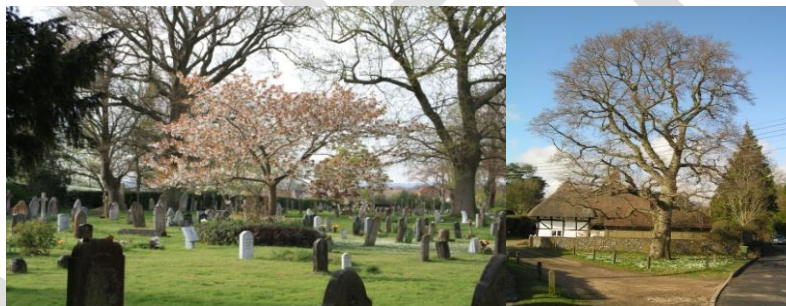




# Henfield Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2031 State of the Parish Report



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# Henfield Neighbourhood Plan

## State of the Parish Report

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# 1 Introduction

1.1 This report provides an overview of the information and evidence which has been compiled jointly by Henfield Parish Council, the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and Action in Rural Sussex, as the first stage in the development of the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan.

1.2 **Purpose of this report:**

The purpose of this report is to summarise the evidence base and the context within which the HNP will be prepared, and by which the draft and final versions of the HNP will be assessed and refined. It provides a comprehensive summary record of the extensive work which has been undertaken as part of the initial phase of developing the Neighbourhood Plan and providing context against which a baseline of understanding may be developed, thereby allowing the identification of the existing and emerging issues which the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to address.

1.3 HDC has indicated that an Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) will be required and a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) preferred, therefore an SA/SEA scoping report will be undertaken and produced in a separate document.

1.4 **Function of this report:**

This report outline the approaches which have been taken in order to gather information about the locality, its functions are to:

- Outlines what the Neighbourhood Plan can and cannot realistically achieve;
- Provide a summary of the activity undertaken and information captured as part of the Plan's development;
- Ensure that those living in or adjacent to the designated Neighbourhood Plan area are made aware of the key issues identified in the consultation activities;
- To provide residents, stakeholders and statutory partners with robust evidence and a summary of the key issues in order to guide their future contributions to the Plan process;

1.5 The information contained within this document will be used as the basis for further consultation with the community, key stakeholders (including landowners, statutory bodies and utilities) and the Local Planning Authority in order to establish how the challenges identified may be responded to by the Neighbourhood Plan.

- 1.6 The Henfield Parish Council application to designate a Neighbourhood Area was approved by Horsham District Council (HDC) on 4 of February 2014 and by the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) on 13 December 2013 for the purpose of enabling HPC to prepare the 'Henfield Neighbourhood Plan' (HNP). The boundary of the Henfield Neighbourhood Area is shown on Plan A below. A small area in the south east of the parish lies within the National Park and it was agreed that HPC would liaise with its neighbour, Upper Beeding Parish Council, on the proposals for the settlement of Small Dole, which lies in both parishes.
- 1.7 The first Henfield Neighbourhood Plan went through its Regulation 14 Consultation from 5<sup>th</sup> December 2014 until 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2015, and following a Health Check by NPIERS on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2015, was submitted to Horsham District Council for assessment.

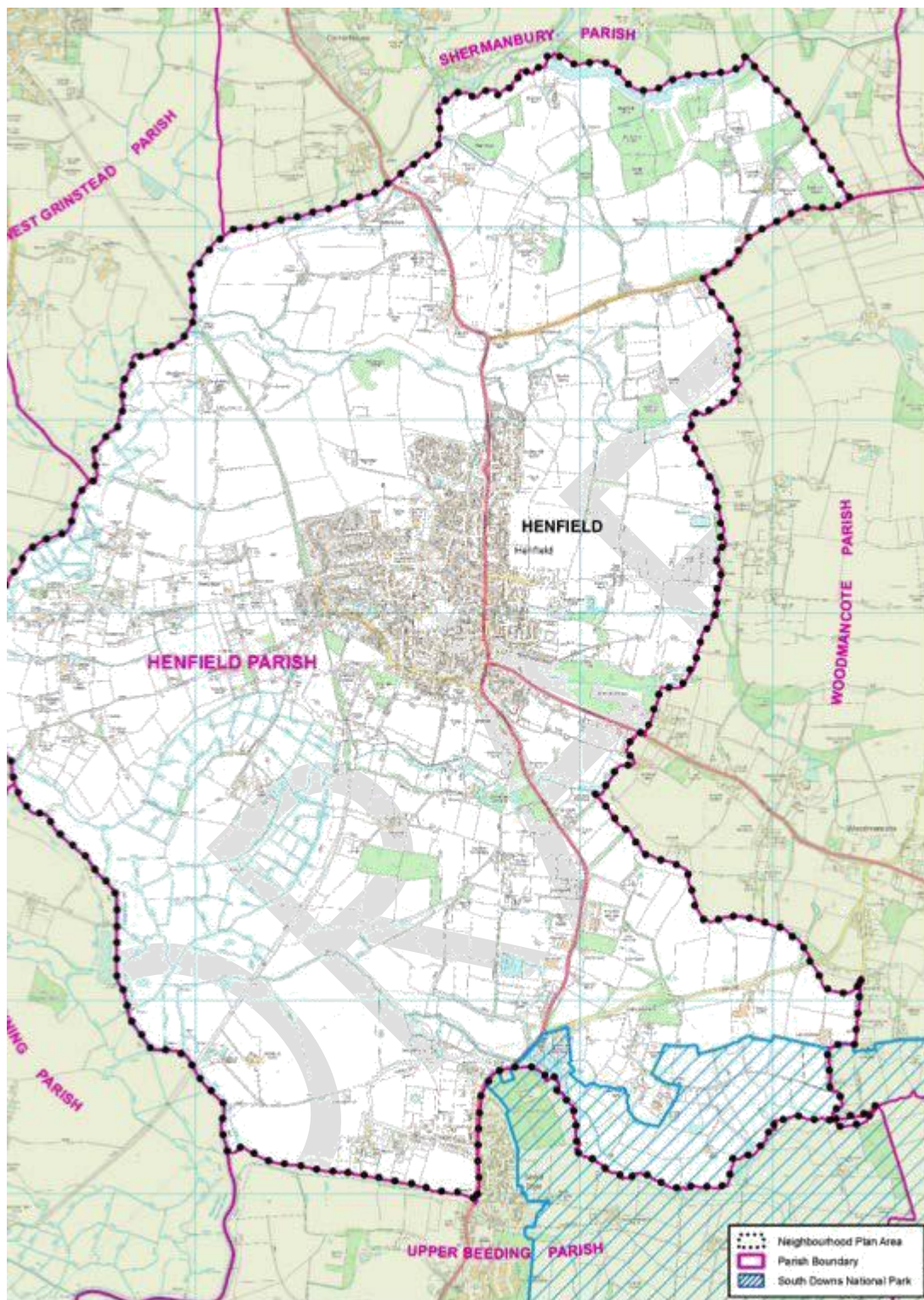
The Plan was then submitted for its Regulation 16 Consultation from 30<sup>th</sup> March 2015 to 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015 and, following amendments, was submitted for independent examination by a government appointed examiner at the end of May 2015. On 10<sup>th</sup> July 2015 the examiner recommended, subject to minor modifications, that the Plan should proceed to referendum. The Plan was submitted to Horsham District Council on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2015 and the Referendum Notification started on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2015. On the 18<sup>th</sup> September 2015, the referendum was postponed by HDC due to the threat of legal challenge and postponement notices were displayed throughout the Plan area from 19<sup>th</sup> September 2015.

A further Regulation 16 Consultation was undertaken from 9<sup>th</sup> October 2015, until 20<sup>th</sup> November 2015, and was re-submitted to the examiner in November 2015. On 25<sup>th</sup> February 2016, the examiner's final report was received, recommending that the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan proceed to referendum, with minor modifications. The referendum took place on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2016 and received 93.4% support from the 30% of the community who voted.

- 1.8 In April 2016, a developer promoting a site known as Sandgate Nursery, brought a claim against the plan on three grounds:
- i. That the defendant had failed to lawfully assess reasonable alternatives to the Spatial Strategy as established by the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan and, in particular, the alternative of permitting development on the western edge of Henfield;
  - ii. That the defendant had failed to consider any alternatives to the Built-Up Area Boundary (BUAB) as established in the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan and had failed to act rationally in the selection of the BUAB;
  - iii. That the defendant and / or the examining inspector failed to give any, or adequate, reasons as to why the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan met EU obligations.

- 1.9 On 27<sup>th</sup> June 2016 it was ordered the matter should be dealt with by a rolled up hearing. The Judicial Review was heard in the High Court on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2016 and the decision was issued on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2016. The Judicial Review directed that the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan be quashed on three grounds;
- i. That it did not take regard of the appeal decision of the Barratt's site in West End Lane in relation to the changing highway information;
  - ii. That there was no assessment of the environmental impact of the BUAB which appears in inextricably linked with the chosen Spatial Strategy;
  - iii. The Regulation 19 Decision Notice was not in compliance with EU obligations.
- 1.10 Henfield Parish Council, supported by a large majority of those present at its Annual Parish Meeting in March 2017 agreed to produce a second Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish.
- 1.11 The HNP is being prepared in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, the Localism Act 2011 and the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.





Plan A: Henfield Neighbourhood Development Plan Area designation

## 2 Background

- 2.1 Under the Localism Act (2011) and related Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012), local communities can have a larger say on the development of their area by undertaking neighbourhood planning.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework states that "... neighbourhoods should develop plans that support the strategic development needs set out in Local Plans, including policies for housing and economic development; plan positively to support local development, shaping and directing development in their area that is outside the strategic elements of the Local Plan; and identify opportunities to use Neighbourhood Development Orders to enable developments that are consistent with their neighbourhood plan to proceed. (para 16)
- 2.3 Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. Parishes ... can use neighbourhood planning to set planning policies through neighbourhood plans to determine decisions on planning applications; and grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order. (para.183)
- 2.4 Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. To facilitate this, local planning authorities should set out clearly their strategic policies for the area and ensure that an up -to-date Local Plan is in place as quickly as possible. Neighbourhood plans should reflect these policies and neighbourhoods should plan positively to support them. Neighbourhood plans and orders should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies. (para.184)
- 2.5 Outside these strategic elements, neighbourhood plans will be able to shape and direct sustainable development in their area. Once a neighbourhood plan has demonstrated its general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and is brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in the Local Plan for that neighbourhood, where they are in conflict. Local planning authorities should avoid duplicating planning processes for non-strategic policies where a neighbourhood plan is in preparation." (para.185)

### 3 Processes

3.1 **The Plan Preparation Process:** The process of preparing the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan is set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. This comprises:

- Undertaking background research and evidence baseline work and informal public and stakeholder consultation (carried out 2017);
- Publishing a Pre-Submission Neighbourhood Plan and the draft Sustainability Appraisal for a statutory six-week public consultation period
- Revising the draft Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal where appropriate in line with consultee responses;
- Submission of the Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal to the local planning authorities for a legal check;
- Publication of the Neighbourhood Plan for a further 6 weeks by the local planning authorities;
- Examination by an independent Examiner appointed by the local planning authorities in consultation with Henfield Parish Council (see section below).

3.2 **The Examination Process:** The independent Examiner must consider whether the Neighbourhood Plan meets the 'Basic Conditions'. The Basic Conditions are set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as applied to neighbourhood development plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. They are that:

1. *"Having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood plan;*
2. *The making of the neighbourhood plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;*
3. *The making of the neighbourhood plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority.*
4. *The making of the neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations.*
5. *Prescribed conditions are met in relation to the neighbourhood plan and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the plan".*

3.3 With regard to Basic Condition 5 above, Regulation 32 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) prescribes the following basic condition for the purpose of paragraph 8(2)(g) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act:

*"The making of the Neighbourhood Plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European Site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012) or a European Offshore Marine Site (as defined in the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007) either alone or in combination with other plans or projects".*



- 3.4 The Examiner must also consider whether other legislative requirements are met namely:
- *"The Neighbourhood Plan meets the requirements of Section 38B of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Plan must specify the period to which it has effect, must not include provisions relating to 'excluded development', and must not relate to more than one Neighbourhood Area) and*
  - *The policies relate to the development and use of land for a designated Neighbourhood Area in line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Section 38A".*
- 3.5 **The Approval Process:** The Examiner must recommend one of three things:
- That the Neighbourhood Plan goes forward to referendum unchanged;
  - That the Neighbourhood Plan be modified and then goes forward to referendum;
  - That the Neighbourhood Plan should not go forward to referendum (because it does not meet the legislative requirements above and cannot be modified to make it compliant).
- 3.6 If the examination is successful then the local planning authorities in consultation with Henfield Parish Council will consider making any modifications recommended by the Examiner. Horsham District Council will then make arrangements for a referendum of all the electorate in Henfield parish on whether the Neighbourhood Plan should be used to help make decisions on planning applications. If the referendum result is more than 50% 'yes' then the local planning authorities will make the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan part of the statutory Development Plan for the area.

## 4 Parish Character & Selected Statistics

- 4.1 Henfield Parish is located in the south eastern part of Horsham District in West Sussex, some 13 miles south of the town of Horsham. It lies approximately 3 miles to the east of the main north-south A24 road which heads north towards Horsham and south to Worthing and 2 miles to the west of the north-south A23 road which connects Brighton on the coast with Gatwick and Crawley in the north. A small area of the parish in its south eastern corner also lies within the South Downs National Park.
- 4.2 The nearest station to Henfield is Hassocks on the London to Brighton line with links to London Victoria, London Bridge, and Gatwick to the north, and Brighton and the coast to the south. There is no direct public transport between Henfield and Hassocks. Further afield Horsham provides a rail link to both London Victoria and London Bridge and Bognor Regis, Portsmouth and Southampton. Cross-country trains also run to Dorking with connections to Guildford. Horsham serves as a centre for more significant amenities and services than those found in the parish. Hospitals used by residents (which include Worthing, Haywards Heath, Brighton) are hard to access using public transport.
- 4.3 Services and features of note in Henfield include a number of Historic buildings, three commons, Tanyard, Henfield Hall, Recreation Grounds, Leisure Centre, Youth Club, Pavilions, Public Library and Parish Church.

### Selected Parish Statistics

#### Social Characteristics

##### 4.4 Demographics

The usual resident population of the parish (as at 2011) is 5,349 people.

Of these:

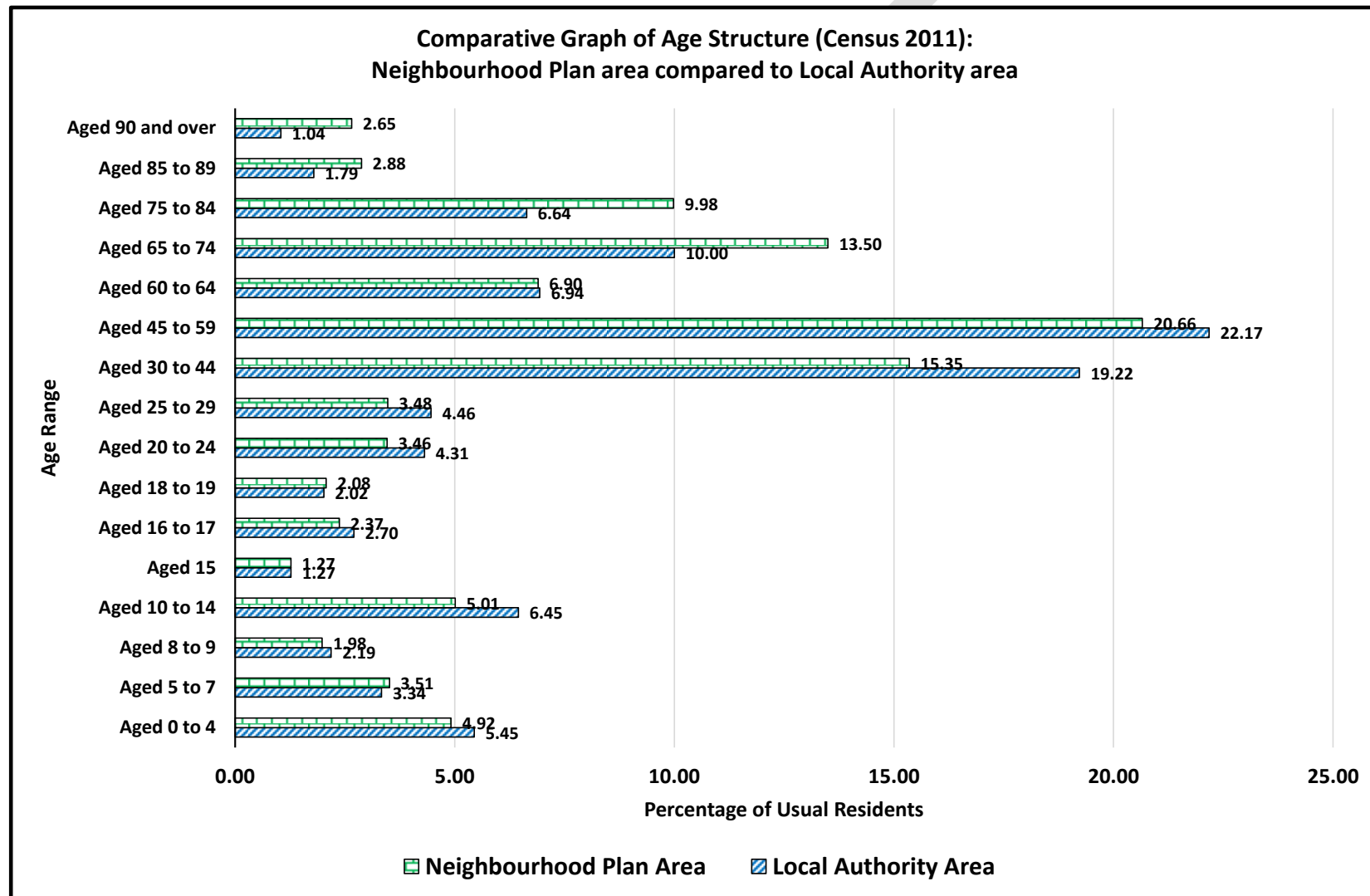
- 893 People aged 15 and under (16.7% of parish population compared to 18.7% across the District and 19% across England)
- 2,904 People aged 16 to 64 (54.3% of parish population compared to 61.8% across the District and 65% across England)
- 1,552 People aged 65 and over (29.0% of parish population compared to 19.5% across the District and 16% across England)
- A high proportion of people of retirement age (65 years) live in the Parish, with 29.0% of residents falling into this category at the time of the 2011 Census compared to 19.5% across Horsham District as a whole.
- In contrast, there are significantly lower proportions of those aged 45-64 in the Parish when to the District average (7.5% fewer), and there are lower proportions of those aged below 45 in the Parish compared to the District (2.0% fewer).

**Table 1 - Table comparing age structure of the Neighbourhood Plan area to the Local Authority area**

Age Structure	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aged 0 to 4	263	4.9%	7,151	5.4%
Aged 5 to 7	188	3.5%	4,379	3.3%
Aged 8 to 9	106	2.0%	2,872	2.2%
Aged 10 to 14	268	5.0%	8,469	6.5%
Aged 15	68	1.3%	1,672	1.3%
Aged 16 to 17	127	2.4%	3,551	2.7%
Aged 18 to 19	111	2.1%	2,653	2.0%
Aged 20 to 24	185	3.5%	5,660	4.3%
Aged 25 to 29	186	3.5%	5,858	4.5%
Aged 30 to 44	821	15.3%	25,242	19.2%
Aged 45 to 59	1,105	20.7%	29,115	22.2%
Aged 60 to 64	369	6.9%	9,109	6.9%
Aged 65 to 74	722	13.5%	13,130	10.0%
Aged 75 to 84	534	10.0%	8,717	6.6%
Aged 85 to 89	154	2.9%	2,356	1.8%
Aged 90 and over	142	2.7%	1,367	1.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,349</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>131,301</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Census 2011

Figure 1 - Graph comparing Age Structure of Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area



## 4.5 Housing

There were 2,335 households\* located within the Parish in 2011.

- From the 2011 Census data and as seen in the Table below, the most common housing tenure in Henfield Parish is owner-occupied housing (73.4%), with rates comparable with that for the rest of the District (74.5%).
- The parish has higher levels of Social Rented housing than the rest of the District (14.4% compared to 11.6%), but lower levels of Shared Ownership Housing (0.3% compared to 0.7%), Private Rented Housing (10.5% compared to 11.8%) and those Living Rent Free (1.3% compared to 1.5%).

**Table 2 - Table comparing housing tenure of the Neighbourhood Plan area to the Local Authority area**

Tenure type	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Owned outright	1,027	43.98	20,486	37.30
Owned with mortgage or loan	688	29.46	20,440	37.22
Shared ownership	7	0.30	363	0.66
Social Rented from Council (Local Authority)	39	1.67	672	1.22
Social Rented: Other Social Rented	297	12.72	5,675	10.33
Private Rented Total	246	10.54	6,480	11.80
Living Rent Free	31	1.33	807	1.47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census 2011

*\*A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area. As defined by ONS (2014).*

There were 2,405 dwellings\* located within the Parish in 2011:

- The Census data indicates that in 2011 the greatest proportion of households in the parish occupied detached properties. These were occupied by 40.3% of households at that time, 30.3% semi-detached properties, 15.1% terraced properties, 14.1% of households occupying flats/maisonettes and 0.3% occupying caravans or other mobile or temporary.
- As the Table below shows, Henfield Parish has a higher proportion of households occupying detached housing (40.3%) when compared to the rest of the District (38.6%). It also has a higher proportion of households occupying semi-detached housing (30.3% compared to 26.5%) and those occupying shared dwellings (0.2% compared to 0.1%) than the rest of the District. It has a lower proportion of those occupying terraced housing (15.1% compared to 17.0%) and flats (14.1% compared to 17.2%) than the rest of the District.



**Table 3 - Table comparing dwellings in the Neighbourhood Plan to the Local Authority area**

Dwelling type	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Detached	968	40.25	21,844	38.63
Semi-Detached	729	30.31	14,985	26.50
Terraced	364	15.14	9,613	17.00
Purpose built flat, maisonette or apartment	262	10.89	8,293	14.66
Flat, maisonette or apartment - part of converted/shared house	35	1.46	929	1.64
Flat, maisonette or apartment - in commercial building	41	1.70	492	0.87
Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure	6	0.25	395	0.70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56,551</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census 2011

*\*A dwelling is a unit of accommodation with all rooms, including kitchen, bathroom and toilet behind a door that only that household can use. As defined by ONS (2014).*

Figure 2 - Graph comparing Tenure of Households in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area

