



Henfield Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2031

Environment and Countryside Focus Group Report



28th May 2019

Environment and Countryside Focus Group Report

Contents	Page
Summary	3
Introduction	4
Vision of Environment and Countryside	4
Work undertaken by the Focus Group	5
Primary Policy Areas	10
Spatial Plan for the Parish	10
Design	10
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity	11
Local Green Spaces	12
Allotments	12
Annex Section – Supporting Documentation	
Annex A Vision Statement Environment and Countryside	13
Annex B Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats	14
Annex C Stakeholder Communications Strategy Grid	16
Annex D Activity Log	17
Annex E Sources of Key Evidence:	18
Annex F Other Evidence/Information	19
Sussex Wildlife	
Henfield Birdwatch	
Tree Preservation	
Analysis of Drop In Events	
Annex G1 Local Green Spaces	32
Annex G2 Local Green Spaces	33
Annex H Green Open Spaces Report – December 2017	45
Annex I Listed Buildings	47

Summary

The scope of the Environment and Countryside (E&C) Focus Group was to consider the need for policies regarding:

- Spatial plan for the Parish
- Design
- Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity
- Local Green Spaces
- Allotments

To make recommendations to the HNP Steering Group regarding the above policy areas.

The Focus Groups contacted a number of environment and local groups to gain a general consensus regarding views on E&C. The general findings are:-

- Residents and businesses feel passionately about retaining the market village character
- The community highly value the surrounding countryside and views along with wildlife and supporting habitat
- The high quality of agricultural land and green fields are important and need to be retained
- Protection of the Green Infrastructure, Green Spaces, Trees and Woodland is needed as well as the wildlife and habitat
- Footpaths and cycling need to be maintained and developed for the enjoyment and health of the community
- Environmentally friendly forms of transport need development
- Allotment gardens for the community evenly distributed needs to be a consideration in any development along with infrastructure
- Wildlife, biodiversity habitat and Birdwatch society is very important
- Flood protection of any increase in fluvial and surface water needed
- Green Spaces and hedgerows must be protected and provided

Each of these is considered in Section 3 of the report. The policies were then reviewed in light of these findings.

The village character is highly important to the community and there is a high level of interest in the protection of the environment and countryside. The community raised concerns that potential development will have a detrimental impact on the habitat, wildlife and the environment. Green spaces and high grade agricultural land must protected from development.

In order to maintain the E&C, future investment will be needed on flooding and surface water protection as well as investment of footpaths and provision of allotments. Visitors and the community place a high importance on walking, cycling and environmentally friendly transport needs to be introduced with the required infrastructure.

Protection of the environment, countryside, habitat and biodiversity must be maintained, and environmentally sustainable development needs to be in keeping with the village character.

On the whole the Focus Group concluded that the policies are still valid and recommends to the Steering Group that they be retained. However the Focus Group recommends certain changes to ensure protection of the environment and countryside.

1. Introduction

NOTE - This is a living document and will need to be checked and updated against the AiRS State of Parish Report and Community Survey report, and AECOM Housing Needs Assessment; when these documents are published.

1.1 As part of the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan, a Steering Group was formally set up on 2 August 2017 to oversee the production of the Neighbourhood Plan on behalf of Henfield Parish Council, who hold overall responsibility.

1.2 Five Focus Groups were established - each group comprising four to six members - to help gather detailed local information to inform the Neighbourhood Plan. These Focus Groups were: Housing & Development, Environment and Countryside, Community Facilities and Infrastructure, Transport and Travel and Local Economy.

1.3 The specific policy areas and policies for the Community Facilities and Infrastructure Focus Group to address were:

- A Spatial Plan for the Parish (secondary)
- – Design
- – Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity
- – Local Green Spaces
- – Allotments

2. Vision of the Focus Group- Environment and Countryside

The Vision of the Environment and Countryside for Henfield Parish* in fourteen years' time has sought to capture the views and aspirations for the Parish, businesses and the community. The historical and cultural character of the village, green space and surrounding landscape is valued, enhanced, and promoted ensuring an attractive place for communities, business and for welcoming additional visitors.

It therefore forms the objectives and proposed policies set out in the document:

2.1 Environment- The distinct village feel has been retained, and close links have been developed with the South Downs National Park. The historical and cultural character of the splendid village, green space and surrounding landscape is valued, enhanced, and promoted ensuring an attractive place for communities, business and for welcoming additional visitors. Henfield Parish will have improved its integration within the surrounding countryside by the retention and development of green access corridors. Agricultural land will have been preserved, and Henfield will be making greater use of local produce by encouraging local farmers to sell produce within the area.

2.2 Countryside - Henfield will have become a place that has retained its pleasant rural countryside ambience and village feel, abundance of wildlife and nature.

Accommodated change to support the environment, will enhance and retain the many green spaces, footpaths with sustainable environment friendly transport being promoted.

It will also cater adequately for enjoyment of all with green spaces and wildlife supporting the community, visitors, walkers, cyclists and the private vehicle. With sustainable environment and transport for the community and visitors to enjoy the special village countryside adjoining the South Downs National Park that exists and will be protected.

The vision covers a range of economic, social and environmental issues. The Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) of the HNP has assessed the objectives to be compatible with the principles of sustainable development (see the separate SA/SEA report published alongside the HNP).

*Parish includes that part of Small Dole village within the parish of Henfield

3. Work undertaken by the Focus Group

The focus group reviewed the previous Neighbourhood Plan and obtained information and supporting evidence. Various meetings and discussions took place with stakeholders / public some which are shown in the Annex of this report. In addition field / site surveys took place by members of the focus group in order to gather evidence.

3.1 The aim of the Environment and Countryside Focus Group was to obtain a better understanding of how residents and the community felt about the local environment and how this should be integrated into the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan.

3.2 Henfield Parish is a small market town considered by most residents to be a village with special character within the South Downs and a short distance from the coastal conurbation. The village lies on a sand stone ridge in the Sussex low wield, four kilometres north of the South Downs scarp and the South Downs National Park.

The main River Adur flows around the north and west sides of the village with two significant tributaries running into it, surrounding the village by considerable flood plains.

3.3 The 'Henfield Parish Design Statement' Revised 2019 highlights many of the attributes of the local environment and countryside and is a relevant document today.

In support of the work of the focus group is a Summary of Evidence gathered; the following were contacted:

- Focus Group meetings to set out community engagement and evidence
- Review of Green Spaces and additions for the plan
- Sussex Wildlife data survey
- West Sussex County Council contact for footpaths and cycle routes
- Local conservation groups
- Henfield Birdwatch group and survey
- Environment Agency relating to water catchment on flooding
- Horsham DC relating to surface water flooding
- Ouse and Adur Rivers Trust
- Public open day events
- Countryside Ranger the Henfield area
- Chairman of HPC relating to Downs Link
- Local Ramblers Walkers groups

- 3.4 The environment and countryside focus group has met on six occasions and consisted of 4 members (with backgrounds in Environment, Flooding, Water Industry, Conservation, Planning with South Downs National Park, Photography / Media of the environment) with one of its members on the overall steering group.
- 3.5 The group has produced the following documents in the preparation of the overall plan.
- Review of policy requirements – Section 4
 - Vision Statement – Annex A
 - SWOT Analysis - Annex B
 - Supporting Annex C onwards
- 3.6 In preparation for the public meetings being held in the Henfield Hall on 4th and 8th November 2017, the group produced a display stand and questionnaire to be completed by visitors. 25 People completed the questionnaire shown in analysis Annex G with many more visiting the stand and discussing the issues with the focus group members.
- 3.7 There was a general consensus with regard to the vision statement and SWOT Analysis with many people commenting on the village ‘feel’ and the need to retain close affiliation with the surrounding countryside. Concern was expressed with the loss of local wild life habitat and the pressure put on local resources and infrastructure by current local development.
- 3.8 Results of these consultations enabled the Focus Group to produce questions for the Henfield Parish Neighbourhood Plan Survey and outline draft policy requirements. A number of key organisations were identified and contacted for their comments Shown in Annex F.
- 3.9 A biodiversity report for the Parish of Henfield was carried out for the focus group by the Sussex Wildlife Trust. Shown in Annex F.

Focus group general recommendation on solutions for future development

3.10 There is a demand for the protection of the environment and the countryside and this was clear from the work carried out by the Environment and Countryside Focus Group. Residents and businesses of Henfield feel passionately about retaining the “village feel and character” and the strong community demand is apparent.

3.11 The community places a lot of value on the surrounding countryside and wish to see it managed in a sustainable way, supporting its rich bio-diversity.

Historically, Henfield Parish has been recognized as a highly respected agricultural farming community. This has to a certain extent been lost with the demise of the market gardens, but the surrounding land is of a high grade agricultural quality and value. Many would wish for the agricultural land to remain for agricultural use, particularly as global pressure is placed on existing food crops.

It is therefore essential that agricultural land is maintained for food production and supporting the local economy and habitat with green fields being retained and not lost for need of development.

3.12 Residents, businesses and the community, who had already contributed in the earlier Neighbourhood Plan, now understand that sustainable change will take place. However, there is a need to place an emphasis on sustainable development addressing local needs in a way that support

the local community and does not destroy it. In particular the significant importance of maintaining the outstanding views, vista which exists all within the close proximity of the South Downs National Park.

3.13 Of particular concern was the fact that Henfield is almost surrounded by flood plains to the north and west and it is clear that over the past few years flooding and surface water has been an issue. This appears to have increased following significant developments and building construction in the surrounding area and affecting upper reaches of the River Adur above Henfield.

3.14 The parish Infrastructure was considered to be stretched and in places lacking which was high on many peoples' agenda. Increased road traffic and water services, particular wastewater and associated combined surface water flooding and potential flood events resulting from high river and surface water culverts/drains.

3.15 The Parish of Henfield is considered by many to be a perfect place to live and it is felt with careful environmentally friendly and sustainable development it could retain its character.

3.16 The environmental protection of all the local green spaces and biodiversity is of high importance for the protection of the wildlife and habitat.

