

WESTBOURNE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

2017 to 2029

SUBMISSION VERSION APRIL 2017



Part of Thomas Kingtons' estate map of the Manor of Bourne dated 1640



WESTBOURNE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2017 TO 2029

1	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	What Is our Neighbourhood Plan?	3
1.2	Planning Policy Context	4
1.3	Strategic Environment Assessment Sustainability Appraisal	4
1.4	Equality	4
1.5	Habitat Regulation Assessment	5
1.6	The Neighbourhood Plan document	5
2	PARISH PROFILE	5
2.1	About our Parish	5
2.2	Population Profile	7
2.3	Education – Facilities and Achievements	7
2.4	Community Facilities	7
2.5	Housing Tenure	8
2.6	Housing Need	9
2.7	Our Economy: Local Business and Employment	9
2.8	Development Constraints	10
2.9	Flooding	11
3	WHAT DO WE WANT OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN TO DO?	11
3.1	The community vision	11
3.2	Local Opinions	11
3.3	How do we achieve our vision for the future?	12
4	LAND USE POLICIES OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN	13
4.1	Introduction to the Policies	13
4.2	Development Considerations	13
4.3	Settlement Boundary	14
4.4	Economy – Local Business and Employment	15
4.5	Facilities	15
4.6	Community Balance	16
4.7	Local Distinctiveness	20
4.8	Important Views	22
4.9	Important View Descriptions	25
4.10	Heritage	28
4.11	Local Gaps Policy	31
4.12	Biodiversity	34
4.13	Local Green Space	34
4.14	Site Assessments and Allocations	37
4.15	Site Allocation Policies	40
4.16	Monitoring and Review	43
4.17	Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Developer Contributions	43

5	GLOSSARY	45
6	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS - Evidence Base & Consultation Documents	48
7	APPENDIX - Site Assessments	50

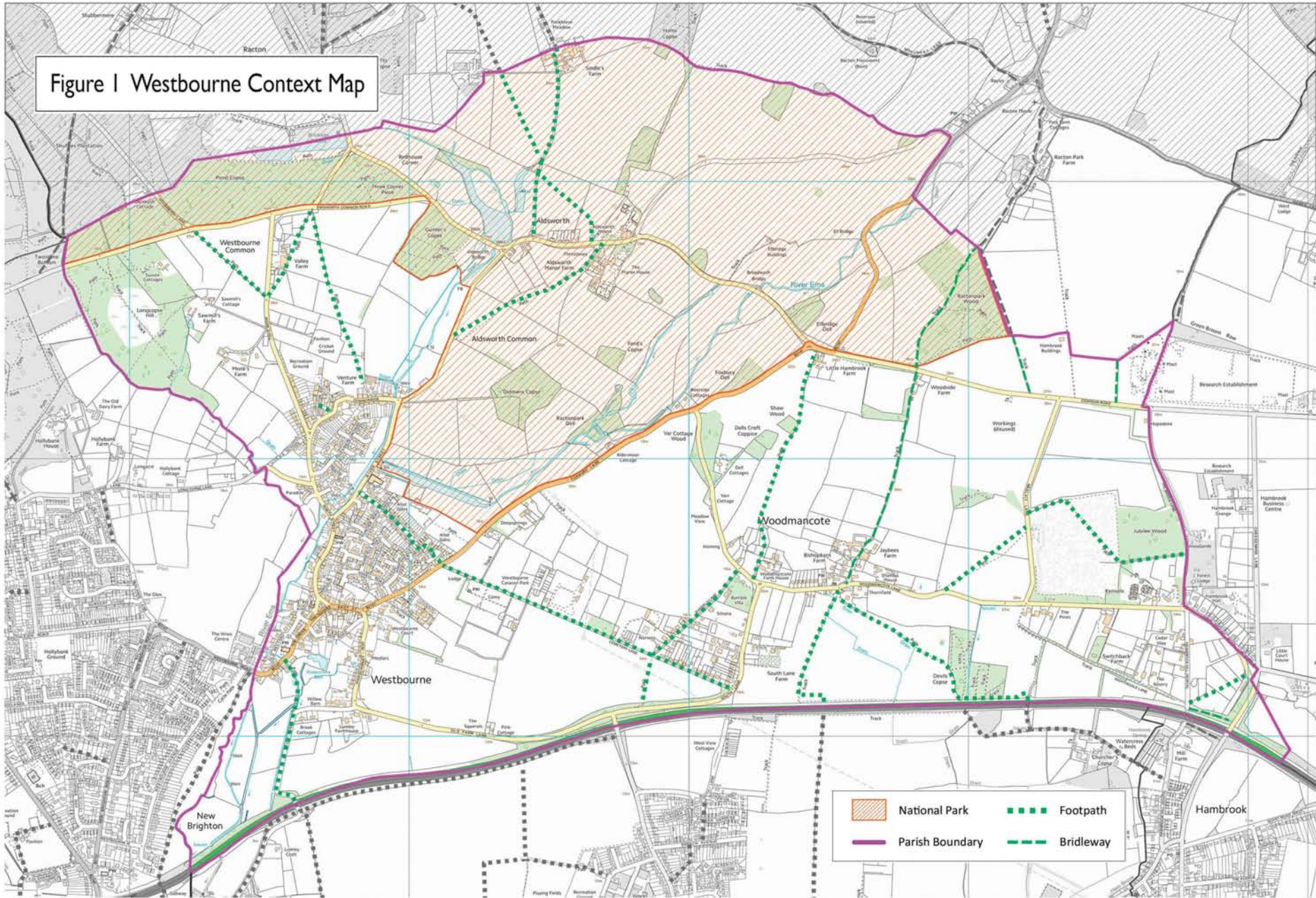
OBJECTIVES & POLICIES:

3.3.6	Objectives	12
OA1:	Sustainable Development Policy	14
OA2:	Local Economy and Employment Policy	15
OA3:	Community Facilities Policy	16
OA4:	Community Balance Policy	18
LD1:	Local Distinctiveness Policy	22
LD2:	Important Views Policy	22
LD3:	Heritage Policy	28
LD4:	Local Gaps Policy	34
BD1:	Biodiversity Opportunity Area and SNCI Policy	35
BD2:	Natural Environment Policy	35
LGS1:	Cemetery Green Space Policy	37
SS1:	Land to The West of Monk’s Hill Policy	40
SS2:	Land at Long Copse Lane Policy	41
SS3:	Land Adjacent to Chantry Hall, Foxbury Road Policy	42

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS:

Figure 1	Westbourne Context Map	2
Figure 2	Westbourne Designated Neighbourhood Area	3
Figure 3	Age Profile Graph	7
Figure 4	Property Values Graph	9
Figure 5	Economic Activity Graph	9
Figure 6	Settlement Boundary Map	15
Figure 7	Landscape Character Map	21
Figure 8	Important Views Map	23
Figure 9	Important Views - Photos	24
Figure 10	Designated & Non-Designated Heritage Assets Map	29
Figure 11	Local Gaps Map	33
Figure 12	Biodiversity & Ecological Networks Map	36
Figure 13	Local Green Spaces - Cemetery	37
Figure 14	The Square - Isochrone	39
Figure 15	Primary School - Isochrone	40
Figure 16	Monks Hill Schematic	38
Figure 17	Long Copse Lane Schematic	41
Figure 18	Chantry Hall Schematic	42

Figure 1 Westbourne Context Map



June 2016

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHAT IS OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN?

1.1.1 Neighbourhood Plans (NPs) were introduced by the 2011 Localism Act and can help local communities shape their own environment. NPs are part of the statutory development plan system and must conform to national and local planning policies.

1.1.2 The Government's national planning policy is contained in its National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012, and additional specific guidance for Gypsy and Traveller sites is provided in its Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, August 2015. These policy documents provide the overarching advice which supports the concept of sustainable development, which both plan making and plan decision taking must adhere to.

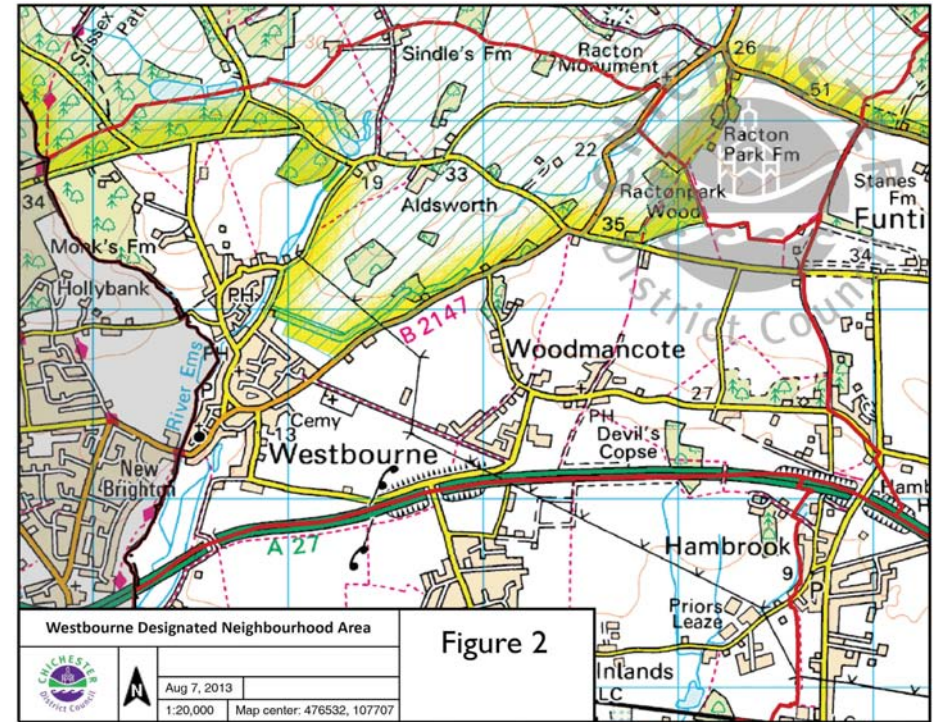
1.1.3 In terms of local planning policies, Westbourne is subject to two Local Planning Authorities (LPAs): Chichester District Council is responsible for the main part of Westbourne Parish, including Westbourne village and Woodmancote. The new South Downs National Park Authority is responsible for the northern part of the Parish including Aldsworth and part of Stansted Park.

1.1.4 Westbourne Parish Council applied for the whole Parish to be designated as a Neighbourhood Plan Area and approval was given on 3rd December 2013.

1.1.5 A new Chichester Local Plan: Key Principles 2014-2029 (CLPKP) was formally adopted in July 2015, whilst the South Downs National Park Local Plan is currently still in preparation. The NP must be in general conformity with current Local Development Plan (LDP) policy but can address other local issues not covered by these LDPs.

1.1.6 The content of a NP should be drawn from the views of the whole community, which will need to endorse the draft NP at a referendum, following independent examination, before it can be formally adopted. Once adopted the NP becomes a component of the statutory LDP.

1.1.7 Our 'Neighbourhood Area' is the whole Parish of Westbourne, nearly 3 sq miles or about 7.5 sq kilometres, which comprises the village of Westbourne as well as the outlying and separate hamlets of Woodmancote and Aldsworth. About one third of the Parish, to the north, is in the South Downs National Park (SDNP).



1.1.8 Through our NP we can choose where new homes should be built. We can say what new buildings should look like and what infrastructure should be provided. We can also identify and protect environmentally important green spaces, corridors, open spaces, important gaps and views and other community assets. The horizon of our NP, as set by the new CLPKP, is for 12 years (2017–2029). It is recognised, however, that much can alter in 12 years, including changes in government legislation and guidance, reviews of the CLPKP as well as Westbourne residents' evolving wishes and preferences. In light of these potential factors, the NP will be monitored on an annual basis. If it is felt that amendments should be made, a NP review will be undertaken with proposed changes tested with residents of Westbourne through consultation and feedback.

1.1.9 The NP has been co-ordinated and prepared for the Westbourne Parish Council and the community by the Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (WNPSG), comprising Parish

Councillors and local community volunteers. It has canvassed the views of everyone in the community to help generate a vision for the Westbourne area and to create an NP that will stand us in good stead until 2029. In June and July 2013, the WNPSG carried out an initial community consultation. Flyers were delivered to more than 1,000 households and an Open Day was held in the Parish Hall, giving people opportunities to indicate their priorities and comment on what they would like to see included in the NP. Subsequently, detailed NP questionnaires were distributed to all households in the Parish during May 2014. 35% of these were completed and returned and the responses used as part of the community's input into the NP. The sites put forward for development were unveiled to the Parishioners at an Open Day in July 2015.

1.1.10 NPs, as part of the formal development plan system, are intended to guide planning decisions in accordance with specific local land use planning policies. The formal proposed policies of this NP fulfil this statutory objective. However, the Westbourne Parish community has expressed aspirations for a better local environment that go beyond strict land use planning policy and this NP also gives voice to the aspirations which our community wishes to achieve during the life of the NP.

1.2 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

1.2.1 The Neighbourhood Plan must be in general compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS), the Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014 - 2029 (CLPKP), EU obligations and human rights requirements. Once adopted, it will form part of the Development Plan and its policies will work alongside, and may in certain cases add to, the policies in the CLPKP. The Plan provides a vision for the future of the Parish and sets out clear policies, principles and objectives to realise this.

1.2.2 It must be noted that about one third of the Parish is in the SDNP. In September 2015, the SDNP Authority published its Local Plan for consultation. Until a Local Plan has been adopted for the National Park Area, the SDNP Authority's current planning policy comprises the saved policies of the Chichester Local Plan 1999. It is currently estimated that the SDNP Local Plan will be adopted in July 2018.

1.2.3 In all applications for development adjoining, or in close proximity to, the SDNP, consideration will be given to paragraphs 115 and 116 of the NPPF, which refer to protected landscapes. The Government has provided two statutory purposes for National Parks in England. All public bodies and utility companies, when undertaking any activity which may have an impact on the designated area, have a duty to have regard to these purposes. The Government also places a corresponding social and economic duty upon National Park Authorities themselves - to be considered when delivering the two purposes. This reciprocal arrangement is designed to ensure a high degree of mutual cooperation, avoiding the risk either that the needs of National Park residents and businesses will be ignored, or that others will ignore its designation when undertaking activities.

1 Purpose 1: To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area.

2 Purpose 2: To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.

3 Duty: To seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of the local communities within the National Park in pursuit of our purposes. *For further information see:*

<https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/national-park-authority/our-work/purposes-duty/>

1.3 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SEA/SA)

1.3.1 The WNP has been subject to an SEA determination as a result of which it has been determined by Chichester District Council that no SEA is necessary. The formal screening opinion is included in the evidence base.

1.4 EQUALITY

1.4.1 In accordance with the themes of sustainability, one of the aims of the Neighbourhood Plan is to promote equal opportunity and the ability of present and future residents of Westbourne Parish to live, work and play in a community without any prejudice in terms of race, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, ethnic origin or

- religion. To achieve and maintain this objective, the Plan will support the examination of all new developments, planning applications and policies to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the quality of life for current and future residents of Westbourne.
- 1.5 HABITAT REGULATION ASSESSMENT
- 1.5.1 The European Habitats Directive (92/43/EC) requires ‘appropriate assessment’ of plans and projects that are, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, likely to have a significant impact on national and international designated sites. In the case of the Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan this matter has already been addressed, in terms of the level of overall housing provision, by the relevant assessments carried out for the adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Principles 2014-2029.
- 1.6 THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN DOCUMENT
- 1.6.1 This plan is the culmination of a large evidence gathering and consultation exercise. The neighbourhood plan itself only contains the key points that emerged from several years of work. This document contains the vision, spatial strategy, site allocations and key land use policies.
- 1.6.2 This Neighbourhood Plan should be read in conjunction with supporting evidence, available in hard copy or online on the Westbourne village website, <http://www.westbournevillage.org/>. This includes:
- 1 Village Design Statement.
 - 2 SEA screening opinion.
 - 3 Technical reports on Traffic and Parking.
- 2 PARISH PROFILE
- 2.1 ABOUT OUR PARISH
- 2.1.1 Westbourne is a civil parish in the Chichester District of West Sussex. It is adjacent to Emsworth, administered by Havant Borough Council. The parish consists of the village of Westbourne and includes the separate and outlying hamlets of Woodmancote and Aldsworth. The immediate surroundings are notable for the

meandering River Ems, which has been canalised to create mill leats and mill ponds. This small river flows into Chichester Harbour at Emsworth. It is believed that the village takes its name from its position on the river, which traditionally marks the westernmost boundary of Sussex, ‘bourne’ being an archaic term for a boundary as well as for a small river or brook.

- 2.1.2 It is a rural parish whose history dates back to the Domesday Book of 1086; it was probably a trading centre from early times. In 1302 there was a weekly market and a fair on the 28th August, the day of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist (the patron of the church). There were also nineteen tenants who held stalls in the market-place. In 1348, Westbourne, as with the whole of Britain, was ravaged by the Black Death, a disease that wiped out entire families and depopulated whole villages. The value of acreage in Westbourne dropped significantly as there were no longer enough people to cultivate and maintain the land. A detailed rental of the manor drawn up about 1375 shows that the tenements in Bourne itself were mostly small cottager holdings. However, later, in the 15th and 16th centuries, Westbourne became famous for sheep, cattle and pony trading and the settlement reached the height of its prosperity in the late 1600s, during the reign of Charles II. A disastrous fire destroyed a large part of the village at about this time, resulting in few of the ancient buildings surviving. Westbourne still retains a vibrant village centre with shops, doctor’s surgery, garages, public houses as well as a local primary school. The parish church, with its 18th century spire, plays an integral part in village life. Residents appreciate Westbourne’s rural charm, its heritage assets and its sense of community and wish to retain its unique and historic identity.
- 2.1.3 The charm of the parish lies in its rural location covering 1846 acres of countryside nestling in a patchwork of open fields and woodland, interlaced by streams, valuable wildlife habitats and country lanes. Westbourne lies on the flattish coastal plain which marks the boundary between the South Downs and the English Channel. The settlement is just above the 10 metre contour but almost immediately to the north the land rises to around 45 metres. The southern part of Westbourne Parish sits within an area classified as the

South Coast Plain in the West Sussex Landscape Assessment. Since April 2011, the north-eastern and eastern edges of the village have formed boundaries with the newly designated South Downs National Park; this designation will greatly assist in protecting and preserving Westbourne's important landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage. The characteristics of the landscape are described in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

- 2.1.4 Westbourne's agricultural land has been extensively farmed for many centuries. The fields are used for both arable farming and grazing, and tend to be regularly shaped, suggesting that their form results from the planned enclosures which took place between 1818 and 1823. The area was once important for watercress farming, largely using artificially-made ponds and streams. There are large areas of forest to the north, some of which are designated as Ancient Woodland and provide a haven for wild life.
- 2.1.5 The whole of Westbourne Parish benefits from an extensive network of Public Footpaths, including the long distance Sussex Border Path. There is also a network of Bridleways within the Parish for the horses and ponies kept either in the livery yards in Westbourne or located privately in the many paddocks and stables in the Parish.
- 2.1.6 Westbourne Parish lies a few kilometres to the north of the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which includes many areas of special nature conservation.
- 2.1.7 Westbourne Parish is particularly recognised for the diversity of its buildings, ranging from timber-framed thatched cottages and Georgian mansions to Victorian terraces. The Parish is home to over 60 Listed Buildings as well as a similar amount of positive, non-designated Heritage Assets, both within the Conservation Area and outside it, which make an important contribution to creating the Parish's sense of place and local identity. (see appendix 6.1 and Figure 18). The following are amongst the most significant surviving historic features:
- 1 Continuous occupation since the Norman period;
 - 2 St John the Baptist's Church, with Norman origins, and some late 14th century and later fabric;
 - 3 Unusual, dispersed layout with the main part of the village centred on the church and possible site of the medieval market place;

4 The survival of Westbourne Mill and its mill pond next to River Street;

5 Meandering streams and mill leats;

6 Some 16th century houses along Church Road;

- 2.1.8 Whilst more detailed information can be found in the West Sussex Historic Landscape Character Assessment and the Chichester District Historic Environment Record, the Parish's key characteristics are summarised in the Westbourne Conservation Area Character Appraisal as being:

1 A large linear Conservation Area encompassing the former mill and mill pond, various residential streets, and the village centre, with its shops and other facilities;

2 River Ems and its various mill leats and ponds are very important;

3 North Street is a winding, mainly residential, road connecting the village centre to Westbourne Mill and Commonsides;

4 Westbourne House is a fine 18th century house and is listed grade II*;

5 High concentration of listed buildings in the village centre around The Square and St John the Baptist's Church, which is itself listed grade I;

6 The church occupies a focal position on Westbourne Road, and its churchyard is notable for the ancient yews which face Church Road;

7 East Street and Foxbury Lane lead out of the village centre and have a number of prestigious listed houses including Mile End House, dating to the 18th century and listed grade II;

8 Whitechimney Row is a quite separate winding lane with many early listed buildings on the west side, and two substantial gentry houses (Westbourne Court and The Lawn) somewhat concealed by high walls and planting on the east;

9 Varied materials including flint, brick, thatch and clay roof tiles;

- 2.1.9 The Parish's archaeology is significant. Because of its particularly rich natural resources, the West Sussex coastal plain has been exploited continuously since hominids first arrived in Britain c. 500,000 years ago. The older, Palaeolithic deposits would not normally survive close enough to the surface to be relevant, but later pre-historic deposits, from the Mesolithic to the Early Saxon, and most particularly Bronze age to Roman, should be expected to survive at plough depth. The

significant archaeological themes are the general potential that the coastal plain has for later pre-historic, Roman and medieval settlement, especially close to a natural water-course, and the particular potential that comes from the earlier medieval history of the village itself – the importance of the market to the Earls of Arundel, etc. The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR -Sites and Monuments Record) records the following features for Westbourne:

- 1 Middle Bronze Age cremation burial was found close to Mill Road in 1949 (an Archaeologically Sensitive Area);
- 2 St John the Baptist Church: an important medieval church with a Norman foundation;
- 3 Existing 18th century water mill to the west side of River Street may be on the site of Northmylle, which is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and which may have included a malthouse. A corn mill is recorded also in 1663. The current building ceased operations in the late 1920s.
- 4 Former Engine House on the east side of River Street (now converted to a private dwelling). This housed a water-powered engine which supplied water to Stansted House from the River Ems. In 1855 a steam engine was installed, which apparently ceased working in the 1900s, presumably when mains water was supplied;
- 5 A medieval seal was found in Westbourne in 1986, and a 13th century silver ring was found in 1985, when new houses were being built to the north of the village;
- 6 A Roman coin was found in a field outside Westbourne;
- 7 Evidence of the canalisation of the River Ems in the 18th century to the north-east of Westbourne, probably to provide a source of water to Westbourne Mill or to alleviate flooding;
- 8 Four mills once existed between Westbourne and Lumley;
- 9 Late Bronze Age, Roman and Middle or Late Saxon pottery was found close to Foxbury Lane, possibly along the former line of the River Ems, during 1999-2000.

2.2 POPULATION PROFILE

2.2.1 The West Sussex Ward Profile 2013, drawn from the 2011 Census gives the age information for the Parish population, see Figure 3:

2.2.2 The profile demonstrates a very even population distribution with a good mixture of younger families and elderly residents, although there is a relatively low number of people aged 20-29 living within Westbourne compared to the rest of the district and SE England. It also indicates a relatively high number of people aged 45-59 compared to the rest of the district and SE England.



2.3 EDUCATION – FACILITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

2.3.1 Westbourne has a privately-run nursery and a primary school.

Secondary education is provided at the Bourne Community College in neighbouring Southbourne. A number of children attend school in Chichester.

2.3.2 GCSE Results published by West Sussex Country Council in 2012 for residents in the Westbourne Ward, considering the percentage of students achieving 5Cs and above including Maths and English combined, are slightly higher (59.1%) than the level for the District (56.4%) and the County (57.4%).

2.3.3 Residents have indicated that the Primary School is important to the long-term future of the Parish and wish to see it retained.

2.4 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.4.1 Commonsides forms the northern edge of the village of Westbourne. This area is located near the village cricket pitch and The Cricketers Pub. There is also a children’s play area and a Common to the north of the village. The Parish boasts many active

groups and clubs, which include the Scouts, the WI, the History Group and the Local Environment Group. The doctor’s surgery is managed by the Emsworth practice. Shopping facilities are provided in the area of The Square and The Grove and a small shop at the junction of Monk’s Hill/Commonside/North Street is well used. A post office is situated within the supermarket and there is a pharmacy in The Grove.

- 2.4.2 20% of the population is 65+ and the latest census data indicates that the percentage of those in that age group in good health is lower than for the District, County and South East England. In particular, the percentage of residents of 85+ with a limiting long-term illness is higher than the national average at 71.3%. Therefore, it is considered vital, if Westbourne is to remain a sustainable community, to retain and if possible improve the facilities offered at the Doctor’s Surgery.
- 2.4.3 There are two churches in the Parish, and a Cemetery managed jointly by a committee from Southbourne and Westbourne Parish Councils. Social facilities are provided at The Parish Hall, The Meeting Place and Westbourne Club. The Parish Council provides allotments and also recreation space at Monk’s Hill and Mill Road.
- 2.4.4 Of particular concern to the community is that Westbourne’s infrastructure will not keep pace with the rate of new development. The purpose of Infrastructure Business Plans (IBP) is therefore to plan that infrastructure is provided at the right time and in the right place. Infrastructure can be paid for in several different ways, for example:
 - 1 Customer bills – to telephone and broadband companies, and water companies to supply fresh water and to take away and treat wastewater.
 - 2 Government grants, to help provide school places.
 - 3 Planning obligations – S106/S278 (infrastructure directly related to a planning application).
 - 4 Community Infrastructure Levy (a levy on new development) (see also section 4.17).
- 2.4.5 Sometimes several different funding sources have to be combined to pay for the infrastructure that is needed. The IBP shows which

funding sources will contribute, and to what extent, to each infrastructure item/project, and where and when it will be provided.

