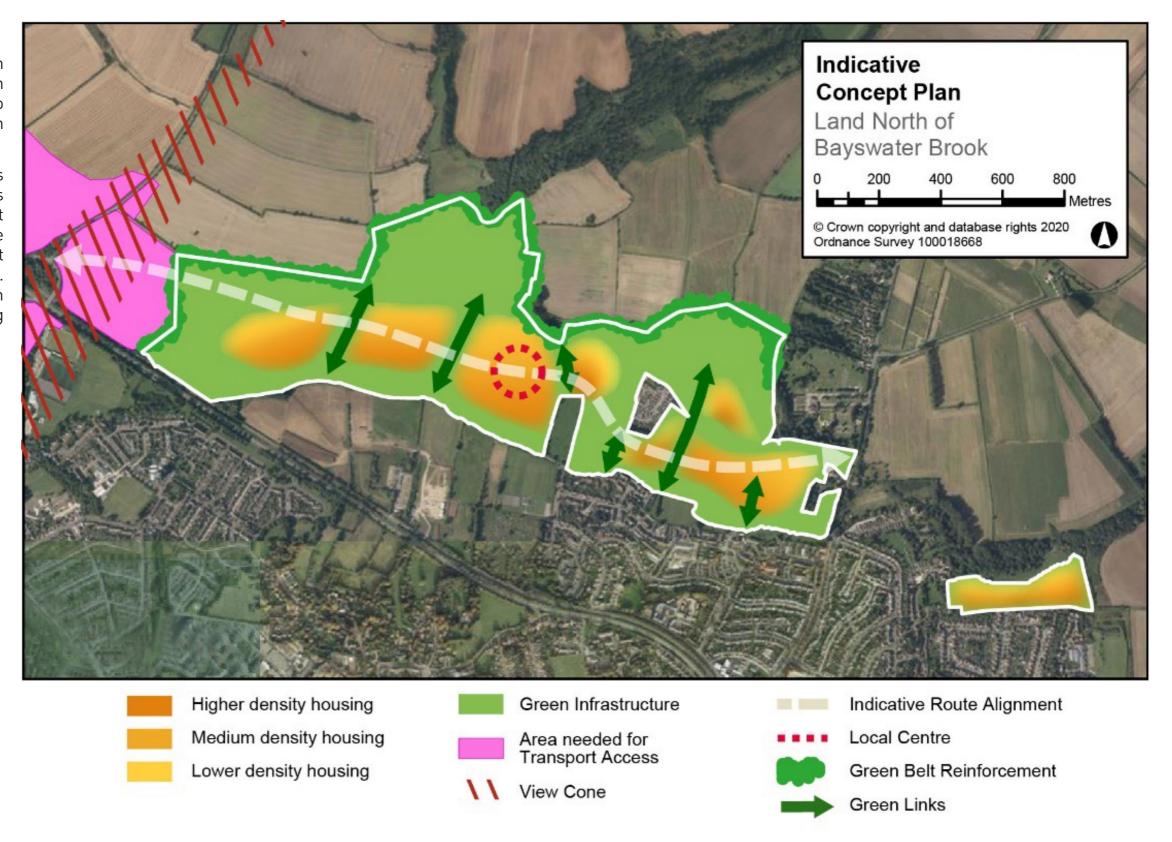




INTRODUCTION

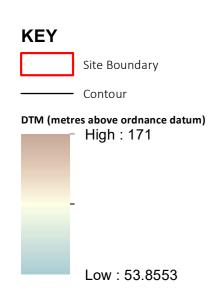
The purpose of this briefing note is to explain the design rationale for the evolving masterplan and provide some background and context to our upcoming Masterplanning workshops in January/February 2021.

