

West Dean and West Tytherley
Neighbourhood Development Plan
Regulation 16 Consultation Response Form

Please return your completed response form to Test Valley Borough Council via either:

- E-mail: Neighbourhoodplanning@testvalley.gov.uk **or**
- Post: Planning Policy, Beech Hurst, Weyhill Road, Andover, SP10 3AJ.

The consultation ends at Noon on Tuesday 10 August 2021.

Please review the Data Protection section, and sign and date at the end of this response form.

Guidance Note:

This response form has two parts:

Part A – Contact Details and Future Notification

Please provide your personal contact details. If an agent is appointed to represent you, then they would need to provide their full contact details in addition to your Title, Name and Organisation (if applicable). This information is required to enable the Independent Examiner to contact you for further information if required during the examination of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Consultees can request to be notified once Test Valley Borough Council has decided to 'make' the West Dean and West Tytherley Neighbourhood Development Plan, following the Independent Examination and referendum. This decision is the final statutory stage in adopting a Neighbourhood Plan. Please indicate whether or not you wish to be notified.

Part B – Your representation(s)

If you are responding using this form, please use a separate Part B form for each different part of the Plan that you respond to (for example, one form per document or per policy).

Please use the table to set out which document and which part of that document your comments relate to. If your comment is on a specific element please set this out in the table. Your comments should then be written in the box – please state if you have included any attachments as part of your comments.

Part A – Contact Details and Future Notification

Contact Details

| | 1. Personal Details (or Client Details if applicable)** | 2. Agent’s Details (if applicable) |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Title* | Mr | N/A |
| First name | Graham | |
| Last name* | Bennett | |
| Job title (where relevant) | Legal Director | |
| Organisation (where relevant) | | |
| Address* | ████████████████████ ████████████████ ████████████████ | |
| Postcode* | ██████ | |
| Telephone Number | ██████████ | |
| Email Address | ████████████████████ | |

*Please note: these sections must be completed.

**If an agent is appointed, please provide the client’s Title, Name and Organisation.

Future Notification

Do you wish to be notified of Test Valley Borough Council's decision to 'make' the West Dean and West Tytherley Neighbourhood Development Plan? (Please tick):

Yes:

Yes

No:

Part B – Representation

Please use a separate Part B form for each document/paragraph/policy that you are making representations about.

To which document does this representation relate?

(please **tick only one document per Response Form** and indicate the section / policy number / paragraph number to which your comments relate to)

| Consultation Document | Tick | Section/ Policy/ Paragraph |
|---|------|---|
| West Dean and West Tytherley Neighbourhood Plan | Yes | See pdf with amendments attached to the email submitting this Form. |
| Basic Conditions Statement | | |
| Consultation Statement | | |
| Designated Area Map | | |

Please write your comments in this box: *(Please attach an additional page to your response if required)*

1. Attached to the email submitting this Form to the Council is a pdf of parts of the NDP showing further proposed changes to the NDP. These changes could not be attached to this document and are submitted in this fashion, accordingly. The amendments shown are made on behalf of both the Friends of Bentley Wood and the Trustees of Bentley Wood (respectively) and are endorsed by them.
2. The Trustees and the Friends were concerned to note that only Frenchmoor Copse and not the whole of Bentley Wood were classified as a Treasured Asset (B4). Frenchmoor Copse forms part of Bentley Wood and both sit inside the red line of the NDP. The Trustees are preparing a short submission to confirm the importance of the Wood as a whole to facilitate this change and you will receive that separately from the Chair, Jonathan Spencer.

Data Protection

Data Protection: The comments you submit will be used to inform the Neighbourhood Plan process and will be held for the lifetime of the Neighbourhood Plan. Please note that your comments will **not** be treated as confidential and will be made available for public inspection. However, contact details will not be made public and will not be passed to external parties, apart from the Examiner, without permission. For further information on how we use your personal data please visit <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/gdpr>

Please tick the box to confirm you are happy for your comments to be used in this way **Confirmed.**

Signed ...Graham Bennett..... Date3.8.2021.....

| | |
|--|--|
| Please return the completed forms by: Email: Neighbourhoodplanning@testvalley.gov.uk Post: Neighbourhood Planning, Test Valley Borough Council, Beech Hurst, Weyhill Road, Andover, SP10 3AJ. | For more information: Telephone: 01264 368150 Website: www.testvalley.gov.uk . |
|--|--|

If you require any assistance in completing this form or require further information, please contact the Neighbourhood Planning team.

