

MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL

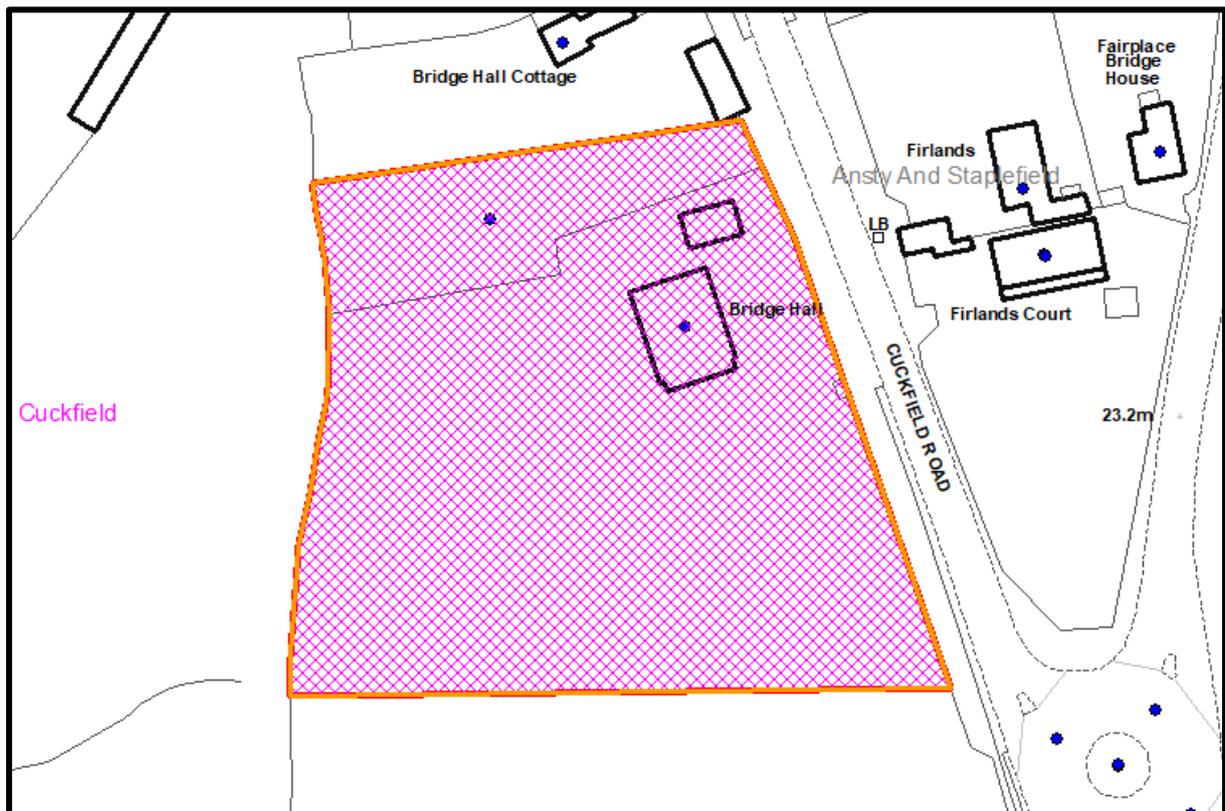
Planning Committee

6 FEB 2020

RECOMMENDED FOR PERMISSION

Ansty And Staplefield

DM/19/3123



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**BRIDGE HALL CUCKFIELD ROAD BURGESS HILL WEST SUSSEX
DEMOLITION OF EXISTING DWELLING AND ERECTION OF 40 NEW
DWELLINGS WITH NEW ACCESS CREATED ONTO CUCKFIELD ROAD.
AMENDED PLANS RECEIVED 2 OCTOBER SHOWING CHANGES TO THE
ELEVATIONS OF THE PROPOSED DWELLINGS AND REMOVAL OF
GARAGES TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SITE. AMENDED
PLANS RECEIVED 31 OCTOBER SHOWING REVISED ELEVATIONS TO
PLOTS 15 TO 26
BROOKWORTH HOMES LIMITED**

POLICY: Areas of Special Control for Adverts / Built Up Areas / Classified Roads - 20m buffer / Planning Agreement / Planning Obligation / Aerodrome Safeguarding (CAA) /

ODPM CODE: Smallscale Major Dwellings

13 WEEK DATE: 7th February 2020

WARD MEMBERS: Cllr Robert Salisbury / Cllr Pete Bradbury /

CASE OFFICER: Steven King

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To consider the recommendation of the Divisional Leader, Planning and Economy on the application for planning permission as detailed above.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This application seeks full planning permission for the demolition of existing dwelling at Bridge Hall, Cuckfield Road and erection of 40 new dwellings with new access created onto Cuckfield Road.

This application was reported to the planning committee on 28th November 2019 where Members resolved to approve the application subject to the completion of a satisfactory section 106 legal agreement to secure the required affordable housing and infrastructure contributions. The planning permission has not been issued because the section 106 legal agreement had not been completed. An issue was raised by the applicants after the planning committee meeting in November 2019 regarding the infrastructure requirements of the County Council. The application is being reported back to committee as there has been a change in relation to the infrastructure contributions that are being sought by the County Council. Having reassessed the application and having regard to the outline consent that exists on the site, the County Council have reduced the infrastructure monies that they are seeking. All other aspects of the planning application remain the same as was presented to Members on 28th November 2019.

Planning legislation holds that the determination of a planning application shall be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. In this part of Mid Sussex the development plan comprises the District Plan (DP). The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is an important material planning consideration.

In making an assessment as to whether the proposal complies with the development plan, the Courts have confirmed that the development plan must be considered as a whole, not simply in relation to any one individual policy. It is therefore not the case that a proposal must accord with each and every policy within the development plan.

The principle of development on this site has been established by virtue of the planning permission that has been granted by the Planning Inspector for the erection of 36 dwellings on the site. In relation to planning policy, the principle of developing the site would accord with policy DP6 of the DP because the site now lies within the defined built up area of Burgess Hill.

It is considered that the layout and design of the site are satisfactory and make best use of the site. The layout ensures that the dwellings face outwards towards the attractive boundary screening and results in a development that provides a proper street frontage.

The scheme would deliver 40 dwellings, 12 of which would be affordable, in a sustainable location. This should be afforded significant positive weight in the planning balance.

The access into the site would be satisfactory, with appropriate sight lines being achieved. The Highway Authority has no objection to the scheme.

It is considered that the site can be satisfactorily drained to comply with policy DP41 of the DP. A planning condition can be used to control the detail of the means of drainage for the development.

The scheme would result in some harm to the setting of Firlands, a grade two listed property to the east of the site on the opposite side of Cuckfield Road. It is considered that under the NPPF, this would be classed as 'less than substantial'. The NPPF states that this less than substantial harm needs to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. It is also the case that the 'less than substantial harm' must be afforded significant importance within the planning balance to reflect the statutory presumption contained within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 that the preservation of the setting of listed buildings is desirable.

It is considered that the public benefits in this case (development of 40 new homes, 12 of which would be affordable in a sustainable location, increased spending in the economy, economic benefits during construction) clearly outweigh the less than substantial harm to the setting of the listed building. As such whilst there is a conflict with policy DP34 of the DP, this is outweighed by the public benefits that would be secured by the proposal.

The Councils Ecological Consultant and Tree Officer do not object to the scheme. The boundary screening around the site will be retained to soften the impact of the development on the character of the area.

To summarise, it is considered that the proposal complies with the development plan when read as a whole, which is the proper basis for decision making. In light of the above it is recommended that planning permission is granted for this proposal.

Recommendation

It is recommended that planning permission be approved subject to the completion of a S106 Legal Agreement to secure affordable housing and infrastructure contributions and the conditions set out in appendix A.

SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATIONS

11 letters of objection:

- development is not appropriate opposite a listed building
- existing house should be retained and not demolished
- access to the development from the Cuckfield Road is too close to the Sheddingdean roundabouts and will be dangerous
- the site slopes steeply down to a stream. I cannot see the safety measures put in place for children on the site. Where will these children play?
- there is no space for visiting vehicles; they will inevitably park on the road and its grass verges
- the development is totally out of keeping with the adjacent environment
- the mass destruction of trees alarms me
- the housing density and housing design would cause substantial harm to the listed building and its setting
- could not find a survey report to show the development complies with wildlife legislation and planning policy objectives
- will be overbearing and cause a loss of outlook
- site would be better suited to a social, recreational or community centre
- 3 storey building will overlook our swimming pool courtyard
- street elevation has little architectural merit and will be an eyesore

SUMMARY OF CONSULTEES (full comments in appendices)

County Planning Officer

Requires infrastructure contributions towards education and library provision

Highway Authority

No objection subject to conditions

Sussex Police

Some concerns over open car ports of plot 27. Fencing will need to be conditioned to secure private gardens.

Ecological Consultant

I am satisfied that the application is compatible with biodiversity policies, subject to a condition requiring the recommended actions in the LEMP to be implemented in full.

MSDC Drainage Officer

The principle of the proposed surface water drainage method is acceptable, although further details and confirmations will be required as part of a drainage condition. The principle of the proposed foul water drainage is acceptable, although further details and confirmations will be required as part of the drainage conditions.

Community Facilities Project Officer

Requires infrastructure contributions

Urban Designer

The layout works well with the proposed buildings fronting the attractive tree-lined boundaries on the east and west side as well as the green corridor/escarpment to the south. It is nevertheless unfortunate the open space to the south, which featured in the outline consent, has been omitted as a large proportion of the dwellings are flats although most of them at least benefit from balconies or patio spaces. The further revised drawings have sufficiently addressed my concerns over the design of the blocks of flats. In particular, the three storey part of block A now feature a set-back zinc clad top/second floor; this generates a greater level of articulation providing the necessary visual interest in this prominent façade at the site entrance. Overall the street elevations in particular can now be commended for their contemporary approach that benefits from architectural integrity and order. For this reason I withdraw my objection to the planning application. I would nevertheless recommend conditions requiring the approval drawings / material in respect of the following:

- Hard and soft landscaping including boundary treatment and pergola design.
- Facing materials
- A 1:20 scale section and elevation (vignette) of block A's three storey façade

Conservation Officer

I consider that the proposal causes less than substantial harm to the setting of Firlands, contrary to the requirements of District Plan Policy DP34 and so that paragraph 196 of the NPPF would apply.

Housing Enabling & Development Officer

The application is for 40 new dwellings and proposes 12 flats for affordable housing which meets the DP31 obligation of 30%.

The revised site plan, drawing number 6714 040 P3, indicates under the Accommodation Schedule that the affordable flats are located in Block B and consist of 3 x 1 bed flats and 9 x 2 bed flats.

The revised floor plan for Block B (plots 15-26), drawing number 6714 52 P3, shows the 12 flats over three floors with two cores. The 2-bed flats are shown as 2-bed 4-person dwellings and all the flats meet the national space standards required by the AH SPD.

Environmental Protection Officer

No objection subject to conditions

Contaminated Land Officer

No objection subject to conditions

Tree Officer

I do not object to the proposed development on arboricultural grounds, however would request that if approved, a full landscaping plan including replacement hedges is submitted and agreed.

ANSTY AND STAPLEFIELD PARISH COUNCIL COMMENTS

The Parish Council object to this application because it was not allocated in the Neighbourhood Plan and is in an area of Countryside restraint. Should the application be granted the Parish Council would like some s106 contributions towards the refurbishment of the storage shed at Ansty Rec.

INTRODUCTION

This application seeks full planning permission for the demolition of existing dwelling at Bridge Hall, Cuckfield Road and erection of 40 new dwellings with new access created onto Cuckfield Road.

RELEVANT PLANNING HISTORY

Outline planning permission for the erection of 36 dwellings on the site was granted on appeal by the Planning Inspector on 30th January 2018 (reference DM/15/04667). The means of access to the site was approved at the outline stage.

SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

The site of the application is a large detached house located within a large plot of land on the west side of Cuckfield Road, some 65m to the north of the Fairplace Bridge roundabout.

The house is located at the northeast side of the site. There is a fall in levels from north to south through the site. There are a large number of trees within the site.

To the north of the site is Bridge Hall Cottage. On the opposite side of the road to the east is a collection of dwellings, including Firlands Court, a grade 2 listed building. To the west is the golf driving range.

The site lies within the built up area as defined in the DP. This is because the built up area boundary in the DP has been drawn to include the land proposed for strategic development to the north and west of Burgess Hill, commonly referred to as the Northern Arc. Accordingly the principle of development on the site accords with policy DP6 of the DP.

APPLICATION DETAILS

This application seeks full planning permission for the demolition of existing dwelling at Bridge Hall, Cuckfield Road and erection of 40 new dwellings with new access created onto Cuckfield Road.

The scheme would utilise a single point of access that would be located towards the centre of the eastern boundary of the site. The plans show a total of 48 allocated car parking spaces within the site and 13 visitor spaces.

The plans show that there would be 3 blocks of flats. Two of these would be positioned on the eastern side of the site running parallel to the road, with the third block being positioned in the southwestern corner of the site. There would be 8 houses to the western side of the site made up of two pairs of semidetached houses and a terrace of 4 houses.

The site would be laid out with the access road running around the eastern, southern and western sides of the site with the proposed dwellings fronting onto this access road. The plans show a 2m wide pathway to link to the Northern Arc on the western side of the site. Car parking would be provided in front of the proposed blocks of flats and houses and there would also be a car parking courtyard within the centre of the site.

In terms of the elevational treatment, the northern most block of flats on the eastern side of the site would be a mixture of two and three storeys, with the third storey being set back. Materials would comprise Freshfield Lane first quality multi brick, zinc cladding with grey window frames. The block of flats at the southern end of the eastern side of the site would be three storeys in height and would feature brick elevations. The scheme has been designed to have a contemporary appearance.

The block of flats at the southwestern corner of the site are three storeys with the upper storey being set back. This building would feature brick elevations on the first two floors with zinc cladding at the second floor.

The houses on the western side of the site would be two storeys with brick elevations with grey roof tiles. Four of these dwellings would have dormer windows

on their front elevations facing westwards. The elevational treatment would follow the same contemporary approach as the blocks of flats.

The accommodation provided would be as follows:

Market Housing

2 x 1 bed flats
18 x 2 bed flats
8 x 3 bed houses

Affordable housing

3 x 1 bed flats
9 x 2 bed flats

LIST OF POLICIES

Mid Sussex District Plan

The District Plan was adopted at Full Council on 28th March 2018. Relevant policies:

DP6 Settlement Hierarchy
DP17 Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
DP20 Securing Infrastructure
DP21 Transport
DP26 Character and Design
DP27 Dwelling Space Standards
DP28 Accessibility
DP30 Housing Mix
DP31 Affordable Housing
DP34 Listed Buildings and Other Heritage Assets
DP37 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows
DP38 Biodiversity
DP39 Sustainable Design and Construction
DP41 Flood Risk and Drainage

Mid Sussex Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

The District Council is consulting on the Mid Sussex Design Guide SPD between 9th October and 20th November 2019. Due to it being out at consultation this currently has little weight in the determination of planning applications. However, once adopted this document will be treated as a material consideration in the assessment of all future planning schemes

This Design Guide is intended to inform and guide the quality of design for all development across Mid Sussex District. It sets out a number of design principles to deliver high quality, new development that responds appropriately to its context and is inclusive and sustainable.

