

Report to	Planning Committee
Date	9 May 2019
By	Director of Planning
Local Authority	Chichester District Council
Application Number	SDNP/19/00968/FUL
Applicant	South Downs National Park Authority.
Application	Place five stone sculptures carved from sandstone on the following heathlands sites: 1. Black Down (Tennyson Quote). A Tennyson quote carved into a sandstone block. 2. Graffham Common (Sheep Pig). A sandstone sculpture of a sheep and pig. 3. Lavington Common (Lavington Lizard). A sandstone sculpture of a sand lizard. 4. Stedham Common (Dragonflies Rest). A sandstone carved bench/seat representing dragonfly wings. 5. Woolbeding Common (Resting Reptiles). Two sandstone sculptures of an adder and a slow worm resting on leaves.
Address	Various Sites - South Downs National Park, Wealden Heaths Heathlands Reunited Project.

Recommendation: That planning permission be granted subject to the conditions set out in paragraph 10.01 of this report

Executive Summary

This application seeks planning consent with regard to the installation of 5 sculptures proposed to be located within five different heathland sites. This application is part of a wider project for 7 sculptures in total and the application subject of this report concerns the 5 sculptures proposed to be sited within Chichester District. Heathland Reunited is a Heritage Lottery funded project with 10 partners led by the South Downs National Park Authority, the project has been informed through extensive public consultation at each stage. The documents submitted advises that the aim of the project is to;

"Reflect the uniqueness of each of the seven sites. The sculptures are inspired by information and materials gathered from site owners and managers, local communities, through school workshops and volunteers conducting oral history interviews and researching archival material"

The key planning considerations pertaining to this proposal are considered in detail below. In summary it is considered that, given the use of heathlands today and the important role they play in terms of recreation, education and enjoyment of the countryside, the principle of the proposal is acceptable in planning terms.

This application has been put before the Members of the Planning Committee as the South Downs National Park Authority is the Applicant.

I. Site Description

Black Down

- I.1. This proposed sculpture is sandstone carved with quotation by Alfred Lord Tennyson. The placement of the stone on Black Down seeks to acknowledge and highlight Alfred Lord Tennyson's love of the place he once lived as captured in his short poem Green Sussex. Sculpture size: 2350mm x 580mm x 450mm in Wookirk Sandstone. The sculpture is to be

placed onto a 50mm depth firm gravel base, weighing approx. 450kg. The sculpture stands approx. 450mm above ground and is positioned at the base of a young Oak tree at the triangular junction between two paths: the Bridleway (Serpent Trail National Trail) and an informal path leading to the published viewpoint at the 'Temple of the Winds' seat and its panoramic view.

Graffham Common

- I.2. Map Animals (Sheep & Pig). The design of the sculpture highlights the historical use of site and is inspired by a map drawn in 1625. In the map, there are drawings of animals to indicate the area as common land for grazing and the drawings make it look like the animals are standing on top of one another. It is these grazing animal the sculptor will capture. Sculpture size: 400 x 900 x 1200 mm carved in Wookirk Sandstone. The sculpture placed on to (and fixed using dowels) to a large, flat stone base flat on the existing ground, weighing approx. 500kg.

The site is between 3 mature Scots Pine trees on a level piece of open ground located to the south side of a PROW (footpath) and near to the Reserve's fenced and gated northern boundary. It is a sculpture standing 1.2m high on the ridgeline with the potential for it to be highly visible from surrounding PROW.

Lavington Common

- I.3. The proposed sculpture is a sand lizard found on this site and one of the UK's rarest reptiles. It favours sandy heathland habitats and sand dunes, and can be spotted basking on bare patches of sand. Sand lizards are confined to a few sites as destruction of their habitat has reduced their range. Sand lizards in particular are a species that thrive on the mix of bare land and vegetation on heathlands. The sculpture will be located in low grass to give visitors an impression of the hidden nature the sand lizards who habit this site and are rarely seen. Sculpture size: 1300 x 1000 x 600 mm carved in Wookirk Sandstone. The sculpture is placed directly on the ground. The sculpture stands 600mm above ground level, weighing approx. 350kg and situated inside Lavington Plantation about 25m from the pedestrian gate on Lodsworth Road.

The site is characterised by open, grass area surrounded by a semi-circle of gorse, young birch and scrub. 15 Scots Pine and 2 Birch trees (to the NE). A wide sandy track for vehicle access (footpath) is next to the site.

To the south restoration of heathland will involve the surrounding bracken sprayed off. A number of gorse bushes will be coppiced. The mature Scots Pine and Birch trees will remain.

Stedham Common

- I.4. Winged bench. The sculpture is inspired by the importance of rare and interesting insect species that live in the commons at Iping and Stedham. The design resembles the wings of a dragonfly, of which 25 species have been recorded in and around the reserve in the past. The design also acts as a bench which can be used by those walking on the site. Sculpture size: 2000 x 800 x 600mm carved in Wookirk Sandstone. The sculpture is placed onto a 50mm depth gravel bed, weighing approx. 400kg. The sculpture stands approx. 600mm on level grass, set against a backdrop of gorse shrubs and young Birch trees. The bench provide definition to the junction with each wing directing walker left or right.