- 2.5.2 Principal sources of employment in West Dean itself are Dean Hill Park (the majority of which lies in the adjacent parish of East Dean) and East Brothers Sawmill. The majority of those workers are from outside the area. Smaller businesses such as Windrush nursery employs 4 trained personnel. In West Tytherley, Norman Court provides educational facilities, events and a party venue, outdoor activities, and a Montessori Day Nursery. There is an Equestrian Stud, Frenchmoor Racing (garage) and small construction businesses. The West Tytherley CE Primary School and the community shop also provide some local employment.
- 2.5.3 The local agricultural economy supports a limited number of jobs 'on the land'. The nature and delivery of such labour that is required has also shifted to the employment of independent contractors. Nevertheless, farming still contributes significantly to the neighbourhood economy.
- 2.5.4 The remaining economic base comes from a variety of sources including small independent businesses and income from residents whose place of work is beyond the immediate area (i.e. in Salisbury, Southampton or London). 60% of those in employment travel to work outside the area.

2.6 Environment and Biodiversity

- 2.6.1 The River Dun, bounded by flora-rich banks, runs through the centre of West Dean. A wide range of wildlife thrives in and near the river. Although water vole burrows in the centre of the village have been flooded by a succession of high river levels in recent years, the voles are now re-establishing. Maintaining banks and natural cover to aid re-population and biodiversity is highly desirable.
- 2.6.2 The river habitat, together with suitable nearby nest sites, attracts a wide range of wildlife including Red Kite, Buzzard, Barn Owl, Little Owl, Goldcrest, Tree Creepers, Swifts, Swallows and House Martins. Bats and Hedgehogs live in the village centre and roost across the area. Foxes and Badgers visit by night; Roe and Fallow deer come to the fields and gardens around the village and Hares are seen from time to time. The substantial size of many of the present gardens provides habitat for slow worms, snakes, frogs, toads and newts to be maintained without difficulty.

Less common mammals such as otters, Sika and Muntjac deer and less common birds, such as Hobbies, Nightingales and Woodlarks have been regularly seen or heard in the area (List of mammals and birds at section 6.3).

- 2.6.3 Although there is no river in West Tytherley, ponds, some quite large, exist in the woods and farmland surrounding the village, supporting a variety of aquatic species. There is a healthy population of uncommon and endangered species which relates directly to the protected environment in which they live.
- 2.6.4 Bentley Wood, which includes Frenchmoor Copse, forms one of the largest contiguous areas of woodland in the south of England. It contains broadleaved, mixed deciduous and evergreen trees, covering an area of over 665 hectares. It is a nationally important nature reserve, an SSSI, a working wood, and a very special place. It was originally purchased with funds made available by Lady Coleman, to be a place of recreation for peaceful activities, for those who lived in the surrounding villages. The principal features of the SSSI are the nationally uncommon invertebrates and butterflies e.g. Purple Emperor, Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Duke of Burgundy. The Wood is owned and managed by The Trustees of Bentley Wood Charitable Trust who are assisted by an Advisory Group of experts. Further assistance is provided by the Friends of Bentley Wood who exist to support the Trustees organise a full programme of events to allow maximum enjoyment of the SSSI.