Neighbourhood Plan

The site is not within the Ansty and Staplefield Neighbourhood Plan (ASNP) area and is not covered by a Neighbourhood Plan.

National Policy and Legislation

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019)

The NPPF sets out the government's policy in order to ensure that the planning system contributes to the achievement of sustainable development. Paragraph 8 sets out the three objectives to sustainable development, such that the planning system needs to perform an economic objective, a social objective and an environmental objective. This means ensuring sufficient land of the right type to support growth; providing a supply of housing and creating a high quality environment with accessible local services; and using natural resources prudently. An overall aim of national policy is to 'boost significantly the supply of housing.'

Paragraph 12 of the NPPF states that the NPPF does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Proposed development that accords with an up-to-date Local Plan should be approved, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. It is highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place.

Paragraph 38 of the NPPF states that Local planning authorities should approach decisions on proposed development in a positive and creative way. They should use the full range of planning tools available, including brownfield registers and permission in principle, and work proactively with applicants to secure developments that will improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area. Decision-makers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible.

With specific reference to decision-taking paragraph 47 states that planning decisions must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

National Planning Policy Guidance

National Design Guide

Technical Housing Standards: Nationally Described Space Standard (Mar 2015)

ASSESSMENT

It is considered that the main issues that need to be considered in the determination of this application are as follows;

- The principle of development;
- Design/layout

- Noise
- Air quality
- Energy efficiency
- Access and Transport
- Neighbour amenity
- Housing Mix and Affordable Housing
- Impact on heritage assets
- Impact on trees
- Ecology
- Drainage
- Infrastructure
- Ashdown Forest
- Planning Balance and Conclusion

Principle of Development

Planning legislation holds that the determination of a planning application shall be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Specifically Section 70 (2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 states:

'In dealing with such an application the authority shall have regard to:

- a) The provisions of the development plan, so far as material to application,*
- b) And local finance considerations, so far as material to the application, and*
- c) Any other material considerations.'*

Section 38(6) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 provides:

'If regard is to be had to the development plan for the purposes of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.'

Under section 38(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 if a policy contained in a development plan for an area conflicts with another policy in the development plan, the conflict must be resolved in favour of the policy which is contained in the last document to be adopted, approved or published.

In this part of Mid Sussex the development plan comprises the District Plan.

Policy DP6 in the District Plan relates to the settlement hierarchy in the District. It states:

'Development will be permitted within towns and villages with defined built-up area boundaries. Any infilling and redevelopment will be required to demonstrate that it is of an appropriate nature and scale (with particular regard to DP26: Character and Design), and not cause harm to the character and function of the settlement.'

The growth of settlements will be supported where this meets identified local housing, employment and community needs.

Outside defined built-up area boundaries, the expansion of settlements will be supported where:

- 1. The site is allocated in the District Plan, a Neighbourhood Plan or subsequent Development Plan Document or where the proposed development is for fewer than 10 dwellings; and*
- 2. The site is contiguous with an existing built up area of the settlement; and*
- 3. The development is demonstrated to be sustainable, including by reference to the settlement hierarchy.*

The developer will need to satisfy the Council that:

- The proposal does not represent an underdevelopment of the site with regard to Policy DP26: Character and Design; or*
- A large site is not brought forward in phases that individually meet the threshold but cumulatively does not.'*

The site lies within the built up area as defined in the DP. This is because the built up area boundary in the DP has been drawn to include the land proposed for strategic development to the north and west of Burgess Hill, commonly referred to as the Northern Arc. Accordingly the principle of development on the site accords with policy DP6 of the DP.

Planning history of the site

In this case it is considered that the planning history of the site is highly relevant to an assessment about the principle of this proposal. The principle of development on the site has been established by virtue of the outline planning permission for 36 dwellings on the site (reference DM/15/04667). The impact of the proposal on the character of the area will be assessed later in this report. It is important to note the comments of the Inspector who allowed the appeal for 36 dwellings on the site. In relation to the impact on the character of the area, the Inspector stated *'It may be that a few of the new houses and vehicles could be glimpsed from the access or between landscaping but overall, I find that the proposal would cause no harm to the character or appearance of the area. In reaching this view I am also mindful that the ELP allocation will eventually result in a significant change to this area of countryside and include significant residential development within this semi-rural setting. For these reasons, the proposal would not cause harm to the character and appearance of the area.'*

In light of the planning history of the site and the fact that it is bounded by the 'Northern Arc', which will result in a complete change in the character of this area over the next 5 years, there is no objection to the principle of redeveloping this site for housing.

Design/layout

Policy DP26 in the District Plan seeks a high standard of design in new development. It states:

'All development and surrounding spaces, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings and replacement dwellings, will be well designed and reflect the distinctive character of the towns and villages while being sensitive to the countryside. All applicants will be required to demonstrate that development:

- *is of high quality design and layout and includes appropriate landscaping and greenspace;*
- *contributes positively to, and clearly defines, public and private realms and should normally be designed with active building frontages facing streets and public open spaces to animate and provide natural surveillance;*
- *creates a sense of place while addressing the character and scale of the surrounding buildings and landscape;*
- *protects open spaces, trees and gardens that contribute to the character of the area;*
- *protects valued townscapes and the separate identity and character of towns and villages;*
- *does not cause significant harm to the amenities of existing nearby residents and future occupants of new dwellings, including taking account of the impact on privacy, outlook, daylight and sunlight, and noise, air and light pollution (see Policy DP29);*
- *creates a pedestrian-friendly layout that is safe, well connected, legible and accessible;*
- *incorporates well integrated parking that does not dominate the street environment, particularly where high density housing is proposed;*
- *positively addresses sustainability considerations in the layout and the building design;*
- *take the opportunity to encourage community interaction by creating layouts with a strong neighbourhood focus/centre; larger (300+ unit) schemes will also normally be expected to incorporate a mixed use element;*
- *optimises the potential of the site to accommodate development.'*

On the 1st October 2019 the Government published the National Design Guide which addresses the question of how well-designed places are recognised, by outlining and illustrating the Government's priorities for well-designed places in the form of ten characteristics. The underlying purpose for design quality and the quality of new development at all scales is to create well-designed and well-built places that benefit people and communities.

The Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government issued a Ministerial Statement on the 1st October 2019 stating that *'the National Design Guide is also capable of being a material consideration in planning applications and appeals, meaning that, where relevant, local planning authorities should take it into account when taking decisions. This should help give local authorities the confidence to refuse developments that are poorly designed.'*

Whilst currently out at consultation, the Council has a draft design guide which is considered relevant. This draft document seeks to inform and guide the quality of design for all development across Mid Sussex District. It sets out a number of design principles to deliver high quality, new development that responds appropriately to its context and is inclusive and sustainable.

It is considered that the overall layout of the site is sound. By placing the access road that would serve the development around the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the site it allows the dwellings to face outwards onto the boundary treatment around the site. The plans indicate that the existing boundary treatment to the Cuckfield Road would be retained. Within the centre of the site the plans show a central courtyard providing car parking. It is considered that this central courtyard of car parking will be well overlooked and will therefore be suitable in relation to designing out crime. This courtyard area will also be discreet meaning that it will not overly dominate the site.

Overall it is felt that the design of the car parking has been laid out so that it does not overly dominate the layout of the site. On the eastern road frontage for example, the car parking spaces are broken up by planting. In the south-eastern corner of the site there is extensive planting in the corner of the site that will screen this area of parking.

It is considered that the provision of part two and part three storey buildings along the road frontage will be acceptable in terms of the impact of the scheme on the character of the area. It is worth noting that the overall height of the three story buildings would be similar to the ridge heights of the pitched roof houses proposed on the western side of the site. The block of flats would be set back some 22m from the highway. It is considered that this set back, combined with the retention of the existing boundary treatment along the road frontage, will mean that these proposed buildings will not overly dominate the road frontage.

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 heightens the importance of taking crime prevention into account when planning decisions are made. Sussex Police raised some concerns with the proposed design of plot 27, the Flat above the garage (FOG). Specifically, as submitted the plans show the car parking under the flat being open fronted. The Police were concerned about the security implications of this as potentially anyone could gain access to these car parking spaces that would be underneath the flat. Your officer has discussed this issue with the applicants and they are agreeable to a planning condition to require garage doors to be provided so that these spaces can be secure. With this condition in place this issue will be addressed.

The internal courtyard is reasonably well overlooked by habitable rooms. The FOG on plot 27 has a kitchen and living room window that faces northwards and plots 11 and 14 have kitchen and living room windows that face westwards towards the car parking courtyard. It is therefore felt that the scheme is acceptable in relation to design and crime prevention.

It is considered the design of the proposed buildings is high quality as required by policy DP26. The elevations of the buildings are well ordered and will feature a pallet

of materials that are suitable for the contemporary nature of the design of the scheme but will also fit in satisfactorily with the character of the area.

The dwellings would comply with the national dwelling spaces standards in accordance with policy DP27 of the DP.

Policy DP28 of the DP requires new development to meet and maintain high standards of accessibility so all users can access them safely and easily. It is considered that a planning condition can be applied to ensure compliance with the requirements of this policy.

Noise

Noise is a material planning consideration. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) states neither the Noise Policy Statement for England nor the NPPF (which reflects the Noise Policy Statement) expects noise to be considered in isolation, separately from the economic, social and other environmental dimensions of proposed development.

The PPG advises that increasing noise exposure will at some point cause the significant observed adverse effect level boundary to be crossed. Above this level the noise causes a material change in behaviour such as keeping windows closed for most of the time or avoiding certain activities during periods when the noise is present. If the exposure is above this level the planning process should be used to avoid this effect occurring, by use of appropriate mitigation such as by altering the design and layout. The PPG that advises that noise should not be considered in isolation to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the proposed development.

In relation to noise, policy DP29 states:

"The environment, including nationally designated environmental sites, nationally protected landscapes, areas of nature conservation or geological interest, wildlife habitats, and the quality of people's life will be protected from unacceptable levels of noise, light and air pollution by only permitting development where:

Noise pollution:

- *It is designed, located and controlled to minimise the impact of noise on health and quality of life, neighbouring properties and the surrounding area;*
- *If it is likely to generate significant levels of noise it incorporates appropriate noise attenuation measures;*

Noise sensitive development, such as residential, will not be permitted in close proximity to existing or proposed development generating high levels of noise unless adequate sound insulation measures, as supported by a noise assessment are incorporated within the development.

In appropriate circumstances, the applicant will be required to provide:

- *an assessment of the impact of noise generated by a proposed development; or*

- *an assessment of the effect of noise by an existing noise source upon a proposed development ;'*

The source of noise for prospective occupiers of the properties would be the Cuckfield Road. The Councils Environmental Health Officer (EHO) has advised that it is probable that due to high traffic noise levels, any bedroom windows at the front (East) of the proposed development would need to be kept closed in order to avoid sleep disturbance and to meet World Health Organisation and BS8233 internal noise standards. The EHO has advised that traffic noise can be addressed by a suitable soundproofing condition. There are no reasons to dispute the views of the EHO on this matter and a suitably worded condition is proposed to require the details of a soundproofing scheme to be submitted to and approved by the LPA.

Air quality

In relation to air pollution policy DP29 in the District Plan states:

'The environment, including nationally designated environmental sites, nationally protected landscapes, areas of nature conservation or geological interest, wildlife habitats, and the quality of people's life will be protected from unacceptable levels of noise, light and air pollution by only permitting development where:

- *It does not cause unacceptable levels of air pollution;*
- *Development on land adjacent to an existing use which generates air pollution or odour would not cause any adverse effects on the proposed development or can be mitigated to reduce exposure to poor air quality to recognised and acceptable levels;*
- *Development proposals (where appropriate) are consistent with Air Quality Management Plans.*

The degree of the impact of noise and light pollution from new development or change of use is likely to be greater in rural locations, especially where it is in or close to specially designated areas and sites.'

Paragraph 181 of the NPPF states:

'Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.'

The PPG states:

'Whether or not air quality is relevant to a planning decision will depend on the proposed development and its location. Concerns could arise if the development is likely to generate air quality impact in an area where air quality is known to be poor. They could also arise where the development is likely to adversely impact upon the implementation of air quality strategies and action plans and/or, in particular, lead to a breach of EU legislation (including that applicable to wildlife).'

The Councils EHO has stated:

'Regarding air quality, more specifically the pollution generated by traffic from the development, there is no official guidance on the assessment of air quality impacts, but there is local guidance produced by Sussex Air, and the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) have produced guidance which is widely accepted and used for assessing the significance of air quality impacts.

Accordingly, I recommend a condition, relating to Air Quality, to allow measures to be agreed between the developers and the LPA.'

The Site Allocations Development Plan Document, which is currently undergoing consultation, contains a proposal to replace policy DP29 in the DP, with a new policy relating to air quality. As this proposal is currently being consulted upon, it can be afforded no weight at present. This planning application must be determined in line with the current policy in the development plan relating to air quality, policy DP29.

In this case there is no evidence that the proposal would result in unacceptable levels of air pollution, or that there is an existing issue with poor air quality in the area. In light of the above it is not felt that there would be a policy justification for a separate planning condition concerning air quality matters in this case.

Energy efficiency

Policy DP39 in the DP requires developers to seek to improve the sustainability of their developments. The policy refers to a number of measures that should be incorporated where appropriate into new development. The policy refers to a number of measures that should be incorporated where appropriate into new development. The application is accompanied by a Sustainability & Energy Statement. In summary the applicants intend to enhance the fabric insulation standards of the buildings above the minimum required by the Building Regulations. The water efficiency standard of the homes will achieve 110 litres per person per day.

It is considered the applicants have addressed policy DP39 of the District Plan.

Access and Transport

Policy DP21 in the District Plan states:

'Development will be required to support the objectives of the West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2026, which are:

- *A high quality transport network that promotes a competitive and prosperous economy;*
- *A resilient transport network that complements the built and natural environment whilst reducing carbon emissions over time;*
- *Access to services, employment and housing; and*
- *A transport network that feels, and is, safer and healthier to use.*

To meet these objectives, decisions on development proposals will take account of whether:

- *The scheme is sustainably located to minimise the need for travel noting there might be circumstances where development needs to be located in the countryside, such as rural economic uses (see policy DP14: Sustainable Rural Development and the Rural Economy);*
- *Appropriate opportunities to facilitate and promote the increased use of alternative means of transport to the private car, such as the provision of, and access to, safe and convenient routes for walking, cycling and public transport, including suitable facilities for secure and safe cycle parking, have been fully explored and taken up;*
- *The scheme is designed to adoptable standards, or other standards as agreed by the Local Planning Authority, including road widths and size of garages;*
- *The scheme provides adequate car parking for the proposed development taking into account the accessibility of the development, the type, mix and use of the development and the availability and opportunities for public transport; and with the relevant Neighbourhood Plan where applicable;*
- *Development which generates significant amounts of movement is supported by a Transport Assessment/ Statement and a Travel Plan that is effective and demonstrably deliverable including setting out how schemes will be funded;*
- *The scheme provides appropriate mitigation to support new development on the local and strategic road network, including the transport network outside of the district, secured where necessary through appropriate legal agreements;*
- *The scheme avoids severe additional traffic congestion, individually or cumulatively, taking account of any proposed mitigation;*
- *The scheme protects the safety of road users and pedestrians; and*
- *The scheme does not harm the special qualities of the South Downs National Park or the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty through its transport impacts.*

Where practical and viable, developments should be located and designed to incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles.