From the car park the site is approached through a pedestrian gate into Stedham Common. Following a wide, sandy track the site is approx. 494m to the east south east, at a junction between the this track designated as The Serpent Way National Trail and a narrow, sandy footpath heading north-south.

To the north is an area of heathland with signs of restoration in progress. To the east and south lies intact, open heathland with scattered pine trees and long-distant views to the south of the wooded Downs scarp ridgeline.

Woolbeding Common

- 1.5. Sleeping Snakes, two separate stone blocks carved with Adders. The sculptures are inspired by the accounts of rangers, volunteers and members of the local community about the wildlife at Woolbeding. The slow worm and the adder are both found on site and many species of reptiles are found on heathlands. The Oak and Birch are typical of the trees found to be found on heaths and represent the habitat in Woolbeding. Sculpture sizes: 1000 x 800 x 600mm and 700 x 600 x 500mm, both carved in Wookirk Sandstone. The sculpture is placed directly onto the ground. The sculptures stand 500-600mm above ground and positioned either side of the sandy track in an area of flat grass against a backdrop of gorse shrubs on the edge of predominantly Birch woodland.

From the National Trust car park the site is approached via a narrow, sandy track used by occasional vehicles or footpath linked to the Serpent Trail National Trail and tarmac road leading to Older Hill.

2. Relevant Planning History

- 2.1. The Heathlands Reunited Project Team at the SDNPA has undertaken a public consultation exercise in a number of stages. They specifically wrote to key stakeholders including Parish Councils and asked for their views and ideas and worked with members of the local community to research why their local heath is important to them.
- 2.2. The next stage involved the submission of a pre-application enquiry to the planning team in November 2018, (SDNP/18/ 05217/PRE). This application sought planning guidance with regard to the merits of each proposed siting and what supporting documents would be required to be submitted alongside the proposals.

3. Proposal

- 3.1. The application seeks planning permission for:
The placing of five stone sculptures carved from sandstone on the following heathlands sites:
 - 1) Black Down (Tennyson Quote). A Tennyson quote carved into a sandstone block.
 - 2) Graffham Common (Sheep Pig). A sandstone sculpture of a sheep and pig.
 - 3) Lavington Common (Lavington Lizard). A sandstone sculpture of a sand lizard.
 - 4) Stedham Common (Dragonflies Rest). A sandstone carved bench/seat representing dragonfly wings.
 - 5) Woolbeding Common (Resting Reptiles). Two sandstone sculptures of an adder and a slow worm resting on leaves.
- 3.2. The supporting documents submitted with the application advises that, historically large areas of heathland covered the South Downs National Park, now only 1% of the existing heathland remains. The Heathlands Reunited Project was created by the SDNPA to expand, create new and improve existing heathland supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.
- 3.3. As part of the Heathlands Reunited project, the artist Graeme Mitcheson has been commissioned to work with volunteers and local communities to develop seven sculptures for seven heathland sites capturing the unique individual stories of each site whilst also showing how they are connected.
- 3.4. The Heathland Reunited Project team has worked with volunteers across the seven sites, Stedham, Wiggonholt, Shortheath, Lavington, Woolbeding, Black Down, Graffham and the people who own and manage the sites, as well as local schools, to inform the design and story behind final sculptures.
- 3.5. The pieces aim to reflect the uniqueness of each of the seven sites. The sculptures are inspired by information and materials gathered from site owners and managers, local communities, through school workshops and volunteers conducting oral history interviews and researching archival material.

4. Consultations

4.1. Graffham Parish Council: Objects

- Strong objection to this application.
- GPC has previously made its views known to SDNPA on 15.01.18, 13.03.18, 13.11.18 and 05.12.18 which seemingly have been ignored.
- Having held a planning meeting, and gained the views of parishioners, it now reiterates these views again:
- A sculpture, of any sort, would be totally inappropriate on Graffham Common, which being a wild, rough scrub common is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- This is especially so given that one of the aims of the SDNP is to conserve and protect the existing environment. GPC considers that a sculpture, of any sort, would not enhance the natural beauty of the common, and would be an eyesore and totally out of place in the natural beauty of the land.
- The “Disneyfication” of Graffham Common, with the aims of increased visitors leading to litter, vandalism and erosion is entirely unwarranted.
- Any sculpture, of any sort, would only be suitable in an urban park – not in the precious landscape of Graffham Common.

4.2. Woolbeding with Redford Parish Council: Objects

- The planning committee of Woolbeding with Redford parish council met on Wednesday 10th April to discuss the above application. The committee agreed that there was no need for the sculptures and there would be no enhancement to the environment. The committee felt that the placing of these sculptures was not suitable for such a rural location and would be more suitable in an urban park.
- The committee expressed the view that there had been minimal consultation and the views of the parish had been ignored despite it being made clear at a meeting last year that the parish did not want to be included in the scheme.
- The committee also pointed out that permission from the Secretary of State would be required if there are registered commoners relating to the common.