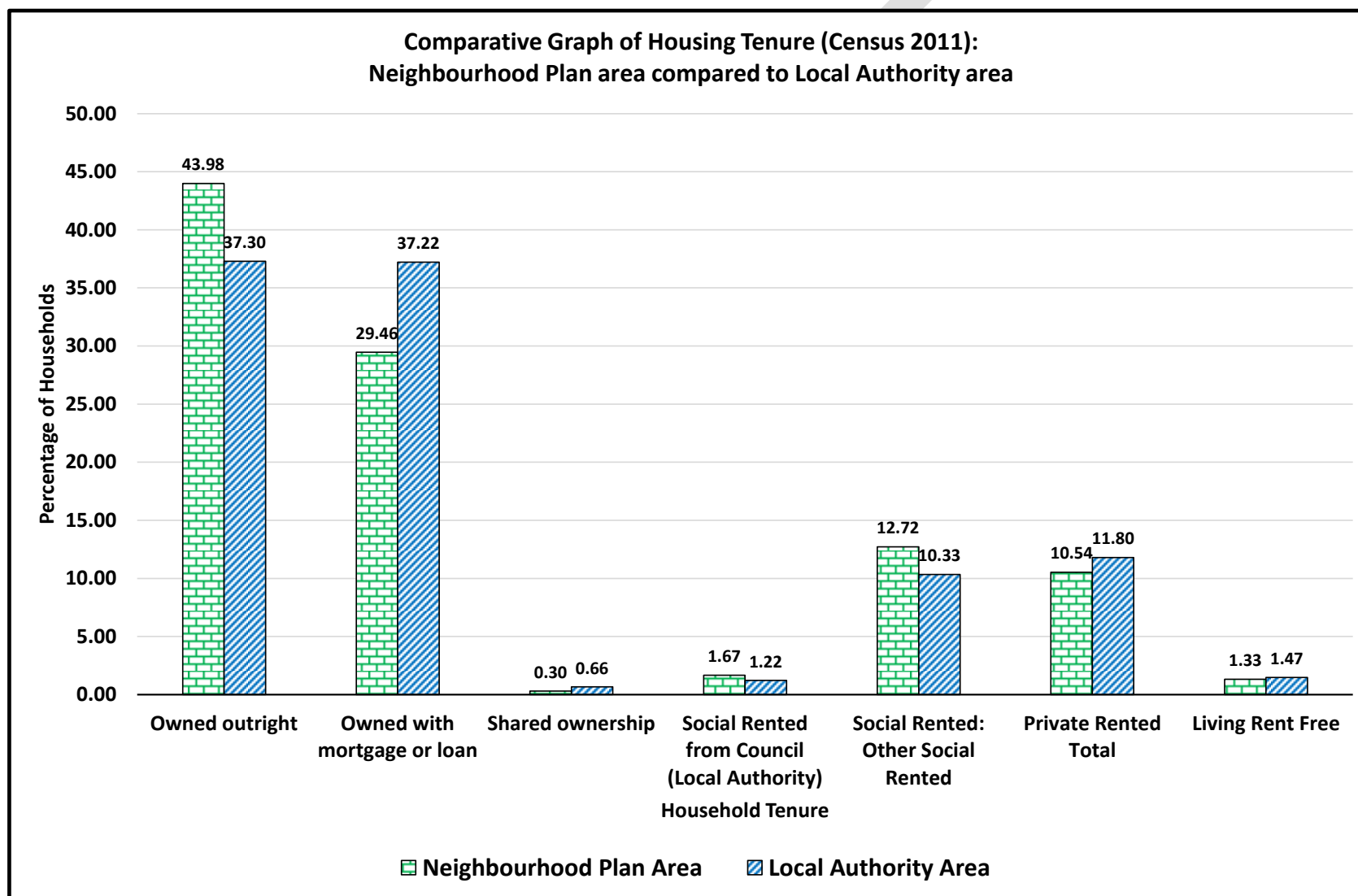
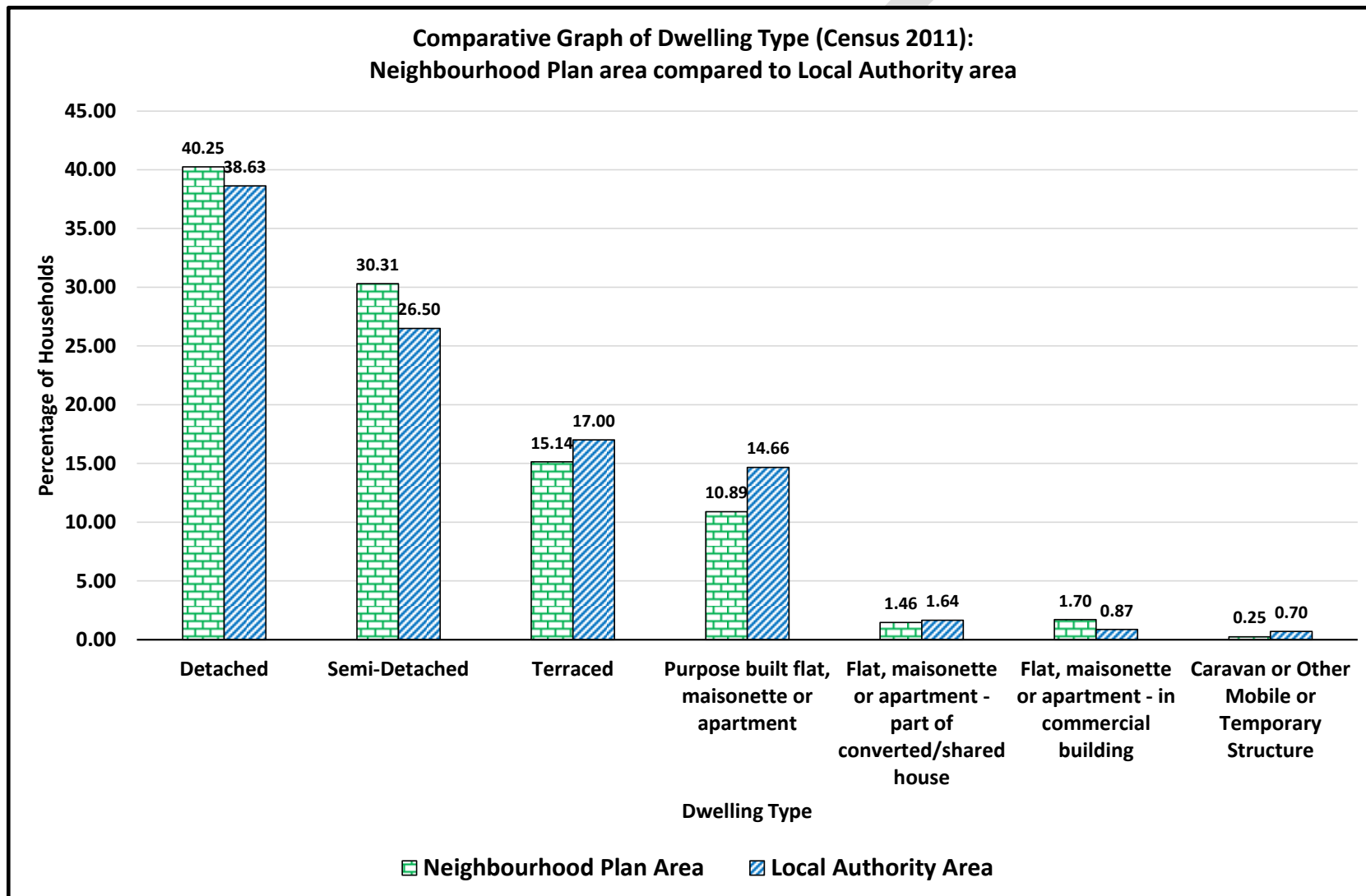


Figure 3 - Graph comparing Dwelling Type of resident households in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area



#### 4.6 Transport

Of the 2,335 households in the Parish.

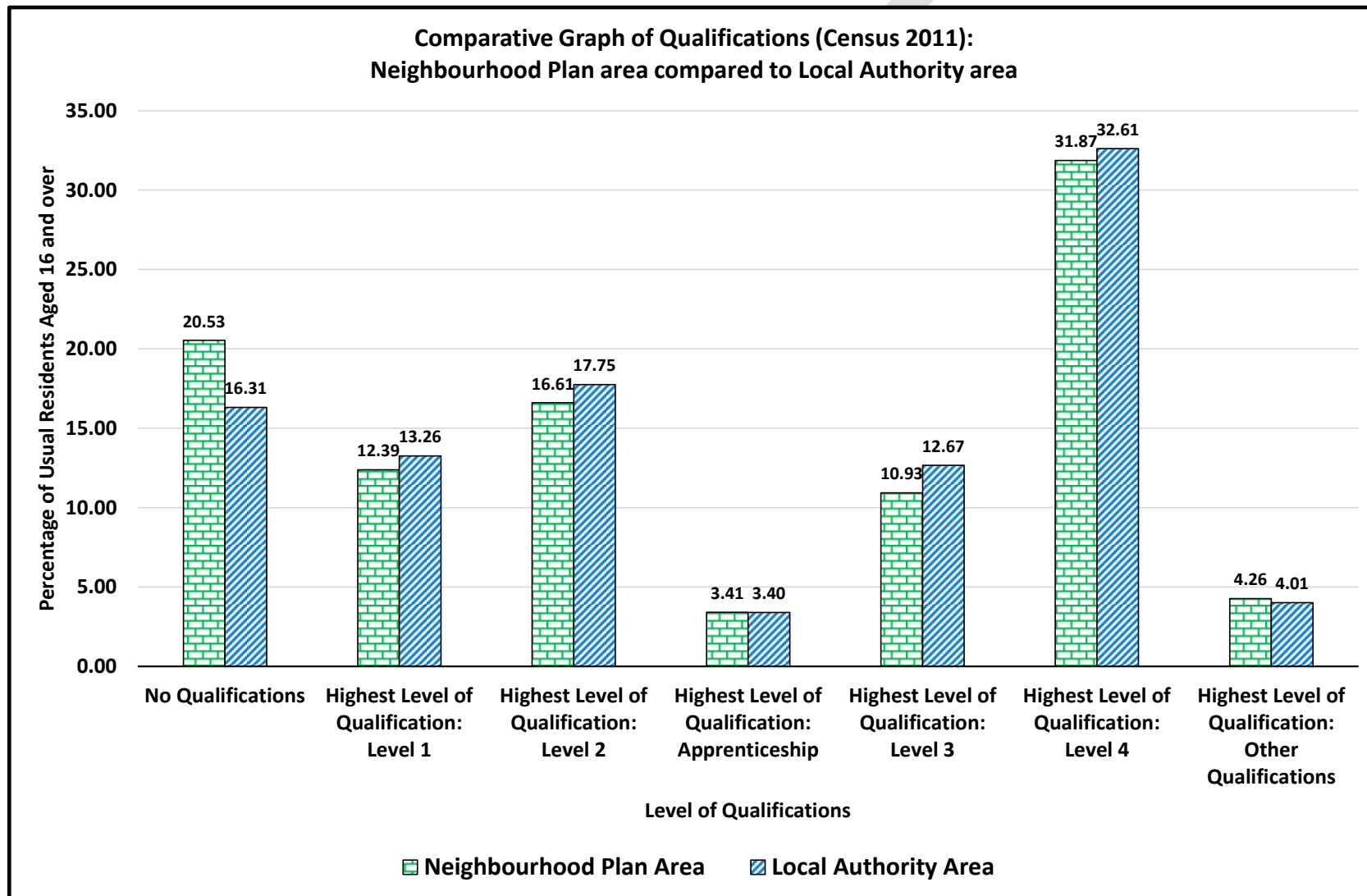
- Based on the 2011 Census Henfield has comparable levels of car and van ownership to the rest of Horsham District.

**Table 4 - Table comparing cars or vans in Neighbourhood Plan area households to those in the Local Authority area**

Cars or Vans in Household	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
No cars or vans in household	316	13.5	6,497	11.8
1 car or van in household	955	40.9	21,746	39.6
2 cars or vans in household	764	32.7	19,483	35.5
3 cars or vans in household	202	8.7	5,010	9.1
4 or more cars or vans in household	98	4.2	2,187	4.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census 2011

Figure 4 - Graph comparing availability of cars/vans to households in Neighbour Plan Area with Local Authority Area





## 4.7 Health

- Based on the 2011 Census, Henfield Parish has slightly lower proportions of its usual residents who report that they are in very good or good health as compared with Horsham District, and slightly higher proportions of those in fair, bad or very bad health.

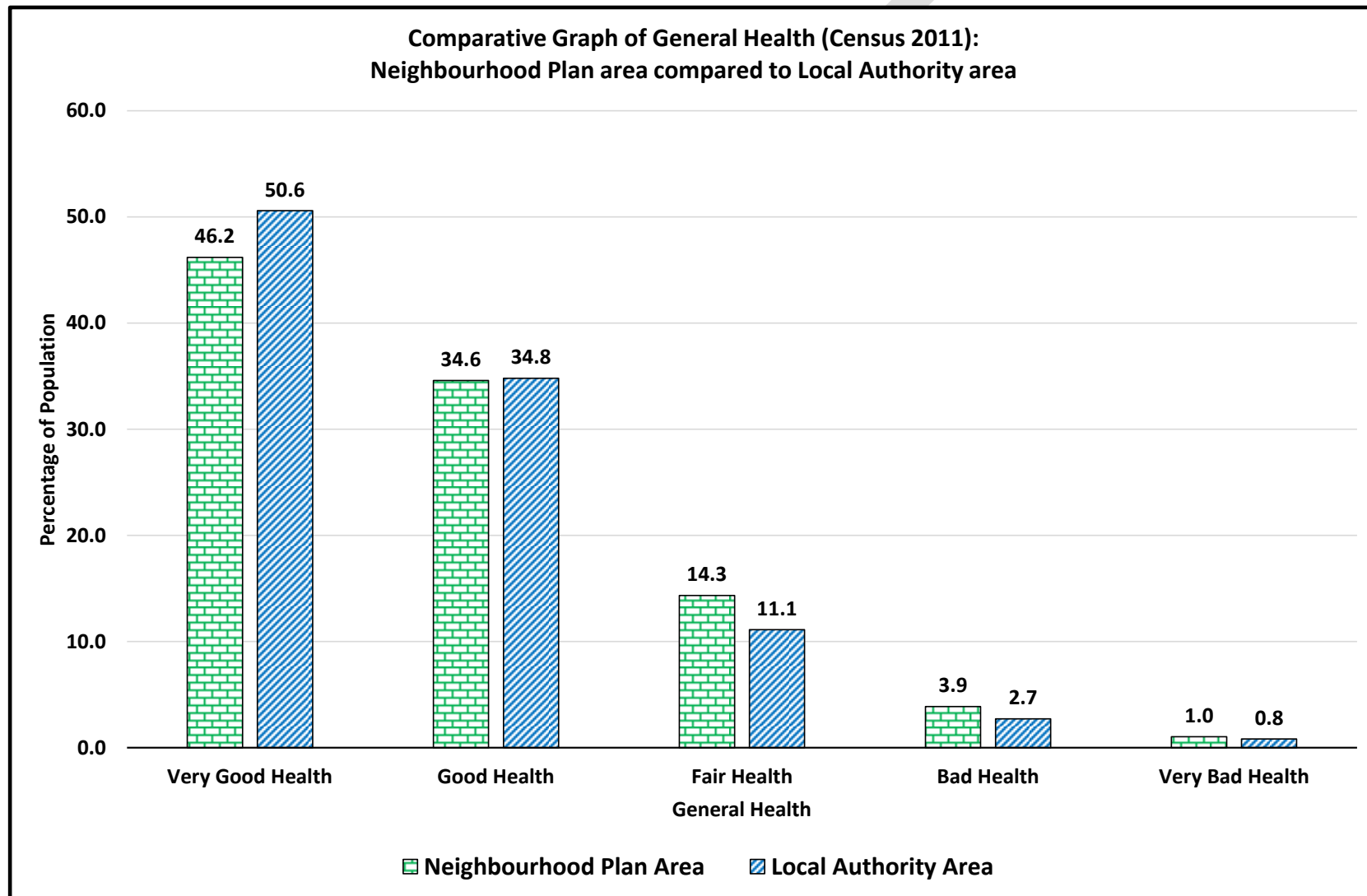
The 5,349 usual residents of the Parish were classified as having the following health status:

**Table 5 - Table comparing the general health of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area with those in the Local Authority area**

General Health	Parish/NP Area		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Very Good Health	2,470	46.2	66,403	50.6
Good Health	1,850	34.6	45,684	34.8
Fair Health	767	14.3	14,580	11.1
Bad Health	207	3.9	3,560	2.7
Very Bad Health	55	1.0	1,074	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>131,301</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census 2011

Figure 5 - Graph comparing General Health of residents in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area



## Economic

### 4.8 Economic status of residents

- Economic activity rates of those aged 16-74 are slightly lower in Henfield Parish (68.4% economically active) than the average for Horsham District (73.4% economically active) and this may reflect the age structure of the population.
- Henfield Parish has a higher proportion of those who are self-employed (16.0%) than Horsham District (13.0%).
- Unemployment rates (for those aged 16-74) in 2011 were marginally lower (at 2.6%) than those for Horsham District (2.7%).

**Table 6 - Table comparing the economic status of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area to those in the Local Authority area**

Economic Activity	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Economically Active - Full Time Employee	1,141	31.47	38,028	40.32
Economically Active - Part Time Employee	562	15.50	13,926	14.76
Economically Active - Self-Employed	581	16.02	12,211	12.95
Economically Active - Unemployed	95	2.62	2,557	2.71
Economically Active - Full Time Student	100	2.76	2,518	2.67
Economically Inactive - Retired	713	19.66	14,601	15.48
Economically Inactive - Student (including Full-time students)	119	3.28	3,291	3.49
Economically Inactive - Looking after Home or Family	169	4.66	3,949	4.19
Economically Inactive - Long-Term Sick or Disabled	82	2.26	2,030	2.15
Economically Inactive - Other	64	1.77	1,207	1.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94,318</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census 2011

Of the 5,349 usual residents of the parish, 3,626 were aged between 16 and 74 and of these:

2,479 (68.4%) were economically active\*:

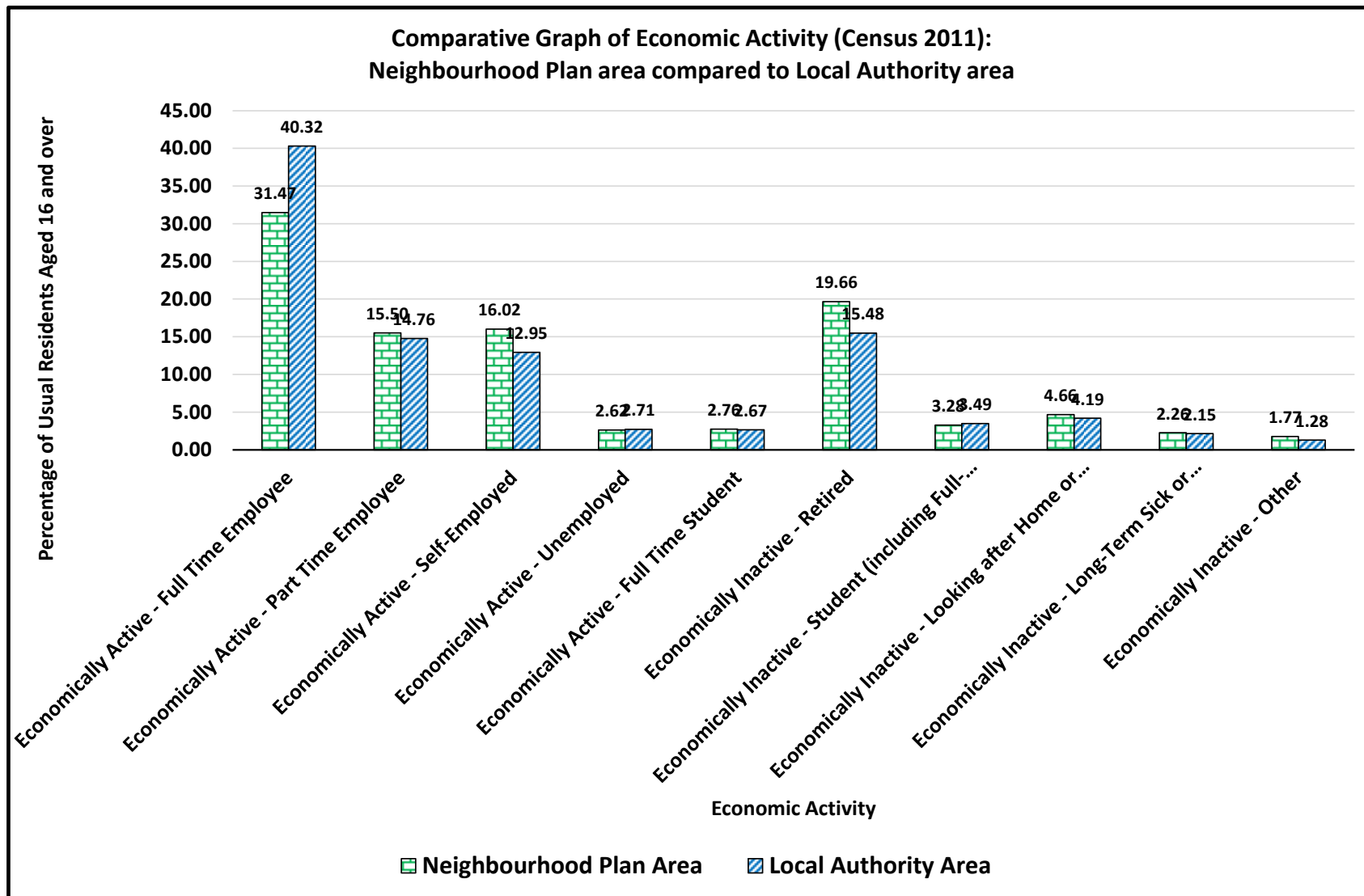
*\*Economically Active - All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2011 Census aged 16 to 74 and who were economically active (either in employment, or not in employment but seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks, or waiting to start a job already obtained). As defined by ONS (2014).*

1,147 (31.6%) were economically inactive\*:

*\*Economically Inactive - All people usually resident in the area at the time of the 2011 Census aged 16 to 74, who were economically inactive (anyone who was not in employment and did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed). As defined by ONS (2014).*

**Figure 6 - Graph comparing Qualifications of residents in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area**







## 4.9 Occupations

- Henfield Parish possesses comparable proportions of those employed in each occupational category to Horsham District.

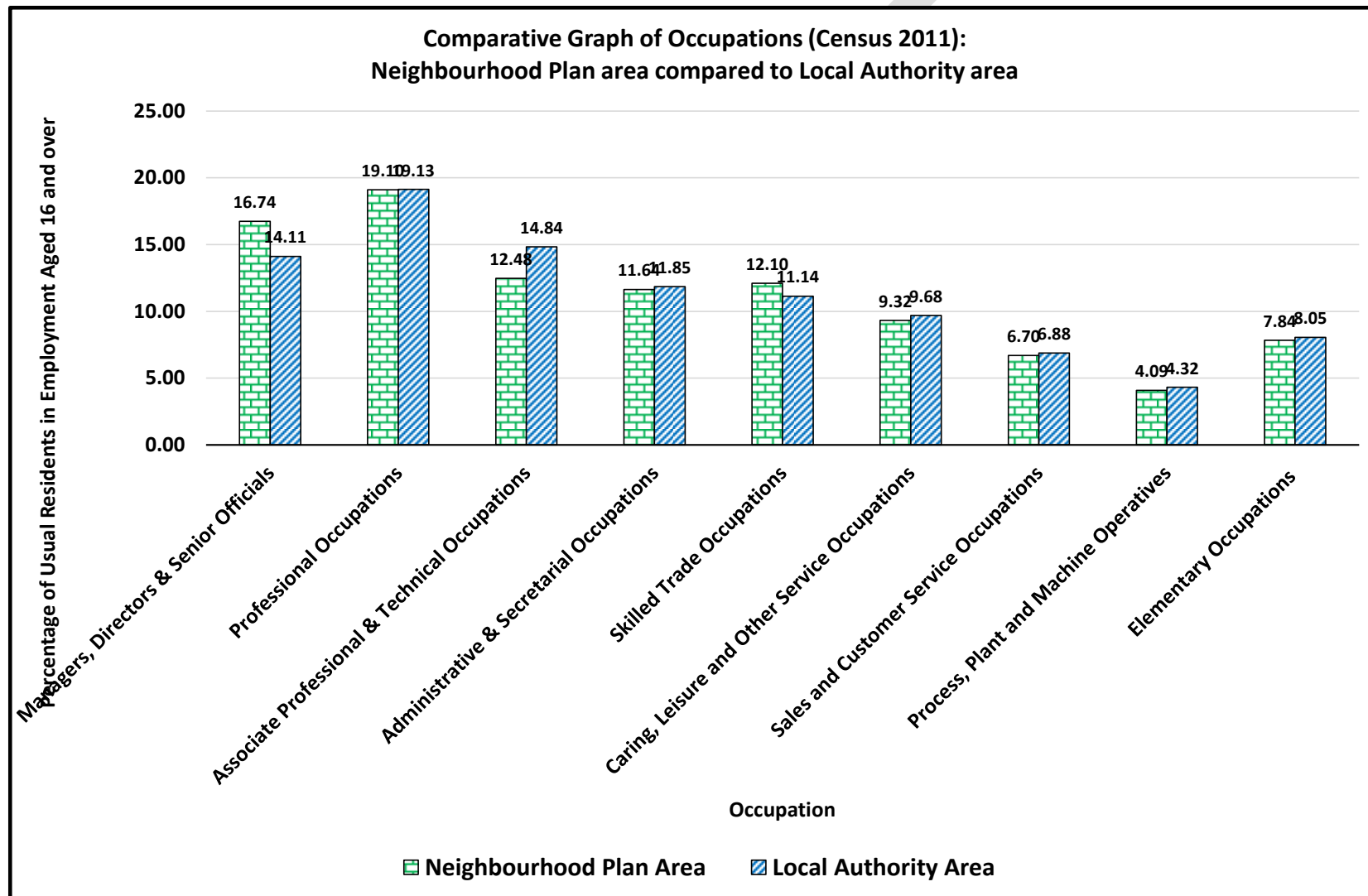
Of the 2,372 residents in the parish in employment and aged between 16 and 74:

**Table 7 - Table comparing the occupation of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan with those in the Local Authority area**

Occupation	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Managers, Directors & Senior Officials	397	16.74	9,358	14.11
Professional Occupations	453	19.10	12,684	19.13
Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	296	12.48	9,836	14.84
Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	276	11.64	7,854	11.85
Skilled Trade Occupations	287	12.10	7,385	11.14
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	221	9.32	6,421	9.68
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	159	6.70	4,561	6.88
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	97	4.09	2,861	4.32
Elementary Occupations	186	7.84	5,339	8.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66,299</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census 2011

Figure 7 - Graph comparing Occupations of residents in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area



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#### 4.10 Qualifications & Skills

- Henfield Parish has a slightly higher proportion of residents who in 2011 possessed no qualifications (20.5%) than Horsham District (16.3%), although this may reflect the older age profile of residents.
- It has slightly lower proportions in those possessing level 1 and 2 qualifications and comparable proportions of those with apprenticeship, level 3 and level 4 qualifications.

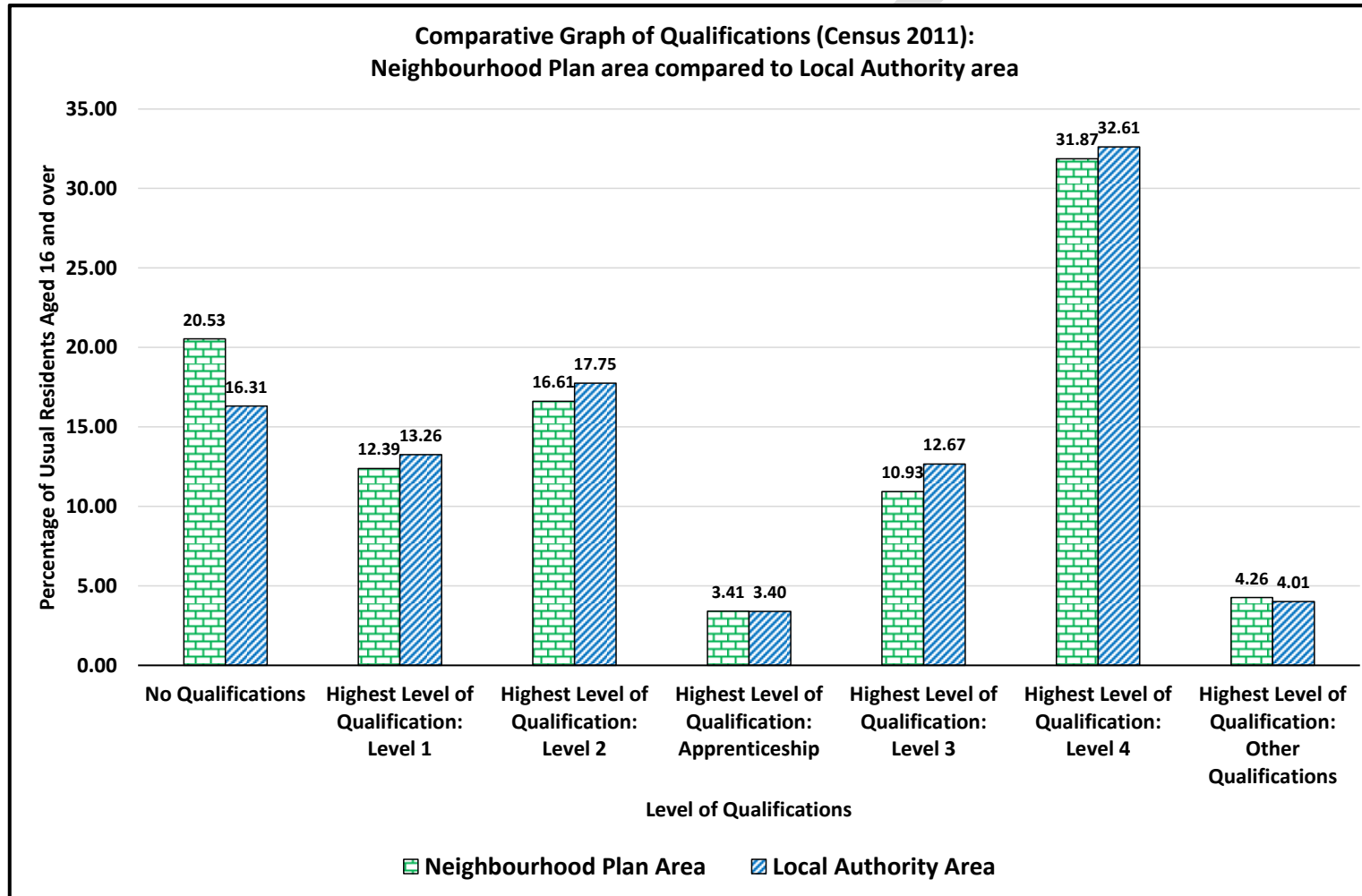
Of the 4,456 usual residents in the parish aged 16 and over:

**Table 8 - Table comparing the qualification and skills of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area with those in the Local Authority**

Qualifications & Students	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
No Qualifications	915	20.53	17,407	16.31
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 1	552	12.39	14,155	13.26
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 2	740	16.61	18,954	17.75
Highest Level of Qualification: Apprenticeship	152	3.41	3,627	3.40
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 3	487	10.93	13,525	12.67
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 4	1,420	31.87	34,814	32.61
Highest Level of Qualification: Other Qualifications	190	4.26	4,276	4.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,456</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106,758</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census 2011

Figure 8 - Graph comparing the Qualifications of residents in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area





#### 4.11 Industry of Employment

- Henfield Parish possesses comparable proportions of those employed in each industrial category to Horsham District.