Neighbourhood Plans can set local standards for car parking provision provided that it is based upon evidence that provides clear and compelling justification for doing so.'

The reference to development not causing a severe cumulative impact reflects the advice in paragraph 109 of the NPPF, which states:

'Development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe.'

In assessing the transport matters associated with this development it is important to note the extant permission that exists for 36 dwellings on the site. This provides a baseline for development that already has planning permission.

The Highway Authority has advised that they have no objections to the proposed access point into the site. They consider that this will provide a safe and satisfactory access into the site. The Highway Authority is also satisfied with the internal layout of the site, which provides satisfactory turning for vehicles.

In relation to the impact of the proposal on the capacity of the road network, the Highway Authority have stated that this will not be severe, which is the test in both policy DP21 and the NPPF. This is logical since the proposed scheme only results in an additional four dwelling units compared to the scheme that has been granted planning permission on appeal by the Planning Inspector.

The scheme would provide a total of 61 car parking spaces. Of which 13 would be visitor spaces. Geographically the site lies just outside the Dunstall ward in Burgess Hill. Using the County Councils car parking demand calculator for the Dunstall Ward, the level of car parking provision would accord with this calculator. The site lies within the Cuckfield Ward for the purposes of the County Councils car parking calculator, which is a predominantly rural ward. Using the Cuckfield ward, the level of car parking provision would be below what the calculator sets out. In this case, given the very close proximity of the site to Burgess Hill, it is considered that notwithstanding the fact that the site is within Cuckfield, it is more realistic to use the Dunstall Ward as the basis for assessing the car parking requirements.

The Highway Authority has no objection to the level of car parking provision and it is considered that what is provided will be sufficient to serve the development.

The blocks of flats would feature cycle stores and the houses would have cycle stores in their rear gardens. The details of the internal arrangements for the cycle stores for the flats can be controlled by a condition.

Overall it is considered that the site is in a sustainable location and that access and parking arrangements are satisfactory and policy DP21 of the DP is met.

Neighbour amenity

Policy DP26 seeks to ensure that new development does not cause significant harm to the amenities of existing nearby residents and future occupants of new dwellings, including taking account of the impact on privacy, outlook, daylight and sunlight, and noise, air and light pollution.

Bridge Hall Cottage is located some 13m to the north of the site. This is a detached dwelling house that has first floor windows facing towards the site. The block of flats on plots 1-14 (known as block A), would be inset 2m from the mutual boundary. The

ground and first floor end elevation of Block A would not have any clear glazed windows facing towards Bridge Hall Cottage. The second floor element of Block A would be inset 19m from the northern boundary and there would be a lounge/kitchen window in the north elevation facing towards Bridge Hall Cottage.

It is not considered that the two storey element of Block A would be overly dominant or overbearing. The third floor is inset sufficiently from the mutual boundary to mean that there will not be a loss of amenity from either the built form of the building or the kitchen/lounge window.

Firlands and Firlands Court are detached properties on the opposite of the road to the east of the application site. Block A would be some 50m away from Firlands and 46m away from Firlands Court. The submitted plans state that the existing boundary screening would be retained along the Cuckfield Road frontage. Nonetheless, the upper storey of the proposed flats is likely to be visible from these properties opposite the site. It is considered that the separation distances will mean that they will not be over bearing or overly dominant and there will be no unacceptable overlooking. As such there would be no conflict with this element of policy DP26.

There is a two storey annexe building in the grounds of Firlands Court that is located some 31m away from block A. This was granted a lawful development certificate under reference 14/02559/LDE in 2014 to be used as a separate independent unit of residential accommodation because it was proven that it had been used as a separate dwelling for more than four years. Given the distance between the proposed development and this annexe and the fact that the existing boundary screening would be retained, the proposal would not have a significant adverse impact on this dwelling.

Housing Mix and Affordable Housing

Policy DP30 in the District Plan seeks to ensure that housing development provides a mix of dwelling types and sizes that reflect current and future housing needs. Policy DP31 seeks to provide 30% affordable housing on development so 11 dwellings or more, with a mix of tenure of affordable housing, normally approximately 75% social or affordable rented homes, with the remaining 25% for intermediate homes, unless the best available evidence supports a different mix.

The scheme provides a mixture of 1 bed (12.5% of the total), 2 bed (67.5% of the total) and 3 bed units (20% of the total). The District Councils Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) (February 2015) which formed part of the evidence base for the District Plan examination provided the background information in relation to the future housing needs of the District. The HEDNA states on page 75:

'Table 31 indicates that over the plan period, there will be a significant need for smaller dwelling types, with the majority of new households being 1 or 2 person households with a very high proportion of need arising for elderly persons (75+) with the majority of such households being 1 or 2 person households. A significant proportion of future household growth will also be for family sized homes at around 30% of total growth, with 15% of total household growth requiring smaller family

sized homes of 2-3 bedrooms and 15% requiring larger family sized homes of 3+ bedrooms.'

It is considered that this is a good mix and reflects the need in the District for smaller units of accommodation.

It is considered that the overall mix of dwellings provided is satisfactory and complies with policy DP30 in the District Plan.

The affordable dwellings would be located in block B and would comprise 3 x 1 bed flats and 9 x 2 bed flats. The Councils affordable housing SPD states that affordable housing should be fully integrated into the scheme in clusters of no more than 10 dwellings, unless in high density flatted schemes where clusters of more than 10 units may be allowed.

The percentage of affordable housing complies with policy DP31 and the size of the units would meet the spaces standards set out in the affordable housing SPD. Given the fact that this is a higher density scheme, it is considered that the provision of 12 affordable flats in one block is acceptable in accordance with the SPD. The block of flats will be of the same design standard as the market flats so the scheme will appear tenure blind as it will not be readily apparent which units are the affordable and which are the market.

It is therefore considered that the scheme complies with policies DP30 and DP31 of the DP.

Impact on heritage assets

As the application affects a listed building, on the opposite side of the road to the east, the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting and any features of special interest (s66, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990) must be taken into account when making any decision. In addition, in enacting section 66(1) of the Listed Buildings Act, the desirability of preserving the settings of listed buildings should be given 'considerable importance and weight' when the decision taker carries out the balancing exercise, thus properly reflecting the statutory presumption that preservation is desirable.

The NPPF sets out the government's policies for sustainable development. Paragraph 193 of the NPPF states:

'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.'

Paragraph 196 of the NPPF states:

'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.'

The Council's Conservation Officer has assessed the application and her comments are summarised at the start of the committee report. It was accepted on the previous application that the proposal would result in some harm to the setting of the listed building opposite the site as the character of the area would change from the single house occupying the site being replaced with a high density residential development.

It is a material planning consideration that there is an extant planning permission for 36 dwellings on the site. In allowing the appeal for the previous scheme the Inspector stated that *'the public benefits outweigh the less than substantial harm to the setting of Firlands as a Grade II listed building.'*

It is considered that it remains the case that the proposal would result in some harm to the setting of Firlands. It is your officer's view that this would be classified as 'less than substantial' using the terminology of the NPPF. It is therefore necessary to carry out a balancing exercise to weigh the harm caused to the setting of the listed building against the public benefits associated with the proposal.

In this case there would be a number of clear public benefits from the proposal. Firstly, the proposal would make efficient use of the site and provide 40 dwellings, of which 12 would be affordable. Secondly the scheme would result in a greater spend in the economy as a result of the additional population. Thirdly there would be short term economic benefits arising from the construction of the dwellings. Taken together it is your officers view that these public benefits clearly outweigh the less than substantial harm to the setting of Firlands.

Taking all of the above points into account, it is officers view that the less than substantial harm to the setting of Firlands (which has been afforded significant weight to reflect the requirements of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990), and therefore by definition, the conflict with policy DP34 of the DP, is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal.

Impact on trees

Policy DP37 in the District Plan seeks to prevent the loss of trees which are important to the landscape and ensure that sufficient consideration has been given to the spaces around buildings. This policy applies to trees irrespective of whether they do or do not have a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). None of the trees within the site are subject to a TPO.

The proposal will result in the removal of a significant number of trees within the centre of the site. These are mainly Apple trees but also include Silver Birch, Hawthorn, Silver Birch and Purple Leaved Plum. It is not considered that the loss of these trees would conflict with policy DP37 of the DP since these trees do not contribute significantly to the character of the area since they are within the site and are not widely visible from public vantage points.

On the southern boundary of the site, a variety of trees would be removed, including a Cherry, Sweet Chestnuts, Beech, Yew, Holly, Cherry Laurel and Common Ash. An Oak would be retained. There is a wooded area to the south of the site, which means that the trees to be lost on the southern boundary are again not widely visible from public vantage points. Against it is not felt that their loss would conflict with policy DP37 of the DP.

On the eastern boundary of the site, north of the access, the plans show the existing Beech Hedge and trees within it being retained. To the south of the access the plans show the majority of trees on this boundary being retained. On the western side of the site the boundary trees would be retained, including four Oaks.

The Council's Tree Officer has not objected to the scheme but has expressed some concerns about possible future pressure on trees that are to be retained, in particular those trees with parking spaces underneath their canopies. It is considered that there is a balance to be struck between making efficient use of the site (bearing in mind planning permission exists for 36 dwellings) and seeking to retain the important trees within the site. Overall it is felt the scheme is a reasonable compromise in terms of the impact on trees. Whilst a significant number of trees would be lost within the centre of the site, these have very limited public visibility and none are preserved. The more significant trees on the boundary of the site have been retained. It is therefore felt there are no grounds to resist the application based on trees.

Ecology

Policy DP38 in the DP states:

'Biodiversity will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:

- *Contributes and takes opportunities to improve, enhance, manage and restore biodiversity and green infrastructure, so that there is a net gain in biodiversity, including through creating new designated sites and locally relevant habitats, and incorporating biodiversity features within developments; and*
- *Protects existing biodiversity, so that there is no net loss of biodiversity. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid and reduce disturbance to sensitive habitats and species. Unavoidable damage to biodiversity must be offset through ecological enhancements and mitigation measures (or compensation measures in exceptional circumstances); and*
- *Minimises habitat and species fragmentation and maximises opportunities to enhance and restore ecological corridors to connect natural habitats and increase coherence and resilience; and*
- *Promotes the restoration, management and expansion of priority habitats in the District; and*
- *Avoids damage to, protects and enhances the special characteristics of internationally designated Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation; nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and locally designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, Local Nature Reserves and Ancient Woodland or to other areas identified as being of nature conservation or geological interest, including wildlife*

corridors, aged or veteran trees, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, and Nature Improvement Areas.

Designated sites will be given protection and appropriate weight according to their importance and the contribution they make to wider ecological networks.

Valued soils will be protected and enhanced, including the best and most versatile agricultural land, and development should not contribute to unacceptable levels of soil pollution.

Geodiversity will be protected by ensuring development prevents harm to geological conservation interests, and where possible, enhances such interests. Geological conservation interests include Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites.'

Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) lists species of animal (other than birds) which are provided special protection under the Act. Under Section 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), all wild plants are protected from being uprooted without the consent of the landowner. In addition to the protection afforded by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), certain species are also covered by European legislation. These species are listed in Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017/1012.

Paragraph 175 of the NPPF states:

'When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

(a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

(b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

(c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁶ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

(d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.'

The current application is accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment. This states that the majority of the habitats within the Application Site are assessed to be of negligible or site value and thus, their loss does not require mitigation or compensation.

The original application for 36 dwellings on the site was accompanied by a preliminary ecological appraisal which found that Bridge Hall contained a bat roost for a common pipistrelle bat. The Ecological Impact Assessment accompanying the current application confirms that Bridge Hall still has a bat roost within the property. The proposal, through the demolition of the existing building and because it has a known roost would require a licence from Natural England. The European Protected Species licence will include the roosting bat mitigation and compensation measures detailed within this report, such as, the soft stripping under the supervision of a level 2 bat licenced ecologist, the installation of two Schwegler 3FN Bat Boxes on retained trees on-site and four Bat Access Tiles to be installed on the roof of proposed residential properties. Further artificial roosting bat habitat in the form of two Habitat Bat Boxes, are to be installed within the Application Site to compensate for the loss of suitable tree roosting features.

The Councils Ecological Consultant has advised that he has no objection to the proposal and notes that specific bat measures will be subject to Natural England's licensing procedures. It is therefore considered that there are no reasons to resist the application based on the loss of the bat roost within Bridge Hall.

The applicants Ecological Impact Assessment also notes that an inspection of Tree 79 and Tree 80 recorded no evidence in T80 of bats but T79 showed evidence that bats could have been present in the past. The report notes that T80 requires a pre-works check, by a licenced Ecologist prior to felling and that T79 will need to be re-surveyed and that if bats are found, a licence will be obtained from Natural England prior to any felling work. The Councils Ecological Consultant has no objection to this proposal.

The applicants Ecological Impact Assessment notes that the site is assessed to be of negligible value for great crested newts. A 2018 survey did not record any evidence of badger within the application site and no well-worn mammal trails were recorded. There are no reasons to disagree with the applicants report on these matters.

The application is also accompanied by a Landscape & Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) that was produced in relation to condition 8 of the appeal decision for 36 dwellings on the site, which require an Ecological Assessment Report (prepared in accordance with Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management guidelines and including the appropriate mitigation measures), a Construction Environmental Management Plan and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan to be submitted.

This plan sets out how it was intended that the landscaped areas of the site could be maintained and also how new roosting features for bats would be installed. As this report was prepared in relation to the outline planning permission, it will be necessary for a planning condition to be imposed to require an updated report that

relates specifically to this planning application. The Councils Ecological Consultant has advised that the principles contained in the submitted LEMP are acceptable.

Overall it is not considered that there are any ecological grounds to resist this application. The Councils Ecological Consultant does not object to the proposal. It will be necessary to impose a condition relating to a LEMP being provided and a Construction Environmental Management Plan. With these conditions in place the application would comply with policy DP38 of the DP and the requirements of the NPPF.

Drainage

Policy DP41 in the District Plan seeks to ensure development is safe across its lifetime and not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Paragraph 163 of the NPPF states:

'When determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Where appropriate, applications should be supported by a site-specific flood-risk assessment. Development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where, in the light of this assessment (and the sequential and exception tests, as applicable) it can be demonstrated that:

- a) within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location;*
- b) the development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient;*
- c) it incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate;*
- d) any residual risk can be safely managed; and*
- e) safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.'*

The application is accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and drainage strategy that is available on file for inspection. The entire site is located within Flood Zone 1: land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%) in any given year.