Case Officer Comment – The requirements of the Commons Act 2006 have been considered with regard to this proposal and it has been concluded that the sculptures do not form “restrictive works” on common land for which require consent from the Secretary of State.

4.3. Stedham Parish Council: Objects

- Recommend Refusal - It was considered that the proposed structure would be inappropriate in the selected location.

4.4. Natural England: No objection.

- Natural England considers that the proposed development will not have significant adverse impacts on statutorily protected nature conservation sites.

4.5. Archaeology Officer: No Comments

- Although this application is situated within an Archaeological Notification Area, based on the information supplied, I do not believe that any significant archaeological remains are likely to be affected by these proposals. For this reason I have no further recommendations to make in this instance.

4.6. Ecology Officer: Comments

- Whilst the proposed sculpture locations are located within or in close proximity to a number of statutory and non-statutory designated sites such as Woolbeding & Pound Commons Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Lavington Common SSSI, Lavington Plantation Local Wildlife Site (LWS), Graffham Common LWS and Black Down & Valewood LWS, due to the nature of the small scale and nature of the works, no adverse impacts are considered likely. I also note that Natural England has not raised any objections.
- Whilst the works footprint is considered to be small, a number of the proposed locations have potential for reptiles and ground nesting birds. Provided that the works are carried out under the supervision of an experienced ecologist, I raise no major

concerns. However, I notice that in the submitted Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement report by Plane Arboriculture Ltd. (February 2019), a number of trees have been recommended for the removal of deadwood. No assessment of these trees for roosting bats has been carried out. Therefore, if the deadwood removal works are to be carried out as part of this application, my recommendation is that permission should not be granted until the affected trees have been assessed and any necessary further surveys carried out to establish the presence/likely absence of roosting bats and any mitigation required.

- Provided that my concern in relation to roosting bats is resolved and if you are minded to grant permission, I recommend that a condition is added to the decision notice with regard to Ecology.

Officer Comment – *The deadwood removal works are specified as advice within the submitted tree report and do not form a required for the installation of the proposed sculptures.*

4.7. **WSCC Tree Officer:** No Comments

4.8. **WSCC Rights of Way Officer:** Comments

- Based on the plans submitted, WSCC Public Rights of Way team does not consider the proposed development to have significant adverse impacts on the public rights of way and therefore has no objection.

4.9. **SDNPA Landscape Officer:** Comments

- The premise of the project is a positive one. Heathlands, unlike many landscapes within the National Park have been little manipulated by human interventions, although obviously are far from ‘wild’ their character however does have a perceived ‘naturalness’. Largely never enclosed and they are characterised by their lack of settlement, formalised roads etc. Therefore the intervention of sculptures – normally associated with designed landscapes of significant intervention, may be considered to not be characteristic.
- However, there are 2 important points to make:
 - 1) the project is temporary in nature, by this I mean that the introduction of sculptures are not permanent and so any impact they may generate is reversible. This is important in terms of understanding landscape/visual harm, and;
 - 2) their introduction does not negatively impact any of the key characteristics of heathlands – e.g. damaging historic routes, heathland habitats.
- On balance, despite perhaps sculptures not being wholly in-keeping with the character of heathlands in its purist sense, given the use of heathlands today and the important role they play in terms of recreation, education and enjoyment of the countryside the principle is acceptable in landscape terms.
- **Site 1: Black Down** - Tennyson Stone. No comments to make.
- **Site 2: Graffham** – Map Animals. A little concerned about the location of this sculpture – but coming at this with no knowledge it isn’t clear what the sculpture is trying to communicate. Unlike the others this one in particular is fairly large and has the potential to be highly visible – it is clearly giving a strong message but concerned this would be lost on most visitors without associated interpretation.

Case Officer Comment – *The applicant has advised that the design of the sculpture highlights the historical use of site and is inspired by a map drawn in 1625. In the map, there are drawings of animals to indicate the area as common land for grazing and the drawings make it look like the animals are standing on top of one another. It is these grazing animal the sculptor will capture.*

- **Site 3: Lavington** – Hidden Lizard. No comments to make
- **Site 4: Stedham Common** – Winged Bench. This is purposefully a visible location which I don’t consider is necessarily a negative, as its simple form is sensitive to its setting and wider context. However, from the point of view of visitors does it provide a location which offers a place people will want to sit and stay –provision of shade (I realise this is tricky given the management of heathlands) and opportunities for views.
- **Site 5: Woolbeding** – Sleeping Snakes. No comments to make.

5. Representations

- 5.1. No third-party representations had been received at the time of writing this report. Any submitted prior to the application being heard at planning committee will be summarised by the Case Officer and the committee will be updated.

6. Planning Policy Context

6.1. National Park Purposes

The two statutory purposes of the SDNP designation are:

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of their areas;
- To promote opportunities for the public understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of their areas.

If there is a conflict between these two purposes, conservation takes precedence. There is also a duty to foster the economic and social well-being of the local community in pursuit of these purposes.

