

COUNTY COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION ON THE FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

District: Cherwell

Application no: 21/00517/F-2

Proposal: Creation of a motocross track and soft landscaping scheme and the change of use of agricultural land to hold moto-cross events including set-up, take down and private practice sessions, with associated camping site, for up to 65 days per year and agricultural grazing (retrospective)

Location: Land Used for Motorcross, Stratford Road A422, Wroxton, Oxfordshire,

This report sets out the officer views of Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) on the above proposal. These are set out by individual service area/technical discipline and include details of any planning conditions or Informatives that should be attached in the event that permission is granted and any obligations to be secured by way of a S106 agreement. Where considered appropriate, an overarching strategic commentary is also included. If the local County Council member has provided comments on the application these are provided as a separate attachment.

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General Information and Advice

Recommendations for approval contrary to OCC objection:

If within this response an OCC officer has raised an objection but the Local Planning Authority are still minded to recommend approval, OCC would be grateful for notification (via planningconsultations@oxfordshire.gov.uk) as to why material consideration outweigh OCC's objections, and to be given an opportunity to make further representations.

Outline applications and contributions

The anticipated number and type of dwellings and/or the floor space may be set by the developer at the time of application which is used to assess necessary mitigation. If not stated in the application, a policy compliant mix will be used. The number and type of dwellings used when assessing S106 planning obligations is set out on the first page of this response.

In the case of outline applications, once the unit mix/floor space is confirmed by reserved matters approval/discharge of condition a matrix (if appropriate) will be applied to establish any increase in contributions payable. A further increase in contributions may result if there is a reserved matters approval changing the unit mix/floor space.

Where a S106/Planning Obligation is required:

- **Index Linked** – in order to maintain the real value of S106 contributions, contributions will be index linked. Base values and the index to be applied are set out in the Schedules to this response.
- **Administration and Monitoring Fee - TBC**
This is an estimate of the amount required to cover the monitoring and administration associated with the S106 agreement. The final amount will be based on the OCC's scale of fees and will be adjusted to take account of the number of obligations and the complexity of the S106 agreement.
- **OCC Legal Fees** The applicant will be required to pay OCC's legal fees in relation to legal agreements. Please note the fees apply whether a S106 agreement is completed or not.

Security of payment for deferred contributions - Applicants should be aware that an approved bond will be required to secure a payment where a S106 contribution is to be paid post implementation and

- the contribution amounts to 25% or more (including anticipated indexation) of the cost of the project it is towards and that project cost £7.5m or more
- the developer is direct delivering an item of infrastructure costing £7.5m or more
- where aggregate contributions towards bus services exceeds £1m (including anticipated indexation).

A bond will also be required where a developer is direct delivering an item of infrastructure.

The County Infrastructure Funding Team can provide the full policy and advice, on request.

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Transport Schedule

Recommendation:

No comments on the LVIA or Viewpoints Plan and Photos.

This should be read in conjunction with our initial response to 21/00517/F dated 25 March 2021.

Officer's Name: Roger Plater

Officer's Title: Transport Planner

Date: 25 May 2021

Application no: 21/00517/F-2

Location: Land Used for Motorcross, Stratford Road A422, Wroxton, Oxfordshire,

Local Lead Flood Authority

Recommendation:

Objection

Key issues:

LLFA appreciate the information provided on the Flood Risk Assessment. However, with the scale of site and it being greenfield, a detailed surface water management strategy must be submitted in accordance with the [Local Standards and Guidance for Surface Water Drainage on Major Development in Oxfordshire](#)

In line with this guidance, runoff must be managed at source (i.e. close to where it falls) with residual flows then conveyed downstream to further storage or treatment components, where required. The proposed drainage should mimic the existing drainage regime of the site as much as possible.

As the site lies within high risk of groundwater vulnerability and includes car parking spaces, Water Quality standards must be met.

Proposed development needs a water quality assessment in accordance with Section 4 and Section 26 of SuDS Manual.

Proposed development must meet local standards, L19, "At least one surface feature should be deployed within the drainage system for water quality purposes, or more features for runoff which may contain higher levels of pollutants in accordance with the CIRIA SuDS Manual C753. Only if surface features are demonstrated as not viable, then approved proprietary engineered pollution control features such as vortex separators, serviceable/ replaceable filter screens, or pollution interceptors may be used"

Detailed comments:

The [Sustainable Drainage Systems \(SuDS\) Policy](#), which came into force on the 6th April 2015 requires the use of sustainable drainage systems to manage runoff on all applications relating to major development. As well as dealing with surface water runoff, they are required to provide water quality, biodiversity and amenity benefits in line with National Guidance. The [Sustainable Drainage Systems \(SuDS\) Policy](#) also

implemented changes to the [Town and Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(England\) Order 2010](#) to make the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) a statutory Consultee for Major Applications in relation to surface water drainage. This was implemented in place of the SuDS Approval Bodies (SAB's) proposed in Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

All full and outline planning applications for Major Development must be submitted with a Surface Water Management Strategy. A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is also required for developments of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1; all developments in Flood Zones 2 and 3 or in an area within Flood Zone 1 notified as having critical drainage problems; and where development or a change of use to a more vulnerable class may be subject to other sources of flooding.