3.17 Tree and woodland preservation is a priority to preserve the local countryside and nature surrounding the village and beauty of the local area. The most significant trees, a number of ancient specimen oaks provide a strong visual statement, which can be seen from both within and outside of the parish. A combination of age, disease and development has reduced this stock and other indigenous species. A planned approach to tree management and strategic replacement planting, with effective enforcement is needed for our natural heritage as a must be both preserved and enhanced for future generations.

3.18 The network of many footpaths, twittens and path routes surrounding the parish must be further developed, maintained and expanded. This is to improve access to the countryside and the enjoyment and health of the community by walking and avoid unnecessary use of the car travel, thus improving the environment.

3.19 Improve the use of environmentally friendly forms of transport to and from the villages of Henfield and Small Dole with transport efficiencies as well as reducing transport emissions.

3.20 Allotments of various sizes and locations will be available provided as part of planned development. These will be spaced throughout the village of Henfield and Small Dole providing a community facility for growing produce and community contact.

3.21 The focus group reviewed policy requirements recommendations for consideration by the Steering Group (shown attached below).

Policy Statements required for the following issues

1. To preserve the identity, character, views and atmosphere of the Parish.
2. Retain as a priority all high graded agricultural land within the Parish.
3. Protect and manage historic commons, orchards, ancient woodlands, trees, ponds, copses and wildlife habitats.

4. To identify and protect important leisure and green spaces particularly providing access to open countryside.
5. Preserve and respect views into and out of the Parish. Safeguarding the Parish vista both to and from the South Downs National Park.
6. Support the biodiversity of the area by the preservation and creation of 'green corridors and spaces', trees and woodland, ponds, hedgerows and wildlife habitats within the Parish.
7. Ensure that satisfactory control of water levels, river flow and manage water runoff in order to prevent flooding whilst ensuring full catchment management of the many streams. Ditches and important flood plain within the vicinity of the Parish and surrounding areas.
8. To encourage the introduction of appropriate environmentally friendly actions to ensure the long term future of the environment particularly: air pollution, energy conservation, environmentally friendly building, transport, lighting of open spaces and sustainability is achieved.
9. To promote, preserve and enhance the local area of Henfield Parish, its surrounding countryside and built environment as an outstanding Parish with good community and visitor attractions.

3.21 Biodiversity -There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest within the Parish and no Local Nature Reserves. The Parish does contain areas identified by Natural England as Priority Habitats and are subject to Habitat Action Plans:

- Underdetermined Grassland Priority Habitat – between Oreham Common and Oreham Manor in the south of the Parish and on the eastern boundary of Henfield.
- Traditional Orchard Priority Habitat – eight areas around Furners Farm directly east of Henfield and four areas south of West End Lane directly west of Henfield.

¹<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

- Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat – south of Furners Farm, between New Barn Farm and Brookside Farm, around Oreham Common and lots of small parcels located along the southern edge of Henfield in the direction of West End Lane.

3.22 The Parish contains areas designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI). These are:

- H02 Broadmere Common
- H03 Henfield Common
- H17 Oreham Common
- H21 Woods Mill - an open access reserve maintained by Sussex Wildlife Trust

3.23 To the south of Henfield lies the South Downs National Park, and a small part of the Parish lies within it. Part of the Parish also falls within the buffer zone of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There are multiple areas of Entry Level plus High Level Stewardship Schemes making up the entire south western quarter of the Parish. There is also a small pocket of land in the

Woodland Grant Scheme 2, located to the west of the reservoir. Two other small pockets of land are in Woodland Grant Scheme 3, one south of Brookside Farm and one north of Parsonage Farm.

3.24 Henfield houses the Headquarters of the Sussex Wildlife Trust which includes the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre who hold the species and habitat records for the whole of Sussex,

including any surveys undertaken in Henfield. Henfield Birdwatch also have extensive records of the bird population of the parish since 2000.

3.25 The Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre of the Sussex Wildlife Trust has undertaken a specific report for the Henfield Parish relating to species records from 1980 onwards (excluding birds) as 'Land at Henfield Parish'. This is species data collected from biological recording in the community of Henfield. The information held is a useful tool from field studies for site assessment. The data provides a good indication and must not be assumed that the report contains definitive species information for the site concerned.

The report was prepared as evidence of the Biological Record for the Focus Group - Environment and Countryside dated 04/09/2017. Report ref: SxBRC/17/379.

The wildlife and habitat data contained in the report is for the data search purpose of the project in which it was requested. It cannot be put forward to planning applications or be involved in campaigns, but is an assessment and evidence of the contribution related species make to indicate the wildlife and habitat that exists and is part of the continuous record of data. Further information can be obtained from

www.brc.ac.uk/irecord

3.26 Henfield Birdwatch provided the Focus Group with a report based on the four surveys that have taken place since 1999. Copies of the previous surveys are held in the Library and at Henfield Parish Council. See Annex F

4 Primary Policy Areas

Policy Statements required for the following issues

1. To preserve the identity, character, views and atmosphere of the Parish.
2. Retain as a priority all high graded agricultural land within the Parish.
3. Protect and manage historic commons, orchards, ancient woodlands, trees, ponds, copses and wildlife habitats.
4. To identify and protect important leisure and green spaces particularly providing access to open countryside.
5. Preserve and respect views into and out of the Parish. Safeguarding the Parish vista both to and from the South Downs National Park.
6. Support the biodiversity of the area by the preservation and creation of 'green corridors and spaces', trees and woodland, ponds, hedgerows and wildlife habitats within the Parish.
7. Ensure that satisfactory control of water levels, river flow and manage water runoff in order to prevent flooding whilst ensuring full catchment management of the many streams. Ditches and important flood plain within the vicinity of the Parish and surrounding areas.
8. To encourage the introduction of appropriate environmentally friendly actions to ensure the long term future of the environment particularly: air pollution, energy conservation, environmentally friendly building, transport, lighting of open spaces and sustainability is achieved.
9. To promote, preserve and enhance the local area of Henfield Parish its surrounding countryside and built environment as an outstanding Parish with
10. Good community and visitor attractions.

5. Spatial Plan for the Parish

The spatial plan is to be considered against existing evidence; State of Parish Report; Housing Needs Assessment and Community Survey.

Of particular concern is the impact of any development in the Parish relating to infrastructure. Of high importance is the consequence of any development on the environment and countryside.

Development proposals and how this accords to the location and setting in the vicinity of the South Downs National Park and Parish must not adversely affect the setting of countryside or agricultural land.

The Neighbourhood plan should include the general recommendation made by the Henfield Parish Design statement (2019). In particular in respect of environment and Countryside.

6. Design - Henfield Parish Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document Revised 2019

The Neighbourhood plan should include the general recommendation made by the Henfield Parish Design statement Revised 2019. In particular in respect of environment and Countryside (see planning guidelines L1 – L11)

Henfield Parish Landscape Character

The countryside surrounding the parish of Henfield is gently undulating except for the flat flood plain to the south west. The land is a mosaic of large and small fields arable and pasture land, woods, copse hedgerows and a scattering of ponds. There are three historic commons within the Parish, ancient open land and a significant network of footpaths and byways. Both Small Dole and the village of Henfield have a number of open space and playing fields that should be protected for future generations.

Flood Plain/Water Catchment Area

The main sources of flooding in the River Adur catchment are river (fluvial), groundwater and impaired drainage, causing surface water ponding as a result of run-off from land and overloaded drainage networks. Coupled with the tidal influence, which prevents flood water discharge of the flood plain to the river. Streams and ditches flowing to the River Adur Eastern Branch around Henfield therefore respond relatively rapidly to heavy rainfall since most of the water runs fairly quickly off the land into the network of ditches and streams. River flow tends to remain largely within the channel, although lack of channel capacity (particularly if made worse by blockages) can cause localised flooding and even close the A281 at Shermanbury due to flooding. River flows in the upper catchment significantly contribute to the severity of flooding in the flood plains around Henfield, Shermanbury and Small Dole.

Horsham District Council Strategic Flood Assessment (2007) shows that there are Functional Floodplains, Flood Warning Areas north, west Henfield, north of Small Dole and Woods Mill following the River Adur and the streams which flow from it.

The water catchment area is critical for water resources and ensuring we contribute towards aquifer storage and recovery.

Agricultural Land

Henfield has an active and productive farming community and to support this, all grade 2 / 3a agricultural land, within the Parish, should be protected. This is particularly important with the movement towards the supply of locally grown produce and selfsufficiency. The presumption should be not to build on agricultural land wherever possible.

Informal Green Space (other than specifically designated previously / listed)

Small parcels of land throughout the villages which form Green Space within the built up area should be protected from any development.

Footpaths

Henfield has a considerable network of footpaths (or twittens) linking many parts of the village and the surrounding countryside. Their surface treatment varies from good to poor limiting their use by the disabled. There may be scope for improved surfacing and lighting in some situations, but the character of a particular footpath should never be compromised (ref: HP Design Statement 2019) The addition of a footpath to the north linking Parsonage Wood with the Downs link and Chess Brook Bridge would enhance the network.

Links to and from the village should be well signposted with information boards where the Downs Link meets Station Road and

Sandy Lane indicating facilities available within the village.

Discs could be used indicating route. Where possible safe access for cyclists should be provided.

Cycling is to be encouraged throughout the village area by the introduction of designated routes.

Footpath and Cycle ways should be provided for the whole route between Henfield Village and The Henfield Business Park and Henfield and Small Dole.

7 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

Green Infrastructure

Bio Diversity

The Neighbourhood Plan, will protect and enhance the rich natural features that are a key component of the local landscape. It should provide favourable conditions for bio diversity including maintenance and enhancement of habitat .The growth in organic and non-intensive farming has led to the maintenance of Hedgerows, Woodland and Marshland providing a good habitat for wildlife.

This must be protected

The protection of strategic green gaps around the Villages allow for the link of countryside and the local community.

8 Local Green Spaces

The national planning policy framework recommends that:

Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.

The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.

Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

For maps of individual Local Green Spaces, see Local Green Spaces Map – Annex G1, Local Green Spaces – Annex G2

Informal Green space includes footpaths, towpaths and riverbanks. Cycle ways, rights of way and disused railway lines. Green corridors also facilitate wildlife migration. Planning policies should protect and enhance rights of way and access. Policies should be based on robust assessments and up-to-date assessments that need to be undertaken.

9. Allotments

The Neighbourhood Plan should support proposals for new allotments either within, adjoining or within close proximity to the built up area.