- 2.4.6 Westbourne has prepared an initial IBP and its content can be viewed in the evidence base. This initial IBP, as it is still evolving, is not exhaustive and is subject to change.

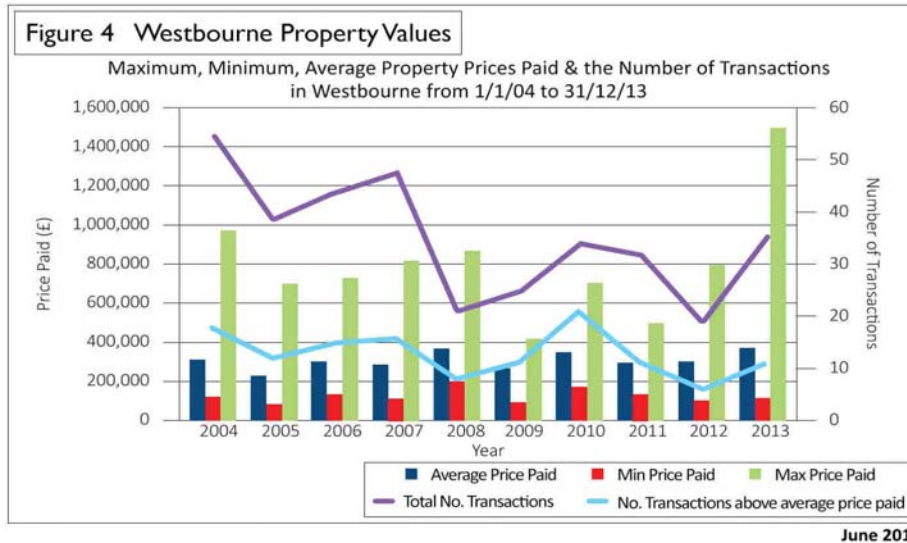
2.5 HOUSING TENURE

2.5.1 The Parish has a population of 2,309. 104 new houses were built in Westbourne between 2001 and 2011. The population residing in the main village of Westbourne is currently estimated to number some 1,950 people. The population residing in Woodmancote is estimated at around 230 and in Aldsworth 130. Accommodation tenure is set out in the table below:

<i>Accommodation tenure</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Owned	716	68.52%
Shared Ownership <i>(Part Owned or Part Rented)</i>	16	1.53%
Social Rented	163	15.60%
Private Rented	90	8.61%
Living Rent Free	15	1.44%
GTTSP pitches/plots	45	4.31%

Source 2011 census & Source CDC figures 2014 - 2017

- 2.5.2 The population density is 3.1 people per hectare, higher than the average for the District at 1.4 people per hectare. 90% of houses within the Parish are in Westbourne Village, the remainder are mainly in Woodmancote. In terms of Council Tax bands, Westbourne ward has the majority of its properties in Council Tax bands C and D. The majority of properties in this ward are semi-detached, with almost 60% of properties having at least two rooms that are not regularly used.
- 2.5.3 The average price paid in 2014 for a property in Westbourne was £362,052. The table below, figure 4, from CDC Housing Department gives a more detailed indication of the minimum, average and maximum prices paid for housing in Westbourne over a ten-year period. *Source Land Registry.*



June 2016

2.6 HOUSING NEED

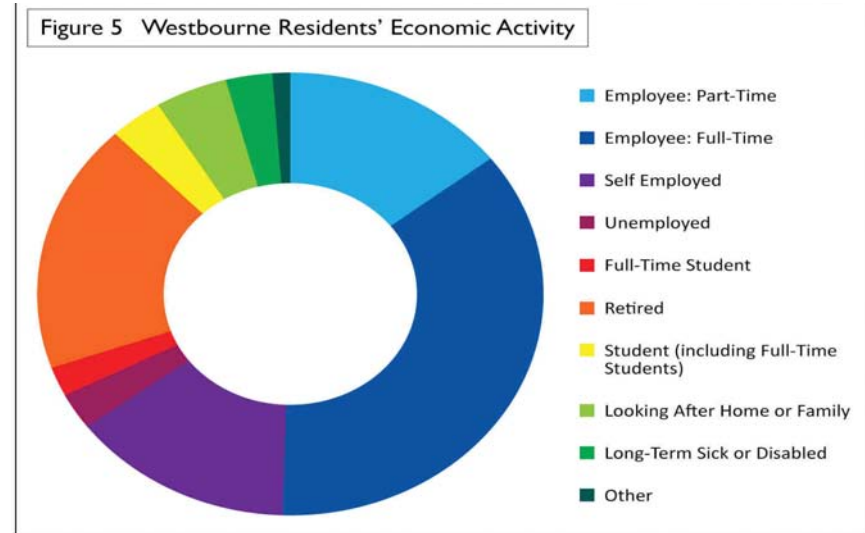
2.6.1 Westbourne is considered to have a high need for affordable housing within the CDC area (171 dwellings are affordable housing as of March 2015). The total number of households on CDC’s Housing Register with a stated local connection to Westbourne at November 2015 was 26, of which 12 were classified with a priority need. The highest demand is for one and two bedroom properties, although there are 4 households on the housing list seeking four bedroom properties, and for which there is currently no provision.

2.7 OUR ECONOMY: LOCAL BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

2.7.1 The number of self-employed in Westbourne is approximately the same as in Chichester District, although substantially higher than in West Sussex and in the country as a whole. Those retired at 18.4%, again, is approximately the same as for Chichester District but higher than in the rest of the country. There are significantly more people involved in professional occupations than in the Chichester District or in England. The unemployment rate at 2.7% is broadly similar to Chichester District but lower than for the remainder of West Sussex. Although 36.2% of the working population of

Westbourne have Level 4 qualifications or above, 18.6% of the population have no qualifications at all.
2.7.2 The following chart is compiled from the 2011 Census and shows the activity breakdown of Westbourne residents

	Westbourne		Chichester	
Economically Active:	Total 1,151		Total 56,102	
Employee: Part-Time	241	14.60%	11,384	14.00%
Employee: Full-Time	594	35.90%	27,847	34.40%
Self-Employed	236	14.30%	11,774	14.50%
Unemployed	44	2.70%	2,267	2.80%
Full-Time Student	36	2.20%	2,830	3.50%



June 2016

	Westbourne		Chichester	
Economically Inactive:	Total 505		Total 24,935	
Retired	304	18.40%	14,773	18.20%
Student				
<i>inc Full-Time Students</i>	56	3.40%	3,590	4.40%
Looking After Home or Family	78	4.70%	3,395	4.20%
Long-Term Sick or Disabled	48	2.90%	1,944	2.40%
Other	19	1.10%	1,233	1.50%

- 2.7.3 The NP questionnaire responses indicated:
- 1 Over 70% support for more independent shops in Westbourne.
 - 2 65% felt that in order to promote the economy the provision of a car park is required.
 - 3 70% thought that other new infrastructure is also required to encourage new business.
 - 4 80% supported creating employment opportunities for young people.
 - 5 81% supported the promotion of tourism.
- 2.7.4 The CLPKP policy is that, outside of Chichester city and the Settlement Hubs (eg Southbourne), the Service Villages including Westbourne Parish will be the focus for new development and facilities. Provision will be made for local community facilities, including village shops that meet identified needs within the village, neighbouring villages and surrounding smaller communities, and will help make the settlement more self-sufficient, and small scale employment, tourism or leisure proposals.
- 2.7.5 Westbourne Parish does have a relatively thriving local economy, albeit that the numbers of shops and business have been in gradual decline over many years, as with all rural communities in modern times. The NP should set out to maintain and encourage the Parish's local economy and to support the on-going sustainability of the community. It should support the sustainable growth of all types of businesses and enterprise in the Parish, together with any rural tourism and leisure facilities that benefit local businesses, residents and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. NP land use planning policies for the location of shops and businesses, however, would not in themselves result in any significant enhancement of the local economy.
- 2.7.6 There is a strong feeling, especially amongst the local business community, that Westbourne needs additional car parking facilities. The Parish does not directly control any suitable land but has identified two or three possible sites. One of these adjoins the allocated development site, adjacent to Chantry Hall, Foxbury Lane (see Policy SS3). Given the scale of the proposed development in the immediate area, the Parish Council is mindful that extra parking will be required in the village area, and is currently at the early

stage of investigating two other possible sites. If one of these is secured it would offer an opportunity to ease the car parking situation, particularly for visitors using the retail and community facilities in the village. Funding to assist the development of additional car parking facilities has been included in the initial IBP.

2.8 DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

2.8.1 There are a number of development constraints within Westbourne Parish:

- 1 A significant part of the Parish, including the entire hamlet of Aldsworth, is designated as National Park, which places particular constraints on development as per paragraphs 115 and 116 of the NPPF. The SDNP forms part of the Parish but the setting of the National Park will also be a consideration in planning. Development could also be constrained in close proximity to the border of the National Park to avoid any development having a detrimental impact on its setting.
- 2 A Conservation Area extends beyond the village to the south and east.
- 3 The entire hamlet of Woodmancote is situated within the countryside and therefore is not normally suitable for any new development, apart from those proposals justifying development as rural exception sites to meet local need or deemed to require a countryside location.
- 4 Chichester Harbour SAC, Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA and Ramsar Site lie about 2 km to the south.
- 5 5 Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) exist within the Parish as well as a Biodiversity Opportunity Area, see Figure 12.
- 6 Areas of flood risk (Flood Zones 2 and 3) extend along the River Ems valley running north to south through the village and extending north-east and south-west of the village.
- 7 Grade 1 Agricultural Land lies to the south-east.
- 8 The western edge of the village is directly adjacent to Havant Borough, which is currently proposing extensive development on its side of the boundary. 260 houses are proposed adjacent to the boundary. This development will significantly reduce the existing gap between Havant and Westbourne and, unless it is maintained

on the Westbourne side, it will adversely impact on the rural character and lead to coalescence of the separate settlements. This therefore restricts the development potential within Chichester District.

2.9 FLOODING

2.9.1 It has been noted that extensive tracts of land in Westbourne Parish fall within Flood Zones 2 and 3. See <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37837.aspx>. The community's concerns about flooding are reflected in the parish-wide survey in 2014 in which 92% of respondents expressed a wish for new development to include flood risk mitigation. The NP needs to be guided by CLPKP's Policy 42 Flood Risk and Water Management in directing future development, where possible away from the areas of highest flood risk. However, as indicated above, there are significant other constraints to development in Westbourne Parish. In considering suitable sites for future development WPC has had to take into account these conflicting constraints, as well as the availability of sustainable sites which would be acceptable to the local community.

3 WHAT DO WE WANT OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN TO DO?

3.1 THE COMMUNITY VISION

3.1.1 Our community vision is for Westbourne Parish to continue to thrive as a vibrant and distinctive community:

- 1 to continue to respect and reflect the views of its community;
- 2 to evolve whilst retaining its unique and distinctive historic identity and rural character;
- 3 to recognise the unique and separate identities of the main village and the two outlying hamlets;
- 4 to avoid the erosion of that identity through development which would inappropriately lead to the coalescence of local neighbouring communities;
- 5 to plan for the appropriate change and evolution of our Parish within reasonable and measured limits;
- 6 to utilise the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and the Infrastructure Business Plan (IBP) to secure improvements to Westbourne's infrastructure;

7 to provide for an outstanding quality of life for current and future generations of residents.

3.2 LOCAL OPINIONS

3.2.1 Responses to Development

The responses to the questionnaire overwhelmingly confirmed that the community feels Westbourne cannot absorb any more development. However on the grounds that the NP has to plan for some development, more detailed responses can be summarised as follows:

- 1 61% agreed that development should take place on small sites in order to spread the impact.
- 2 54% agreed that some development should take place outside Westbourne village, eg Woodmancote.
- 3 90% agreed that any development should focus on previously developed sites first.
- 4 There were no strong views about whether development should concentrate on housing for younger or older people but 48% agreed that new development should be predominantly family housing.
- 5 53% felt that new development should not be predominantly affordable housing.
- 6 77% supported compliance with the Village Design Statement.
- 7 92% wanted new development to mitigate flood risk.

3.2.2 Whilst the position of the community must be the starting point, the plan must also reflect national and local planning policy in order to be recommended for referendum. The main challenges that the NP has had to address are the allocation of development in the peripheral areas eg at Woodmancote, the desire for small sites and the concept of previously developed land first. The latter two issues create conflict with other policies and fail to deliver the preferred sites. This has created tensions between the wishes clearly expressed by the community and the planning constraints imposed by the NPPF & CLPKP.

3.2.3 This plan is accompanied by a consultation statement that sets out the full extent of all consultation carried out with the community to reach this stage. The consultation statement explains how the plan

has changed to reflect the views of the majority of the community of Westbourne and other consultees.

3.3 HOW DO WE ACHIEVE OUR VISION FOR THE FUTURE?

- 3.3.1 Neighbourhood Plan Policy Parameters: The WPC can only draft planning policy within fixed parameters that are in general conformity with the CLPKP and the NPPF.
- 3.3.2 The CLPKP proposes that, outside of Chichester city and the larger proposed Settlement Hubs, 'Service Villages' including Westbourne will be the focus for new development and facilities, within which provision will be made for the following:
- 1 Small-scale housing developments consistent with the indicative housing numbers set out in CLPKP Policy 5, which requires Westbourne to provide at least 25 new dwellings up to 2029, (recognising the limited capacity of Westbourne to provide new housing).
 - 2 Local community facilities, including village shops, that meet identified needs within the village, neighbouring villages and surrounding smaller communities, and will help make the settlement more self-sufficient; and
 - 3 Small-scale employment, tourism or leisure proposals.
- 3.3.3 The Westbourne community has expressed a wish for future development to be on smaller sites and to be dispersed throughout the Parish, and the WNPSG originally sought to spread development throughout the main village and the two hamlets.
- 3.3.4 However, the NPPF and the CLPKP seeks to restrict development in the countryside to those that absolutely require a rural location, meet an essential local rural need or support rural diversification. These constraints exclude Aldsworth and Woodmancote, along with the majority of Westbourne situated outside the Settlement Boundary Area, from any new development as NPPF guidance deems them unsustainable. This places a severe restriction on the location of potential development sites.
- 3.3.5 The CLPKP policy is that NP allocations for new housing development should be on sites of 6 or more dwellings. Development of sites with fewer than 6 dwellings are considered as 'windfall' developments, which are already accounted for in the CLPKP in terms of housing number targets.

3.3.6 Working within the above parameters, the WPC has set itself the task of identifying potential development sites which would meet the following **Objectives**:

- 1 **accommodate between 6-10 dwellings, spread as evenly as possible throughout the Parish;**
- 2 **be sustainable in their location, based on access to services and facilities (*policy OA1*);**
- 3 **continue to protect the countryside location wherever possible (avoiding isolated development) (*policy OA1*);**
- 4 **avoid sites and locations that erode the key rural gaps or green spaces (*policy LD4*);**
- 5 **protect the rural points of arrival /gateways in the village (*policy LD2*);**
- 6 **encourage the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring (*policy LD3*);**
- 7 **ensure that any new development makes a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness (*policy LD1*);**
- 8 **be on previously developed land if at all possible;**
- 9 **be capable of meeting the requirements of the Westbourne VDS in terms of village character (*policy LD1*);**
- 10 **mitigate flooding and sewerage problems within the Parish;**
- 11 **provide a mix of housing types to meet the requirements of the whole community (*policy OA4*);**
- 12 **encourage the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities, including their economic vitality (*policy LD3*);**
- 13 **keep Westbourne thriving and vibrant;**
- 14 **encourage local business and employment (*policy OA2*);**
- 15 **ensure the current balance between the settled and travelling communities is maintained (*policy OA4*).**

3.3.7 Justification and Rationale for Development Allocations:

- 1 As a community it is very clear to us that, in order to achieve sustainable development within Westbourne, it is necessary to respect the 'social and cultural wellbeing' dimension of sustainability that reflects the community's needs and recognises that

the identity of the community is in part made up from its valued townscape and landscape.

2 The Westbourne community supports the small and dispersed sites in the plan and **does not support the development of other greenfield sites outside the settlement boundary**. This is because virtually all of this land serves to protect the important gaps around the settlement that form Westbourne’s identity as a free-standing ‘delightfully rural’ settlement in a highly urbanised hinterland. It also serves to protect identified views and supports the opportunity to create cohesive ecological networks along the ‘blue’ and ‘green’ corridors. These can become more resilient to current and future development pressures by planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of biodiversity networks.

3 All the development allocations in the NP contain green spaces to continue the strong Westbourne tradition of open spaces occurring deep within the village fabric. This is to ensure they create locally distinctive designs that reflect identified local character to safeguard the rural feel of Westbourne is retained and that all development is contained to the settlement boundary, unless there is specific justification.

4 In addition to the strong desire to retain the rural separation from the encroachment of Havant and the urban sprawl of the south coast conurbation, much of the greenfield land within Westbourne is subject to flooding, which strictly further limits the availability of sites for future development.

5 The community has recognised the drive to deliver much-needed housing and has demonstrated a 12% contingency to allow oversupply above the identified figure given by CDC through the allocations.

6 The WPC believe that the site selections meet the above objectives. Sadly, due to planning constraints, we are currently unable to recommend any previously developed sites to be included in the plan as their locations are not considered sustainable and none were identified within the settlement boundary.

4. LAND USE POLICIES OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
 4.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICIES

- 4.1.1 This section contains the Policies that will deliver the **Objectives** (see 3.3.6), together with reasoned justification and evidence to support inclusion. The Plan sets out to protect and, where appropriate, enhance the factors, identified through our consultation that contribute to the ‘traditional village setting’.
- 4.1.2 A series of local policies have been developed and are supported by the revised Westbourne Village Design Statement (available on the village website), which identifies the visual character of each area of the village and recommends future design options to ensure that character is maintained and, where possible, enhanced. The land use policies of the Neighbourhood Plan are listed below.

- 4.1.3 **Overarching policies:**
 - OA1: Sustainable Development Policy
 - OA2: Economy – Local Economy and Employment Policy
 - OA3: Community Facilities Policy
 - OA4: Community Balance Policy
- 4.1.4 **Local Distinctiveness policies:**
 - LD1: Local distinctiveness Policy
 - LD2: Important Views Policy
 - LD3: Heritage Policy
 - LD4: Local Gaps Policy
- 4.1.5 **Biodiversity Policies:**
 - BD1: Biodiversity Opportunity Area and SSCI Policy
 - BD2: Natural Environment Policy
- 4.1.6 **Local Green Space policies:**
 - LGS1 Cemetery Green Space Policy
- 4.1.7 **Westbourne site-specific policies**

Explanation of Site Assessments and Site Allocation:

- SS1: Land to the West of Monk’s Hill Policy
- SS2: Land at Long Copse Lane Policy
- SS3: Land adjacent to Chantry Hall, Foxbury Road Policy

- 4.2 DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS
- 4.2.1 Westbourne Parish has been allocated a minimum of 25 houses over the Plan period. All windfall numbers are in addition to

allocated housing numbers and the Parish is not reliant on windfall developments to make up the allocation of a minimum of 25 houses. New sites have been selected in the most sustainable locations adjacent to the settlement boundary due to their walking proximity to the school and central village services. The allocations are located on three sites. The WNP will provide for 28 houses on allocated sites as defined in Policies SS1, SS2 and SS3 and consistent with the spatial strategy for the village.

- 4.2.2 Westbourne Parish is rural and the area within the current Settlement Boundary is unable to accommodate all the further housing required. New sites are required adjacent to the existing settlement area.
- 4.2.3 Through the consultation process, the community indicated that it would like small-scale development distributed throughout the settlement area, preferably built on a phased basis over the 12 year Plan period.
- 4.2.4 The recently adopted Chichester Local Plan makes provision to deliver 7,388 homes over the period 2014-2029. This includes 339 homes in the North of the Plan area, to be delivered through a combination of allocated housing sites and windfall sites of fewer than six dwellings (arising mainly through change of use, conversions, and small infill sites). Local Plan Policy 5 sets indicative housing numbers for each Parish to be identified in Neighbourhood Plans. However, the Local Plan (paragraph 7.29) indicates that developments of six or more dwellings that are permitted (ahead of Neighbourhood Plans) will be counted against the Parish housing numbers. This restriction on size of sites results in allocations that total more than the minimum of 25 to achieve a spread of sites through the village. Westbourne Parish has in its housing stock, 171 homes classified as affordable housing. 95 homes have been lost to Right to Buy. CDC reports a high level of demand for affordable housing in Westbourne Parish, particularly for one and two bedroom properties.

4.2.5 Policy OA1: Sustainable Development

1 Within the Settlement Boundary, as shown in Figure 5, there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development that will

apply to proposals that meet all the policies of this plan

- 2 Outside the Settlement Boundary, development proposals will not normally be considered either appropriate or sustainable unless:**
 - (i) they comply with all other policy requirements of the development plan; or**
 - (ii) it is sustainable development where the benefits demonstrably outweigh the harms, and is of a form or type that could not reasonably be located within the Settlement Boundary; or**
 - (iii) they are rural exception sites to meet local need.**
- 3 Development proposals within the Parish will need to take account of all the NP policies to demonstrate that they have considered and accommodated the following, including:**
 - (i) The proposals do not adversely impact the local gaps, views and countryside identified in the WNP (policy LD4);**
 - (ii) The proposals are to be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment to show there is no overall adverse harm to the area (policy LD4);**
 - (iii) The proposals are to be accompanied by a study to demonstrate that there would be no negative impact on local biodiversity. This will include potential harms arising from changes to access points and visibility splays to accommodate typical vehicles (policy BD2);**
 - (iv) The proposals are to be accompanied by technical studies to show that the proposal does not give rise to detrimental increases in levels of activity and traffic, noise and disturbance;**
 - (v) The proposals are to be accompanied by an expert assessment of the potential impact on any designated or undesignated heritage asset and its setting where appropriate (policy LD3).**

4.3 SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY

4.3.1 The Settlement Boundary defines the area of the village in which development is normally permitted as set out in policy OA1, as it is considered to constitute sustainable development. When

considering development proposals within the WNP Area, the LPA will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development as contained in the NPPF, within the Settlement Boundary area. This term replaced the Settlement Policy Area (SPA) of the village as defined by the Chichester District Saved Local Plan (1999). The WPC has reviewed the existing Settlement Boundary and concluded that it should remain unchanged and as shown in Figure 6 (Policy OA1).

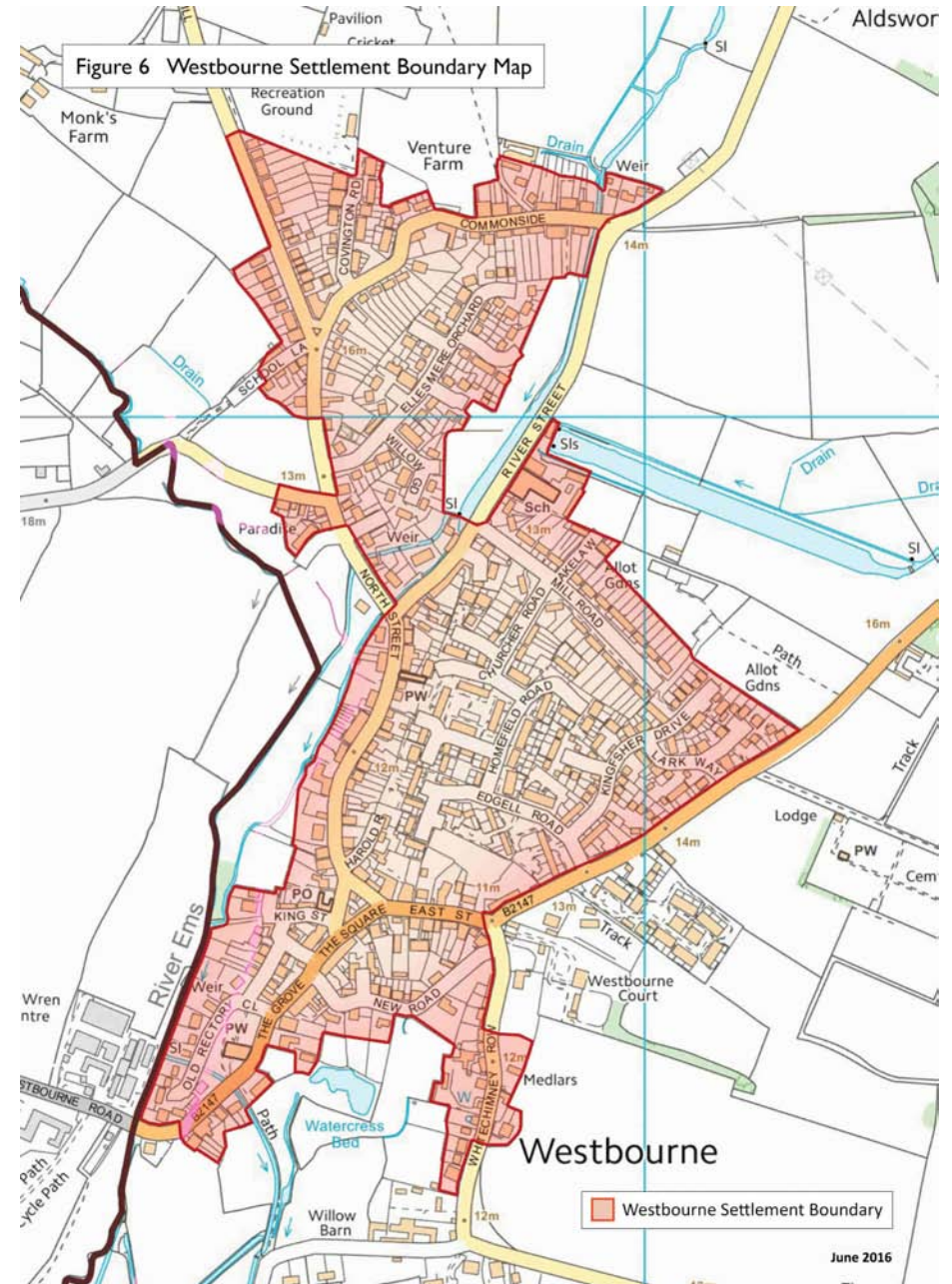
4.4 ECONOMY – LOCAL BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

4.4.1 Intent: To fulfil the Vision of local residents that Westbourne will continue to evolve and will remain a vibrant community for future generations.