Surface water

It is proposed that surface water runoff will drain to cellular storage tanks located within the open space to the south of the site. Flows will be discharged from the tanks to the river to the south of the site. The proposed on site surface water drainage system is to be designed to accommodate flows from the 1 in 30 year storm event, and all surface water attenuation systems will be designed to accommodate the 1 in 100 year plus 40% climate change storm event.

The Councils Drainage Engineer has no objection to the principle of this method of draining surface water from the site. The details of this can be controlled by a planning condition, thereby complying with policy DP41 of the DP.

Foul drainage

The proposed system will drain foul flows by gravity to a pumping station located to the south of the site. A rising main will convey flows to the south east and connect to an existing Southern Water Services Ltd pumping station, subject to approval. The applicant's proposal would require the applicants to cross the main river to connect to the existing public foul water system. This proposal could require the Environment Agency and Highway Authority to agree to pipework being installed on the road bridge over the main river. There is no guarantee that consent would be forthcoming for this.

Government guidance on the use of planning conditions is contained in the PPG. It advises that planning conditions can be imposed prohibiting development authorised by the planning permission or other aspects linked to the planning permission (e.g. occupation of premises) until a specified action has been taken. The PPG states that:

'Such conditions should not be used where there are no prospects at all of the action in question being performed within the time-limit imposed by the permission.'

In this case your officer is not able to say that there are no prospects at all of the applicants receiving the agreement of the Environment Agency and Highway Authority to their proposals. As such it would be appropriate for a negatively worded condition to be imposed to control the means of foul drainage of the site. With such a condition in place policy DP41 of the DP would be met.

Infrastructure provision

Policy DP20 of the District Plan seeks to ensure that development is accompanied by the necessary infrastructure. This includes securing affordable housing which is dealt with under Policy 31 of the District Plan. Policy DP20 sets out that infrastructure will be secured through the use of planning obligations.

The Council has approved three Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) in relation to developer obligations (including contributions). The SPDs are:

- a) A Development Infrastructure and Contributions SPD which sets out the overall framework for planning obligations
- b) An Affordable Housing SPD
- c) A Development Viability SPD

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's policy on planning obligations in paragraphs 54 and 56 which state:

'54 Local planning authorities should consider whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions or planning obligations. Planning obligations should only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition.'

and:

'56 Planning obligations must only be sought where they meet all of the following tests:

- a) necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;*
- b) directly related to the development; and*
- c) fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.'*

These tests reflect the statutory tests set out in Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 (CIL Regulations).

Having regard to the relevant policies in the District Plan, the SPDs, Regulation 122, guidance in the NPPF and the material planning consideration outlined above, the infrastructure set out below is to be secured via a planning obligation. Copies of all relevant consultation responses are available in the appendices.

West Sussex County Council Contributions:

Since the application was reported to the planning committee on 28th November 2019, the applicants have been in discussion with the County Council about their infrastructure requirements. As reported to committee in November the County Council were seeking the following infrastructure contributions:

- Library provision: £12,162
- Early years contribution £43,000
- Education Primary: £212,000
- Education Secondary: £243,300
- Special Educational needs: £18,000
- Total Access Demand: £91,656
- Fire service: £3,750

The applicants were concerned that what had been requested was considerably more than had been secured on the previous planning permission for 36 dwellings on the site and that the increase in contributions that had been requested was disproportionate as the new scheme only resulted in a net increase of 4 dwellings compared to what has already been approved on the site. The applicants have indicated to your officer that the difference in contributions that was being sought between the approved 36-unit scheme and this 40-unit scheme was so substantial that it would not have been economically viable to bring forward the 40-unit scheme.

In light of the above the County Council have reassessed their requirements and are now requesting the following infrastructure contributions:

- Library provision: £12,082
- Education Primary: £59,960
- Education Secondary: £64,532
- Education 6th form: £15,117
- Early years £43,000
- Special educational needs £18,000

- Total Access Demand: £91,304
- Fire service: £3,740

This represents a reduction of £316,133 compared to the County Councils requirements as reported to the November committee. The County Council have taken account of the extant planning permission for 36 dwellings on the site and the legal agreement that was secured with that planning permission. The 36-unit scheme is an outline consent so the infrastructure monies for the County Council are based on a formula. Without knowing the proposed mix in a reserved matters application, it is not possible to confirm what the contributions would have been for the extant 36-unit scheme. However, it is clear that the figure would have been substantially less than the County Council were requesting in their original consultation response for this 40-unit scheme.

It is not considered that the reduction in the County Council requirements will set any sort of precedent for contributions elsewhere. This is a unique site within the Northern Arc policy area where an extant planning permission exists; there are no comparable sites within the Northern Arc policy area. As such the County Council's revisions to their infrastructure contributions on this site will not impact on what the County Council will be seeking on other sites within the Northern Arc.

District Council Infrastructure Requirements

- Childrens play space: £56,295 towards Stonefield Way Play Area
- Formal Sport: £37,409 toward facilities at the Centre for Community Sport site in Burgess Hill
- Community buildings: £21,455 to make improvements to the Sheddingdean Community Centre
- Local community infrastructure: £25,067

The additional population from this development will impose additional burdens on existing infrastructure and the monies identified above will mitigate these impacts. As Members will know developers are not required to address any existing deficiencies in infrastructure; it is only lawful for contributions to be sought to mitigate the additional impacts of a particular development.

It is considered that the above infrastructure obligations would meet policy requirements and statutory tests contained in the CIL Regulations.

Ashdown Forest

Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the 'Habitats Regulations'), the competent authority - in this case, Mid Sussex District Council - has a duty to ensure that any plans or projects that they regulate (including plan making and determining planning applications) will have no adverse effect on the integrity of a European site of nature conservation importance. The European site of focus is the Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

The potential effects of development on Ashdown Forest were assessed during the Habitats Regulations Assessment process for the Mid Sussex District Plan. This process identified likely significant effects on the Ashdown Forest SPA from recreational disturbance and on the Ashdown Forest SAC from atmospheric pollution.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment screening report has been undertaken for the proposed development.

Recreational disturbance

Increased recreational activity arising from new residential development and related population growth is likely to disturb the protected near-ground and ground nesting birds on Ashdown Forest.

In accordance with advice from Natural England, the HRA for the Mid Sussex District Plan, and as detailed in the District Plan Policy DP17, mitigation measures are necessary to counteract the effects of a potential increase in recreational pressure and are required for developments resulting in a net increase in dwellings within a 7km zone of influence around the Ashdown Forest SPA. A Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) and Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) mitigation approach has been developed. This mitigation approach has been agreed with Natural England.

The proposed development is outside the 7km zone of influence and as such, mitigation is not required.

Atmospheric pollution

Increased traffic emissions as a consequence of new development may result in atmospheric pollution on Ashdown Forest. The main pollutant effects of interest are acid deposition and eutrophication by nitrogen deposition. High levels of nitrogen may detrimentally affect the composition of an ecosystem and lead to loss of species.

The proposed development has been assessed through the Mid Sussex Transport Study (Updated Transport Analysis) as **windfall development**, such that its potential effects are incorporated into the overall results of the transport model which indicates there would not be an overall impact on Ashdown Forest. Sufficient windfall capacity exists within the development area. This means that there is not considered to be a significant in combination effect on the Ashdown Forest SAC by this development proposal.

Conclusion of the Habitats Regulations Assessment screening report

The screening assessment concludes that there would be no likely significant effects, alone or in combination, on the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC from the proposed development.

No mitigation is required in relation to the Ashdown Forest SPA or SAC.

A full HRA (that is, the appropriate assessment stage that ascertains the effect on integrity of the European site) of the proposed development is not required.

PLANNING BALANCE AND CONCLUSION

Members resolved to approve this application at the planning committee meeting on 28th November 2019 subject to the completion of a satisfactory legal agreement to secure the required affordable housing and infrastructure contributions. The application is being reported back to committee as the County Council have revised their infrastructure requirements. All other aspects of the development remain the same as was considered at the committee meeting in November 2019. There have been no changes on the ground since the application was reported to committee in November 2019 and there have been no changes to planning policy or any other material considerations (other than the change in the County Council infrastructure requirements). Accordingly, the conclusion of the officer's report in November 2019 remains the same now.

In making an assessment as to whether the proposal complies with the development plan, the Courts have confirmed that the development plan must be considered as a whole, not simply in relation to any one individual policy. It is therefore not the case that a proposal must accord with each and every policy within the development plan.

The principle of development on this site has been established by virtue of the planning permission that has been granted by the Planning Inspector for the erection of 36 dwellings on the site. In relation to planning policy, the principle of developing the site would accord with policy DP6 of the DP because the site now lies within the defined built up area of Burgess Hill.

It is considered that the layout and design of the site are satisfactory and make best use of the site. The layout ensures that the dwellings face outwards towards the attractive boundary screening and results in a development that provides a proper street frontage.

The scheme would deliver 40 dwellings, 12 of which would be affordable, in a sustainable location. This should be afforded significant positive weight in the planning balance.

The access into the site would be satisfactory, with appropriate sight lines being achieved. The Highway Authority has no objection to the scheme.

It is considered that the site can be satisfactorily drained to comply with policy DP41 of the DP. A planning condition can be used to control the detail of the means of drainage for the development.

The scheme would result in some harm to the setting of Firlands, a grade two listed property to the east of the site on the opposite side of Cuckfield Road. It is considered that under the NPPF, this would be classed as 'less than substantial'. The NPPF states that this less than substantial harm needs to be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. It is also the case that the 'less than substantial

harm' must be afforded significant importance within the planning balance to reflect the statutory presumption contained within the that the presentation of the setting of listed buildings is desirable.

It is considered that the public benefits in this case (development of 40 new homes, 12 of which would be affordable in a sustainable location, increased spending in the economy, economic benefits during construction) clearly outweigh the less than substantial harm to the setting of the listed building. As such whilst there is a conflict with policy DP34 of the DP, this is outweighed by the public benefits that would be secured by the proposal.

The Councils Ecological Consultant and Tree Officer do not object to the scheme. The boundary screening around the site will be retained to soften the impact of the development on the character of the area.

To summarise, it is considered that the proposal complies with the development plan when read as a whole, which is the proper basis for decision making. In light of the above there are considered to be no reasons to come to a different decision on this application to the one that was made in November 2019 and it is recommended that planning permission is granted for this proposal.

APPENDIX A – RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS

1. The development hereby permitted shall be begun before the expiration of 3 years from the date of this permission.

Reason: To comply with Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Pre commencement

2. No development shall take place, including any works of demolition, until a Construction Management Plan has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the approved Plan shall be implemented and adhered to throughout the entire construction period. The Plan shall provide details as appropriate but not necessarily be restricted to the following matters,
 - the anticipated number, frequency and types of vehicles used during construction,
 - the method of access and routing of vehicles during construction,
 - the parking of vehicles by site operatives and visitors,
 - the loading and unloading of plant, materials and waste,
 - the storage of plant and materials used in construction of the development,
 - the erection and maintenance of security hoarding,
 - the provision of wheel washing facilities and other works required to mitigate the impact of construction upon the public highway (including the provision of temporary Traffic Regulation Orders),
 - details of public engagement both prior to and during construction works.

Reason: To allow the LPA to control in detail the implementation of the permission and to safeguard the safety and amenities of nearby residents and surrounding

highways and to accord with Policy DP21 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031

3. No development shall take place unless and until details of the existing and proposed site levels have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and to ensure that the development does not prejudice the appearance of the locality / amenities of adjacent residents and to accord with Policy DP26 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031

4. No development above ground level shall be carried out unless and until samples/a schedule of materials and finishes to be used for external walls / roofs / fenestration of the proposed dwellings have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority in writing.

Reason: To enable the Local Planning Authority to control the development in detail in the interests of amenity by endeavouring to achieve a building of visual quality and to accord with Policy DP26 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031

5. No development above ground level shall be carried out unless and until details of the materials for the access roads, parking areas and footpaths have been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority in writing.

Reason: To enable the Local Planning Authority to control the development in detail in the interests of amenity by endeavouring to achieve a development of visual quality and to accord with Policy DP26 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031

6. No development, including site works of any description, shall take place on the site unless and until all the existing trees/bushes/hedges to be retained on the site have been protected by fencing to be approved by the Local Planning Authority, erected around each tree or group of vegetation at a radius from the bole or boles of 5m of such distance as may be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Within the areas so fenced off the existing ground level shall be neither raised nor lowered and no materials, temporary buildings, plant machinery or surplus soil shall be placed or stored thereon without the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure the retention and maintenance of trees and vegetation which is an important feature of the area and to accord with Policy DP37 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031

7. No development shall take place unless and until the principle of the proposed means of foul water drainage has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, following consultation with Environment Agency and West Sussex Highways. Details should include the means of crossing the Main River to allow connection to the existing public foul water sewer system.

Reason: To ensure that the proposal is satisfactorily drained and to accord with the NPPF requirements and Policy DP41 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031.

8. The development hereby permitted shall not commence unless and until details of the proposed surface water drainage and means of disposal have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. No building shall be occupied until all the approved surface water drainage works have been carried out in accordance with the approved details. The details shall include a timetable for its implementation and a management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development which shall include arrangements for adoption by any public authority or statutory undertaker and any other arrangements to secure the operation of the scheme throughout its lifetime. Maintenance and management during the lifetime of the development should be in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure that the proposal is satisfactorily drained and to accord with the NPPF requirements and Policy DP41 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031.

9. Prior to the commencement of development approved by this planning permission (or such other date or stage in development as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority), the following components of a scheme to deal with the risks associated with contamination of the site, including the identification and removal of asbestos containing materials, shall each be submitted to and approved, in writing, by the local planning authority:

a) A preliminary risk assessment which has identified:

- all previous uses
- potential contaminants associated with those uses
- a conceptual model of the site indicating sources, pathways and receptors
- potentially unacceptable risks arising from contamination at the site.

b) A site investigation scheme, based on (a) to provide information for a detailed assessment of the risk to all receptors that may be affected, including those off site.

c) Based on the site investigation results and the detailed risk assessment (b) an options appraisal and remediation strategy giving full details of the remediation measures required and how they are to be undertaken.

d) A verification plan providing details of the data that will be collected in order to demonstrate that the works set out in (c) are complete and identifying any requirements for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action.

Any changes to these components require the express consent of the local planning authority. The scheme shall be implemented as approved.

Development shall cease on site if, during any stage of the works, potential contamination is encountered which has not been previously identified, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. Works shall not recommence before an assessment of the potential contamination has been undertaken and details of the findings along with details of any remedial action required (including timing provision for implementation), has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be completed other than in accordance with the approved details

Reason: In the interests of health of future occupiers and to accord with Policy DP41 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031 and paragraph 180 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

10. No development shall take place until an updated Ecological Assessment Report (prepared in accordance with Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management guidelines and including the appropriate mitigation measures), a Construction Environmental Management Plan and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (prepared in accordance with BS42020:2013 Biodiversity-- Code of Practice for Planning and Development) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plans.