Further information on flood risk in Oxfordshire, which includes access to view the existing fluvial and surface water flood maps, can be found on the [Oxfordshire flood tool kit](#) website. The site also includes specific flood risk information for developers and Planners.

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF), which was updated in February 2019 provides specific principles on flood risk (Section 14, from page 45). [National Planning Practice Guidance](#) (NPPG) provides further advice to ensure new development will come forward in line with the NPPF.

Paragraph 155 states; *“Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.”*

As stated in Paragraph 158 of the NPPF, we will expect a sequential approach to be used in areas known to be at risk now or in the future from any form of flooding.

The [Non-statutory technical Standards for sustainable drainage systems](#) were produced to provide initial principles to ensure developments provide SuDS in line with the NPPF and NPPG. Oxfordshire County Council have published the [“Local Standards and Guidance for Surface Water Drainage on Major Development in Oxfordshire”](#) to assist developers in the design of all surface water drainage systems, and to support Local Planning Authorities in considering drainage proposals for new development in Oxfordshire. The guide sets out the standards that we apply in assessing all surface water drainage proposals to ensure they are in line with National legislation and guidance, as well as local requirements.

The SuDS philosophy and concepts within the Oxfordshire guidance are based upon and derived from the CIRIA [SuDS Manual \(C753\)](#), and we expect all development to come forward in line with these principles.

In line with the above guidance, surface water management must be considered from the beginning of the development planning process and throughout – influencing site layout and design. The proposed drainage solution should not be limited by the proposed site layout and design.

Wherever possible, runoff must be managed at source (i.e. close to where it falls) with residual flows then conveyed downstream to further storage or treatment components, where required. The proposed drainage should mimic the existing drainage regime of the site. Therefore, we will expect existing drainage features on the site to be retained and they should be utilised and enhanced wherever possible.

Although we acknowledge it will be hard to determine all the detail of source control attenuation and conveyance features at concept stage, we will expect the Surface Water Management Strategy to set parameters for each parcel/phase to ensure these are included when these parcels/phases come forward. Space must be made for shallow conveyance features throughout the site and by also retaining existing drainage features and flood flow routes, this will ensure that the existing drainage regime is maintained, and flood risk can be managed appropriately.

By the end of the Concept Stage evaluation and initial design/investigations Flows and Volumes should be known. Therefore, we ask that the following Pro-Forma is completed and returned as soon as possible:

Officer's Name: Sujeenthan Jeevarangan

Officer's Title: LLFA Planning Engineer

Date: 01 June 201

SuDS Flows and Volumes - LLFA Technical Assessment Pro-forma

This form identifies the information required by Oxfordshire County Council LLFA to enable technical assessment of flows and volumes determined as part of drainage / SuDS calculations.

*Note : * means delete as appropriate; Numbers in brackets refer to accompanying notes.*

SITE DETAILS

- 1.1 Planning application reference
- 1.2 Site name
- 1.3 Total application site area (1)m² ha
- 1.4 Is the site located in a CDA or LFRZ Y/N
- 1.5 Is the site located in a SPZ Y/N

VOLUME AND FLOW DESIGN INPUTS

- 2.1 Site area which is positively drained by SuDS (2) m²
- 2.2 Impermeable area drained pre development (3) m²
- 2.3 Impermeable area drained post development (3)1 m²
- 2.4 Additional impermeable area (2.3 minus 2.2) m²
- 2.5 Predevelopment use (4) Greenfield / Brownfield / Mixed*
- 2.6 Method of discharge (5) Infiltration / waterbody / storm sewer/ combined sewer*
- 2.7 Infiltration rate (where applicable)m/hr
- 2.8 Influencing factors on infiltration
- 2.9 Depth to highest known ground water table.....mAOD
- 2.10 Coefficient of runoff (Cv) (6)
- 2.11 Justification for Cv used
- 2.12 FEH rainfall data used (Note that FSR is no longer the preferred rainfall calculation method) Y/N
- 2.13 Will storage be subject to surcharge by elevated water levels in watercourse/ sewer Y/N
- 2.14 Invert level at outlet (invert level of final flow control)mAOD
- 2.15 Design level used for surcharge water level at point of discharge(14)1.....mAOD

SuDS Flows and Volumes - LLFA Technical Assessment Pro-forma

CALCULATION OUTPUTS

Sections 3 and 4 refer to site where storage is provided by attenuation and/or partial infiltration. Where all flows are infiltrated to ground omit Sections 3-5 and complete Section 6.