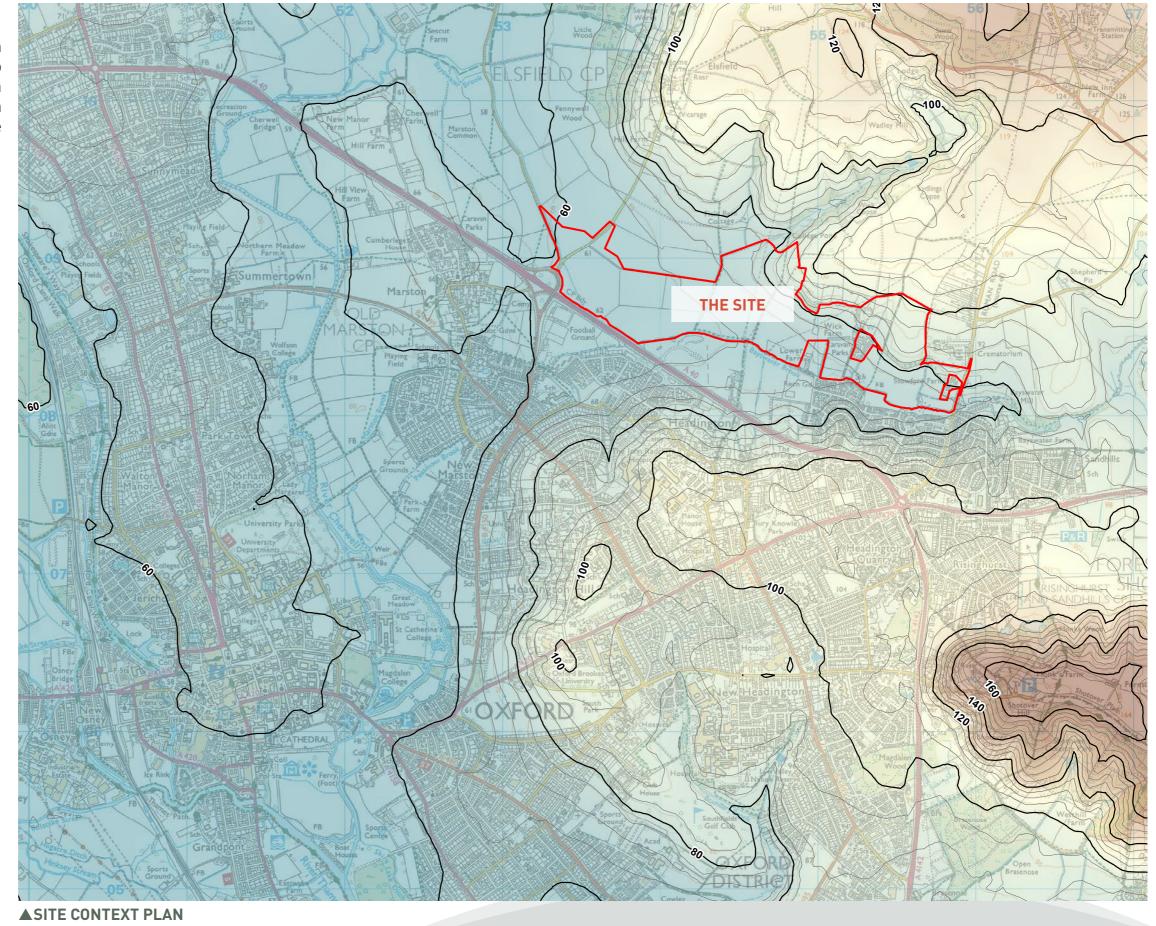
The Indicative Concept Plan which accompanies the adopted Local Plan policy STRAT13 identifies broad land areas for residential development with suggested density bands, a local centre at the centre of the site, areas of Green Belt reinforcement and an indicative road alignment. The Concept Plan also identifies areas of green infrastructure with green links connecting north-south across the site.



SITE CONTEXT

The site context plan identifies the site's location on the northern edge of Oxford. The plan also shows the topography of the surrounding area with higher ground to the north east and south east. The majority of the site sits within the Bayswater Brook valley.





THE SITE





■ B. VIEW SOUTH FROM HIGH GROUND



A. VIEW SOUTH ALONG PROW



▲ H. VIEW NORTH INTO THE SITE FROM BAYSWATER BROOK

▲ E. VIEW SOUTH FROM EXISTING TRACK



▲ F. VIEW SOUTH ALONG PROW



▲ D. GRADE II LISTED WICK FARM HOUSE



▲ C. GRADE II* LISTED WELL HOUSE AND GRADE II LISTED BARN



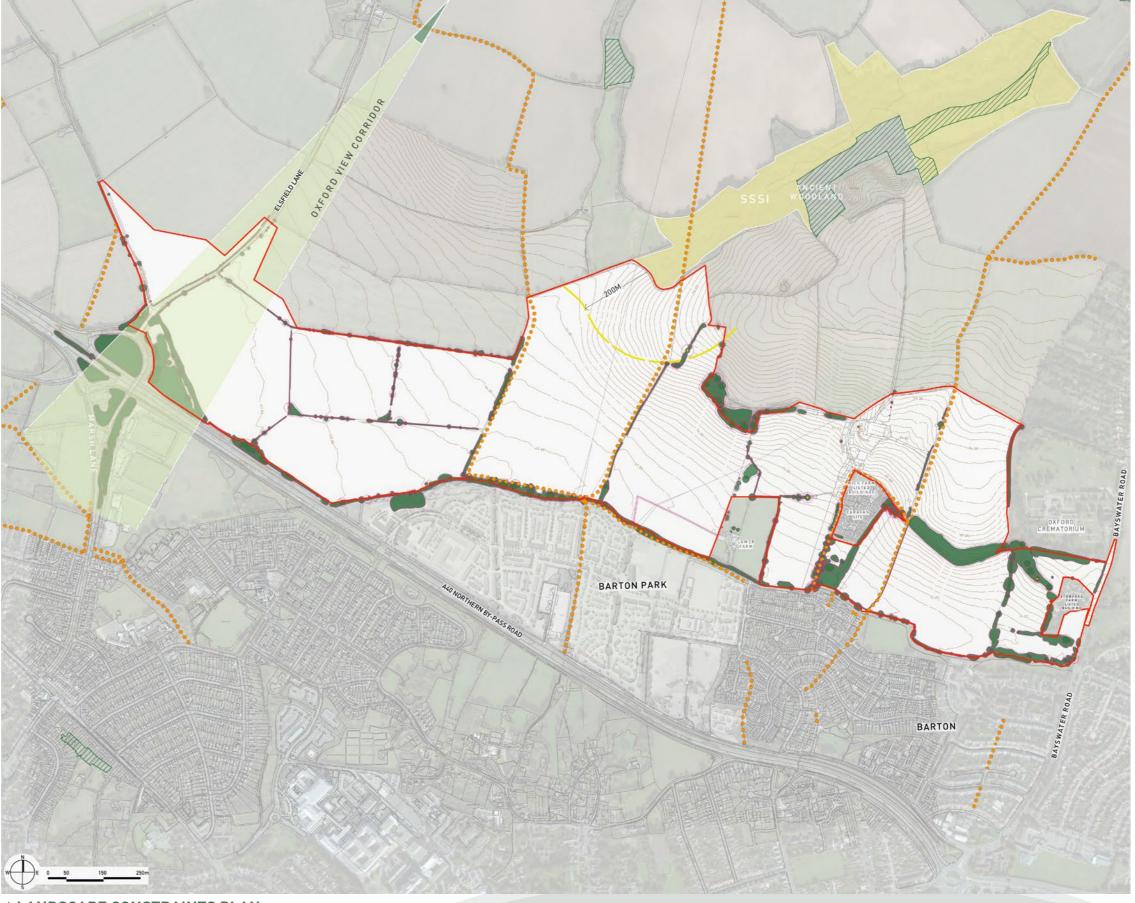
▲ G. VIEW EAST TOWARDS LISTED STOWFORD FARM

