



Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester

Landscape and Visual Note

Prepared by:

The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd

On Behalf of: Tritax Symmetry (Bicester Reid) Ltd

November 2020 Report Reference edp2606_r030e

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(edp2606_d135h 18 November 2020 BC/BC)

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(edp2606_d151a 17 November 2020 DR/BC)

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(edp2606_d100d 04 October 2019 OW/BC)

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(edp2606_d136e 04 October 2019 BC/BC)

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	Report Ref: edp2606_r030				
	Author	Formatted	Peer Review	Proofed by/Date	
030_DRAFT	BC	ER	-	-	
030a_DRAFT	BC	ER	-	-	
030b	BC	ER	BC	NH 041019	
030c	BC	-	-	JM 181120	
030d	BC	CL	-	-	
030e	BC	CL			

Section 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) has been commissioned by Tritax Symmetry (Bicester Reid) Ltd to review the implications in landscape and visual terms of a proposed amendment to the approved planning layout at symmetry park, Bicester ('the site'), as illustrated by **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 1.2 In preparing this Landscape and Visual Note, EDP has undertaken a review of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) submitted in support of the Environmental Statements relating to the site's planning permissions (Ref: 16/00861/HYBRID and 18/00091/F), with regard to the proposed reconfiguration of the yard and the addition of new built form.
- 1.3 This note should be read in conjunction with the recent changes to the development, as illustrated by **Appendices EDP 2** and **3**. These recently updated plans supersede those referenced within the submitted Environmental Statements relating to the site's planning permissions (Ref: 16/00861/HYBRID and 18/00091/F).

Policy Context

- 1.4 EDP has undertaken a review of key planning policy relating to the site. The statutory development plans which are relevant to the site remain the *Cherwell Local Plan* 2011-2031 Part 1 (adopted July 2015) and Saved Policies of the *Adopted Cherwell Local Plan* 1996, as set out within the approved Environmental Statement (Ref: 18/00091/F).
- 1.5 In addition, there was not found to be any further supplementary planning guidance since the submission of the approved Environmental Statement (Ref: 18/00091/F).

Landscape and Landscape Related Designations

- 1.6 In order to review the current 'baseline' condition and character of the landscape as referenced within the approved Environmental Statements, EDP undertook a further field assessment and photographic survey of the character and fabric of the site and its surroundings. The field assessment was undertaken during September 2019 in good, clear, weather conditions and confirmed that photography recorded during January 2019 remains representative of local landscape character (refer to **Appendix EDP 4**).
- 1.7 Following the field assessment, and a further desk-based review, there were not found to be any additional published landscape character assessments of relevance to the site and its context. Within the wider context, the description of landscape character and visual receptors set out within the approved Environmental Statement (Ref: 18/00091/F) were largely found to be consistent with the current wider landscape character. However, the completion of Units A1 and A2 within Zone 1, and Unit B within Zone 2, and more recently

- the construction of new commercial units to the north of Zone 1 (Application Ref. 20/00530/F).
- 1.8 have resulted in a permanent change from agricultural land to built development.
- 1.9 Therefore, when compared with the findings of published landscape character assessments, the localised landscape character of the wider site and its immediate surroundings has been altered by newly built form, retaining existing landscape features where possible and appropriate, and enhancing existing landscape corridors. Completed built form, having altered the current baseline conditions, is considered an identifiable element within views from the local context.

Baseline Visual Resource

1.10 EDP conducted a further review of views available to and from the site by walking and driving (as appropriate) local roads and rights of way. There were no additional visual receptors identified to those set out within the approved Environmental Statement (Ref: 18/00091/F). As such, the photoviewpoint locations, agreed with Cherwell District Council during the consultation process for the approved Environmental Statements, have been retained (refer to **Appendix EDP 5**).

Methodology

- 1.11 The assessment methodology for this Landscape and Visual Note, prepared by EDP, matches the methodology used for the assessment of landscape and visual effects within approved Environmental Statements (16/00861/HYBRID and 18/00091/F). It is principally based on the following best practice guidance:
 - Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition (LI/IEMA, 2013); and
 - Landscape and Seascape Character Assessments (Natural England, 2014).

Section 2 Landscape and Visual Appraisal

- 2.1 This section describes landscape and visual effects arising from the proposed alterations to the development, with consideration of the overall effect stated within the approved Environmental Statement (18/00091/F).
- 2.2 The identified landscape and visual receptors defined within the approved Environmental Statement include the character of the site, the Clay Vale Landscape Character Type, the Launton Landscape Character Area, close proximity views from roads and Public Rights of Way and distant views towards the site.

Mitigation Measures

- 2.3 While the changes proposed may increase the likelihood of views of newly built form from the immediate and wider context, the mitigation measures already delivered as part of the approved planning permission (Ref. 18/00091/F) serve to "partially buffer the proposed development and assimilate it into the existing landscape", as set out within the approved Environmental Statement (16/00861/HYBRID; paragraph 7.7.7).
- 2.4 The Soft Landscape Scheme (**Appendix EDP 3**) has been revised from that submitted in support of the approved planning permission (Ref. 18/00091/F). The key changes to the proposed landscape scheme include the removal of a narrow strip of wildflower grassland aligning the southern edge of Unit B, the relocation of a break in the hedgerow at the northern boundary of the site and the relocation of a number of trees to align the redefined public footpath which runs north-south through the site.
- 2.5 The revised detailed landscape scheme for the proposed development is provided at **Appendix EDP 3**.