and who also

2.7 Infrastructure ✓

- 2.7.1 West Tytherley has two main roads, both unclassified. The first, 'Dean Road', 'The Village' and 'North Lane' runs north through the centre of the village, past the primary school, the Village Hall, The Black Horse Public House, the recreation ground and the Village Shop then north past Buckholt to Winterslow. The second forms a T junction with the first, south of the Village Hall and runs east along 'Church Lane' past the church and becomes 'The Coach Road' just beyond Church Farm. This leads to Stony Batter and East Tytherley. There are disjointed sections of pavement between the school and the shop, some on one side of the road and some on the other with narrow sections where there is no pavement. The same is true for 'Church Lane'. The roads are increasingly busy with traffic and there is limited prospect of having a continuous pavement; hence traffic calming measures are necessary to improve the safety of pedestrians, particularly children, cyclists and equestrians. ✓
- 2.7.2 Other roads in West Tytherley include 'Dean Road' which runs south out of the village to West Dean. Other roads in the parish but outside the settlement boundary include 'Red Lane', 'Pugs Hole', 'Frenchmoor', 'Rectory Hill' and 'West Dean Road/Scouts Lane' which runs to the west of West Tytherley from 'South Lodge' to 'North Lodge'. 'Chalk Pit Lane' and 'Coopers Drove' were historic routes into West Tytherley.
- 2.7.3 West Dean is served by three unclassified access roads that converge at the Dun River Bridge, constructed in the 1930s, in the centre of the village: one runs north (to West Tytherley and Winterslow); one runs southeast to Lockerley; the third runs west to Alderbury. None of these roads has a pedestrian footpath and each has a 'pinch point' in need of traffic calming and pedestrian priority measures. From the river bridge, the road north to West Tytherley crosses the busy railway line at a level crossing.
- 2.7.4 A significant increase in the volume and size of vehicles using the roads into, through and out of the villages coupled with insufficient management of the highways to deal with drainage, particularly blocked ditches, has led to pot-holed roads and eroded verges. Car parking in both villages is inadequate. In West Tytherley around the village hall, school, pub, recreation ground and shop, there is some dedicated parking, but at peak times (school and recreation ground use) there is insufficient space and the road can become congested. In West Dean the main issue is limited parking for the much used railway station.
- 2.7.5 Immediately adjacent to the level crossing, on the east side, is Dean Station which is unmanned. There is a regular (hourly) stopping service west to Salisbury and southeast to Romsey, Southampton and beyond. The line is well used by through freight services that do not stop at Dean. Railway passenger numbers per annum have increased threefold over 17 years from approximately 8,000 in 2003 to 28,000 in 2020. In contrast, the local bus service attracts a low level of use. Nevertheless, the community bus service to Romsey (Wednesday mornings), and other linked local transport, providing for the elderly and infirm in the community, was acknowledged in the survey as important. ✓
- 2.7.6 The neighbourhood is adequately served by mains water and mains electricity. The survey revealed dissatisfaction with the reliability of the mains electricity. The neighbourhood lacks mains gas and local treatment of sewage other than in Hill Side Close where the sewage is treated by the sewage works in Dean Hill Park.
- 2.7.7 Prior to 2020 telecommunications were limited to a restricted number of mobile telephone providers and slow broadband services (West Dean somewhat better than West Tytherley). By 2020 broadband had been significantly improved in both villages (Virgin Media FTTP in West Tytherley and BT mixed FTTC/P in West Dean¹²). The mobile telephone network is patchy. An upgrade and wider provision from masts on Dean Hill and a mast in West Tytherley are designed to improve the service across the area.

¹² FTTC means Fibre To The Cabinet and FTTP means Fibre To The Premises

To aid identification, Objectives (and their corresponding Policies) under each theme have been coded as follows:

| Code | Objective and Policy Themes |
|------|------------------------------|
| EL | Environment and Landscape |
| HD | Housing and Design |
| IC | Infrastructure and Community |