4.4.2 Justification: The CLPKP requires Service Villages, of which Westbourne has been identified as one, to meet the needs of the village and surrounding communities in terms of facilities and small-scale employment. There was very strong support in consultation with local people for the retention of local shops, for the development of local businesses and for the encouragement of tourism.

4.4.3 **Policy OA2: Local Economy and Employment**

- 1 Proposals that result in the loss of shops or business premises will not normally be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the shops or businesses are no longer viable, and an alternative shop or business would not be viable on the site through a market testing exercise, as prescribed in CLPKP Appendix E, that reflects the site's current value in a business use.
- 2 New employment development proposals including changes of use to retail or business will be supported where they are consistent with all the policies in this plan, throughout the Parish.
- 3 Redevelopment of small-scale sites for employment uses in the countryside will be supported where it can be shown to meet an essential need and encourage local employment in line with CLPKP Policies 45 & 46.



4.5 FACILITIES

4.5.1 Policy OA3: Community Facilities

Proposals that result in the loss of community uses within the Parish will not normally be supported, unless it can be demonstrated that the community use is no longer required and an alternative community use cannot utilise the building or site as demonstrated through a market testing exercise as prescribed in CLPKP Appendix E, which reflects the site's current value in a community use. The development of sites inside or outside the settlement boundary for public car parking facilities that serve the use of retail/commercial activities in the village by passing trade, as well as the continuing use of community facilities will be supported providing they comply with all other policy requirements of the plan.

4.5.2 For both Policy OA2 and OA3 a market exercise must take place for at least 12 months, as prescribed in CLPKP Appendix E. The site/building must be marketed effectively at an appropriate price that reflects its current use.

4.6 COMMUNITY BALANCE

- 4.6.1 Our approach to Community Balance mirrors the visions of the NPPF, PPTS¹ & CLPKP and seeks to bolster and mould them to reflect Westbourne Parish's circumstances and particular needs. In the CLPKP stated Objectives, Vibrant safe and clean neighbourhoods, para 3.21 states: *'Support neighbourhoods to build and maintain community spirit and help shape the area in which they live. Promote the development of mixed, balanced and well integrated communities. Maintain low levels of crime and disorder, improve community safety and work to reduce anti-social behaviour.'* This is what our Community Balance Policy seeks to promote whilst taking special account of our unique local requirements. The following is divided into issues of Housing size and Tenure Mix
- 4.6.2 Housing Size Issues. Our community's challenge includes supporting new, better-paid and diverse employment opportunities, providing the homes needed for those who live and work in the Parish on low incomes, and maintaining and evolving the services they rely on. NPPF paragraph 50 requires LPAs to: *'plan for a mix of housing based on*

current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes)... this approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities.'

- 4.6.3 The Parish Council is conscious that the Population Profile (para 2.2 & Figure 3) show that 52% of residents were aged 45 and over (24% were over 65) at the 2011 census. Over the lifetime of the NP, the Parish will house an increasing proportion of elderly residents, many of whom may wish to downsize to smaller properties within the Parish. Social care is set to become an ever-increasing problem and it requires attracting additional younger residents into the Parish to both help look after the ageing population and to keep the community vibrant. Therefore the Parish Council will look favourably upon appropriate proposals for the provision of housing for young people, by way of smaller housing units and starter homes, affordable housing development including within the rental sector, as well as live/work and self-build initiatives where they meet the policies of the development plan. Regrettably it has not been possible to identify land suitable to accommodate affordable housing during the preparation of this Plan, but such is the Parish Council's concern for the future of the community in this respect, that high priority will be given to identifying and securing affordable housing in time for the next review of the plan. (see 1.1.8).
- 4.6.4 Housing Tenures - Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople (GTTSP). Local evidence has identified that the recent significant and rapid increase in Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople (GTTSP) pitches/plots in Westbourne, but in particular within Woodmancote², has increased tensions and significantly impacted on the balance between the various sectors of the community who reside locally. This increase is entirely contrary to Para 4 of the PPTS which states: *'Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions.'*
- 4.6.5 The increased tensions have come about in Woodmancote due to the piecemeal development of traveller sites mostly allowed at appeal. These developments mainly result from there being no effective underlying strategic policy in place to control the number and location

¹ DCLG Planning Policy for Traveller Sites August 2015

² Woodmancote houses 44 pitches/plots of the total 45 within the Parish.

- of new applications for sites. The problem stems from the time that WSCC first developed the site for 17 pitches in the 1980s, when they failed to properly prescribe the site layout, cap the maximum amount of residents allowed on site and failed to plan for future expansion.
- 4.6.6. In addition Gypsy and Traveller developments tend to be contentious, because they are often in open countryside (and therefore in locations that would not generally be given planning permission if the application came from the settled community) and disproportionately concentrated within the Parish. Despite significant opposition based on concerns for community balance from the settled community, they have been allowed on appeal.
- 4.6.7. For the purposes of the Neighbourhood Plan a Gypsy and Traveller pitch is a site (or part of a site) that is (or will be) occupied by one household, where the occupants meet the definition of Gypsies and Travellers provided by the DCLG.³
- 4.6.8. Extensive consultation, including face-to-face, contact with all existing GTTS residents did not produce any consultation responses from this part of the community in relation to the proposals in the Regulation 14 consultation.
- 4.6.9. The Old Army Camp in Cemetery Lane and its immediate environs now has 30 pitches, most of which fall well below government guidelines for size of pitch and amenity and are contrary to government guidelines in terms of overall numbers, which recommend a maximum limit of 15. The government's now withdrawn Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – A Good Practice Guide⁴ states: *'There is no one ideal size of site or number of pitches although experience of site managers and residents alike suggest that a maximum of 15 pitches is conducive to providing a comfortable environment which is easy to manage.'*
- 4.6.10. The Select Committee of ODPM report on Gypsy and Traveller Sites 2004⁵ concluded: *'permanent sites should have no more than 18 pitches ... all sites should be small and not disproportionate to the size of the community in which they are placed ... a cap should be placed on the number of people who are resident on the site ... the number of long-term visitors on a site should be controlled by planning powers and enforced by the site manager.'*
- 4.6.11. Sadly the CDC Gypsy and Traveller DPD, which would inform and influence such speculative applications and fairly allocate GTTP sites throughout the district, has been delayed on technical grounds. This DPD is not now expected to be completed and come into force before 2020. Figures for GT and TSP are generated separately, each having a specific requirement.
- 4.6.12. It is acknowledged that Woodmancote in Westbourne Parish already houses a disproportionate number of GTTSP sites by comparison to other Parishes in the District. A comparison table of Parishes is included in the evidence base.
- 4.6.13. As of February 2017, CDC have confirmed⁶ that sufficient sites have now been granted for Travelling Showpeople plots to satisfy the identified required and stated need until 2022 and no more are immediately required. The Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 (Chichester Local Plan) under Policy 36 (Planning for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) sets out the identified need for permanent pitches and plots for the period 2012-2027. It states that the Chichester Local Plan area needs to provide a total of 59 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers, and 18 plots for travelling showpeople. Policy 36 also specifies that 37 pitches and 11 plots be provided by 2017, which has been achieved.
- 4.6.14. In the Chichester Local Plan area the number of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers granted planning permission since September 2012, which is the base date of the GTAA, is 54 (including 4 personal permissions) whilst the number of plots for travelling showpeople granted planning permission is 17. There remains therefore a current requirement to provide a further 5 Gypsy and traveller pitches and 1 travelling showperson plot for the period up to 2027.
- 4.6.15. In light of the above, and at the time of writing (13 February 2017), CDC is able to demonstrate a five-year supply for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and for travelling showpeople plots for the period 2017-2022. It is expected that the GTTSP DPD will identify a supply of broad locations for growth, for years 6 to 10 and, where possible, for years 11-15.
- 4.6.16. Development of any further GTTSP sites in the Parish would be premature and disproportionate for Westbourne. No further consents are necessary in Westbourne in this Plan period. The

³ See 'Planning policy for traveller sites, Annex 1: Glossary'.

⁴ Guidance withdrawn 1 September 2015. ⁵ See <https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200304/cmselect/cmodpm/633/633.pdf>.

⁶ See evidence base: Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan - GTTS Feb2017

broad location of new Gypsy and Traveller sites from 2022 will be determined by CDC in light of revised GTAA findings and the implementation of the overdue GTTSP DPD; it is not anticipated any further allocation for plots or pitches will be made in Westbourne Parish in the forthcoming GTTSP DPD for the 6-15 year period given the disproportionate share of the Council's requirement that has been permitted in the period 2014-2017. This is in order to maintain an appropriate community balance in line with the expired DCLG guidance on plot size and maximum numbers. The policy below reflects the current position.

- 4.6.17 CDC should recognise that dispersal of Gypsy and Traveller pitches across the District is likely to minimise the impact of development. Not all parishes are suitable for Gypsy and Traveller development due to the location within the National Park, however there are over 20 parishes that could take Gypsy and Traveller development.
- 4.6.18 Within the National Park the emerging policy is restrictive by ensuring development proposals for the provision of permanent or transit accommodation, or temporary stopping places, to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will be supported where they meet a proven need, as identified by a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment.
- 4.6.19 In addition to proving a need for either permanent or transit accommodation, development proposals for both types of sites will only be permitted where they comply with other relevant policies. In particular they are required to be well related to existing settlements and do not harm the character and appearance of the area; They should avoid sites being over-concentrated in any one location, or disproportionate in size to nearby communities;
- 4.6.20 In order to justify the application, they are required to demonstrate there is no alternative empty lawful pitch which could be used and confirmed by the local housing authority; and to demonstrate that occupiers of the site satisfy either the definition of a Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople as outlined in Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012) or any subsequent policy.
- 4.6.21 Should the revised GTAA findings point to the need to increase provision in the first five years and the identification of new sites in the new GTTSP DPD, again it is not anticipated any further

allocation for plots or pitches will be made for Westbourne given the disproportionate share of the Council's overall requirement that has been permitted in the period 2014-2017 and the constrained environment around Westbourne that makes any additional development outside the settlement boundary unsustainable and unacceptable for the reasons set out in section 3.3.6. Therefore the Plan does not support the development of other greenfield sites outside the settlement boundary.

- 4.6.22 Longevity Revolution. There may be occasions when people wish to provide multi-generational housing or ancillary accommodation to provide additional living space for elderly relatives, or for young families or to meet a variety of other personal and domestic circumstances, and these will be considered on their respective merits. It is important that appropriate controls prevent ancillary accommodation becoming independent dwellings; this will normally be through a legal agreement to prevent separate occupation.
- 4.6.23 For some older people a move to a smaller, more accessible and manageable home can also free up much-needed local family housing. Encouragement will be given to senior members of the community, currently occupying under used properties, to downsize to smaller accommodation. It is hoped that that encouragement will free up some of the 60% of local housing which have two or more rooms that are not regularly used (see 2.5.2).
- 4.6.24 Responses to the questionnaire distributed to all Parish residents in 2014 did not indicate a strong desire from the community for more housing provision for the elderly. However, in order to provide for the increasing number of elderly residents and to enable them to remain within their familiar surroundings of Westbourne, the Parish Council believes that it is important to facilitate appropriate proposals for the provision of local housing, by way of sheltered housing, care and nursing homes, downsizing and the building of granny annexes to existing properties.

4.6.25 Policy OA4: Community Balance
Development proposals for any new dwellings must demonstrate that they provide an appropriate choice of homes to contribute towards meeting identified housing needs throughout the Parish

and should be accompanied by a 'dwelling mix statement' submitted as part of any planning application to show how the proposal meets specific needs. This statement should provide details of how it meets local needs, including those of young people, local workers, small families, older residents (55+) and people with disabilities. Any proposal that results in the net increase in dwellings or pitches/plots must demonstrate that there will be a mixture of tenures throughout the area and not give rise to any areas of isolated groups of one tenure to ensure social integration.

OA4-1 HOUSING FOR YOUNGER PEOPLE

Any new proposals for the provision of housing for younger households, by way of appropriate starter homes, affordable housing development, live/work and self-build initiatives will be considered in accordance with the NPPF and Policy 34 of the Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies and government guidelines. The Parish Council will give priority to provision of affordable housing in time for the next review of the NP. Proposals for multi-generational living in an existing single household that preserve amenity and comply with all other policies in the plan will be considered where they are secured through legal agreements to prevent separate occupation by unrelated households.

OA4-2 GTTSP PLOTS/PITCHES

Applications for additional Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople pitches/plots within the Neighbourhood Plan area will be resisted, as the supply for the identified need for this type of accommodation has already been exceeded for the plan period within the District, which has been disproportionately met by provision within Westbourne Parish. This is to ensure that the current balance between the various sectors of the local community will be retained; any further provision of GTTSP plots or pitches would erode the current mix and balance of tenures and would not be acceptable to the community. Given the lack of identified need, any new consent would be wholly exceptional and in this regard if deemed to meet the exceptional circumstances the proposal would need to pass the strict

physical tests applied within the National Park for this type of development.

OA4-3 HOUSING FOR OLDER PEOPLE

Any new proposals for the provision of housing for older people that meet the wide range of their circumstances and lifestyles will be welcomed and considered in accordance with Government Policy and guidance. The Parish Council will support initiatives to assist older residents to downsize their homes to free up housing stock for younger residents where these are consistent with the other policies of the plan. Proposals for multi-generational living in an existing single household that preserve amenity and comply with all other policies in the plan will be considered where they are secured through legal agreements to prevent separate occupation by unrelated households.

4.6.26 Justification: NPPF para 50 requires LPAs to: '*plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community.*'

- 1 OA4 - 1 For housing for young households any appropriate, sustainable initiatives will be encouraged.
- 2 OA4 - 2 For the provision of pitches and plots for the GTTSP community, consultation undertaken on the pre-submission draft of the Neighbourhood Plan identified that residents of Westbourne are extremely concerned about the growing and disproportionate number of Gypsy/Traveller sites in the Parish. The volume and detail of the response has led the Parish Council to include a policy to address this issue. In the absence of a site-specific allocations policy for GTTSP in the adopted Chichester Local Plan and CDC's current decision to delay completion and implementation of a GTTSP DPD, Westbourne Parish Council believes there is a need to establish a local position on supply that is consistent with needs identified in the GTAA April 2013 and consistent with both the NPPF and the PPTS.
- 3 OA4 - 3 Good housing for older people can enable them to live healthy, independent lives and reduces pressure on working families in caring for older relatives. It can also prevent costs to the NHS and social care; therefore any appropriate and sustainable initiatives will be encouraged.

4.7 LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS

4.7.1 As described earlier in the Parish Profile section, paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.9, Westbourne is a distinct rural Parish. Surrounding the village of Westbourne is a patchwork of fields and woodland, connected by streams and country lanes to the hamlets of Woodmancote and Aldsworth.

4.7.2 The CDC Landscape Capacity Study Extension 2011, shows 7 landscape character areas surrounding the Parish to the district boundary with Havant Borough. Below is a summary of landscape sensitivity, value and capacity ratings of the character areas in this 2011 study:

Landscape Character Areas [2011 Study]

No	Landscape	Landscape Sensitivity	Landscape Value	Landscape Capacity
110	Westbourne Common Foot Slopes	Substantial	Moderate	Low
111	Aldsworth Common Spur	Major	Substantial	Negligible
112	Westbourne Western Settlement Edge	Moderate	Moderate	Medium
113	Westbourne – Emsworth Upper Coastal Plain	Substantial	Moderate	Low
114	Westbourne – Woodmancote Upper Coastal Plain	Substantial	Moderate	Low
115	Woodmancote Foot slopes	Substantial	Moderate	Low
116	Woodmancote-Hambrook Foot slopes	Substantial	Slight	Low/Med
117	Hambrook Northern Foot slopes	Substantial	Moderate	Low

4.7.3 Negligible to low-medium ratings for landscape capacity indicates that development would have a significant and detrimental effect on the character of the landscape as a whole and/or on the setting of the existing settlement or the South Downs National Park. Development in these character areas should only be on a very small scale and proposals would need to demonstrate no adverse impacts on the setting of the settlement or the wider landscape.

4.7.4 A rating of medium, where there are moderate ratings of sensitivity or value, identifies a landscape character area with the capacity for limited development in some parts of the character areas, having regard for the setting and form of existing settlement and the

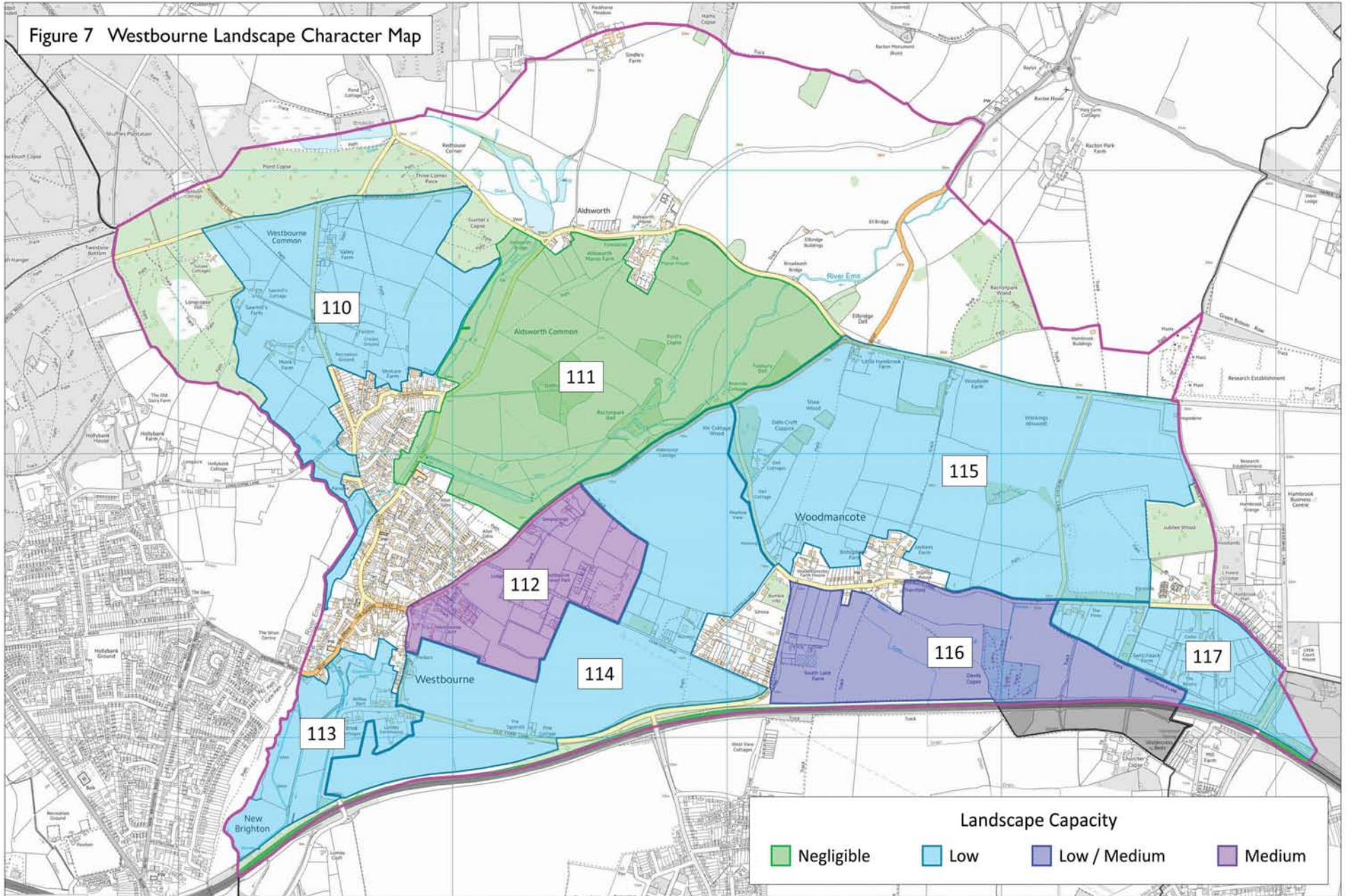
character and sensitivity of adjacent landscape character areas.

4.7.5 Less constrained areas with high capacity could, from a landscape perspective, accommodate significant allocations of new development without significant detrimental effects on the character of the landscape as a whole. There were no areas within this category in Westbourne Parish. This important landscape assessment is the framework within which sites have been selected and where areas that need protection to avoid damage to key local gaps and green corridors that form the last defence from development in the adjacent Borough/County, (see Fig 11), have been identified.

4.7.6 Much of the built environment is classified as a Conservation Area in which are situated over sixty Listed Buildings of architectural or historic importance and just as many that are non-designated heritage assets.

4.7.7 Intent: The Neighbourhood Plan introduces design policies to conserve the local distinctiveness of Westbourne Parish to ensure that change enhances and does not damage its special character. Good design in the Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan means developments which:

- 1 will respond to the rural nature of the Parish and reflect the character of local surroundings and materials while not discouraging innovation;
- 2 will establish a strong sense of place, where the individual identity of the Parish, actual or perceived, is maintained;
- 3 prevent coalescence with Westbourne Parish, Hambrook, Emsworth and Southbourne and maintain the separate identities of the settlements of Westbourne Village, Aldsworth and Woodmancote by the introduction and maintenance of local gaps;
- 4 will create and sustain a balance of village uses, including green and public spaces, the built and rural environment, recreation and sports, adequate infrastructure and support for local facilities.
- 5 will ensure that all new housing reflects the established vernacular of the Parish in terms of density, building styles and materials, respecting existing Listed properties, non-designated heritage buildings and features, buildings with positive townscape



merit and the essential open space character integral to Westbourne.

- 4.7.8 Justification: The responses to the WNP community questionnaire overwhelmingly supported the need for any new development to comply with the Village Design Statement. The Parish produced a Westbourne Village Design Statement (VDS) in 2000 which, whilst it is still very relevant, the WPC decided it necessary to revise and update the first edition. The second edition of the Westbourne VDS is posted on the WNP website. The VDS has been used to provide evidence for the WNP policies on local distinctiveness. Responses to the Neighbourhood Plan questionnaires also indicated a high level of support for the Westbourne Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.
- 4.7.9 Several respondents expressed a wish for the Conservation Area to be extended and some were concerned that the Management Plan was frequently ignored. Paragraph 47 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances and this has been reflected in paragraph 17.6 of the CLPKP. The CLPKP recognises that housing density should balance the goals of efficient use of land with the characteristics of the surrounding built-up area. This Plan will support developments where the density maintains the existing character and requires high quality design and layout which fits the vernacular of the village and immediate context.

4.7.10 Policy LD1: Local distinctiveness

All development in Westbourne Parish, whether new buildings, extensions or conversions, will be required to follow the policies set out in this Plan and the guidance set out in the Westbourne Village Design Statement:-

- 1 All development proposals must demonstrate how they will integrate into the existing surroundings and reflect the established vernacular of the Parish in terms of building styles and materials;
- 2 The density of any new development should be in character with the immediate local surrounding area, respect the rural

nature of the Parish and provide a continuum of the spaciousness, avoiding uniform designs and plots;

3 All development should have well-defined public and private spaces and enclosure should reflect the local rural character of the area with trees and hedges;

4 All new development must demonstrate how it accommodates parking provision within the site so as not to exacerbate the existing situation.

4.8 IMPORTANT VIEWS

- 4.8.1 Intent: The layout of the Parish, notable for its winding roads and lanes presents a series of changing views over fields, greens, recreation areas and triangles. Responses to the NP questionnaire have highlighted the importance of incorporating policies into the Neighbourhood Plan which conserve those features, such as views, which reinforce the rural character of the Parish.
- 4.8.2 Justification: The Village Design Statement and Conservation Area Appraisal both identify views and glimpses which have been identified as important to Westbourne residents.

4.8.3 Policy LD2: Important Views

Any development must maintain or enhance the local character of the landscape and not cause unacceptable loss or diminution of significant views (identified on the Important Views map Fig 8, in para 4.9 and in the VDS) that currently provide open aspects or views from the village centre or other open spaces. Except where views are entirely localised (that is where all the views are contained within the site itself), all development proposals must be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and must demonstrate low or negligible impact on landscape views, in particular on those local views identified in the Plan. Where development has a harmful impact on landscape character, identified views or open views, the development will not be permitted unless the proposal can demonstrate that mitigation can be achieved on land within the applicant's control and will reduce the impact to an acceptable level.