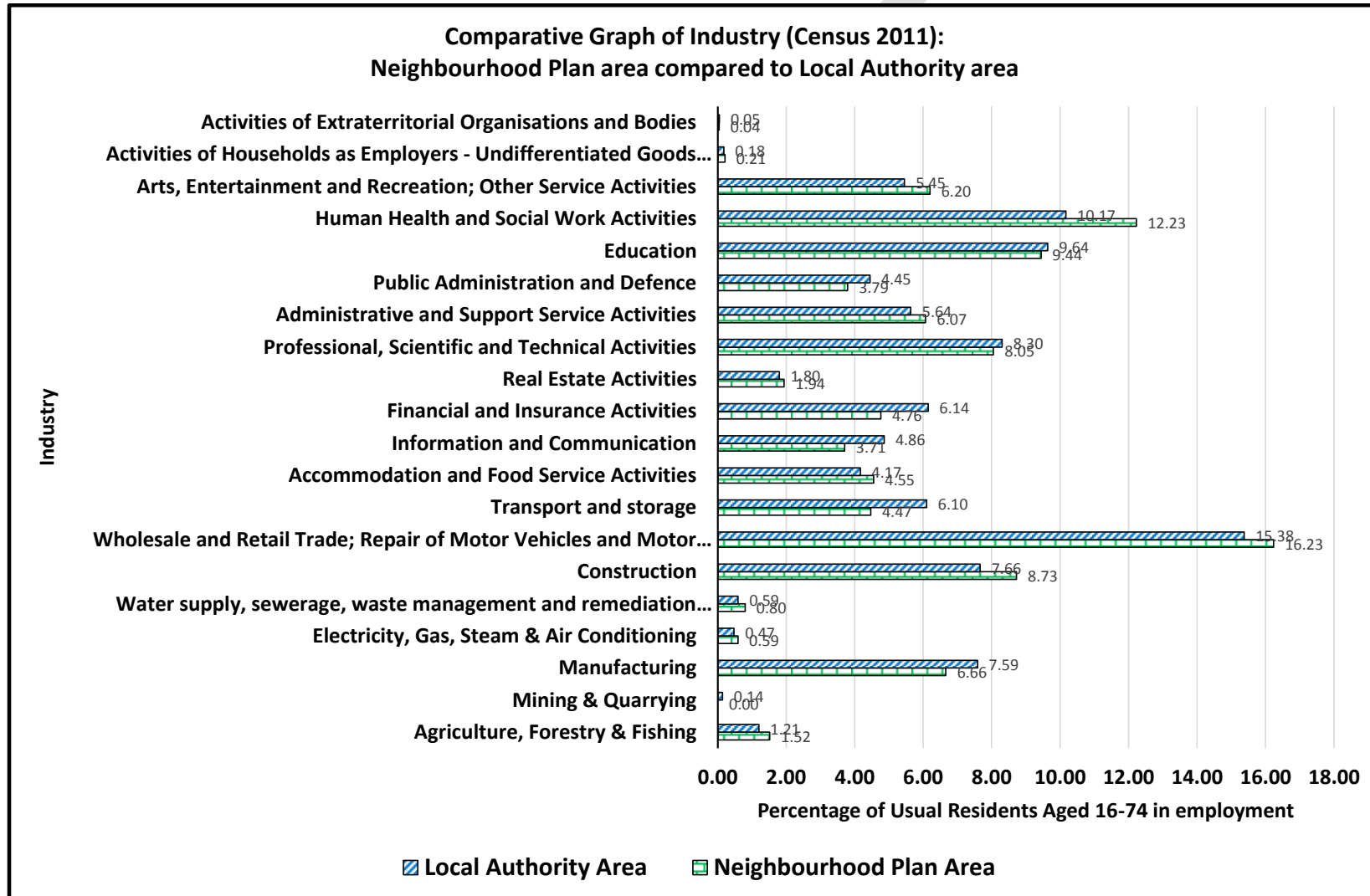
The 2,372 usual residents aged between 16 and 74 in employment are employed in the following industries:

**Table 9 - Table comparing the industry of employment of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area with those in the Local Authority area**

Industry of Employment	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	36	1.52	799	1.21
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00	94	0.14
Manufacturing	158	6.66	5,031	7.59
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning	14	0.59	314	0.47
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19	0.80	394	0.59
Construction	207	8.73	5,081	7.66
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	385	16.23	10,195	15.38
Transport and storage	106	4.47	4,047	6.10
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	108	4.55	2,762	4.17
Information and Communication	88	3.71	3,222	4.86
Financial and Insurance Activities	113	4.76	4,074	6.14
Real Estate Activities	46	1.94	1,194	1.80
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	191	8.05	5,506	8.30
Administrative and Support Service Activities	144	6.07	3,738	5.64
Public Administration and Defence	90	3.79	2,948	4.45
Education	224	9.44	6,390	9.64
Human Health and Social Work Activities	290	12.23	6,742	10.17
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities	147	6.20	3,616	5.45
Activities of Households as Employers - Undifferentiated Goods and Services	5	0.21	121	0.18
Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	1	0.04	31	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66,299</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Census 2011

Figure 9 - Graph comparing Industry of employment for residents in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area



## Environmental<sup>1</sup>

### 4.12 Landscape Designations

- No Sites of Special Scientific Interest exist within the Parish
- No Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty exist within the Parish
- Woods Mill Nature Reserves exists within the Parish
- Broadmare Common, Henfield Common and Oreham Common are Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)
- No National Nature Reserves exist within the Parish
- The South Downs National Park covers a very small portion of the south eastern edge of the Parish, covering approximately 5% of its land area between Oreham Manor and Catsland Farm.

### 4.13 Biodiversity

The Parish contains 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.
- **Good quality semi-improved grassland Habitat** – Two main zones exist in the Parish. One located around Oreham Common and the others adjacent to Henfield Common.
- **Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh Priority Habitat** – one zone adjacent to the River Adur running along the entire western border of the Parish. Another area covers the drains that surround Rye Farm. An additional area covers the land that runs eastwards from the River Adur towards Parsonage Wood in the north west of the Parish.
- **Traditional Orchard Priority Habitat** – five areas around Furners Farm directly east of Henfield, one area immediately south of West End directly west of Henfield and one area immediately north of Lepride Farm.
- **Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat** – Multiple pockets of land, including: 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.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

- **Woodpasture and Parkland Priority Habitat** – One zone slightly extending into Henfield Parish from Shermanbury Parish to the south of Shermanbury Place.

#### 4.14 Forestry & Woodland Schemes

- A small pocket of land is in **Woodland Grant Scheme 1**. It is located adjacent to the A281 road where it crossed the Parish boundary with Woodmancote Parish.
- Two small pockets of land are in **Woodland Grant Scheme 2**. One is located to the east of Henfield and adjacent to the reservoir in the central eastern portion of the Parish. The second is located at the intersection between Sake Ride Lane and the Wheatsheaf Road/Albourne Road in the north east of the Parish.
- Three areas of land are in **Woodland Grant Scheme 3**, one south of Hilltop Cottage, one north of Parsonage Farm at Parsonage Wood and several adjacent pockets located east and west of Fieldland Farm in the north east of the Parish.

#### 4.15 Land-based Schemes

- Multiple areas of the **Entry Level plus High Level Stewardship** Schemes cover the entire south western quarter of the Parish. A similar area located directly to the north of Henfield (around Parsonage Farm).
- Multiple areas of the **Entry Level Stewardship Schemes** cover two main areas, one in the central western portion of the Parish between Buckwish Farm and Harwood and one to the south of Shiprods farm in the northern tip of the Parish.
- Two areas of **Organic Entry Level Stewardship Scheme** exist in the north east corner of the Parish, both adjacent to Fieldlands Farm.

#### 4.16 Heritage

The Historic England classification of Listed Buildings<sup>2</sup> shows that the Parish of Henfield contains the following:

##### 4.16.1 Grade I listed buildings and structures including:

None.

##### 4.16.2 Grade II listed buildings and structures including (105):

- HENFIELD CLUB, CAGEFOOT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- HENFIELD PLACE, CHURCH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex

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<sup>2</sup> [https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/results?q=henfield&parish=Henfield&hc=Listing\\$II&heritagecategories=Listing\\$II&searchtype=nh&search&searchResultsPerPage=20](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/results?q=henfield&parish=Henfield&hc=Listing$II&heritagecategories=Listing$II&searchtype=nh&search&searchResultsPerPage=20)

- HAMFIELDS LIMITED, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- PROVIDENCE, Henfield, HENFIELD COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- MALTHOUSE COTTAGE, Henfield, HENFIELD COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- TANNERY COTTAGE, CHURCH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- STIPENHOKE, 1-6, Henfield, HENFIELD COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- FURZEFIELD FARMHOUSE, Henfield, OREHAM COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- LAVENDER COTTAGE, Henfield, HENFIELD COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- DYKES, Henfield, HENFIELD COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- WISTARIA COTTAGE, MILL END, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- OLD MILL HOUSE, MILL END, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- NEAVES COTTAGE, STONEPIT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- GREAT BETLEY FARMHOUSE, STONEPIT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- GRAYS FARMHOUSE, WEST END LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- OLD TUDOR COTTAGE, CHURCH LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- APPLE TREE COTTAGE, CHURCH LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- OAK COTTAGE, CHURCH LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- 1-4, CHURCH TERRACE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- FAIRCOX COTTAGES, FAIRCOX LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- MOUSTOWS COTTAGE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE PLOUGH INN, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- ASTONS, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE MILL BUILDING AT WOODS MILL, SHOREHAM ROAD, Henfield, SMALL DOLE, Horsham, West Sussex
- LASHMARS HALL, STONEPIT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- CATSFOLD FARMHOUSE, WEST END LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- GRANARY TO SOUTH OF SHIPRODS, WHEATSHEAF ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- GRANARY TO NORTH WEST OF CHESTHAM PARK, WHEATSHEAF ROAD, Henfield, CHESTHAM PARK, Horsham, West Sussex
- DUNSTALLS, WINDMILL LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- BLACKHOUSE FARM COTTAGE, WINDMILL LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- TRADDLES, 5, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE REEVE HOUSE, CHURCH TERRACE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- EASTERN TERRACE, 1-8, FURNERS MEAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE PREMISES OF A BAIJENT, BUILDER, BARROW HILL, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- AMIES COTTAGE, STONEPIT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- DEARS FARMHOUSE, WEST END LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- GODSONS, WEST END LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- SEVEN CHIMNEYS, CAGEFOOT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- SWAINS FARMHOUSE, BRIGHTON ROAD, Henfield, HENFIELD COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- PARK FARMHOUSE, Henfield, HENFIELD, Horsham, West Sussex
- Rosemount, Windmill Lane, Henfield, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- NYMANS FARMHOUSE, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, SHERMANBURY, Horsham, West Sussex
- OREHAM COTTAGE, Henfield, OREHAM COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- RED OAKS LODGE, CAGEFOOT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE VICARAGE, CHURCH LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- IVY COTTAGE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE GOLDEN HEN, GOLDEN SQUARE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex

- PROSPECT HOUSE, GOLDEN SQUARE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- BLUNDENS FARMHOUSE, STONEPIT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- LITTLE OREHAM FARMHOUSE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- PARSONAGE HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- STRETHAM MANOR, NEW HALL LANE, Henfield, SMALL DOLE, Horsham, West Sussex
- GULL COTTAGE, 8 AND 9, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE MALTHOUSE, MOCKBRIDGE, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, SHERMANBURY, Horsham, West Sussex
- BOTTINGS FARMHOUSE, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, SHERMANBURY, Horsham, West Sussex
- CUTLERS CROFT, 1 AND 3, NEP TOWN ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- CEDAR VIEW, 1-4, NEP TOWN ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE MILLHOUSE AT WOODS MILL, SHOREHAM ROAD, Henfield, SMALL DOLE, Horsham, West Sussex
- HARWOODS FARMHOUSE, WEST END LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- SPRINGLANDS COTTAGE, WINDMILL LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- DUFFIES, CHURCH LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- CHALLENGES, GOLDEN SQUARE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- GANDERS COTTAGE, GOLDEN SQUARE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- ELM LODGE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE AVERYS, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- FORGE COTTAGE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- SOUTHDOWN HOUSE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- CANONS, LAWYERS LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- BARROWHILL FARMHOUSE, BARROW HILL, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE WHITE HOUSE, BRIGHTON ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- HONEYSUCKLE COTTAGES, BARROW HILL, Henfield, BROADMARE COMMON, Horsham, West Sussex
- CHATFIELDS, BRIGHTON ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE CAT HOUSE, CHURCH TERRACE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- OLD TUDOR HOUSE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- MOUSTOWS MANOR, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- PATCHINGS, NEP TOWN ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- PENDRELLS, NEP TOWN ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- LITTLE BETLEY, STONEPIT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- LANCASTERS, WEST END LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- NEW INN FARMHOUSE, WEST END LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE LODGE AT CHESTHAM PARK, WHEATSHEAF ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- NEW HALL, NEW HALL LANE, Henfield, SMALL DOLE, Horsham, West Sussex
- RYE FARMHOUSE, LAWYERS LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE GEORGE HOTEL, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- MAGNOLIA HOUSE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- BUCKWISH FARMHOUSE, LAWYERS LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- BATTS, BATTS DRIVE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- 6, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- ST ANTHONY'S COTTAGE, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- TUDOR COTTAGE, NEP TOWN ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE GARDEN WALLS AND BEE BOLES AT NEW HALL TO THE NORTH OF THE HOUSE, NEW HALL LANE, Henfield, SMALL DOLE, Horsham, West Sussex
- ST PETERS COTTAGE, CHURCH TERRACE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex

- PART FORGES, GOLDEN SQUARE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- RED OAKS, THE HOOKS, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- MOCKBRIDGE HOUSE, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, SHERMANBURY, Horsham, West Sussex
- HOLEDAN FARMHOUSE, BRIGHTON ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- COTTAGE IN THE GROUNDS OF CHESTHAM PARK APPROXIMATELY 60 YARDS WEST OF THE HOUSE, WHEATSHEAF ROAD, Henfield, CHESTHAM PARK, Horsham, West Sussex
- BACKSETTOWN, FURNERS LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- CHESTHAM PARK, WHEATSHEAF ROAD, Henfield, CHESTHAM PARK, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE WHITE HART HOTEL, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- MARTYN LODGE, CHURCH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- SHIPRODS, WHEATSHEAF ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- BAY TREE COTTAGE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- NORTON HOUSE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- A AND G M WHITE'S STORES (THE POST OFFICE), HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex

#### 4.16.3 Grade II\* Listed (4):

- POTWELL, CAGEFOOT LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER, CHURCH LANE, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- RUS HOUSE, HIGH STREET, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex
- WANTLEY MANOR, LONDON ROAD, Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex

#### 4.16.4 Scheduled Monuments:

**None**

#### 4.16.5 Parks & Gardens:

- Grade I: None
- Grade II\*: None
- Grade II: None

#### 4.16.6 Flooding

There is no information recorded (official record being made) with the EA, WSCC or HDC relating to flooding in or within the vicinity of Henfield. There have been several reports of surface water arising from rainfall or wastewater (foul drainage) of flooding that has occurred from the excess volume of flood water within the floodplains or drainage streams / ditches.

In cases of localised flooding from wastewater these are often combined drains under the responsibility of Southern Water some of the commonly known points are:

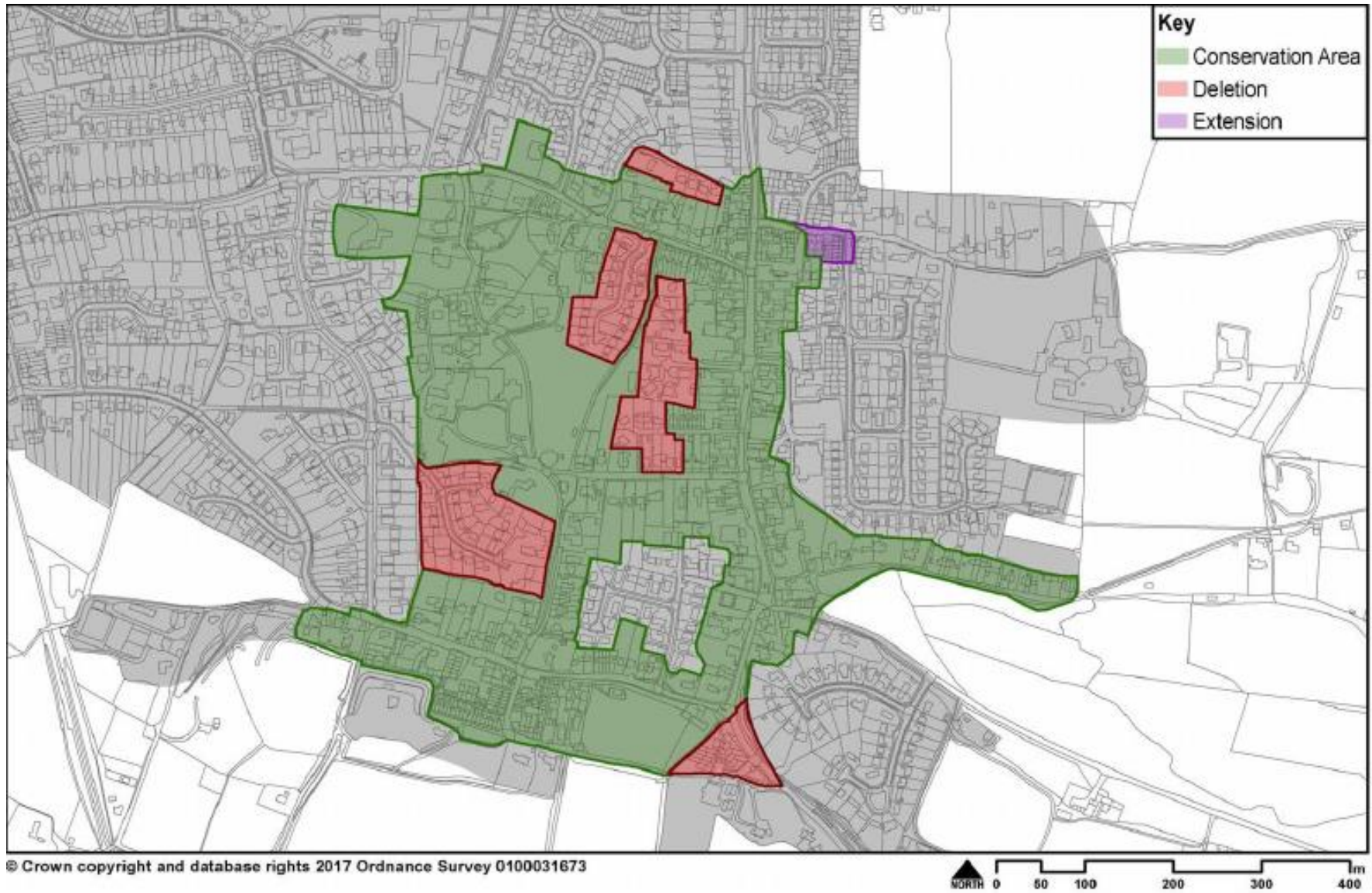
- Lower part of Dropping Holmes, within the vicinity of Golden Square, lower part of Furner's Lane where the drainage system joins the trunk

sewer in the High Street going north towards the Wastewater Treatment Works at the north of the village.

- Failure of the pumping station at Holland's Lane and the wastewater rising main up toward the trunk main.
  - Design failure and consequential flooding in Parsonage Estate resulting due to lack of capacity to deal with the combined flow in times of rainfall.
  - These and the pumping stations and the rising main from Dropping Holmes has a history of incidents.
  - There is also surface water flooding in New Hall Lane area, Small Dole.
- 
- Tree Preservation Orders: - see previous Plan report?

DRAFT





## **5 Community Views on Planning Issues in the Parish**

- 5.1 As part of the process of consulting with residents over the development of the second HNP, the Steering Group used a variety of methods to gather the opinions and views of residents.
- 5.2 The Henfield Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee consists of parish councillors and residents. The steering group has formed six Focus Groups with their main task being to gather information and evidence to support emerging issues and concerns raised by residents. These six groups are: Housing and Development; Environment and Countryside, Community, Facilities and Infrastructure; Transport and Travel, Local Economy; and Small Dole. The Focus Groups must also highlight the current state of their topic in the Parish and what might be needed in the future.

### **Community Involvement**

- 5.3 As part of the plan making process, the Steering Committee and Focus Groups have undertaken a number of public events as part of their consultation activities. These open days were advertised to the residents through flyers, websites, notice boards and local publications.

### **Summary of 2013 -2016 Consultation Activities (Henfield Neighbourhood Plan 1)**

- Over 80 residents were present at the Henfield Annual Parish Meeting on the 5th of March 2013 with a presentation on Neighbourhood where there was a unanimous vote that Henfield prepare Plan.
- Public meeting held in May 2013, titled Future Development and was addressed by local MP Nick Herbert. Attended by 300 residents.
- A Neighbourhood Plan stall was on display with initial questionnaire forms handed out during the Henfield Summer Show in July 2013,
- In August 2013, an initial questionnaire was circulated to all homes in Henfield parish and Small Dole part of Upper Beeding parish.
- In November 2013 letters were delivered to all residents and businesses in Small Dole from both Henfield and Upper Beeding calling for volunteers to join Small Dole Focus Group to ensure consistency between the Henfield and Upper Beeding proposals for Small Dole.
- Henfield Christmas village evening held on December 2013. Volunteers manned High Street display; advertising what a Neighbourhood Plan is and seeking volunteers for Focus Groups
- In January 2014, focus group volunteers, steering group and AirS held a joint meeting to clarify role of groups and process to be followed.

- A neighbourhood plan day time drop in event held at the Henfield Hall on Saturday 8th of February 2014 and was attended by 135 people.
- Another open evening drop in event was held on Friday 14th February 2014 in Henfield Hall 6-9pm. 74 people attended.
- Annual Parish meeting held on Tuesday 4th March 2014 with display by focus groups. There were 125 residents in attendance.
- The Steering Group carried out an open day in the hamlet of Small Dole in March 2014 at Small Dole Village Hall with 40 residents in attendance.
- Community and Housing Needs surveys were undertaken in April 2014
- To ensure that the Neighbourhood Plan represents the views of all residents of Henfield, three engagement activities were undertaken with the young people in the parish in between January and May 2014
- The steering group worked with the local primary school to get the pupils involved in the design of the neighbourhood plan logo via a competition. The winning logo was then adopted and formally became the HNP logo.
- With the support of the head teacher and teachers from St Peter's Primary School, 120 children took part in a neighbourhood plan consultation activity on the morning of Thursday 22nd May 2014
- A survey was conducted with teenagers (Henfield and Small Dole pupils) at Steyning Grammer School (12-18 years old) 26 responses were received
- A business workshop was organised in May 2014 with over 20 people in attendance. The workshop targeted people working from within Henfield including those working from home.

### **2017 - 2018 Consultation Activities (Henfield Neighbourhood Plan 2)**

- Annual Parish meeting in March 2017. Presentation by Cllr Ray Osgood regarding Neighbourhood Planning. 74 members of the public voted for HPC to draft a second NP.
- In April 2017, HPC agreed to produce a second NP. In response to articles placed in the June edition of the BN5 and Parish Magazine and to articles on the Henfield Hub, Parish Council and BN5 websites seeking volunteers to help produce a Neighbourhood Plan.
- In April 2017, both the SDNPA and HDC agreed that the area designated by them on 13th December 2013, for the first NP, is satisfactory to them for a new plan.
- On 12<sup>th</sup> July 2017 Parish Council members then met with the local volunteers to discuss the formation of Focus Groups to progress to the

Plan. A memorandum of understanding between Upper Beeding and Henfield Parish Councils was reconstituted to acknowledge the decision to proceed, with consideration to the whole of Small Dole.