National Planning Policy Framework and Circular 2010

- 6.2. Government policy relating to National Parks is set out in English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 and The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which was issued on 24 July 2018. The Circular and NPPF confirm that National Parks have the highest status of protection, and the NPPF states at paragraph 172 that great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in national parks and that the conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations and should be given great weight in National Parks.
- 6.3. The development plan policies listed below have been assessed for their compliance with the NPPF and are considered to be compliant with the NPPF
- 6.4. The relevant policies to this application are set out in section 7 below.

7. Planning Policy

- 7.1. Applications must be determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The statutory development plan in this area is the **Chichester Local Plan First Review (1999), and the following additional plans:**
- South Downs National Park Local Plan - Submission 2018
 - SDNPA Partnership Management Plan 2014
 - National Planning Policy Framework
- 7.2. The development plan policies listed below have been assessed for their compliance with the NPPF and are considered to be compliant with the NPPF.
- 7.3. The following policies of the **Chichester Local Plan First Review (1999)** are relevant to this application:
- RE1 - Development in the Rural Area Generally
 - RE4 - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty - Chichester Harbour and Sussex Downs: Protection of Landscape Character
 - R4 - Public Rights of Way and Other Paths
 - RE7 - Nature Conservation - Designated Sites
 - RE8 - Nature Conservation - Non-designated Sites
 - BE6 - Conservation Areas
 - BE14 - Wildlife Habitat, Trees, Hedges and Other Landscape Features
- 7.4. The following policies of the **National Planning Policy Framework** are relevant to this application:
- NPPF01 - Introduction
 - NPPF - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
 - NPPF - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- 7.5. The South Downs Partnership Management Plan (SDPMP) was adopted on 3 December 2013. It sets out a Vision and long term Outcomes for the National Park, as well as 5 year

Policies and a continually updated Delivery Framework. The SDPMP is a material consideration in planning applications and has some weight pending adoption of the SDNP Local Plan. The following Policies and Outcomes are of particular relevance to this case:

- General Policy 1
- General Policy 4
- General Policy 29
- General Policy 32

- 7.6. The South Downs Local Plan: The Pre-Submission version of the **South Downs Local Plan** (SDLP) was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination in April 2018. The Submission version of the Local Plan consists of the Pre-Submission Plan and the Schedule of Proposed Changes. It is a material consideration in the assessment of this planning application in accordance with paragraph 48 of the NPPF, which confirms that weight may be given to policies in emerging plans following publication. The Local Plan process is in its final stage before adoption with consultation on relatively minor Main Modifications having been undertaken from 1st February 2019 to 28th March 2019. Based on the very advanced stage of the examination the draft policies of the South Downs Local Plan can be afforded significant weight.

The following policies are of particular relevance to this case:

- SD1 - Sustainable Development
- SD2 - Ecosystems Services
- SD4 - Landscape Character
- SD5 - Design
- SD6 - Safeguarding Views
- SD9 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- SD10 - International Sites
- SD11 - Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows
- SD20 - Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes
- SD21 - Public Realm, Highway Design and Public Art
- SD23 - Sustainable Tourism

8. Planning Assessment

- 8.1. The main issues for consideration with regard to the proposed 5 sculptures are:

- The principle of the proposal;
- The impact on the landscape/amenity of the area,
- The impact on ecology,
- The impact of trees, and,
- The impact of adjacent Rights of Way

The principle of the proposal

- 8.2. It is considered that the premise of the project is a positive one. Policy SD21 of the SDNP Local Plan: Public Realm, Highway Design and Public Art, states that new public art should be site specific, reflecting and respecting the site and its context. With regard to the principle, the Landscape Officer response has been considered and two key points were made:

1) The project is temporary in nature, by this I mean that the introduction of sculptures are not permanent and so any impact they may generate is reversible. This is important in terms of understanding landscape/visual harm, and;

2) Their introduction does not negatively impact any of the key characteristics of heathlands - e.g. damaging historic routes, heathland habitats.

- 8.3. After taking all matters into the balance, it is considered that the principle of the proposal is broadly acceptable in planning terms, (subject to the detailed consideration within the sections below), given the use of heathlands today and the important role they play in terms of recreation, education and enjoyment of the countryside.

The impact on the landscape/amenity of the area

- 8.4. The individual sites are assessed individually below in terms of their potential landscape impacts;
- 8.5. **Site 1. Black Down** - Tennyson Quote. It is not considered that the siting of the proposed sculpture in this location would be likely to cause any unacceptable landscape harm.
- 8.6. **Site 2. Graffham Common** – Sheep Pig Animals. Unlike the other sculptures this one in particular is fairly large and has the potential to be highly visible. It is clearly giving a strong message and it must be ensured that this is communicated in some manner to visitors without associated interpretation being installed alongside. The Heathland Reunited Project team have advised that they hope to produce a treasure trail map to tell the stories behind each sculpture and encourage local families to learn more about their local heath. This is of particular importance with regard to this sculpture whose meaning requires thought and investigation.
- 8.7. **Site 3. Lavington Common/Plantation** - Hidden Lizard. The sculpture is low in profile and it is not considered that it's siting or form would be likely to cause any unacceptable landscape harm.
- 8.8. **Site 4: Stedham & Iping Common** - Winged Bench. This is purposefully a visible location which the SDNPA Landscape Officer does not consider as necessarily negative, as its simple form is sensitive to its setting and wider context.
- 8.9. **Site 5. Woolbeding Common** - Sleeping Snakes. It is considered that the proposed location of these two sculptures within a wooded area close to the Serpent Trail is acceptable and would not be likely to cause any unacceptable landscape harm.