Annex A

Vision Statement Environment and Countryside

Henfield Parish will retain its Village and rural community feel and only grow in a sustainable and sympathetic way to the local environment.

It will have improved its integration with the surrounding countryside by ensuring the retention and development of green corridors that provide transition and access to the local country side.

Henfield will make greater use of local produce encouraging local farmers and growers to sell produce within the area.

The area will have been able to sustain and protect its bio diversity encouraging the protection of local plant and wildlife. Henfield will not reduce its Bio Diversity but aim to increase and protect the environment and countryside.

Henfield and surrounding Parishes will have recognised the Value of their location within a beautiful countryside and been able to protect it for future generations allowing only well planned and conceived sustainable development in order to meet local needs.

Annex B – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

STRENGTHS

- Proximity to South Downs National Park
- Large number of Footpaths with excellent inter-connected network and many with spectacular views
- Three Commons
- Integration with local countryside
- Active local Henfield conservation groups – Volunteer Conservation, Bird Watch, Commons Committee
- Sussex Wildlife Trust with nature trail at Woods Mill
- Good recycling and environmentally aware community
- Adjacent to Main River with Floodplain
- Water catchment area: River Adur Main River, inter-connected water courses, wetland water meadows
- Well situated countryside village / market town
- Good scenic contours with village and connectivity to South Downs ☒ Clean Air area

WEAKNESSES

- Decline of local agriculture and development on agricultural land
- Not within National Park and therefore potential for speculative development outside National Park area
- Light pollution increase since recent street lighting
- No Community allotments
- Population overspill from towns Brighton & Crawley
- Lack of frequent public transport to reduce car usage
- No incentive to encourage public transport
- Lack of strategy strong publicity and marketing to encourage better use and awareness of public transport and need for connections to rail, main town and employment at Shoreham, Worthing, Hassocks and Haywards Heath etc.
- Very limited access to health facilities by public transport to hospitals of Western and Brighton Health Trust at Shoreham, Worthing, and Hayward's Heath. ☒ Encroachment and loss of verges and open spaces

OPPORTUNITIES

- Identify protected valued Green Spaces
- Encourage greater use and connectivity of footpath network
- Maintain and extend footpath network
- Develop green access routes to surrounding country side
- Ensure future developments respect and provide green space /integrated with the community
- Recover the feel of the countryside village
- Retention of the landscape scene views and make the High Street the village asset
- Encourage greater awareness of local environment and country side
- Circular link path to be close to village to encourage less use of transport and also gain healthy exercise
- Maintain and improve air quality and reduce noise and sound pollution
- Encourage greater use of local produce and suppliers, protect local agricultural land from development
- Become as self sustainable as possible
- Provide public allotments and/or community growing centre with a community type garden
- Encourage planting and retention as well as conservation of trees in order to protect and support wildlife

THREATS

- Building in green space and consequential loss of green spaces
- Infill of green space creating high density building
- Loss of wildlife, habitat and bio-diversity
- Flooding from surface water due to high water table and tidal impact of Main River, from flood water upstream, within the water catchment, due to extensive development in surrounding areas. Plus impact of climate change and rising sea and river levels
- Increased density of population with negative impact on the environment in surrounding areas created by urban sprawl from development needs of coastal towns Brighton and Crawley / Gatwick overspill
- Loss of Small town / Village feel or identity and community cohesion

Annex C – Stakeholder Communications Strategy Grid

Stakeholder	Medium used for communication	Frequency of communication	Person/Group responsible for communication
Residents Public Meetings, workshop	questionnaire, meetings, site surveys, workshops	Several during second half 2017 and January 2018	All in Focus Group
Landowners Local Landowners	meeting with certain landowners, farmers	As required	All in Focus Group
Authority and Utility Service Providers Horsham DC Environment Agency Southern Water West Sussex County Council	meetings	As required	All in Focus Group
Other Stakeholders who can affect outcome Henfield Birdwatch Henfield Conservation Group Sussex Wildlife – Woodsmill Footpath Wardens Henfield Commoners and Oreham Commoners Henfield History Society Ramblers Association Local Walkers Groups History Groups Fishing clubs/anglers	Letters, meetings	As required	All in Focus Group
Steering Group	Emails, meetings	As required	Focus Group Chair
Other Focus Groups who have a joint interest in a policy.	Emails, meetings	As required	Focus Group Chair

Annex D – Activity Log

Date	Activity and Salient Points
dd mmm yyyy	ACTIVITY, WITH WHOM. How many attended, outcome, salient features, decisions made etc
12 07 2017	Neighbourhood Plan meeting Henfield Parish Hall
10 08 2017	Focus Group Meeting
22 08 2017	Focus Group Meeting
07 09 2017	Focus Group Meeting
24 10 2017	Focus Group Meeting
08 11 2017	Focus Group Meeting
20 12 2017	Focus Group Meeting
10 2017	Henfield Conservation Group
24 08 2017	Sussex Wildlife – Woodsmill
10 2017	Footpath contacts
09 2017	Henfield Commoner interested
11/ 12 2017	Ramblers Association
10 2017	Local Walkers Groups
09 2017	Ouse and Adur River Trust
09 2017	Fishing clubs/anglers
10 /12 2017	Henfield Conservation Group
09 2017	West Sussex County Council and Councillor
11 2017	Chairman Henfield PC
10 2017	South Downs National Park
09 2017	Environment Agency
11 2017	Horsham DC
11/12 2017	Site Surveys Informal Green Spaces
10 2017	Countryside Ranger

Annex E - Sources of Key Evidence Used

Documents:

- South Downs National Park Authority, Partnership Management Plan
- Henfield Parish Design Statement – Revised 2019
- Planning for a Healthy Environment – Town and Country Planning Association Planning for the Environment at the Neighbourhood level, English

Resources

- Heritage/Environment Agency/Forestry Commission/ Natural England
- How to shape where you Live – CPRE
- Neighbourhood Planning – Sussex Wildlife
- Access to Service Report – Henfield Community Partnership
- West Sussex Sustainable Community Strategy – West Sussex County Council
- Community Strategy – Horsham District Council
- Henfield Birdwatch Survey – Henfield Birdwatch
- Henfield Parish Biodiversity Report. Sussex Biodiversity Records

Bodies/Groups

- Sussex Wildlife Trust
- CPRE
- Environment Agency
- South Downs National Park
- Henfield Birdwatch
- Henfield Conservation Group

Individuals

- Public meetings Henfield and Small Dole on 4th and 8th November 2017
- General Henfield Parish Survey September 2017

Annex F – Other Evidence/Information

Sussex Biodiversity Report



HNP2 Sept 2017 SxBRCReport_HenfieldParish.pdf

The Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre report on Henfield wildlife and habitat data is contained in the report for the data search purpose of the project in which it was requested. It cannot be put forward to planning applications or be involved in campaigns, but is an assessment and evidence of the contribution related species make to indicate the wildlife and habitat that exists and is part of the continuous record of data. Further information can be obtained from www.brc.ac.uk/irecord

Henfield Birdwatch Report

Henfield Birdwatch provided the Focus Group with an overview report based on the four surveys that have taken place since 1999.

Copies of the previous surveys and reports published are held in the Library and at Henfield Parish Council.

In 18 years of existence Henfield Birdwatch with the strong support of the community have published four of the five year surveys and have built up a tremendous amount of knowledge.

What the surveys have revealed follows a theme of preceding reports in that Henfield reflects what is happening in the bigger picture across the UK.

Whilst there are ups and downs there is a need to ensure we protect our valued wildlife and retain the environment for the existence of wildlife and the habitat.

It is noted the numbers of at wildfowl recorded in any given year very much depend on the level of flooding along the River Adur floodplain during winter and autumn periods particularly in 2014, when we saw some high river levels.

Overview of the Status of the Birds of Henfield



Background

It has become obvious over the last 30 years that there has been a significant decline in the bird population of the UK and indeed locally. In order to provide information on the status of the local birds, Henfield Birdwatch was conceived in 1998. Its aims are to conduct regular, reproducible, indepth surveys of the birds of Henfield parish every five years over a long period of time and to involve the local community in a project that brings together a large number of people with an interest and common purpose.

The results of the first survey which took place in 1999 are intended to provide a baseline for comparison of further surveys and thus to provide us with one indicator of the environmental health of the parish. Surveys (run according to the standards of the British Trust for Ornithology {BTO}) took place in 1999, 2004, 2009, and 2014 providing a total of 143,495 records from 151 species.

An illustrated report of the findings has been produced after each survey and in 2011 Henfield Birdwatch received the BTO's prestigious Marsh Award for exceptional activity in completing a study and producing a book which advances a community's knowledge about birds.

Results

The BTO has been organising regular bird surveys of the whole country for 47 years and can provide 47-year trend and 25-year population trends and data from these surveys provide the best available national trend for each commonly occurring bird species. In this report I have used the BTO 25-year trends to compare with the 20-year trends arising from the Henfield surveys. I have also concentrated on BTO "Birds of Conservation Concern" i.e. those showing severe population decline. Those of greatest concern are known as "red-listed" birds and those showing significant decline of less than 50% are in the "amber list". I believe that this is the best way to stress the importance of Henfield in providing habitats for species regarded as specifically important.

Of the 24 red-listed species, 20 have been noted at some time in Henfield parish but Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Tree Sparrow, Grey Partridge, Corn Bunting, Tree Pipit, and Marsh Tit have either disappeared from Henfield or are so rare that any data on them cannot be used to establish a trend.

Note: the coloured text indicates whether a species population trend is better in Henfield (green) or worse (red) than the national BTO trend.