Landscape

- 2.6 While the extension of the yard and the inclusion of additional built form within the site would be likely to result in some increased intervisibility within the immediate context, particularly during the short-term and temporary construction period, the main focus of local views would continue to be larger built form within the site. Mitigation measures already delivered as part of the approved planning permission (Ref. 18/00091/F) would continue to mature and assimilate the proposed development into the surrounding landscape context, minimising the effect on the landscape setting.
- 2.7 The revisions to the scheme are such that the loss, in landscape terms, amounts to a small area of wildflower grassland which abuts the southern edge of Unit B and a small linear strip of shrub planting, which is to be removed to enable maintenance access. In all other

- cases, landscape measures implemented as part of the approved planning permission (Ref. 18/00091/F) are to be translocated according to the revised layout.
- 2.8 It remains the case that partial views of existing built form would be possible due to the height of existing built form. However, the extension of the yard, and new built form within the site, being smaller in scale to existing units, would be barely perceptible in local views, with the main focus of the view being the larger built form within the site (approved under 16/00861/HYBRID and 18/00091/F).
- 2.9 As set out above, the construction of Unit A1 and A2 within Zone 1, and Unit B within Zone 2 (as defined by 16/00861/HYBRID), and more recently the construction of new commercial units to the north of Zone 1, have resulted in a permanent change from agricultural land to built development. The localised landscape character of the site and its immediate surroundings have been altered by newly built form, retaining existing landscape features where possible and appropriate, and enhancing existing landscape corridors. In addition, the future influence of the 'Bicester 12' strategic development site will have the effect of increasing the prominence of built development within the local context, fundamentally changing the character of the immediate landscape and strongly influencing the character of the site.

Visual Amenity

- 2.10 Receptors experiencing views of the proposed development would largely be limited to those on the A41, as illustrated by **Photoviewpoint EDP 6** (**Appendix EDP 4**). However, it may also be possible that some glimpsed views would be possible from the northern edge of the village of Ambrosden (**Photoviewpoint EDP 5**). Completed built form within Zone 1, and Unit B within Zone 2, and more recently the construction of new commercial units to the north of Zone 1, is considered to be an identifiable element within views from the local context and has altered the baseline conditions of the site from that of published documentation. In addition, following the extension of the yard and the inclusion of additional built form within the site, landscape mitigation measures implemented as part of the approved planning permission (Ref. 18/00091/F) would continue to mature and would serve to limit views of new built form.
- 2.11 In all cases, the change proposed would not be considered to fundamentally alter the character of local views, being a barely perceptible change, nor would it change the focus of the view, which would likely remain as being existing larger built form within the site.
- 2.12 EDP has undertaken a review of the viewpoint assessment included within the approved Environmental Statements (16/00861/HYBRID and 18/00091/F). The proposed development would not be considered to give rise to additional effects to those previously stated and, with consideration of the current baseline conditions, there would be no material effects upon visual amenity arising as a result of the extension of the yard and the inclusion of additional built form within the site.