The impact on ecology

- 8.10. The SDNPA Consultant Ecologist and Natural England have been consulted with regard to this proposal. The Consultant Ecologist considers, with regard to any potential ecological impact, that the scale of each of the proposed installations is fairly small and that the locations for installation are in accessible areas, already likely to be disturbed by human activity. However, due to the ecological sensitivities of the sites there may be potential for ecological impacts to occur.
- 8.11. To this regard the Consultant Ecologist has advised in the case of application for the 5 sculptures that a condition must be attached to require that all affected areas shall be searched by an experienced ecologist for reptiles and ground nesting birds. In the event that reptiles are found, that they shall be moved to a safe and suitable area outside the works footprint. It is considered that such a condition should be applied to this site also.
- 8.12. The Officers of the SDNPA as a Competent Authority have concluded that the application does not require an Appropriate Assessment for this development due to the small scale and nature of the works.

The impact of trees.

- 8.13. A number of the proposed sculptures are to be located close to or within the crown spread of trees. Therefore, a Tree Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement has been submitted and it is concluded that the proposed sculptures will not negatively impact the RPA's of the surrounding trees.

The impact of adjacent Rights of Way

- 8.14. At pre-application stage the PRow team considered that the proposals appeared to detail a scheme which may well enhance the PRow network and promote both the routes and countryside in which the sculptures are due to be sited.
- 8.15. No objection to this application for planning permission was raised. It is considered that the scheme will not negatively impact the PRow network or lead to a great influx of people visiting the sites to an extent that would be detrimental to the amenities for these heathland sites.

9. Conclusion

- 9.1. It is considered that, given the use of heathlands today and the important role they play in terms of recreation, education and enjoyment of the countryside, the principle of the proposal is acceptable in planning terms.

10. Reason for Recommendation and Conditions

- 10.1. **It is recommended that the application be approved subject to the following conditions:**

Time Limit

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

Reason: To comply with the provisions of Section 91 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Accordance with Plans

2. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plans.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

Ecology

3. Immediately prior to commencement of the works, all affected areas shall be searched by an appropriate person for reptiles and ground nesting birds. In the event that reptiles are found, they shall be moved to a safe and suitable area outside the works footprint. If ground nesting birds are found within or in close proximity to the works footprint, works shall only be carried out after the nesting season.

Reason: To protect wildlife in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Reason: To protect wildlife in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

11. Crime and Disorder Implication

- 11.1. It is considered that the proposal does not raise any crime and disorder implications.

12. Human Rights Implications

- 12.1. This planning application has been considered in light of statute and case law and any interference with an individual's human rights is considered to be proportionate to the aims sought to be realised.

13. Equality Act 2010

- 13.1. Due regard has been taken of the South Downs National Park Authority's equality duty as contained within the Equality Act 2010.

14. Proactive Working

- 14.1. In reaching this decision the Local Planning Authority has worked with the applicant in a positive and proactive way, in line with the NPPF. This has included the provision of pre-application advice from the SDNPA Development Management Officer and SDNPA Landscape Officer, the opportunity to provide additional information to overcome technical issues and the opportunity to amend the proposal to add additional value as identified by SDNPA Officers and consultees.