Table 1 Red-Listed Birds. National v Henfield Trends

Red-Listed Species	BTO National Trend	Henfield Trend	Comment
Turtle Dove	-94%	-70%	Catastrophic decline, but still holding on. Henfield and Arun Valley target of RSPB action plan
Nightingale	-61%	-41%	Latest annual survey data indicate a stable population in Henfield/Woodmancote/Twineham area
Red-Listed Species	BTO National Trend	Henfield Trend	Comment
Starling	-75%	-58%	Henfield population holding up better than national trend
Spotted Flycatcher	-73%	-95%	Another catastrophic decline nationally and locally
Lesser Redpoll	-81%	NA	Difficulty in identifying Lesser from other Redpoll species but possible upward trend
Cuckoo	-70%	Steady	Remarkable result. But small number of records
Mistle Thrush	-40%	-78%	Worrying decline
Yellowhammer	-43%	+20%	Presence of wintering flocks may influence, but latest data suggest decline is now reversed
Lapwing	-48%	-88%	Worse than national picture
Song Thrush	+3%	-6%	Although a small decline, figures from the latest survey suggest numbers approaching those in 1999
Grey Wagtail	-18%	Steady	Fluctuating but seems a steady population
Linnet	-9%	-61%	Highly variable data due to winter flocks
House Sparrow	-38%	-7%	A better picture Henfield
Skylark	-63%	-47%	Slightly better in Henfield



Peter Meares

Table 2 Amber-Listed Birds. National v Henfield Trends

Amber-Listed Species	BTO National Trend	Henfield Trend	Comment
House Martin	-50%	-62%	Latest data indicate a reversal of the trend as new breeding colonies are established in the Deer Park
Meadow Pipit	-31%	-27%	Similar trend
Bullfinch	+10%	+24%	Slightly better than the national trend
Dunnoch	+15%	+16%	Similar trend
Reed Bunting	+9%	+21%	Better than national trend
Kestrel	-20%	+14%	Kestrels seem to be doing quite well in Henfield however the high mortality of the young birds is a concern
Tawny Owl	-25%	+27%	An in-depth study gives an estimate of 37 Tawny Owl territories in the Henfield parish.

Discussion

When looking at the above data, it must be remembered that although there may be slight encouragement in the population trend of some species Henfield, nevertheless each species in the above tables is now significantly rarer than in 1999 when the Henfield Birdwatch surveys began.

Results from the four Henfield surveys in general mirror the trends shown by those of the BTO, it being obvious that farmland birds are showing the greatest decline.

Nationally, the decline of once common species such as House Sparrow, Skylark, Starling and Song Thrush is an indication that something is drastically wrong in the environment. The decline of the Turtle Dove population is nothing short of catastrophic and part of the reason must be the persecution of migrating birds by European hunters.

Distribution of Nightingale has declined by 43% over 50 years and with a 90% decline in numbers means that this bird only breeds in the south-east of England and is becoming more and more rare.

Habitat loss and intense farming practices particularly relating to the use of pesticides have contributed to the decline of birds in Britain. Many of us in Henfield are old enough to remember the number of insects adorning our cars' headlights following an evening drive. The resulting decline in the insect population has been disastrous for many birds and it is not surprising that many migrant species such as Swifts (83% decline in Henfield) now prefer other countries where food is not so scarce. Good news is that Henfield is now part of the Sussex Ornithological Society's "Support Swifts" project so hopefully providing adequate nesting sites and other measures may result in an increase of this iconic bird.

On one side it is sad to have lost Willow Warbler, Garden Warbler and Marsh Tit as breeding birds in Henfield, but increases in Buzzards, Little Egrets Blackcap and Chiffchaff mean that these birds can still be seen in good numbers in Henfield. Another positive fact is that in Henfield some other species are not declining as fast as nationally. But the overall decline means surely we need to take necessary measures to ensure that we do not condone further destructions of habitat so we can play our part in conservation of species and contribute to the health of our environment.

Postscript

Henfield also support a population of bats. Pipistrelle and Serotine bats may be seen hawking over the Tanyard field on summer evenings and Daubenton's bats have been noted over the Broomfield Road pond.

Henfield is also a "hot spot for Stag Beetles. These iconic insects are becoming rarer and are now in Schedule II of the EC Habitats Directive as a European protected species. They favour urban and semi-urban habitats and the main populations are in the south-east. They are seen in summer all over Henfield, and often in gardens of the High Street and the Cemetery.



Peter Meares

Tree Hedgerow and Woodland

The character of Henfield is defined by its landscape setting, with trees, hedgerows and woodlands. As part of the Weald the area was historically woodland, but today little ancient woodland remains. The existing landscape provides a framework for a settlement pattern with small to medium settlements rather than sprawling large scale development. The most significant trees, a number of ancient specimen oaks provide a strong visual statement, which can be seen from both within and outside of the village, but a combination of age, disease and development has reduced this stock and other indigenous species. . Many examples around the village of stag headed trees can be seen with the trees in terminal decline.

With modern horticultural and agricultural practices, where time and money is the main factor in maintenance regimes, the natural regeneration of oaks and other indigenous species has been greatly reduced. Many natural habitats important for wildlife are under threat. The risk is that future generations will not enjoy the landscape that we perhaps take for granted in Henfield today.

What will the village look like in twenty or fifty years? When much of the existing tree cover, will have died or be removed. Trees and hedgerows, offer a range of benefits, they can greatly improve drainage and reduce surface run off, whilst also having a big impact on wellbeing and the quality of life.

With a planned approach to tree management and strategic replacement planting, our natural heritage can be both preserved and enhanced. Below are set out a series of actions to be considered.

1) Existing Specimen Trees to be protected.

Where trees are threatened by development or disease, replacement planting, of extra heavy standard trees takes place. Tree preservation orders be promoted for all specimen trees

2) Disease

Where there is advance warning of significant diseases, e.g. ash dieback or the leaf minor moth, which attacks horse chestnut trees, seek expert advice and take appropriate remedial action.

3) New tree and hedgerow planting

Areas are identified for specimen tree planting and block planting. For example when Parsonage Phase 3, the Barratts development and West End lane were implemented, little account was taken into account of the views into the village from the Downs link where both areas are highly visible, this creates an urban rather than rural morphology. There is an opportunity as part of future developments to strengthen the landscape infrastructure of the village.

For example to create new community woodlands, especially to the north and west of the village, these could be funded through the development process. This could be a new version of the ancient Henfield Park.

Where new tree planting takes place in advance of development rather than as an afterthought this can significantly reduce the impact of new development.

4) Partnerships

Develop and strengthen partnerships with local land owners and wildlife and countryside groups to enhance the landscape structure of the village .For example block whip planting along strategic footpaths would provide a sound investment for the future. Many of the existing footpath links where hedgerows and specimen trees have been removed are sterile spaces devoid of significant landscape features. Existing hedgerows should be preserved and enhanced as distinct landscape features.

5) Maintenance.

Review maintenance regimes to allow natural regeneration of trees in areas where appropriate and in other areas proactively remove inappropriate planting.

6) Promotion

Promote and celebrate trees and woodland through educational work, utilising existing wildlife, and woodland and conservation groups.

Utilise both existing grant regimes and developer contributions to fund new tree planting.

Conclusion

The benefits of trees in a rural landscape are underestimated because of the abundance of trees and hedgerows that is an historical legacy from a constantly evolving landscape.

As illustrated above there are a number of threats to this legacy and without positive action the landscape character which we see today in Henfield will be lost and future generations will be denied, the visual and bio- diversity benefits that are associated with trees that impact on our wider health and wellbeing as a society.

Analysis of Drop-In Events

Environment & Countryside Focus Group Open Days (4th and 8th November 2017)

Below is the written information and comment from people who completed the feedback forms. During the open day / evening we have a substantial interest and verbal comments that were provided to the 3 members of the focus group that we found extremely encouraging in supporting our display of vision, SWOT which was accompanied by photos.

Whilst we had many comments and interest in the work of the focus group 25 written comment sheets were submitted as set out below:

No	Place of residence / Age Group / Policies Right: Yes or No	Comments: Vision: SWOT: Good, Not so good... and What would like to add?	Areas for Consideration
1	Henfield / 45-64/ Yes	Important is Wildlife, Bio- Diversity, and Henfield Birdwatch. Provide statistics on birdlife.	Ensure Small Town feel continues.
2	Henfield / 45-64	Vision: Henfield Birdwatch and provide statistics on birds population.	
3	Chantonbury View / 25-44/ Yes		Identify additional green spaces. Important are: 1. Commons. 2. Quick access to countryside from village without needing to go through large estates. 3. Conservation groups.
4	Henfield 65+		Circular path an excellent idea
5	Henfield 45 -64	Agree with this, especially use of local produce to reduce food miles and support local	Keep the footpaths up well, central to Henfield. Really support the need for
		business. Community allotments would be good.	better transport to Hassocks rail plus Shoreham and hospitals
6	Henfield / 65+ / No	Identify the points where the previous plan failed following the legal challenge	What's the difference of approach now in the new plan to address the issues of failure

7	Henfield / 65+ / Yes	Too many houses - loss of green spaces.	Other Environment has been spoilt by housing. Centre of Henfield is pleasant but so often not a community. Developers to be taken to task and account for the ruin of our countryside. Where housing is taking place this needs to be 'soft development'.
8	Wantley Hill Estate / 45-64	How can we protect the countryside if we are expected to have so many more houses building on green fields. Does not mention what we are protecting! Encourage (e.g. nightingales and beetles)	Need to find ways to make agricultural land more usable otherwise it will be lost to housing. Better management of existing countryside/habitats (e.g. Laying hedgerows, coppicing). Protect the green spaces.
9	Deer Park North / 45-64	Encroach onto green spaces, leisure areas and views over South Downs. Link Paths. There is insufficient infrastructure to cater for proposed development.	Must maintain village instead of becoming a 'small town'. Maintain green buffer zones, walks and views.
10	Other		Footpaths very important. One footpath not being attended to Ashurst.
11	Deer Park / 45-64 / Yes		No thought in how additional traffic will gain access to main road High Street. Wantley Manor estate access to and from the main road is not suitable for all the additional traffic now and in the future. Access consideration i.e. Furners Lane Development needs to use access across fields to north as there is no access for additional traffic.
12	Henfield / 65+ / Yes	Good	Loss of land which is currently our countryside. Build on Brownfield sites - protect the environment.