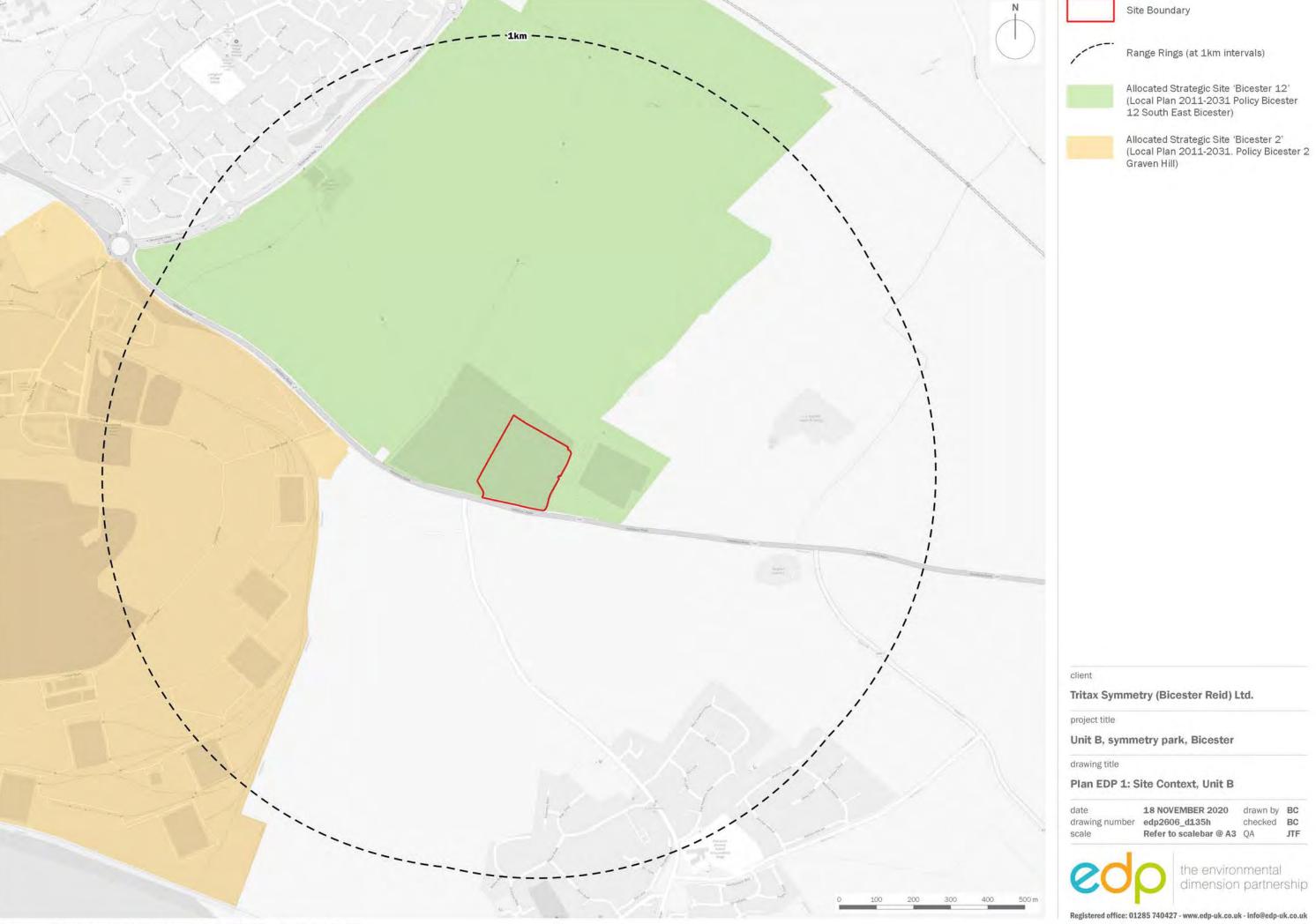
Section 3 Summary

- 3.1 Potential changes in landscape and visual impact have been reviewed in line with the findings of the LVIA submitted in support of the approved Environmental Statement (18/00091/F). Alterations to the landscape mitigation measures at the southern boundary would be barely perceptible and generally only perceived from the site boundary (illustrated by **Photoviewpoint EDP 6** (**Appendix EDP 4**) and largely limited to the immediate setting of the site adjacent to the A41.
- 3.2 As set out within the approved Environmental Statement (18/00091/F), the findings of the visual assessment at **Photoviewpoints EDP 5**, **6** and **10** (**Appendix EDP 4**) conclude that views of large built form would be possible. Following the proposed amendment to the approved planning layout, and with the consideration of mitigation measures already delivered within the site, the proposed development would not be considered to result in the baseline view being fundamentally altered, and the changes proposed would be barely perceptible in local views.
- 3.3 In all cases, the alterations to the landscape mitigation measures resulting from the revisions to the proposed development are not considered to give rise to additional effects to those previously stated. As such, following the amendments to the landscape proposals set out above, the assessment of effects would remain as set out within the approved Environmental Statements (16/00861/HYBRID and 18/00091/F).

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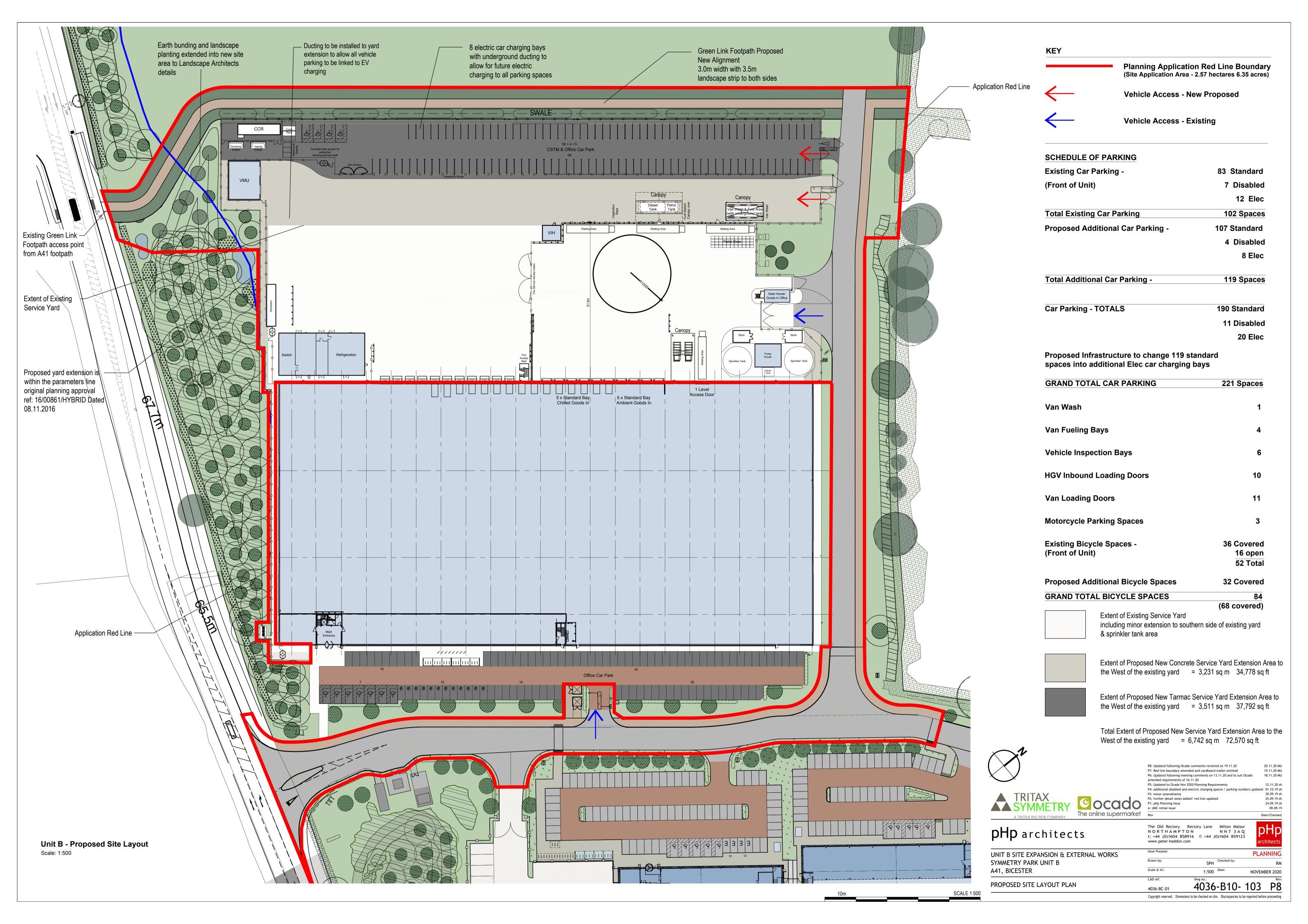
Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester Landscape and Visual Note edp2606_r030e