and ensure that the existing open countryside is maintained

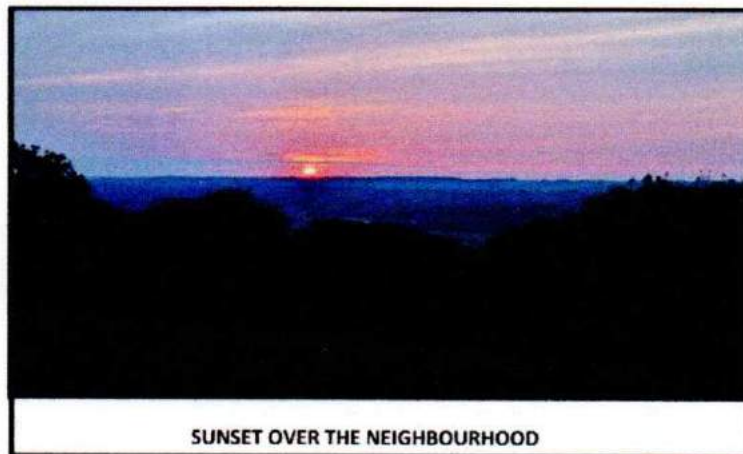
4.4 Environment and Landscape

| EL | Environment and Landscape Objectives |
|------|---|
| EL1 | Maintain and if possible enhance the character of the two villages and their setting in a beautiful rural landscape. |
| EL2 | Preserve the historic environment. |
| EL3 | Preserve and enhance the two Conservation Areas. |
| EL4 | Protect and enhance our distinctive landscape particularly open views into and out of the villages which contribute to a sense of place and community. |
| EL5 | Protect natural features such as trees and hedgerows. |
| EL6 | Conserve and enhance the ecosystem and biodiversity of the area ensuring that new development protects flora and fauna including habitats and movement corridors. |
| EL7 | Preserve and if possible enhance designated areas, and their immediate surroundings, such as SSSIs, CWS, and SINCs. |
| EL8 | Preserve and maintain both agricultural and equestrian land, and other greenfield sites in the open countryside, including the related public rights of way. |
| EL9 | Retain and protect open spaces and designate Local Green Spaces. |
| EL10 | Minimise light (protect our night skies) and noise pollution. |

as well as the green and woodland space across the entire NDP area

(including Bentley Wood & Finchmore Copse) as well as

Protect our dark skies and



SUNSET OVER THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

acceptable, and viable
and sustainable

4.6 Infrastructure and Community

| IC | Infrastructure and Community Objectives |
|-----|--|
| IC1 | New development must not adversely affect but enhance the wider infrastructure in the area and provide mitigation to any issues identified. Financial contributions ²² to be used directly for local needs. |
| IC2 | Maintain or improve safe use of public highways, bridleways, walkways and footpaths in the villages and through the open countryside. |
| IC3 | New development should avoid on-street parking, meet parking standards and provide off street charging facilities within its curtilage. New development must not adversely impact on the car parking and access to Dean Station, village halls, shop and school. |
| IC4 | Support public or community transport, in particular the train service at Dean Station, the rural and school bus services and community organised transport for the elderly and infirm. |
| IC5 | Introduce traffic calming and highway management to reduce the risk of accident caused by increased traffic volume and speed, particularly at pinch points in the village centres. |
| IC6 | Ensure the community benefits from sufficient or enhanced utilities and services including reliable electricity, clean water and state of the art communication (phone and broadband) infrastructure. |
| IC7 | To sustain employment for the community, protect existing local businesses and develop new business premises which are appropriate to the rural setting without adversely affecting safety and infrastructure. |
| IC8 | Protect or enhance community facilities in both villages including the village halls, recreation spaces, playgrounds, school and other education facilities, the pub and the village shop in West Tytherley. |



FOOTPATH



DEAN ROAD



RECREATION GROUND

²² S106 and/or CIL

as well as the open gaps
between existing
settlements

5.2.2 Housing in a Rural Community

Housing needs in our neighbourhood are introduced at paragraph 2.8 describing the particular settlement hierarchy applicable to our rural area. NPPF²⁴ provides important planning policies, reinforced by the LPAs²⁵, to conserve and where possible enhance the natural environment. Nevertheless NPPF states that in rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs. LPAs support opportunities to bring forward rural exception sites that will provide affordable housing to meet identified local needs, and consider whether allowing some market housing on these sites would help to facilitate this.

To promote sustainable development in rural areas, NPPF directs housing should be located where it will maintain or enhance the vitality of rural communities.

NPPF and LPAs²⁶ policy is to preserve our rural setting and provide public access along historic ways to the open countryside. The policy EL1 below, amplified by policies EL 2 to EL7, aims to preserve and where possible enhance the environment and rural landscape in our area. EL8, EL9 and EL10 provide further guidance on the limits for any development inside the settlements, local gaps between settlements and in the open countryside.