3.0 Defining rate of runoff from the site

- 3.2 Max. discharge for 1 in 1 year rainfalll/s/ha,l/s for the site
- 3.2 Max. discharge for Q_{med} rainfalll/s/ha,l/s for the site
- 3.3 Max. discharge for 1 in 30 year rainfalll/s/ha,l/s for the site
- 3.4 Max. discharge for 1 in 100 year rainfalll/s/ha,l/s for the site
- 3.5 Max. discharge for 1 in 100 year plus 40%CCl/s/ha,l/s for the site

4.0 Attenuation storage to manage peak runoff rates from the site

- 4.1 Storage - 1 in 1 yearm³m³/m² (of developed impermeable area)
- 4.2 Storage - 1 in 30 year ⁽⁷⁾ m³m³/m²
- 4.3 Storage - 1 in 100 year ⁽⁸⁾m³m³/m²
- 4.4 Storage - 1 in 100 year plus 40%CC ⁽⁹⁾ m³m³/m²

5.0 Controlling volume of runoff from the site

- 5.1 Pre development runoff volume ⁽¹⁾ m³ for the site
- 5.2 Post development runoff volume (unmitigated) ⁽¹⁾ m³ for the site
- 5.3 Volume to be controlled/does not leave site (5.2-5.1)..... m³ for the site
- 5.4 Volume control provided by
 - Interception losses ⁽¹¹⁾m³
 - Rain harvesting ⁽¹²⁾m³
 - Infiltration (even at very low rates)m³
 - Separate area designated as long term storage ⁽¹³⁾m³
- 5.5 Total volume control (sum of inputs for 5.4)m³ ⁽¹⁵⁾

6.0 Site storage volumes (full infiltration only)

- 6.1 Storage - 1 in 30 year ⁽⁷⁾m³m³/m² (of developed impermeable area)
- 6.2 Storage - 1 in 100 year plus CC ⁽⁹⁾m³m³/m²

SuDS Flows and Volumes - LLFA Technical Assessment Pro-forma

Notes

1. All area with the proposed application site boundary to be included.
2. The site area which is positively drained includes all green areas which drain to the SuDS system and area of surface SuDS features. It excludes large open green spaces which do not drain to the SuDS system.
3. Impermeable area should be measured pre and post development. Impermeable surfaces includes, roofs, pavements, driveways and paths where runoff is conveyed to the drainage system.
4. Predevelopment use may impact on the allowable discharge rate. The LLFA will seek for reduction in flow rates to GF status in all instances. The design statement and drawings explain/ demonstrate how flows will be managed from the site.
5. Runoff may be discharge via one or a number of means.
6. Sewers for Adoption 6th Edition recommends a Cv of 100% when designing drainage for impermeable area (assumes no loss of runoff from impermeable surfaces) and 0% for permeable areas. Where lower Cv's are used the application should justify the selection of Cv.
7. Storage for the 1 in 30 year must be fully contained within the SuDS components. Note that standing water within SuDS components such as ponds, basins and swales is not classified as flooding. Storage should be calculated for the critical duration rainfall event.
8. Runoff generated from rainfall events up to the 1 in 100 year will not be allowed to leave the site in an uncontrolled way. Temporary flooding of specified areas to shallow depths (150-300mm) may be permitted in agreement with the LLFA.
9. Climate change is specified as 40% increase to rainfall intensity, unless otherwise agreed with the LLFA / EA.
10. To be determined using the 100 year return period 6 hour duration rainfall event.
11. Where Source Control is provided Interception losses will occur. An allowance of 5mm rainfall depth can be subtracted from the net inflow to the storage calculation where interception losses are demonstrated. The Applicant should demonstrate use of subcatchments and source control techniques.
12. Please refer to Rain harvesting BS for guidance on available storage.
13. Flow diverted to Long term storage areas should be infiltrated to the ground, or where this is not possible, discharged to the receiving water at slow flow rates (maximum 2 l/s/ha). LT storage would not be allowed to empty directly back into attenuation storage and would be expected to drain away over 5-10 days. Typically LT storage may be provided on multi-functional open space or sacrificial car parking areas.
14. Careful consideration should be used for calculations where flow control / storage is likely to be influenced by surcharged sewer or peak levels within a watercourse. Storm sewers are designed for pipe full capacity for 1 in 1 to 1 in 5 year return period. Beyond this, the pipe network will usually be in conditions of surcharge. Where information cannot be gathered from Thames Water, engineering judgement should be used to evaluate potential impact (using sensitivity analysis for example).
15. In controlling the volume of runoff the total volume from mitigation measures should be greater than or equal to the additional volume generated.

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