Reason: To safeguard the ecology of the area, and in the interests of bats to ensure that a habitat remains for them during and after development and to accord with Policy DP38 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031.

Pre occupation

11. Prior to the occupation of plot 27, details shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for their written approval of the garage doors for all of the car parking spaces underneath this building. The approved details shall be implemented before unit 27 is occupied.

Reason: To ensure that the building is of an appropriate design that is resistant to crime and to comply with policy DP26 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031.

12. No dwellings shall be occupied until details of the foul drainage of the site have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local planning Authority. No dwelling shall be occupied until all the approved foul water drainage works have been carried out in accordance with the approved details. The details shall include a timetable for its implementation and a management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development which shall include arrangements for adoption by any public authority or statutory undertaker and any other arrangements to secure the operation of the scheme throughout its lifetime. Maintenance and management during the lifetime of the development should be in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure that the proposal is satisfactorily drained and to accord with the NPPF requirements and Policy DP41 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031

13. No part of the development shall be first occupied until such time as the vehicular access serving the development has been constructed in accordance with the details shown on the drawing titled GENERAL ARRANGEMENT and numbered 18-307/001 Rev C.

Reason: In the interests of road safety and to accord with Policy DP21 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031.

14. The dwellings shall not be occupied until the parking spaces/turning facilities/and garages shown on the submitted plans have been provided and constructed. The areas of land so provided shall not thereafter be used for any purpose other than the parking/turning/and garaging of vehicles.

Reason: To ensure that adequate and satisfactory provision is made for the accommodation of vehicles clear of the highways and to accord with Policy DP21 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031

15. Prior to the occupation of any dwelling or building subject of this permission, details of proposed screen walls/fences and/or hedges shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority and no dwellings shall be occupied until such screen walls/fences or hedges associated with them have been erected or planted.

Reason: In order to protect the appearance of the area and to accord with and Policy DP26 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031

16. No external lighting or floodlighting shall be installed without the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To safeguard the visual appearance of the area and to accord with Policy DP26 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031

17. The development shall not be occupied until visibility splays of 2.4 metres by 90 metres have been provided at the centre of the proposed site vehicular access onto Cuckfield Road in accordance with plans and details submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Once provided the splays shall thereafter be maintained and kept free of all obstructions over a height of 0.6 metre above adjoining carriageway level or as otherwise agreed.

Reason: In the interests of road safety and to accord with Policy DP21 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031.

18. No dwellings shall be occupied until a detailed scheme for protecting the residential units from noise generated by traffic has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. All works that form part of the scheme shall be completed before any part of the noise sensitive development is occupied. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the submitted scheme shall be in accordance with the Noise Impact Assessment (ref 402.08979.00001) submitted by SLR as part of the application, particularly section 7.0 Noise Impact on the Proposed development. Details of post installation acoustic testing shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority upon request.

Reason: To protect the amenity of local residents and to accord with Policy DP29 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031.

19. Prior to the occupation of any dwelling subject of this permission, including construction of foundations, full details of a hard and soft landscaping scheme shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. These details shall include indications of all existing trees and hedgerows on the land, and details of those to be retained, together with measures for their protection in the course of development. These and these works shall be carried out as approved. These works shall be carried out as approved. The works shall be carried out prior to the occupation of any part of the development or in accordance with the programme agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Any trees or plants which, within a period of five years from the completion of development, die, are removed or become seriously damaged or diseased, shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of similar size and species, unless the Local Planning Authority gives written consent to any variation.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity and of the environment of the development and to accord with Policy DP37 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031.

20. The dwellings shall not be occupied until provision has been made within the site in accordance with details to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority for the parking of bicycles clear of the public highway, to be both secure and safe, and such space shall not thereafter be used other than for the purposes for which it is provided.

Reason: To enable adequate provision for a facility which is likely to reduce the amount of vehicular traffic on existing roads and to accord with Policy DP21 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031.

Construction phase

21. No work for the implementation of the development hereby permitted shall be undertaken on the site on Bank or Public Holidays or at any time other than between the hours 8 a m and 6 pm on Mondays to Fridays and between 9 am and 1 pm Saturdays.

Reason: To safeguard the amenities of nearby residents and to accord with Policy DP29 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031

22. No burning of demolition/construction waste materials shall take place on site.

Reason: To protect the amenity of local residents from smoke, ash, odour and fume and to accord with Policy DP29 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031.

Post construction

23. Notwithstanding the provisions of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 or as amended in the future, no enlargement of the dwelling house, whether or not consisting of an addition or alteration to its roof, nor any other alteration to its roof, shall be carried out, (nor shall any building or enclosure, swimming or other pool be provided within the curtilage of the dwelling house) without the specific grant of planning permission from the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To prevent the overdevelopment of the site and to accord with Policy DP26 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031.

24. A minimum of 20% of the units hereby permitted shall be part M4(2) (Adaptable and Accessible) compliant, and shall be fully implemented prior to completion of the development and thereafter be so maintained and retained. No dwelling shall be occupied until a verification report confirming compliance with category M4(2) has been submitted to and agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the development provides a range of house types to meet accessibility and adaptability needs to comply with Policy DP28 of the Mid Sussex District Plan.

25. The proposed windows on the first floor of the north elevation of Block A shall be glazed with obscured glass. They shall be non-opening unless the parts of the

window which can be opened are more than 1.7m above the floor of the room in which the window is installed.

Reason: To protect the amenities and privacy of the adjoining property and to accord with Policy DP26 of the District Plan 2014 - 2031.

Plans Referred to in Consideration of this Application

The following plans and documents were considered when making the above decision:

Plan Type	Reference	Version	Submitted Date
Proposed Floor and Elevations Plan	58	P1	27.11.2019
Tree Survey	BRO22578-03		13.08.2019
Sections	63	P3	31.10.2019
Landscaping	BRO22578 11		04.10.2019
Landscaping	BRO22578-03		13.08.2019
Location Plan	6714 001		02.08.2019
Proposed Site Plan	6714 040	P4	30.10.2019
Planning Layout	18-307/001		02.08.2019
Site Plan	18-307/002		02.08.2019
Site Plan	18-307/003		02.08.2019
Site Plan	18-307/004		02.08.2019
Levels	18-307/006		02.08.2019
Proposed Floor Plans	50	P4	30.10.2019
Proposed Elevations	51	P4	30.10.2019
Proposed Floor Plans	52	P3	31.10.2019
Proposed Elevations	53	P4	31.10.2019
Proposed Floor and Elevations Plan	54	P3	02.10.2019
Proposed Floor and Elevations Plan	55	P4	02.10.2019
Proposed Floor and Elevations Plan	56	P3	02.10.2019
Proposed Floor and Elevations Plan	5714 57	P3	02.10.2019
Street Scene	6714 60	P3	02.10.2019
Street Scene	6714 61	P4	31.10.2019
Street Scene	6714 62	P5	31.10.2019
Landscaping Details	BRO2212811		02.08.2019
Landscaping Details	BRO2212812B		02.08.2019

APPENDIX B – CONSULTATIONS

Parks And Landscapes Team

Please see my comments below regarding the Soft landscapes proposed plans for application DM/19/3123:

Hedges -Good choice of plants for the hedges

Planting plan:

Berberis wilsoniae- very strong thorny plant. I do not agree that this is an appropriate plant to be planted on a flower bed adjacent to an entrance as it is hard to maintain and is dangerous for the residents. I would suggest to change this with a different plant such as Pittosporum.

Lavandula stoechas- nice small lavender known for its short life. It is very likely that these plants will not survive more than 3 to 5 years. I would suggest a different small shrub

Hypericum calycinum- known plant as being invasive. Very likely that the plant will take over a flower bed if not constrained. Suggest a different shrub.

Flower beds around household numbers 1 to 8. - Geranium Grandiflorum should be planted in front of the flower bed and not behind the lavender. The geranium is the only perennial in this planting scheme so I wondered if this can be changed with a small shrub in order to have a more consistent planting plan.

Overall the communal garden area is not sufficiently large to serve 40 households.

I hope the above helps. If you have any other questions please let me know.

Trees And Landscape

Comments:

1. A substantial number of trees are to be removed in order to accommodate the proposed development. There appears little space for replacement planting to mitigate this loss.
2. The loss of the yew hedge has been noted and due to the lack of space for any great number of replacement trees it is requested replacement native hedges are incorporated into the landscaping scheme.
3. There is concern over future pressure on the trees that are to be retained, particularly in respect of the boundary trees with parking spaces underneath their canopies.
4. It is noted that the impressive Blue Cedar is to be retained as suggested at the site meeting.

Consequently I do not object to the proposed development on arboricultural grounds, however would request that if approved, a full landscaping plan including replacement hedges is submitted and agreed.

Parish Consultation

The Parish Council commented on this application at the September and October meeting and the revised plans do not change their comment i.e. The Parish Council object to this application because it was not allocated in the Neighbourhood Plan and is in an area of Countryside restraint. Should the application be granted the Parish Council would like some s106 contributions towards the refurbishment of the storage shed at Ansty Rec.

Architect / Urban Designer - Will Dorman

Summary and Overall Assessment

The layout works well with the proposed buildings fronting the attractive tree-lined boundaries on the east and west side as well as the green corridor/escarpment to the south. It is nevertheless unfortunate the open space to the south, which featured in the outline consent, has been omitted as a large proportion of the dwellings are flats although most of them at least benefit from balconies or patio spaces. The further revised drawings have sufficiently addressed my concerns over the design of the blocks of flats. In particular, the three storey part of block A now feature a set-back zinc clad top/second floor; this generates a greater level of articulation providing the necessary visual interest in this prominent façade at the site entrance. Overall the street elevations in particular can now be commended for their contemporary approach that benefits from architectural integrity and order. For this reason I withdraw my objection to the planning application. I would nevertheless recommend conditions requiring the approval drawings / material in respect of the following:

- Hard and soft landscaping including boundary treatment and pergola design.

- Facing materials
- A 1:20 scale section and elevation (vignette) of block A's three storey façade.

Layout

The layout is loosely based on the illustrated outline arrangement (DM/17/3034) with the access road running adjacent to the south, east and west boundaries of the site. This provides for a perimeter block arrangement that gives the building frontages a positive relationship with the boundaries that face Cuckfield Road as well as the attractive tree-belts on the east and west side and the escarpment/open space/green corridor to the south. Unfortunately most of the latter is now excluded from the red line boundary and consequently there is little public open space provision which is a deficiency especially given the high proportion of flats without a private garden. However most of the flats benefit from balconies or patios with a small communal garden associated with block A.

The scheme requires the removal of a significant number of trees, and more than envisaged at the outline stage. I defer to Irene Fletcher / Sarah Nelson's response to this. However, I understand that the additional loss is because most of the trees along the escarpment now need to be removed to underpin the access road and facilitate drainage. Furthermore, the layout can be commended for the positive changes that have been made since the previous withdrawn application that have resulted from: (i) pulling the buildings away from the southern boundary; (ii) permitting a consistent green-edged boundary while retaining the well-established and attractive Blue Cedar (by setting back plot 27) and more satisfactorily safeguarding the existing trees on the Cuckfield Road frontage.

The provision of a 2 metre wide link to the Northern Arc development is welcomed and when the latter is completed, it should provide access to the open space and neighbourhood centre facilities that compensate to some extent for the lack of provision within the site.

The revised drawings include the following additional layout improvements to the original application submission:

- The parking area in front of plot 39/40 are now articulated with pergola-type structure in place of garages, that has a less imposing relationship with the adjacent building frontages.
- The rear alleys serving the houses have been designed-out by giving them all a semi-detached configuration that permits narrower gaps between them facilitating more direct access to the rear gardens.
- The threshold areas / defensible spaces, serving block B, have been marginally extended and softened through landscaping that has been facilitated by the removal of an unnecessary pathway to the south and re-positioning the parking to the north.
- The ground floor flats on block C now benefit from dedicated rear gardens that also secure their privacy (previously shown as communal).

Section drawings have been provided that show the relationship of the building frontages, retained trees and new access road in relation to the escarpment. The sections show a natural slope that (I assume) disguises the retaining measures within it.

As the access road is nearly all shared space, it should signal this in terms of the surface treatment by extending the block paving in place of tarmac.

Elevations

As well as the latest changes to block A, the revised drawings also incorporate the following improvements:

- The frontages of the houses now have more order and rhythm generated from their consistent gaps and articulation.
- Blocks B and C are better ordered and the fenestration has been organised so that it reinforces the natural symmetry of block C's south and west elevations and creates a more open façade on block B's east elevation.
- The brick detailing on blocks A-C benefits from being more consistently applied as a grouping material for the lower floor windows. With the omission of the first floor brick banding, this appropriately allows the vertical articulation to dominate.
- The south elevation of block B better integrated balconies.
- The re-positioning of the rainwater downpipes from the front to the rear also provides a less cluttered appearance on blocks B and C.

Highway Authority

Background

WSCC in its role of Local Highway Authority (LHA) provided comments to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in September 2017 on the proposals for an application for 30 dwellings at the above site. The LHA did not raise an objection to the proposals based on the information provided by the applicant within their supporting information. This included a Stage 1 Road Safety Audit (RSA), Trip Rate Information Computer System (TRICS) data and other supporting information within the Transport Statement (TS). The latest proposals are outlined above and in principle result in the same areas of information provided in support of these latest proposals.

Comments and Conclusion

The proposals will result in a new access onto the B2036 (Cuckfield Road) as previously. The visibility splays of 90 metres as previously agreed and would still be sought. Since the previous application Highways England (HE) have recently launched a new Road Safety Audit Standard (RSA) (GG 119), which has now superseded HD 19/15. In our response from the 2nd September 2019 the LHA advised that the applicant's 2017 RSA was not compliant with the latest government guidance. GG 119 replaces the previous Road Safety Audit Standard DMRB HD 19/15.

The applicant has now subsequently revised the RSA and the Designer has addressed the points raised by the Audit, these have either been satisfactory addressed or can be addressed at the Technical (Stage 2) aspect of the application. The LHA are therefore satisfied with the RSA and the areas covered.

The proposals will result in a small increase in traffic movements over the previous 2017 application. However the increase is not likely to result in a 'severe' residual impact in line with paragraph 109 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Aspects on sustainability and accessibility have been considered previously in 2017 and in principle no changes would be made to the comments. The sites internal layout has been changed but the applicant has provided some additional plans demonstrating that turning can be achieved within the site.

Therefore in principle with the revised RSA now submitted and mindful of the history of the site the LHA would not have any concerns with the latest application subject to the following conditions:

Access (Access to be provided prior to first occupation)

No part of the development shall be first occupied until such time as the vehicular access serving the development has been constructed in accordance with the details shown on the drawing titled GENERAL ARRANGEMENT and numbered 18-307/001 Rev C.

Reason: In the interests of road safety.