Conserve

Policy EL1 Maintain and if possible enhance the character of the two villages and their setting in a beautiful rural landscape *and ensure that the existing open countryside is maintained*

Development proposals ~~that conserve and if possible, enhance the character of both~~ *the* parishes and their settings in a beautiful rural landscape ~~will be supported.~~ In particular development proposals should:

- i. reflect settlement pattern of the neighbourhood (nucleated, lineated or dispersed)²⁷
 - ii. retain ancient woodland, its setting or historic features within it and, where appropriate, must contribute to its on-going management
 - iii. conserve the ecology and productivity of fields, woodland, trees and hedgerows, historic field boundaries, and direct development away from medieval or earlier fields, especially where these form coherent field systems with other medieval features such as the Roman Road.
 - iv. relate well to historic route ways and not divert them from their original course or damage their rural character by loss of banks, hedgerows, verges or other important features.
 - v. ~~consider Rural Exception Sites in open countryside where there is a specific need.~~
- ~~Any such development proposals need to strictly meet all other NDP policies.~~

must preserve and
enhance the natural
beauty and

and not result in the
loss or degradation of rights of way,
any ancient woodland, ~~and~~
and/or any ~~associated~~ associated
biodiversity and related features.

²⁴ NPPF para 170

²⁵ TVLP E1, E2, and E6 and WCS

²⁶ TVBC Policy E1, E2 and E3 and WCS Core policy 1, 51 and 52

²⁷ West Dean and West Tytherley parishes have different settlement patterns according to inside or outside the conservation areas, settlement boundaries and in outlying or dispersed areas

5.2.4 Conservation Areas

A designated Conservation Area (CA) is an area of special architectural or historic interest. It includes individual buildings or sites but also core areas where groups of buildings, architectural style, settlement pattern, spaces, trees and setting are important to preserve. Conservation policies are designed to complement rather than substitute other planning policies. In considering planning applications particular attention is given to such matters as design, scale, location, use of materials and the effect on the street scene or landscape setting of the CA. West Dean Conservation Area was adopted in 1990 by Wiltshire and Test Valley councils. West Tytherley Conservation Area was adopted in April 1991 by Test Valley Borough Council. The two adopted CAs are surrounded throughout the neighbourhood by SSSIs, CWSs, and SINCs. Over one third of the NDP area is protected woodland.

Policy EL3 Preserve and enhance the two Conservation Areas.

Development proposals, including extensions and alterations to existing buildings and structures, located within or adjacent to the designated CAs are required to preserve and enhance the CA character and appearance and should:

- i. be suitably designed for the context within which they are set;
- ii. ensure that the scale and massing of buildings relate sympathetically to the surrounding area;
- iii. preserve the important views into and out from the CA and
- iv. use building materials that respect and complement the character of the area (Housing and Design Policy HD4).

5.2.5 Landscape

The Neighbourhood Area is blessed with a distinctive rural landscape, which harks back to a bygone era. It includes distinctive natural features including a comprehensive linear network of trees and hedgerows, ditches and verges connecting green spaces, to several of which there are public rights of access, which have been established by long-term use. The undulating topography provides numerous vantage points for vistas across wide expanses of countryside and dense woodland. All trees, hedgerows and the open agricultural land provide vital carbon capture capability

5.2.6 Open Views

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting valued landscapes³³. The Local Council plans³⁴ emphasise the important contribution that the countryside around settlements plays in defining the rural character and shaping the settlement pattern of the neighbourhood.

A key element in maintaining the character of the two villages and their rural environment is protection of the open areas within each settlement and views out from the conservation areas on their fringes. To be valued in NPPF terms it is not enough for a landscape to have some valued elements but rather it should have something that lifts it above the ordinary. The noteworthy features that meet this requirement includes the unique nature of the whole area, previously one estate, with expansive wooded areas that dominates the neighbourhood (Bentley Wood and others), historic settlements, medieval fields, hedgerows, droves and ancient byways between the two CAs.