13	Near Parsonage Farm / 25-44	Potential development so close to South Downs Way Bats and wildlife commonly sighted.	Views from houses near Parsonage Farm are very important for 'Downland village feel' Safeguard South Downs Way.
14	Blackstone / 45-64 / Yes	Vision: Good - but there must be a strong statement to provide the infrastructure for future development. SWOT: Excellent. Lack of car parking, in the past few weeks car parks are full particularly with the latest changes to car parking fees!.	
15	North edge of Henfield / 65+ / Yes	Vision: Good- but see the comments on proposed 'Market Town'. SWOT Good.	Market Town proposals need to be stopped. There is no mention to address the protection of land purchase and the possibility that Market Town - Wineham, Twienham development will damage Henfield
16	Henfield North/	Vision: Better vision needed for the next 20 years.	Relocation of St Peters school plus the enlargement of the Medical Centre with bus access to the door. Relocate the school primary and next school if needed on land north of village east side currently owned by WSCC with new access road to the Albourne Road for all the additional housing development on east side.
17	Henfield North / 25-44	SWOT Doctors are under stress and working part time therefore not enough available for appointments at present. How will Henfield Medical Centre cope for the future demand with increased number of residents in Henfield and surrounding areas.	Poor service by HMC, unable to obtain an early appointment to see a Doctor for an urgent matter at present.

18	Henfield / 45-64 / Yes	SWOT Good, but lack of public transport. Reduce the number of cars impacted by new additional development. Other	Need for a development of proposals to reduce the number of cars. Make bus travel cheaper and increase usage. Consider proposal of a new bus Hassocks -Henfield- Shoreham to address reduction in car travel. Extend times of bus service to what was operating years ago up to 22.00 prior to so many cars.
19	Henfield / 45-64	SWOT Good	Need to provide access roads from development around Wantley to take traffic away from Furners Lane and Henfield to north of village.
20	South of Henfield / 45-64 / Yes	SWOT Well presented, good points covered. Lack of attention to the importance of footpaths and the maintenance. Please provide the infrastructure for pedestrians and walkers with a footpath to ensure the whole part from Henfield to the Business Park is maintained and free from mud and debris	Clean footpath on east side of Barrow Hill so people can walk in safety from Henfield to the houses and importantly the Henfield Business Estate. Many people come and walk to the Henfield Business Estate. e by bus to Henfield
21	Henfield / 65+ /	Vision Provide more low cost affordable and rentable housing for the next generation to stay near family and friends. This will allow for the next generation to provide support and act as i.e. A Support Group for their family and friends in the village. Allow for work places in the area.	
22	Henfield / 65+ / Yes	Add: Overall problem is Henfield is becoming a dormitory village – young people both need to work, so rarely get involved in local activities.	

23	Henfield / 45-64	Vision: No mention of securing the heritage and history of the village. Add; Extension of conservation area to cover oldest properties and their surrounding area. SWOT: Complete loss of environment around historic properties – Likelihood that you would have a drive through housing estate to get to them.	West End Lane- Stonepit Lane need to be protected.
24	Henfield / 45-64 / Yes	Vision Add: A stronger focus on the importance of the existing lanes and small roads feeding the access to new developments being generally adequate.	1.The overall size of Henfield Internal open spaces Light pollution – keep walks dark
25	Henfield / 65+ /	Vision: Quite comprehensive SWOT Not so good: An excess of emotive content perhaps? Opportunities: contains a lot of subjectivity	Defining Green Spaces What is / isn't Greenfield and greenbelt land. Is there a difference? 1. Safeguard land currently in the chain of food production. 2. Identify and safeguard environmental and wildlife corridors / havens 3. Safeguard barriers of greenbelt between settlements

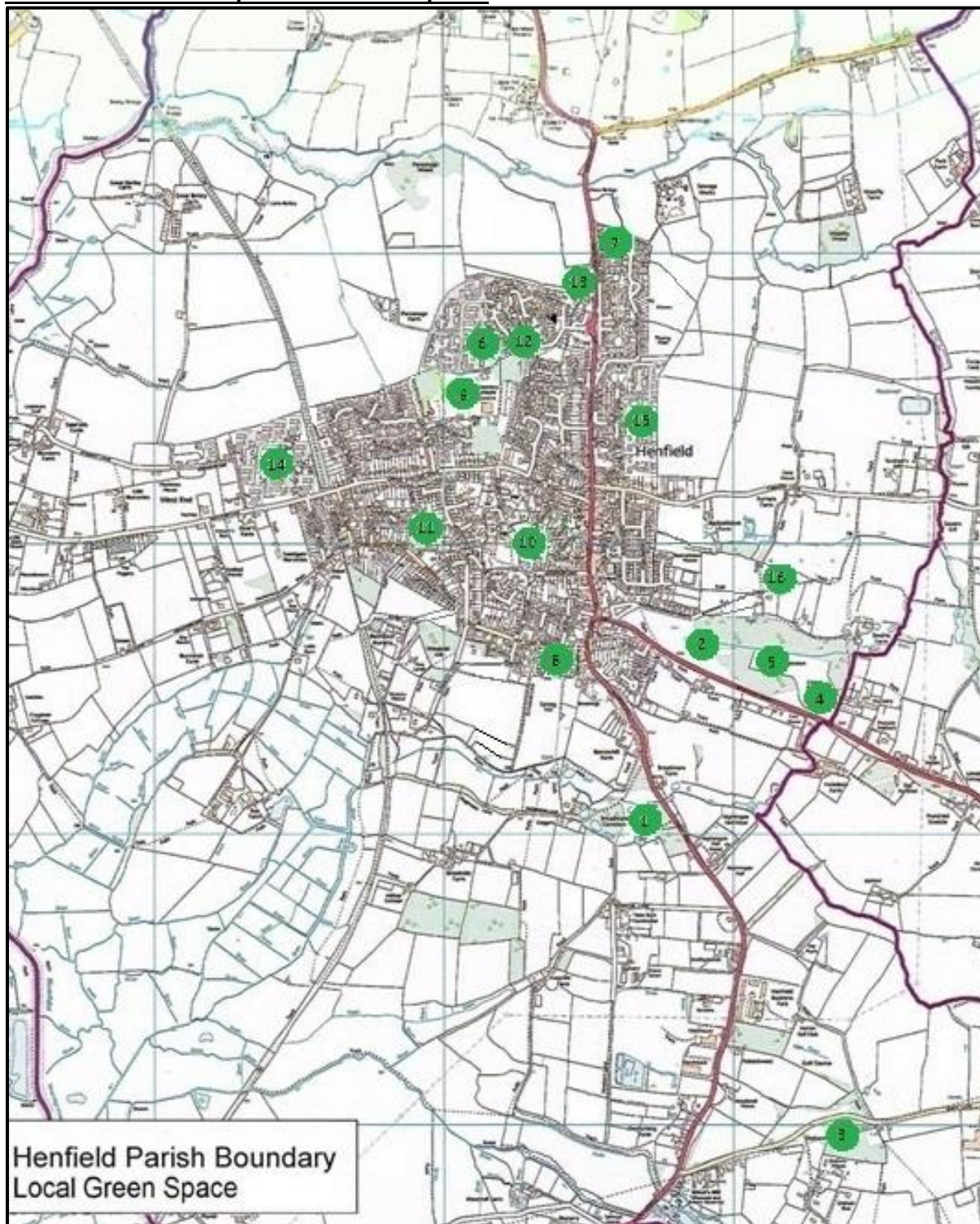
Annex G1 –Local Green Spaces

The following sites, as shown on Map of Local Green Spaces, page 33, are designated as Local Green Spaces:

- 1 Broadmare Common, Henfield
- 2 Henfield Common, Henfield
- 3 Oreham Common, Henfield
- 4 Cricket Field, Henfield
- 5 Memorial Field, Henfield
- 6 Rothery Playing Field and Playground, Neptown Road, Henfield
- 7 Chess Brook Green Playground, Wantley Estate, Henfield
- 8 Deer Park Playground, greens, open spaces and buffer zones, Parsonage Farm Estates, Henfield
- 9 Kings Field Playing Fields and Playground, Henfield
- 10 Tanyard, Cagefoot Lane, Henfield
- 11 Batts Pond, Dropping Holms, Henfield
- 12 Deer Park Pond (Danny's pond), Henfield
- 13 Copse bounded by Mallard Way, Chess Brook and A281, Henfield
- 14 Green land around Bishops Park (Barratts development), West End Lane, Henfield
- 15 Green land around Meadow Walk (Croudace development), land east of Manor Close, Henfield
- 16 Sandpit, Henfield Common North

These are the principle “local green spaces”. Other places where green space exists should where possible be maintained, so that additional green space can be provided to replace that lost by development.

General overview map of Local Green spaces



Henfield CP


Date Created: 29-9-2017 right. All rights reserved (0100054573) 2017 © Contains Ordnance Survey Data : Crown copyright and database right 2017|


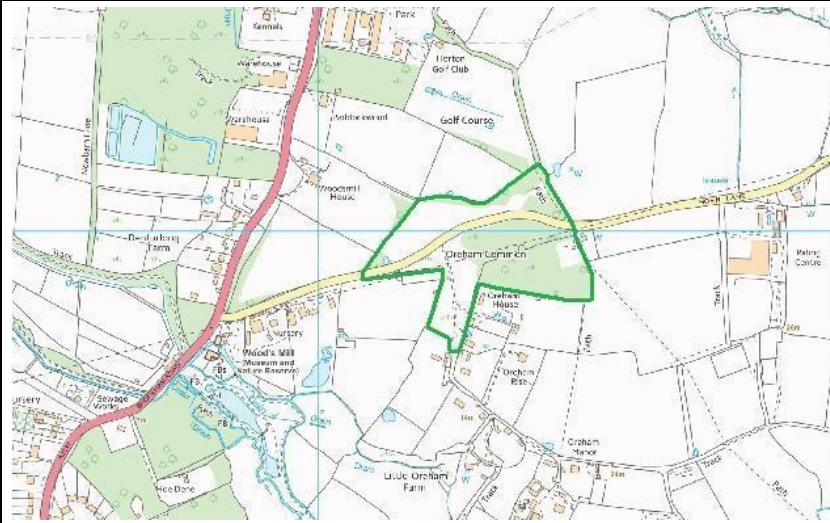
Map Centre (Easting/Northing): 520834 / 115825 | Scale: 1:28325 | © Crown copyright and database



For maps of individual Local Green Spaces, see Annex G2 Local Green Spaces.