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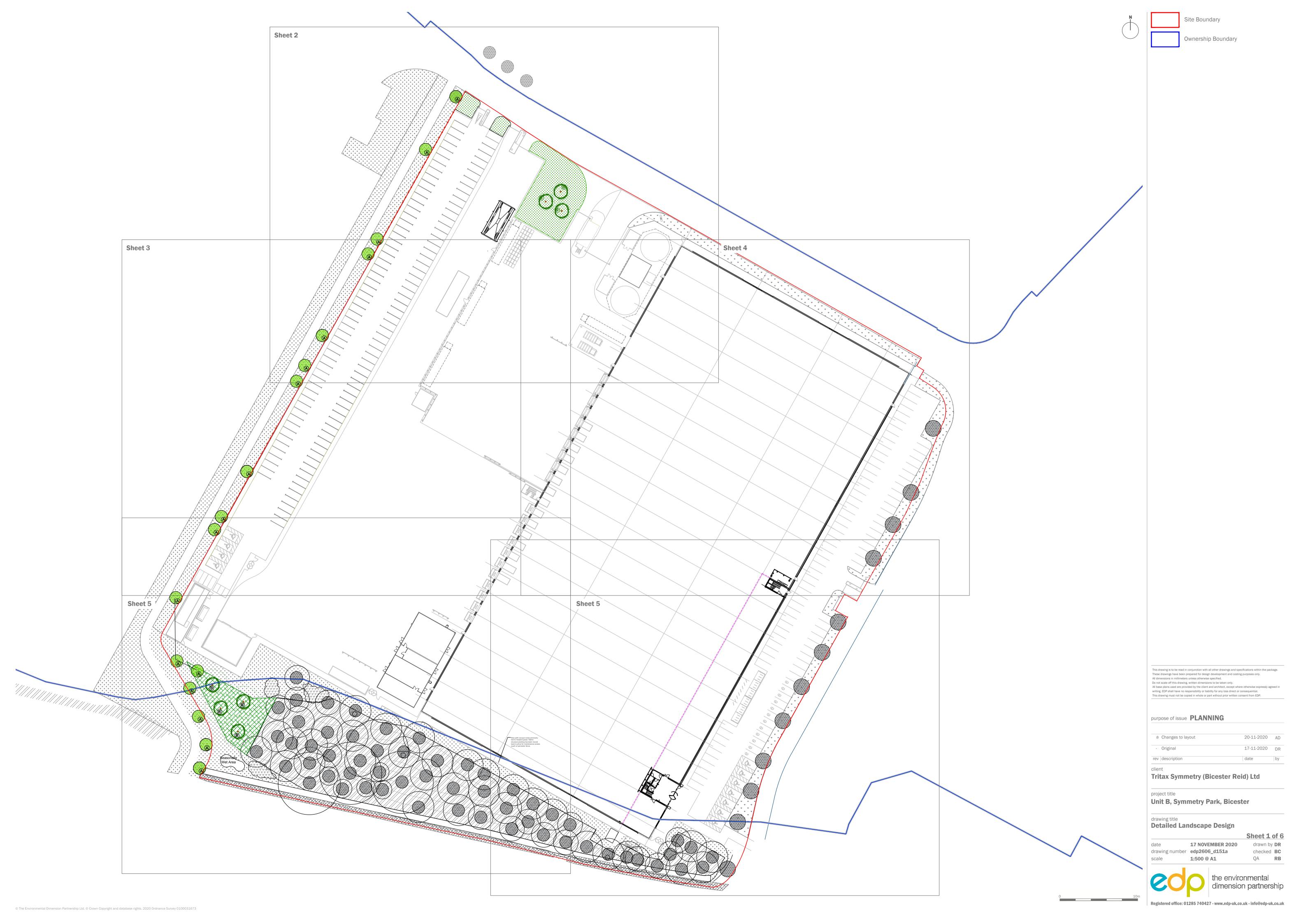
Appendix EDP 2 Proposed Site Layout Plan

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Appendix EDP 3
Phase 2 - Soft Landscape Scheme
(edp2606_d151a 17 November 2020 DR/BC)

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Site Boundary

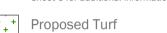
















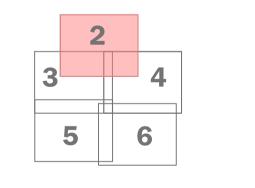


Proposed Tree Belt Structure Planting

design. Residual risks following this process are listed below. A copy of the full Design Risk Register is also available on request from EDP.

1. Soft landscaping implementation within a construction environment (across the site);

For further guidance, refer to HSE Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.



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purpose of issue **PLANNING**

а	Changes to layout	20-11-2020	AD
-	Original	17-11-2020	DR
rev	description	date	by

Tritax Symmetry (Bicester Reid) Ltd

Unit B, Symmetry Park, Bicester

Detailed Landscape Design

17 NOVEMBER 2020

drawn by **DR** checked **BC** QA **RB**

Sheet 2 of 6



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Site Boundary

Site Ownership Boundary



Existing Trees





Existing Shrub Planting

Existing Hedgerows





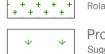
Proposed Tree

Extent of Mature Canopy Illustrated

Trees to be Planted Using Tree Pit Detail B: Refer to sheet 6 for additional information.



Proposed Turf
Rolawn Medallion or similar



Proposed Wildflower Meadow Mix
Suggested Species Mix: Germinal seeds WFG18 Butterfly
and Honey Bee Mix



Proposed Tree Belt Structure Planting

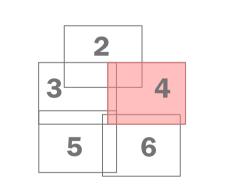
∇ ∇ ∇ ∇ Proposed Scrub Planting



design. Residual risks following this process are listed below. A copy of the full Design Risk Register is also available on request from EDP.

