

SOUTH DOWNS NATIONAL PARK DESIGN REVIEW PANEL

Date of meeting:	20/06/18
Site:	Goslings Croft, Selborne, Alton, Hampshire
Proposal:	Proposed thirteen dwellings
Planning reference:	SDNP/17/06460/PRE
Panel members sitting:	Mark Penfold (Chair) Andrew Smith John Starling John Hearn Lap Chan
SDNPA officers in attendance:	Mark Waller Gutierrez (Design Officer) Ruth Childs (Landscape Officer) Paul Slade (Support Services Officer) Natacha Bricks-Yonow (Support Services Officer) Victoria Corrigan (Case Officer) Michael Scammell (Conservation Officer)
SDNPA Planning Committee in attendance:	None
Item presented by:	lan Ellis Angus Gavin Hamish Janson
Declarations of interest:	None

The SDNPA operate a transparent service, whereby pre-application and application details, although not actively publicised will be placed on the online planning register. This is unless the applicant gives reasons why the enquiry is commercially sensitive.

COMMENTS

	Notes
1.0	I. The Panel asked who did the Applicant's
Discussion/Questions	landscape visual assessment
with applicants	The Case Officer said it was Tylor Grange
	The Panel asked what conclusions the Applicants
	reached through their landscape visual
	assessment.
	The Case Officer said that the Applicant had concluded
	that the site was not visible due to foliage surrounding the
	site.
	2. The Panel asked what the scale of the single story
	dwellings could be.
	The Case Officer said that this was currently unknown.
	3. The Panel asked whether Selborne had seen any
	infill development.
	The Case Officer noted that the Doone has seen recent
	development.
	4. The Panel asked whether the site could be
	entered without crossing the existing PRoW .
	The Case Officer said that you cannot without going
	through land in the ownership of existing dwellings on
	Goslings Croft.
	5. The Panel asked whether the Applicant had done
	a heritage statement and, if not, why not.
	The Case Officer explained that the applicants had not
	done a heritage statement. The applicant said that if the
	PROW has historic associations then a heritage statement
	might be appropriate.
	(The Densil colord whether alternative means of
	6. The Panel asked whether alternative means of
	access have been considered.
	The Applicant noted that one alternative was to share the
	route of the historic footpath, but this was deemed to be unacceptable. They also noted that some of the houses in
	Gosling's Croft are privately owned.
	The Panel asked if the Applicant had spoken to
	the RSL
	The Applicant said that Drum Housing Association own
	the residue of social housing and they had spoken to
	Drum and Radian.
	7. The Panel asked if the Applicant had any historic
	maps to refer to.
	The Applicant said that they had made no heritage
	assessment, but they are happy to consider creating one.
	(The Applicant's Agent subsequently found and provided
	a 1842 Tithe Map and a map of "traditional sunken lanes"
	produced for the Village Design Guide)
	8. The Panel noted that there were two different red
	lines used in separate plans when referring to the
	site in the Tyler Grange Landscape Assessment
	and asked why this was the case.
	The Applicant said that they didn't know why.

		The Panel asked if the visual assessment is based
		on the larger red line area.
	0	The Applicant said that it is.
	У.	The Panel asked which boundary would be reinforced to the adjacent field.
		The Applicant said that they would reinforce the North-
		East boundary.
		The Panel suggested this could be included in the
		red line.
		The Applicant said that it could, noting that they can
		implement planting anywhere within the Blue Line and
		they're willing to extend the red line if the NPA requests
		it.
2.0 Panel Summary	١.	The Panel concluded that this was not a landscape led
		development proposal as landscape information that has
		been collated and that that has yet to be collated does
		not form an analysis which leads to a landscape strategy
		dictating the development design as it should. In particular
		the Panel fail to see how a successful development
		proposal is possible without an alternative means of
		vehicular access which does not cause harm to the historic PRoW.
	2.	The Panel noted that the information provided isn't
	۷.	particularly easy to understand, but it appears to be
		thorough in some areas but also missing vital information
		(e.g. contour plans and sections, confused red line boundaries,
		no heritage assessment, no arboriculture assessment).
	3.	The Panel said that the Applicants had clearly noted a
		sensitive edge on the site, which they've named "Phase
		one habitat", but the plans appear to show them puncturing this edge. If it is a sensitive habitat then it
		should not be punctured and should have a design
		solution to ensure there are no negative effects, e.g. a
		clear buffer around it.
	4.	The Panel noted that the landscape constraints and
		opportunities do not appear to have been properly
		considered in creating the proposal. Any evidence
		produced for the site needs to be drawn on in the
		creation of the design, so that the proposals support the information gathered, ensuring the scheme conserves and
		enhances the National Park. A landscape character
		analysis should include full landscape & visual constraints
		and opportunities, tree and ecological assessments,
		topography, arboriculture and historical evidence and
		possibly archaeology. To be landscape-led this must be
	-	used to inform the layout and design.
	5.	The Panel felt that the historic PROW through the site
		doesn't appear to have been appropriately considered. The character analysis should consider: its sense of being
		a continuation of the sunken lane the other side of the
		B3006; its historical importance; its rural character, its
		perceptual quality; its ecological value needs to be seen; it
		needs to be recognised as a 'sensitive edge'; its status as a
		'sensitive edge' might require a buffer of say 15m either

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	side which constraint would necessarily have a significant
	impact on the developable area.
6.	The Panel noted that trees and root protection areas
	don't appear to have been included on any of the plans,
	noting that these features could reduce the total amount
	of space available, and therefore affect the layout.
7.	•
	led. The Landscape Study records key evidence but there
	has been no analysis or interpretation of this to inform
	the scheme. In particular, the Panel raised serious
	concerns about the access to the site; bisecting a historic
	and characteristic PRoW is unacceptable and without a
	feasible alternative the Panel are unconvinced that this
	site is developable.
8.	The Panel felt that it was not acceptable to say that you
	could not see the site, as the site would be clearly visible
	from the PROW and from more distant views from the
	tops of the surrounding hangers. Glimpses of the new
	development (with associated noise and lighting) would
	change the rural nature of the PROW and it would be
	very prominent in the winter months when the deciduous
	vegetation loses its foliage - more reason for an
	appropriate and sensitive design solution here
9.	The proposed access on the B3006 would require the
	removal of substantial amounts of existing hedgerow to
	facilitate sightlines.
10.	The Panel raised the concern that the application shows
	no signs of variety or character. Development needs to
	enhance the landscape
.	The Panel suggested that it would be helpful for the plans
	to include contour lines to give a clearer idea of how the
	application responds to topography.
2.	The Panel highlighted that any development on site should
	conserve and enhance the National Park, and the
	buildings must sit well within the landscape; all design
	within the National Park should be landscape led, but this
	hasn't been demonstrated with this scheme.
3.	Post review, some additional documents were submitted
	by the Applicant (Question 7), which the Panel would
	need to be incorporated within the justifications for the
	proposals should an application be submitted, but were
	not able to comment further.