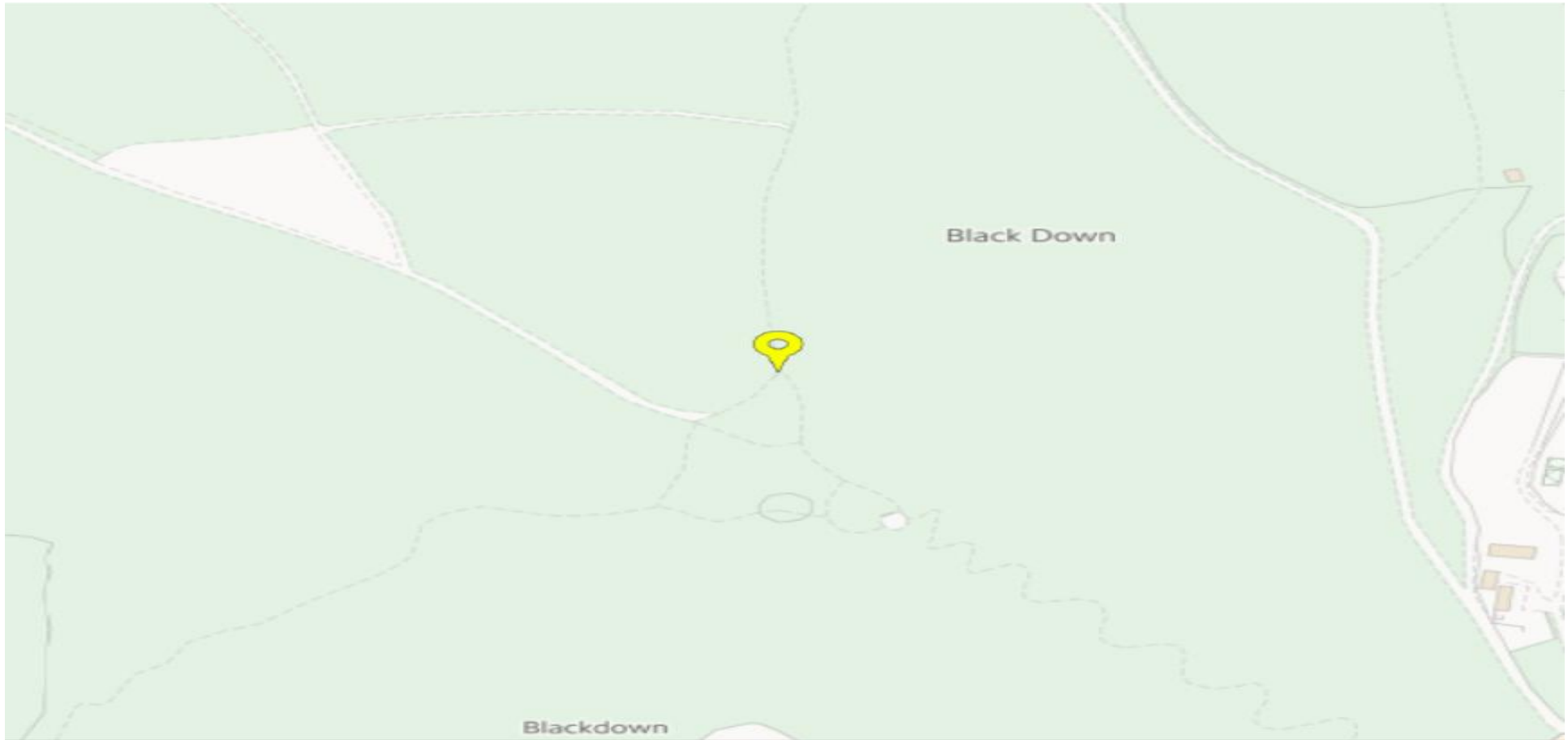
TIM SLANEY

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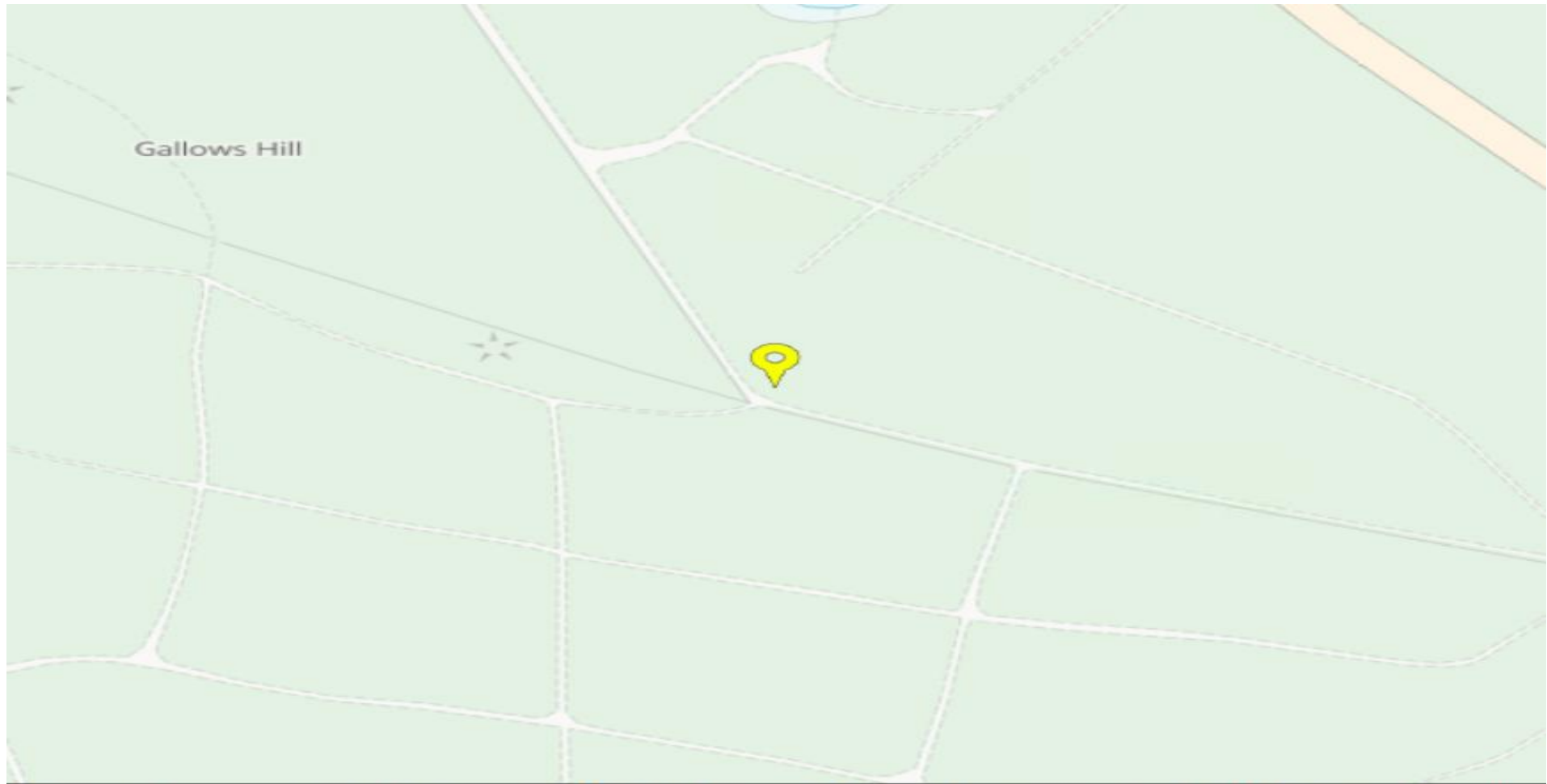
Contact Officer:	Heather Lealan
Tel:	01730 819363
email:	Heather.lealan@southdowns.gov.uk
Appendices	I. Site Location Maps
SDNPA Consultees	Legal Services, Director of Planning.
External Consultees	None
Background Documents	<p>Public Access, Application Summary and Associated Documents https://planningpublicaccess.southdowns.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?keyVal=PJ9HFMTUI0R00&activeTab=summary</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607/2116950.pdf</p> <p>National Planning Practice Guidance https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance</p> <p>Defra: English National Parks and the Broads – UK Government Vision and Circular 2010. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/221086/pbl3387-vision-circular2010.pdf</p> <p>SDNP Partnership Management Plan https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/national-park-authority/our-work/key-documents/partnership-management-plan/</p> <p>Chichester District Council Local Plan (1999) http://www.chichester.gov.uk/localplan1999</p> <p>South Downs Local Plan Pre-Submission https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning/national-park-local-plan/</p>