LANDSCAPE

The plan opposite illustrates various landscape assets and constraints that will inform the emerging masterplans. They include:

- Existing public footpaths that cross the site and connect into neighbouring settlements;
- Existing trees (including veteran trees) and hedgerows;
- Sydlings Copse and College Pond SSSI;
- Site topography; and
- Oxford View Cone.



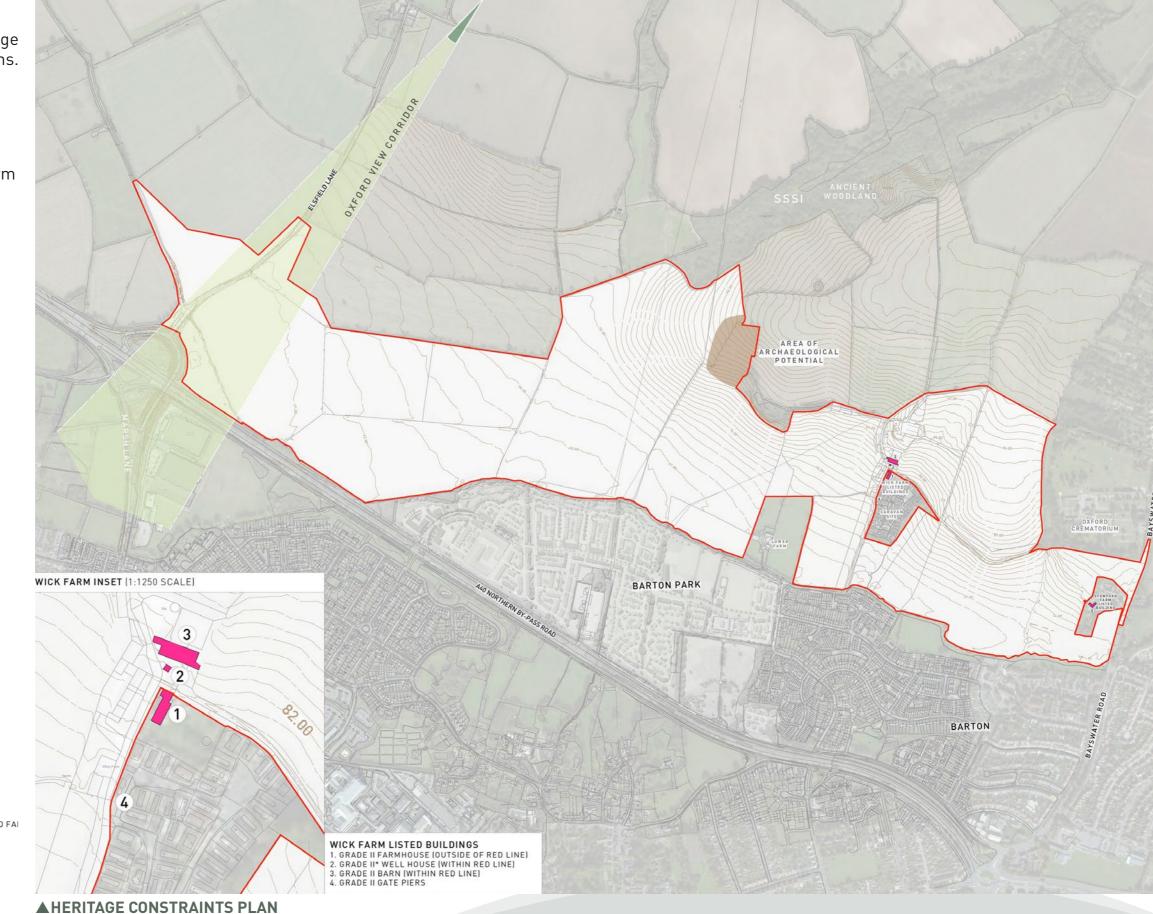


▲LANDSCAPE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

HERITAGE

The plan opposite illustrates various heritage assets that will inform the emerging masterplans. They include:

- Oxford View Cone;
- Area of archaeological potential; and
- the various listed buildings in the Wick Farm vicinity and Stowford Farm.