Construction Management Plan

No development shall take place, including any works of demolition, until a Construction Management Plan has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the approved Plan shall be implemented and adhered to throughout the entire construction period. The Plan shall provide details as appropriate but not necessarily be restricted to the following matters;

- the anticipated number, frequency and types of vehicles used during construction,
- the method of access and routing of vehicles during construction,
- the parking of vehicles by site operatives and visitors,
- the loading and unloading of plant, materials and waste,
- the storage of plant and materials used in construction of the development,
- the erection and maintenance of security hoarding,
- the provision of wheel washing facilities and other works required to mitigate the impact of construction upon the public highway (including the provision of temporary Traffic Regulation Orders),
- details of public engagement both prior to and during construction works.

Reason: In the interests of highway safety and the amenities of the area.

Sussex County Council Lead Local Flood Authority

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL CONSULTATION

TO:	Mid Sussex District Council FAO: Steven King
FROM:	WSSC – Lead Local Flood Authority
DATE:	10 th September 2019
LOCATION:	Bridge Hall Cuckfield Road Burgess Hill West Sussex RH15 8RE
SUBJECT:	DM/19/3123 Demolition of existing dwelling and erection of 40 new dwellings with new access created onto Cuckfield Road
RECOMMENDATION:	Advice – No objection

West Sussex County Council (WSSC), in its capacity as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), has been consulted on the above proposed development in respect of surface water drainage.

The following is the comments of the LLFA relating to surface water drainage and flood risk for the proposed development and any associated observations, recommendations and advice.

Flood Risk Summary

Current surface water flood risk based on 30year and 100year events	Low risk
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Current surface water mapping shows that the proposed site is at low risk from surface water flooding although high risk exists along the southern boundary of the site.</p> <p>This risk is based on modelled data only and should not be taken as meaning that the site will/will not definitely flood in these events.</p> <p>Any existing surface water flow paths across the site should be maintained and mitigation measures proposed for areas at high risk.</p> <p>Reason: NPPF paragraph 163 states – ‘When determining any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere.’</p>	

Modelled groundwater flood hazard classification	Low risk
<p>Comments:</p> <p>The area of the proposed development is shown to be at Low risk from groundwater flooding based on current mapping. This risk is based on modelled data only and should not be taken as meaning that the site will/will not suffer groundwater flooding.</p> <p>Ground water contamination and Source Protection Zones. The potential for ground water contamination within a source protection zone has not been considered by the LLFA. The LPA should consult with the EA if this is considered as risk.</p>	

Watercourses nearby?	Yes
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Current Ordnance Survey mapping shows the River Adur running just south of the site.</p> <p>Local or field boundary ditches, not shown on Ordnance Survey mapping, may exist around or across the site. If present these should be maintained and highlighted on future plans.</p> <p>Works affecting the flow of an ordinary watercourse will require ordinary watercourse consent and an appropriate development-free buffer zone should be incorporated into the design of the development.</p>	

Records of any historic flooding within the site?	No
<p>Comments:</p> <p>We do not have any records of historic surface flooding within the confines of the proposed site. This should not be taken that this site has never suffered from flooding, only that it has never been reported to the LLFA.</p>	

Future development - Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

The Drainage Statement included with this application states that below ground attenuation would be used to control the surface water runoff from the site.

Following the SuDS hierarchy and the spirit of SuDS implementation, betterment for surface water systems on the new developments should be sought. This could include retention at source through green roofs, rain gardens, permeable paving and swales prior to disposal to reduce peak flows. SuDS landscaping, could significantly improve the local green infrastructure provision and biodiversity impact of the developments whilst also having surface water benefits.

It is recommended that this application be reviewed by the District Council Drainage Engineer to identify site specific land use considerations that may affect surface water management and for a technical review of the drainage systems proposed.

The EA should also be consulted as the outfall for the surface water system is into a main river.

Development should not commence until finalised detailed surface water drainage designs and calculations for the site, based on sustainable drainage principles, for the development have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The drainage designs should demonstrate that the surface water runoff generated up to and including the 100 year, plus climate change, critical storm will not exceed the run-off from the current site following the corresponding rainfall event.

Development shall not commence until full details of the maintenance and management of the SuDS system is set out in a site-specific maintenance manual and submitted to, and approved in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall subsequently be implemented in accordance with the approved designs.

Please note that Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 has not yet been implemented and WSCC does not currently expect to act as the SuDS Approval Body (SAB) in this matter.

Kevin Brook
Flood Risk Management Team

County Planning Officer

Without prejudice to the informal representations of the County Council in respect of the above planning proposal, I am writing to advise you as to the likely requirements for contributions towards the provision of additional County Council service infrastructure that would arise in relation to the proposed development.

The proposal falls within the Mid Sussex District and the contributions comply with the provisions of Mid Sussex District Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document- Development Infrastructure and Contributions July 2018.

The site forms part of the Burgess Hill Northern Arc strategic development as described in Policy DP9 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031. The obligations required from this site are therefore in accordance with the contents of Policy DP9.

Contributions for Primary, Secondary and Sixth Form education, Libraries, Fire & Rescue and Total Access Demand (TAD) have been derived using the WSCC Calculator. Contributions for Early Years and SEND have been calculated using a pro-rata cost of the provision of Early Years and SEND facilities at the Northern Arc Development.

The planning obligation formulae below are understood to accord with the Secretary of State's policy tests outlined by the in the National Planning Policy Framework, 2019.

All TAD contributions have been calculated in accordance with the stipulated local threshold and the methodology adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) in November 2003.

The calculations have been derived on the basis of an increase in 39 Net dwellings and an additional 55 car parking spaces.

Summary of Contributions for Primary, Secondary, and Sixth Form Education, Libraries, Fire & Rescue and TAD:

Education			
School Planning Area	0		
Population Adjustment	74.8		
	Primary	Secondary	6th Form
Child Product	0.4663	0.4663	0.2518
Total Places Required	3.2640	2.3314	0.5036
Library			
Locality	Burgess Hill		
Contribution towards Hassocks/Hurstpierpoint/Steyping			
Contribution towards Burgess Hill	£12,082		
Contribution towards East Grinstead/Haywards Heath			
Population Adjustment	74.8		
Sqm per population	30/35		
Waste			
Adjusted Net. Households	39		
Fire			
No. Hydrants	TBC		
Population Adjustment	N/A		
£/head of additional population	N/A		
TAD- Transport			
Net Population Increase	74.8		
Net Parking Spaces	55		
Net Commercial Floor Space sqm	0		
Total Access (commercial only)	0.0000		

Summary of Contributions

S106 type	Monies Due
Education - Primary	£59,960
Education - Secondary	£64,532
Education - 6th Form	£15,117
Libraries	£12,082
Waste	No contribution
Fire & Rescue	£3,740
No. of Hydrants	secured under Condition
TAD	£91,304
Total Contribution	£246,734

NB this does not include
Early Years or SEND
contributions

Note: The above summary does not include the installation costs of fire hydrants. Where these are required on developments, (quantity as identified above) as required under the Fire Services Act 2004 they will be installed as a planning condition and at direct cost to the developer. Hydrants should be attached to a mains capable of delivering sufficient flow and pressure for fire fighting as required in the National Guidance Document on the Provision of Water for Fire Fighting 3rd Edition (Appendix 5)

Please see below for a Breakdown and explanation of the WSCC Contribution Calculators. Also see the attached spreadsheet for the breakdown of the calculation figures. For further explanation please see the Sussex County Council website (<http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/s106>).

5. Deed of Planning Obligations

- a) As a deed of planning obligations would be required to ensure payment of the necessary financial contribution, the County Council would require the proposed development to reimburse its reasonable legal fees incurred in the preparation of the deed.
- b) The deed would provide for payment of the financial contribution upon commencement of the development.
- c) In order to reflect the changing costs, the deed would include arrangements for review of the financial contributions at the date the payment is made if the relevant date falls after 31st March 2020. This may include revised occupancy rates if payment is made after new data is available from the 2021 Census.
- d) **Review of the contributions towards school building costs should be by reference to the DfE adopted Primary/Secondary/Further Secondary school building costs applicable at the date of payment of the contribution and where this has not been published in the financial year in which the contribution has been made then the contribution should be index linked to the DfE cost multiplier and relevant increase in the RICS BCIS All-In TPI. This figure is subject to annual review.**
- e) **Review of the contribution towards the provision of additional library floorspace should be by reference to an appropriate index, preferably RICS BCIS All-In TPI. This figure is subject to annual review.**

The primary contributions generated by this proposal shall be used towards the provision of two 420 place primary schools to serve the Northern Arc Development.

The secondary contributions generated by this proposal shall be used towards the provision of one 1500 place secondary school that will serve the Northern Arc Development.

The sixth form contributions generated by this proposal shall be used towards the provision of the sixth form which forms part of the 1500 place secondary school (to include sixth form provision) that will serve the Northern Arc Development.

The library contributions generated by this proposal shall be spent on expansion of the facilities at Burgess Hill Library.

The fire & rescue contributions generated by this proposal shall be used towards the re-development of Burgess Hill Fire Station.

The TAD contributions generated by this proposal shall be used towards the A2300 Improvement Scheme.

Summary of Contributions for Early Years and SEND:

The financial contributions sought by the County Council would be based on the housing allocation at the Burgess Hill Northern Arc the provision of early years and SEND places as set out in Policy DP9 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031. It is calculated that this application represents 1% of the overall scheme and contributions for Early Years and SEND have been calculated accordingly.

Early Years Contribution of **£43,000** to be used towards the provision of two 50 place nurseries/pre-school facilities, one at each of the two primary schools that will serve the Northern Arc Development.

Special Educational Needs Contribution of **£18,000** to be used towards the provision of two 16 place Special Support Centres, one at the first new primary to serve the Northern Arc Development and one at the new secondary school to serve the Northern Arc Development.

General Points

Recent experience suggests that where a change in contributions required in relation to a development or the necessity for indexation of financial contributions from the proposed development towards the costs of providing service infrastructure such as libraries is not specifically set out within recommendations approved by committee, applicants are unlikely to agree to such provisions being included in the deed itself. Therefore, it is important that your report and recommendations should cover a possible change in requirements and the need for appropriate indexation arrangements in relation to financial contributions.

Please ensure that applicants and their agents are advised that any alteration to the housing mix, size, nature or tenure, may generate a different population and thus require re-assessment of contributions. Such re-assessment should be sought as soon as the housing mix is known and not be left until signing of the section 106 Agreement is imminent.

Where the developer intends to keep some of the estate roads private we will require provisions in any s106 agreement to ensure that they are properly built, never offered for adoption and that a certificate from a suitably qualified professional is provided confirming their construction standard.

It should be noted that the figures quoted in this letter are based on current information and will be adhered to for 3 months. Thereafter, if they are not consolidated in a signed S106 agreement they will be subject to revision as necessary to reflect the latest information as to cost and need.

Please see below for a Breakdown of the Contribution Calculators for clarification of West Sussex County Council's methodology in calculating Contributions. For further explanation please see the Sussex County Council website (<http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/s106>).

Breakdown of Contribution Calculation Formulas:

1. School Infrastructure Contributions

The financial contributions for school infrastructure are broken up into three categories (primary, secondary, sixth form). Depending on the existing local infrastructure only some or none of these categories of education will be required. Where the contributions are required the calculations are based on the additional amount of children and thus school places that the development would generate (shown as TPR- Total Places Required). The TPR is then multiplied by the Department for Children, Schools and Families school building costs per pupil place (cost multiplier).

School Contributions = TPR x cost multiplier

a) TPR- Total Places Required:

TPR is determined by the number of year groups in each school category multiplied by the child product.

TPR = (No of year groups) x (child product)

Year groups are as below:

- Primary school- 7 year groups (aged 4 to 11)
- Secondary School- 5 year groups (aged 11 to 16)
- Sixth Form School Places- 2 year groups (aged 16 to 18)

Child Product is the adjusted education population multiplied by average amount of children, taken to be 14 children per year of age per 1000 persons (average figure taken from 2001 Census).

Child Product = Adjusted Population x 14 / 1000

Note: The adjusted education population for the child product excludes population generated from 1 bed units, Sheltered and 55+ Age Restricted Housing. Affordable dwellings are given a 33% discount.

b) Cost multiplier- Education Services

The cost multiplier is a figure released by the Department for Education. It is a school building costs per pupil place as at 2019/2020, updated by Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors' Building Cost Information Service All-In Tender Price Index. Each Cost multiplier is as below:

- Primary Schools- £18,370 per child
- Secondary Schools- £27,679 per child
- Sixth Form Schools- £30,019 per child

2. Library Infrastructure

There are two methodologies used for calculating library infrastructure Contributions. These have been locally tailored on the basis of required contributions and the nature of the library in the locality, as below:

Library infrastructure contributions are determined by the population adjustment resulting in a square metre demand for library services. The square metre demand is multiplied by a cost multiplier which determines the total contributions as below:

Contributions = SQ M Demand x Cost Multiplier

a) Square Metre Demand

The square metre demand for library floor space varies across the relevant districts and parishes on the basis of library infrastructure available and the settlement population in each particular locality. The local floorspace demand (LFD) figure varies between 30 and 35 square metres per 1000 people and is provided with each individual calculation.

Square Metre Demand = (Adjusted Population x LFD) / 1000

b) Cost Multiplier- Library Infrastructure

WSSC estimated cost of providing relatively small additions to the floorspace of existing library buildings is £5,384 per square metre. This figure was updated by Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors' Building Cost Information Service All-In Tender Price Index for the 2019/2020 period.

3. TAD- Total Access Demand

The methodology is based on total access to and from a development. An Infrastructure Contribution is required in respect of each occupant or employee provided with a parking

space, as they would be more likely to use the road infrastructure. The Sustainable Transport Contribution is required in respect of each occupant or employee not provided with a parking space which would be likely to rely on sustainable transport.

TAD = Infrastructure contribution + Sustainable Transport contribution

a) Infrastructure Contribution

Contributions for Infrastructure are determined by the new increase in car parking spaces, multiplied by WSCC's estimated cost of providing transport infrastructure per vehicle Infrastructure cost multiplier. The Infrastructure cost multiplier as at 2019/2020 is £1,407 per parking space.

Infrastructure contributions = Car parking spaces x Cost multiplier

b) Sustainable Transport Contribution

This is derived from the new car parking increase subtracted from the projected increase in occupancy of the development. The sustainable transport contribution increases where the population is greater than the parking provided. The sustainable transport figure is then multiplied by the County Council's estimated costs of providing sustainable transport infrastructure cost multiplier (£703).

Sustainable transport contribution = (net car parking - occupancy) x 703

Note: occupancy is determined by projected rates per dwelling and projected people per commercial floorspace as determined by WSCC.

Sussex Police

Thank you for your correspondence of 19th August 2019, advising me of a planning application for the demolition of existing dwelling and erection of 40 new dwellings with new access created onto Cuckfield Road, for which you seek advice from a crime prevention viewpoint.