Soft landscaping implementation within a construction environment (across the site);

For further guidance, refer to HSE Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. overview



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purpose of issue **PLANNING**

а	Changes to layout	20-11-2020	AD
-	Original	17-11-2020	DR
rev	description	date	by

Tritax Symmetry (Bicester Reid) Ltd

project title

Unit B, Symmetry Park, Bicester

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drawing title

Detailed Landscape Design

17 NOVEMBER 2020 drawing number edp2606_d151a



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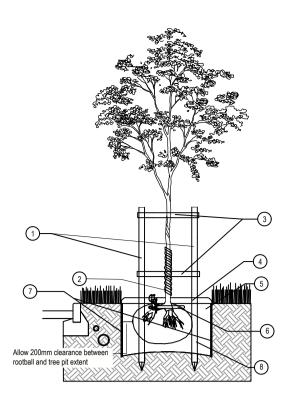
Sheet 4 of 6

checked **BC**

QA **RB**



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1. 2x tanalised timber tree stakes 2m, 75mm Ø driven into backfilled pit, and x2 half round timber cross bar rails, 75mm Ø secured to tree stakes to provide support to the tree. Ensure stakes are not driven through the tree rootball.

2. Green-tech or similar tree spiral guards, green tint: 750mm shelter. Ensure that protection methods do not impede the natural movement of trees or restrict growth. Fit according to the manufacturers recommendations.

3. Secured centrally by 2 sets of supporting bands of fine hose or equivalent webbing: minimum width 70mm

4. 50mm deep bark mulch layer to be spread evenly over a circular area 1000mm Ø

the tree to prevent weed growth and retain moisture. 5. Excavate tree pit 200mm larger than tree root ball to allow backfilling by foot. Loosen any compaction in base of excavated pit to aid drainage. The tree should be planted at a

depth where the root flare is still visible just breaching the soil surface following backfilling.

6. RootRain Metro irrigation system or similar. Place around top of root ball and nail to supporting stake, ensuring filler cap finishes slightly above mulch level.

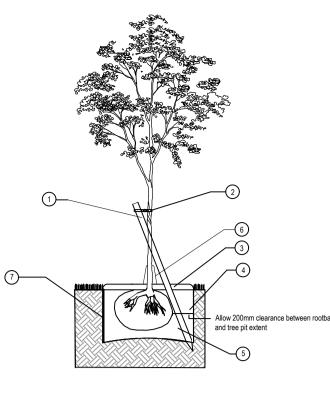
7. ReRoot root barrier with root deflecting ribs installed between tree root ball and hard surfaces/services where there is a risk of root damage as the tree grows outward. As a general rule, root barriers should be installed in locations where hard surfaces and/or services are located within four metres of the tree stem. Install closer to the paving/service than the tree, to allow space for the tree roots to grow into the space available, with the ribs facing the tree. Note this may mean not placing the barrier within the tree pit, but further away within its own trench. Root barriers must extend a minimum of 2m lengthways beyond the expected canopy of the mature tree. The top of the root barrier should be set as close to the soil surface as possible without being visible.

8. Backfill tree pit with subsoil and topsoil excavated from pit if this is regarded as of sufficient quality to promote the healthy establishment of the tree. If either the top soil or sub soil excavated from the pit is of poor quality, then soil ameliorants may be used sparingly, or imported topsoil compliant with BS3882 should be used.

Immediately after planting, water the tree, saturating the tree pit to field capacity.

The notes above are intended as a basic guide only. For further guidance on tree planting refer to **BS 8545:2014** Section 10.

Products suggested in italics above are available from Green Blue Urban (http://greenblueurban.com/) and Arbortech (www.arbortech.co.uk).



1. 1x tanalised timber tree stake 2m, 75mm Ø driven into backfilled pit to provide support to the tree. Ensure stakes are not driven through the tree rootball.

2. Use 1x Tree Tie GLB25A with GLPFA spacer sleeve or similar to secure tree to support

3. 50mm deep bark mulch layer to be spread evenly over a circular area 1000mm Ø

the tree to prevent weed growth and retain moisture. 4. Excavate tree pit 200mm larger than tree root ball to allow backfilling by foot. Loosen any compaction in base of excavated pit to aid drainage. The tree should be planted at a

5. Backfill tree pit with sub soil and top soil excavated from pit if this is regarded as of sufficient quality to promote the healthy establishment of the tree. If either the top soil or sub soil excavated from the pit is of poor quality, then soil amerliorants may be used sparingly or imported top soil complain with BS3882 should be used.

depth where the root flare is still visible, just breaching the soil surface, following backfilling.

6. Strimmer guard by Arbortech or similar to be fitted around base of tree to protect from damage by grass maintenance machinery primarily but also to provide an additional layer of defense against animal browsing.

7. ReRoot root barrier with root deflecting ribs to be used only where tree pit is within 3m of a service/kerb, to be installed between tree root ball and hard surfaces/services where there is a risk of root damage as the tree grows outward. Install closer to the paving/service than the tree, to allow space for the tree roots to grow into the space available, with the ribs facing the tree. Note this may mean not placing the barrier within the tree pit, but further away within its own trench. Root barriers must extend a minimum of 2m lengthways beyond the expected canopy of the mature tree. The top of the root barrier should be set as close to the soil surface as possible without being visible.

Immediately after planting, water the tree, saturating the tree pit to field capacity. The notes above are intended as a basic guide only. For further guidance on tree planting refer to **BS 8545:2014** Section 10.