OXFORD VIEW CONE

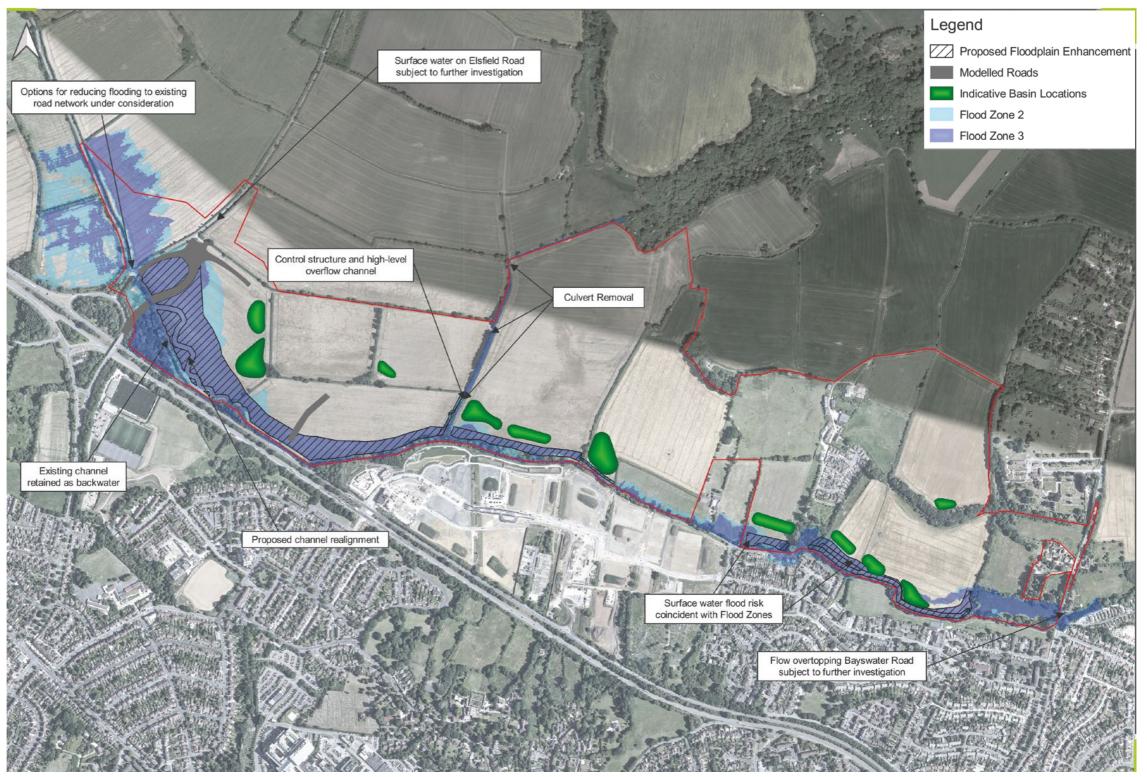
DRAINAGE

To inform the development of a Draft Masterplan, the following work has been undertaken:

- Consultation with the Environment Agency
- An assessment of all forms of flooding.
- A detailed assessment of river flow.
- Detailed hydraulic modelling.
- Greenfield runoff calculations.

Estimates of attenuation storage to restrict runoff to the greenfield QBAR rate.

This work has informed the development of a scheme that would integrate the management of existing flood risk and surface water with the built and natural environment to deliver multiple benefits. The site represents an opportunity for development that would go beyond compliance with local and national policies, help deliver the aims of the Local Plan and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and yield significant material benefits particularly with regards to flood risk and the state of the river environment.