- Henfield Summer Fayre – The Henfield Neighbourhood Plan had a stand at the Henfield Summer Fayre and whilst the weather was anything but summery, it was well attended. Topics to be covered by the Focus groups and their aim for the future of the plan were on display. It was also an opportunity to recruit more volunteers to help deliver the plan. Most people were supportive of the aims with six more people volunteering to support with the development of the plan.
- In August, the upcoming Neighbourhood Plan survey was advertised on the Henfield Hub, Facebook and in the parish and BN5 magazines. The survey was then hand delivered to all households in Henfield and Small Dole Including a letter to Small Dole residents requesting volunteers for the HNP.
- A call for development sites was advertised on the Henfield Hub website and Facebook, Henfield PC Facebook, Henfield PC website, BN5 Publication and Facebook. Developers and the HDC NP Officer were notified.
- Focus group Open Days – Two open days were held in November 2017 by the NDP Focus Group. The first was held on the morning of Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> November attracting 241 members of the public. The second one was held on the evening of Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> November attracting 85 members of the public.
- Engaging with Small Dole- The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group had a stand at the Small Dole Summer Fayre on the 12<sup>th</sup> August 2017 and this was well attended. The chairman of the HNP Steering Group gave an update of the Neighbourhood Plan process to the Small Dole Village Hall Management Committee on the 27<sup>th</sup> September, in conjunction with the Upper Beeding NP Steering Group leader.
- Youth Consultation – In November 2017, the Steering Group engaged with the young people of Henfield through survey forms and a drop in at the youth club.
- Business Survey – In November 2017, a business survey was carried out with local businesses in the parish including people working from home. The survey was prepared and delivered both in hard copies to businesses along the High street as well as via an electronic system (Survey Monkey).
- Call for Sites Notice – A call for sites was carried out by the Steering Group from 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2017 until 6<sup>th</sup> October 2017. All of the site owners of sites allocated in the first plan were also written to informing them about the new call for sites.

- Landowner/Developer presentations – Two meetings were held in November 2017 (on the 14th and 28th) where landowners/developers were able to present their sites to the Steering Group and the general public. The Chairman presented sites on behalf of landowners who could not attend, on a 'without prejudice' basis. There were 350 attendees in total at these two meetings.

#### 5.4 HNP Survey Overview (2017)

- 5.4.1 A total of 985 responses were received to the survey. **This represents a response rate of 31.8%**, which contrasts with the 25.1% response rate achieved in the Neighbourhood Plan survey undertaken in 2014 (which received 728 responses).
- 5.4.2 An overwhelming majority of those responding to the survey (888 or 90.9%) were from Henfield Parish with 87 (8.9%) from the Small Dole portion of Henfield Parish and 2 (0.2%) lived elsewhere
- 5.4.3 Approximately half of those responding (49.2%) indicated that they had lived in the Parish(es) for 20 or more years, whilst 21.1% had lived there for between 11 and 20 years, 20.1% for less than 5 years and 9.6% for between 6 and 10 years. This very closely aligns with the proportional breakdown identified in 2014.
- 5.4.4 The greatest proportion of occupants in responding households (24.9%) were aged between 51 and 65, 22.9% were aged between 66 and 75, 17.4% were aged over 76, 14.5% were aged between 31 and 50, 6.7% were aged between 19 and 30, 6.5% were aged between 11 and 18, 3.9% were aged between 0 and 5 and 3.1% were aged between 6 and 10. This very closely aligns with the proportional breakdown identified in 2014.

#### Housing & Development

- 5.4.5 In relation to those parts of the village in which development would be appropriate, 407 or 60.6% of the 671 respondents to the question identified the North of the village, with 221 or 32.9% identifying East of the village, 167 or 24.9% indicating West of the village and 148 or 22.1% indicating South of the village.
- 5.4.6 The 217 respondents to the question indicated that within their household: 93 (42.9%) were considering moving to a property outside the Parish; 87 (40.1%) were considering moving to a smaller property in the Parish (i.e. fewer bedrooms); 49 (22.6%) were considering moving to a bigger property in the Parish; 27 (12.4%) had someone in their household who was considering moving to a smaller property in the Parish; 20 (9.2%) were considering moving to a bigger property in the Parish; 12 (5.5%) had someone in their household who had considered moving to a bigger property in the Parish.
- 5.4.7 In relation to self-building, 905 or 95.1% of respondents indicated that they were unlikely to build their own home in the Parish in the next 20 years, with 33

(3.5%) indicating that it was very unlikely and 14 (1.5%) indicating that it was likely. This broadly aligns with the trends identified in 2014.

- 5.4.8 With respect to Small Dole, 707 or 85.0% of respondents (a 2% increase on 2014) would support small scale infill development of up to 15 homes in Small Dole if a need was identified, with 125 (15.0%) indicating that they would not support such development.
- 5.4.9 Of those respondents that completed the question about whether they were considering moving to a property offering different facilities or types of accommodation from their current property and they can afford to purchase or rent on the open market: 132 (30.1%) were Adult couples, 130 (29.6%) were Single Older people (over 65), 111 (25.3%) were Older Couples (over 65), 33 (7.5%) were families with children, 31 (7.1%) were single adults and 2 (0.5%) classified themselves as Other. This differs from 2014 where the greatest proportion of those seeking to move were Older Couples, which made up 32.9% of the respondents.
- 5.4.10 Of those households that were seeking to move to another property, 62 (56.4%) had 2 children, 26 (23.6%) had 1 child, 15 (13.6%) had 3 children and 7 (6.4%) had 4 children. These proportions broadly align with those identified in 2014.
- 5.4.11 500 (98.8%) indicated that they currently lived in the Parish(es), whilst 157 (31.0%) of them indicated that they have relatives in the Parish(es), 86 (17.0%) of them that they worked in the Parish(es) and 38 (7.5%) that they have previously lived in the Parish(es).
- 5.4.12 Of those considering moving, the greatest proportion 103 (39.6%) were considering doing so in 5 or more years, whilst 84 (32.3%) were considering moving between 2 and 5 years from now and 73 (28.1%) within the next 2 years.
- 5.4.13 Of those households seeking to move to another property, the greatest proportion 252 (59.7%) own their current home with no mortgage, whilst 114 (23.3%) own it with a mortgage, 42 (8.6%) rent from a Housing Association, 35 (7.2%) rent privately, 2 (0.4%) live with parents, 2 (0.4%) live in tied accommodation and 2 (0.4%) live in 'other' circumstances
- 5.4.14 Of those households seeking to move to another property, the greatest proportion 63 (23.3%) gave their own reasons for doing so, 40 (14.8%) wanted a larger home, 39 (14.4%) wanted a more manageable home, 19 (7.0%) want to be closer to/have access to public transport, 18 (6.7%) want a cheaper home, 16 (5.6%) want to set-up independent home, 11 (4.1%) want to be closer to carer or dependent to give support, 5 (1.9%) want a secure home, 4 (1.5%) want an adapted home, 2 (0.7%) want to avoid harassment, 2 (0.7%) want to be closer to an employer and 2 (0.7%) want to change tenure).
- 5.4.15 Of those households seeking to move to another property, 51 (60.0%) indicated that if they moved a member of the household would require accommodation on the ground floor, 27 (31.8%) would require Sheltered Housing with support services, 13 (15.3%) would require Other Housing with

support services and 12 (14.2%) would require Residential Care. Whilst these proportions vary slightly from 2014, the additional support needs remains the same.

- 5.4.16 Of the 249 respondents to the question, 126 or 50.6% indicated that the accommodation that would meet their requirements was a house, whilst 100 (40.2%) of those responding indicated a bungalow, 41 (16.5%) retirement accommodation, 26 (10.4%) sheltered accommodation, 25 (10.0%) a flat/maisonette/apartment and 1 (0.4%) other forms of housing.
- 5.4.17 Of those households seeking to move to another property, 171 (38.6%) indicated that their current home had 3 bedrooms, whilst 99 (22.4%) would require 4 bedrooms, 92 (20.8%) would require 2 bedrooms, 43 (9.7%) would require 5 bedrooms and 30 (1.8%) would require 6 or more bedrooms.
- 5.4.18 Of those households seeking to move to another property, 108 (37.4%) indicated that any future home would require 2 bedrooms, whilst 100 (34.6%) would require 3 bedrooms, 34 (11.8%) would require 4 bedrooms, 25 (8.7%) would require 1 bedroom and 20 (6.9%) would require 5 bedrooms and 2 (0.7%) would require 6 or more bedrooms. This pattern broadly aligns with that identified in 2014, although with a requirement for 4 bed properties overtaking that for 1 bed properties.

#### Local Economy

- 5.4.19 Just over two-thirds of those responding (574 or 68.8%) indicated that they would like to see more employment opportunities in the Parish in the future, whilst 260 (31.2%) would not. This represents a slight reduction in the level of support indicated in 2014.
- 5.4.20 In excess of three quarters of those responding (741 or 84.6%) indicated that they do not run a business (or are self-employed) and work from home, whilst 135 (15.4%) indicated that they are/do. These trends closely align with those identified in 2014.
- 5.4.21 Of the 75 respondents to the question, approximately half indicated that they run a business (or are self-employed) working from home within the Parish (35 or 46.7%) and could be better supported via the provision of meeting spaces with Wi-Fi facilities. 27 (36.0%) of respondents indicated small start-up workshops, and 26 (34.7%) of respondents indicated serviced shared work/office space.
- 5.4.22 In response to requests for suggestions to improve the visitor economy, the most popular options identified were: events (99 references – 23.0% of respondents), changes to parking provision (63 references – 14.6% of respondents), a festival of some form (28 references – 6.5% of respondents) and changes to the number and types of restaurants/eateries (25 references – 5.8% of respondents).
- 5.4.23 Various suggestions were proposed to encourage younger residents to work in the parish, the most numerous of these included: a greater number and range of jobs and employment opportunities (118 references – 28.3% of

respondents), activity to support the establishment or expansion of businesses (70 references – 16.8% of respondents), more affordable housing for younger people (32 references or 7.7% of respondents) and better transport connectivity (21 references or 5.1% of respondents).

#### Transport and Traffic

- 5.4.24 The greatest proportion of those responding (340 or 37.8%) indicated that it was very unimportant to find space at the edge of Henfield to develop a long stay car park, whilst 179 (19.9%) felt it was very important, 170 (18.9%) felt it was of average importance, 112 (12.4%) felt it was important and 99 (11.0%) felt it was unimportant. Whilst the greatest proportion of respondents identified the same thing in 2014, there are variations in the other responses provided.
- 5.4.25 A variety of options were suggested with a view to improving car parking capacity in Henfield. The most numerous of these suggestions were: 60 references referred to the charging currently or potentially levied for spaces (13.3% of respondents), 48 (10.6%) referred to the number and location of parking spaces and 47 (10.4%) highlighted issues around the provision of parking in the High Street.
- 5.4.26 Two thirds of those responding (416 or 66.6%) indicated that they were not aware of the voluntary transport services, 175 (28.0%) used them occasionally, 20 (3.2%) used them weekly, 7 (1.1%) used them monthly, 5 (0.8%) used them fortnightly and 5 (0.8%) used them daily. These figures illustrate a higher awareness of and usage of voluntary transport services than was identified in 2014.
- 5.4.27 In relation to traffic in the Parish, 777 (83.9%) of those responding indicated a concern regarding the volume of traffic, 745 (80.5%) a concern regarding speeding and 719 (77.7%) a concern regarding illegal parking.
- 5.4.28 A number of references identified footpaths, bridleways and cycle paths in the Parish that require improvement. The most numerous response with 133 comments (30.4% of respondents) related to specific footpath issues. Other references were made to routes connecting to the South Downs (43 or 9.8% of respondents), 32 references were made to the linkages to Small Dole (7.3% of respondents) and 22 related to cycling and cycle paths (5.0% of respondents).

#### Environment and Countryside

- 5.4.29 An overwhelming majority of those responding (839 or 86.9%) indicated that they felt that it was very important that the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to preserve publicly accessed open/green spaces surrounding the Parish.
- 5.4.30 The greatest proportion of those responding (281 or 30.4%) indicated that they felt that it was very important that the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to create more publicly accessible open spaces for recreation.



- 5.4.31 A large majority of those responding (669 or 70.4%) indicated that they felt that it was very important that the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to protect and enhance local wildlife and biodiversity.
- 5.4.32 The greatest proportion of those responding (406 or 43.5%) indicated that they felt it was very important that the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to plant more trees and hedgerows.
- 5.4.33 The two areas of the Parish identified by the greatest number of respondents included the Downs and the Downs link (105 references or 17.8% of respondents), 105 made reference to the areas adjacent to the river (17.8% of respondents) and 80 identified on Henfield Common (13.5% of respondents).
- 5.4.34 Approximately three quarters of those responding (728 or 75.2%) indicated that they felt that it was very important that protection be given to agricultural land surrounding the villages within the Parish.
- 5.4.35 Approximately three quarters of those responding (717 or 74.5%) indicated that they felt that it was very important that protection be given to views from the villages to the surrounding countryside.
- 5.4.36 Approximately three quarters of those responding (693 or 72.0%) indicated that they felt that it was very important that protection be given to views from the surrounding countryside (e.g. South Downs National Park towards the villages).
- 5.4.37 The greatest proportion of those responding felt that it was very important that Allotments were provided (303 or 32.0%), it was of average important that Community Gardens (281 or 30.3%), Community Orchards (260 or 28.6%) or visitor attractions (270 or 28.9%) were provided.

#### Community Infrastructure and Facilities

- 5.4.38 With regard to the level of provision and quality of community facilities and infrastructure in the Parish, the greatest proportion of those responding indicated that:
- They were satisfied with the Village Centre, High Street shops and services (354 or 38.2%);
  - They were generally satisfied with car parking provision (278 or 30.9%);
  - They were generally satisfied with broadband (234 or 28.3%)
  - They were generally satisfied with Education including Nurseries, Schools, Youth Club, and After School Care (258 or 37.2%);
  - They were satisfied with the Henfield Hall (345 or 38.6%)
  - They were satisfied with Other Community Buildings including Henfield Haven, Toilets, Library (339 or 37.8%);
  - They were satisfied with Leisure Facilities (350 or 40.8%);
  - They were very satisfied/satisfied with Medical Facilities (256 or 27.9%);
  - They were generally satisfied with Utility Infrastructure (320 or 40.2%);
  - They were generally satisfied with the Cemetery (288 or 36.7%);

5.4.39 With regard to the importance of community facilities and infrastructure and potential use of CIL moneys in the Parish, the greatest proportion of those responding indicated that:

- The Village Centre, High Street shops and services are very important (575 or 63.5%);
- The car parking provision is very important (378 or 42.6%);
- Broadband provision was very important (435 or 51.7%);
- Education including Nurseries, Schools, Youth Club, and After School Care are very important (365 or 44.8%);
- The Henfield Hall is very important (343 or 39.2%);
- Other Community Buildings including Henfield Haven, Toilets, Library are very important (400 or 44.7%);
- Leisure Facilities are very important (320 or 37.2%);
- Medical Facilities are very important (650 or 71.9%);
- Utility Infrastructure is very important (338 or 41.8%);
- The Cemetery is of average importance (268 or 33.3%);

## 5.5 Housing Needs Assessment

5.5.1 Henfield Parish Council commissioned AECOM through Locality to undertake a Housing Needs Assessment for the Parish of Henfield to help guide and inform the housing numbers (quantity) to be considered in preparing the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan. This was undertaken by AECOM using the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) approach to ensure findings are appropriately evidenced.

## 5.6 Call for sites & Landowners Presentations

5.6.1 Having made the decision to allocate sites in our second Neighbourhood Plan, the Steering Group issued a Call for Sites notice on 22.08.2017, to run until 6th October 2017. As well as writing to all of the site owners of sites allocated in the first plan, the steering group published information on the Henfield Hub, the BN5 website and the Parish Council website inviting landowners and developers to submit potential housing and employment sites within the designated area for consideration to be included in the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan. Notices appeared in local publications. Horsham District Council also wrote to all landowners of land in the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA).

5.6.2 Thirty three potential sites came forward for consideration. Two sites that were not able to deliver a minimum of 6 homes were filtered out. The remaining landowners / developers were invited to attend two public meetings on 14th and 28th November, to give presentations of their plans and outline the benefits that would come forward for the community. The first meeting attracted 203 residents, who had the opportunity to question the presenters, whilst the second meeting attracted 147 residents. Some presentations were by power-point and others given verbally, with some presentations coming

through the Chair on a 'without prejudice' basis. Questions from the public were recorded and some written comments followed.

## **5.7 Engagement with Young people**

- 5.7.1 The Steering Group worked with the youth club workers to deliver and help children under the age of 12 to fill in the forms about in the future of Henfield.
- 5.7.2 A visit was made to the youth club on Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> November to engage and interact with the children over the age of 12 about their views on Henfield now and how they see the parish in the next 15 years. There was a mapping exercise to identify where they live and how far they travel to their places of leisure and recreational activities. They were also encouraged to fill in more detailed survey forms about the Parish.
- 5.7.3 The Youth Survey 2017 was also completed by members of the Henfield Girl Guides, under the supervision of their leader, at meetings in November 2017
- 5.7.4 A total of 38 survey forms were filled in and returned by the young people of Henfield all of whom live in Henfield. Out of the respondents, 30 were aged between 10-14 years, 5 between 15-18 years and 2 between 19-20 years with one person not answering.
- 5.7.5 In response to what they as young people like about living in the Parish, 13 said they liked the peace and quiet of Henfield and feel safe, 11 mentioned that they liked being close to family and friends and that it was a friendly community with nice people. 8 mentioned the High Street and how local everything was. 7 respondents mentioned the youth club, whilst 5 mentioned the skate park and parks.
- 5.7.6 In response to what they as young people do not like about living in the Parish, the majority responded that there was nothing for young people to do. There were mentions of the public toilet not smelling nice and not flushing well as well as dog poo everywhere with no bins. There were a few mentions of older people telling them off and the busyness of the High Street.

## **5.8 Engagement with Local Businesses**

- 5.8.1 In the August 2017 Neighbourhood Plan survey economy section, those who operated or ran a business from within the Parish or worked from home were asked to provide an email address if they wanted an invitation to take part in a detailed online business survey. 72 email addresses were provided.

A Business survey was prepared and delivered both in hard copies to businesses along the High Street as well as via an electronic system (survey monkey) to those email addresses provided for this purpose. 50 responses were received to the business survey.

- 5.8.2 In relation to the length of business operation,

- the majority of respondents 31 (representing 63.27% out of the 50 responses) have been operation for 10+ years.
- followed by 7 (representing 14.29%) operating within 6 months to 3 years and
- 7 (representing 14.29%) 6 years to 10 years (7 businesses)
- 3 businesses (representing 6.12%) have operated for 3 -5 years and
- Only 1 business being new (under 6 months)

5.8.3 With regards to the sector businesses fall into, there was an even spread with the exceptions of Arts & Entertainment, Hotels and Food, Tourism, Transport and Wholesale Trade into which none of the respondents' businesses fell.

- The most out of the 50 respondents (13) indicated their businesses were Retail .
- The two second most (10 businesses) were in the Business/professional Services.
- 5 businesses were in the Financial/Insurance sector
- 4 businesses were in the manufacturing sector
- 3 were in the Construction sector.
- 2 each in the Health and Social Care, Scientific/Technical, Hotels and Food and Education & Training
- This was closely followed by the Scientific/Technical with two each.
- There was 1 business each in the Agricultural and IT Services

5.8.4 The majority of respondents to the survey 46 (representing 92%) were not home based businesses with only 4 (representing 8%) indicating they are home based.

5.8.5 Of those home based businesses (4) the elements of a home-working support that would be of most interest to them are:

- Business meeting space - 2
- Access to high band with internet - 2
- Co-working and collaboration space – 1
- Storage – 1

5.8.6 In response to the question; is it your plan to expand your business beyond your domestic space and might you require a small workshop and/or office space,

- the majority of respondents 27 (representing 84.4%) indicated that they had no expansion planned
- however, 4 respondents (representing 12.5%) of the 32 that responded indicated they may do so in the next 1 to 2 years

5.8.7 In response to the question; If not home based, which of the following calendar events and activities benefit businesses in Henfield?

- Henfield Christmas Late Night Shopping was the most identified with 27 ticks
- Henfield Open Gardens and Arts Weekend followed with 22
- The Bi annual Summer Fayre had 13 ticks
- Horsham District Piazza Italia had 11
- Horsham District Food & Drink Festival had 7 and Horsham MicroBiz had 3

5.8.8 Just over half of the respondents, 25 out of the 49 that responded to the social media question (representing 51%) felt they would benefit from a social media networking group centred on the Henfield area with 24 respondents (representing 49%) suggesting it would not benefit them.

5.8.9 In response to how many people are employed by the responding businesses;

- 18 of the businesses employ between 2-5 people
- 11 of the businesses are sole-traders/1 self employed
- 11 other businesses employ between 6-10 people
- 4 of the businesses employs between 11-20 people
- 4 of the businesses employs 50+ people
- 2 businesses employ between 20-50 people

5.8.10 Of the staff employed by the businesses that responded to the survey;

- 24 businesses have between 0 - 20% of their staff living in Henfield
- 11 businesses have between 80 - 100% of their staff living in Henfield
- of the businesses have between 21-40% of their staff living in Henfield
- 4 businesses have between 41- 60 % of their staff living in Henfield and
- 4 businesses have between 61-80% of their staff living in Henfield

5.8.11 In relation to the client base of businesses (businesses were asked to tick all that applied to them);

- 38 of the businesses had clients from surrounding villages
- 36 of the businesses had Henfield residents as clients
- 23 of the responding businesses responded to have a national client base
- 22 of the businesses indicated visitors to Henfield
- 12 businesses indicated online sales/services and
- 10 of the businesses had international clients

5.8.12 The main advantages of running a business in Henfield in terms of categories were the community, good transport links and parking, location and the High Street.

5.8.13 The challenges of running a business in Henfield fell into the following categories; transport and travel, staff related challenges, footfall and the internet and mobile phones.

## 5.9 Focus Group Key Findings

The investment priorities for the Parish are set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), page 96 – 101, and will be the priority investment initiative for the community.

5.9.1 In order to gather detailed local information to inform the Neighbourhood Plan, a series of Focus Groups were established as outlined in para 5.2. These groups are as below with the summary of their findings: A full report from each of the focus groups is available on the Parish Council Website and Henfield Hub.

- Community Facilities and Infrastructure,
- Local Economy,
- Transport and Travel,
- Environment & Countryside and
- Housing & Development

### **Community Facilities and Infrastructure**

*(A full and detailed report from the Focus Group is available on the Hub/PC websites)*

5.9.2 There is currently a high level of satisfaction with community facilities and infrastructure but future investment will be needed to ensure these continue to be of a high standard. The age of some community buildings and facilities, the need to keep up with modern standards and increasing footfall as the population of Henfield parish increases, will drive the initiatives.

### **Vision**

- a) In 2035 Henfield continues to be a thriving village community where people want to live, with a diverse range of community assets and facilities, inclusive of and delivering to all sections of Henfield society.
- b) Health services, social support, educational facilities, utility infrastructure, roads footpaths and car parking have been improved and capacity increased in advance of need generated by new development.
- c) An extensive and integrated network of routes exist to safely access village facilities, neighbouring communities, the countryside and public transport on foot, by cycle and mobility vehicle.
- d) Leisure facilities, including sports fields and pavilions, have been expanded and enhanced to meet the actual increase in usage and to offer an increased range of activities, appealing to a broad range of people (something for everyone) and sustaining the high quality of life, in particular conserving and taking advantage of Henfield's natural resources.
- e) The village centre is the vibrant hub of the community, providing a comprehensive range of shops, services, entertainment and meeting spaces

which are needed and used by village residents, neighbouring communities and visitors.

- f) To retain the sense of community cohesion, which currently exists as evidences through the over 120 local clubs, societies and organisations which currently exist.

### **SWOT Analysis**

<b><u>Strengths</u></b>	<b><u>Weaknesses</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse range of retail in High Street (post office, chemist, bank, butcher, bakers, newsagent, supermarket, grocers, dry cleaning, opticians, hairdressers, petrol station, coffee shops, take-away food outlets, pubs &amp; restaurants)</li> <li>• Car parks</li> <li>• Public Conveniences</li> <li>• Education services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Primary school in the village.</li> <li>◦ Good secondary schools and a range of Sixth form options within reach</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Medical Centre in the village</li> <li>◦ Dentists, HART and other health services in the village</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Village Hall</li> <li>• The Haven</li> <li>• Library and information services</li> <li>• Leisure centre, playing fields and a range of sports clubs</li> <li>• High proportion of older residents who are fit, own their homes, are relatively well off and have a strong sense of community</li> <li>• Strong volunteer culture</li> <li>• Surrounding countryside &amp; rivers gives health and recreation opportunities, including Downslink</li> <li>• Extensive network of footpaths and bridleways reducing dependency on cars and offering recreational opportunities</li> <li>• Cultural activities (Museum, Theatre group, Gardens &amp; Arts)</li> <li>• Pedestrian crossings in High Street</li> <li>• Youth facilities – youth club, skatepark, scouts, guides</li> <li>• Historic, conservation area</li> <li>• Information Displays, Hub</li> <li>• Churches</li> <li>• Other Community Assets – Bus shelter,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many footpaths narrow, discontinuous or poorly maintained and not suitable for elderly (mobile scooters), disabled, pushchairs or cycles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Access to local countryside limited by lack of, or poor maintenance of footpaths/pavements</li> <li>◦ Limited car parking at recreational sites</li> <li>◦ Limited provision for cyclists</li> <li>◦ No dedicated cycle routes/paths</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Poor public transport limiting further education opportunities, cultural opportunities and increasing use of cars</li> <li>• Recreational facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ No swimming pool,</li> <li>◦ Shortage of playing fields, particularly a lack of artificial pitches</li> <li>◦ Shortage of allotments,</li> <li>◦ Shortage of furnished children's play areas.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• High Street congestion</li> <li>• Poor ditches and land drainage in some places</li> <li>• Insufficient secure cycle storage in the village centre</li> <li>• Gas &amp; Mains drainage not universal</li> <li>• Lack of a village centre – community assets scattered across village</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cemetery</li> <li>• Fire Station</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Opportunities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To centralise community assets and create a resource which could be used in a multiplicity of ways:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Community information</li> <li>○ Assistance</li> <li>○ Run by volunteers/self-serve</li> <li>○ To use the village hall all day, every day by a variety of people</li> <li>○ Place for police community support officer</li> <li>○ Parking enforcement</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To encourage walking and cycling for essential journeys and recreation through measures such as:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Signposted trails</li> <li>○ Health trails</li> <li>○ Paths suitable for the disabled, the elderly and the young</li> <li>○ Safe routes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To improve connections:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To surrounding countryside, Downlink and other long distance routes</li> <li>○ To neighbouring communities</li> <li>○ To essential services within the village</li> <li>○ Car parking at recreational sites e.g. Downlink</li> <li>○ Joining up of routes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Village Wi-Fi</li> <li>• Improved broadband services</li> <li>• Increase participation in sports and leisure activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increased range of activities</li> <li>○ Appealing to a broader range of people</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Charging points to enable and encourage use of electric vehicles</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Threats</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The village High Street is dependent on the patronage of the surrounding communities and visitors</li> <li>• Infrastructure reaches capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Schools</li> <li>○ Health</li> <li>○ Car parks</li> <li>○ Waste water works</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Library and other facilities funded at County or District level</li> <li>• Economic and related pressures which might cause closure of retail businesses and loss of diversity e.g. post office and bank(s)</li> <li>• Climate change leading to increased flooding risk</li> <li>• Ageing population</li> <li>• If development were to cover a wider area, access to community facilities and level of community cohesiveness could be impaired.</li> <li>• Some of the services Henfield relies upon are outside the parish e.g. swimming pool</li> </ul>

## Recommendations

5.9.3 The focus group reviewed the 2014 HNP and has recommended the retaining of policies, amendments of others and has provided these amendments and where there was a gap, the introduction of a relevant policy to address that need. The wording of these new policies have been suggested

## Car Parking



- 5.9.4 The introduction of car parking charges has reduced the immediate pressure on the car parks and there is only lukewarm public support for a long-term car park. Congestion in the streets was of greater concern to the public, than the number of car parking spaces available. However adequate car parking is still important for the vitality of the village centre.