Panoramic views of the open countryside between villages, particularly along public rights of way, contribute greatly in defining the whole rural neighbourhood area. Particular attention should be made not to harm the important views identified in the designated CAs.

v. Not deliver light pollution to the Conservation Areas

³³ NPPF para 170

³⁴ TVBC Policy E3, paras 7.25 and 7.28, WCCS Policy 51

5.2.7 Trees and Hedgerows

Trees, woodland and hedgerows are a defining characteristic of the neighbourhood and should be protected wherever possible. They fall into three sub categories: provide a boundary (legal position), linear habitat; enhanced views. They are particularly important for sustaining all forms of fauna and flora as well as absorbing CO2 from the atmosphere. Hedgerows may be of historical, archaeological or natural interest. In addition to providing a source of food and shelter they are an important linear feature, providing essential corridors along which wildlife travel and connecting non-linear habitats. New or replacement planting should be in character with the two parishes, taking into account the soil conditions, space for growth and an ability to manage the tree(s) over long periods. Trees of value are recognised through Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Hedgerow Retention Orders (Hedgerow regulations 1997) require works on hedgerows of over 20 metres on farmland to be notified to the local planning authority. Protected woodlands inside the NDP area but outside the two Conservation Areas are:

- Bentley Wood - 665 hectares - SSSI under section 28 of the wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended including Frenchmoor Copse
- Brickworth Down and Dean Hill – 118 hectares - SSSI under section 28 of the wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended (part thereof.)
- Upper and Lower Noads Copse
- Hedgerows around Bentley Wood, in Stony Batter and along North Lane.
- Fine Wood in West Dean (CWS).

Conserve and

(including Frenchmoor Copse)

Policy EL5 Protect natural features such as trees and hedgerows.

- i. Development proposals should, where possible, conserve and enhance trees and hedgerows, and demonstrate that the proposals would not result in an ~~unacceptable~~ loss or damage to, existing trees or woodlands or hedgerows during or as a result of development.
- ii. Wherever possible, development proposals must be designed to retain specifically identified trees and hedgerows of good arboriculture.
- iii. Development proposals that affect trees and hedgerows (existing or new planting) should demonstrate that they have been informed and guided by a full site survey including Ecological Impact Assessment where appropriate.
- iv. Any development requires a fully costed management plan for the long term maintenance of the trees and hedgerows without providing added financial burden to the Parish Council.
- v. Where replacement trees and hedgerows are proposed then
- vi. Appropriate local native species should be used (see table below);
- vii. Plantings be spaced to allow growth into their natural size and shape;
- viii. Succession planting should be planned for the long term;
- ix. New high close boarded timber fences or walls will only be supported when there is an overriding need (e.g. security) and there is planting in front to soften the visual impact especially in a street scene within the CAs.

x

[See Appendix C for table showing the specific evidence on which this policy is based] Suitable indigenous trees and hedgerow species:

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Alder | Beech | Black Poplar |
| Blackthorn Spindle | Cherry | Common Hornbeam |
| Crab Apple | Field Maple | Fruit Trees |
| Hawthorn | Hazel | Holly |
| Horse Chestnut | Juniper | Larch |
| Lime | Oak | Plane/Sycamore |
| Rowan | Silver Birch | Walnut |
| Whitebeam | Willow | Yew (no livestock) |

5.2.8 Ecosystems and Biodiversity

The neighbourhood has a wide range of ecosystems and biodiversity including priority habitat such as protected woodland, hedgerows, ponds, the River Dun and other watercourses. There is a mix of chalk and clay soil and well managed arable and livestock pastureland. There is substantial private equine management including a stud.

One of the most notable environmental features of this neighbourhood is the legacy of long-term stability of its varied rural land use. At a time when habitat fragmentation is recognised as having a damaging impact on indigenous species, particularly small mammals, the relative stability and continuity of habitat management is increasingly relevant and worth preserving.

In the NPPF³⁵ Biodiversity Net Gain is referenced strongly in terms of planning policymaking and development decision-taking. Elsewhere references in the NPPF³⁶ suggest that delivery of biodiversity net gain should facilitate sustainable development and by implication not hinder it by causing unnecessary delays. Net gain for biodiversity is far more prominent in the updated NPPF (2018) than in previous policy guidance.