New path occupy's area previously

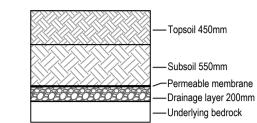
structure planting has been moved

back to allow for maintenance access

laid to meadow grass. Native

south of perimeter fence.

Products suggested in italics above are available from Green Blue Urban (http://greenblueurban.com/) and Arbortech (www.arbortech.co.uk).



Soil profile design where soils are to be built up

In areas where the soil level is to be built up, a new soil depth profile will be created with the aim of reproducing as natural growing conditions as possible. If shallow top soil is present, this should be removed from the area to be built up and stored in accordance with best practice until such time as it can be redistributed as the top layer of the new

The proposed soil build up profile will consist of the following:

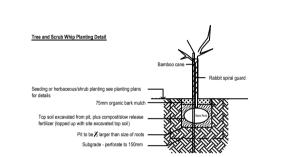
settlement over time.

- 1. A 200mm layer of lightly consolidated no-fines gravel; Permeable membrane to prevent soil clogging voids between gravel;
- A 500mm lay of sub soil (site won or imported and specified in accordance with BS 8601:2013 Specification for Subsoil and Requirements for Use); and A 450mm layer of top soil (site won or imported and specified in accordance with

BS 3882:2015 Specification for Topsoil).

The constructed sub soils are to be ameliorated by deep ripping for drainage and aeration

(450mm for woodland edge and 1m for tree pits within the woodland belt). The profile should be built up in layers 150mm deep, and lightly consolidated before adding the next layer in order to create a stable profile that is not susceptible to



Tree Planting Program

Trees to be planted between October and March.

A full young tree management programme with budgetary provision should be in place for all planting schemes. This management programme should be in place for at least 5 years. Between the months of March and October 3 weekly visits should be made to inspect tree specimens, and correct irrigation carried out in line with management information provided. Trees should be watered to recommended field capacity percentage, and not allowed to drop below the permanent wilting point percentage where risk of failure is likely (see table fig 1). Tree monitoring frequency should be increased accordingly in periods of hot

Irrigation of New Tree Planting

The timing and frequency of irrigation should take into account the prevailing weather conditions, soil moisture release characteristics, and the response of the tree species to water deficits or periods of prolonged soil saturation.

The water holding capacity varies between soils and should be assessed before determining irrigation needs.

The frequency of irrigation is more important than volume of water at any one time. Increased water volumes should not compensate for a lack of frequency.

Additional monitoring is recommended if there are 10 consecutive days during the growing season at >25°C. Water should only be added if soil moisture probe/ tensiometer values indicate that it would be appropriate to do so.

Tree Maintenance and Management During 5 Year Establishment Period

Following planting, and with regard to prevailing weather conditions, newly planted trees should be watered regularly during periods of dry weather. An irrigation pipe is provided as part of the tree pit design to deliver water directly to the roots, although some watering of the soil/mulch surface around the tree is also beneficial. Watering frequency is more

A formal assessment of young tree health and development should be carried out annually. During this assessment all stakes and ties should be checked to ensure they are providing

The mulched area around the base of the tree should be kept clear of competing

Tree stakes and ties should be removed once the tree has established a strong enough root system to support itself, likely to be 1-2 years after planting. The strimmer guard should remain in place until the end of the 5 year establishment, with adjustments or segments added as necessary to facilitate tree growth.

The tree is now semi-mature and establishing well – maintenance requirements should be low and relate mainly to crown raising if this is required by traffic constraints. Regular inspection by qualified personnel would be a great advantage in addressing any additional

The final phase as the tree approaches the fully mature stage. Maintenance requirements for mature tree stock can be specialist and extremely varied, so cannot be covered in detail. Again, if the tree pit has been carefully designed and the correct species chosen for the location, maintenance will be very low and the tree can be expected to provide wide ranging benefits for a huge number of people for many years to come.

important than quantity to prevent the root ball of the newly planted tree from drying out.

support but not damaging the tree.

vegetation and weeds at all times.

Semi-Mature

Formative pruning should be carried out in accordance with BS3998 as required through the 5 year establishment period.

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For further guidance on tree maintenance refer to BS 8545:2014 Section 11.



design. Residual risks following this process are listed below. A copy of the full Design Risk Register is also available on request from EDP.

1. Soft landscaping implementation within a construction

Site Ownership Boundary

Existing Wildflower Meadow

Existing Proposed Tree Belt Structure

Trees to be Planted Using Tree Pit Detail A: Refer to

Trees to be Planted Using Tree Pit Detail B: Refer to

Proposed Wildflower Meadow Mix

Suggested Species Mix: Germinal seeds WFG18 Butterfly

Proposed Tree Belt Structure Planting

Existing Trees

Existing Turf

∇ ∇ ∇ Existing Shrub Planting

Planting

+_+_+ Proposed Turf

and Honey Bee Mix

Existing Hedgerows

Proposed Position of

Translocated Trees

Proposed Tree

sheet 6 for additional information.

Extent of Mature Canopy Illustrated

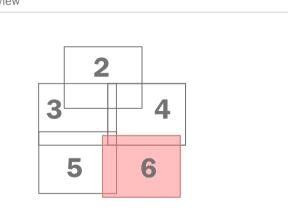
sheet 6 for additional information.