I have had the opportunity to examine the detail within the application and in an attempt to reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime I offer the following comments from a Secured by Design (SBD) perspective. SBD is owned by the UK Police service and supported by the Home Office that recommends a minimum standard of security using proven, tested and accredited products. I direct the applicant to SBD Homes 2019 at www.securedbydesign.com for further security information.

The National Planning Policy Framework demonstrates the government's aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion. With the level of crime and anti-social behaviour in Mid Sussex district being below average when compared with the rest of Sussex, I have no major concerns with the proposals, however, additional measures to mitigate against any identified local crime trends and site specific requirements should be considered.

The development consists of 40 dwellings: 8 x 3 bed houses, 4x flats adjacent block A, Block A = 10 dwellings, Block B = 12 dwellings, & Block C = 5 dwellings & 1 x flat over garage. The design and layout has created outward facing dwellings that provides good active frontage with the street but has also created a permeable hollow centre which makes the rear of the properties and vehicles parked within vulnerable. The design also incorporates a few vulnerable rear garden pathways. Parking is provided with on-curtilage, car barns, overlooked bays, a central parking court and a number of visitor on street parking bays.

Access control and door entry requirements for the communal units can be found within SBD Homes 2019. With respects to the mail delivery for the communal blocks, I recommend that the postal arrangements for the flats are through the wall or externally mounted secure post boxes. I strongly urge the applicant not to consider letter apertures within the flats' front doors. The absence of the letter aperture removes the opportunity for lock manipulation, fishing and arson attack and has the potential to reduce unnecessary access to the block.

Where communal parking occurs it is important that they must be within view of an active room within the property. An active room is where there is direct and visual connection between the room and the street or the car parking area. Such visual connections can be expected from rooms such as kitchens and living rooms, but not from bedrooms and bathrooms. Gable ended windows can assist in providing observation over an otherwise unobserved area. There are only a small amount of dwellings in Block A and the Flat Over Carport (FOC), that meet this criteria.

I have concerns over the FOC given that the parking beneath is open to the elements. This design can encourage loitering and the dumping of rubbish within them to the detriment of the residents above. There is also the potential of arson attack within the carports which puts the residents of the FOC at risk. I recommend that these carports are changed to secure garages. Should these remain as carports, low energy vandal resistant PIR lighting is be installed within them.

Vulnerable areas, such as exposed side and rear gardens, need more robust defensive barriers by using walls or fencing to a minimum height of 1.8m. There may be circumstances where more open fencing is required to allow for greater surveillance such rear garden pathways and gardens overlooking rear parking courts as in this development. Trellis (300mm) topped 1.5 metre high fencing can be useful in such circumstances. This solution provides surveillance into an otherwise unobserved area and a security height of 1.8 metres.

The network of paths that lead behind block A, between plots 33, 34 & 35, adjacent to block C as well as the vehicle access, all provide easy legitimate access into the core parking area. Additionally this also provides easy access to the rear of a large number dwellings. Gating and strong demarcation measures (railings, fencing & defensible planting) will need to be implemented across the development to ensure its security. Any gates to rear garden pathways must be placed at the entrance to the footpaths, as near to the front building line as possible, so that attempts to climb them will be in full view of the street and be the same height as the adjoining fence. Where possible the street lighting scheme should be designed to ensure that the gates are well illuminated. Gates must be capable of being locked (operable by key from both sides of the gate). The gates must not be easy to climb or remove from their hinges.

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 heightens the importance of taking crime prevention into account when planning decisions are made. Section 17 of the Act places a clear duty on both police and local authorities to exercise their various functions with due regard to the likely effect on the prevention of crime and disorder.

You are asked to accord due weight to the advice offered in this letter which would demonstrate your authority's commitment to work in partnership and comply with the spirit of The Crime & Disorder Act.

Ecological Consultant

Recommendation

I have reviewed the most recent ecological impact assessment by ACD Environmental, dated 07/08/2019 and am satisfied that there are no fundamental changes in terms of biodiversity impacts. An additional bat roost has been identified but the conservation significant is relatively low and I would expect a licence to be granted by Natural England.

The submitted LEMP covers measures to be taken during construction as well as post construction management and I am content, therefore, that this, along with the ecological impact assessment, satisfies the requirements of condition 8 of the appeal decision. I note that the document lists MSDC and WSCC (highways) amongst the bodies responsible for delivery and specifically MSDC as being responsible for review and monitoring at the 5 year point and annually thereafter. I understand that none of the land is to be adopted by WSCC or MSDC and assume that MSDC would not want to take on the review and monitoring role, but would expect the appointed management company to continue to be responsible for long term management, simply reporting to MSDC at the 5 year point and perhaps each subsequent 5 year point to confirm that the plan is being implemented and kept up to date. Subject to this issue being resolved to the satisfaction of MSDC, I am satisfied that the application is compatible with biodiversity policies, subject to a condition requiring the recommended actions in the LEMP to be implemented in full.

Community Facilities Project Officer

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the plans for the development of 40 residential dwellings at Bridge Hall, Cuckfield Road, Burgess Hill RH15 8RE on behalf of the Head of Corporate Resources. The following leisure contributions are required to enhance capacity and provision due to increased demand for facilities in accordance with the District Plan policy and SPD which require contributions for developments of five or more dwellings

CHILDRENS PLAYING SPACE

Stonefield Way Play Area, owned and managed by the Council, is the nearest locally equipped play area approximately 400m from the development site. This facility will face increased demand from the new development and a contribution of £56,295 is required to make improvements to play equipment (£30,595) and kickabout provision (£25,700). These facilities are within the distance thresholds for children's play outlined in the Development and Infrastructure SPD.

FORMAL SPORT

In the case of this development, a financial contribution of £37,409 is required toward facilities at the Centre for Community Sport site in Burgess Hill.

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

The provision of community facilities is an essential part of the infrastructure required to service new developments to ensure that sustainable communities are created. In the case of this development, a financial contribution of £21,455 is required to make improvements to the Sheddingdean Community Centre.

In terms of the scale of contribution required, these figures are calculated on a per head formulae based upon the number of units proposed and average occupancy (as laid out in the Council's Development Infrastructure and Contributions SPD) and therefore is commensurate in scale to the development. The Council maintains that the contributions sought as set out are in full accordance with the requirements set out in Circular 05/2005 and in Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.

Conservation Officer - Emily Wade

Please refer also to my comments on the previous reserve matters application DM/19/0164. I continue to consider that the proposal will cause less than substantial harm to the setting of Firlands and that the submitted site layout and landscaping scheme does not offer sufficient depth of screening to the Cuckfield Road boundary of the site, in contrast with what the appeal Inspector apparently anticipated. Given also the three storey height of some of the buildings facing onto this side of the site, the scheme as shown is likely to be relatively prominent in views from Cuckfield Road, which would be contrary to the Inspector's expectations for the detailed development of the scheme.

I consider that the proposal causes less than substantial harm to the setting of Firlands, contrary to the requirements of District Plan Policy DP34 and so that paragraph 196 of the NPPF would apply.

Previous comments on DM/19/0164

I remain of the opinion that the development will cause less than substantial harm to the setting of the nearby listed building at Firlands, however I note that the public benefit arising from the scheme has previously been considered to outweigh this harm, and that this conclusion is supported by the Inspector's findings in relation to application DM/15/4667.

However I also note that although not directly considering the impact on the setting of the listed house, the Inspector comments:

'... a significant number of trees would be retained thereby protecting the existing tree belt that screens the site from its surroundings... Additional landscaping could also be secured, to which the appellant has agreed and internally and along the boundaries of the site this would further limit any glimpses from Cuckfield Road into the appeal site.'

Partly based on this assessment that the site would be visible only in glimpsed views from Cuckfield Road, the Inspector concludes that the proposal would not cause harm to the character and appearance of the area. Presumably he includes the setting of Firlands in this assessment, although it is not explicitly stated.

I am concerned in relation to the current detailed site layout and landscaping proposals that the development is placed very close to the boundary of the site onto Cuckfield Road, at the point where it is closest to Firlands, opposite. Furthermore the landscaping plan does not indicate more than a narrow strip of hedgerow planting at this point. This would seem to be at odds with the Inspector's understanding the existing trees and planting along this street edge would be retained and strengthened to prevent all but glimpsed views into the site. The current landscaping plan would appear to allow fairly open views into the northern part of the site at least from Firlands and its immediate setting. This would exacerbate the harm caused by the development to the manner in which the special interest of Firlands as a 19th century villa in a country setting is appreciated, and would appear to conflict with the Inspector's expectations of the way in which the scheme would be detailed.

Therefore whilst the principle of the development has been accepted I would suggest that the detailed site layout and landscaping plan requires reconsideration in terms of the boundary onto Cuckfield Road and the degree to which the development is screened in views from this direction. I note that the applicant's Planning Statement makes no reference to Policy DP34 which considers Listed Buildings and their settings, or how this has been addressed in the current scheme. A passing reference to the presence of Firlands as a listed building is made in the Design and Access Statement but again there is no indication that any consideration has been given to reducing the impact of the proposal on this nearby

heritage asset. This would be contrary both the requirements of Policy DP34 and the NPPF. The scheme therefore requires amendment.

Housing Enabling & Development Officer

The application is for 40 new dwellings and proposes 12 flats for affordable housing which meets the DP31 obligation of 30%.

The revised site plan, drawing number 6714 040 P3, indicates under the Accommodation Schedule that the affordable flats are located in Block B and consist of 3 x 1 bed flats and 9 x 2 bed flats.

The revised floor plan for Block B (plots 15-26), drawing number 6714 52 P3, shows the 12 flats over three floors with two cores. The 2-bed flats are shown as 2-bed 4-person dwellings and all the flats meet the national space standards required by the AH SPD.

The application is silent on the tenure split of the flats which would need to be 75% rented:25% shared ownership and located in separate cores to meet policy requirements. This would be achieved by delivering plots 15, 19 and 23 (3 x 2 bed flats) for shared ownership.

Environmental Protection Officer

The site is adjacent to the B road, so noise impacts upon future residents must be considered. It is probable that due to high traffic noise levels, any bedroom windows at the front (East) of the proposed development would need to be kept closed in order to avoid sleep disturbance and to meet World Health Organisation and BS8233 internal noise standards.

This in turn would mean that additional ventilation may be required, with adequate air flow to allow thermal comfort.

Accordingly, there are two questions which the Planning officer may wish to consider:

1. How acceptable is it to have residents in this development sleeping all year round in a windows closed environment?
2. If acceptable, what type of ventilation would be deemed appropriate for these residents?

In our view the traffic noise issue can be addressed by a suitable soundproofing condition.

Regarding air quality, more specifically the pollution generated by traffic from the development, there is no official guidance on the assessment of air quality impacts, but there is local guidance produced by Sussex Air, and the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) have produced guidance which is widely accepted and used for assessing the significance of air quality impacts.

Accordingly, I recommend a condition, relating to Air Quality, to allow measures to be agreed between the developers and the LPA.

Therefore, should the development receive approval, Environmental Protection recommends the following conditions:

Conditions:

- Construction hours: Works of construction or demolition, including the use of plant and machinery, necessary for implementation of this consent shall be limited to the following times:
 - Monday - Friday: 08:00 - 18:00 Hours
 - Saturday: 09:00 - 13:00 Hours
 - Sundays and Bank/Public Holidays: No work permitted

Reason: To protect the amenity of local residents.

- Dust: Demolition/Construction work shall not commence until a scheme of measures for the control of dust during the construction phase has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. The scheme as approved shall be operated at all times during the construction phases of the development.

Reason: To protect the amenity of local residents from dust emissions during construction.

- Smoke: No burning of demolition/construction waste materials shall take place on site.

Reason: To protect the amenity of local residents from smoke, ash, odour and fume.

- Air Quality - Construction work shall not commence until a scheme of measures to minimise the long-term impact upon local air quality and to mitigate emissions has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. The scheme shall be in accordance with the Air quality and emissions mitigation guidance for Sussex (2019) available at <http://www.sussex-air.net/ImprovingAQ/GuidancePlanning.aspx>

Reason: To preserve the amenity of local residents regarding air quality and emissions.

- Soundproofing (Road Noise): No development shall take place until a detailed scheme for protecting the residential units from noise generated by traffic has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. All works that form part of the scheme shall be completed before any part of the noise sensitive development is occupied. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the submitted scheme shall be in accordance with the Noise Impact Assessment (ref 402.08979.00001) submitted by SLR as part of the application, particularly section 7.0 Noise Impact on the Proposed development. Details of post installation acoustic testing shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority upon request.

- Plant & Machinery (if applicable): Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the noise rating level of any operational plant or machinery (e.g. extract or intake fans, condenser units etc.) shall be no higher than 42 dBA at the nearest residential facade. All measurements shall be defined and derived in accordance with BS 4142:2014+A1:2019. Details of post installation acoustic testing shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority upon request.

Reason: To protect the amenity of local residents.

- Construction hours: Works of construction or demolition, including the use of plant and machinery, necessary for implementation of this consent shall be limited to the following times:

- Monday - Friday: 08:00 - 18:00 Hours
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Reason: To protect the amenity of local residents.

Contaminated Land Officer

Main Comments:

The application looks to build 40 dwellings.

Having looked at historical mapping for the site, there is an area of made ground. Mapping indicates this was created in the 1880's. Given the unknowns of the fill, there is the potential for it to contain contaminants.

Additionally roughly 150m to the East of the site there is former sewage treatment works, including landfill. This site was subject to planning permission (ref: 08/01644/OUT), and a site investigation submitted as part of that application found there were elevated levels of methane gas (maximum concentration of 45.5 v/v) and carbon dioxide (maximum concentration of 27.1 % v/v), although with low flow pressure, towards the north and western boundaries of the site.

Given the above it is appropriate in this instance to attach a full contaminated land condition to ensure that the above risks are looked at prior to construction, specifically with regards to gas. This is to ensure the safety of future occupants.

Additionally a discovery strategy should also be attached, so that in the event that contamination not already identified through the desktop study is found, that works stop until such time that a further assessment has been made, and further remediation methods put in place if needed.

Recommendation:

Approve with conditions

1. Prior to the commencement of development approved by this planning permission (or such other date or stage in development as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority), the following components of a scheme to deal with the risks associated with contamination of the site, including the identification and removal of asbestos containing materials, shall each be submitted to and approved, in writing, by the local planning authority:

a) A preliminary risk assessment which has identified:

- all previous uses
- potential contaminants associated with those uses
- a conceptual model of the site indicating sources, pathways and receptors
- potentially unacceptable risks arising from contamination at the site.

b) A site investigation scheme, based on (a) to provide information for a detailed assessment of the risk to all receptors that may be affected, including those off site.

c) Based on the site investigation results and the detailed risk assessment (b) an options appraisal and remediation strategy giving full details of the remediation measures required and how they are to be undertaken.

d) A verification plan providing details of the data that will be collected in order to demonstrate that the works set out in (c) are complete and identifying any requirements for longer-term monitoring of pollutant linkages, maintenance and arrangements for contingency action.

Any changes to these components require the express consent of the local planning authority. The scheme shall be implemented as approved.