## **Broadband**

### **Education Facilities**

- 5.9.5 The current primary school provision is good and valued by the community. It is important that the impact of any new housing development on educational facilities is considered in advance to ensure any new demand can be met." Tipping point has been reached on pre-school / nursery facilities and the community needs to ensure that the expansion required in this facility is met.

### **Community Buildings (including Leisure Centre, Scouts and Guides huts, Library and The Henfield Hall)**

- 5.9.6 The opening of the Haven has delivered some of the facilities which Henfield was lacking. Henfield Hall and the Haven provide services which dovetail, rather than overlap.
- 5.9.7 The continued development of both these facilities is a priority. The notes to a policy should include the Haven.
- 5.9.8 There are other community buildings, such as the public toilets and bus shelter, which are valued by the community and should not be lost. Where a development proposal would result in the loss of the facility, the development proposal should include alternative provision of the facility so that it is not lost to the community.

### **Medical Facilities**

- 5.9.9 It is the top concern of the community that the Medical Centre continues to be able to provide excellent services and that the impact of any new development is addressed and measures taken before the new development is completed.
- 5.9.10 Improved pharmaceutical services are also a widespread concern whether at the Medical Centre or elsewhere.

### **Utility Infrastructure**

- 5.9.11 A policy is needed to maintain strength and protect capacity. In particular policy should ensure provision at the current level of quantity and quality exists before increased demand from further development.

- 5.9.12 It is recommended that a policy includes a point addressing the need for infrastructure development to keep ahead of residential development.

### **Village Centre**

- 5.9.13 As in 2014 a thriving village centre continues to be a high priority for residents. The level of satisfaction with the High Street and the Village Hall, which are seen as the village centre, is high.

#### **New policy on sports, leisure and recreational facilities**

- 5.9.14 Leisure, sports and recreational facilities were not protected adequately by the original HNP. A policy is therefore needed.

### **Small Dole**

- 5.9.15 Small Dole will continue to rely on the schools, medical centres and leisure facilities provided in the neighbouring areas.
- 5.9.16 The Sports Field in the centre of the village, including the skateboard slope, will continue to provide the local community with a flat area for local sports activity, and the site for the annual village fete. Greater usage of this field, and the community hall in Small Dole village to provide more youth activities would be welcomed. The community needs to continue to benefit from the general grocery shop, post office and the public house as a village focus.

### **Local Economy**

*(A full and detailed report from the Focus Group is available on the Hub/PC websites)*

#### **Vision**

- 5.9.17 By 2031 Henfield has a successful, sustainable and prosperous economy, for business and visitors alike, which is technologically outward-facing and innovative
- 5.9.18 There is a strong retail economy in a physical form on the High Street, acting as a focal point for residents and visitors and forming a social presence in an ever-increasing digital world
- 5.9.19 Entrepreneurship is actively encouraged, with the provision of pop-up shops and start-up units being seen as important facilitators to achieving this goal
- 5.9.20 There are new Business Parks to accommodate these businesses and to replace any Business Parks lost to housing development
- 5.9.21 Our current mixed economy continues and our local economy is not dependent on one sector or one employer
- 5.9.22 There is a good pool of skilled labour, with a strong provision for the future, by having strong links with training and apprenticeship providers
- 5.9.23 All businesses, including home businesses, are connected to ultrafast full-fibre broadband

## SWOT Analysis

<p><b><u>Strengths</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse High Street with some specialist shops which attract visitors from outside the village</li> <li>• Places to meet and socialise while shopping or visiting</li> <li>• Plentiful supply of parking</li> <li>• Presence of financial institutions in the village currently</li> <li>• North/South public transport is good with ½ hourly bus service</li> <li>• Road links generally good.</li> <li>• Diverse base of businesses, not dependent on any one employer or industry</li> <li>• Easy access to the Business Parks</li> <li>• Village layout and footpath network encourage pedestrian access to retail</li> <li>• Many high quality businesses, including some media and digital businesses</li> <li>• Several businesses not in Business Parks are easy to access for employees</li> <li>• Bus schedules permit employees to get to their employment sites relatively easily in daytime</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Weaknesses</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The visitor economy is not sufficiently promoted</li> <li>• East/West public transport links to rail services remain weak</li> <li>• Few of our retailers have an active on-line presence</li> <li>• Retail offering not attractive to under 25 year olds</li> <li>• Lack of start-up premises for budding entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Need to develop a village focal point promoted by some residents -but not seen as necessary by all</li> <li>• There is no Business Association to represent the interests of the mainly small business community in this area</li> <li>• There is a lack of information about the vitality and robustness of the small business economy, particularly for home-based businesses in the area</li> <li>• Business Parks and premises are generally ageing</li> <li>• Insufficient premises suitable for low cost start-up initiatives</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Opportunities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to support the Traders Association to coordinate a robust retail strategy</li> <li>• Promote the visitor economy</li> <li>• Ultrafast fibre broadband speeds to improve retail and Business capability</li> <li>• Networking Clubs could bring more cohesion to this diverse business spread</li> <li>• Update the 2012 business survey of the local economy</li> <li>• Promote Henfield as a 'good place to locate your business'</li> <li>• Support for business development to be prioritised in the High Street/village centre over housing</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Threats</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued growth of on-line shopping</li> <li>• Lack of access to ultrafast broadband for all village locations (if priority given to urban areas)</li> <li>• Further Bank or Post Office closures would threaten the service provision for local businesses</li> <li>• Further retail closures in the High Street could lead to a less obviously vibrant local economy and affect community feel</li> <li>• Local area still prone to power failures/floods and power outages</li> <li>• Rural economy continues to get lower priority than urban and coastal economies</li> <li>• Change of use of High Street retail</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of Gatwick could fuel more growth in the local economy</li> <li>• Develop local sustainable energy sources to benefit the business community</li> </ul>	<p>premises reducing social as well as business opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Parks in neighbouring towns could attract local businesses unless additional provision is made for suitable premises within our area</li> <li>• A major large-scale development in the area (e.g. Mayfield) will have an unknown but significant impact on the local economy</li> </ul>
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### **Recommendations**

- 5.9.24 Encourage a wide mix of independent businesses in the High Street, so as to maintain the individual look and feel of the village
- 5.9.25 Encourage the development of informal physical and virtual business networks to explore common agendas and foster mutual support
- 5.9.26 Henfield needs to maintain its position as a 'hub' for surrounding villages and hamlets, both commercially and as a visitor attraction; enabled by HDC, through its Greater Community Strategy, through Henfield Community Partnership's Leader Bid and Henfield Parish Council's Rural Development Programme England (RDPE) bid.
- 5.9.27 Develop and maintain a series of 'events in the village' such as the Christmas evening, Piazza Italia and street food events.
- 5.9.28 Press for the improvement in public transport links east/west to railway links between London and Brighton

### **Small Dole**

- 5.9.29 Small Dole will continue to have a significant business community providing local employment, with industrial sites at Mackley's (in the centre of the village), Golding Barn, market gardens and in farm outbuildings at Streatham Lane.
- 5.9.30 Sustainable growth for business beyond these resources should be located on a redeveloped Shoreham Cement Works site. Small Dole may also develop through many small businesses operating from private houses in the village encouraged by superfast broadband becoming the norm.

### **Transport and Travel**

(A full and detailed report from the Focus Group is available on the Hub/ PC websites)

## Vision

- 5.9.31 By 2031 Henfield will have become a place that has retained its pleasant rural ambiance and village status but has accommodated change to support a sustainable and resilient economy with a transport infrastructure that caters adequately for the private vehicle and improved public transport to provide a viable alternative to the private vehicle.

## SWOT Analysis

<b><u>Strengths</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pleasant rural ambiance</li><li>• Lively local community</li><li>• Numerous footpaths and bridleways giving pleasant access to town and surrounding countryside</li><li>• Community bus and Volunteer transport</li><li>• Abundant wildlife</li><li>• Proximity to major commercial centres. e.g. Brighton Horsham Crawley and Gatwick</li><li>• Proximity to National Park</li></ul>	<b><u>Weaknesses</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of practicable public transport</li><li>• Lack of parking facilities and loading/unloading provision for commercial vehicles to service local businesses</li><li>• Road carriageway widths and road layouts do not comfortably accommodate larger commercial vehicles.</li><li>• Safety issues when approaching/overtaking cyclists, horse riders or pedestrians on major roads and no alternative routes available for such users</li><li>• 8 miles from nearest rail station and no direct public transport</li><li>• Limited local business, and employment opportunities</li></ul>
<b><u>Opportunities</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exploit environment and heritage for tourism</li><li>• Aim to be a destination of choice for day trips</li><li>• Encourage appropriate business and employment opportunities</li><li>• Improved parking capacity</li><li>• Possible bypass to East to ease traffic congestion</li><li>• Traffic calming for major approach roads and principal thoroughfares</li><li>• Development of an infrastructure to support the growth of electronically powered vehicles utilizing appropriate government initiatives.</li><li>• Improved facility for cyclists to travel to and around Henfield and for the parking of cycles.</li></ul>	<b><u>Threats</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Extensive inappropriate housing development eroding the community spirit and creating a car based commuter dormitory town</li><li>• Road traffic, both through traffic and local, will dominate or overwhelm the major roads</li><li>• No improvement to bus services. Existing services would be deemed uneconomic and be reduced</li><li>• Lack of parking capacity will hinder access and create conflict with residents</li><li>• Cyclists, horseriders and pedestrians are discouraged from these activities because of safety issues on major roads</li></ul>

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## Recommendations

### Traffic Volumes: Henfield 2017 Traffic census Northbound/Southbound during Peak Hours (Conclusions)

- 5.9.32 Northbound AM peak traffic is projected\* to increase by over 100% in 2019 from the 2011 census. Compound annual rate of growth Northbound since the 2011 census is 8.2%. Traffic from Deer Park & a quarter of the Barratts & Croudace developments are by definition included in the 2017 census.
- 5.9.33 Overall Henfield traffic is growing at a rate of 6.1% pa – considerably higher than national averages.
- 5.9.34 Southbound the situation is more mixed with morning and evening flows diverging from previous surveys undertaken by Barratts & WSCC, AM increasing by 67%, whereas evening flows are flat notwithstanding the Deer Park development (see social factors below). However it is relevant to note that Southbound traffic is split between the A281 & A2037 in the ratio of 55:45.
- 5.9.35 It is clear from the census and analysis that commuting Northbound on the A281 to Horsham/Crawley/Gatwick/Haywards Heath/Burgess Hill is the major growth destination from the indigenous population, through traffic, as well as the new developments in Deer Park, Barratts and Croudace.
- 5.9.36 There would appear to be a fundamental change in traffic patterns, in that previous census and projections all show peak PM peak figures greater than the peak AM figures. In all cases this has changed round, the peak AM figures are now higher, maybe slightly earlier, whereas in the evening the peak and average figures are less divergent. This may be partly explained by Construction workers returning earlier than other industries who may be returning later than they historically did.
- 5.9.37 Care must be taken in using these statistics as a number of assumptions have to be made in understanding reasons for growth, and socio-economic factors.

### Social factors which may impact volumes

- Increase in home working
- Flexible working
- Increase in overall employment
- Increase in immigration
- Working longer hours (impact on PM return traffic)
- Workers travelling further for work

## **Traffic Issues and Options (Options – including those under consideration by Henfield Parish Council)**

- 5.9.38 The erection of barriers/fencing along the zig zag lines each side of the road by the One Stop store (maybe try temporary barriers to test concept). The purpose being that if people cannot access the pavement they may be less inclined to park there, even for a short time. It may be possible for One Stop to be persuaded to change their delivery practices but this has been tried before without success.
- 5.9.39 The repainting of lines – both the white zig zag and the yellow lines, to make them more impactful. This has been done outside the fish and chip shop recently.
- 5.9.40 The positioning of more visible and very clear signage regarding parking and loading/unloading restrictions in the High street.
- 5.9.41 The Parish Council should also explore what opportunities may be given by the change in law effective from 16<sup>th</sup> December 2017 to allow volunteers to be given more powers by the local Chief Constable to tackle issues of community concern. This change may provide an opportunity that has not existed before for the community to make a difference to its local environment.
- 5.9.42 The addition of more speed indication devices on the A281 by the Common and also potentially Barrow Hill/Nightingale Hill and on the Northern exit from the village on the A281.
- 5.9.43 The formation of a Community Speedwatch Scheme – this being a team of volunteers, trained by the police and with equipment to monitor and record the excessive, illegal speed of vehicles in order to report apparent offenders to the police who may send warning letters to them. Such a scheme exists elsewhere and that experience could be built upon. It would need police support and would be flexible in respect of where it could be deployed. This would also facilitate the gathering of evidence to facilitate more enforcement or other speed reduction measures including may be 20mph speed limit areas.
- 5.9.44 The construction of traffic calming measures in roads identified as being at high and persistent risk of excessive vehicle speeds.
- 5.9.45 The moving of the High Street bus stop from outside the stationary shop (the narrowest part of the High Street) to outside the George Public House where a dedicated space could be provided, given that the pressure on the village car parks is less since charging was introduced.
- 5.9.46 All these options will need to be agreed by the parish council and subsequently supported by the police or WSCC as well as in some cases securing funding from available s106 moneys.

## **Travel**

- 5.9.47 The group noted that few people were aware of the availability of community transport and that this figure remains stubbornly low – indeed it does beg the question as to how it could be better advertised or whether it is an appropriate expenditure at all as things stand.
- 5.9.48 The survey of car park usage in October 2017 suggested that one impact of the introduction of car park charges had been to reduce the pressure on spaces in the car park, sometimes at the expense of adjacent roads, probably because long stay parkers were not using the car parks in some cases preferring the spaces in the High Street. It is suggested that this may be encouraging people from nearby villages to come to Henfield and use the facilities more.
- 5.9.49 The bus timetables that are pertinent to Henfield were examined - the most common comments by members of the public were in respect of the lack of East-West bus routes to link to the railway system and the lack of frequency of service in the evening and at weekends. It is not clear in reality how many people would use those services as the company that took over the Sunday routes is now having to cut the service offering as it is not viable. This contrasts with the Horsham/Henfield/Brighton service additional service (now twice an hour, not hourly) which seems to have been well received. The exploration of what could be done to improve public transport, in particular the East/West routes, is closely linked with the community transport issue. At the same time the provision of better bus links to centres of employment such as Gatwick Airport and Crawley should be explored as the needs of commuters seem not to being well served at present.
- 5.9.50 The conversion of footpaths into bridleways to facilitate access from the Downlink to Henfield in the North and Small Dole in the South will need to be explored as it has been raised by a number of people – it does cross over into the local economy and infrastructure groups. Equally the provision of better facilities for cycles in Henfield should be looked at.
- 5.9.51

## **Small Dole**

- 5.9.52 Speed of traffic through the village is a concern to local residents, and steps need to be taken to encourage road users to limit their speed. There is a need to improve public transport both in frequency, destinations and hours of operation.

## **Environment & Countryside**

*(A full and detailed report from the Focus Group is available on the Hub/PC websites)*

## **Vision**



- 5.9.53 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.
- 5.9.54 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.

### **SWOT Analysis**

<b><u>Strengths</u></b>	<b><u>Weaknesses</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity to South Downs National Park</li> <li>• Large number of Footpaths with excellent inter-connected network and many with spectacular views</li> <li>• Three Commons with SNCI status</li> <li>• Integration with local countryside</li> <li>• Active local Henfield conservation groups – Volunteer Conservation, Bird Watch, Commons Committee</li> <li>• Sussex Wildlife Trust with nature trail at Woods Mill</li> <li>• Good recycling and environmentally aware community</li> <li>• Adjacent to Main River with Floodplain</li> <li>• Water catchment area: River Adur Main River, inter-connected water courses, wetland water meadows</li> <li>• Well situated countryside village / market town</li> <li>• Good scenic contours with village and connectivity to South Downs</li> <li>• Clean Air area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline of local agriculture and development on agricultural land</li> <li>• Not within National Park and therefore potential for speculative development outside National Park area</li> <li>• Light pollution increase since recent street lighting</li> <li>• No Community allotments</li> <li>• Population overspill from towns Brighton &amp; Crawley</li> <li>• Lack of frequent public transport to reduce car usage</li> <li>• No incentive to encourage public transport</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Very limited access to health facilities by public transport to hospitals of Western and Brighton Health Trust at Shoreham, Worthing,</li> </ul>

	<p>and Hayward's Heath.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment and loss of verges and open spaces</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Opportunities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify protected valued Green Spaces</li> <li>• Encourage greater use and connectivity of footpath network</li> <li>• Maintain and extend footpath network</li> <li>• Develop green access routes to surrounding country side</li> <li>• Ensure future developments respect and provide green space /integrated with the community</li> <li>• Sustain the feel of the countryside village</li> <li>• Retention of the landscape scene views and make the High Street the village asset</li> <li>• Encourage greater awareness of local environment and country side</li> <li>• Circular link path to be close to village to encourage less use of transport and also gain healthy exercise</li> <li>• Maintain and improve air quality and reduce noise and sound pollution</li> <li>• Encourage greater use of local produce and suppliers, protect local agricultural land from development</li> <li>• Become as self- sustainable as possible</li> <li>• Provide public allotments and/or community growing centre with a community type garden</li> <li>• Encourage planting and retention as well as conservation of trees in order to protect and support wildlife and to screen developments in order to maintain the rural character</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Threats</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building in green space and consequential loss of green spaces</li> <li>• Infill of green space creating high density building</li> <li>• Loss of wildlife, habitat and bio-diversity</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Loss of Small town / Village feel or identity and community cohesion</li> </ul>

## Recommendations

5.9.55 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.

- 5.9.56 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.
- 5.9.57 Residents, businesses and the community who have already contributed in the earlier Neighbourhood Plan and now understand the need for development accepting that 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.
- 5.9.58 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.
- 5.9.59 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.
- 5.9.60 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.
- 5.9.61 The environmental protection of all the local green spaces and biodiversity is of high importance for the protection of the wildlife and habitat.
- 5.9.62 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.
- 5.9.63 The network of many footpaths, twitens 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 avoid unnecessary use of the car travel thus improving the environment
- 5.9.64 Improve the use of environmentally friendly forms of transport to and from the villages of Henfield and Small Dole with transport efficiencies as well reducing

transport emissions.

- 5.9.65 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.

### **Small Dole**

- 5.9.66 Improvements are needed, for example, to the village green, entrances by road into the village, especially with regards to extra screening around the sewage treatment plant at the northern boundary, and commercial advertising signage. There also needs to be better management of litter.

### **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 run-off 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.

### **Housing & Development**

*(A full and detailed report from the Focus Group is available on the hub/ PC websites)*

#### **Vision**

- 5.9.67 By 2031 Henfield and its wider parish will have become a place where a programme of planned and controlled house building and some other development has resulted in sustainable, integrated and sympathetic growth.

5.9.68 Development has been of high quality and appropriate in scale and has resulted in affordable housing for people with links to Henfield, created employment opportunities along with the provision of the necessary support services and utility infrastructure improvements that have been implemented with the development programme.

### **SWOT Analysis**

<p><b><u>Strengths</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henfield is a desirable place to live.</li> <li>• Henfield has a vibrant and economically viable High Street offering the community vital local retail services</li> <li>• Good range of community services &amp; over 90 clubs and organisations</li> <li>• Diverse community and wide range of property types and sizes</li> <li>• Range of historic properties in an attractive setting which defines the village and parish character.</li> <li>• Surrounded by open countryside comprising arable farmland, woodland and floodplain and proximity to the South Downs National Park</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Weaknesses</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of smaller properties</li> <li>• Price and affordability</li> <li>• Lack of informal recreational spaces</li> <li>• Transport infrastructure is weak.</li> <li>• High Street can be congested (traffic) and can be difficult for larger vehicles to navigate</li> <li>• Lack of commercial and industrial sites limiting development and employment opportunities</li> <li>• Utility infrastructure is poor – water supply, electricity, broadband and particularly sewage,</li> <li>• Limited parking in/ around the High Street.</li> <li>• Increased pressure on Medical services following recent developments</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Opportunities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and promote redevelopment of brown field sites in and around the village.</li> <li>• Control development for the lifetime of the Neighbourhood Plan allowing managed and sympathetic expansion as necessary to its character.</li> <li>• Influence housing developments to maintain a good mix of house types providing for the needs of the</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Threats</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imposition of large scale, bland housing estates contrary/detrimental to the village and parish character.</li> <li>• Housing target numbers dictated by others without a Neighbourhood Plan.</li> <li>• Development in unsuitable locations within the village resulting in loss of land widely used by the public and creating additional traffic congestion.</li> <li>• Local people having to move away</li> </ul>

<div>diverse community.</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote high quality design, layout materials and sustainability</li> </ul>	<div>due to lack of employment and suitable housing.</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative effect on the village/parish if infrastructure does not keep pace with development and population increase.</li> <li>Poor maintenance of Affordable \housing</li> <li>Inward migration</li> </ul>
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## Housing Provision

5.9.69 The HNA by Aecom suggested a figure of 272 units over the plan period, based on nett completions of 159 units. HDC provided this figure but it is from a probable 236, so the figure will be updated. These are shown on a completions table in Annex E. Clarification is being sought from Aecom and HDC. This figure also has to be reviewed against HDC's own Strategic Housing review and updated requirement (2018) and the Government housing requirement. (further clarity/definition of this figure will be provided)

## Housing Type and Mix

5.9.70 The HNA provides some guidance in answer to RQ3 although it refers to 'The operation of the market is the best means of addressing the demand for different types of housing for sale.

5.9.71 There is clear indication from the HNA, from surveys and public feedback that there is a requirement for smaller properties for solo households, starter and downsizing that are 1, 2 and 3 bedroom market housing

5.9.72 Henfield should seek Build to rent (BTR) development that may include an element of affordable housing and is likely to be brought forward by specialist developers. ( Further clarity/detail required, input from HDC)

## Recommendations

### Small Dole

5.9.73 In the Horsham District Planning Framework, Small Dole is categorized as a 'smaller village' with limited services, facilities, social networks, but with good accessibility to larger settlements (e.g. road or rail) or settlements with some employment but limited services, facilities or accessibility. Residents are reliant on larger settlements to access most of their requirements.

5.9.74 Small Dole already has a mixed housing stock – social, affordable, terraced, semi-detached and detached houses, flats and bungalows, small and larger properties, and also accommodates a designated Traveller Site. Additional housing growth will be provided by small-scale infill rather than larger developments in a way consistent with the rural vision.

## **Site Assessment**

5.9.75 The site assessment, site summaries and allocations are presented as a separate document (to be completed)

### **Site assessment criteria are under the following headings: -**

- *Location:* Site yield completed where areas known
- *Context:* current use from observation.
- *Site Location:* BUAB – reference to 'adjacent' taken as if either in/outside boundary.
- *Housing - Affordable* provision if yield is 10 units or more
- *Recreation/community* facilities provision noted as 'NO' if not put forward by the site owner
- *Biodiversity* affected, only sites in proximity to common. Habitat Assessment will require a screening from HDC. Greenfield sites flagged to check against records, check TPOs (with HDC), HPC also has tree info.
- *Landscape* - No sites adjacent SDNP. Inter village gap not relevant, employment sites are between settlements but will not lead to coalescence. No designated green spaces as HNP is not in place.
- *Heritage* - colour coding not completed as not assessable until sites are designated.
- *Transport* – check access, 50 or more units will require a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA), cumulative effect should be followed up. Pedestrian access noted if there are pavements.
- *Economic Development* – all to check distances provided as some data refers Vinalls which will become residential and therefore not applicable.
- *Flooding* – Refer to SW website
- *Environmental Quality* – no air quality issues. Noise uses not known. Agricultural land classification map is very small scale and difficult to identify individual sites/fields. Generally all G2, river valleys G3.

## 6 The Planning Context

- 6.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Government in 2012 and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) are important guides in preparation of neighbourhood plans. At examination, the submitted HNP must demonstrate that it is consistent with the policies and intent of the NPPF and NPPG.

### National Planning Policy Framework

- 6.2 The NPPF contains a number of key policy principles that will shape the HNP. These include:

- The presumption in favour of sustainable development (para. 14)
- The role of Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) (16)
- Setting local parking standards (39)
- Boosting the supply of housing (47)
- Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes (50)
- The quality of development (58)
- Promoting healthy communities (69)
- The designation of Local Green Spaces (76/77)
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (109-115)
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (126-141)
- Neighbourhood plans (183-185)

- 6.3 The paragraphs referenced above are those of most relevance to the HNP but many other principles in the framework will have some bearing on the preparation of the document.