Figure 8 Westbourne Important Views Map

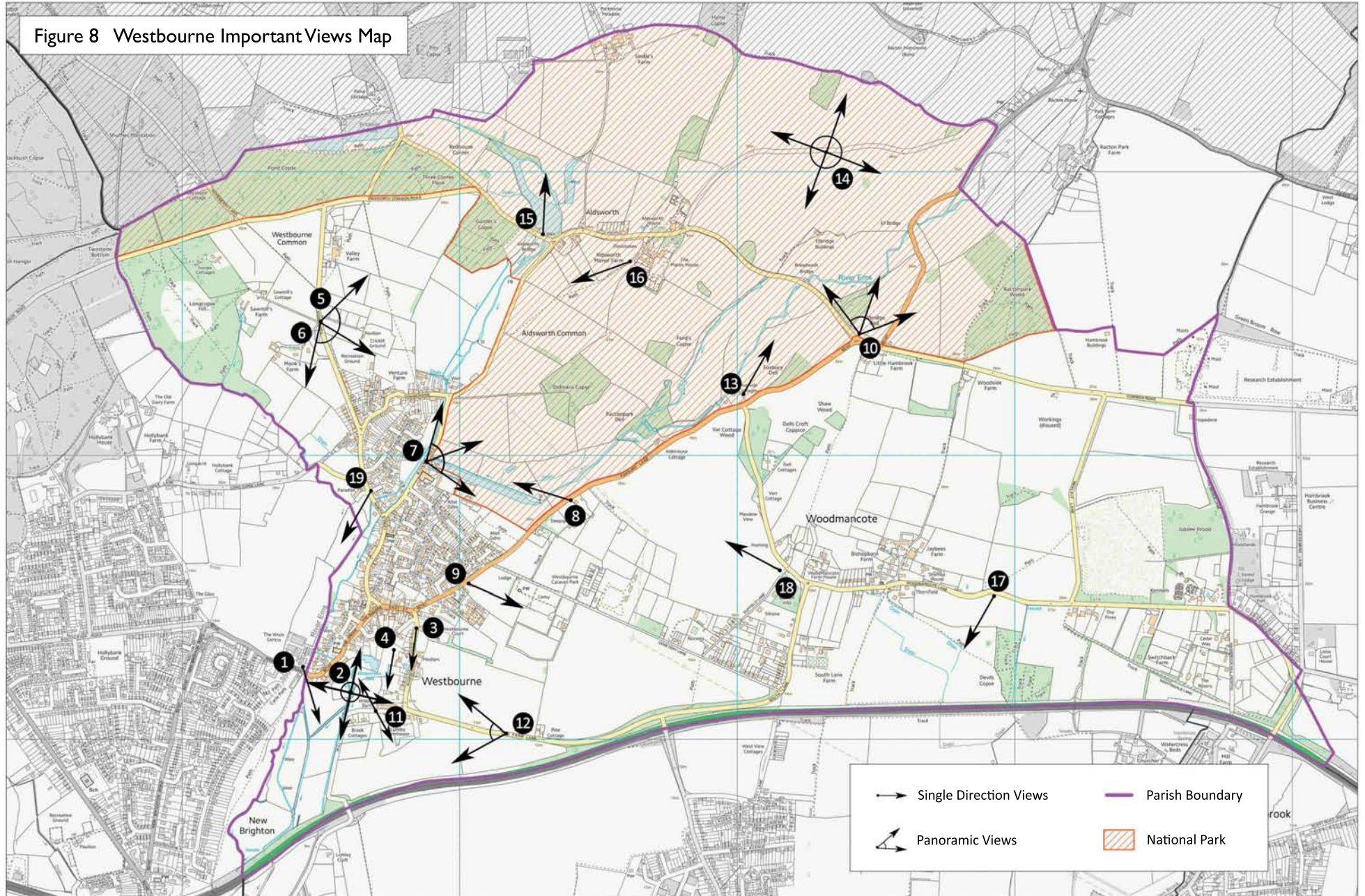


Figure 9
Important Views - Photos



<i>Ref From</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Towards</i>	
1 Westbourne Road	South:	East & West of Physiotherapy Clinic	4.9 DESCRIPTIONS OF THE IMPORTANT VIEWS
2 River Footpath Mill Lane to Old Farm Lane	Radial:	View to Countryside	4.9.1 View 1. View from the county boundary with Hampshire over open fields and the water courses of the River Ems, including historic man-made streams used in the cultivation of watercress, a main source of farming and employment in the past. The streams and ponds, which the community has expressed a desire to retain in its current form, are a prominent feature of Westbourne.
3 North End of White Chimney Row	South East:	Corner of White Chimney Row	4.9.2 View 2 360 degree views from the footpath running along the watercourse of River Ems, off the main Westbourne Road close to the village centre. The view is over the West Sussex fields to the east, and west towards the Hampshire border and open fields looking south. To the north west is St John the Baptist church with its distinctive spire - a Grade I Listed building - a feature of Westbourne's heritage. The stream running alongside the path is lined by indigenous trees and the views are glorious with abundant wildlife and a clear running stream. An 'asset not to be damaged' and a peaceful walk on any day, much enjoyed by the community.
4 New Road	South:	Opposite Small Street Cottage	4.9.3 View 3 Views south along White Chimney Row. This is one of the iconic views in the village which appears in many photos of the area; a narrow entry to the village with historic buildings on the western side and typical local flint and brick wall on the eastern side. The buildings, on the whole, have white-painted chimneys hence the name 'White Chimney'. The wall has some large, ancient feature entrances. This is part of the Conservation Area with a mix of very old houses. A valued asset in Westbourne's heritage
5 Monks Hill	East:	Playgrounds and open fields	4.9.4 View 4. This is the view from New Road, just behind the Square, across the patchwork of what are now equestrian paddocks but were once part of the watercress production process. This demonstrates how the countryside reaches into the centre of the village.
6 Monks Hill	South:	Panorama and sea	4.9.5 Views 5 & 6 Views are from the top of Monk's Hill at the northern edge of the Village and one of the main routes into the centre .
7 River Street	North:	River, fields and canal	5) To the east the view is over the village 'Green' an amenity space owned by the Parish Council and retained in perpetuity for the community of Westbourne. There is a small children's playground, a car park and picnic benches. The area is used regularly by the community for recreation. From Monk's Hill to the north east the
8 Foxbury Lane	West:	River, canal and Watermeadows	
9 Foxbury Lane	East:	Fields and cemetery	
10 Top of Foxbury Lane	North:	Across the South Downs	
11 Mill Lane	NN West:	Across to the Church	
	S, SE & SW :	Across the fields	
12 Old Farm Lane/Squirrels	SW/NW:	Westbourne Village & to New Brighton	
13 Junction of Woodmancote Lane and Foxbury Lane	North West:	Towards Racton Monument	
14 Oak Tree on the lane south of Racton Monument	Radial View:	Open countryside	
15 Aldsworth Ponds	North:	Across the ponds	
16 Footpath alongside Fintstones, Aldsworth	South West:	Across the fields	
17 Woodmancote Lane, between Woodmancote Pub & Marlpit Lane	South & SW:	Across the fields	
18 Junction of Woodmancote Lane and Duffield Lane	South West:	Across the fields towards Westbourne	
19 North Street/Paradise Lane	South West:	Across the fields	

views are across the Ems Valley to the South Downs National Park, over Walderton Down and to the renowned Kingley Vale. The hamlet of Aldsworth, part of Westbourne Parish, is in the depression between this point and the 'Downs'. Slightly south of this you can see across to Woodmancote, the other hamlet of Westbourne Parish. Nearly all the buildings in the distance are hidden by large hedgerows and woodland - some classified as Ancient Woodland.

6) To the south we look across the roof tops and old trees of Westbourne itself out to the Solent. Further round to the south west the views through the hedge are into open fields often visited by deer and other wildlife. These views are of particular importance to the residents of Westbourne and to the wider community.

- 4.9.6 **View 7** River Street just north of the village primary school. This is a typical country lane close to some of the main amenities of Westbourne. There are no visible footpaths but the route is widely used by walkers and horse riders as well as being a very pleasant place to drive along. The road runs alongside a tributary channel of the River Ems. The embankment drops down to the water's edge where children can often be found paddling and walkers resting on the bench at the side. Looking north along the river you can see a beautiful old brick and flint bridge with the clear water of the chalk stream flowing beneath, especially in the winter months. On the other side of the river bank are some of the flood plain fields glimpsed behind trees. Beyond the fields are some of the village dwellings. Opposite this view point is a Grade II Listed building called 'Watersmeet', behind which can be seen an old Canal/Mill pool, recently restored to its former glory. The 'Canal' attracts a variety of wildlife including swans, and kingfishers. Beyond is a patchwork of fields bordered with old hedges and trees. These views help to demonstrate Westbourne's distinctive rural character.
- 4.9.7 **View 8.** Foxbury Lane. The view looks back over the meandering Ems River, and stretches across towards Watersmeet on River Street. The refurbished canal area and the fruit orchard can be seen along with the patchwork of allotments. Nearby there are often cattle grazing and wildlife thrives; deer can be seen regularly and

they often use the area for birthing in the spring. The residents of Westbourne have been very clear that these are a series of views they wish to retain.

- 4.9.8 **View 9.** Foxbury Lane close to Chantry Hall. The views from here are across equestrian and agricultural fields to the Cemetery, a prized heritage village asset. The flint chapel is bounded by low old flint walls with its grounds full of yew trees. This now forms an important view from the village and, as part of its Heritage Asset setting designation, the Cemetery has an open area surrounding it. The Parish Council has taken into account the residents' wishes that the open views to the Cemetery and the surrounding countryside along one of the main approaches to Westbourne Village are so significant that they should be retained. The importance of this view was highlighted by a Planning Inspector during a recent planning appeal hearing.
- 4.9.9 **View 10.** Top of Foxbury Lane junction with Emsworth Common Road. Views looking north over open countryside in the SDNP and gently sloping hills rising to Racton Folly and Stansted Park. To the north-west the view looks over the Ems Valley with its old bridge on Emsworth Common Road. In the foreground an area of ancient woodland, close to the valley floor, is seen. Further to the east and south-east are views across rural fields with periodic clumps of trees and woodland. It is an excellent location to view the beautiful rural area from along the footpath from Woodmancote.
- 4.9.10 **View 11.** Views to the north and south from Mill Lane. The lane is unmade and used by many visitors and villagers alike for walking, cycling and horse riding. The view to the north is across the fields to the historic village church, with its spire rising from the Flint Tower; the iconic village view. To the south the views are of a rural aspect across well grazed fields, through hedges with gaps in and across to further hedge lines and established trees. There are few buildings in the lane, giving a delightful feeling of rural tranquillity, providing an impression of open countryside and thereby maintaining a view over open countryside. Mill Lane can be accessed from White Chimney Row or from along the path by the side of the River Ems. The lane is often used by those walking through to Emsworth. Probably one of the most spectacular walks in the village.

- 4.9.11 **View 12** Old Farm Lane, bottom of the hill. These are views experienced on the approach to the main Village along Old Farm Lane from the south-east. They look over high quality arable land used in the main for planting of crops such as winter wheat and rape seed. They are large open expanses of fields, which contribute to the rural character of the Parish. The fields are frequently coloured swathes of yellow and gold, falcons can be seen spiralling round on the thermals generated from the warm ground below. To the South there is a thick hedge of trees which disguises the main A27 so a remote but accessible rural landscape can be enjoyed within 2 minutes of Westbourne centre.
- 4.9.12 **View 13.** Foxbury Lane Junction with Woodmancote Lane: The important view is directly to the north, looking through an ancient wooded copse to glimpses of Racton Folly, an important and famous listed monument.
- 4.9.13 **View 14** This is a view from one of the single track unclassified roads just below Racton Folly. It is a 360 degree view of the beautiful West Sussex countryside taking in the monument and woodland to the North and West, and rolling fields with grazing cattle down to the Ems Valley to the south and east before arriving at an Ancient Woodland area close to Emsworth Common. The area is set in the South Downs National Park, close to Lordington where there are also a number of footpaths and bridleways criss-crossing the area; a tranquil and beautiful location enjoyed by all.
- 4.9.14 **View 15** Top of Aldsworth Common Road and junction with Emsworth Common: To the north is one of the old man-made watercress ponds, no longer used in the production of watercress but now a magnet for wild birds and animals. It has the appearance of a large pond with a water overflow which is actually one of the tributaries of the River Ems; wild geese are often seen here as are deer. Cattle graze across the stream running alongside the ponds. There are well established trees giving a feel of a wooded area with open glades.
- 4.9.15 **View 16** View from the high point in Aldsworth back toward Westbourne Village, shows the patchwork of equestrian holdings over to the Ancient woodland with glimpsed views of Westbourne.
- This view highlights the setting of Westbourne Village surrounded by countryside and shows clearly the separation of Westbourne village from Aldsworth and Woodmancote.
- 4.9.16 **View 17** Woodmancote Lane heading into the hamlet of Woodmancote approx. 300m from Marlpit Lane. This is quite an elevated position from Westbourne Village, and although it is a single-track road it is the main road through Woodmancote. From here the views are across the rural fields of Westbourne where crops are generally grown. The fields are large and open. Glass houses can be seen in the foreground and the view then extends across the coastal plain, over Hayling Island and to Portsmouth, Hampshire in the distance. Views are far-reaching and the landmark of Spinnaker Tower in Portsmouth is clearly visible on a clear day. The scar of the A27 is hidden in a tree line so little development is seen before Portsmouth. This road, as well as being a through route in Woodmancote, provides access to Westbourne from the East. The views are enjoyed by equestrian users, cyclists on the Southern Cycle path and walkers using the various footpaths and bridleways.
- 4.9.17 **View 18** Woodmancote Lane, junction with Duffield Lane. The views from here are to the south-west, across open farmland used for crop growing toward the main conurbation of the village. The steeple of the Church can be seen along with the roofline of some of the dwellings. Often deer and wild birds can be seen on the farmland. A line of trees hides other development between this point and the village. This lane is the main Public Right of Way from Westbourne Village to Woodmancote used regularly by pedestrians. It is also used by ramblers and cyclists. The undeveloped views from here are of importance to the local community and are considered worthy of protection.
- 4.9.18 **View 19** North Street looking West along the route of the River Ems. This is a flood plain, which houses flat meadows, used mainly for equestrian purposes. In the distance the trees generally disguise the houses at Emsworth beyond. In recent years the view has been somewhat compromised by the positioning of a dilapidated caravan in the field by the road. However, it is a view that the Parish Council is endeavouring to protect at the request of local residents.

4.10 HERITAGE

- 4.10.1 Intent: The importance of Westbourne’s built and natural heritage has been emphasised in the Parish Profile (see Section 2). The historic built environment, landscape setting and archaeological resources of an area make an important contribution to the social and cultural lives of residents and visitors, both now and in the future. Westbourne’s historic environment provides an opportunity to meet the aims of the NPPF to achieve sustainable development by implementing Policy 47 and the guidance of the CLPKP.
- 4.10.2 Justification: Westbourne has a significant Conservation Area in the centre of Westbourne village (See Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan) and the heritage value of the wider Parish is considered in the Westbourne VDS. Over 60 Listed Buildings have been identified, as well as a number of non-designated heritage assets. Consultation throughout the NP process has shown that residents place a high value on Westbourne’s heritage as making a significant contribution to the distinctiveness of the Parish.

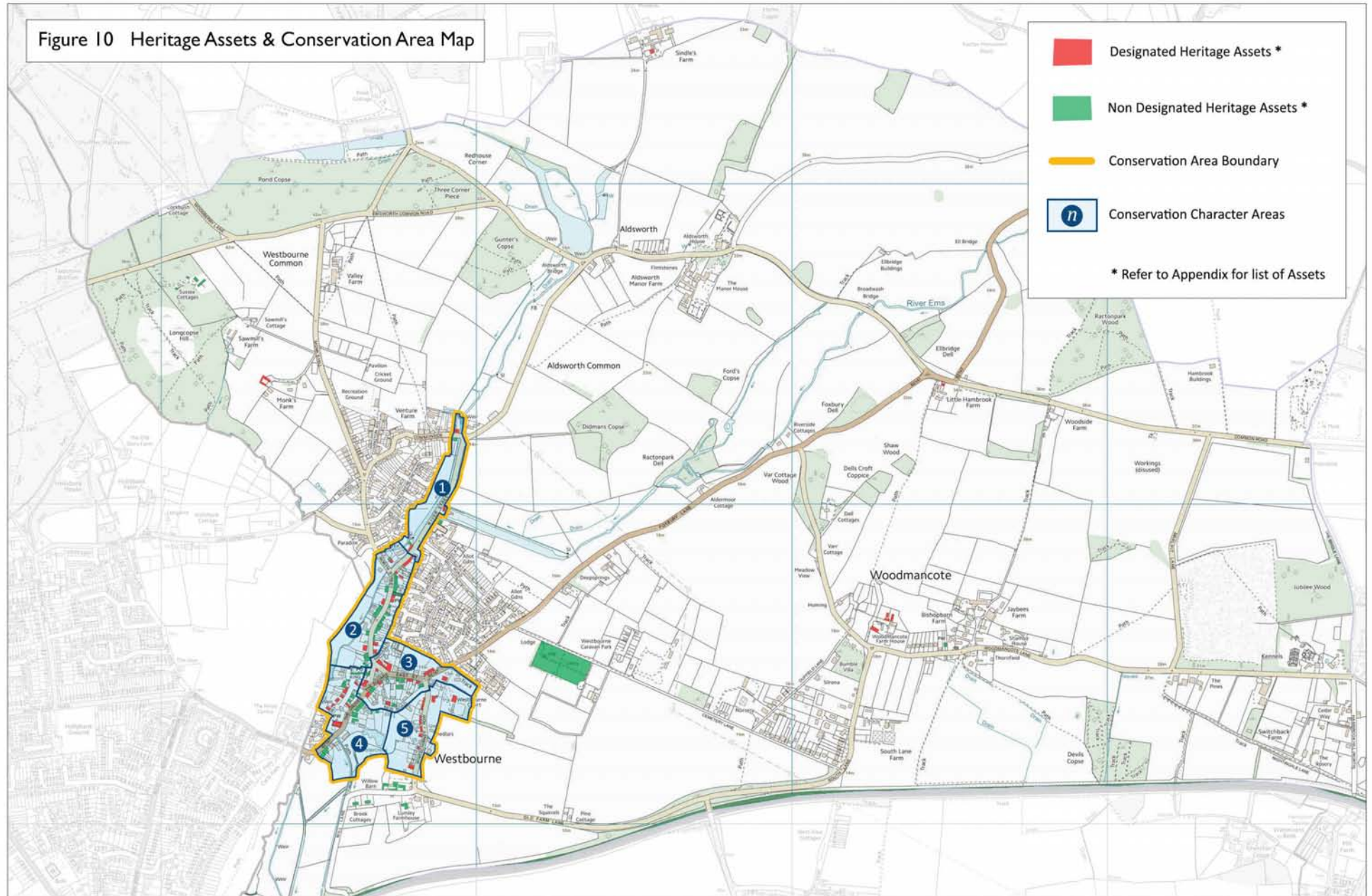
4.10.3 Policy LD3 – Heritage

- 1. The historic environment of the parish and heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) will be conserved or enhanced.**
- 2. All new development should conserve or enhance the historic character and appearance of the Conservation Area and applications will explain how the design of proposals have sought to retain or enhance positive features of the area identified in the District Council’s Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan or address issues identified in that document.**
- 3. Development proposals that affect designated and non-designated heritage assets must conserve or enhance the historic significance of the asset and its setting and must explain how the proposals comply with the VDS.**
- 4. Archaeological investigation of sites where new developments or improvements are planned will be required in areas where there is high archaeological potential. Following a desk-based assessment, appropriate archaeological investigation must be carried out, where appropriate, prior to construction of**

new developments. Any reports should be made available for public viewing and be submitted to the County Council for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record.

4.10.4 WESTBOURNE’S DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Cartref, Westbourne Cottage, Church Road	Grade II	301346
Elmhurst, Church Road	Grade II	301345
Old School House, Church Road	Grade II	301347
Smuggler’s Cottage, Church Road	Grade II	301348
The Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Church Road	Grade I	301343
The Thatched Cottage, Church Road	Grade II	301344
Mouse House, Church View	Grade II	301349
Hill House, Common Road	Grade II	301351
Sindle’s Farmhouse, Common Road	Grade II	301350
Bridge House, 56 Commonside	Grade II	301353
Box Cottage, Routledge Cottage, 1 East Street	Grade II	301357
Devon Cottage, 1 East Street	Grade II	301358
Foxbury House, Foxbury Lane	Grade II	301354
Mile End House, Foxbury Lane	Grade II	301360
The Bucknalls, Foxbury Lane	Grade II	301359
Milton Stores, The Window Box Willcott The Square	Grade II	301388
Monk’s Farmhouse, Monk’s Hill	Grade II	301364
Little Thatch, Marsh Cottage, 21 New Road	Grade II	301365
Churchers Farmhouse, 5 North Street	Grade II	301369
Gate Piers to the East of Westbourne House North St	Grade II	301373
Ivy Cottage, Yew Tree Cottage, North Street	Grade II	301375
Manchester Cottage, Manchester House North Street	Grade II	301374
Norman House, North Street	Grade II	301556
Old London, 5 North Street	Grade II	301370
The Good Intent Public House, 5 North Street	Grade II	301376
The Thatched Cottage, 5 North Street	Grade II	301371
Westbourne House, North Street	Grade II*	301372
Whitefriars, North Street	Grade II	301368
Cranberry, North Street	Grade II	301366
Sparrows, North Street	Grade II	301367
Middle House, Old Rectory Close	Grade II	301378
Talbot Cottage, Old Rectory Close	Grade II	301377



Source: English Heritage & Westbourne History Group - June 2016

1a River Street	Grade II	301379	53 & 54, Commonsidge	non-designated
6, 7, 8 & 9, River Street	Grade II	301380	1, East Street	non-designated
Forge House, River Street	Grade II	301381	1-4, Devon Cottages East Street	non-designated
Mill House, 16 River Street	Grade II	301383	1-6, Jubilee Terrace East Street	non-designated
Watersmeet, 19 River Street	Grade II	301382	1-6, Victoria Terrace East Street	non-designated
Kingsbury's Stores, The Bakehouse, The Lanes, The Sq	Grade II	301391	22, East Street	non-designated
1, 2 & 3, The Square	Grade II	301384	Ashcroft, East Street	non-designated
Centra Country Stores and the House Attached, The Sq	Grade II	301394	Oak Court, East Street	non-designated
Chalk Cottage, Lamb Cottage, The Square	Grade II	301389	Robin Cottage, King Street	non-designated
Lickfold Luton, The Square	Grade II	301390	Wren Cottage, King Street	non-designated
St Leger, The Square	Grade II	301386	1, 2 & 3, Brook Cottages Mill Lane	non-designated
The White House, The Square	Grade II	301387	4, 19-21, New Road	non-designated
The White Horse Public House, The Square	Grade II	301385	Rockingham, North Street	non-designated
The Stag's Head Public House, The Square	Grade II	301392	1 - 3, Rose Cottages, North Street	non-designated
Trudgetts, The Square	Grade II	301393	1 & 2, Rainbow Villas, North Street	non-designated
Woodman's, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301398	1, 3, 5, North Street	non-designated
1, 2 & 3, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301397	1-6, Beckenham Terrace, North Street	non-designated
Cooper's Cottage, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301396	Alton Cottage, North Street	non-designated
Drounces, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301395	Bellevue, North Street	non-designated
Fir Tree Cottage, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301399	Bourne Cottage, North Street	non-designated
Homelands, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301403	Fair Oak, North Street	non-designated
The Lawns, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301405	Fuchsia Cottage, North Street	non-designated
The Old Dairy, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301401	Ivy House, North Street	non-designated
Timbers, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301400	Ivydene, North Street	non-designated
Well Cottage, Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301402	Johns Gate, North Street	non-designated
Westbourne Court, 1 Whitechimney Row	Grade II	301404	Langley, North Street	non-designated
The Manor House, Woodmancote Lane	Grade II	301406	Manchester House, North Street	non-designated
Woodmancote Farmhouse, Woodmancote Lane	Grade II	301407	Newland House, North Street	non-designated
			Norman House, Old Farm North Street	non-designated
			Rainbow Cottage, North Street	non-designated
			Rockery House, North Street	non-designated
			Sandringham, North Street	non-designated
			Tanyard Cottage, North Street	non-designated
			Westbourne Baptist Church, North Street	non-designated
			Whitefriars, North Street	non-designated
			1-8, Manchester Terrace, North Street	non-designated
			The Cottage and The House at Herons Hollow, North Street	non-designated
4.10.5 NON-DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS:				
The Cemetery, Cemetery Lane		non-designated		
Rose Cottage, Church Road		non-designated		
Smugglers Cottage, Church Road		non-designated		
Buildings north of Rose Cottage to King St, Church Road		non-designated		
Poates Cottage, Church View		non-designated		
Little Hambrook Farm, Common Road		non-designated		
Sussex Cottages, Common Road		non-designated		

Lumley House, Old Farm Lane	non-designated
Westbourne Club, River Street	non-designated
Westbourne Primary School, River Street	non-designated
1-7, The Grove	non-designated
Roseberry House, The Square	non-designated
5 7 & 8, The Square	non-designated
Post Office, The Square	non-designated
Avondale, Westbourne Road	non-designated
Church House, Westbourne Road	non-designated
Dellcroft, Westbourne Road	non-designated
Fern Cottage, Westbourne Road	non-designated
Nylstroom, Westbourne Road	non-designated
The Old Rectory, Westbourne Road	non-designated
Waterways, Westbourne Road	non-designated
Flowers Cottage, Whitechimney Row	non-designated
Gingerbread Cottage, Whitechimney Row	non-designated
Shires Barn, Whitechimney Row	non-designated
The Granary, Whitechimney Row	non-designated
The Old Studio, Whitechimney Row	non-designated
Willow Barn, Whitechimney Row	non-designated
Woodmancote Church, Woodmancote	non-designated

WESTBOURNE’S OTHER NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS:

The flint wall in Covington Road, part of the old workhouse	non-designated
The bridge over the river in North Street	non-designated
The wall alongside the river in River Street	non-designated
The bridge over the river at the junction of River St/Commonside	non-designated
The wall alongside the Parish Hall in Westbourne Road	non-designated
The Parish fingerposts The Square, Common Road	non-designated

4.11 LOCAL GAPS POLICY

4.11.1 Westbourne is characterised by green spaces and a feeling of rural open spaciousness, especially within the Gaps that surround the village along the main approach roads. These local Gaps are an important feature of the village character and distinctiveness. The patchwork of fields, separated by ancient hedgerows, is what creates the character

and distinctiveness of our small West Sussex village, making Westbourne the attractive and desired place it is today. These are valued by all who live there and visit and the residents have indicated that they would like the surrounding countryside to have a level of protection similar to that of Green Belt around major cities. The Gaps will protect the environment against inappropriate over-development and the possibility of the reduction or loss of countryside to development. Previously many of them were designated as Strategic Gaps and the community have expressed the desire for them to be retained. They appear deep within the built settlement and have been recognised as special in previous planning appeals.