2. Development shall cease on site if, during any stage of the works, potential contamination is encountered which has not been previously identified, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. Works shall not recommence before an assessment of the potential contamination has been undertaken and details of the findings along with details of any remedial action required (including timing provision for

implementation), has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be completed other than in accordance with the approved details.

Drainage Engineer

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

A Drainage Statement and Maintenance and Management Plan Report completed in August 2019 have been submitted in support of the application. This statement has been produced to support a previous application's reserve matters stage. The current application is for a greater number of properties than the drainage statement allows for and as such does not directly correlate with the application. However, the principle of the surface water drainage scheme on site can be understood from this report.

It is proposed that surface water would be attenuated within buried attenuation tanks across the development beneath areas of public realm such as car parking. Surface water would then discharge into the watercourse south of the site from a single outfall. The combined discharge rate is shown to be 4.3l/s up to the 1 in 100 year storm event with an additional 40% allowance for climate change.

The landowner south of the site has provided evidence that they would allow the site to lay drainage across the land to reach the watercourse.

The principle of the proposed surface water drainage method is acceptable, although further details and confirmations will be required as part of a drainage condition.

FOUL WATER DRAINAGE

A Drainage Statement and Maintenance and Management Plan Report completed in August 2019 have been submitted in support of the application. This statement has been produced to support a previous application's reserve matters stage. The current application is for a greater number of properties than the drainage statement allows for and as such does not directly correlate with the application. However, the principle of the foul water drainage scheme on site can be understood from this report.

It is proposed that foul water drainage shall flow via gravity to a pumping station to the south of the site. A new rising main is then proposed to convey flows south east before connecting to an existing Southern Water pumping station. The proposed new rising main will cross the watercourse, which at this location is considered to be Main River.

It is unknown whether third parties would allow a new foul water rising main to cross the Main River. However the principle of the proposed foul water drainage is acceptable, although further details and confirmations will be required as part of the drainage conditions.

FLOOD RISK

The proposed development is located within flood zone 1 and would be considered to be at low fluvial flood risk. However, the site is located in close proximity to the watercourse and areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3, at medium and high risk respectively.

The proposed development is located within an area of very low surface water flood risk. However, an area of increased surface water flood risk is located adjacent to the watercourse and is located in proximity to the site.

There are not any historic records of flooding occurring on this site and in this area. This does not mean that flooding has never occurred here, instead, that flooding has just never been reported.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS

For the principle of foul water drainage:

"The development hereby permitted shall not commence unless and until the proposed means of foul water drainage has been submitted too and approved in principle by the Environment Agency and West Sussex Highways. Details should include the means of crossing the Main River to allow connection to the existing public foul water sewer system."

For surface water we could modify the C18F multiple dwellings wording:

"The development hereby permitted shall not commence unless and until details of the proposed surface water drainage and means of disposal have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. No building shall be occupied until all the approved surface water drainage works have been carried out in accordance with the approved details. The details shall include a timetable for its implementation and a management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development which shall include arrangements for adoption by any public authority or statutory undertaker and any other arrangements to secure the operation of the scheme throughout its lifetime. Maintenance and management during the lifetime of the development should be in accordance with the approved details."

For the foul water we could also modify the C18F multiple dwelling wording:

"The development hereby permitted shall not commence unless and until details of the proposed foul water drainage and means of disposal have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and local sewerage provider. No building shall be occupied until all the approved foul water drainage works have been carried out in accordance with the approved details. The details shall include a timetable for its implementation and a management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development which shall include arrangements for adoption by any public authority or statutory undertaker and any other arrangements to secure the operation of the scheme throughout its lifetime. Maintenance and management during the lifetime of the development should be in accordance with the approved details."

FURTHER ADVICE

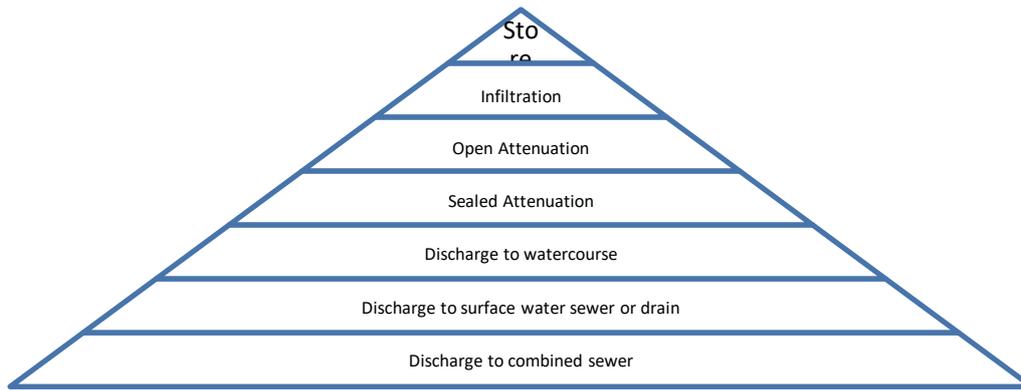
SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

This proposed development will need to fully consider how it will manage surface water run-off. Guidance is provided at the end of this consultation response for the various possible methods. However, the hierarchy of surface water disposal will need to be followed and full consideration will need to be made towards the development catering for the 1 in 100 year storm event plus extra capacity for climate change.

As this is for multiple dwellings, we will need to see a maintenance and management plan that identifies how the various drainage systems will be managed for the lifetime of the development, who will undertake this work and how it will be funded.

The proposed development drainage will need to:

- Follow the hierarchy of surface water disposal, as set out below.



- Protect people and property on the site from the risk of flooding
- Avoid creating and/or exacerbating flood risk to others beyond the boundary of the site.
- Match existing Greenfield rates and follow natural drainage routes as far as possible.
- Calculate Greenfield rates using IH124 or a similar approved method. SAAR and any other rainfall data used in run-off storage calculations should be based upon FEH rainfall values.
- Seek to reduce existing flood risk.
- Fully consider the likely impacts of climate change and changes to impermeable areas over the lifetime of the development.
- Consider a sustainable approach to drainage design considering managing surface water at source and surface.
- Consider the ability to remove pollutants and improve water quality.
- Consider opportunities for biodiversity enhancement.

FOUL WATER DRAINAGE

THIS PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WILL NEED TO FULLY CONSIDER HOW IT WILL MANAGE FOUL WATER DRAINAGE. THE PREFERENCE WILL ALWAYS BE TO CONNECT TO A PUBLIC FOUL SEWER. HOWEVER, WHERE A FOUL SEWER IS NOT AVAILABLE THEN THE USE OF A PACKAGE TREATMENT PLANT OR SEPTIC TANK SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

THE USE OF NON-MAINS FOUL DRAINAGE SHOULD CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY'S GENERAL BINDING RULES. WE WOULD ADVISE APPLICANTS THAT 'GENERAL BINDING RULES 2020' COME INTO FORCE AS OF 1ST JANUARY 2020. THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY HAVE ADVISED THAT ANY EXISTING SEPTIC TANK FOUL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS THAT ARE FOUND TO NOT COMPLY WITH THE 2020 BINDING RULES WILL NEED TO BE REPLACED OR UPGRADED. AS SUCH ANY FOUL DRAINAGE SYSTEM WHICH PROPOSED TO UTILISE A SEPTIC TANK WILL NEED TO COMPLY WITH THE NEW 2020 RULES. GUIDANCE INTO THE GENERAL BINDING RULES CAN BE FOUND ON THE GOVERNMENT WEBSITE ([HTTPS://WWW.GOV.UK/GUIDANCE/GENERAL-BINDING-RULES-SMALL-SEWAGE-DISCHARGE-TO-A-SURFACE-WATER](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/general-binding-rules-small-sewage-discharge-to-a-surface-water))

FLOOD RISK AND DRAINAGE INFORMATION FOR PLANNING APPLICATIONS

The level of drainage information necessary for submission at each stage within the planning process will vary depending on the size of the development, flood risk, site constraints, proposed sustainable drainage system etc. The table below provides a guide and is taken from the Practice Guidance for the English non-statutory SuDS Standards. Additional information may be required under specific site conditions or development proposals.

PRE-APP	OUTLINE	FULL	RESERVED	DISCHARGE	DOCUMENT SUBMITTED
✓	✓	✓			Flood Risk Assessment / Statement (checklist)
✓	✓	✓			Drainage Strategy / Statement & sketch layout plan (checklist)
	✓				Preliminary layout drawings
	✓				Preliminary "Outline" hydraulic calculations
	✓				Preliminary landscape proposals
	✓				Ground investigation report (for infiltration)
	✓	✓			Evidence of third party agreement for discharge to their system (in principle / consent to discharge)
		✓		✓	Maintenance program and on-going maintenance responsibilities
		✓	✓		Detailed development layout
		✓	✓	✓	Detailed flood and drainage design drawings
		✓	✓	✓	Full Structural, hydraulic & ground investigations
		✓	✓	✓	Geotechnical factual and interpretive reports, including infiltration results
		✓	✓	✓	Detailing landscaping details
		✓	✓	✓	Discharge agreements (temporary and permanent)
		✓	✓	✓	Development Management & Construction Phasing Plan

USEFUL LINKS

[Planning Practice Guidance](#) – Flood Risk and Coastal Change

[Flood Risk Assessment for Planning Applications](#)

[Sustainable drainage systems technical standards](#)

[Water.People.Places.](#) - A guide for master planning sustainable drainage into developments

[Climate change allowances - Detailed guidance](#) – Environment Agency Guidance

Further guidance is available on the Susdrain website at <http://www.susdrain.org/resources/>

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

The following provides a guideline into the specific information required based on the type of development, location and type of surface water drainage management proposed. Multiple lists may be relevant to a single application.

DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT	INFORMATION REQUIRED
<p>Located in Flood Zone 2 or 3.</p> <p>Located in Flood Zone 1 and greater than 1 hectare in area.</p> <p>Located in an area where a significant flood risk has been identified.</p>	<p>Flood Risk Assessment which identified what the flood risks are and how they will change in the future. Also whether the proposed development will create or exacerbate flood risk, and how it is intended to manage flood risk post development.</p>
<p>Multiple plot development</p>	<p>A maintenance and management plan will need to be submitted that shows how all drainage infrastructure will be maintained so it will operate at its optimum for the lifetime of the development. This will need to identify who will undertake this work and how it will be funded. Also, measures and arrangements in place to ensure perpetuity and demonstrate the serviceability requirements, including scheduled maintenance, inspections, repairs and replacements, will need to be submitted. A clear timetable for the schedule of maintenance can help to demonstrate this.</p>
<p>Public sewer under or adjacent to site</p>	<p>Consultation will need to be made with the sewerage undertaker if there is a Public Sewer running under or adjacent to the proposed development. Building any structure over or within close proximity to such sewers will require prior permission from the sewerage undertaker. Evidence of approvals to build over or within close proximity to such sewers will need to be submitted.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT	INFORMATION REQUIRED
MSDC culvert under or adjacent to site	<p>Consultation will need to be made with Mid Sussex District Council if there is a MSDC owned culvert running under or adjacent to the proposed development. Building any structure over or within close proximity to such culverts will require prior permission from Mid Sussex District Council. Normally it will be required that an “easement” strip of land, at least 5 to 8 metres wide, is left undeveloped to ensure that access can be made in the event of future maintenance and/or replacement. This matter can be discussed with Mid Sussex District Council Flood Risk and Drainage Team via drainage@midsussex.gov.uk.</p>
Watercourse on or adjacent to site	<p>A watercourse maintenance strip of 5 to 8 metres is required between any building and the top-of-bank of any watercourse that may run through or adjacent to the development site.</p>

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

<p>PROPOSED SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE METHOD</p>	<p>INFORMATION REQUIRED</p>
<p>Outfall to public sewer</p>	<p>Any proposed run-off to a sewer will need to be restricted in accordance with the Non-statutory Technical Standards for SuDS, so that run-off rates and volumes do not exceed the pre-existing Greenfield values for the whole site between the 1 in 1 to the 1 in 100 year event. You cannot discharge surface water unrestricted to a sewer.</p> <p>Copies of the approval of the adoption of foul and surface water sewers and/or the connection to foul and surface water sewers from the sewerage undertaker, which agrees a rate of discharge, will need to be submitted. It will be expected that any controlled discharge of surface water will need to be restricted so that the cumulative total run-off rates, from the developed area and remaining greenfield area, is not an increase above the pre-developed greenfield rates.</p>
<p>Outfall to watercourse</p>	<p>Any proposed run-off to a watercourse will need to be restricted in accordance with the Non-statutory Technical Standards for SuDS, so that run-off rates and volumes do not exceed the pre-existing Greenfield values for the whole site between the 1 in 1 to the 1 in 100 year event. You cannot discharge surface water unrestricted to a watercourse.</p> <p>If works (including temporary works) are undertaken within, under, over or up to an Ordinary Watercourse, then these works are likely to affect the flow in the watercourse and an Ordinary Watercourse Consent (OWC) may need to be applied for. Guidance into the OWC application process can be found on West Sussex County Council's website at https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/fire-emergencies-and-crime/dealing-with-extreme-weather/dealing-with-flooding/flood-risk-management/ordinary-watercourse-land-drainage-consent/</p> <p>OWC applications can also be discussed and made with Mid Sussex District Council Flood Risk and Drainage Team via drainage@midsussex.gov.uk.</p>

<p>PROPOSED SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE METHOD</p>	<p>INFORMATION REQUIRED</p>
<p>Soakaways</p>	<p>Percolation tests, calculations, plans and details will need to be submitted to demonstrate that the soakaway system will be able to cater for the 1 in 100 year storm event plus have extra capacity for climate change. It will also need to be demonstrated that the proposed soakaway will have a half drain time of 24 hours or less.</p>
<p>SuDS and attenuation</p>	<p>Written Statement (HCWS 161) - Department for Communities and Local Government - sets out the expectation that sustainable drainage systems will be provided to new developments wherever this is appropriate.</p> <p>Percolation tests, calculations, plans and details will need to be submitted to demonstrate that the development will be able to cater for the 1 in 100 year storm event plus climate change percentages, for some developments this will mean considering between 20 and 40% additional volume for climate change but scenarios should be calculated and a precautionary worst case taken.</p> <p>Any proposed run-off to a watercourse or sewer system will need to be restricted in accordance with the Non-statutory Technical Standards for SuDS, so that run-off rates and volumes do not exceed the pre-existing greenfield values for the whole site between the 1 in 1 to the 1 in 100 year event.</p> <p>A maintenance and management plan will also need to be submitted that shows how all SuDS infrastructure will be maintained so it will operate at its optimum for the lifetime of the development. This will need to identify who will undertake this work and how it will be funded. Also, measures and arrangements in place to ensure perpetuity and demonstrate the serviceability requirements, including scheduled maintenance, inspections, repairs and replacements, will need to be submitted. A clear timetable for the schedule of maintenance can help to demonstrate this.</p> <p>You cannot discharge surface water unrestricted to a watercourse or sewer.</p>