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Site Location Maps: Site I – Black Down



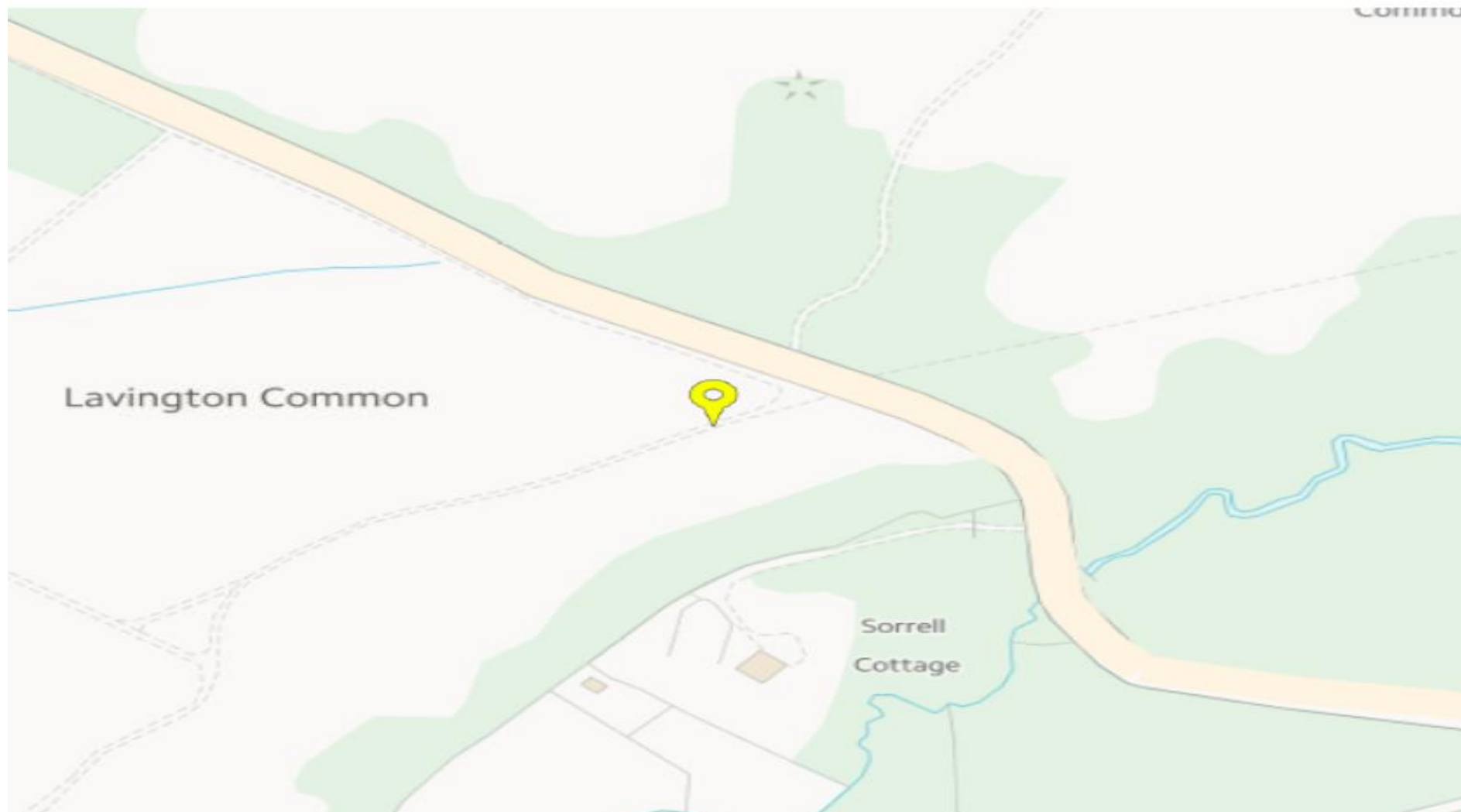
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Site Location Maps: Site 2 – Graffham Common