4.11.2 Westbourne is sandwiched in a spectacular setting between the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty to the south and the SDNP to the north. It is important that Westbourne should retain its own identity as a rural West Sussex Parish while enhancing the two adjacent, nationally important sites. The Gaps allocated in the plan contribute to the retention of the individual character of the varying parts of the Parish; they will help to prevent the sense of urban sprawl by protecting areas as distinct undeveloped areas between the individual settlements, as well as enhancing the amenity and recreation of all those living in and visiting the area.

4.11.3 The intention is that the Gaps will assist in retaining the characters of the individual areas, maintain the open vistas and provide open space for walking and observing the varied and abundant wildlife and fauna. The patchwork of fields separated by hedges is characteristic of a small West Sussex village. In order to achieve this aim it is essential to prevent the coalescence of Westbourne village with the Hamlets of Woodmancote/Aldsworth, the Borough of Havant and Southbourne Parish. There are many rural walks, bridle and cycle paths within these Gaps which enhance the amenity for the many people using them.

4.11.4 It is important to note that this Neighbourhood Plan has no influence on the area outside the Parish boundary, making it all the more important that this Plan establishes the Gaps identified within its own boundaries. To demark the Gaps, field boundaries have been used, and some Gaps overlap. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to identify and establish two types of gap;

1. 'Inter Gaps', which serve to protect those areas on the boundary surrounding the Parish and;
2. 'Intra Gaps', which serve to protect those gaps that are within the Parish.

4.11.5 **Inter Gaps:** Figure 11 shows the overview of Westbourne with the urban part of Emsworth to the south-west, Hermitage in the Southbourne Parish to the south of Westbourne Village itself and Southbourne, just to the south of Woodmancote.

- 1 It shows the urbanisation of areas approaching Westbourne village itself, from Hermitage and Emsworth in Hampshire.
- 2 The boundary with Emsworth is not only with Havant Borough but is also the County Boundary. The influence of Westbourne PC and CDC over development here is therefore somewhat restricted. There are currently plans to build 260 houses on the Havant side which will have a significant impact on the gap, thereby encouraging coalescence of the two communities.
- 3 To the west and north-west the village is either on the County/Borough boundary or very close to it. Recent housing on the Redland Grange Estate has eroded part of the Gap here, so it is imperative that the remainder, within Westbourne, is protected.
- 4 To the south the Parish Boundary runs along the A27. Between this and Westbourne Village is one of the best walks in the area running alongside the river Ems, as well as a haven for wildlife.
- 5 Immediately south of Woodmancote is the Parish Boundary, and on the other side of the A27 is Southbourne. It is important to retain the Gap between these two areas in order to preserve Westbourne's rural parish identity.
- 6 The approach to Westbourne along Old Farm Lane is bordered by fields giving the sense of rural detachment. Residents, in consultation, asserted their wish for the rural approaches to the Parish to be retained.

4.11.6 **Intra Gaps:** Figure 11 also shows Cemetery Lane to the east of Westbourne which links Westbourne to Woodmancote.

- 1 Cemetery Lane is straddled by a patchwork of fields, the Cemetery at the Westbourne end and established dwellings at the eastern Woodmancote end.

2 The Cemetery is a Non-Designated Heritage asset, and forms an important part of the Gap here. It is important that this separate, open area is maintained to complement its historic character and appearance and to ensure the continuation of this tranquil spot and protect it against inappropriate development.

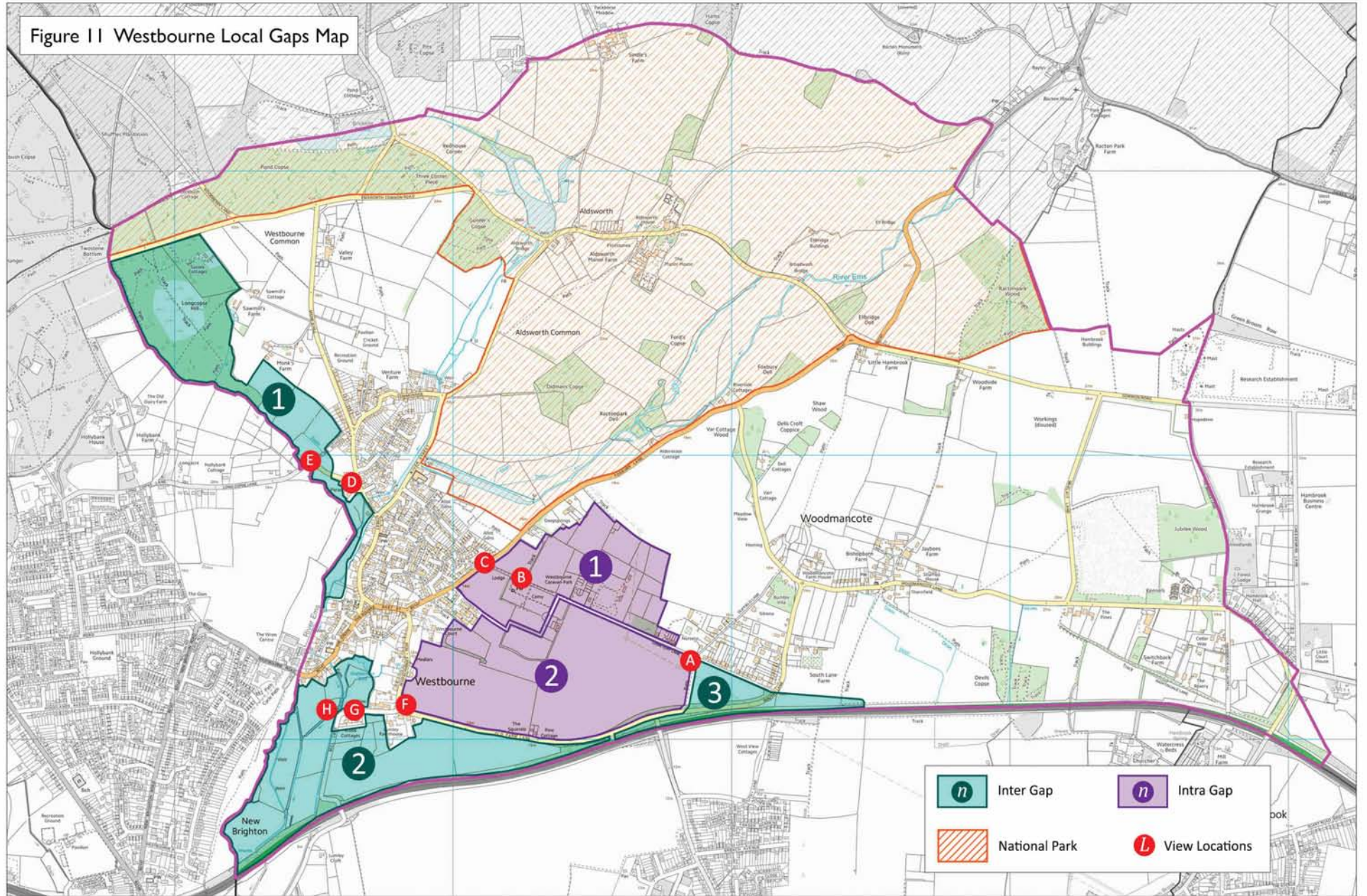
3 Between the Cemetery and Westbourne village is the Chantry Farm field. A small development here has been identified in the Plan but has been placed in such a way so the Gap can be retained.

4 The Chantry field is one of the main gateways along Foxbury Lane into Westbourne Village, and residents have stated that they wish to retain the rural approach to the entrances to the Parish.

5 Westbourne has recently been subjected to a high level of GTTS applications for the construction and development of Gypsy and Traveller sites in this area. In response to residents' direct requests and comments, the Parish Council seeks to bolster its objections to these developments by reinforcing the countryside designation of this area by maintaining this important local Gap.

4.11.7 The allocated gaps to the west of Westbourne Parish, which itself is centred on the River Ems, attracts many animals, birds, insects, various invertebrates and some rare plant life which has grown up on the banks of the clean chalk stream water of the river, and acts as an important green link. Retention of hedgerows is preferred to the use of fences so as to continue to attract abundant wildlife, especially nesting birds. The Gaps will assist in providing corridors for free movement of wildlife like deer. The habitats also provide valuable areas where slow worms, snakes (adders and grass), water voles, birds and bats live; the list is extensive. In this area of gap there is an important biodiversity and flood capacity function.

4.11.8 Intent: Westbourne is characterised by green spaces and a feeling of spaciousness, both in the central core and within green gaps along the main village approach roads and Parish boundary. In preparing this development plan the existing gaps were identified and the intention of this plan is that only the most important ones are identified and allocated to prevent firstly the coalescence of Westbourne, Woodmancote and Aldsworth, (the intra gaps), and secondly the coalescence of other external attached Parishes and urban areas that abut the Westbourne Parish boundary (the inter



gaps) to avoid in particular coalescence with the Borough of Havant and coalescence with Southbourne Parish. These local gaps are an important feature of the village character and distinctiveness and need to be protected.

- 4.11.9 Justification: To maintain this local distinctive feature and avoid coalescence of settlements, the following policy applies to those areas shown as local gaps that form a distinct physical and visual break. These are the 'Inter Gaps', which serve to protect those areas on the boundary surrounding the Parish and the 'Intra Gaps', which serve to protect those gaps that are within the Parish.

4.11.10 Policy LD4: Local Gaps

In addition to the tests in policy OA1 any development proposed within the local gaps identified in Figure 11 will need to demonstrate compliance with the following criteria, for both inter and intra gaps:

- 1 The development must not diminish the integrity of the local gap by visually and physically reducing the distinct break between settlements;**
- 2 The proposal should be accompanied by a landscape and visual impact assessment to demonstrate no significant diminution in openness and views in the local gap;**
- 3 Proposals should be accompanied by a mitigation plan showing how the local gap can be enhanced by planting and other amelioration or mitigation;**
- 4 Important trees and hedgerows within the local gaps should be retained as part of any development proposal;**
- 5 Positive community uses, consistent with countryside activities, of the open areas in the local gaps will be supported where these can enhance visual impact and biodiversity and enhance the range of facilities available:-**

4.12 BIODIVERSITY

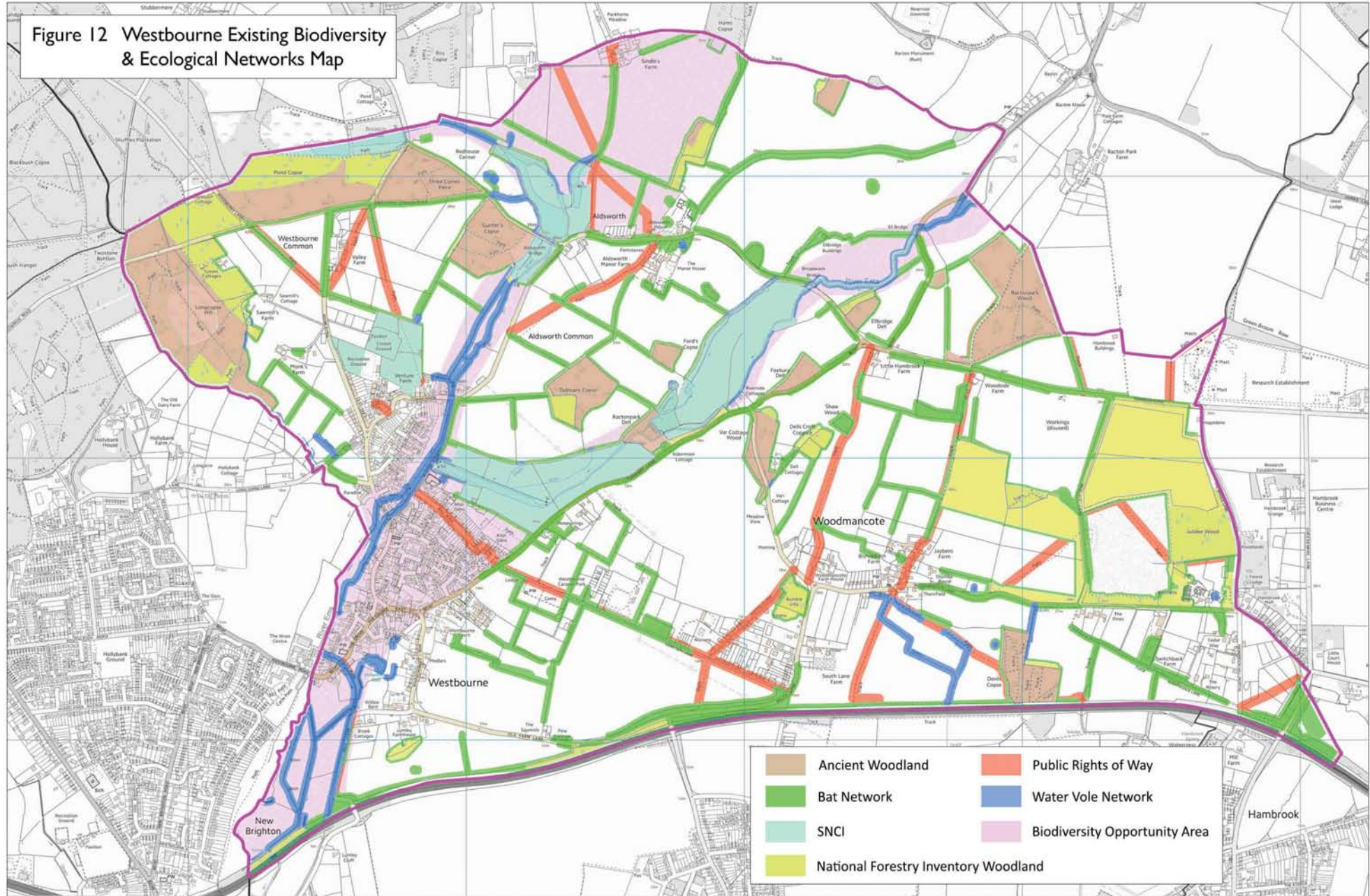
- 4.12.1 West Sussex Country Council and the South Downs National Park Authority have both conducted studies into the landscape and biodiversity of the area encompassing Westbourne Parish. These studies have led to classification of the landscape and

recommendations for the management of the land in order to conserve and promote biodiversity. This is consistent with the development plan and NPPF to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of biodiversity networks.

- 4.12.2 Through consultation, Westbourne residents have indicated that they consider it vital to protect the natural environment in Westbourne in order that the area continues to flourish as a rural community and the ecology of the area is protected from urban development.
- 4.12.3 The character areas which relate to Westbourne Parish are:
- 1 South Coast Plain: This area includes the villages at the foot of the South Downs between Emsworth and Chichester. Westbourne is included in the sub-area Southbourne Coastal Plain, although it has no coastline. The area developed from medieval villages where fertile soils encouraged the development of agriculture and markets were an important feature. In more recent time intensive horticulture, glasshouses and horse paddocks, have become features of this landscape. However, the area is noted for fine views from the South Downs to the coast and the tranquil, open character of the landscape.
 - 2 Landscape Type B: Wooded Estate Downland, Area B3 Stansted to West Dean Wooded Estate Downland: This character area exhibits chalk scenery typical of the dip slope of the Wooded Estate Downland landscape type comprising chalk that has been eroded to form rounded coombes, supporting slightly heavy acidic soils which are well suited to woodland. Settlements in this area are low density, scattered farmsteads.
 - 3 Landscape Type E: Chalk Valley Systems, Area E2 Ems Valley: A smoothly rounded U-shaped valley which supports large areas of hangar woodland, the majority of which is ancient and of significant ecological interest. The River Ems is spring fed and in Westbourne Parish meanders through open floodplains, creating flood meadows and wetland environments.
- 4.12.4 Biodiversity opportunity area: Westbourne chalk streams to Compton tributaries has been recognised as a Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA) as it represents a priority area for the

- delivery of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets. The opportunities identified are for wetland management, restoration and the creation of ecological networks.
- 4.12.5 The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre has recorded the siting of a number of different species of fauna and flora in Westbourne, including protected species of birds and bats. As can be seen in the Biodiversity map, (Figure 12), Westbourne has a water vole network and a bat network.
- 4.12.6 The Water Vole is the fastest declining mammal in the UK. It is a protected species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Urbanisation of flood plains and a general increase in development have led to the direct loss of habitat and the loss of riverside vegetation (*source: The Mammal Society*). Conservation and restoration of river banks are important tools in arresting the decline of the population.
- 4.12.7 The natural habitat of bats - hedgerows, woodlands and ponds - have been declining for a century. Bat roosts and commuting routes are particularly susceptible to building development. It is important that we create new suitable habitats and manage and enhance existing habitats to help bats recover and survive. (*source: Bat Conservation Trust*)
- 4.12.8 Any proposed sites with these networks within them are not necessarily precluded from development but the features of the network must be preserved and enhanced if the site is developed; in particular lighting will need to consider and be sympathetic to bats.
- 4.12.9 A Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) is a non-statutory designation made by West Sussex County Council. Their special characteristics mean they are high priority sites and their maintenance is important. There are five such sites within Westbourne Parish designated as SNCI:
- 1 Aldsworth Pond & Meadows - is of considerable ornithological importance, and also supports large numbers of dragonflies and a White-letter Hairstreak colony. The two meadows have a wet influence with species such as Southern Marsh Orchid and Ragged-Robin;
 - 2 Hams Copse – Ancient Woodland – insects, particularly moths;
 - 3 River Ems & Meadows – river and water meadow and neutral grassland;
 - 4 Cricket Ground & meadows - Wild Orchid - Autumn Lady's Tresses;
 - 5 Brick Kiln Ponds & meadow - important breeding sites for amphibians, birds and dragonflies, and the meadows have botanical and invertebrate interest.
- 4.12.10 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and woodland do not enjoy the same level of protection as SACs, SSSIs and Ancient Woodlands but still should not be allocated for development unless there are no other options.
- 4.12.11 Policy BD1: Biodiversity Opportunity Area and SNCI Policy. Within the Biodiversity Opportunity Area or a Site of Nature Conservation Importance, see figure 12, Proposals must demonstrate how they improve the biodiversity of the site and be accompanied by a management plan to show how they can maintain and enhance the biodiversity opportunity over time.**
- 4.12.12 Policy BD 2: Natural Environment Policy, see figure 12. In order to promote the opportunities for biodiversity in the Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan area, Biodiversity Corridors are identified to recognise the establishment of coherent ecological networks and offer protection to the significant number of species of flora and fauna to be found there and to allow more resilience of the physical network against current and future pressures and opportunities for species within. Proposals must demonstrate how they provide net gains to the habitats of the identified corridors and how the protection, enhancement and management of the biodiversity of the site can contribute to the resilience of the wider ecological network and will be accompanied by a management plan to demonstrate the resilience of the biodiversity opportunity over time.**
- 4.13 LOCAL GREEN SPACE
- 4.13.1 Intent: To retain existing green spaces that contribute to and enhance the character of Westbourne. This Plan has designated the area below and shown in figure 13 as Local Green Space. Proposals

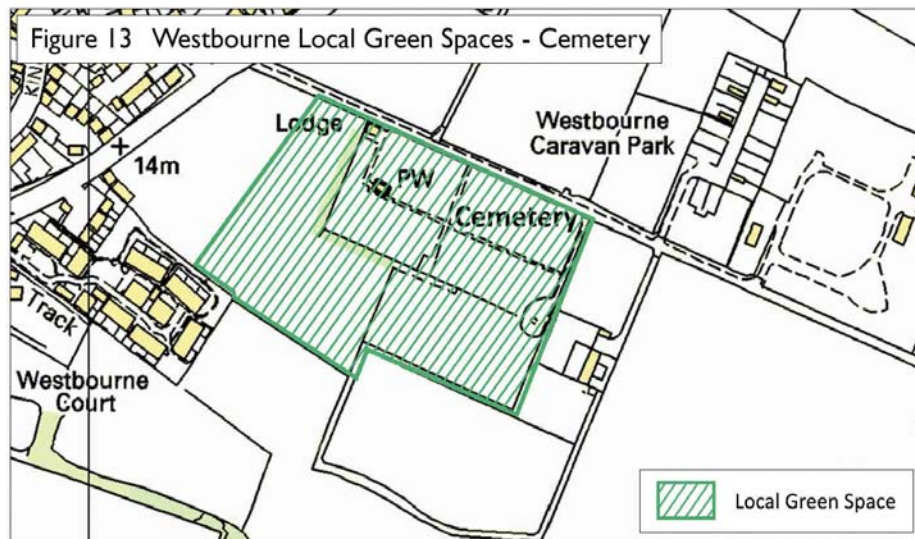
Figure 12 Westbourne Existing Biodiversity & Ecological Networks Map



Source: Chichester District Council Environment Department - June 2016

for development of land designated as Local Green Space will not be permitted except in very special circumstances.

- 4.13.2 Justification: The NPPF (paragraphs 76-77) enables communities to identify and give special protection to green areas of land with particular importance to the community. This could include recreational areas to aid health and wellbeing, and areas that provide an important social benefit to the community or are of historical significance. By designating an area as a green space, development on the land is not permitted. The site, detailed below and identified in figure 13, is designated as local green space. The Cemetery is situated to the north-east of Westbourne village. It was built in the mid-19th century, close to what was previously Westbourne Rectory (now Westbourne Court) but away from the main village and St John the Baptist Church in order to prevent the spread of infection through inhalation – a belief prevalent at the time known as ‘miasma theory’. The Cemetery consists of two main buildings – the mortuary and the lodge built of flint and stone. The cemetery is laid out in a formal park style, incorporating yew hedges and surrounded by a boundary wall of snapped flint with brick copings.



4.13.3 Policy LGS1: Cemetery Green Space

The site identified in Figure 13 is designated as local green space. The area of the Cemetery and its Heritage setting is very important to Westbourne residents, to the families whose loved ones have been laid to rest there and to visitors to the area and is classified in Chichester District Council's Historic Environment Register as a non-designated heritage asset⁷.

4.14 SITE ASSESSMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS

4.14.1 SITE SELECTION RATIONALE

The process to develop a Neighbourhood Plan has included a search for and assessment of available locations for development. Sites that were submitted to CDC's published Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA - a list of land offered for development) were considered, as well as a number of sites proposed to and identified by the Parish Council during the consultation process.

- 4.14.2 On December 15th 2015 our draft NP was sent to CDC to process, with three sites selected for recommendation. The sites selected, that would have met our obligation to provide 25 houses, did not include the land at Long Copse Lane. On the same day the application for development of 16 residential units at Long Copse Lane was allowed following an appeal to the Planning Inspectorate.

- 4.14.3 The WPC had decided that the Long Copse Lane site was unsuitable for inclusion in the NP, primarily because it represents an essential gap between Westbourne and the neighbouring borough, underlining the rural character of the Parish (see Site Assessments). However, the WPC (has now) reluctantly accepted that it was necessary to include provision for 16 units on this site in the NP despite its not meeting all of the selection criteria identified as important through consultation with the community. Therefore the original NP draft was formally withdrawn to allow our Plan to be revised to reflect the changed circumstances. A requirement of the NP process is that only sites with a minimum capacity of 6 houses can be considered. As we are now obliged to accept 16 houses at Long Copse Lane, the other two recommended sites (both of 6 units) take the proposed allocation in the NP to 28 units in total. The WPC must allocate the site as it has the benefit of planning permission, and cannot be excluded and is now

under construction. In addition, the controls in the policy reflect the nature of that consent. The site must be identified in the Plan as it counts towards overall provision and subsequent or alternative applications will be determined against this policy.