▲FLOOD RISK & DRAINAGE PLAN

ECOLOGY

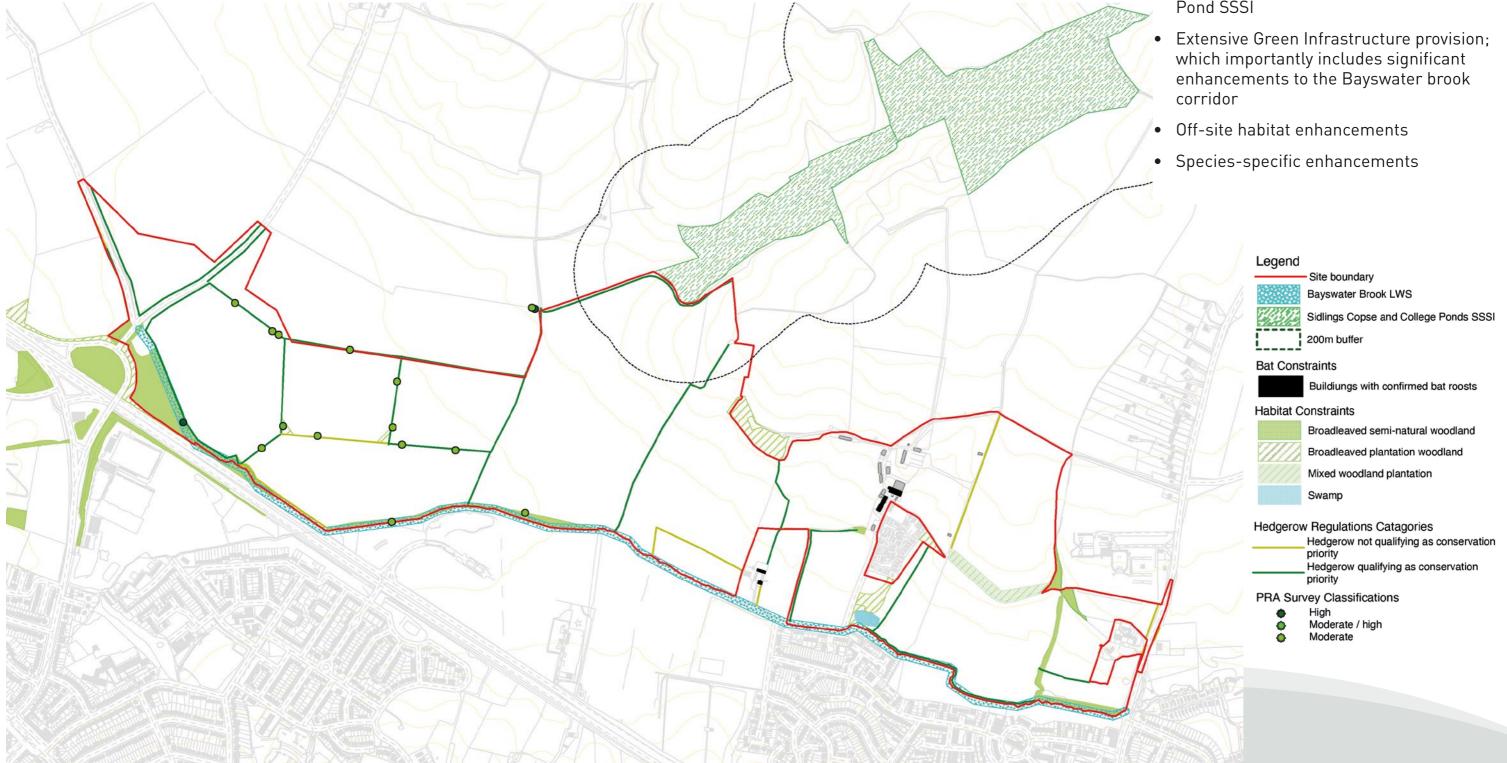
The proposed masterplans have been informed by extensive ecological surveys between 2017 and 2021, comprising:

 Habitat surveys (Extended Phase 1 habitat survey, hedgerow surveys, arable weed surveys and river corridor surveys)

- Breeding Bird surveys
- Bat Surveys (preliminary bat roost assessment of trees/buildings, emergence/ re-entry bat surveys at Lower and Wick Farms, bat activity surveys throughout the site and ongoing hibernation surveys at Wick Farm.
- Badger surveys
- Water Vole surveys
- Otter surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA survey
- Reptile surveys

The principal of biodiversity net-gain will form an integral part of the ecological impact assessment, with significant biodiversity enhancements enshrined within the proposed masterplans, including:

 Semi-natural parkland buffer zone surrounding Sydlings Copse and College Pond SSSI