Both NPPF and the two local plans stress the need to protect the biodiversity and habitats of wildlife within the CAs and the surrounding countryside. There are significant SSSIs, CWSs and SINCs across the area (as seen at Appendix A1 to A3). These provide considerable protection in their own right and any development must have a positive impact on important habitats along with a suitable enduring management plan to retain them.

Policy EL6 Conserve and, where possible, enhance the local environment, ecosystem and biodiversity ensuring that new development protects flora and fauna including habitats and movement corridors.

Development should preserve and if possible enhance well-established features of the environment, ecosystems, and biodiversity, including mature trees, species-rich hedgerows, watercourses, and other ecological networks, together with the habitats alongside them, including ponds

and not deliver light pollution

Open Countryside

Notwithstanding the protection given to development within the two CAs, the remainder of the NDP area, given its historic and rural nature, is still subject to careful consideration of the likely impact any development may have, particularly on the edge or immediately outside the CA boundary. No development must harm habitat corridors, designated areas for protection and where the open views and setting need to be maintained or enhanced.

Policy EL7 Preserve and if possible enhance designated areas and their immediate surroundings such as SSSIs, CWSs and SINCs. (See Map A1)

Preserve, and where possible, enhance protected areas outside the CAs such as woodland, SSSIs, CWSs and SINCs. Development within (or nearby where such development could adversely affect the site) these areas will not be supported and consideration must be given to the features in between them that act as stepping stones or habitat corridors for protected species. The level of protection and mitigation must be proportionate to the status of the habitat or species found therein.

³⁵ Para 174

³⁶ Such as para 175d

5.4 Infrastructure and Community

5.4.1 Overview

Our community vision is that our parishes will remain safe and welcoming and promote a thriving and sustainable future for all generations. To sustain the community's wellbeing, the rural and built environments (policies EL and HD above) require appropriate supporting infrastructure.

Any new development will have both a direct and indirect impact on infrastructure. The direct consequences of development and their acceptability are covered by the policies throughout this NDP. Indirect consequences (demographic and economic changes) that should also be considered, especially when the development is significant (e.g. multiple houses), are the additional or changing needs for education, transport, retail, recreation, medical and social care. Community infrastructure consists principally of Movement, Utilities and Community well-being.

Movement is achieved through safely walking, running, cycling, horse riding, using private vehicles, public or community transport.

Utilities cover satisfactory communications; energy supply; Blue Infrastructure management and water supply and other valuable utilities.

Community Wellbeing covers local businesses and community facilities such as shop, pub, village halls, recreation grounds and other treasured assets.

5.4.2 Development Contribution to Infrastructure

NPPF states that Development plans should set out the contributions expected from development. This should include setting out the levels and types of housing provision required including appropriate infrastructure (i.e. for education, health, transport, flood prevention and water management, blue, green and digital infrastructure). Such policies should not undermine the deliverability of the plan. Financial contributions (S106 and CIL) from developers should be identified and provided for local needs.

Policy IC1 New development must not adversely affect but enhance the wider infrastructure in the area and provide mitigation to any issues identified. Financial contributions⁵³ to be used directly for local needs.

Any new development should set out the direct and indirect infrastructure implications for its build particularly with regard to its size and location within the settlement.

Ensure all financial contributions received by the Parish Council from developments (S106 and/or CIL) are used on projects and initiatives that benefit the community directly in particular the settlement in which the development is situated.

⁵³ S106 and/or CIL

5.4.3 Movement

The NDP survey identified the following issues:

- Public transport: the train service through West Dean is a vital service but the bus service (to Salisbury) does not always meet local needs. Test Valley runs a community bus on Wednesdays.
- Footways are narrow or non-existent in parts of the villages
- There is a dramatic increase in traffic movement (weight and frequency) through the neighbourhood area, adversely affecting road conditions and pedestrian safety.
- Footpaths and other rights of way are a vital part of community life.
- Insufficient parking available near to the railway station and in the centre of West Tytherley (near village hall, school, pub and shop)

The highway infrastructure for the neighbourhood area is unsophisticated, consisting of unclassified rural roads, which limit capacity for large-scale development. The emphasis for future development is placed on safety for all road users, including pedestrians, cyclists, horses, dog walkers and the disabled.