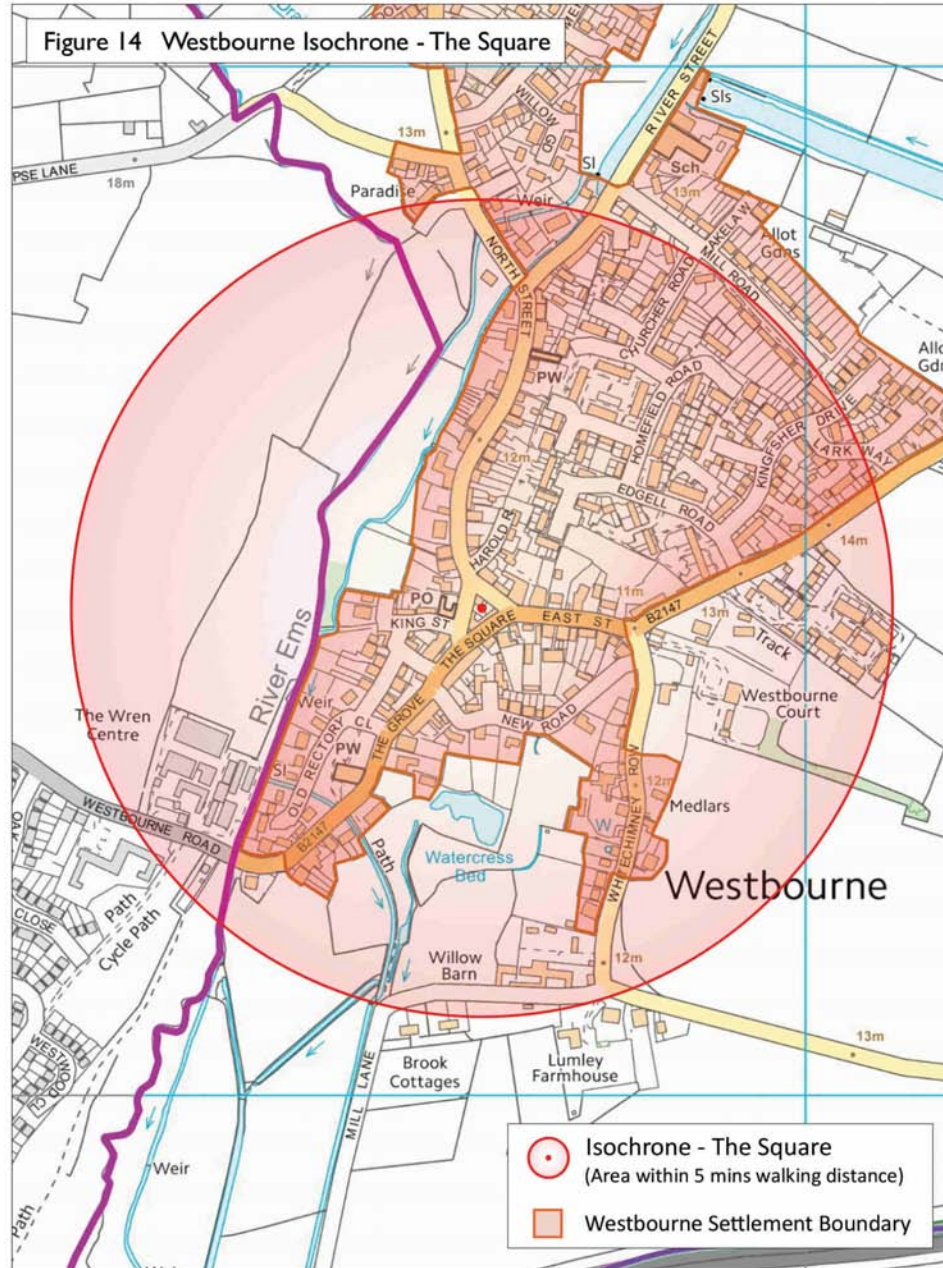
- 4.14.4 Two sites have been selected in the most sustainable locations due to their walking proximity to the school and central village services. Safe pedestrian access and being within a 5-minute walk isochrone were important considerations used in the selection. In addition, all allocated sites are adjacent to the existing settlement boundary or existing built development in the village. The development of the allocated sites will not impact on the Conservation Area, open space areas, prominent views, key gateways, local gaps, biodiversity, significant trees or neighbouring amenity and thus will conserve the strong village character.
- 4.14.5 All the sites were considered against a strategy which sought to allocate the most sustainably located to reduce the need to travel by car, and related well to the existing built development in the village. In addition the sites were reviewed in a sustainability matrix, comparing the impacts of each and considered sites in groups where one site could mitigate the potential harm of another site. The key criteria used were:
- 1 **Access by non-car modes to the main village services and facilities.**
 - 2 **Transport impact and means of access.**
 - 3 **Impact on landscape and, in particular, local gaps and village gateways.**
 - 4 **Heritage impact on the conservation area, and on listed buildings.**
 - 5 **Village character, and relationship to the settlement boundary and built development.**
 - 6 **Use of previously developed sites in preference to greenfield if they were sustainably located.**
 - 7 **Opportunities for new open spaces and recreational facilities.**
 - 8 **Impact on the landscape and the SDNP.**
 - 9 **Impact on biodiversity and opportunities for enhancement.**
 - 10 **Impact on climate change, flooding, drainage and water sources.**
 - 11 **Impact on local green spaces.**
 - 12 **Opportunities for mitigation of issues.**

4.14.6 In addition to the testing through the sustainability appraisal, recent planning applications and appeal decisions that relate to the sites considered have also been examined in detail to inform the allocation of sites. This has considered detailed assessment of landscape impact in particular and has also considered the strength of local opposition. Sadly though, in the case of the Long Copse Lane site, considerable local opposition has been overruled by the grant of consent for 16 dwellings by the appeal decision.

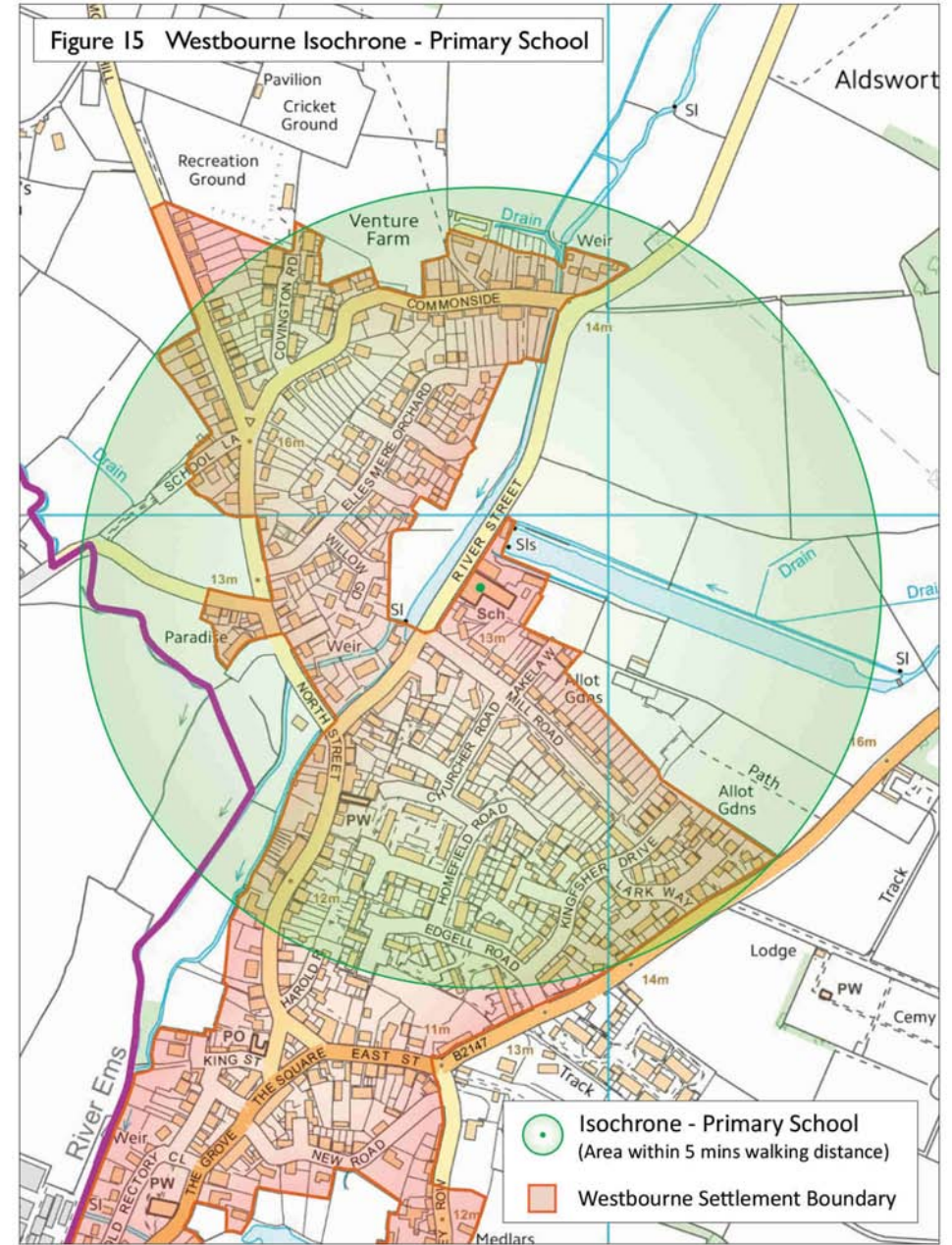
4.14.7 The use of five-minute walking isochrone diagrams, figures 14 and 15, confirmed that those sites within this zone would encourage alternatives to the use of the car, as at this distance people naturally walk to facilities. Matching popular locations with the practicalities of sustainability has been a challenge. Figures 14 and 15 show two isochrone zones representing a five-minute walking distance from the key facilities within the village, the school and village centre focused on the Square. This distance of 400m is considered the extent of travel on foot for inhabitants. Development within these zones would not encourage the use of the car for short journeys. Meeting this criterion would, therefore, contribute towards the sustainability of the location. Both site SS1 and SS3 are just beyond the five-minute walk zones; however, these sites are the closest available that are not constrained by Flood Zone or National Park designation.

4.14.8 The extensive review of sites in the village has only revealed two new entirely suitable sites. Many of the sites identified in the village are too small to be included within the Parish's allocation and will be considered part of the windfall provision that will support the allocated sites. The strategy was to spread the impacts on suitable sites around the village in smaller numbers as this was the preference identified through consultation. Whilst the Long Copse Lane Appeal decision has affected this aim, the allocations have tried to hold fast to the village wishes. Both Monk's Hill and Chantry Hall have limited capacity due to the need to protect the approaches to the village, recognised as sensitive both by the National Park Authority and by the Inspector who considered the planning appeal and dismissed a much larger scheme proposed by Taylor Wimpey at the Chantry Hall site in March 2014.

4.14.9 The sites identified deliver more than the required number of units over the period of the Plan. It is these site allocations that Westbourne



June 2016



June 2016

Parish residents were consulted on as part of the pre-submission consultation. Two new sites were selected that represented the most sustainable sites adjacent to the settlement boundary whose development could be considered acceptable with tight controls over physical form and use.

4.15 SITE ALLOCATION POLICIES

4.15.1 LAND TO THE WEST OF MONK'S HILL - 6 UNITS

The site will be allocated for 6 dwellings as shown in brown on the plan, figure 16; the remainder of the site is allocated as biodiversity green infrastructure. The form of development should follow the sketch scheme shown on figure 16. The form of the dwellings will be single-storey to reflect the character of this area and the approach to the National Park. The access will be served by a slip road with a single point of access from Monk's Hill. The frontage hedgerow will be retained and managed. Additional biodiversity enhancement in the form of a significant strategic planting buffer will contain the spread of development, and protect longer views from the National Park. The biodiversity buffer area could combine with an attractive surface water solution for the site in the form of a swale/detention pond. The early history of the village as an important market may indicate that the historic core contains significant archaeological interest. Any future development will need to take this potential into account.

4.15.2 Policy SS1: Land to the West of Monk's Hill

Land to the west of Monk's Hill is allocated for 6 dwellings for the period 2017-2029. Proposals for the site shall include:

- 1 Development to be laid out broadly in accordance with the sketch diagram above, or an alternative layout that reflects the principles contained in the Westbourne Village Design Statement;
- 2 The development will comprise only single-storey dwellings with pitched roofs with frontages facing Monk's Hill;
- 3 A single point of access from Monk's Hill in the middle of the site with slip road serving dwellings. The existing frontage hedgerow and trees will be retained consistent with providing suitable visibility splays;
- 4 The area west and north of the dwellings shown on the sketch plan is to be planted and retained as a landscape buffer to create strategic landscape screening from the National Park. The hedgerow/tree line along the field boundary is thought to

Figure 16 Proposed Site: Monk's Hill Schematic Plan



- be used by commuting bats and therefore should be retained and enhanced;
- 5 A footpath link within the site will be provided from the development to Monk's Hill at an agreed point along the development frontage to encourage journeys on foot to the village;
- 6 If planning permission is granted, permitted development rights in Classes A, B, C and E of the General Permitted Development Order 2015 (as amended) should be removed to ensure that the dwellings retain the rural character in these peripheral locations;
- 7 An archaeological evaluation should be carried out prior to the submission of any planning application.

- 3 Details of site levels and, where finished, floor levels of the dwellings will be set in relation to site levels;
- 4 A footpath will be provided along the southern boundary of the site with Long Copse Lane;
- 5 A single vehicular access from North Street with a visibility splay of 2.4m x 40m;

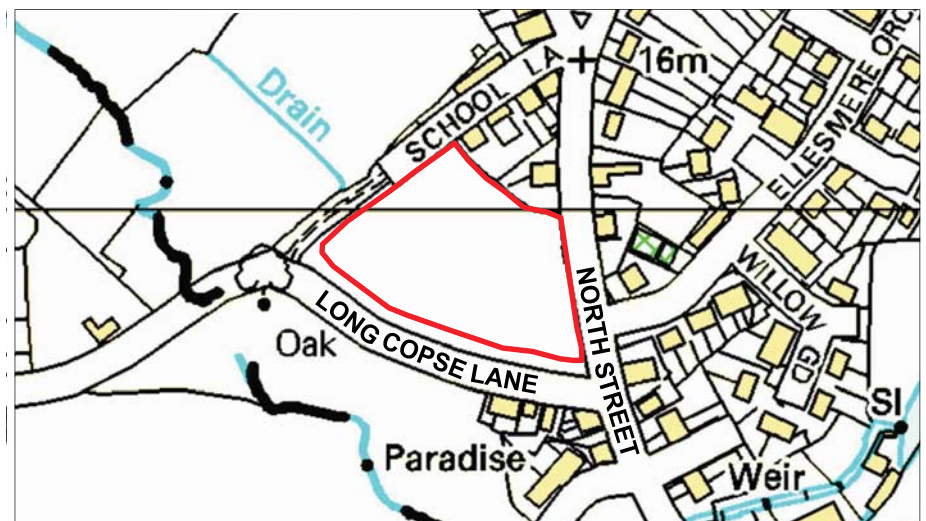
4.15.3 LAND AT LONG COPSE LANE - 16 UNITS

Planning permission was granted in December 2015 by the Planning Inspector following an appeal against refusal for 16 dwellings. The application was vigorously opposed by the community. However, whilst the Inspector found that decisions on locations of development should be made by the Neighbourhood Plan, in the absence of a submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan and faced with a proposal that he considered sustainable and not harmful to the character and appearance of the area, he granted consent very much against local wishes. Development has commenced on this site but the policy remains to ensure that any subsequent changes to the planning consent are controlled by this policy.

4.15.4 Policy SS2: Land at Long Copse Lane

Land at Long Copse Lane is allocated for a maximum of 16 dwellings for the period 2016-2020. The proposal will include:

- 1 Development will accord with the layout shown below in Figure 17 or an alternative layout that reflects the principles contained in the Village Design Statement;
- 2 Details of a landscape scheme will be provided that includes consideration of changing climatic conditions;

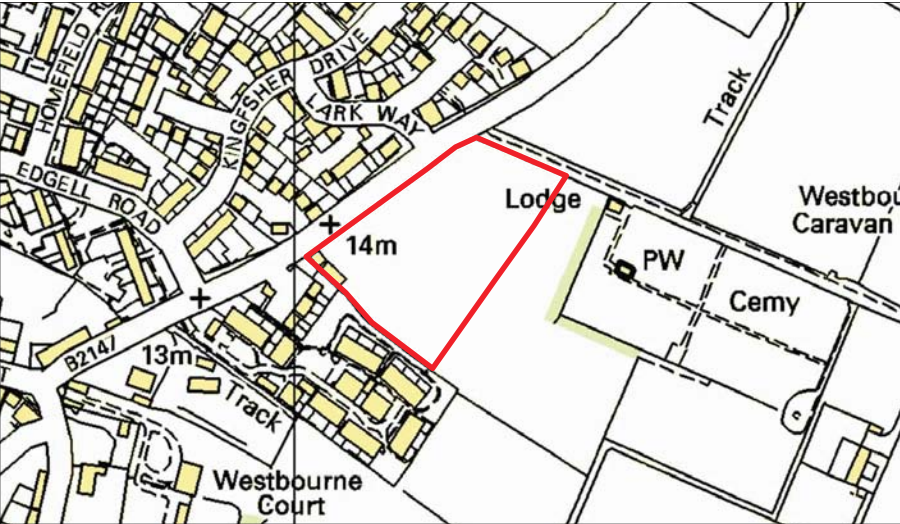
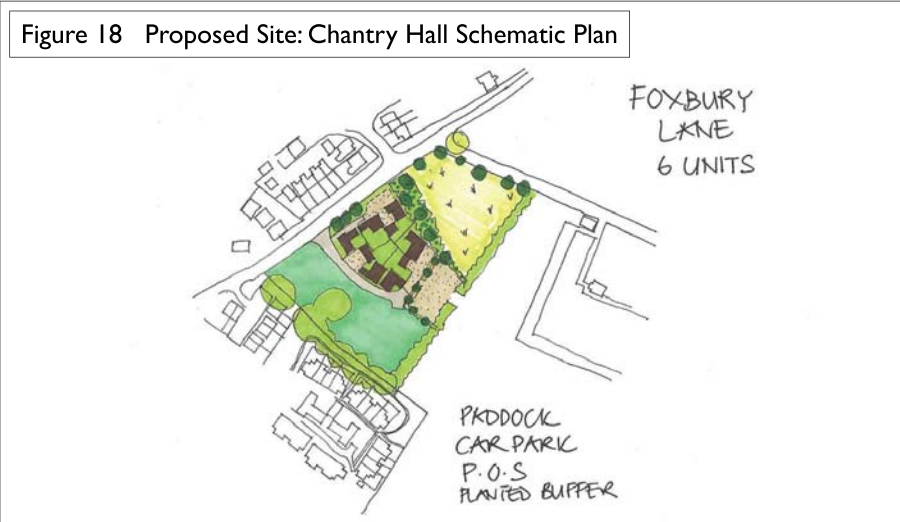


June 2016

- 6 Foul and surface water drainage strategy including sustainable urban drainage;
- 7 Affordable housing provision consistent with CDC policy;
- 8 An archaeological evaluation should be carried out prior to the submission of any planning application;
- 9 Biodiversity mitigation including bats.

4.15.5 LAND ADJACENT TO CHANTRY HALL, FOXBURY LANE - 6 UNITS
 In recognition of the environmental issues constraining this site, which is adjacent to a significant local heritage asset, the allocation will be for a maximum of 6 units, a car park and open space as shown on the schematic plan, Figure 18. In order to protect the rural aspect of the entrance to Westbourne Village the remainder of the site is allocated as open green space with community orchard and biodiversity trail, village car park and local gap. The form of development will be two-storey dwellings to reflect the character of this area. The development should take the form of a courtyard style to recreate a rural farmyard idiom. The access will be served from a single point from Foxbury Lane. A significant area of screen planting will be required and retained and managed to provide mitigation to screen views from the west. Screen planting will be significant to the east to protect the views identified in the VDS. A gap will be maintained between the development and the Cemetery to protect the setting of the heritage asset and perpetuate the historic separation of the Cemetery from the village. It is noted that this is an area of biodiversity importance. Therefore, additional biodiversity enhancement will be required. The early history of the village as an important market may indicate that the historic core contains significant archaeological interest. Any future development will need to take this potential into account.

4.15.6 Policy SS3: Land adjacent to Chantry Hall, Foxbury Lane
 Land to the east of Chantry Hall is allocated for 6 dwellings, a car park and open space for the period 2017-2020. Proposals for the site shall include:



June 2016

- 1 Development to be laid out in accordance with schematic plan, figure 18;
- 2 The development will comprise no more than two-storey dwellings with pitched roofs;

- 3 A single point of access from Foxbury Lane;
- 4 Detailed landscaping scheme to the north-east of new dwellings as indicated on the plan to comprise hedge and trees to protect views from the north-east;
- 5 The hedgerow along Cemetery Lane must be retained and enhanced;
- 6 Open space provided as shown on the sketch scheme to include the retention of existing mature trees to create a natural, tranquil environment in keeping with the setting of the Cemetery;
- 7 A new car park will be provided for village use as set out below and shown on the sketch scheme;
- 8 A new footpath link to the Cemetery from the proposed village car park will be provided;
- 9 Area shown on plan to be designated as green space and act as a buffer so the Cemetery and village retain the original 'hygiene gap' that is historically significant for the village;
- 10 Before permission is granted, a scheme shall be prepared in consultation with the Parish Council (the Scheme), showing how the public open space and car park is to be laid out. The Scheme shall include:-
 - (i) Provision for access as shown on the sketch scheme;
 - (ii) The car park will be located in the position indicated on figure 18 in order to maintain the separation between the housing and the Cemetery;
 - (iii) The surfacing of the car park will be of 'grasscrete' or equivalent to maintain the rural setting of the location;
 - (iv) Vehicle access to the car park;
 - (v) An area for a paddock as shown on the sketch diagram;
 - (vi) The area of public open space, car park and paddock that will comprise the Scheme shall be not less than the area shown in Figure 18 and described as a green area for recreational space;
- 11 An archaeological evaluation should be carried out prior to the submission of any planning application;

- 12 Any planning permission for residential development shall ensure that provision is made to secure:-
 - (i) The implementation of the Scheme in full by the developer;
 - (ii) The transfer of all the land comprising the Scheme to an appropriate public body (which may be the Parish Council) to secure its provision as public open space in perpetuity;
 - (iii) The payment of an appropriate commuted sum to secure the long-term maintenance of the Scheme;
- 13 Planning permission will be granted with permitted development rights in Classes A, B, C and E of the General Permitted Development Order 2015 (as amended) removed to ensure that dwellings retain the rural character in these peripheral locations.

4.16 MONITORING AND REVIEW

- 4.16.1 It is intended to have an annual monitoring assessment of the plan to consider if the policies are effective or need updating. A formal review of the plan would only take place if the plan became so out of date as not to be effective or if CDC made significant policy changes at the Local Plan Review, which would render the NP significantly out of step with the Local Plan.

4.17 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL) AND DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

- 4.17.1 CIL has been adopted by CDC and is payable for new residential development at a set rate per square metre. CDC have identified the priorities for CIL funding in the Regulation 123 list. These include:
- 1 Transport, Education, Health, Social Infrastructure, Green Infrastructure, Public Services.



- 4.17.2 The CIL Regulations 2013 state that 25% of CIL funds collected from a development will be passed directly to the parish council in which the development is located, if there is an adopted Neighbourhood Plan in place. In this respect Westbourne can anticipate CIL receipts for the developments that generate additional residential floorspace, retail floorspace or purpose built student accommodation.
- 4.17.3 Planning obligations (funding agreements between the local planning authority and the developer) will continue to play an important role in helping to make individual developments acceptable. However, reforms have been introduced to restrict the use of planning obligations.
- 4.17.4 The CIL is intended to provide infrastructure to support the development of an area rather than to make individual planning applications acceptable in planning terms. As a result, there may still be some site-specific impact mitigation requirements without which a development should not be granted planning permission (eg affordable housing, local highway and junction improvements and landscaping). Therefore, there is still a legitimate role for development planning obligations to enable a local planning authority to be confident that the specific consequences of development can be mitigated. These are negotiated by Chichester District Council when they consider planning applications.
- 4.17.5 CIL payments are non-negotiable. There are some exemptions for example self-builders, charities or where benefits are made in kind.
- 4.17.6 Infrastructure Business Plan (IBP). Current priorities for local infrastructure have been identified in the IBP. In Westbourne these projects include the Cemetery, a Village car park, benches, street lighting, outdoor recreation equipment, external display boards and a defibrillator.



5 GLOSSARY**Affordable housing**

Housing provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. (NPPF)

Ancient woodland

An area that has been wooded continuously for at least 400 years.

Aquifers An underground reservoir or layer of water-bearing rock, from which water runs out as springs.

AONB - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

An area of high scenic-quality which has statutory protection.

Biodiversity

The variety of life on Earth - plants, animals and micro-organisms and their habitats.

CACA Conservation Area Character Appraisal.

CDC Chichester District Council.

Character areas

An area of the landscape which has distinct, recognisable and consistent elements.

CIL Community Infrastructure Levy.

CLPKP Chichester Local Plan: Key Principles 2014-2029

Community Infrastructure

Services and facilities used by residents such as health, sports, leisure, cultural and religious institutions, pubs and local shops, education and youth facilities and open space.

Community Infrastructure Levy

Financial contributions from developers to fund community infrastructure projects.

Community-led planning

A community-prepared local plan for development, ie Parish Plan, Village Design Statement or Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Conservation areas

Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

DECC Department of Energy & Climate Change.

Designated heritage assets

Listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, historic battlefields or scheduled monuments that have been formally designated and given protection.

Development

Defined as the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land.

ELR - Employment Land Review

A study which assesses the needs for land or floor space for economic development over the plan period, and the ability of existing and future supply to meet the identified needs.

General Permitted Development Order 2015

Statutory Instrument that grants planning permission for certain types of development.

Green infrastructure

Green infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, river and canal corridors allotments and private gardens.

Habitat Regulations Assessment

An assessment to determine whether proposals are likely to have a significant effect on protected sites of European importance for nature conservation.

Heritage assets

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic environment

All surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Housing demand

The demand for open-market housing, that is either owner-occupied or private market rented.

Housing need

Those households that are in need of 'affordable' housing. There can be additional 'hidden' housing need; households in need of a home but have not registered either formally on the housing waiting list or through a housing-need survey.

Landscape character

What makes an area unique. Defined as a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, be it natural (soil, landform) and/or human (for example, settlement and development) in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.

LCA - Landscape character assessment

Used to develop a consistent and full understanding of what gives England's landscape its character, using statistical analysis and structured landscape assessment techniques.