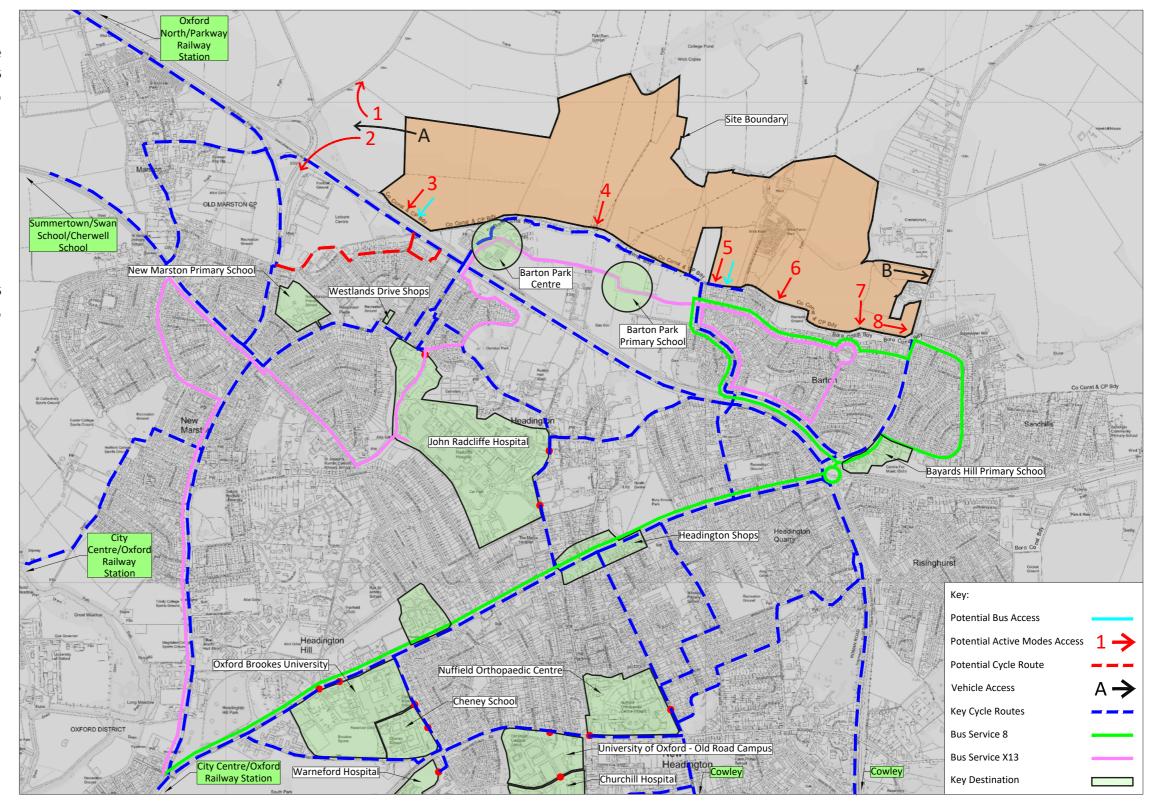
▲ECOLOGY PLAN

TRANSPORT

The plan opposite locates the site within the wider context of Oxford and illustrates key routes via all modes of transport to key destinations, such as:

- Oxford city centre and railway station
- John Radcliffe Hospital
- Headington Shops; and
- Primary and Secondary Schools in close proximity.

The plan also identities the proposed access points into the site, which include bus, cycle, pedestrian and vehicular.

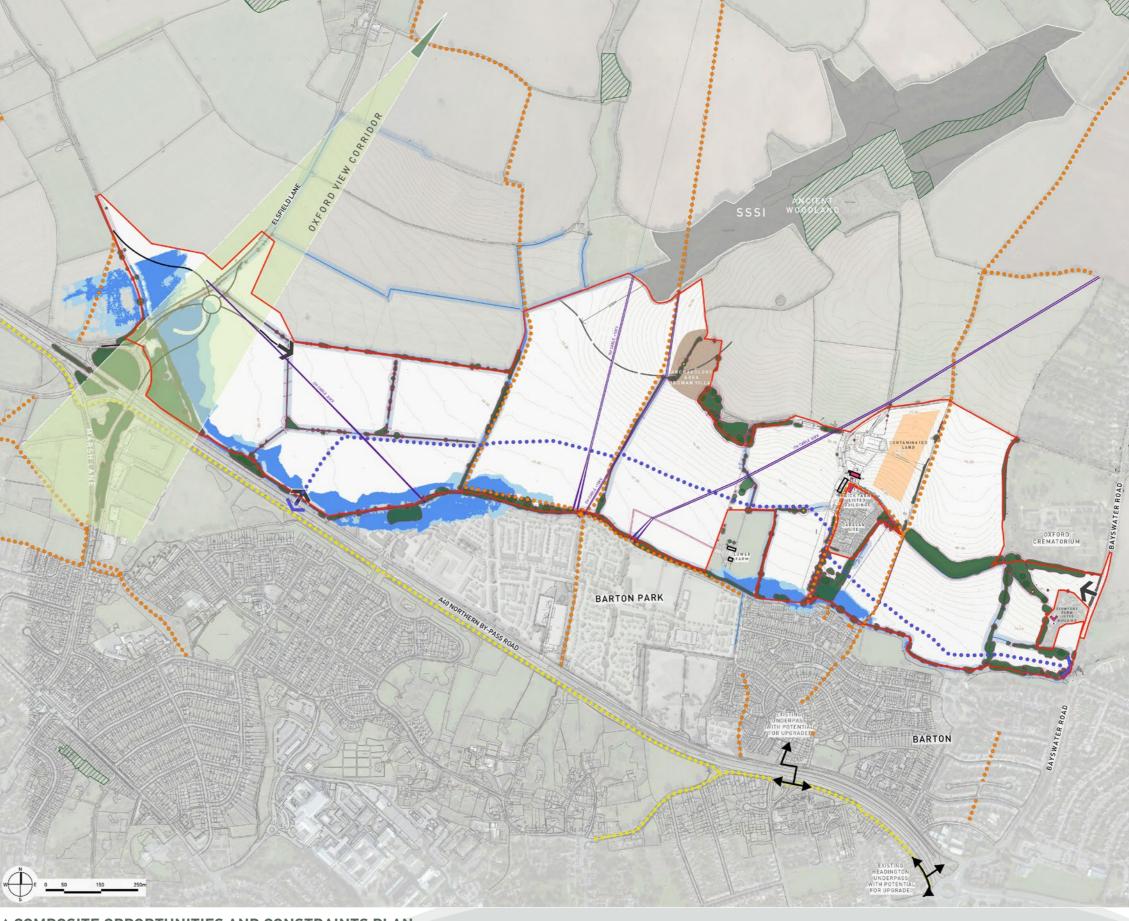


▲SITE CONTEXT AND KEY DESTINATION PLAN

OPPORTUNITIES & CONSTRAINTS

The plan opposite illustrates the various layers of opportunities and constraints detailed over the previous pages. In turn they will help shape the emerging masterplans.





▲COMPOSITE OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN

EFFICIENT USE OF DEVELOPMENT LAND

The plan opposite overlays the key principles of our emerging masterplan with the Indicative Concept Plan that accompanies the adopted Local Plan.

By undertaking the various site surveys and assessments and building up the layers of constraints we have been able to identify additional areas of developable land that will optimise the site's potential.

The Local Plan in Policy STRAT5 requires that 'proposals optimise the use of land and the potential of the site' with a 'need to use land efficiently'. A scheme should also demonstrate that 'a scheme makes the optimal use of the site as part of the masterplan'.