Rolawn Medallion or similar

 ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼
 Proposed Scrub Planting

For further guidance, refer to HSE Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 overview

environment (across the site);



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purpose of issue $\ensuremath{\textbf{PLANNING}}$

20-11-2020 AD a Changes to layout 17-11-2020 DR rev description

Tritax Symmetry (Bicester Reid) Ltd

project title

Unit B, Symmetry Park, Bicester

Detailed Landscape Design

17 NOVEMBER 2020

drawing number edp2606_d151a checked BC 1:200 @ A1 QA **RB**



the environmental dimension partnership

Sheet 6 of 6

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Appendix EDP 4
Photoviewpoints EDP 1-14
(edp2606_d100d 04 October 2019 OW/BC)

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 02921 671900

 Shrewsbury
 01939 211190
 info@edp-uk.co.uk www.edp-uk.co.uk

VP Location: PVP 1: 460169,221130 160°S 200-430m **PVP 2:** 461233,220826 260° W 650m

VP Bearing: Distance to Site: Date Taken: Lens: Viewing Distance: | date 28/01/19 50mm 300mm 28/01/19 50mm 300mm

04 OCTOBER 2019 drawing number edp2606_d100d checked QA

Tritax Symmetry

project title Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester drawing title Photoviewpoints EDP 1 and 2







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PVP 3: 460965,220393 280°W 500m **PVP 4:** 460898,220314 300°NW 455m

VP Bearing: Distance to Site: Date Taken: Lens: Viewing Distance: | date 28/01/19 50mm 300mm 28/01/19 50mm 300mm

date 04 OCTOBER 2019 drawing number edp2606_d100d checked QA

Tritax Symmetry

project title Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester drawing title Photoviewpoints EDP 3 and 4



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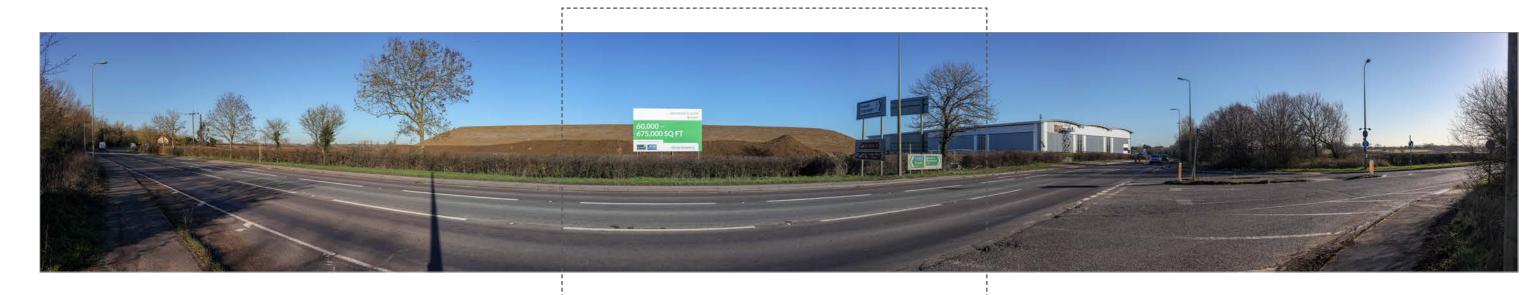
PVP 5: 460403,219918 0°N

560m 28/01/19 50mm 300mm

VP Location: VP Bearing: Distance to Site: Date Taken: Lens: Viewing Distance: date 04 OCTOBER 2019 drawn by checked QA

Tritax Symmetry

project title Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester drawing title Photoviewpoint EDP 5



For 70° view, refer to image below



project title Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester drawing title Photoviewpoint EDP 6



For 70° view, refer to image below









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 Shrewsbury
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PVP 8: 459404,220982 120°SE 550m **PVP 9:** 459832,221025 145°SE 275m

VP Bearing: Distance to Site: Date Taken: Lens: Viewing Distance: | date 28/01/19 50mm 300mm 28/01/19 50mm 300mm

Tritax Symmetry

project title Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester drawing title Photoviewpoints EDP 8 and 9

Completed development within Zone 1

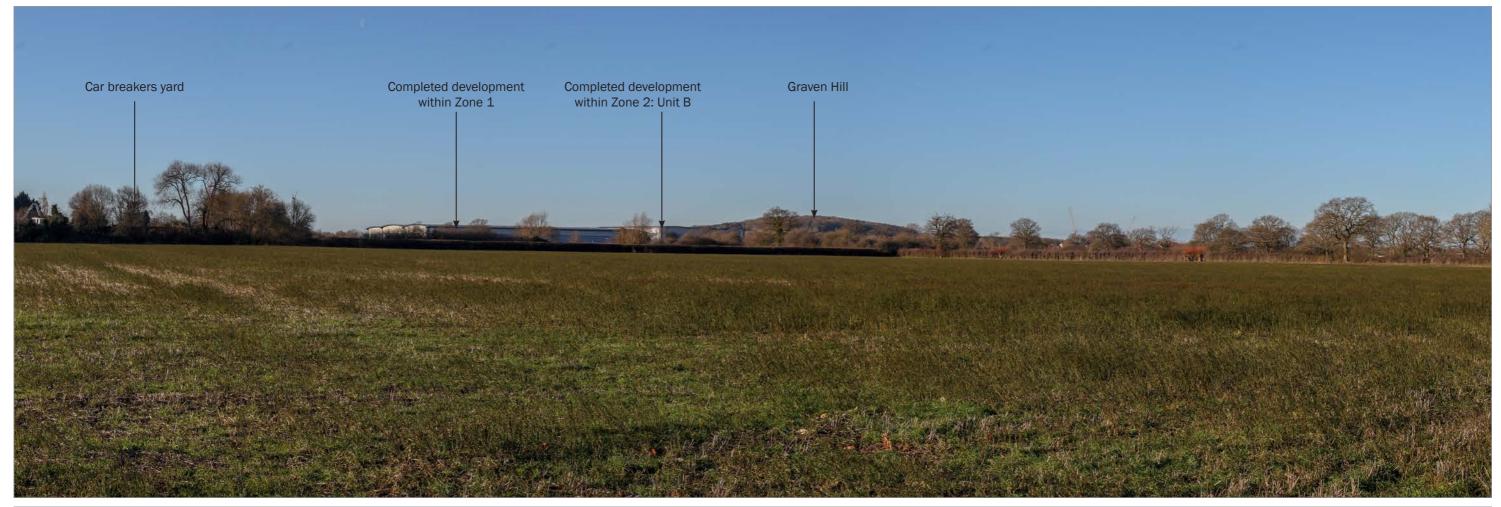


For 70° view, refer to image below





For 70° view, refer to image below



VP Location:

PVP 11: 461163,221016 230°NE 670m

VP Bearing: Distance to Site: Date Taken: Lens: Viewing Distance: | date 28/01/19 50mm 300mm

04 OCTOBER 2019 checked QA

Tritax Symmetry project title Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester drawing title Photoviewpoint EDP 11







 Cirencester
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PVP 12: 461990,217361 340°SE 3.4km **PVP 13:** 463556,224994 225°NE 5.2km

09/03/15 50mm 300mm 09/03/15 50mm 300mm

VP Bearing: Distance to Site: Date Taken: Lens: Viewing Distance: date 04 OCTOBER 2019
340 °SE 3.4km 09/03/15 50mm 300mm date dp2606_d100d drawn by checked QA

Tritax Symmetry

project title Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester drawing title Photoviewpoints EDP 12 and 13



For 70° view, refer to image below



VP Location:

PVP 14: 459165,220500 70°SW 675m

VP Bearing: Distance to Site: Date Taken: Lens: Viewing Distance: | date 28/01/19 50mm 300mm

drawn by checked QA

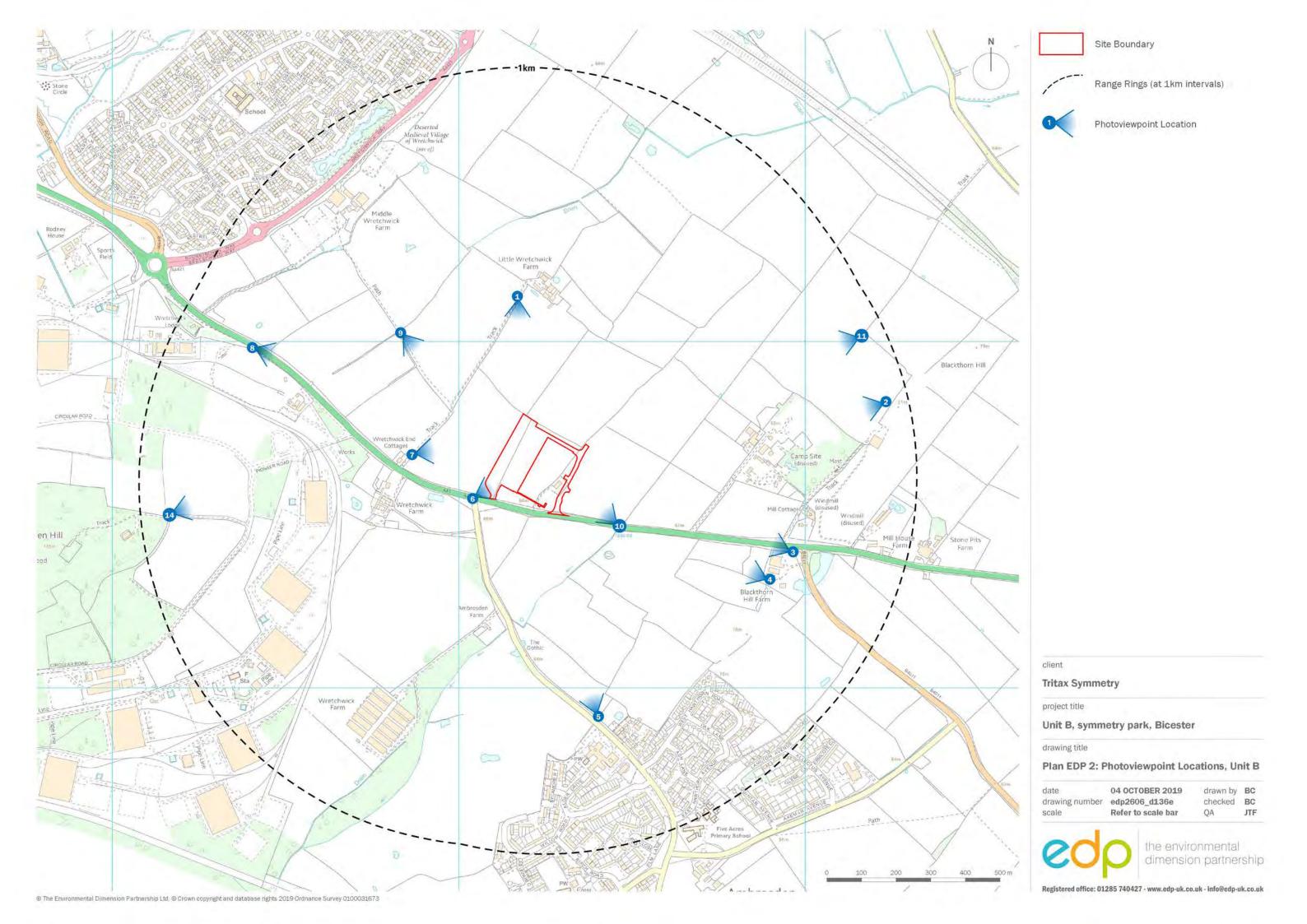
Tritax Symmetry

project title Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester drawing title Photoviewpoint EDP 14

Unit B, symmetry park, Bicester Landscape and Visual Note edp2606_r030e

Appendix EDP 5
Photoviewpoint Locations, Unit B
(edp2606_d136e 04 October 2019 BC/BC)

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