### National Planning Practice Guidance

- 6.4 The NPPG was originally published in March 2014 and has since been subject to a number of updates. It contains a series of guidance statements of importance to the preparation of neighbourhood plans, including:

- **What is neighbourhood planning?** Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 41-001-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014
- **What can communities use neighbourhood planning for?** Paragraph: 002 Reference ID: 41-002-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014
- **What should a neighbourhood plan address?** Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 41-004-20170728 Revision date: 28 07 2017
- **Must a community ensure its neighbourhood plan is deliverable?** Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 41-005-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014
- **What evidence is needed to support a neighbourhood plan?** Paragraph: 040 Reference ID: 41-040-20160211 Revision date: 11 02 2016
- **How should the policies in a neighbourhood plan be drafted?** Paragraph: 041 Reference ID: 41-041-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014
- **Can a neighbourhood plan allocate sites for development?** Paragraph: 042 Reference ID: 41-042-20170728 Revision date: 28 07 2017
- **Should a neighbourhood plan consider infrastructure?** Paragraph: 045 Reference ID: 41-045-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014



- **What are the basic conditions that a draft neighbourhood plan or Order must meet if it is to proceed to referendum?** Paragraph: 065 Reference ID: 41-065-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014

## Local Planning Policies

- 6.5 At examination, the submitted HNP must demonstrate that it is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area. On 27 November 2015 Horsham District Council adopted the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF). With the exception of land within the South Downs National Park, the HDPF replaces the policies contained in the Horsham District Core Strategy and General Development Control Policies which were both adopted in 2007. The HDPF sets out the planning strategy for the years up to 2031 to deliver the social, economic and environmental needs for the district (outside the South Downs National Park).
- 6.6 Horsham District Council is now in the evidence gathering stage of the Local Plan Review. A new Site Allocations Document, which will replace the existing Site Specific Allocations of Land document, will be part of this review. This new document will include development proposals for new homes, employment land, community facilities, open space and other uses. It is envisaged that this Local Plan review will be ready for initial Regulation 18 consultation in Spring 2018.
- 6.7 Land allocation for Gypsies Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is part of a separate site allocations document which was published for consultation between 1 December 2017 and 26 January 2018.
- 6.8 On 26 April 2017 Full Council approved the Horsham District Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule for adoption and implementation. The Charging Schedule was implemented on 1 October 2017.

## The Horsham District Planning Framework

- 6.9 The vision for the Horsham District Planning Framework is of:
- "A dynamic district where people care and where individuals from all backgrounds can get involved in their communities and share the benefits of a district that enjoys a high quality of life."
- 6.10 The spatial strategy for the HDPF includes a development hierarchy. In paragraph 3.24 of the HDPF it states "Horsham town is the main cultural economic and social focus of the district so development needs to be planned to ensure that it continues to be able to undertake this role. The strategy recognises the existing settlement pattern and hierarchy which can be used to inform how the appropriate level of growth should be planned. The larger settlements such as Henfield, Steyning, Storrington, Southwater, Billingshurst and Broadbridge Heath have a role to play and can support

development in accordance with their size and role in the settlement hierarchy. **Medium and smaller towns and villages have the potential to address identified local needs and limited development should be pursued to meet these needs and support rural services and infrastructure. However, a balance needs to be struck between environmental constraints and fundamentally altering local character. These needs have been addressed wherever possible; and are currently being well articulated through Parish Plans, Rural Town Action Plans and the Horsham Town Neighbourhood Appraisal. In the future the needs of local areas can be met, by building on this existing work through the new Neighbourhood Planning system").**

6.11 The document contains a number of strategic policies relevant to the HNP. These include:

Policy No and Title	Text relevant to Henfield Parish
Policy 2  Strategic Policy: Strategic Development	<p>5. Continue to support in principle the sustainable development of settlements through an appropriate scale of development which retains the existing settlement pattern over the plan period.</p> <p>6. Manage development around the edges of existing settlements in order to prevent the merging of settlements and to protect the rural character and landscape.</p> <p>7. Guide development form and provide access to strategic green space and recreational opportunities in and around the built-up urban areas.</p> <p>8. Encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.</p> <p>9. Identify existing sites of important employment use, and to safeguard their function through flexible policies and designation of Key Employment Areas, together with supporting the rural economy, to allow people the opportunity to work close to where they live.</p> <p>10. Provide for the varied housing needs of the community in terms of tenure, affordability, care and other support needs and the specific temporary and permanent needs of the Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</p> <p>11. Support the provision of rural housing which contributes towards the provision of affordable housing where there is a demonstrable need.</p> <p>12. Retain and enhance natural environmental resources, including landscapes and landscape character, biodiversity, and retaining and enhancing environmental quality including air, minimises energy and resource use and provides flood mitigation.</p> <p>13. Support development which protects, conserves and enhances the District's built heritage whilst ensuring that new development is safe, well designed, adapts to climate change and helps to reduce the District's carbon emissions.</p>

<p>Policy 3</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Development Hierarchy</p>	<p>Development will be permitted within towns and villages which have defined built-up areas. Any infilling and redevelopment will be required to demonstrate that it is of an appropriate nature and scale to maintain characteristics and function of the settlement in accordance with the settlement hierarchy below:</p> <table><tr><td>Main Town</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Small Towns and Larger Villages</td><td>These are settlements with a good range of services and facilities, strong community networks and local employment provision, together with reasonable rail and / or bus services. The settlements act as hubs for smaller villages to meet their daily needs, but also have some reliance on larger settlements / each other to meet some of their requirements.</td><td>Includes Henfield</td></tr><tr><td>Medium Villages</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Smaller Villages</td><td>Villages with limited services, facilities, social networks but with good accessibility to larger settlements (e.g. road or rail) or settlements with some employment but limited services, facilities or accessibility. Residents are reliant on larger settlements to access most of their requirements.</td><td>Includes Small Dole</td></tr><tr><td>Unclassified settlements</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Main Town			Small Towns and Larger Villages	These are settlements with a good range of services and facilities, strong community networks and local employment provision, together with reasonable rail and / or bus services. The settlements act as hubs for smaller villages to meet their daily needs, but also have some reliance on larger settlements / each other to meet some of their requirements.	Includes Henfield	Medium Villages			Smaller Villages	Villages with limited services, facilities, social networks but with good accessibility to larger settlements (e.g. road or rail) or settlements with some employment but limited services, facilities or accessibility. Residents are reliant on larger settlements to access most of their requirements.	Includes Small Dole	Unclassified settlements		
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<p>Policy 4</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Settlement Expansion</p>	<p>The growth of settlements across the District will continue to be supported in order to meet identified local housing, employment and community needs. Outside built-up area boundaries, the expansion of settlements will be supported where;</p> <p>1. The site is allocated in the Local Plan or in a Neighbourhood Plan and adjoins an existing settlement edge.</p> <p>2. The level of expansion is appropriate to the scale and function of the settlement type.</p> <p>3. The development is demonstrated to meet the identified local housing needs and/or employment needs or will assist the retention and enhancement of community facilities and services.</p> <p>4. The impact of the development individually or cumulatively does not prejudice comprehensive long term development, in order not to conflict with the development strategy; and</p> <p>5. The development is contained within an existing defensible boundary</p>															

	and the landscape and townscape character features are maintained and enhanced.
<p>Policy 7</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Economic Growth</p>	<p>Sustainable employment development in Horsham district for the period up to 2031 will be achieved by;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allocating land for a high quality business park at Land North of Horsham.</li> <li>2. Redevelopment, regeneration, intensification and smart growth of existing employment sites.</li> <li>3. The formation and development of small, start-up and move-on businesses, as well as home working and home based businesses, by encouraging provision of small units through development proposals.</li> <li>4. Encouraging appropriate workspace and ICT infrastructure, such as high speed broadband, as an integral part of development, including residential development to support flexible working, home working and businesses with the flexibility to operate anywhere.</li> <li>5. Retention of Key Employment Areas, for employment uses.</li> <li>6. Promotion of the district as an attractive place to stay and visit to increase the value of the tourism economy.</li> <li>7. Encouraging sustainable local employment growth through Neighbourhood Development Plans.</li> <li>8. Encouraging the expansion of higher education facilities related to research and development and employment training activity.</li> <li>9. Identifying additional employment areas to meet the need for appropriate new business activity.</li> </ol>
<p>Policy 12</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Vitality and Viability of Existing Retail Centres</p>	<p>Recognising the development hierarchy for the District, the hierarchy for the district's town and village centres is established as follows:</p> <p>Primary centre: Horsham town  Secondary centres: Billingshurst, Henfield, Pulborough, Southwater, Steyning and Storrington  Tertiary centres and outlying small retail units: Smaller village centres and shops</p> <p>The hierarchy of retail centres will be supported and enhanced through;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Positive measures to improve Horsham town centre as the primary centre. The other town and village centres within the district will be encouraged to help sustain their roles in meeting needs and acting as a focus for a range of activities, including retail, leisure, and recreation appropriate to the scale and character of the centre.</li> <li>2. Promotion and encouragement of activities in town and village centres so they continue to be the prime focus for community life in the district by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Maintaining a diverse range and choice of suitable uses including retail, leisure, entertainment, sports and</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>recreation, arts, culture, business and commercial uses as well as residential use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. A well designed and maintained attractive public realm.</li> <li>c. Promotions, outdoor events and entertainment and markets.</li> <li>d. A choice of accessible and affordable means of travel including public transport and adequate and convenient car parking.</li> <li>e. Respect for historic character and good urban design principles.</li> <li>f. A convenient, cohesive and concentrated primary area which contains a high proportion of retail (A1) uses where this has reasonable prospects for remaining viable.</li> <li>g. In the larger centres encouragement for variety in the "offer" which for Horsham town centre has meant the identification of distinct "quarters" that define character and ambiance.</li> <li>h. For the secondary areas defined within larger town centres a wider range of class A uses as well as other use classes can be located.</li> <li>i. Suitable residential use in existing older and new buildings.</li> <li>j. A vibrant and regulated evening economy compatible with adjoining uses.</li> <li>k. Encouragement in innovation and support for improvements in retailing activity.</li> </ul>
<p>Policy 15</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Housing Provision</p>	<p>Provision is made for the development of at least 16,000 homes and associated infrastructure within the period 2011-2031, at an average of 800 homes per annum. This figure will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Housing completions for the period 2011 – 2015;</li> <li>2. Homes that are already permitted or agreed for release;</li> <li>3. Strategic Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. At least 2,500 homes at Land North of Horsham</li> <li>b. Around 600 homes at Land West of Southwater</li> <li>c. Around 150 homes at Land South of Billingshurst</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. <b>The provision of at least 1500 homes throughout the district in accordance with the settlement hierarchy, allocated through Neighbourhood Planning.</b></li> <li>5. 750 windfall units</li> </ul>

<p>Policy 16</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Meeting Local Housing Needs</p>	<p>1. Development should provide a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures to meet the needs of the district's communities as evidenced in the latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment in order to create sustainable and balanced communities.</p> <p>2. The appropriate mix of different housing types and sizes for each site will depend upon the established character and density of the neighbourhood and the viability of the scheme.</p> <p>3. In order to meet the proven needs of people who are not able to compete in the general housing market, all residential developments of 5 dwellings or more will be expected to include an appropriate proportion of affordable homes in accordance with the following thresholds and targets:</p> <p>a. On sites providing 15 or more dwellings, or on sites over 0.5 hectares, the Council will require 35% of dwellings to be affordable.</p> <p>b. On sites providing between 5 and 14 dwellings, the Council will require 20% of dwellings to be affordable or where on-site provision is not achievable a financial contribution equivalent to the cost of the developer of providing the units on site.</p> <p>4. If a development site is sub-divided so as to create two or more separate development schemes one or more of which falls below the relevant threshold, the Council will seek an appropriate level of affordable housing to reflect the provision that would have been achieved on the site as a whole had it come forward as a single scheme for the site.</p> <p>5. The Council will support schemes being brought forward through neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The mechanisms for calculating financial contributions in lieu of on site provision will be set out in separate guidance.</p> <p>The affordable housing thresholds and targets will apply to all new homes that are being proposed.</p> <p>In seeking affordable housing provision the Council will assess each schemes viability, including assessing the overall mix of affordable unit size and tenure, to ensure they meet local need as evidenced by the latest SHMA.</p>
<p>Policy 21</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Gypsy and Traveller Sites Allocations</p>	<p>Provision shall be made for 39 net additional permanent residential pitches for Gypsies and Travellers within the period 2011 – 2017. The Council will make provision for necessary additional pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the District over the rest of the plan period.</p> <p>In order to help fulfil the current backlog of unmet need and future need identified through the Council's Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment, the following sites have been identified and will be allocated for traveller site development as shown below:</p> <p>Includes 3. Land adjacent Hillside Park, Small Dole – 12 pitches</p>

<p>Policy 24</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Environmental Protection</p>	<p>The high quality of the district's environment will be protected through the planning process and the provision of local guidance documents. Taking into account any relevant Planning Guidance Documents, developments will be expected to minimise exposure to and the emission of pollutants including noise, odour, air and light pollution and ensure that they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Address land contamination by promoting the appropriate re-use of sites and requiring the delivery of appropriate remediation;</li> <li>2. Are appropriate to their location, taking account of ground conditions and land instability;</li> <li>3. Maintain or improve the environmental quality of any watercourses, groundwater and drinking water supplies, and prevents contaminated run-off to surface water sewers;</li> <li>4. Minimise the air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in order to protect human health and the environment;</li> <li>5. Contribute to the implementation of local Air Quality Action Plans and do not conflict with its objectives;</li> <li>6. Maintain or reduce the number of people exposed to poor air quality including odour. Consideration should be given to development that will result in new public exposure, particularly where vulnerable people (e.g. the elderly, care homes or schools) would be exposed to the areas of poor air quality; and</li> <li>7. Ensure that the cumulative impact of all relevant committed developments is appropriately assessed.</li> </ol>
<p>Policy 25</p> <p>Strategic Policy: The Natural Environment and Landscape Character</p>	<p>The Natural Environment and landscape character of the District, including the landscape, landform and development pattern, together with protected landscapes and habitats will be protected against inappropriate development.</p> <p>The Council will support development proposals which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protects, conserves and enhances the landscape and townscape character, taking into account areas identified as being of landscape importance, the individual settlement characteristics, and maintains settlement separation.</li> <li>2. Maintain and enhances the Green Infrastructure Network and addresses any identified deficiencies in the District.</li> <li>3. Maintains and enhances the existing network of geological sites and biodiversity, including safeguarding existing designated sites and species, ensures no net loss of wider biodiversity and provides net gains in biodiversity where possible.</li> <li>4. Conserve and where possible enhance the setting of the South Downs National Park.</li> </ol>
<p>Policy 26</p> <p>Strategic</p>	<p>Outside built-up area boundaries, the rural character and undeveloped nature of the countryside will be protected against inappropriate development. Any proposal must be essential to its countryside location,</p>

<p>Policy: Countryside Protection</p>	<p>and in addition meet one of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the needs of agriculture or forestry;</li> <li>2. Enable the extraction of minerals or the disposal of waste;</li> <li>3. Provide for quiet informal recreational use; or</li> <li>4. Enable the sustainable development of rural areas.</li> </ol> <p>In addition, proposals must be of a scale appropriate to its countryside character and location. Development will be considered acceptable where it does not lead, either individually or cumulatively, to a significant increase in the overall level of activity in the countryside, and protects, and/or conserves, and/or enhances, the key features and characteristics of the landscape character area in which it is located, including;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The development pattern of the area, its historical and ecological qualities, tranquillity and sensitivity to change;</li> <li>2. The pattern of woodlands, fields, hedgerows, trees, waterbodies and other features; and</li> <li>3. 3. The landform of the area.</li> </ol>
<p>Policy 27</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Settlement Coalescence</p>	<p>Landscapes will be protected from development which would result in the coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>Development between settlements will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no significant reduction in the openness and 'break' between settlements.</li> <li>2. It does not generate urbanising effects within the settlement gap, including artificial lighting, development along key road corridors, and traffic movements.</li> <li>3. Redevelopment of existing sites that seek to reduce the existing urbanised character and appearance of an area between settlements, particularly along road corridors, will be supported.</li> <li>4. Proposals contribute to the conservation, enhancement and amenity of the countryside, including where appropriate enhancements to the Green Infrastructure network or provide opportunities for quiet informal recreation.</li> </ol>
<p>Policy 32</p> <p>Strategic Policy: The Quality of New Development</p>	<p>High quality and inclusive design for all development in the district will be required based on a clear understanding of the local, physical, social, economic, environmental and policy context for development. In particular, development will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide an attractive, functional, accessible, safe and adaptable environment;</li> <li>2. Complement locally distinctive characters and heritage of the district;</li> <li>3. Contribute a sense of place both in the buildings and spaces themselves and in the way they integrate with their surroundings</li> </ol>



	<p>and the historic landscape in which they sit;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development and contribute to the support for suitable complementary facilities and uses; and</li> <li>Help secure a framework of high quality open spaces which meets the identified needs of the community.</li> </ol>
<p>Policy 35</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Climate Change</p>	<p>Development will be supported where it makes a clear contribution to mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change and to meeting the district's carbon reduction targets as set out in the Council's Acting Together on Climate Change Strategy, 2009.</p> <p>Measures which should be used to mitigate the effects of climate change include;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced energy use in construction;</li> <li>Improved energy efficiency in new developments, including influencing the behaviour of occupants to reduce energy use;</li> <li>The use of decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy supply systems;</li> <li>The use of patterns of development which reduce the need to travel, encourage walking and cycling and include good accessibility to public transport and other forms of sustainable transport; and</li> <li>Measures which reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill.</li> </ol> <p>Development must be designed so that it can adapt to the impacts of climate change, reducing vulnerability, particularly in terms of flood risk, water supply and changes to the district's landscape. Developments should adapt to climate change using the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of appropriate flood storage capacity in new building development;</li> <li>Use of green infrastructure and dual use SuDS to help absorb heat, reduce surface water runoff, provide flood storage capacity and assist habitat migration;</li> <li>Use of measures which promote the conservation of water and/or grey water recycling; and</li> <li>Use of site layout, design measures and construction techniques that provide resilience to climate change (opportunities for natural ventilation and solar gain).</li> </ol> <p>If it is not possible to incorporate the adaption and mitigation measures proposed, an explanation should be provided as to why this is the case.</p>

<p>Policy 36</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Appropriate Energy Use</p>	<p>Energy hierarchy</p> <p>All development will be required to contribute to clean, efficient energy in Horsham based on the following hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lean – use less energy – e.g. through demand reduction</li> <li>2. Clean – supply energy efficiently – e.g. through heat networks</li> <li>3. Green – use renewable energy sources</li> </ol> <p>District Heating and Cooling Commercial and residential developments in Heat Priority Areas or the strategic development locations will be expected to connect to district heating networks where they exist using the following hierarchy, or incorporate the necessary infrastructure for connection to future network.</p> <p>Development should demonstrate that the heating and cooling systems have been selected in accordance with the following heating and cooling hierarchy;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connection to existing (C)CHP distribution networks</li> <li>2. Site wide renewable (C)CHP</li> <li>3. Site wide gas-fired (C)CHP</li> <li>4. Site wide renewable community heating/cooling</li> <li>5. Site wide gas-fired community heating/cooling</li> <li>6. Individual building renewable heating</li> <li>7. Individual building heating, with the exception of electric heating</li> </ol> <p>All (C)CHP must be of a scale and operated to maximise the potential for carbon reduction. Where site-wide (C)CHP is proposed, consideration must be given to extending the network to adjacent sites.</p> <p>Energy Statements All applications for residential or commercial development must include an Energy Statement demonstrating and quantifying how the development will comply with the Energy Hierarchy.</p> <p>Developments in Heat Priority Areas and strategic developments should demonstrate and quantify how the development will comply with the heating and cooling hierarchy. Horsham District Council will work proactively with applicants on major developments to ensure these requirements are met.</p> <p>Renewable energy schemes The Council will permit schemes for renewable energy (e.g. solar) where they do not have a significant adverse effect on landscape and townscape character, biodiversity, heritage or cultural assets or amenity value. Community initiatives which seek to deliver renewable and low carbon energy will be encouraged.</p>
<p>Policy 38</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Flooding</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development proposals will follow a sequential approach to flood risk management, giving priority to development sites with the lowest risk of flooding and making required development safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Development proposals will;             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. take a sequential approach to ensure most vulnerable uses are placed</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>in the lowest risk areas.</p> <p>b. avoid the functional floodplain (Flood zone 3b) except for water-compatible uses and essential infrastructure.</p> <p>c. only be acceptable in Flood Zone 2 and 3 following completion of a sequential test and exceptions test if necessary.</p> <p>d. require a site-specific Flood Risk Assessments for all developments over 1 hectare in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals in Flood Zone 2 and 3.</p> <p>2. Comply with the tests and recommendations set out in the Horsham District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).</p> <p>3. Where there is the potential to increase flood risk, proposals must incorporate the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) where technically feasible, or incorporate water management measures which reduce the risk of flooding and ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere.</p> <p>4. Consider the vulnerability and importance of local ecological resources such as water quality and biodiversity when determining the suitability of SuDS. New development should undertake more detailed assessments to consider the most appropriate SuDS methods for each site.</p> <p>Consideration should also be given to amenity value and green infrastructure.</p> <p>5. Utilise drainage techniques that mimic natural drainage patterns and manage surface water as close to its source as possible will be required where technically feasible.</p> <p>6. Be in accordance with the objective of the Water Framework Directive, and accord with the findings of the Gatwick Sub Region Water Cycle Study in order to maintain water quality and water availability in rivers and wetlands and wastewater treatment requirements.</p>
<p>Policy 39</p> <p>Strategic Policy: Infrastructure Provision</p>	<p>1. The release of land for development will be dependent on there being sufficient capacity in the existing local infrastructure to meet the additional requirements arising from new development, or suitable necessary mitigation arrangements for the improvement of the infrastructure, services and community facilities caused by the development being provided.</p> <p>2. Where there is a need for extra capacity, this will need to be provided in time to serve the development or the relevant phase of the development, in order to ensure that the environment and amenities of existing or new local residents is not adversely affected.</p> <p>3. To ensure required standards are met, arrangements for new or improved infrastructure provision, will be secured by planning obligation / Community Infrastructure Levy, or in some cases conditions attached to a planning permission, so that the appropriate improvement can be completed prior to occupation of the development, or the relevant phase of the development.</p>

Policy 42  Strategic Policy: Inclusive Communities	<p>Positive measures which help create a socially inclusive and adaptable environment for a range of occupiers and users to meet their long term needs will be encouraged and supported. Particular account will be taken of the need to address the requirements stemming from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The needs of an ageing population, particularly in terms of housing and health;</li> <li>2. People with additional needs, including the disabled or those with learning disabilities;</li> <li>3. The requirements of rural workers or essential workers in rural areas;</li> <li>4. The co-ordination of services to fulfil the needs of young people;</li> <li>5. The specific needs of minority groups within the district, including Gypsies and Travellers; and</li> <li>6. The specific needs of faith and other community groups.</li> </ol>
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### South Downs National Park

6.12 A small part of the south eastern part of Henfield Parish is within the South Downs National Park (SDNP), including the Woods Mill Local Nature Reserve. The South Downs National Park became the Local Planning Authority for the National Park area on the 1st April 2011. The Pre-submission South Downs Local Plan was published for consultation September – November 2017 and it is anticipated that it will be submitted for examination in the spring of 2018. There are no site specific policies in relation to the part of the National Park within Henfield parish other than the recognition of the nature reserve.

The vision for the National Park is:

*"By 2050 in the South Downs National Park:*

*The iconic English lowland landscapes and heritage will have been conserved and greatly enhanced. These inspirational and distinctive places, where people live, work, farm and relax, are adapting well to the impacts of climate change and other pressures.*

People will understand, value, and look after the vital natural services that the National Park provides. Large areas of high-quality and well-managed habitat will form a network supporting wildlife throughout the landscape.

Opportunities will exist for everyone to discover, enjoy, understand and value the National Park and its special qualities. The relationship between people and landscape will enhance their lives and inspire them to become actively involved in caring for it and using its resources more responsibly.

Its special qualities will underpin the economic and social wellbeing of the communities in and around it, which will be more self-sustaining and empowered to shape their own future. Its villages and market towns will be

thriving centres for residents, visitors and businesses and supporting the wider rural community.

Successful farming, forestry, tourism and other business activities within the National Park will actively contribute to, and derive economic benefit from, its unique identity and special qualities".