▲SODC OVERLAY PLAN

THE MASTERPLANS

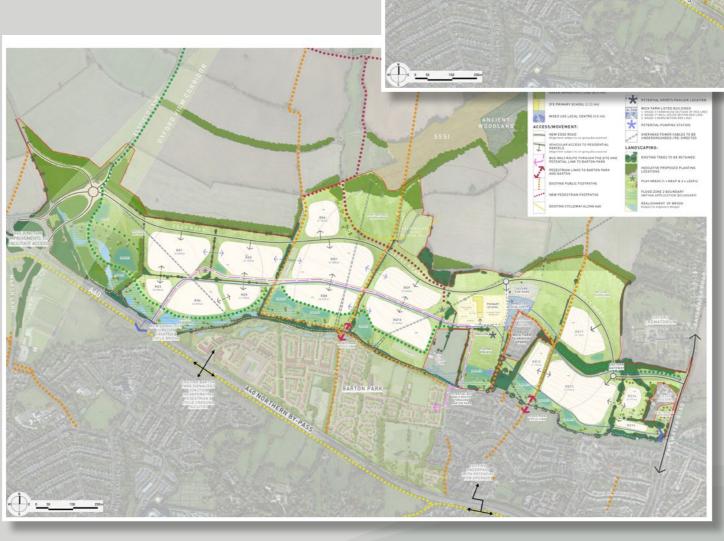
Two Indicative Masterplans have been produced to guide discussions in the Masterplan workshops; OPTION A and OPTION B. Whilst the general land areas and design principles remain the same for both options, they do offer different transport solutions to connect the western side of the site (Marston Interchange) with the east (Bayswater Road).

Both Masterplan options illustrate the potential to deliver the same broad quantum of land uses, including:

- approximately 35 hectares (ha) of residential land;
- Green Infrastructure (which will contain playing fields, community orchards and allotments, amenity green spaces and children's play areas),
- a 2FE Primary School; and
- a mixed use local centre in the general vicinity of Wick Farm.

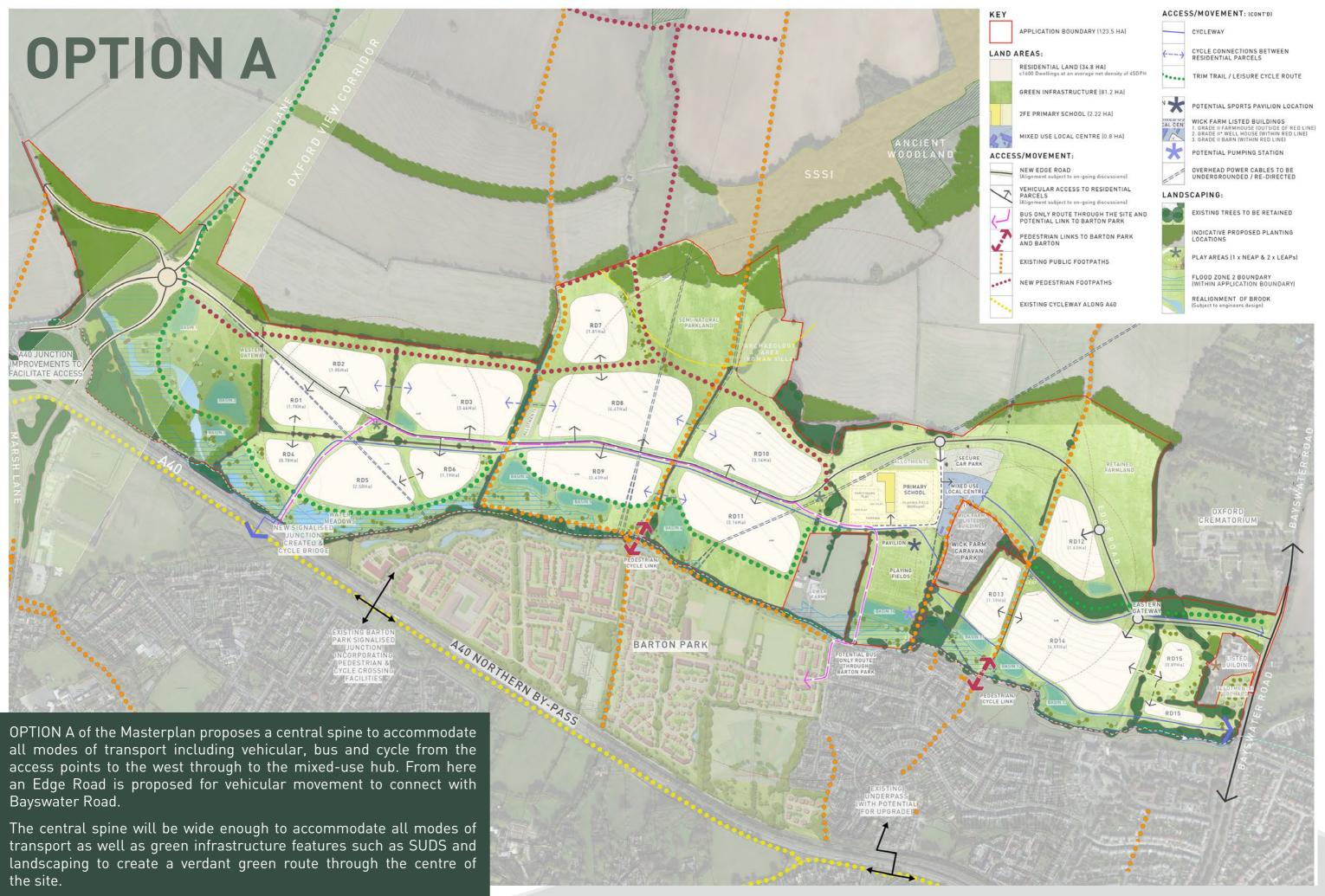
The 35 hectares of residential land illustrated on both options have the potential to deliver between 1,100 and 1,600 dwellings depending on the average density. The residential densities have been optimised across the site as illustrated on the Local Plan's Indicative Concept Plan. Higher residential densities are proposed along the southern half of the site, overlooking Bayswater Brook and the central spine. Meanwhile, medium and lower densities are proposed to the northern half of the site to assist in mitigating the visual, ecological and physical constraints such as the Oxford View Cone and the Sydlings Copse and College Pond SSSI.