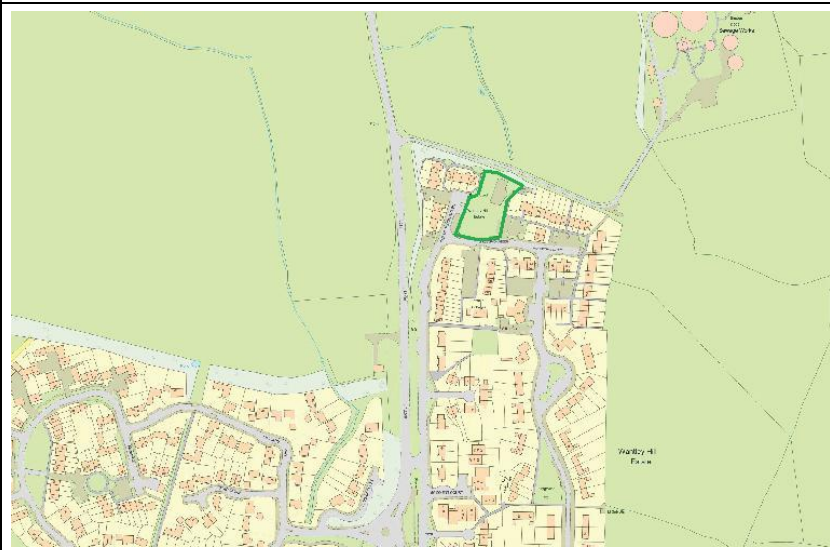
Annex G2 – Local Green Spaces



Information and sitemaps of Local Green Spaces


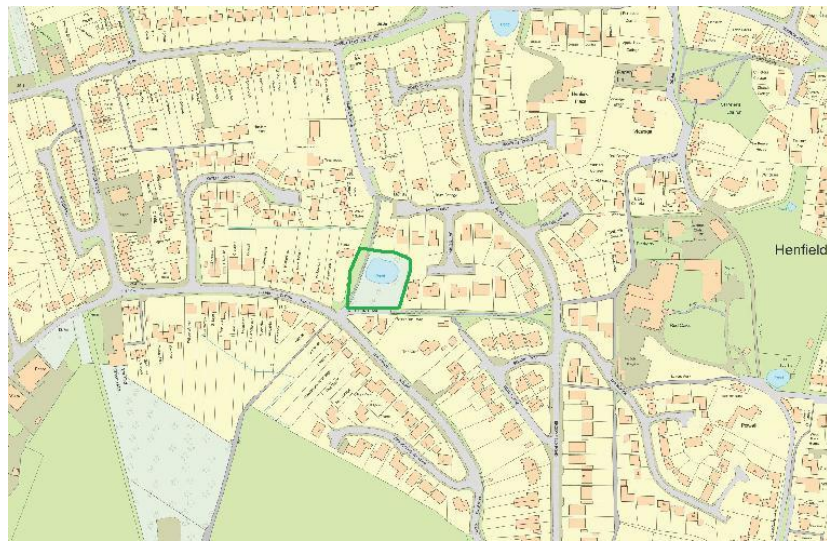
No	Land/Space	Size	Designation	Sitemap
1	Broadmare Common, Henfield	4.6 Ha.	Common Land	


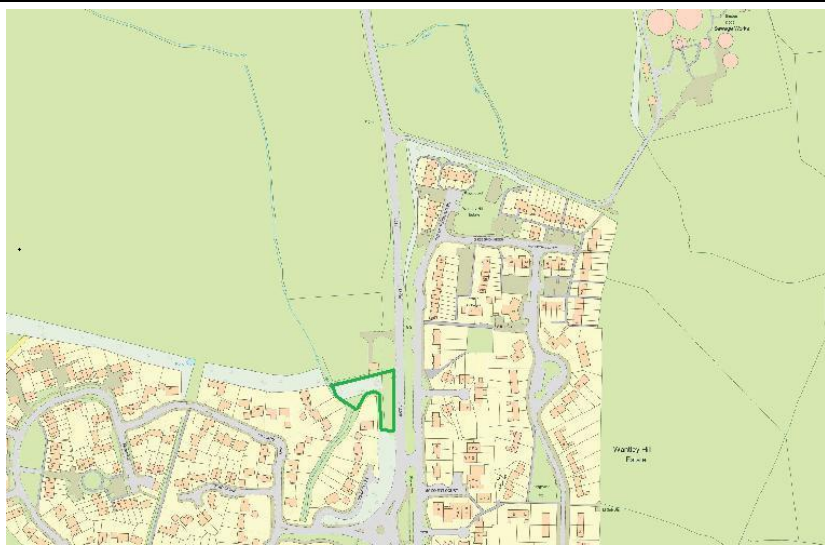
2	Henfield Common, Henfield	13.6 Ha.	Common Land	
3	Oreham Common, Henfield	5.6 Ha.	Common Land	

4	Cricket Field, Henfield	1.74 Ha.	Cricket Club and pitch	
5	Memorial Field, Henfield	1.90 Ha.	Football pitch, Memorial Field and car parking area leased to Henfield Parish Council	

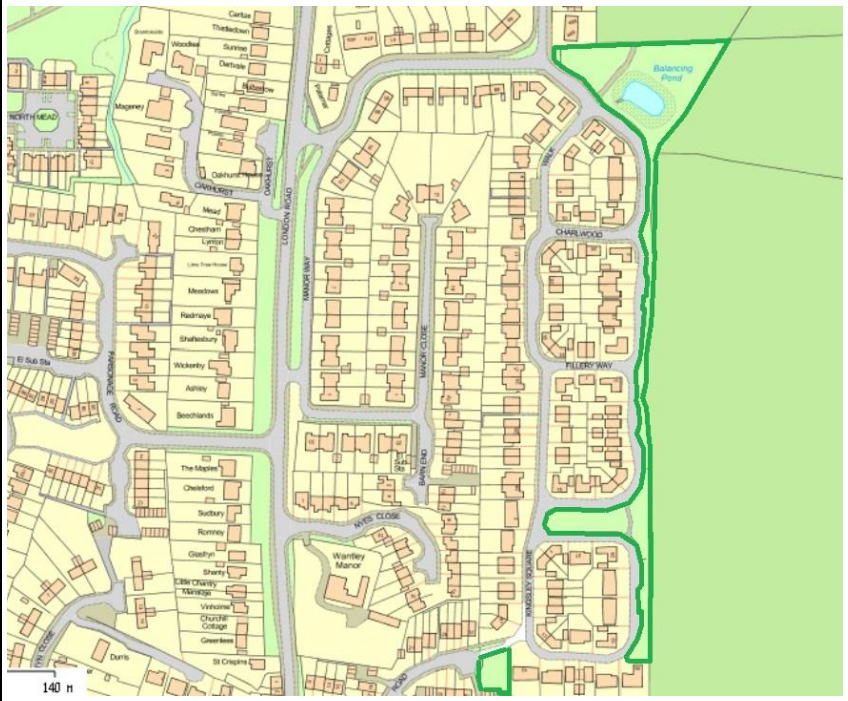
6	Rothery Playing Field and Playground, Neptown Road, Henfield	Approx 0.73 Ha.	General playing field, used by Henfield Football Club; playground and public strip of land along southern edge (King James's Lane bank in ownership of HPC)	
7	Chess Brook Green Playground, Wantley Estate, Henfield	Approx 0.05 Ha.	Designated children's play area. Adjoining open space owned by Saxon Weald	


8	Deer Park Playground, greens, open spaces and buffer zones, Parsonage Farm Estates, Henfield	Approx 1.73 Ha.	Designated children's play area, greens, open spaces and buffer zones	
9	Kings Field Playing Fields and Playground, Henfield	Approx 3.12 Ha.	Playing field / football pitches / skateboard park, Tennis Club, playground, Henfield Leisure Centre.	

10	Tanyard, Cagefoot Lane, Henfield	Approx 1.05 Ha.	Small field and pond of historical importance	
11	Batts Pond, Dropping Holms Henfield	Approx 0.18 Ha.	Small pond, fed by stream	

12	Deer Park Pond (Danny's pond), Henfield	Approx 0.12 Ha.	Small pond, adjacent to playground	
13	Copse bounded by Mallard Way, Chess Brook and A281, Henfield		Small woodland	

14	Green land around Bishops Place (Barratts development), West End Lane	Green space around 4.14 Ha site	Designated children's play area, greens, open spaces and buffer zones	
----	---	---------------------------------	---	--

15	Green land around Meadow Walk (Croudace development), land east of Manor Close	Green space around 3 Ha site	Greens, open spaces and buffer zones	
----	--	------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---

16	Sandpit, Henfield Common North	Approx 0.32 Ha	General use Small woodland and Recreational field. Wildlife haven	
----	--------------------------------	----------------	--	---

Annex H - GREEN OPEN SPACES REPORT – December 2017 Background Information

WHAT IS LOCAL GREEN SPACE?

The [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) introduced a new concept of a Local Green Space designation [\(1\)](#).

This is a discretionary [designation](#) to be made by inclusion within a [local development plan](#) or [neighbourhood development plan](#).