A primary objective for the future management of the local road network is safety: it should provide safe passage for all road users, particularly the more vulnerable users such as pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. This is increasingly relevant as the size of commercial and agricultural vehicles and volume of day-to-day and seasonal traffic increases. It is essential that pedestrian walkways and pavements are maintained and, where deficient, improved where possible to ensure they are suitable and safe for all users.

This requires deliberate management, including speed control, of vehicular traffic and positive discrimination in favour of non-vehicular users. Reduction of the volume of vehicular traffic would be desirable but this depends on the availability of effective community transport including local bus services.

The lack of pedestrian footpaths is particularly problematical in the villages, particularly at the 'pinch-points' that exist in both villages and around the school in West Tytherley and around Dean Railway station. In these narrow or congested areas there is little prospect of improving pedestrian safety by adding kerbed pavements, but traffic-calming measures are required.



Car parking in both villages is inadequate at particular times. Dedicated parking space is limited. At peak times, inadequate space results in local road congestion. At Dean Station, the provision of parking has failed to keep pace with the increase in railway passenger numbers.

The Parish Councils actively monitor the local network of footpaths and bridleways reminding landowners, users and the relevant officers in the local councils if and when remedial action is required. It is a local policy to monitor, maintain and, when opportunities present themselves, improve designated and permitted footpaths and to extend and develop new footpaths in the neighbourhood area.

B4 Heritage Sites and Treasured Assets (Designated and Non-designated)

Designated Heritage Sites and are shown on the maps at Appendix A. The definitive table of listed buildings and sites in both parishes can be found in The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) on the Historic England website and also on the Local Planning Authorities' websites. They are also described more fully in the Historic Environment Report and for West Dean in the West Dean History Trail.

In addition to designated sites, there are Treasured neighbourhood assets i.e. sites of local interest including neighbourhood features (e.g. facilities, vital services, woodland, green spaces, open views)) that maintain the rural character and provide services for the wellbeing of residents, who wish to protect them. Below sites and assets are classified according to their location, current status and related NDP policy.

| Site / Asset | Location | Status | NDP Policy |
|---|---|--|---|
| All Listed Buildings (Designated sites) | Throughout CAs and NDP Area | According to Grade Listing. | Protected Designated Heritage Sites |
| Frenchmoor Copse <i>and Tenby Wood</i> | West Tytherley and Frenchmoor | Part of Bentley Wood Trust | Fully protected nationally & under policy EL 4, 5, 6, 7. x |
| Brickworth Down and West Dean Hill | West Dean part of Dean Hill Park | SSSI | EL6 |
| Upper and Lower Noads Copse | North West Tytherley | Part of Bentley Wood | EL6 |
| Horseshoe Hill | Buckholt | | EL6 |
| Norman Court Wooded Downs Hedgemoor and Withy Copse | North of West Tytherley and eastern Buckholt | LCT 6 Enclosed Chalk and Clay woodland | EL5 and 6 |
| Open Views | See separate maps | Identified in NDP with evidence base. | EL4 |
| West Dean Club | Dean Hill in WT Parish | Leased by Dean Hill Park Run by the West Dean Club committee | Private ownership. Not a designated site. |
| Roman Road | North Tytherley and Buckholt | Archaeological Site and public right of way | Covered by national and Local planning |
| Roman Villa | West Dean CA | Archaeological Site | Covered by national and Local planning |
| Saxon Site | West of West Dean outside CA | Archaeological Site | Covered by national and Local planning |
| Medieval Field System | West of West Dean | Archaeological Site | Covered by national and Local planning |
| Castle Mound (Motte) | West Dean CA | Archaeological Site | Covered by national and Local planning |
| Black Horse Inn | West Tytherley CA | Grade 2 listed Public House | Registered as ACV no 48 TVBC |
| King George's Hall | West Dean village hall CA | TRUST DEEDS; VH Committee | Sufficiently protected |
| King Edward's Hall | West Tytherley village hall CA | Conveyance and TRUST DEEDS; VH Committee | Sufficiently protected |