LDP Local Development Plan.

Listed buildings

Buildings held on a statutory list as being of special architectural or historic interest.

Local connection

A test to be met by households to show a genuine link to a defined local area.

Local Green Space

A green space that is given special protection where it is of particular importance and is in close proximity to the community it serves, that is special to that community because of its beauty,

historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife. See NPPF paragraphs 76-77 and criteria.

Local Plan documents

Documents containing the plan for the development of a local area, drawn up by the LPA

LPA Local Planning Authority.

Market housing

Housing which has no occupancy restriction or legal tie and that can be bought or rented by anyone who can afford to do so.

MCS Microgeneration Certification Scheme.

NNRs - National Nature Reserves

Represent many of the finest wildlife and geological sites in the country and NNRs were initially established to protect sensitive features and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.

Neighbourhood Development Plan

A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

Non-designated heritage assets

Buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets. This includes locally listed buildings.

NP Neighbourhood Plan.

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework.

Public Realm

Places where people can gain unrestricted access for the purpose of passing through, meeting, leisure and any other public activities.

Public Rights of Way

Footpaths, bridleways, byways open to all traffic, and restricted byways.

Ramsar sites

Sites of nature conservation importance recognised under the

Ramsar Convention, which is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of wetlands.

Rural exception sites

A site for affordable housing to meet an identified local need that would not secure planning permission for open-market housing.

SACs - Special Areas of Conservation

An area which has been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive.

Scheduled monument

A designated building, structure or work, above or below the surface of the land, any cave, or any site comprising, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other movable structure.

SDNP South Downs National Park.

SEA/SA Strategic Environment Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal.

Section 106/section 278 payments

The traditional system of financial obligations paid by developers to fund infrastructure, limited by legislation as of 2015.

Setting of a heritage asset

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.

Settlement pattern

The layout of streets, buildings and plots within settlements, and of settlements in relation to each other.

Settlement Policy Boundary

A spatial planning tool used to direct development into settlements and allocated extensions to them, and restrict it in the wider countryside, by mapping a boundary between the two.

SHLAA - Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

A study which establishes realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period.

SNCI Sites of Nature Conservation.

Spatial Strategy

The overall framework for guiding different kinds of development and, in what broad locations.

SPAs - Special Protection Areas

An area of land of importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.

SSSIs - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

A selection of the country's very best wildlife and geological sites.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Drainage systems designed to control surface water run off close to where it falls and mimic natural drainage as closely as possible.

Sustainability Appraisal

A systematic process, required by law, of evaluating the predicted social, economic and environmental effects of an emerging planning document, when judged against reasonable alternatives.

Sustainable Development

Development meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations to meet their own needs.

Transit sites

Formal sites for Gypsies and Travellers provided on a permanent basis.

Travel plans

Plans to minimise the impacts of travel from a development proposal by reducing car usage and by encouraging the use of sustainable modes such as walking, cycling, public transport and car sharing.

VDS - Village Design Statement

A VDS outlines the character of the village against which planning applications can be assessed.

WNP Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan.

WNPSG Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

WPC Westbourne Parish Council.

WNP Submission - Evidence Base Documents contents:

Index of technical support documents. The following are available online on the Westbourne village web site, <http://www.westbournepc.org>

Heritage Documents

HE 01	Archaeology and Heritage report Long Copse Lane
HE 02	Archaeology Report Cemetery Lane Foxbury Lane 2012
HE 03	West Sussex CC Historic Environment Record

Housing and Population Documents

H&P 01	Chichester Local Plan Key Policies 2014-2029
H&P 02	CDC Housing Information - Westbourne 2014
H&P 03	CDC SHLAA 2010
H&P 04	CDC SHLAA 2013
H&P 05	CDC SHLAA 2014
H&P 06	CDC SHLAA 2014 Map
H&P 07	Localism Act 2011
H&P 08	National Planning Policy Framework
H&P 09	National Planning Practice Guidance
H&P 10	N Yorkshire Accommodation of Showmen Report 2009
H&P 11	Planning policy for traveller sites
H&P 12	Planning Update 2015 Written statement to Parliament
H&P 13	Designing gypsy and traveller sites good practice guide
H&P 14	Proof of Evidence Historic Buildings Advisor
H&P 15	Havant Borough Council Adopted Allocations Plan 2014
H&P 16	Havant Borough Council Adopted Core Strategy 2011
H&P 17	Havant Borough Council Draft Local Plan Housing - 2016
H&P 18	VDS Submission 2017
H&P 19	Westbourne CACA 2012
H&P 20	Westbourne GTTSP evidence report 2016
H&P 21	Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan - GTTS 2017
H&P 22	WNP Pre-submission Draft 2 September 2016
H&P 23	Westbourne Parish Plan 2006
H&P 24	Westbourne Settlement Capacity Profile 2013
H&P 25	Westbourne West Sussex Ward Profile 2013

Infrastructure Documents

IN 1	Chichester District Council Strategic Flood Review 2008
IN 2	CDC Residential Parking Standards
IN 3	CDC Wastewater Treatment Position Statement 2014
IN 4	CDC Position Statement on Wastewater and Delivering Development in the Local Plan
IN 5	Chichester District Council Car Park Strategy 2010-2020
IN 6	LGPS Summary of December 2014 meeting on traffic in Westbourne
IN 7	Westbourne Square Traffic and Parking Discussion Paper 2015
IN 8	West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2026

Landscape and Biodiversity Documents

L&B 01	CDC Biodiversity Action Plan 2011
L&B 02	Chichester Landscape Capacity Extension 2011
L&B 03	CDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment User Guide
L&B 04	Chichester Harbour Conservancy Management Plan 2014-2019
L&B 05	Chichester Harbour Conservancy Planning Guidelines 2014
L&B 06	European Habitats Directive
L&B 07	Westbourne Pre Sub NP SEA Determination Letter 2016
L&B 08	South Coast Plain
L&B 09	South Downs State of the National Park Report
L&B 10	South Downs Landscape Character Areas
L&B 11	South Downs Local Plan Master 2015
L&B 12	South Downs Local Character Areas Westbourne CP
L&B 13	SBRC Westbourne chalk streams to Compton
L&B 14	SBRC Report for Westbourne Parish 2015
L&B 15	West Sussex CC Historic Landscape Character Assessment
L&B 16	West Sussex Landscape Strategy Countywide landscape guidelines
L&B 17	West Sussex Minerals Plan 2015
L&B 18	West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan 2016
L&B 19	West Sussex Rights of Way Current Provision
L&B 20	Westbourne Important views assessment
L&B 21	Westbourne Local gaps assessment

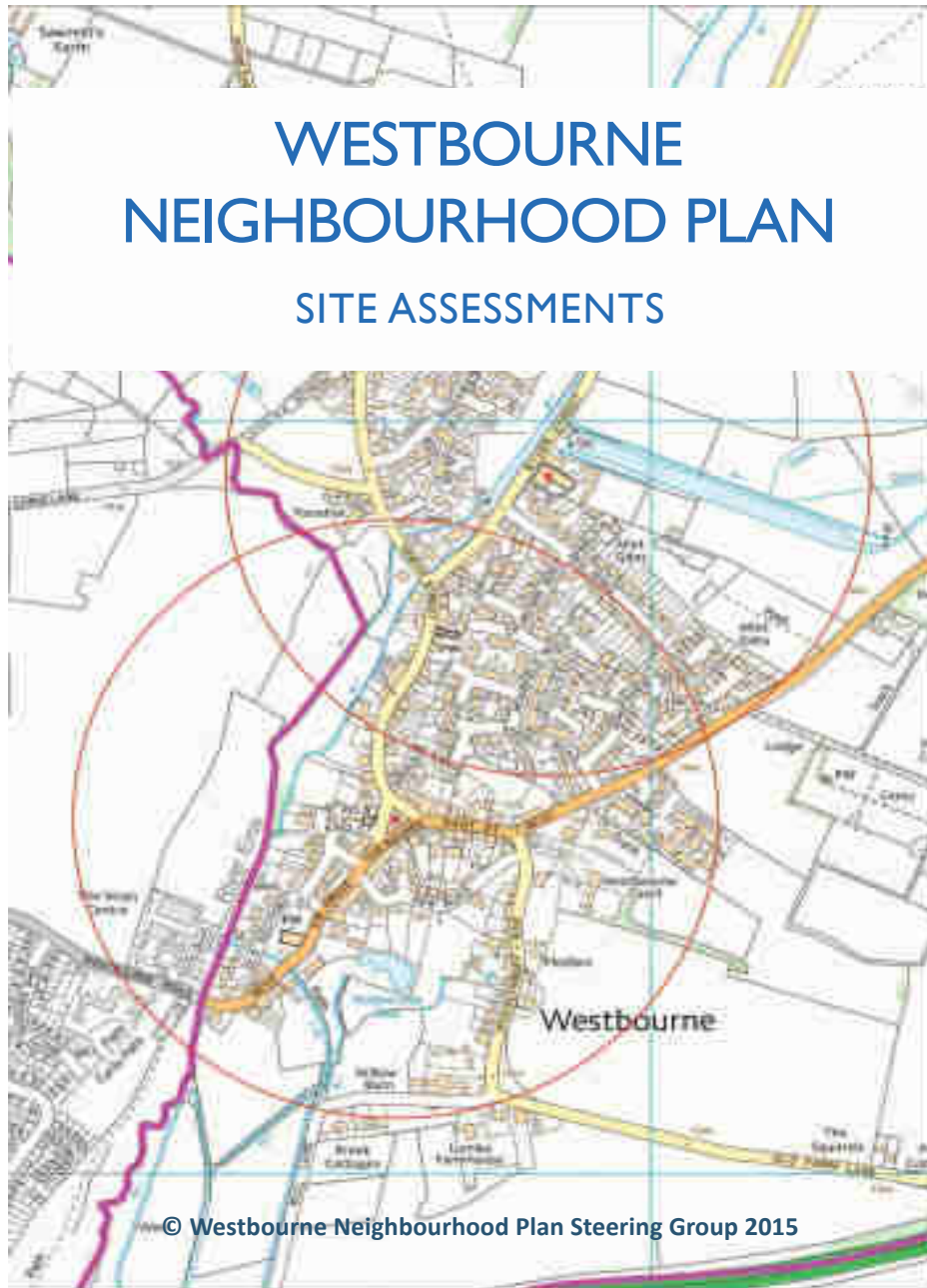
WNP submission - Consultation Statement - Evidence Documents:

Index of Consultation Statement Evidence support documents. The following documents or links are available online on the Westbourne village web site, <http://www.westbournepc.org>

- CS1 Neighbourhood Plan Flyer April-May 2013
- CS2 Annual Parish Assembly & Public Meeting Flyer April-May 2013
- CS3 Minutes of Neighbourhood Plan Meeting 2 May 2013
- CS4 Minutes of WNPSG Meeting 16 May 2013
- CS5 Terms of Reference 26 July 2013
- CS6 Westbourne Designation Letter 3 December 2013
- CS7 Westbourne Designation Map
- CS8 Flyer/Questionnaire 14 July 2013
- CS9 Flyer & Open Day Responses June & July 2013
- CS10 WNPSG Stakeholder Notice 17 February 2015
- CS11 Chichester District Council Contacts & Stakeholder Contacts
- CS12 Local Stakeholders & Community Groups - list
- CS13 Westbourne Businesses - list
- CS14 Local Business & Community Group Feedback details
- CS15 Rowena Tyler's Presentation January 2014
- CS16 Main Questionnaire Booklet May 2014
- CS17 Flyer for Public Consultation event October 2014
- CS18 Rowena Tyler's Presentation
- CS19 John Hernon's Presentation
- CS20 Call for sites article
- CS21 Call for sites/landowners
- CS22 Neighbourhood Plan Flyer for Open Day July 2015
- CS23 Neighbourhood Plan event comments July 2015
- CS24 Neighbourhood Plan event scorecards July 2015
- CS25 Neighbourhood Plan event Meeting Boards July 2015
- CS26 Westbourne Magazine Article August 2015
- CS27 Quotes for Economy display
- CS28 Copy of Economy scoresheet

- CS29 Environment Results and analysis
- CS30 Roads results and analysis
- CS31 Our Community feedback
- CS32 Our Homes charts
- CS33 Young people's questionnaire
- CS34 Young people's comments
- CS35 Preferences expressed at the Open Day
- CS36 Preferences expressed by Postcode
- CS37 Postcode Map
- CS38 Westbourne Magazine article December 2015
- CS39 Comments & responses to Pre-submission 1
- CS40 Comment cards for Open Day March 2016
- CS41 Event consultation poster for March 2016
- CS42 Email to local organisations 26 February 2016
- CS43 Email to statutory consultees 26 February 2016
- CS44 Car Park petition - 1
- CS45 Car Park petition - 2
- CS46 Car Park petition - 3
- CS47 Westbourne Parish Newsletter November 2016
- CS48 Comments & responses to Pre-Submission 2
- CS49 Focussed consultation November 2016
- CS50 Planning history of land north of Long Copse Lane

The **Westbourne Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group** consists of: Jim Barlow, Roy Briscoe, Wanda Canwell, Patricia Goodhew, John Hernon, Richard Hitchcock (Chair), Piers Mason, Julia Munday, Richard Munday and Alan Wright. They would like to thank and acknowledge all the help, advice and assistance received from the residents of the Parish of Westbourne throughout the preparation of this Neighbourhood Plan. The Group would also like to thank Lisa Jackson, of Jackson Planning Limited, who acted tirelessly as Planning Consultant to the Group during the process.



WESTBOURNE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN SITE ASSESSMENTS

SITE ASSESSMENTS CONTENTS	
INTRODUCTION	50
SITE ASSESSMENT LOCATION MAP	50
1 WEST OF MONK'S HILL	51
2 LONG COPSE LANE	52
3 ELLESMERE NURSERIES	54
4 REAR OF 30-56 MILL ROAD	55
5 DEEP SPRINGS, FOXBURY LANE	56
6 GOSMORE, THE SQUARE	57
7 SITE ADJACENT TO CHANTRY HALL	58
8 LAND NORTH OF CEMETERY LANE	59
9 WOODMANCOTE FARMHOUSE	60
10 LAND REAR OF PARISH HALL	61
11 FOLLYFOOT STABLE, CEMETERY LANE	62
12 ST LAWRENCE, DUFFIELD LANE	63
13 LAND AT SOUTH LANE FARM	64
14 LAND NORTH OF MILL LANE	65
15 LAND SOUTH OF MILL LANE	66
16 MILL MEADOWS FARM	67
CONCLUSION & SUMMARY TABLE	68

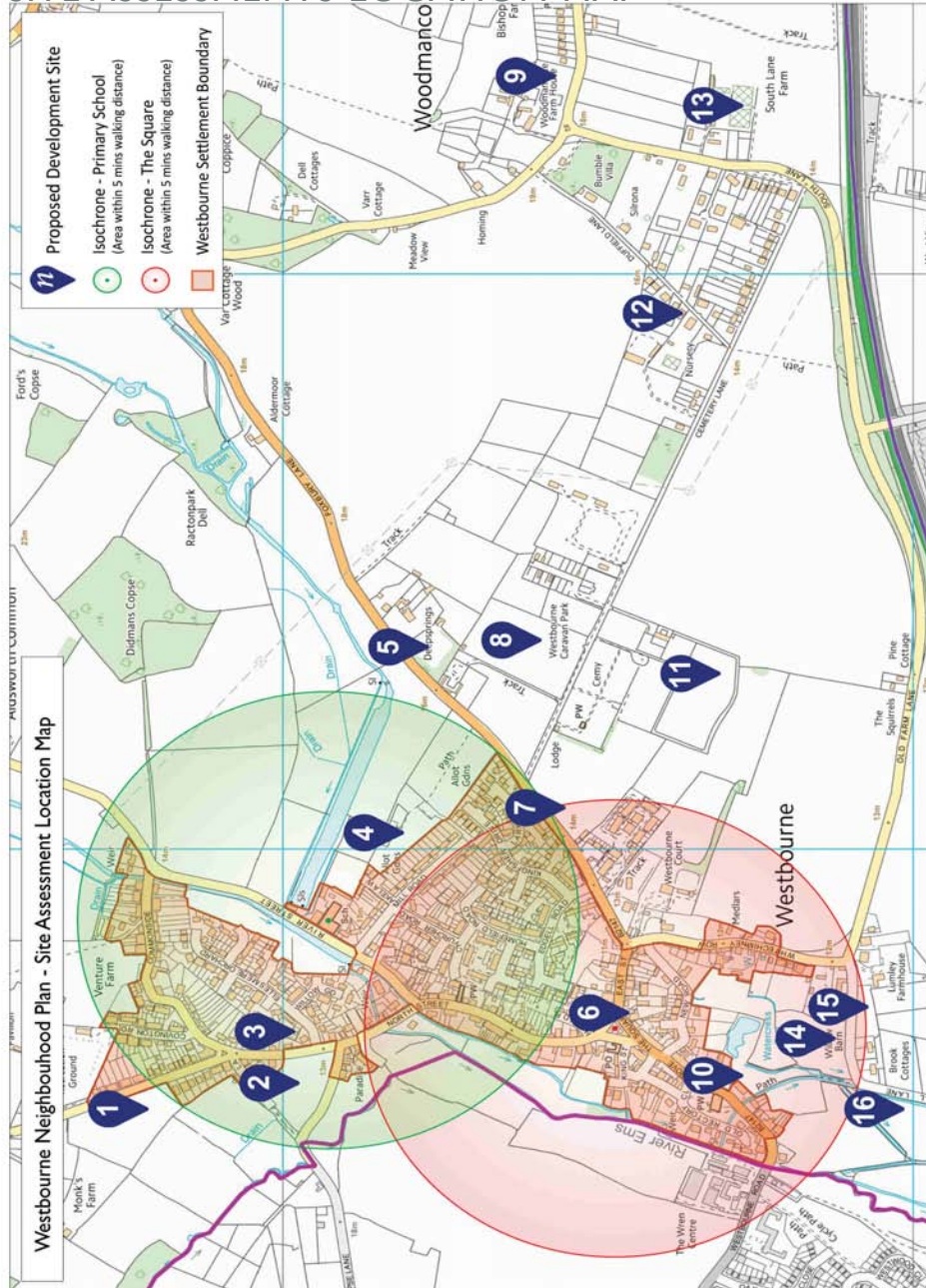
INTRODUCTION

This site assessment and appraisal report considers all 16 sites that were identified from various sources as suitable for development. These included SHLAA sites (identified by Chichester District Council), sites put forward by landowners and those identified by the WNPSG.

The assessments have been carried out by the Neighbourhood Plan group, and checked for validity and consistency by an independent planning consultant.

The assessment process involved a site inspection; a review of submissions put forward, when they were available, consideration of any relevant planning history and approaches to landowners where these were required to check availability. The site was assessed under the following criteria: access and services with a view to the sustainability of the location, compatibility with village character, assessment of the current use of the land - considering brownfield, review of landscape heritage and biodiversity constraints from published information, and any provided, and review of flood zones. A summary assessment sheet was completed with a short narrative on the suitability of the site for development.

SITE ASSESSMENTS LOCATION MAP



I - WEST OF MONK'S HILL

Detailed Assessment	
Site name/location:	West of Monk's Hill.
WNP Review reference number:	Map Reference Number 1.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 6 bungalows.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr W Rowe.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	2.16 Permanent pasture.
Site availability:	1-5 years.
Planning History:	Not known.
Access & Provision of services	
1 Describe access to road:	Direct to Monk's Hill via a slip road
2 Is the access safe?:	Could be made safe. The introduction of visibility splays will remove some of the frontage hedgerow.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?:	Yes. A gateway traffic calming feature would help to restrict vehicular on the approach which would be some benefit to the local road network, and may allow visibility splays to be slightly reduced.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?:	Yes, and within 5 minutes of school.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?:	5-8 minutes.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?:	Yes.
Village Character	
1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character –explain how?:	The South Downs National Park is less than 1km to the north of the site. The site is at a visually important approach to the village from the National Park. The landscape character zone is 110 where there is low capacity. A large development filling the site may have a harmful impact on the approach, a smaller well screened development would not.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact be satisfactorily mitigated?:	Yes, if a limited scheme of housing only was permitted –note: owner is promoting single-storey and limited number of units.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?:	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?:	Trees can be retained and protected as part of the scheme; some loss of hedgerow for visibility splays would require mitigation planting.
Use of land	
1 Describe current/previous use:	Agricultural/grazing- Not thought to be the best and most versatile agricultural land.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?:	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?:	No.

I - WEST OF MONK'S HILL

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?:	This is a potential concern regarding the NP gateway. Development and mitigation must address this potential impact.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?:	Not directly, no overlooking or privacy issues.
3 Will site preserve existing views?:	Yes, if development is limited in scope and scale.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?:	No.
5 Will any green space be gained?:	Some biodiversity screen planting could act to Green corridors.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	No – hedgerow loss on frontage would need compensatory planting elsewhere on the site.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3:	No.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?:	No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run-off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?:	Unknown, but private drainage is a possible solution.

Assessment

This site could come forward for a limited amount of development as indicated by the owner. The site is on an important gateway to the village needs a very careful scheme of design; the development must protect the character and appearance of the area and a solution using single storey units would be appropriate.

Capacity

The assessment indicates an acceptable maximum capacity of 6 dwellings in order to mitigate potential harm. The following are required:

Design Requirements

Protect the village gateway approach from the north with significant screen planting; traffic calming to support a single point of access from Monk's Hill and visibility splays of 2.4m x 40m; compensatory planting for loss of frontage hedgerow; create strong landscape buffer around the north western, western and south western boundaries; development maximum of single storey; remove permitted development rights for extensions and loft conversions to maintain the rural character and low impact.

2 - LONG COPSE LANE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/location:	Long Copse Lane
WNP Review reference number:	Map Reference Number 2
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 9 – 22
Site owner/Agent:	Southcott Homes
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	Agricultural/Equestrian
Site availability:	1-5 years
Planning History:	Refusal 22 dwellings 13/00231/FUL and appeal DISMISSED 2 /12/2013 Refusal 16 dwellings 14/00911 Appeal allowed on 14/12/2015

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road:	Direct access onto North Street– 30 mph speed limit
2 Is the access safe?:	Could be made safe. The introduction of visibility splays will remove some of the frontage hedgerow.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?:	Yes. The access would be uncharacteristic as it would need to climb to the higher level of the site and would be dug in in part which may have greater impact on the hedgerow. Appeal Inspector required site levels to be approved to ensure no impact on character.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?:	Yes
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?:	5 minutes of village school
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?:	Yes

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character-explain how?:	The South Downs National Park lies less than half a kilometre to the east. The local landscape is traditional surrounded by small historic pastures. The land gently slopes down towards the south west and south east and is generally about one metre above the level of the adjoining road. Landscape Character Zone 110, where there is low capacity. Significant views identified in the VDS would be harmed The trees on the western boundary of the site are on the skyline and this, together with the sense of openness over the site, contributes to the open and semi-rural character of this part of the village. The scheme for 22 units, dismissed at appeal, was considered to be detrimental to the pastoral setting and rural approach. The scheme for 16 was felt not to harm the character and appearance of the village.
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2 - LONG COPSE LANE

2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact be satisfactorily mitigated?:

No the impact on the gap would be unacceptable for the village given the very narrow gap at this point with the neighbouring authority. The sense of openness within this part of the village would be lost and the proposal would detract from the open and semi-rural character and appearance of this part of the village. The Inspector concluded the proposed development would be detrimental to the character and appearance of the village. However, the Inspector for 16 units concluded otherwise he considered that the proposal would not be a prominent projection into the rural area and through careful design has addressed the previous Inspector’s concerns with regard to the western approach along Long Copse Lane. The rural aspect to the western approach would be retained.

3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?:

Appeal Inspector agreed to contributions to education, 6 affordable dwellings and traffic calming and new footpath

4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?:

No- trees can be retained and protected as part of the scheme; some loss of hedgerow for visibility splays would be required.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use:

Agricultural/grazing- Not thought to be best and most versatile agricultural land.

2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?:

No

3 Is there history or potential for contamination?:

No

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?:

This is a major concern. The appeal was dismissed for 22 units based on prominent projection into the village, visually overbearing and damage to key approach to the village. However, the Inspector for 16 units concluded otherwise. He considered that the proposal would not be a prominent projection into the rural area and through careful design has addressed the previous Inspector’s concerns with regard to the western approach along Long Copse Lane. The rural aspect to the western approach would be retained.

2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?:

Significant loss of open views, inspector dismissed scheme on overbearing nature of development. The Inspector looking at 16 units concluded that there would be some loss of views but this would not be harmful.

3 Will site preserve existing views?:

No – retained views in revised scheme are not rural but across the access road.

4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?:

No

5 Will any green space be gained?:

No, the approved appeal scheme did not offer any open space on site.

6 Is there any impact to footpaths?:

No –additional footpath secured along with traffic calming for Monk’s Hill as part of scheme approved on appeal.

7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?:

No protected species in phase 1 habitat survey– hedgerow loss would need compensatory planting elsewhere on the site. Appeal Inspector secured bat boxes as mitigation.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3:

No

2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?:

No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run -off

3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?:

If no capacity a private system could be used, Appeal scheme requires foul and surface drainage solution including Sustainable

Assessment

This site is an important gap site in the village, both in terms of the gap with the neighbouring borough and as part of the rural character of the village. The setting of the village is enhanced by its undeveloped nature. It is a prominent site with important views on approach and across the site identified in the VDS.

The elevated nature of the site makes proposed development particularly difficult and has the potential to be overbearing, in addition the access to the site would be uncharacteristic as it would need to cut into the bank.