### **The Henfield Parish Design Statement (2008) Currently under review**

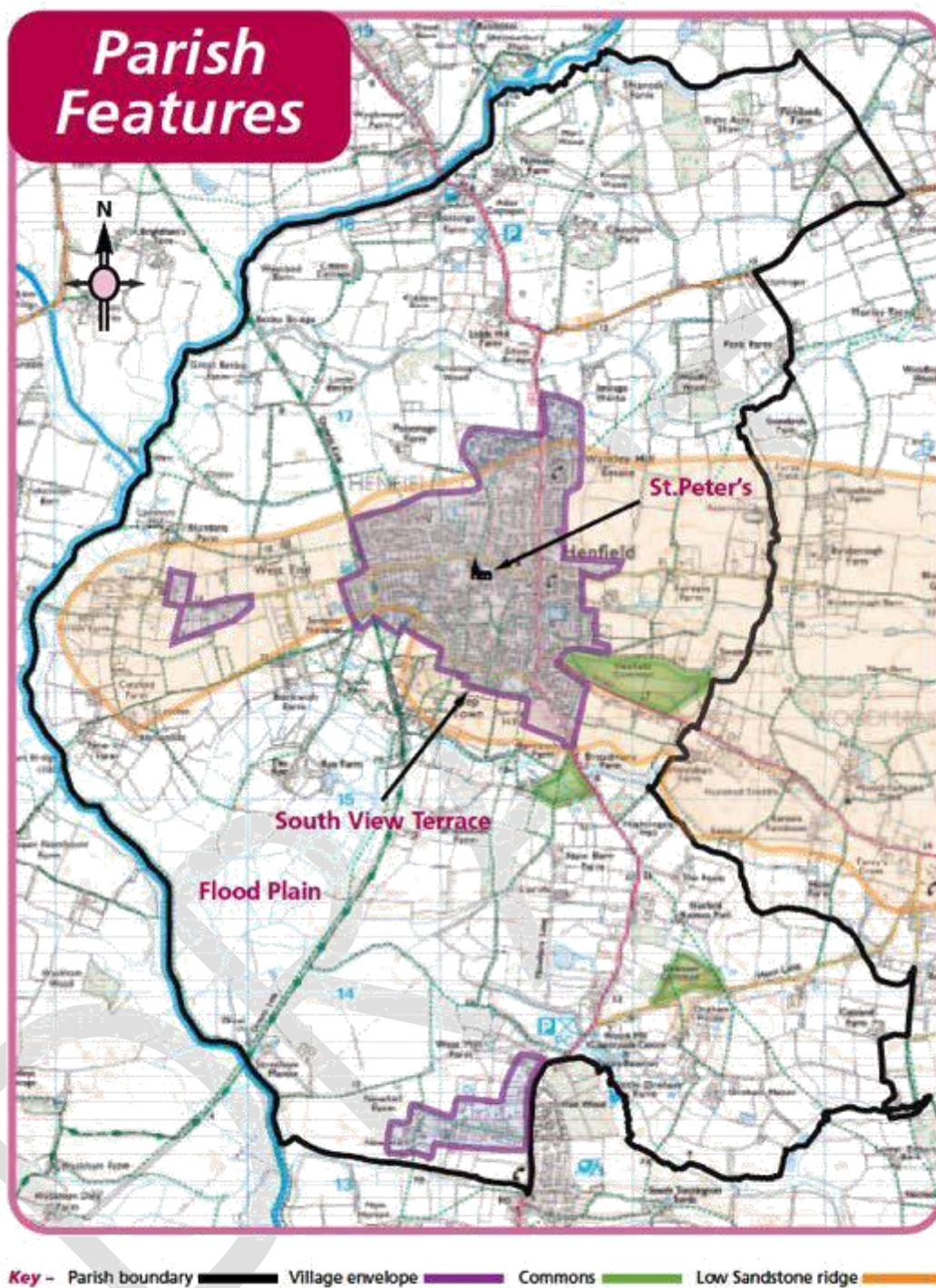
6.13 The Henfield Parish Design Statement was adopted by Horsham District Council in December 2008 as a Supplementary Planning Document, and as such it is material consideration in making decisions on planning applications in Henfield.

6.14 The Design Statement is a useful tool for the HNP, not only does it give a good description and recommendations for future development in the village, but further identifies eight different character areas across Henfield. These character areas may be a useful aid in directing development in terms of types, tenures, density and design. Its 'Principles & Guidelines are especially helpful' – see this selection of the most relevant to the HNP below:

- L1. Views into and out of the area of the parish, and Henfield village in particular, make a significant contribution to its overall character and should be both preserved and respected in the design and positioning of any new development.
- L2. Although outside the proposed South Downs National Park, Henfield is located in the Vale of Sussex which forms part of the magnificent vista afforded from the South Downs. Any development which might affect this vista must be very carefully considered.
- L3. The biodiversity within the parish should be protected and enhanced. Hedgerows, trees and the natural habitat for many species should be maintained and enhanced by the protection of open spaces within and surrounding the village.
- L4. The Parish of Henfield has an extensive network of footpaths. The network through the village and into the surrounding countryside encourages many people to walk to the shops and enjoy the natural environment. It should therefore be protected and well maintained.
- L5. The historic commons, orchards, ancient woodlands, ponds and copses all form a valuable asset and should be protected, maintained and enhanced.
- L6. All grade 1/2 agricultural land, which is limited within the Parish, should be retained and the biodiversity associated with that land enhanced.

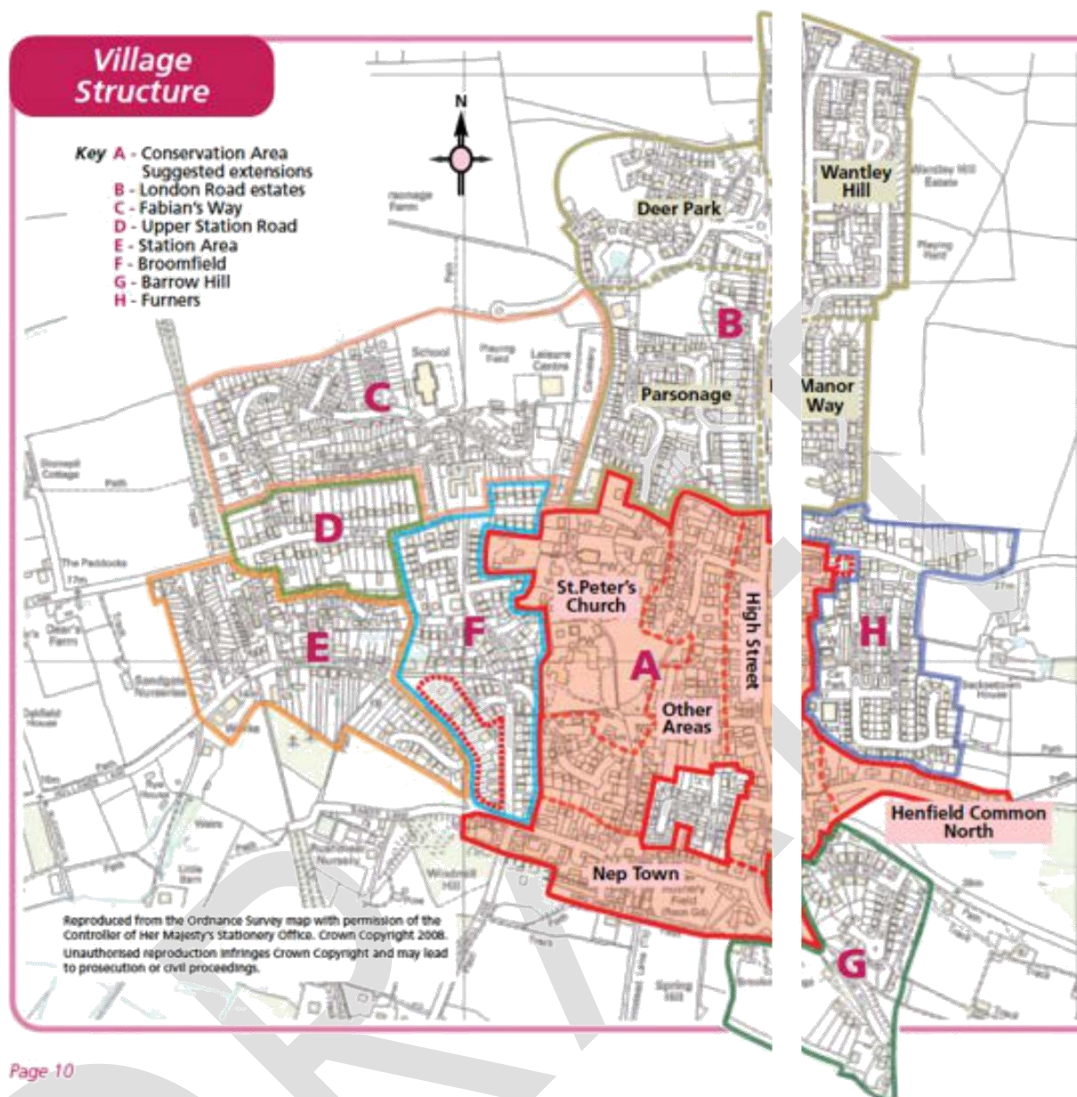
- L7. Existing hedgerows, trees and ponds should be retained wherever possible to encourage wildlife and for visual reasons. Any hedgerow replacement should be with indigenous species, e.g. avoiding the use of coniferous plants.
- L8. New development in the open countryside is strictly controlled by national and local planning policies. Conversion of agricultural and other rural buildings into dwellings should take account of advice in HDC's Advice Leaflet No.3 'Conversion of Agricultural & Other Rural Buildings into Dwellings'.
- L9. Any new buildings that are allowed in the countryside should wherever possible provide nesting places for some wildlife, particularly declining species such as swift, swallow, barn owl and bats.
- L10. There should be no development on the Henfield Levels floodplain which should revert back to a naturally functioning floodplain system.
- L11. Throughout the whole of Henfield and other built-up areas in the parish, the aim should be wherever possible to preserve open green space in the form of private front and back gardens, verges and allotments.
- C1. Any development within the conservation area must preserve or enhance its character or appearance.
- C2. The High Street is the showcase of the village. New development and alterations should respect the character and appearance of adjacent buildings in terms of scale, building materials, fenestration etc.
- C3. Shop fronts should respect the historic character of the street and should be preferably of traditional materials. Shop signs should be discrete and preferably use traditional lettering forms practiced by a sign writer. Signs should not be backlit, but in some cases discreet externally illuminated signs may be acceptable.
- C4. In the whole of the identified St. Peter's Church area, preservation of its low density and open character is highly desirable and development should therefore be restricted to minor extensions and alterations only.
- C5. Consideration should be given by Horsham District Council to extending the conservation area to include both the Victorian dwellings in Broomfield Road and Croft Lane as well as Eastern Terrace in Furners Mead.
- BD3. Materials should, as far as possible, match those of the original building and respect materials of adjacent or nearby buildings. Recommended materials to reflect the predominant character of the area are:- plain clay roofing tiles and tile hanging; red-brown handmade brickwork; wooden door and window frames.

- BD4. Architectural details to blend with the local character include:- steep roof pitches, use of hipped gables, small dormer windows below ridge height and with pitched roofs, small-paned windows of Georgian style set in deep reveals for greater shadow and relief.
- SB1. Where there is a predominance of one type of boundary treatment alongside the highway, such as hedging, picket fencing, brick walls, shrubs and trees, any replacement should be preferably of the same type in order to retain the character and appearance of the street.
- SB2. In roads such as Upper and Lower Station Road, Furners Lane, Cagefoot Lane with well screened frontages, everything possible should be done to avoid loss of tree and shrub cover by new and replanting where necessary.
- SB3. Where the street frontage is deliberately open, no fencing, hedging or other forms of boundary should be erected which might otherwise destroy the openness.
- T2. Non-TPO trees and those outside the conservation area are all important to the setting of the parish and to wildlife; consideration should always be given to their retention or replacement with indigenous species to retain that setting.
- R1. This is a village and a rural area and so any road widening, installation of mini roundabouts, traffic lights, sight lines, speed humps and other such urban features should be strictly limited to essential traffic works only.



Plan C: Parish Features - Henfield





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Plan D: Parish Design Statement Character Areas – Henfield

## Other Strategies, Plans & Studies

6.15 There are a number of other strategies, plans and studies that may influence the HNP. All form part of the evidence base of the Horsham District Planning Framework and therefore have some relevance to the Parish. Their key points of relevance to the Parish are summarised here:

### Landscape Character Assessment (2014)

6.16 This report identifies 32 character areas throughout the district. Most of the district is undeveloped with a very rural character and most of the settlements are well-integrated to this setting with the help of mature trees and hedges. Out of the 32 character areas identified, 22 were found sensitive to change whereas the rest were considered being of moderate sensitivity..

6.17 The main issues and potentially leading to a negative change of the character areas are:

- loss of trees and hedges due to declining land management;
- tall structures such as masts (especially in the South Downs National Park (SDNP)), altering the visual aspect of the countryside;
- increased traffic, especially on the A24, A29 and the A283;
- loss of rural character in settlements through road network changes, lighting, close boarded fences etc.;
- engineered flood defences; and
- large scale development.

6.18 The Character Areas identified in Henfield Parish are D2, O3 and P2.

- D2 Henfield and Small Dole Farmlands

This is the largest of the character areas that cover the parish and it consists of the southern part of the parish including both Small Dole and most of Henfield. The area consists of medium to large arable fields with low hedgerows to the south near the scarp. Further north there is a stronger hedgerow network including mature hedgerow trees and these are framing the pasture fields in the area. Most of the area is dominated by the chalk scarp and a rural undeveloped character, with the exception of the suburban industrial developments around Small Dole and the A2037. The overall sensitivity to change in this area is high due to the intrinsic landscape qualities and the high visibility from the location on the high ridgelines.

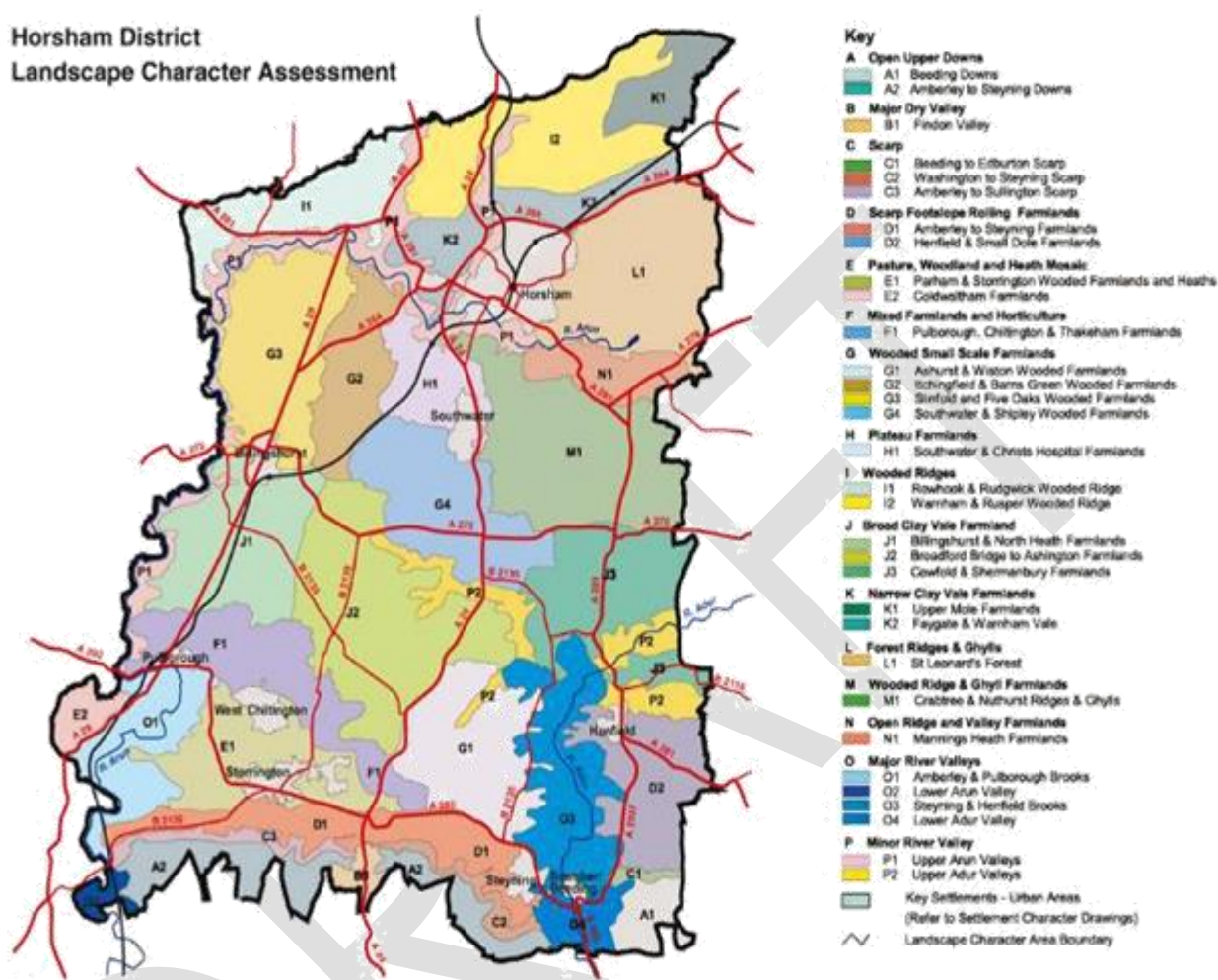
- O3 Steyning & Henfield Brooks

This area is to the western part of the parish surrounding the river Adur and is mainly made up of tranquil undeveloped rural character of arable valley sides. As the area consists of a brook, there is seasonal flooding and small fields of unimproved and semi-improved wet grassland divided mostly by drainage ditches. This area is highly sensitive to change both visually and in terms of infrastructure capacity such as flood defence structures and drainage. The overall sensitivity to change in this area is also high, as it too has the similar openness and intrinsic landscape qualities.

- P2 Upper Adur Valleys

The south eastern part of this character area covers a small part of the very northern end of the parish. It consists of small gently undulating valleys. The valley bottoms are made up of small pastures with marshy vegetation along the streams from to the river Adur. The built structures are made up of distinctive brick bridges across the winding river/stream courses and of the occasional small historic farmsteads. The overall sensitivity to change in this area is high due to the indivisibility and rural character of the valleys.

6.19 This concludes that the overall sensitivity to change is high in the whole of the parish and that any development should be sensitive to the undeveloped character of the parish.



Plan E: Horsham District Landscape Character Areas

#### Landscape Capacity Assessment (2013)

6.20 This study aims to inform the landscape capacity for housing in the district which will inform the criteria for suitable sites for housing development. There are two settlements in the parish specifically assessed, Henfield and Small Dole.

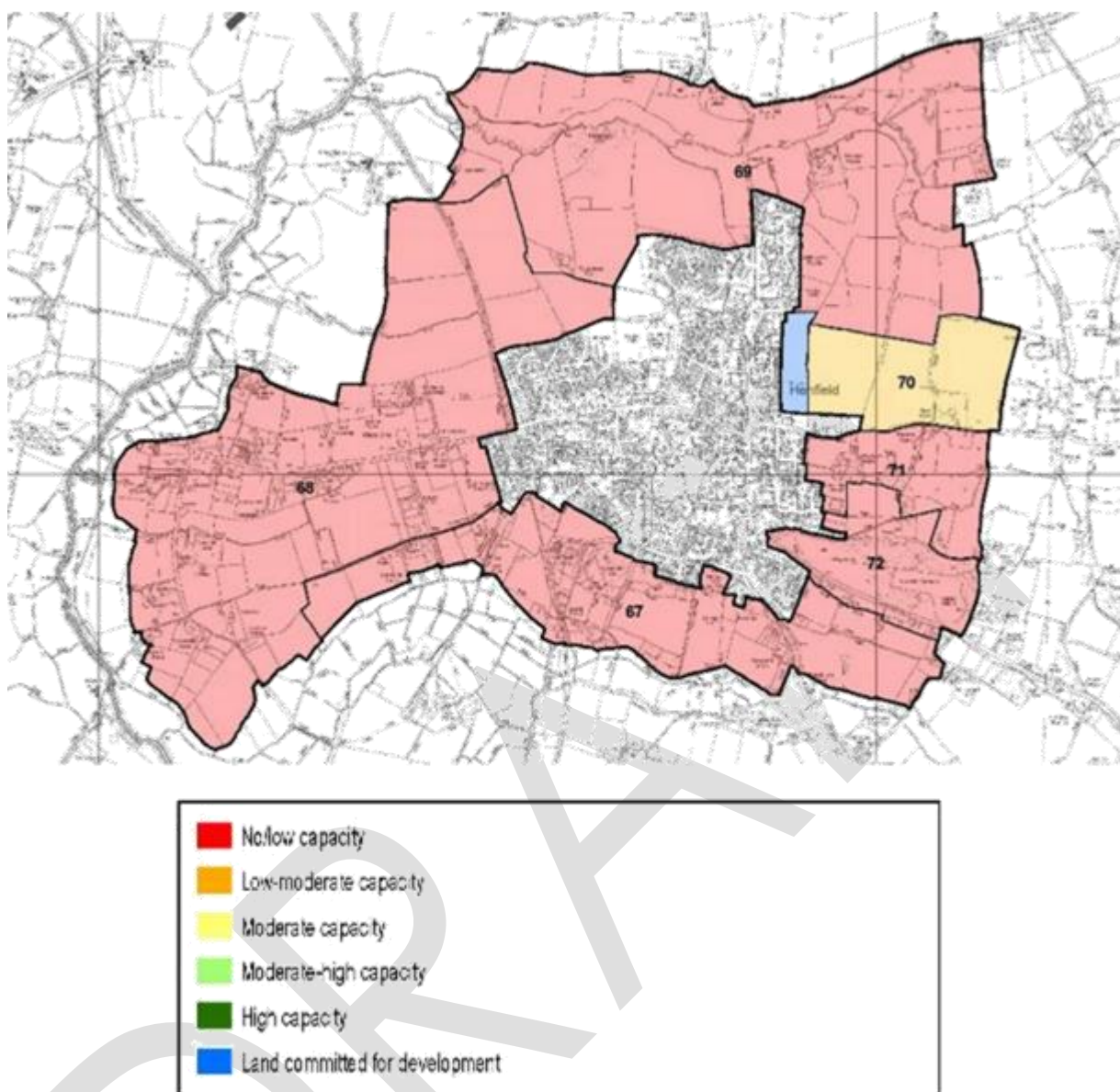
6.21 Part One – Capacity Assessment for Large Scale Development looks at the landscape capacity for development of the existing Category 1 Settlements. Henfield is one of these 7 geographic zones that has been identified below;

“Large scale strategic housing developments of 500 or more dwellings associated with urban extensions to Category 1 settlements or new settlements. It is assumed that this development would comprise mainly two storey developments of no more than 8.5m in height, at an average of 35-40

dwellings per hectare. This type of development may include some smaller areas of no more than 3 storey height flats, as well as community/retail facilities."

DRAFT





*Plan F: Horsham District Landscape Development Capacity – Henfield*

- 6.22 There are six potential development sites, as seen in plan L, surrounding Henfield. Five of these have been identified as having No/low capacity, one site has partly been identified as having Low-moderate capacity and a small part of this site has been marked as Land committed for development.
- 6.23 Part two of the study assesses the Category 2 settlements to which Small Dole belongs. These types of settlements have been identified for the capacity of Smaller Scale Housing Development which have been defined as follows:

“Housing development of no more than ~100 dwellings associated with the edge of villages. It is assumed that this development would be solely of one or two storey development up to 8.5m height and average 35-40 dwellings per hectare.”



Plan G: Horsham District Landscape Development Capacity – Small Dole

6.24 The three potential development sites, as seen in plan M, surrounding Small Dole were identified as having low to moderate capacity for development.

6.25 It is important to note that the scope of this study is to assess the landscape capacity only, other considerations also need to be included such as infrastructure constraints, access and air quality etc. It should further be noted that specific site allocations are expected to carry out further analysis to the sensitivity and capacity of a specific land plot as this study describes a generalised statement of the character areas.

#### The Horsham District Sport, Open Space and Recreation Assessment: February 2014

6.26 This assessment is an upgraded and updated version of the Open Space Study from 2005. It has improved the report in changing the groups assessed such as Allotments, Artificial Sport Pitches etc., and has reviewed the provision of these to better reflect today's provision of the Horsham District's open space and recreation spaces and facilities.

- Allotments – There is one allotment site identified in the parish, called the Daisycroft. However the study has assessed the parish as having a deficiency of allotment against the quantity standard set. The study further suggests that the district should adopt a policy that requires residential developments to contribute to allotment provision where there is a clear local need.
- Bowling Greens – there is adequate provision of bowling greens in the district according to the study. There is one bowling green in the parish, also at Daisy Croft and there is a second one in the parish of Steyning called Steyning BC which is within 5 km driving distance from the parish.
- Built Sports Provision – this subject includes artificial turf pitches, athletics tracks, fitness facilities, indoor bowls facilities, indoor tennis courts, sport halls and swimming pools.
  - Artificial Sport Pitches (ATP) – There are no identified pitches of this sort in the parish. The closest one is in the Parish of Steyning Grammar School in the parish of Steyning. The southwestern part of the parish falls within the 5km distance threshold for sand-based ATP's.
  - Athletics tracks – There is no provision in Henfield Parish, and the two closest places are located outside the district. The nearest one is in the north of Horsham District, in Broadbridge Heath LC, Broadbridge Heath Parish and has 6 lane tracks.
  - Indoor Bowls – The only indoor bowls facility in the district is in Horsham, and the parish fall outside the 20min driving distance threshold identified in the study. Again the closest facilities are outside the District to the south.

- Health and Fitness – there is one fitness facility in the parish, in the village of Henfield with between 51-80 fitness machines. Part of the parish is within 15 minutes driving distance to the Steyning fitness facilities also comprising of between 51-80 fitness machines and a 21-50 fitness machine facility in Wickwoods just outside the district in Mid Sussex.
- Indoor tennis – There is no indoor tennis court provision in the district. The closest one is in Wickwoods Country Club just outside the district boundary to the east in Mid Sussex. The whole of the parish is within the 20 minutes driving distance threshold.
- Sports Hall - There is one pay and play sports hall (3+ badminton courts) in Henfield and one in the parish of Steyning. The study has further identified Henfield ward as being one of the 12 out of 22 having access to a level of provision that is at least 25 % above the average in the south east.
- Swimming Pools – There are no swimming pools identified in the parish. The closest public one is in the Parish of Steyning at Steyning Sports Centre which has a 25m long pool. The study has come to the conclusion that there is no need for any new pools in the district. There is however need for re-investment in order to maintain the existing facilities. According to the Henfield Neighbourhood Plan steering group, there is also a private swimming pool at Wickwoods County Club which is outside of the parish.
- Village and Community Halls – There are two Rural Halls in the parish. The Henfield Hall in Henfield and Small Dole Village Hall, but the latter one is identified as being outside the parish boundary. (The HNP steering group has highlighted the following facilities that are not included in the District's assessment; St Peter's Anglican Church, the Catholic and the Free Church also have their own halls)
- Play Provision – There are four local play areas and one neighbourhood play area in the parish, in and around Henfield village. There used to be play equipment by Parsonage Road, but these have been removed and the site is now an amenity green space with natural play features, but there is a current project to improve the neighbourhood play area at Chess Brook Green in Henfield. The removal and improvement of play areas is a deliberate attempt to improve the play provision in the best, most used locations. There is currently a deficiency of play areas in the parish, but a further 0.12ha is to be provided with new development by 2026.
- Golf – There is the Horton Golf Club on the border of the parish of Henfield and Upper Beeding Parish. It has a course of 18 holes, the Golf Club of Singing Hills is situated just outside the district in Mid Sussex and has 27 hole facilities. range.