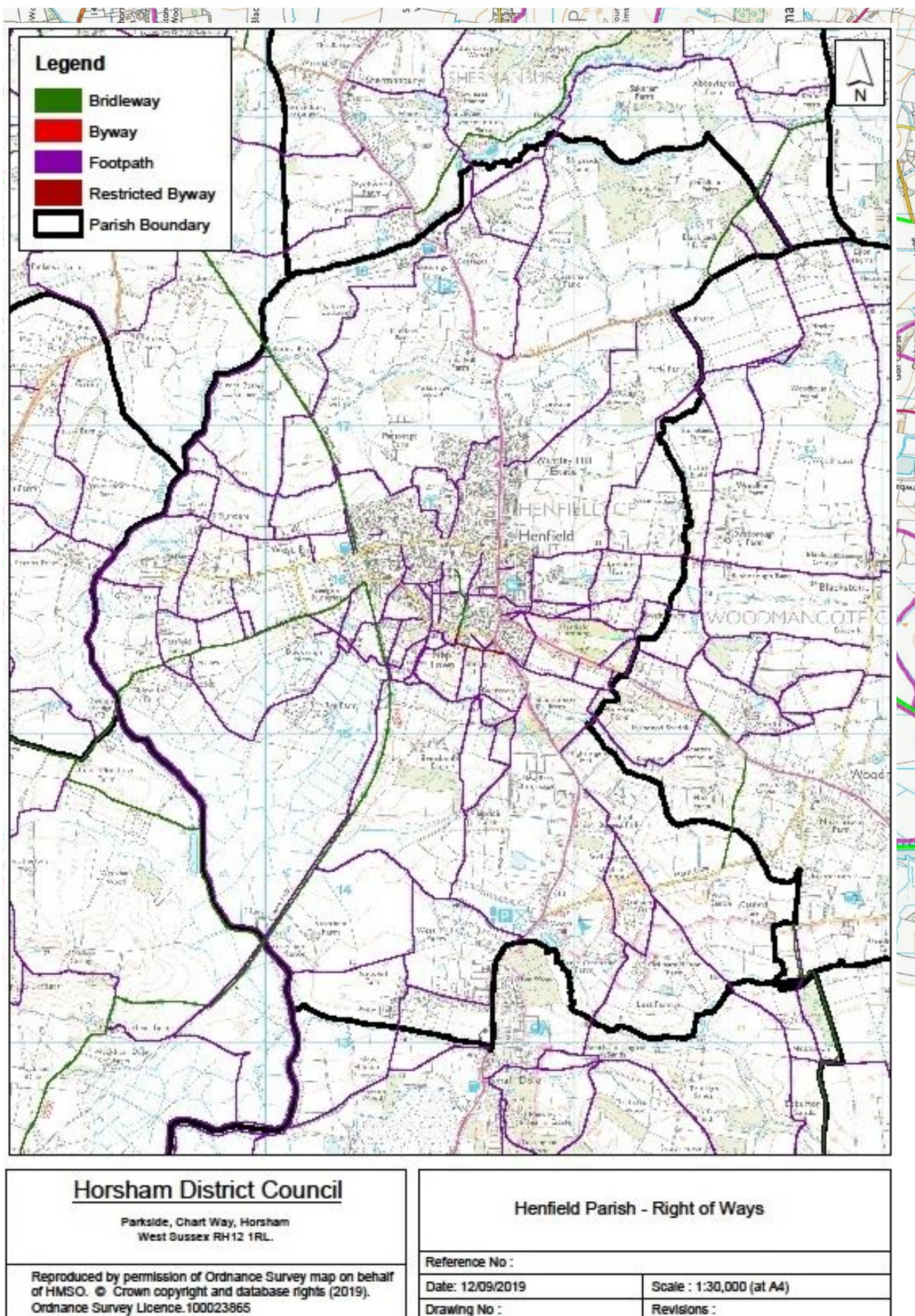
The designation should only be used where the land is not extensive, is local in character and reasonably close to the community; and, where it is demonstrably special, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquility or richness of its wildlife [\(2\)](#).

Policies within the local development plan or neighbourhood development plan for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with the policies protecting green belts within the NPPF [\(3\)](#).

References




- (1) Paragraph 76, [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012
- (2) Paragraph 77, [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012
- (3) Paragraph 78, [National Planning Policy Framework](#), Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012
- (4) Paragraphs: 005 to 022 inclusive Reference ID: 37-005-20140306, [National Planning Policy Framework](#) Local Green Space designation Revision date: 06 03 2014



Map of Footpaths









Annex I - Listed Buildings





Taken from Horsham District Council Conservation Area Appraisal 2017




Image	List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	List Date	NGR
	1286429	TRADDLES	C18 or earlier. Two storeys. Two windows. Faced with tiles. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Shop front built out in front of south half. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21503 16228
	1353985	6, LONDON ROAD	Early C19. Two storeys. Two windows and one window-space. Painted brick. Overhanging eaves. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Two small bays on ground floor, the south one comprising a contemporary shop window complete with glazing bars. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21505 16220
	1027375	GULL COTTAGE	One building sub-divided. C17 or earlier refronted in C18. Two storeys. Five windows. No 8 faced with brick, now painted, on ground floor and tile-hung above with gable. No 9 faced with grey headers with red brick dressings, quoins, modillion stringcourse and eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Casement windows. GV.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21501 16206




	1353986	REDBARN ST ANTHONY'S COTTAGE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building with some timbering exposed at the back but refronted with brick, now painted, and plastered. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Doorways with pediment-shaped hoods over. Two storeys. Five windows.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21524 16164
	1192469	THE WHITE HART HOTEL	North half C17 or earlier timber-framed building with the timbering and red brick infilling exposed in north wall but refronted with red brick on ground floor and tile-hung above. Horsham slab roof. Gable to the front. Ground floor windows modern, above casement windows. Massive sandstone chimney breast on north wall. South half early C19. Ground floor red brick, above red mathematical tiles. Tiled roof. Sash windows with glazing bars intact. Two storeys and attic in gable. Five windows in all.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21524 16137
	1372049	BAY TREE COTTAGE	This building stands at right angles to the south east of Budgens Stores. The north or back front is a restored timber-framed building with curved braces and red brick infilling. Two modern timbered gables. Tiled. Casement windows. Two storeys. Two windows. The south or entrance front has been refaced or rebuilt in the early C19. One storey. Two windows. Red brick. Side eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. One bay window. Round-headed doorway in moulded architrave surround with semi-circular fanlight and door of six fielded panels.	II	06/11/1980	TQ 21516 16141





	1027412	IVY COTTAGE	Early C19. Two storeys. Three windows. Red brick. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Doorway with semi-circular fanlight, flat hood on brackets and door of six fielded panels.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21526 16124
	1286633	EAST MARTYNS LODGE COTTAGE MARTYN LODGE	One house, converted into three. Early C18, refaced in early C19. Three storeys. Five windows. Front stuccoed, sides painted brick. Modillion eaves cornice. String-course. Windows in moulded architrave surrounds. Glazing bars missing. Porch with Doric columns containing doorway with rectangular fanlight and door of six moulded panels. Two recessed window-bays added to east at later date. This house was occupied by Canon Nathaniel Woodward, founder of Lancing College, who died here in 1891.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21382 16214
	1027407	TANNERY COTTAGE	Early C19. Two storeys. Two windows. Red brick and grey headers alternately, once painted. Modillion eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Casement windows with small square panes. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21311 16190





	1192392	THE CAT HOUSE	Probably C16 timber-framed refaced with brick, now painted, on ground floor and with weatherboarding above, painted in imitation of timbering with figures of a cat holding a bird under the eaves. Hipped thatched roof. Horizontally-sliding sash windows. Two storeys. Three windows. GV	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21295 16204
	1286608	THE REEVE HOUSE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building with red brick and stone infilling. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Four windows. GV	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21279 16150
	1353998	CHURCH COTTAGE ST PETERS COTTAGE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building with the timbering and plaster infilling exposed on north wall but refronted with red brick and grey headers on ground floor and tile-hung above. Small gable in centre. Steeply-pitched hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Four windows. GV	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21284 16179




	1027406	1-4, CHURCH TERRACE	Small early C19 terrace. Two storeys. Six windows. Stuccoed. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. No 4 has trellised porch. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21258 16216
	1027401	OLD TUDOR COTTAGE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building with red brick and some plaster infilling. Tiled roof. Casement windows, some with diamond-shaped panes. Two storeys. Three windows.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21205 16142
	1027403	THE VICARAGE	1850 circa. Two storeys. Two windows facing east, two windows facing south. Faced with cement. Hipped slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Porch of solid type. Recessed service wing of two windows to west.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21155 16154
	1027400	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	Chancel with north and south chapels, north and south transepts, nave with north and south aisles and west tower. Chancel arch 1200 circa. Tower and Parham chapel C15. The nave aisles, transepts and chancel rebuilt in 1870.	II*	15/03/1955	TQ 21212 16178




	1027402	APPLE TREE COTTAGE	C16 timber-framed building with plaster infilling, ground floor rebuilt in red brick and grey headers. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Three windows.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21171 16208
	1027399	DUFFIES HACKETTS	C17 or earlier. Two storeys. Six windows. Ground floor painted brick, above tile-hung, once painted. Half-hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. Duffies has a doorway with flat hood on brackets.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21209 16227
	1027405	PARSONAGE HOUSE	Originally the residence of the Prebendaries of Henfield who were Rectors of the parish. C16 or earlier building, refronted in C18. Two storeys and attic. Three windows and two hipped dormers facing south, four windows and one gable facing west. Red brick and grey headers, the gable tilehing. Some of the brick-work arranged in diaper pattern is said to date from the early C16. Roof originally Horsham slabs, partly replaced with tiles. Modern casement windows and porch. Chimney breast on east wall.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21263 16284




	1286638	HENFIELD PLACE	Large double L-shaped house of various periods. Some of it is said to be C14 but the outside dates mainly from the C18. Two storeys and attic on east side. Six windows facing north, three windows facing west, two windows one dormer facing east. Faced with stucco. Eaves cornice. Hipped roof of Horsham slabs. Glazing bars intact. Projection in centre of centre of north front supported on columns which form a porch. From 1889 to 1891 the house was rented for the first Seminary of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Southwark, and the Principal was the Rev Francis Bourne, later Cardinal Bourne.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21082 16175
	1027404	OAK COTTAGE WALDERS COTTAGE	C17 or earlier, refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hanging above. Steeply-pitched hipped tiled roof. Casement windows with diamond-shaped panes.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21134 16106
	1353997	RED OAKS	This house takes its name from the American red oaks in the grounds. 1830 circa. It was probably built by the Rev Charles Dunlop, at first Curate and later Vicar of Henfield, who occupied it from 1838-51. Two storeys. Three windows facing east, three windows facing south. Eaves bracket cornice. South front has two gables containing attic windows. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Venetian shutters. Veranda to east front. Porch and one bay on ground floor of south front.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21167 15973