The objections to the scheme identified in the Inspector’s report that the sense of openness within this part of the village would be lost and the proposal would detract from the open and semi-rural character and appearance of this part of the village. It is therefore against the village view that the site should now be developed for 16 units

The site must now be put forward for inclusion in the WNP as part of the spatial strategy.

Capacity

16 – following approval of the scheme given the appeal decision.

3 - ELLESMERE ORCHARD

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location	3 Ellesmere Nurseries
WNP Review:	Map Reference Number 3
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 2 units
Site owner/Agent:	Mr and Mrs Pett
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	Horticultural Nursery (NB Not Brownfield)
Site availability	1-5 years
Planning History	Not known

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Direct from Ellesmere Orchard
2 Is the access safe?	Yes
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	5-8 minutes, less than 5 minutes to school
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Yes

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character - explain how?	Within built up area, redevelopment not harmful
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Yes
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	Some of the neighbouring trees overhang parts of the site

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Horticultural Glasshouse
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	No
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	Care needs to be taken to avoid any harm to amenities as this is a tight plot
3 Will site preserve existing views?	Yes, if development is limited in scope and scale
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No
5 Will any green space be gained?	No
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	Unlikely

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	No
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run-off
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity

Assessment

This site is NOT a brownfield site despite being covered by greenhouses. The use is considered agricultural which does not fall within the definition of brownfield land. The site only provides at maximum 2 units, so is only a windfall site.

Capacity

NONE for WNP – could be advanced as windfall as within existing settlement boundary.

4 - REAR OF 30-56 MILL ROAD

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	Rear of 30-56 Mill Road
WNP Review:	Map Reference Number 4
Type of development:	Housing – 10 units and playground
Site owner/Agent:	CDC Estates
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	0.98 ha
Site availability:	1-5 years
Planning History:	

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Direct access Mill Road
2 Is the access safe?	Could be made safe. Some easing of the bend on entering the road possible
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes. Improvement to parking on Mill Road could assist
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	5 minutes
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Yes

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character –explain how?	Not assessed within the landscape capacity study as considered within the built up area of the village.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Yes
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	Upgraded Playground and access to school
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	No

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Public Open Space
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	No
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	No overlooking or privacy issues, some loss of open views from the rear of dwellings
3 Will site preserve existing views?	Yes
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No
5 Will any green space be gained?	Neutral - replacement public open space would be required
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No

7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts? No

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	Flood Zone 2
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	Possibly - a site specific Flood Risk Assessment might show otherwise.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Yes

Assessment

The site falls within flood zone 2 (1 in a 1000 year event). If no other sites were available (without other planning constraints) a sequential test could demonstrate that the site is viable. However, as the Long Copse Lane application was granted on appeal, this site is no longer required.

Capacity

NONE as there are sequentially preferable sites with sufficient capacity.

5 - DEEP SPRINGS, FOXBURY LANE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	5 Deep Springs, Foxbury Lane.
WNP Review:	Map Reference Number 5.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 4 units.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr John Appi.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	Garden land, stables and haybarn.
Site availability:	1-5 years.
Planning History:	

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Direct from Foxbury Lane.
2 Is the access safe?	Yes.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	No.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	Beyond 5 minute walking zone to school or centre.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	No.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character –explain how?	Remote from village, feels within countryside, extensive tree cover. Would harm rural approach to village and impact on the SDNP boundary. Is located in landscape character zone 112 where there is medium capacity.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	No.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	There are a number of good mature specimen trees that may be harmed by the proposal.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Part garden/ part paddock.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	Yes. The development would be very harmful to this important village gateway.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	No.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	No, it would harm important views and rural gateway.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No.
5 Will any green space be gained?	No.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.

7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?

Given mature trees and vegetation there could be biodiversity impacts.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	No.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run-off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity.

Assessment

The site only provides at maximum 4 units, so is only a windfall site at best. Comes under the affordable housing threshold so has no wider benefits. The site is part of an attractive mature garden with a number of good specimen trees. Any development here would harm the rural approach to the village and the National Park. Development would not comply with NPPF, which seeks to protect countryside for its own sake, and to avoid harm to National Parks, and would be contrary to CDC Local Plan.

Capacity

NONE for WNP not suitable for windfall as outside settlement boundary.

6 - GOSMOR, THE SQUARE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/location:	6 Gosmore, The Square.
WNP Review:	Map Reference Number 6.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 4 units.
Site owner/Agent:	Mrs Wanda and Mr Peter Canwell.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	Bungalow and Garden.
Site availability:	1-5 years.
Planning History:	Not known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Direct from the Square.
2 Is the access safe?	Yes.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	In the village centre. less than 5 minutes to school .
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Yes.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character - explain how?	Within Conservation Area.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Yes.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	No.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Dwelling and garden.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	Yes- the area of the dwelling.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	No.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	Care needs to be taken to avoid any harm to amenities as this is a tight plot.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	Yes, if development is limited in scope and scale.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No.
5 Will any green space be gained?	No.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	Unlikely.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	Yes. Flood zone 2.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No, providing mitigating measures are put in place to deal with surface water run -off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity.

Assessment

The site only provides at maximum 4 units, so is only a windfall site.

The site falls within flood zone 2.

Site falls within Conservation Area so particular attention would need to be paid to design.

Capacity

NONE for WNP – could be advanced as windfall as within existing settlement boundary, however in flood zone 2, given it cannot be allocated if it fails in the sequential testing.

7 - SITE ADJACENT TO CHANTRY HALL

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	Site adjacent to Chantry Hall.
WNP Review	Map Reference Number 7.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 25 to 70 units – (6).
Site owner/Agent:	Donna Palmer (Agent: Taylor Wimpey).
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	3.21. Agricultural/Equestrian.
Site availability	1-5 years.
Planning History	Appeal dismissed 14 April 2014 following refusal of WE/12/04779/FUL.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Direct access onto Foxbury Lane – (30 mph)
2 Is the access safe?	Could be made safe. The introduction of visibility splays will remove some of the frontage hedgerow.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes. A gateway traffic calming feature would restrict vehicle speeds on this part of Foxbury lane, and be of benefit to the local road network.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	5 minutes.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Yes.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	The SDNP lies some 160 m to the north. The site is in the Southbourne Coastal Plain, zone 112, and shows the site as having medium potential. It is an open field bounded by Cemetery Lane and Foxbury Lane and significant as it draws in the rural character deep into this side of the village. It is at a visually important approach to the village from the National Park. A large development would impact on the setting of a heritage asset and destroy the historic gap between the cemetery and the village.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Yes, if a very limited scheme of housing (as suggested) only was permitted.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	An informal event car park could assist the village on occasion.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	No- trees can be retained and protected as part of the scheme; loss of hedgerow for visibility splays would require mitigation planting. There are a number of mature trees in the adjoining property to the southwest of the site, which are the subject of a Tree Protection Order

(TPO) Some of these trees overhang parts of the site.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Agricultural/grazing- Not thought to be best and most versatile agricultural land.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	This is a potential concern. Development and mitigation must address this potential impact.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	Not directly, no overlooking or privacy issues, some loss of open views.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	Yes, if limited in scope and scale.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No, but care must be taken to protect the undesignated heritage asset of the cemetery.
5 Will any green space be gained?	Yes- public open space adjoining development.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	No – hedgerow loss would need compensatory planting elsewhere on the site.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	No.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run -off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Off-site sewer improvements could provide for a connection to the sewer.

Assessment

This site could house a limited development, avoiding the issues identified as unacceptable in Appeal Ref: APP/L3815/A/13/2205297. The site is on an important village gateway and adjacent to a village heritage asset so needs a careful design to protect the character and appearance of the area.

Capacity

The assessment indicates an acceptable maximum capacity of six dwellings of a maximum of two storeys, to be a mixture of sizes and styles to create a varied townscape including some semi-detached, and detached to reflect the transition to open countryside.

Design Requirements: the following are required

Protect the coalescence of the village and Cemetery by maintaining the existing historic gap; protect the setting of the undesignated heritage asset (the Cemetery); protect the village gateway with planting; retain views of the Cemetery from Foxbury Lane; retain trees; provide public open space; provide informal car park; traffic calming gateway feature and a single access point from Foxbury Lane; visibility splays of 42x2 m; planting for loss of frontage hedgerow; create strong landscape buffer along south eastern boundary; ensure footpath link through development to village primary school; remove PD rights for extensions and loft conversions to maintain the rural character. Dwellings to be a mixture of sizes and styles to create a varied townscape including some semi-detached, and detached to reflect the transition to open countryside.

8 - LAND NORTH OF CEMETERY LANE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	8 Land north of Cemetery Lane.
WNP Review:	Map Reference Number 8.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 25 to 70 units.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr T Vine (Agent: Mr Newman).
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	3.25. Agricultural/Equestrian.
Site availability:	1-5 years.
Planning History:	Not known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Cemetery Lane would need upgrading.
2 Is the access safe?	Could be made safe. The introduction of visibility splays will remove some of the frontage hedgerow.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes. A gateway traffic calming feature would help to restrict vehicular speeds along this part of Foxbury lane, which would be some benefit to the local road network, and may allow visibility splays to be slightly reduced.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	Outside the 5 minute walking zone.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Partial.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	The SDNP lies some 160m to the north. The site is in the Southbourne Coastal Plain, zone 112, which shows the site as having medium potential. It is an open field bounded by Cemetery Lane and Foxbury Lane and significant as it draws in the rural character deep into this side of the village. It is at a visually important approach to the village from the National Park. A large development would impact on the setting of a heritage asset and would harm to the character of the area.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	No the development would impact on the setting of an undesignated heritage asset.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	No- trees can be retained and protected as part of the scheme; loss of hedgerow for visibility splays would require mitigation planting.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Agricultural/grazing - Not thought to be best and most versatile agricultural land.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.

3 Is there history or potential for contamination? No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	This is a major concern.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	Not directly, no overlooking or privacy issues, but loss of open views.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	No.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	Yes, the undesignated heritage asset of the cemetery.
5 Will any green space be gained?	Yes - as part of any scheme.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	Yes - the change in the nature of cemetery lane.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	No - hedgerow loss would need compensatory planting elsewhere on the site.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	No.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run -off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Off-site sewer improvements could provide for a connection to the sewer.

Assessment

The site is on an important gateway to the village adjacent to an important village heritage asset and would adversely affect the open countryside character of the area; the development must protect the character and appearance of the area. Development would not comply with NPPF, which seeks to protect countryside for its own sake, and to avoid harm to National Parks, and would be contrary to CDC Local Plan.

Capacity

NONE for WNP development here would not be consistent with the existing planning policy framework at National and Local level.

9 - WOODMANCOTE FARMHOUSE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	9 Woodmancote Farmhouse.
WNP Review	Map Reference Number 9.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 4 units.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr N Rowe.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	Overgrown garden orchard 0.25 hectares.
Site availability	1-5 years.
Planning History	Not known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Direct from Woodmancote Lane.
2 Is the access safe?	Yes.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	No.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	25 minute walk to Westbourne.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	No.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character - explain how?	Remote from village, feels within countryside, within setting of listed building.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Not known.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	Loss of some orchard trees.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Orchard.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	Within countryside location.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	No.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	No.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	Yes- assessment of impact unknown.
5 Will any green space be gained?	No.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	Given mature trees and vegetation there could be biodiversity impacts.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	No.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run -off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity.

Assessment

The site only provides at maximum 4 units, so is only a windfall site at best. Comes under the affordable housing threshold so has no wider benefits. Potential impact on the listed building. Development would not comply with NPPF, which seeks to protect countryside for its own sake, and to avoid harm to National Parks, and would be contrary to CDC Local Plan.

Capacity

NONE for WNP not suitable for windfall as outside settlement boundary

10 - LAND REAR OF PARISH HALL

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	10 Land rear of Parish Hall.
WNP Review	Map Reference Number 10.
Type of development:	Housing - 3 units, village car park and pond.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr Scales and family.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	Grazing land.
Site availability	1-5 years.
Planning History	Not known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Access to Westbourne Road.
2 Is the access safe?	Visibility maybe inadequate?
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Needs to be demonstrated.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	At village centre less than 5 minutes to school.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Yes.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	Frontage within built up area, rear is characterful open land within zone 113 of the landscape capacity study shown as having low capacity and part of attractive river environment.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Within Conservation area. Limited development might be acceptable.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	Car Park and Pond.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	Some of the neighbouring trees overhang parts of the site.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Grazing.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	No.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	Care needs to be taken to avoid any harm to amenities as this is a tight plot.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	Yes, if development is limited in scope and scale.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	Site is within Conservation Area, adjoins to listed buildings.
5 Will any green space be gained?	Yes - the pond.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	Yes - impacts on path to the west.

7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts? Unlikely.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	Yes Flood Zone 3.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	Development here not acceptable in Flood zone 3.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Flood considerations.

Assessment

The site only provides at maximum 3 units, so is only a windfall site. The site falls within flood zone 3 so in sequential terms is the worst performing site. Heritage considerations would need careful consideration based on a detailed design.

Capacity

NONE for WNP – as it fails on the sequential test and provides insufficient units for a site allocation.

11 - FOLLYFOOT STABLE, CEMETERY LANE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	Follyfoot Stable, Cemetery Lane.
WNP Review	Map Reference Number 11.
Type of development:	Housing no capacity suggested.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr Edgell.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	2.42. Agricultural/Equestrian.
Site availability	1-5 years.
Planning History	Not known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Cemetery Lane would need upgrading. Could be made safe. The introduction of visibility splays will remove some of the frontage hedgerow.
2 Is the access safe?	Yes. A gateway traffic calming feature would help to restrict vehicular speeds along this part of Foxbury lane, which would be some benefit to the local road network, and may allow visibility splays to be slightly reduced. ? Not clear if rights of access exist.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Outside the 5 minute walking zone.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	Partial.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	The SDNP lies some 160m to the north. The site is in the Southbourne Coastal Plain, zone 112, and shows the site as having medium potential. It is an open field bounded by Cemetery Lane and Foxbury Lane and significant as it draws in the rural character deep into this side of the village. It is at a visually important approach to the village from the National Park. A large development would impact on the setting of a heritage asset and would harm to the character of the area.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	No the development would impact on the setting of an undesignated heritage asset.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	No- trees can be retained and protected as part of the scheme; some loss of hedgerow for visibility splays would require mitigation planting.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Agricultural/equestrian - Not thought to be best and most versatile agricultural land.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	This is a major concern.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	Not directly, no overlooking or privacy issues, but loss of open views.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	No.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	Yes, the undesignated heritage asset of the cemetery.
5 Will any green space be gained?	Yes - as part of any scheme.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	Yes - the change in the nature of Cemetery Lane.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	No - hedgerow loss would need compensatory planting elsewhere on the site.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	No.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No, providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run -off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Off-site sewer improvements could provide for a connection to the sewer.

Assessment

The site is on an important gateway to the village adjacent to an important village heritage asset and would adversely affect the open countryside character of the area; the development must protect the character and appearance of the area. Development would not comply with NPPF, which seeks to protect countryside for its own sake, and to avoid harm to National Parks, and would be contrary to CDC Local Plan.

Capacity

NONE for WNP. Development here would not be consistent with the existing planning policy framework at National and Local level.

12 - ST LAWRENCE, DUFFIELD LANE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	12 St Lawrence, Duffield Lane.
WNP Review	Map Reference Number 12.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 1unit.
Site owner/Agent:	Mrs M Needham.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	Garden Land –not brownfield.
Site availability	1-5 years.
Planning History	No known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Direct from Duffield Lane, visibility splays required.
2 Is the access safe?	Yes.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Yes.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	No.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	25 minutes to Westbourne - not sustainable.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	No.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	Remote from Westbourne Centre, located within countryside, Woodmancote not a sustainable settlement.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Not known.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	Not known.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Domestic garden.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	Yes. The development would be located in the gap outside Westbourne/ Southbourne.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	Yes, as this would be a backland development.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	No, it may harm some open views .
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No.
5 Will any green space be gained?	No.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	There could be biodiversity impacts –not known.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	No.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run -off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity.

Assessment

The site only provides at maximum 1 units, so is only a windfall site at best. The site is part of mature garden so is not brownfield land. Development would not comply with NPPF, which seeks to protect countryside for its own sake, and to avoid harm to National Parks, and would be contrary to CDC Local Plan.

Capacity

NONE for WNP not suitable for windfall as outside settlement boundary.

13 - LAND AT SOUTH LANE FARM

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	13 Land at South Lane Farm.
WNP Review	Map Reference Number 13.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 8-12 units and B1Business units.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr N Wason.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	Agricultural 2.8 ha redundant glasshouse and redundant agricultural buildings - not brownfield, small business units - brownfield.
Site availability	1-5 years.
Planning History	Not known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Woodmancote Lane/ South Lane.
2 Is the access safe?	Not yet established.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Would require visibility splay with loss of hedgerow.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	No.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	25 minutes to Westbourne – not sustainable.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	No.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	Remote from Westbourne Centre, located within countryside, Woodmancote not a sustainable settlement. Located in zone 114 of the landscape capacity study which shows the site as having low potential, forms part of the wider sweep of open countryside between Westbourne and Woodmancote.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Not known.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	Open space.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	Not known.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Agricultural/ commercial use.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	Yes commercial units.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	Potential yes, from agricultural use, storage of hydrocarbons, and potentially from commercial uses.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	Yes. The development would be located in the gap outside Westbourne/ Southbourne.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	No.

3 Will site preserve existing views?	No, it may harm some open views.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No.
5 Will any green space be gained?	Possibly.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	There could be biodiversity impacts –not known.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	No.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No providing mitigating measures in place to deal with surface water run - off.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity.

Assessment

The site provides 8-12 units and commercial business space. The site is only partly brownfield land the majority is not. Development would not comply with NPPF, which seeks to protect countryside for its own sake, and to avoid harm to National Parks, and would be contrary to CLPKP

Capacity

NONE for WNP, not suitable as outside settlement boundary so would not be considered a sustainable development.

14 - LAND NORTH OF MILL LANE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	Land north of Mill Lane.
WNP Review:	Map Reference Number 14.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 1 unit.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr G Bailey.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	1 hectare -Agriculture.
Site availability:	1-5 years.
Planning History:	Not known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Access from Mill Lane – private lane.
2 Is the access safe?	Not known - access may require widening.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Not known.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	5-minutes to village centre.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Partial.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	Open character pleasant low lying area that forms the setting to the village. Land within zone 113 of the landscape capacity study shown as having low capacity and part of attractive river environment.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	Not clear.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	Not known.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Agriculture.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	No.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	No.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	Yes, if development is limited in scope and scale.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No.
5 Will any green space be gained?	No.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.

7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts? Unlikely.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	Zone 1 where dwelling is proposed, part in Flood Zone 3.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No if all development in Flood Zone 1.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity, flood issues associated.

Assessment

The site only provides a maximum of 1 unit, so is only a windfall site, outside the settlement boundary. Part of the site falls within Flood Zone 3 so is not acceptable.

Capacity

NONE for WNP – windfall site would only provide one unit, outside settlement boundary, north part of site in Flood Zone 3.

15 - LAND SOUTH OF MILL LANE

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location:	Land south of Mill Lane.
WNP Review:	Map Reference Number 15.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 3-6 units.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr M West.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	0.35 -Agricultural.
Site availability:	1-5 years.
Planning History:	4 previous planning refusals. 1 appeal lost

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Legal access not established. Private lane may restrict capacity to less than 4 units – depending upon how many units served.
2 Is the access safe?	Not known – access is very narrow and my require widening. Not clear if all the land required is in the applicant’s control.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Not known.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	5-minutes to village centre.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Partial.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	The area is characterised by loose - knit sporadic dwellings which act as an important transition to the open countryside the development of the site for 3-6 dwelling would be harmful to the character of the open area on the edge of the village and to the setting of the settlement. The landscape character zone is 113 where capacity is low. It forms part of the wider river environment zone that has attractive rural character.
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	No. Any development would erode the local gap permanently.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	There are mature trees within the site that maybe harmed by the proposal, there is significant boundary vegetation that may also be affected by road widening and access/ visibility splays.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Agricultural/paddock.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.

3 Is there history or potential for contamination? No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	Yes – diminishes local gap, previous planning refusal identified the site lying in the Chichester to Emsworth strategic development would result in the consolidation of build development and would detract from the rural environment.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	Owner’s current proposal raises overlooking and privacy issues.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	Impact on views to the south west and from Mill Lane.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	No.
5 Will any green space be gained?	No.
6 Is there any impact on footpaths?	No.
7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts?	Potential harm to species – significant mature boundary vegetation. Water bodies in close proximity.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	Zone 1.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	No.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity.

Assessment

Development on this site would erode the local gap and impact significantly on the rural setting of the village. Development would not comply with NPPF, which seeks to protect countryside for its own sake, and would be contrary to CLPKP.

Capacity

NONE for WNP. Development here would not be consistent with the existing planning policy framework at National and Local level. It would consolidate a loose knit area of the village that acts as an important transition to the open countryside. Suitable access is not certain.

16 - MILL MEADOWS FARM

Detailed Assessment

Site name/ location	Mill Meadows Farm.
WNP Review:	Map Reference Number 16.
Type of development:	Housing - suggested 4 units.
Site owner/Agent:	Mr and Mrs Barker.
Site size (hectares) and existing land use:	10ha agricultural.
Site availability:	N/A; agricultural worker’s dwelling.
Planning History:	Not known.

Access & Provision of services

1 Describe access to road	Access from Mill Lane - private lane.
2 Is the access safe?	May need widening.
3 Can the access be made adequate for the development?	Uncertain.
4 Could residents walk safely to village centre?	Yes.
5 What time does it take to walk to the village centre?	5-minutes to village centre.
6 Are there pavements to walk on to the village centre?	Yes.

Village Character

1 What is the landscape character of the site? Will development of the site be harmful to the village character – explain how?	Remote from village, feels within countryside. Would harm rural approach to village. Land within zone 113 of the landscape capacity study shown as having low capacity and part of attractive river environment .
2 Can the potential harm/ landscape/ heritage impact of the development be satisfactorily mitigated?	No.
3 Would this development bring any additional benefit to the village?	No.
4 Does the proposal cause harm to trees and hedgerows?	Not certain.

Use of land

1 Describe current/previous use.	Grazing.
2 Are any parts of the site brownfield land?	No.
3 Is there history or potential for contamination?	No.

Landscape & heritage & biodiversity

1 Does the site impact on a local gap or village gateway?	Potential impact on gap although proposal is for 1 dwelling only.
2 Will development adversely affect the amenity of nearby properties?	No.
3 Will site preserve existing views?	No.
4 Will site affect any listed buildings/heritage assets?	Not known.
5 Will any green space be gained?	No.
6 Is there any impact to footpaths?	No.

7 Is there any impact on protected species or other biodiversity impacts? No.

Flooding, drainage & water sources

1 Is the site within flood zone 2 or 3	Part in flood zone 3.
2 Will development of the site increase flood risk?	Depends on location of dwelling.
3 Can the existing sewerage system cope with this development?	Private system would be possible if no capacity.

Assessment

The site is offered for an agricultural worker’s dwelling this could not count towards housing capacity as it has occupation restrictions relating to the land. Development would not comply with NPPF, which seeks to protect countryside for its own sake, and to avoid harm to National Parks, and would be contrary to CDC Local Plan unless a case can be made based on agricultural justification.

Capacity

NONE for NHP not suitable for windfall as outside settlement boundary and proposed for an agricultural worker.

CONCLUSION

The summary table summarises the situation with regard to site suitability and availability. Five sites cannot be allocated in the Neighbourhood Plan as they are windfall sites with a capacity of less than 6 units. These could only be allocated in exceptional circumstances, and these circumstances do not arise in Westbourne.


Of the seven remaining sites that might have provided capacity, these were rejected on grounds of not being compatible with local and national planning policy and potentially harmful to the gap between Westbourne and adjacent settlements. Two of the rejected sites also had unfavourable planning histories.

The three sites selected all have limits to the extent of development to make them acceptable. Should these sites come forward for higher capacity they would not achieve the mitigation required to make them acceptable.

SUMMARY TABLE

<i>Site</i>	<i>Commentary on suitability for development</i>	<i>Suitable for development?</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1	Only available for up to 6 units, impact on National Park reduces capacity.	Yes	6
2	Rejected on grounds of harm to gap, and local opposition; allowed at appeal	Yes	16
3	Windfall site.	N/A	N/A
4	Flood Zone 2 affects site.	No	N/A
5	Site adjacent to National Park and remote from settlement boundary, not compliant with CLPKP.	No	N/A
6	Windfall site.	N/A	N/A
7	Part of site suitable for up to 6 units to comply with CDC policy and overcome previous planning refusal and dismissed appeal.	Yes	6
8	Rejected on grounds of harm to gap, not compliant with CLPKP.	No	N/A
9	Remote from settlement in countryside location, not compliant with CLPKP.	No	N/A
10	Windfall site in Flood Zone 3.	N/A	N/A
11	Rejected on grounds of harm to gap, not compliant with CLPKP.	No	N/A
12	Windfall site.	N/A	N/A
13	Remote from settlement in countryside location, not compliant with CLPKP.	No	N/A
14	Part Flood Zone 3 and windfall site.	N/A	N/A
15	Remote from settlement in countryside location, not compliant with CLPKP. 4 previous planning refusals.	No	N/A
16	Remote from settlement in countryside location, not compliant with CDC local plan and part in flood zone 2.	No	N/A
		Total	28



A low-angle photograph of a tree, showing dark, silhouetted branches and green leaves against a bright blue sky. The text is overlaid in the upper center of the image.

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WESTBOURNE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STEERING GROUP
ON BEHALF OF WESTBOURNE PARISH COUNCIL