- Multifunctional green space is a new classification due to the fact that the three types included are sometimes very similar and are often used for the same purpose. The new classification include the following;
  - Amenity green spaces are usually small green settings provided in residential areas to enhance the visual amenity.
  - Natural green spaces are managed green spaces in urban areas, usually providing and protecting habitats.
  - Parks and Recreation Grounds are larger spaces that enable village or urban residents to engage in formal sports, informal recreation and they usually have a range of other uses such as playgrounds, tennis courts and other sport pitches.
  - There are six amenity green spaces, six natural green space and three park and recreation grounds identified in the parish in Henfield.
- Sport Pitches including the following;
  - Cricket Pitches, Club and Public – There is one community Cricket Pitch identified in the parish of Henfield, on Henfield Common.
  - Adult, Youth and Mini Football pitches, Club and Public – There are seven adult football pitches and five youth and Mini Football Pitches identified in the parish.
  - Rugby pitches – There are none identified in the parish and the closest one is in the Parish of Pulborough, called the Pulborough Rugby Club.
- Tennis and Multi-courts – Henfield has a Tennis Club with four floodlit courts, situated near to the Leisure Centre. The study identifies the parish as having a deficiency of tennis and multi-courts against the quantity standard.
- Youth Areas are defined as dedicated provision for young people such as skateboard parks, youth shelters and basketball areas. There is one Neighbourhood youth area in the parish identified in the study, it is called 'Kingsfield' with 'Henfield has a skateboard park, youth centre and basketball area on the Kings Field adjacent to the Leisure Centre. The study has identified the parish along with all of the parishes in Horsham district except for Storrington and Sullington as having a deficiency against the quantity standard.

## Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) – Horsham District Council – Henfield Parish Council

Priority Ranking	Priority Score	Infrastructure Type	Infrastructure Project	Location	Evidence	Delivered by	Cost	Existing committed funding	Delivery time-scale
<i>Using Priority Scores the ranked priority for each item</i>	<i>Score Max 30 using 6 measures, number residents benefitting, Value for Money, Risk to essential services, Desired timeline, Availability of other funding, Benefits linked to new developments</i>	<i>Example: Transport</i>	<i>Improvements to junction</i>	<i>A24</i>	<i>Transport Assessment 2014/Parish Plan/Neighbourhood Development Plan</i>	<i>WSCC</i>	<i>£2 million</i>	<i>£0</i>	<i>2020</i>
1	27	Transport	Link Road and 32 space car park Deer Park and Leisure Centre	Deer Park/ Leisure Centre	S106 condition with Deer Park development	HPC	£275k	£250k	2018
2	27	Transport	Improve junction High Street/ Church Street, consider layout, traffic lights, one way solutions	Henfield High Street	Congestion and community complaints	WSCC	£50k/ £100k	£0	2019
3	26	Transport	Traffic Speed Indicator	A281 Henfield Common	Speed of traffic	WSCC	£5k	£0	2018
4	25	Transport	Traffic management measures across village with emphasis on control of speeding on A281 and A2037 and ensure safe crossing of A281 near new Manor Way development	A281, High Street and A2037	Speed of traffic and safe crossing of A roads	WSCC	£50k /£75k	£0	2019

5	24	Transport	Street Parking control measures post implementation of car parking charges	Roads adjoining car parks and high street	Congestion and community complaints	WSCC	£50k / £75k	£0	2018
6	24	Transport	New footpath and cycleway Deer Park and Leisure Centre	Deer Park/ Leisure Centre	\$106 condition with Deer Park development	HPC	£25k	£20,000	2018
7	23	Cemetery	Henfield Cemetery Extension	Henfield Cemetery	Current cemetery nearing full capacity	HPC	£50k	£0	2020/2021
8	23	Community Facilities	Public Toilets replacement or refurbishment	High Street	Subject to HDC alternative plans to redevelop this area	HPC/HDC	£50k	£0	2021/2022
9	22	Transport	Creation of signed Cycleway (Downs Link) and Pathway routes around Henfield including covered cycle rack storage to support wellbeing and visitor economy	Various across the Parish including Downs Link and Village Centre	Visitor economy discussions with HDC	HPC/ HDC	£100k	£0	2019/2021
10	21	Transport	Create a more attractive appearance to the 3 main entry points to the village	A281 and A2037 Barrow Hill, Henfield Common, Small Dole and Wantley	Positive visitor impact and clarity around entrance to the main part of the village, Henfield and Small Dole	HPC	£10k	£0	2018/19

11	21	Community Facilities	Henfield Hall: Reconfiguration and possible 1st floor extension to create increased museum capacity, gallery, meeting space and storage and substantive refurbishment of outdated ground floor to meet community needs.	Coopers Way	Existing site reaching capacity	HPC	£500k	£0	2021/2022
12	21	Open Space & Recreation	Creation of new playing field at Wantley on WSCC land earmarked for development. To include Cricket Pitch, All weather football surface, Pavilion incorporating Mens Shed	Field to north east of Wantley	This part of the village has expanded with Manor Way development and subject to WSCC plans to offer this site for development there is a need to create some green space in this part of the village and create additional capacity for HFC and HCC	WSCC/ HDC/ HPC/ HFC/ HCC	£1.5M	£0	2021/2022
13	20	Open Space Sport and Recreation	New Reed Bed including creation of visitor experience to support visitor economy	Henfield Common	Joint Commons Committee input and evidence of drying up of reed bed	Joint Commons Committee (HDC/HP C)	£100k	£0	2018/2019
14	20	Open Space Sport & Recreation	Kings Field Drainage and Pitch Improvements	Kings Field	Water logging in winter months and a need to meet FA standards for first team sport	HPC/ HFC	£150k	£0	2019/2020
15	20	Open Space Sport & recreation	Replacement of Playground Equipment	Various sites around the village	Existing equipment becoming tired and worn out	HPC	£75k	£57,986	2018/2022

16	20	Health	Improvement to Medical Centre Services to support increased population including launch of Befriending Scheme, a) reconfigure reception area £30k, b) upgrade phone system £15k, digital dictation £5k, Laptops c) extend waiting area £100k Social Prescriber/ patient educational area £12k d) equip new areas £40k.	Henfield Medical Centre	Medical Practice evidence and input	WSCC	£202k	£0	2020/2022
17	20	Community Facilities	Youth Club building improvements	Deer Park	All day nursery at capacity and demand to open facility earlier to safeguard children leaving St Peters school before working parents return home	HPC/ HYC	£90k	£0	2018/2019
18	20	Transport	School Safety Zone - St Peters CE Primary School	St Peters School	Part of WSCC infrastructure plans	WSCC	£10k	£0	2022/2025
19	19	Community Facilities	New Scout Building	Cragitts Lane	Existing pavilion reaching end of its usable life and facilities failing to meet modern standard. £80,000 raised to date (8/17)	HPC/ Henfield Scout Group	£220k	£0	2018/19
20	19	Community Facilities	Henfield Haven kitchen and cafe extension	Hewitts	Health and safety issues to remove need for hot meals to be carried through dementia care facility and increased capacity for busy cafe in Day Centre.	HSE CIC	£80k	£0	2018
21	19	Open Space & Recreation	Structured Tree Planting programme	Throughout Henfield Parish in areas	To replace losses incurred through planning applications etc.	HPC	£10k	£0	2019/20

				designated for planting					
22	18	Transport	Increased Car Parking facilities at Henfield Youth Club	Deer Park	Congestion and Complaints. Feasability suggests +9 spaces could be created	HPC/ HYC	£10k	£0	2018
23	18	Transport	Create Pavement in Coopers Way between High Street and Village Hall Car Park	Coopers Way	Well used route which needs tarmac path for safe clean option for shoppers to use.	HPC	£5k	£0	2018/2019
24	17	Community Facilities	New Cricket Pavilion/Community Facility	Henfield Common	Existing pavilion which also houses a nursery and is hired for parties is reaching end of its usable life and facilities failing to meet modern standards. There is a need for a modern community facility which is more widely used for events, visitors and accommodates changing facilities which meet FA standards to allow senior team use	HPC/ HCC	£500k	£0	2021/2022
25	17	Community Facilities	Leisure Centre extension and lift for disabled access to first floor	Henfield Leisure Centre	Part of Leisure Centre improvement programme	Henfield Leisure Centre	£80k	£27,611	2019
26	17	Transport	Footpath from school gate to Reception at St Peters School	St Peters School	Ofsted Report Health & Safety issue as current route to reception is through staff car park	WSCC	£10k	£0	2018
27	17	Community Facilities	Creation of an attractive Village Square to support visitor economy and high street retailers	High Street/ Village Centre	Neighbourhood Plan identified weakness	HPC	£100k	£0	2021/2022

28	17	Education	Increased capacity at St Peters school as and when demand from new developments is created	St Peters School	Impact of new developments to be assessed as occupancy levels increase	WSCC	£0 ?	£0	2019/20
29	15	Community Facilities	New Football Club Pavilion	Kings Field Henfield	Existing pavilion reaching end of its usable life and facilities failing to meet modern standards	HPC/ HFC	£250k	£0	2021/2022
30	17	Transport	Create Long Stay Car Park	TBA but within easy walking distance of High Street and bus services	Dependent upon impact of Street Parking control and short stay car parking measures on congestion and car parking options	HDC/HPC	£100k	£0	2020/2022
31	14	Transport	Late Buses to Brighton and Horsham	From Henfield High Street bus stops	Transport survey feedback	Bus Cos	£15k pa	£0	2020
32	14	Community Facilities	Increased football storage at Kings Field, Memorial Field and provision of Football Rebound Wall Kings Field	Kings Field and Memorial Field	Increased storage for goals required to allow us to use portable posts. Rebound wall to protect goal mouths on first team pitch	HPC/ HFC	£25k	£0	2019/2020
33		Community Facilities	Henfield Bowling Club new drainage	Henfield Bowling Club	Replacement drainage system approved by HDC with 10% contribution from Bowling Club £393	Henfield Bowling Club	£3,930	£3,537	Approved 10/2017

6.27 The study recommends planning policy for the adopted local plan. In the settlement hierarchy, Henfield is defined as a small town / larger village.

6.28 Henfield as a larger village and town, should have at least:

- "Sufficient third generation ("3G") artificial turf pitches to accommodate a significant proportion of local football demand, funded through the Community Infrastructure Levy
- Floodlit tennis courts, ideally managed by a tennis club
- A bowling club, ideally managed by a club
- One or more floodlit multi-courts with a suitable all-weather surface, designed to be suitable for 5-a-side football (the tennis courts and multi-courts can be combined if required)
- At least one youth activity area with at least a teenage shelter plus additional facilities such as a skateboard area, ball courts or basketball area
- Equipped play areas for children of different ages; their location should be planned using the distance thresholds recommended in this report."

6.29 The study recommends planning policy for the adopted local plan. In the settlement hierarchy, Small Dole is defined as a smaller village and as such should have the facilities of a traditional village. Some of these may already be provided for, however the minimum provision suggested is set out below;

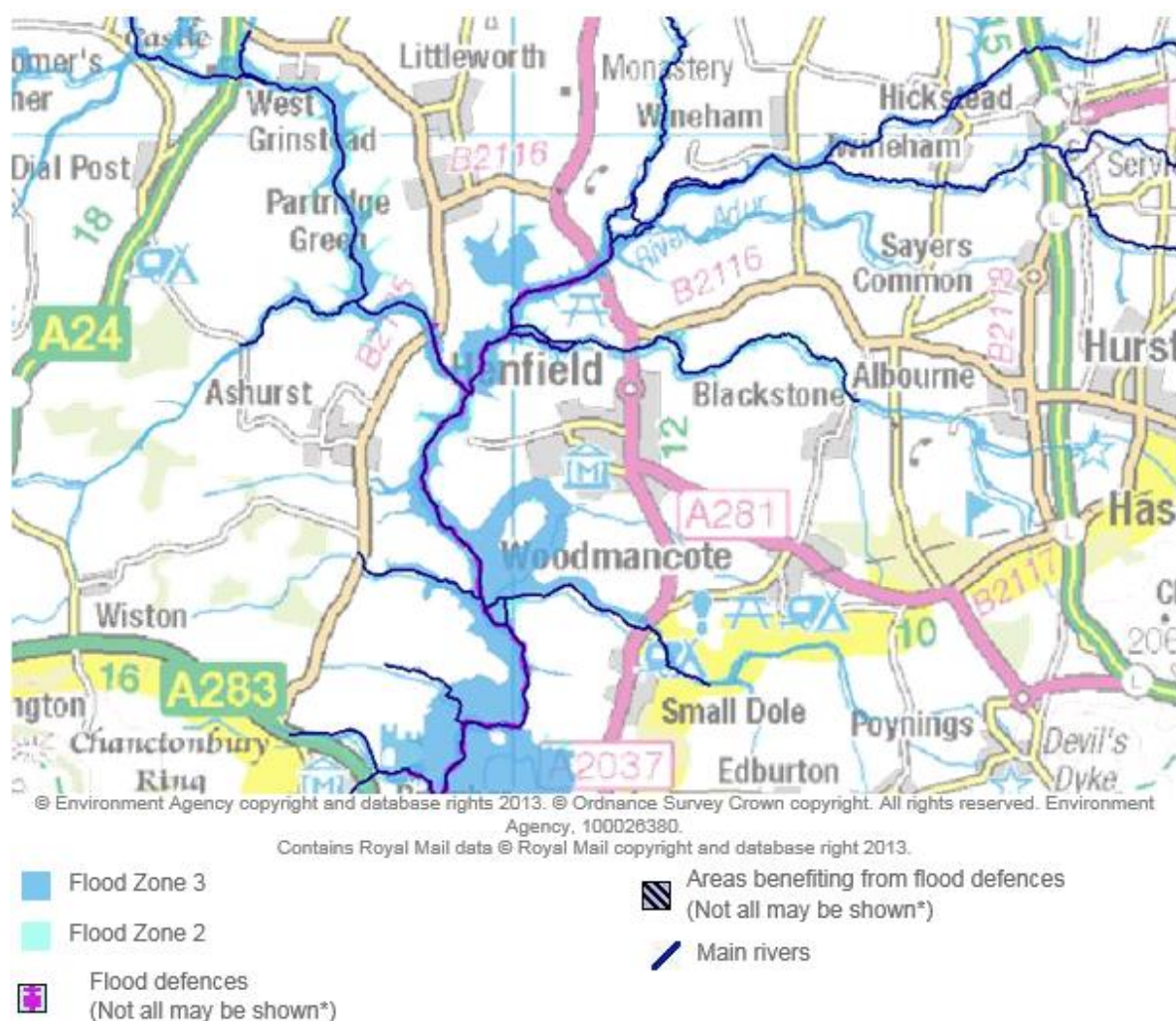
- *"A recreation ground at least large enough for a football pitch – whether there is an adult, youth or mini-soccer pitch will depend on local circumstances – and where there is a local club using the site as its "home" ground, there should also be a changing pavilion*
- *A multi-court with an appropriate all-weather surface designed for at least tennis and 5-a-side football*
- *A children's play area*
- *A teenage shelter*
- *A village hall "*

6.30 According to the HNP steering group, currently Small Dole has all the above facilities except the Teenage shelter and a tennis court.

#### Horsham District Council Strategic Flood Assessment (2007)

6.31 This study was produced to support and inform suitable future growth and development in the District. The Preliminary Core Strategy Assessment for Henfield found in Appendix B shows that there are Functional Floodplains, Flood Warning Areas and small areas of Flood Zone 2 North, west and south of the village of Henfield following the river Adur and the streams which flow from it.

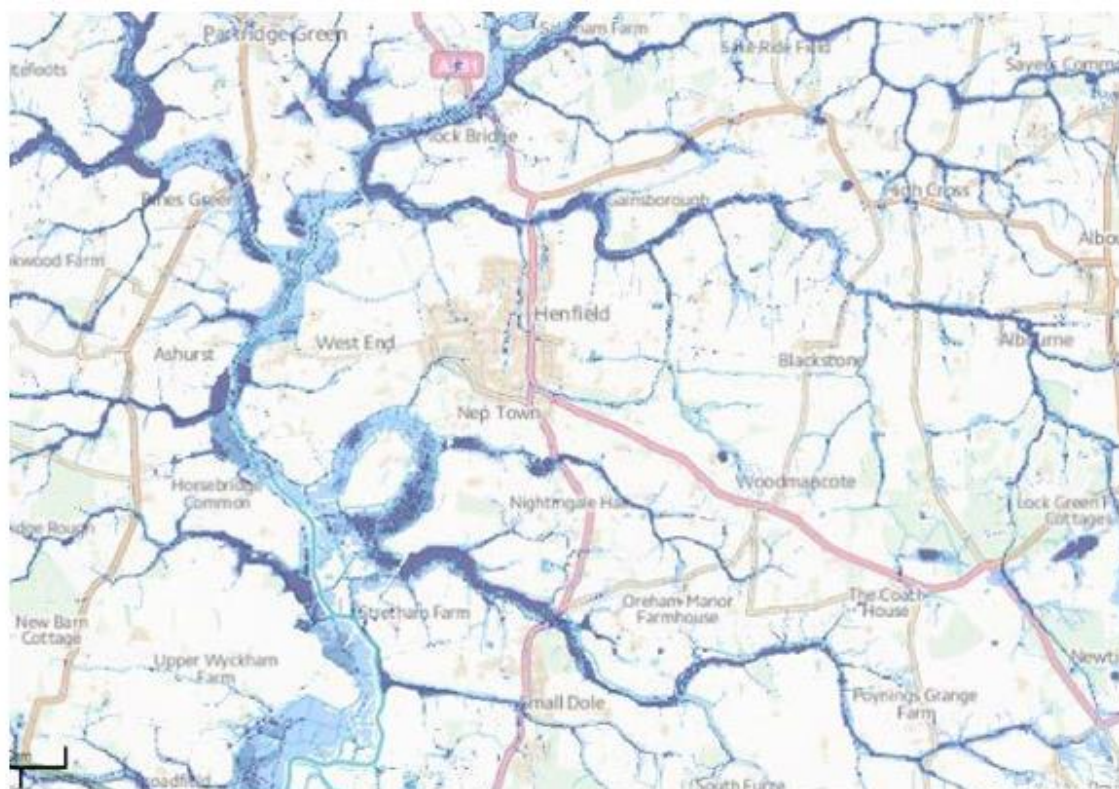




Plan H: Environment Agency - Fluvial Flood Risk in Henfield Parish

FLOOD ZONE	DEFINITION		PROBABILITY OF FLOODING
	FLUVIAL	TIDAL	
<b>Flood Zone 1</b>	< 1 in 1000 year (< 0.1%)	< 1 in 1000 year (< 0.1%)	Low Probability
<b>Flood Zone 2</b>	Between 1 in 1000 year (< 0.1%) and 1 in 100 year (1%)	Between 1 in 1000 year (< 0.1%) and 1 in 200 year (0.5%)	Medium Probability
<b>Flood Zone 3a</b>	> 1 in 100 year (> 1%)	> 1 in 200 year (> 0.5%)	High Probability
<b>Flood Zone 3b</b>	Either > 1 in 20 (5%) or as agreed by between the EA and LPA	Either > 1 in 20 (5%) or as agreed by between the EA and LPA	Functional Floodplain

Table C: Horsham District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Flood Zone definitions



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#### *Plan I: Environment Agency – Surface Water Flood Risk in Henfield Parish*

6.32 The Environment Agency's maps of the parish identifies the areas around the two settlements as being in Flood Zone 3.

6.33 The assessment shows no record of groundwater flooding within the study area. However the map by the Environment Agency (see Figure M) shows that there is high to Low risks in small parts of each settlement.

#### Horsham Infrastructure Study (2010)

6.34 This study set out to inform the Framework on its infrastructure requirements for the district. The study looks at economic, demographic and political changes which will contribute to the plans for future development in the parish. This in turn will help inform the infrastructure need and increased pressure on infrastructure capacity increased housing numbers will bring.

6.35 The different infrastructure themes have been prioritised and have been put into three different infrastructure types;

- Fundamental – infrastructure must be provided up-front to support development (including transport, wastewater, waste and utilities such as gas, electricity and water)
- Essential – infrastructure required to ensure development can be implemented with no detrimental impacts on site

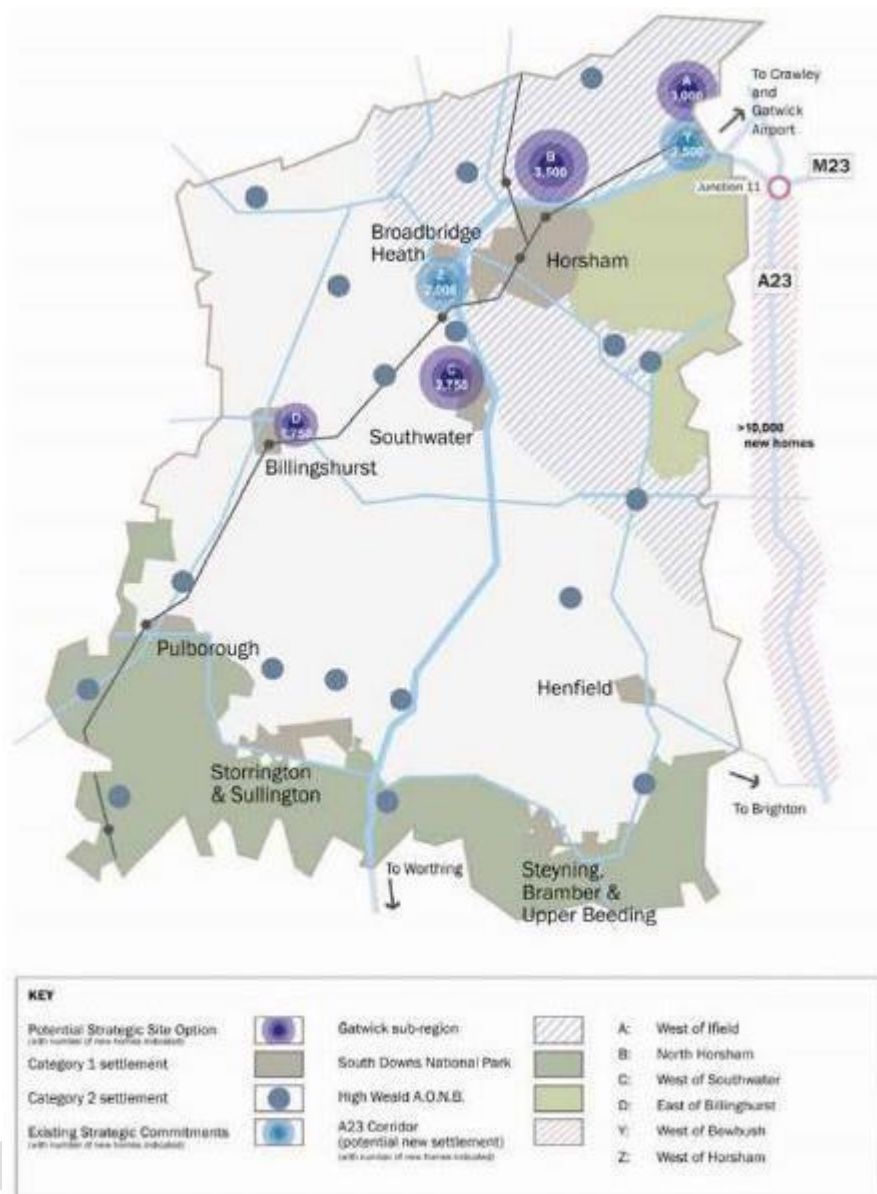
Required – infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities are created.

6.36 There are two infrastructure issues in Henfield that need to be overcome before any new residential/employment development can be introduced;

- capacity reached at Henfield Waste Water Treatment Works and Medical Centre
- constrained capacity within Steyning Grammar School and St Peters Primary School.

6.37 Additional allotments and improvements to sports facilities and pitches are needed to address the existing deficiencies as mentioned in the Horsham Infrastructure study 2014.

6.38 There are also infrastructure areas that are considered adequate now that will need to be dealt with in looking at the future assumed growth. These are the electricity and gas supply networks that will potentially need increased capacity in the future along with local road network and public transport.



Plan J: Horsham District Infrastructure Study – Potential growth distribution



## Annex A – Evidence Base

The list below contains all those documents collected and reviewed in the process of preparing this report. All are available to view or via links on the Henfield Parish Council website's neighbourhood plan pages.

<b>National</b>	<b>Date</b>
National Planning Policy Framework	-
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) Neighbourhood Planning	-
Neighbourhood Planning (GOV.UK)	-
Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal (GOV.UK)	-
Locality	-
Office for National Statistics (Neighbourhood)	-
Rural Services Network	-
What is Neighbourhood Planning? (RTPI)	-
What is a Neighbourhood Development Plan? (RTPI)	-
Planning for Your Neighbourhood –Statutory Tools (RTPI)	-
Planning for your Neighbourhood: Non Statutory Tools (RTPI)	-
Existing Tools for Neighbourhood Planning (RTPI)	-
Neighbourhood Planning (Historic England)	-
Information to Support Neighbourhood Planning (WSCC)	-
Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre	-
How to access Natural England's maps and data (GOV.UK)	-
Magic (Interactive GIS Mapping)	-
South East river basin district management plan	-
Environment Agency Flood Maps & EA What's in your Backyard	-
Guidance For Neighbourhood Planning Grants and Technical Support Locality	-
Southern Water Resource Management Plan	-
Thames Water Resource Management Plan	-
West Sussex Waste and Minerals Plan	-
<b>Horsham District Council</b>	
Horsham District Planning Framework	November 2015
Horsham District SA SEA	November 2015
Horsham Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	Ongoing
Horsham Infrastructure Delivery Plan	April 2016
Horsham Annual Monitoring Report	Dec 2016
<b>Housing and Spatial Planning</b>	
Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA)	August 2016
Strategic Housing and Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Dec 2016
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	May 2009
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update 2014	October 2014
Crawley and Horsham Starter Homes Report	Nov 2016
Crawley and Horsham Market Housing Mix Report	Nov 2016
Urban Housing Potential Study 2004-2018	Feb 2005
Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2012	October 2012
Housing Need in Horsham District	March 2015
Assessing Housing Need - Summary Paper	March 2015

Settlement Sustainability Review  
Settlement Sustainability & Greenfield Site Allocations  
Billingshurst Village Centre (Sustainability Appraisal & Adoption  
Statement)  
Horsham Town Plan SPD  
Amberley Conservation Area  
Bramber Conservation Area  
Horsham Conservation Area  
Slinfold Conservation Area

May 2014  
September 2005  
September 2016  
  
September 2012  
December 1997  
December 1997  
March 2001  
December 1997

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