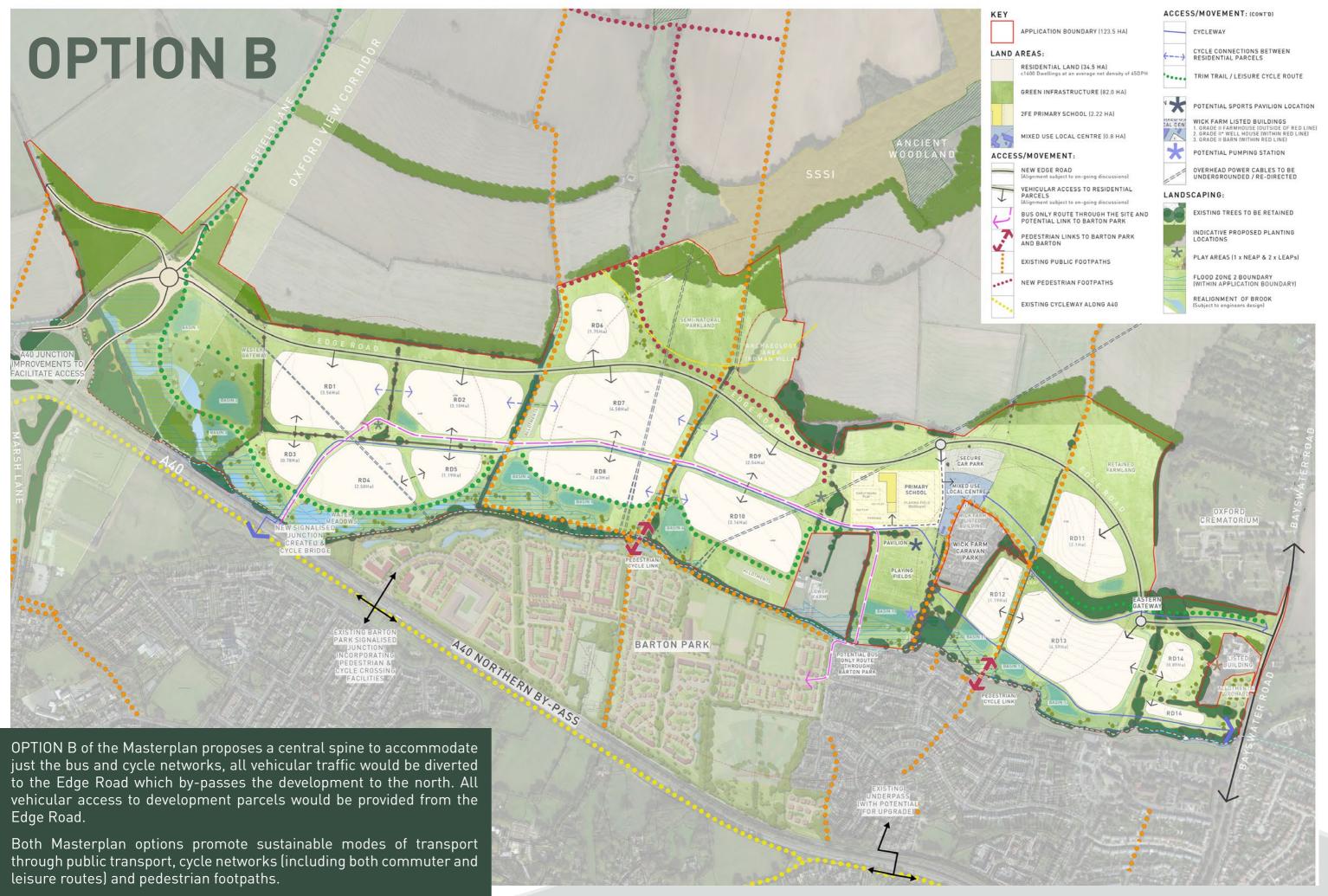
The residential densities also take into account the site's topography, with higher densities proposed on the lower ground to the south west and southern boundaries and lower densities on the ground which starts to rise towards the central northern areas of the site and the north east of the site. This approach broadly follows those indicated on the Local Plan's Indicative Concept Plan.



AOPTION A

♦OPTION B





















DESIGN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING ECONOMICS HERITAGE

PEGASUSGROUP.CO.UK