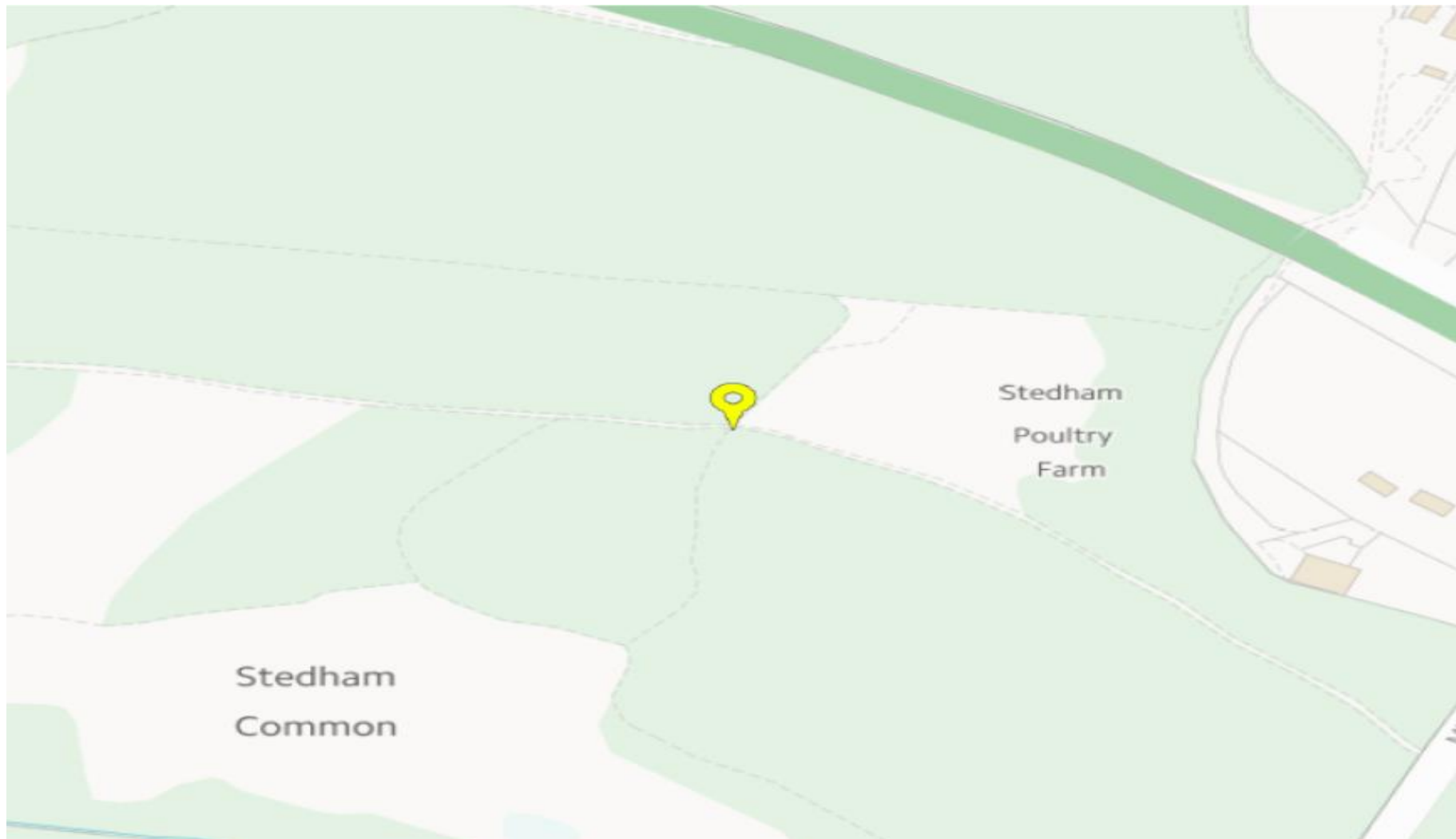
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Site Location Maps: Site 3 – Lavington Common



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Site Location Maps: Site 4 – Stedham Common



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Site Location Maps: Site 5 – Woolbeding Common



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