	1027398	RED OAKS LODGE	Early C19. Two storeys. Three windows. Faced with flints with dressings, quoins and horizontal courses of red brick. Tiled roof. Gables with scalloped bargeboards to north and east. Gabled porch. Casement windows.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21246 15909
	1027397	POTWELL	C17 or earlier. Double L-shaped timber-framed building with plaster and red brick infilling. Gable end to each wing. Horsham slab roof. Casement windows. Crow-stepped chimney breast on each wall of north wing. Behind this a projection has been added in C18 at right angles to north wing. Two storeys. Four windows.	II*	15/03/1955	TQ 21250 15884
	1353996	SEVEN CHIMNEYS	Early C19. Two storeys. Four windows. Painted brick. Dentilled eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact. Venetian shutters.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21298 15883
	1027440	HENFIELD CLUB	1830 circa. Two storeys. Seven windows. Stuccoed, around floor rusticated. Eaves bracket cornice. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Small porch containing round-headed doorway with semi-circular fanlight and door of six fielded panels. Projection of three window-bays at west end.	II	09/05/1980	TQ21479159 04





	1027417	SOUTHDOWN HOUSE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building with the timbering and herring-bone brick nogging exposed in north wall but refronted with red brick on ground floor and fish-scale tiles above. Horsham slab roof. Gable at south end. Sash windows with glazing bars intact. Shop front at north end. Two storeys and attic in gable. Three windows.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21487 15911
	1192510	ASTONS	Two buildings. North one C18. Tile-hung. South one mid C19. Stuccoed. Slate roofs, modern shop fronts and two storeys to both. Two windows to each. GV.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21512 15909
	1353963	THE GEORGE HOTEL	The main portion of this building is C19. Two storeys. Four windows. Stuccoed. Slate roof but the south end is C17 or earlier timber-framed buildings, refaced in C18 with red brick and grey headers alternately, but some of the timbering exposed behind. Stringcourse. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact on ground floor only. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21513 15890
	1027414	THE AVERYS	C17 or earlier timber-framed building, refronted in C18. Two storeys. Three windows. Stuccoed. Pilasters flank tile front. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact on first floor only. Doorway with pilasters, projecting cornice and door of six fielded panels. Modern shop windows. GV	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21511 15921





	1027413	ELM LODGE SOUTH PREMISES OF TOBITTS	Early C19. Two storeys. Six windows. Stuccoed. Stringcourse. Eaves cornice. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Doorway with pilasters, projecting cornice and rectangular fanlight. Tobitts (south premises) have a modern shop front. Their north premises are not of special interest.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21514 15934
	1192486	AUCTIONEERS, HAMFIELDS LIMITED, HENFIELD FISHERIES AND WELLER EGGAR	C18. Two storeys. Five windows. Painted brick. Dentilled eaves cornice. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact on first floor. C19 porch. Modern shop front.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21514 15984
	1354002	NORTON HOUSE	Early C19. Two storeys. Four windows. Painted brick. Half-hipped slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Trellised wooden porch containing doorway with door of six fielded panels.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21527 16008



	1192477	THE PLOUGH INN	C18, altered C19. L-shaped building. Two storeys. Four windows. Ground floor stuccoed, above tilehung. Slate roof. Horizontally-sliding sash windows.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21521 16076
	1192605	A AND G M WHITE'S STORES (THE POST OFFICE) A HILLMAN (SHOE SHOP) ANGELA (DRAPER) HARRISON (NEWS AGENT) IVY HOUSE J BRUNSDON (BUTCHER) J W GREENFIELD (GREEN GROCER) MADELEINE (HAIR STYLIST) THE NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK	Early C19 range. Two storeys. Seventeen windows. Red brick. Eaves cornice. Slate roofs. Glazing bars intact on first floor only. Three original doorways, one round-headed with semi-circular fanlight in Post Office, one in moulded architrave surround with rectangular fanlight in the Bank, and one round-headed with semi-circular fanlight and six panel door in Ivy House. Otherwise modern shop windows on ground floor. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21497 16092
	1192872	PENDRELLS	L-shaped C17 or earlier timber-framed building with red brick and plaster infilling, west front refaced with weather-boarding and tiles. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Two windows facing north and south, two windows facing west and three windows facing east.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21282 15677





	1027384	CUTLERS CROFT	Nos 1 and 2 are a C17 or earlier timber-framed building with painted brick infilling. Casement or horizontally sliding sash windows No 3 early C19. Painted brick. Glazing bars intact. Tiled roof to whole. One storey and attic. Five windows. Two hipped dormers.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21244 15696
	1027381	ROSEMOUNT	C18. Two storeys. Three windows. Ground floor painted brick, above tile-hung. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Trellised wooden porch.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21069 15714
	1027382	WISTARIA COTTAGE	C17 or earlier timber-framed cottage, modernised. Two storeys. Two windows facing north, two windows facing east. Painted brick infilling. Hipped Horsham slab roof. Modern casement windows.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21030 15726



	1027383	OLD MILL HOUSE	Restored C17 or earlier timber-framed building with plaster infilling, ground floor rebuilt in red brick. Horsham slab roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Four windows.	II	09/05/1980	TQ21014157 23
	1353987	ROFLEY COTTAGE TUDOR COTTAGE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building with the timbering and plaster infilling exposed in east wall but refronted with red brick. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Three windows.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21321 15678
	1027385	CEDAR VIEW	Built as the parish Workhouse in 1736 and used as such until 1837. Two storeys. Six windows. Red brick and grey headers alternately. Horsham slab roof. Casement windows.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21322 15647

	1192865	PATCHINGS	L-shaped C17 or earlier timber-framed building with the timbering and painted brick or herringbone brick nogging exposed in the east and west walls but south front refaced with red brick and grey headers and partly tile-hung. Half-hipped gable. Horsham slab roof. Casement windows. Blocked original window in east wall. Two storeys. Four windows.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21438 15646
	1353974	THE PREMISES OF A BAIJENT, BUILDER	C18. Two storeys. Six windows. Ground floor red brick, above faced with weather-boarding. Halfhipped tiled roof. Multi-paned commercial windows.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21514 15702
	1027410	GANDERS COTTAGE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building with red brick infilling, and curved braces on first floor, north front partly rebuilt in brick. Tiled roof. Two storeys. Three windows. West end has two bricks inscribed "P W A, 1697". Modern windows. GV	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21524 15720
	1192438	PROSPECT HOUSE	C18. Two storeys. Two windows. Red brick and grey headers alternately. Brick stringcourse. Wooden dentilled eaves cornice. Half hipped tiled roof. Wide glazing bars intact. Doorway with rectangular fanlight and door of six moulded panels. GV	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21528 15733

	1192275	CHATFIELDS	C17 or earlier L-shaped timber-framed building with plaster and red brick infilling. Tiled roof. Casement windows. One bay added in red brick at north end of north wing with scalloped gable end. Gabled porch in angle of the L	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21547 15720
	1027409	CHALLENS	C18. Two storeys. Two windows. Painted brick, south wall tile-hung. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. The south-west corner has been sliced off to make a pathway for pedestrians and the first floor above is supported on wooden columns. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21541 15745
	1192429	THE GOLDEN HEN	C18 front to a probably older house. Two storeys. Four windows. Painted brick. Tiled roof. Glazing bars intact on first floor. Modern shop front below. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21541 15754
	1353999	FORGES PART FORGES	C18 front to a timber-framed building. Two storeys and attic. Three windows. One gabled dormer. Painted brick. Hipped tiled roof. Ground floor built out with sloping slate roof over it and sash windows with glazing bars intact. Casement windows above. Part Forges runs back into a timbered shed to the east. GV	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21544 15767

	1354000	MALTHOUSE COTTAGE	C18 or earlier. Two storeys. Two windows. Ground floor cemented, above tile-hung. Tiled roof. Casement windows.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21579 15789
	1286594	LAVENDER COTTAGE	C17 or earlier, now faced with grey headers with red brick dressings, quoins and stringcourse. Thatched roof with pentice at west end and over west part of south front. Casement windows, those on first floor with diamond-shaped panes. Two storeys Two windows.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21642 15809
	1027411	PROVIDENCE	Early C19. Two storeys. Three windows. Ground floor red brick, above red mathematical tiles. Hipped tiled roof. Glazing bars missing. Later porch added.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21654 15812
	1192458	STIPENHOKE	L-shaped block of cottages, of which the south wing is C17 or earlier timber-framed building with plaster, brick and flint infilling, but the west wing is probably C18 and faced with flints on ground floor and tile-hung above. Tiled roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Six windows facing south, six windows facing east.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21772 15792

	1027416	MOUSTOWS COTTAGE	C17 or earlier timber-framed with plaster infilling, sides refaced in red brick and tile-hanging. Tiled roof. Casement windows. One storey and attic. Two windows. Two gabled dormers.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21573 15810
	1192596	MOUSTOWS MANOR	Early C19. Two storeys. Four windows, northernmost window-bay recessed. Stuccoed. Stringcourse. Dentilled cornice and parapet. Hipped slate roof. Glazing bars missing. Venetian shutters on first floor. Porch of solid type containing doorway with rectangular fanlight. GV	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21538 15800
	1353964	MAGNOLIA HOUSE	L-shaped building. Early C19. Two storeys. Four windows. Stuccoed, ground floor rusticated. Eaves bracket cornice. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Round-headed trellised wooden porch containing doorway with rectangular fanlight. Projecting wing built out to south-west. GV	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21534 15818
	1192586	RUS HOUSE	Early C19. Two storeys and semi-basement with area. Four windows. Stuccoed, semi-baseme rusticated. Overhanging eaves. Slate roof. Glazing bars intact. Venetian shutters. Iron balconettes and tent-shaped canopies to ground floor windows. Round-headed doorway with fluted quarter columns, semi-circular fanlight and six panel door. Porch of solid type with	II*	15/03/1955	TQ 21530 15829

			rudimentary pediment has been added over this. Garage door at north end.			
	1027415	FORGE COTTAGE T MILES AND SON THE FORGE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building, refronted with red brick and grey headers. Half-hipped gable at south end, tile-hung. Tiled roof. Modern windows. Stepped brick chimney breast at south end. Two storeys. Four windows. Ground floor forge portion at north end.	II	09/05/1980	TQ 21521 15846
	1192553	OLD TUDOR HOUSE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building with the timbering and herring-bone brick nogging, now painted, exposed in north wall, but refronted in C18 with brick, now painted. Stringcourse and eaves cornice. Horsham slab roof. Glazing bars missing. Gable end to north with pendants. Two storeys. Four windows.	II	15/03/1955	TQ 21516 15874

