



APPLICATIONS & APPEALS SERVICES

CONSTRUCTION OF SELF-BUILD DWELLING WITH DETACHED GARAGE

AT

**MOUNT VIEW, STANE STREET, NORTH HEATH,
RH20 1DN**

PLANNING, DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT

JUNE 2026



CONTENTS	PAGE	APPENDICES
1.0 INTRODUCTION	3	Appendix NJA/1 – Details of PL/107/03 at Mount View
2.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT	4	Appendix NJA/2 – Details of DC/23/1108 at Mount View
3.0 PLANNING HISTORY	8	Appendix NJA/3 – Details of DC/24/1022 at Mount View
4.0 PROPOSAL	13	Appendix NJA/4 – Details of PL/56/01 at Mount View
5.0 PLANNING POLICY	16	Appendix NJA/5 – Appeal Decision, Thornhill Stables, Coolham
6.0 DETAILS OF THE PROPOSAL:	34	Appendix NJA/6 – Appeal Decision Cowfold Lodge Cottage, Cowfold
USE, AMOUNT & SCALE OF DEVELOPMENT		Appendix NJA/7 – Appeal Decision Marlpost Meadows, Southwater
7.0 LAYOUT, DESIGN & APPEARANCE	50	Appendix NJA/8 – Appeal Decision Wappingthorn Lodge, Steyning
8.0 ACCESS AND CAR PARKING	56	
9.0 CONCLUSIONS	57	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning permission is sought for the construction of a two-bedroom single storey dwelling with a detached double garage on land to the rear of Mount View, Stane Street, North Heath near Pulborough.

1.2 This planning application is a resubmission of application of planning application DC/26/0408 for a similar proposal which was withdrawn on 07 May 2026. The design of the dwelling has been amended so that it reflects the dwelling previously permitted on the site in 2003 under planning application PL/107/03.

1.3 This supporting Planning, Design and Access Statement sets out the detail of the proposal which is described and appraised having regard to the following aspects:

- **Physical Context** – explains the physical context of the site and its surroundings;
- **Planning Context** – relevant planning history of the site and broad policy requirements;

- **Use** – the purpose of the proposed development;
- **Amount** – the extent of development on the site;
- **Scale** – details of the physical size of the proposed development;
- **Layout** – the relationship of the proposed development to the site and its setting;
- **Appearance** – details of materials, style and impact upon the existing and neighbouring properties;
- **Landscape** – impact of the proposal on the existing landscape and proposed planting and surfacing;
- **Access** – access to the proposed development and associated parking.

1.4 This Statement demonstrates that the proposed development accords with the relevant national and local planning policies and that it is acceptable in all respects. It should be read in conjunction with accompanying documents, including a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and the legal advice of Temple Bright (June 2026) which is referred to where relevant within this Statement.

2.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT

- 2.1 The application site relates to land to the rear of Mount View, a detached chalet style dwelling located within the countryside, outside of a built-up area boundary. However, the site is not isolated from other built form as Mount View forms part of a short section of ribbon development (including residential) along the eastern side of Stane Street. In addition, the built-up area boundary of Pulborough is a just 0.6 miles away to the south with a direct route along Stane Street.
- 2.2 The application site is enclosed by close boarded timber fencing to the boundaries and access is achieved via the existing vehicle access from Stane Street and a driveway which runs along the side of Mount View. The dwelling 'Cosy Nook' is located to the north eastern boundary and a petrol station (with a shop) and 'North Heath House' are located to the south western boundary. Fields adjoin the south eastern boundary of the site.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan



- 2.3 The following are photographs of the application site:







3.0 PLANNING HISTORY

3.1 The following is the relevant planning history for the application site on land to the rear of Mount View:

- PL/115/00 – Certificate of Lawfulness for the stationing of a residential caravan at Mount View. Approved 26 March 2001.
- PL/107/03 – Erection of 1 bungalow. Planning permission granted 26 November 2003. Details included at Appendix NJA/1.
- DC/23/1108 – Non-material amendment to previously approved application PL/107/03 to add a 'plans' condition to the approval letter to include the most recent approved drawings. Application permitted 07 June 2024. Details included at Appendix NJA/2.
- DC/24/1022 – Variation of condition 14 of previously approved application DC/23/1108 (non-material

amendment to previously approved application PL/107/03 (erection of 1 bungalow) to add a 'plans' condition to the approval letter to include the most recent approved drawings) to vary the design of the dwelling. Application refused 21 February 2025. Appeal dismissed 18 December 2026 and an award of costs to the Applicant was allowed on 18 December 2025. Details included at Appendix NJA/3.

- DC/26/0408 – Erection of chalet style (self-build) dwellinghouse. Application withdrawn 07 May 2026.

3.2 Mount View itself is a replacement dwelling, which was granted planning permission in 2009 under application DC/09/0813. Prior to this, outline planning permission was granted in 2001 under application PL/56/01 for the demolition of Mount View and removal of a residential caravan and the construction of two bungalows. Details of application PL/56/01 are included at Appendix NJA 4.

3.3 As set out, planning permission was granted for the construction of a dwelling on the application site in 2003 under application PL/107/03. Piling for the dwelling's foundations was carried out

in 2008 and this was approved by Building Control (evidence to verify this is included in the appeal documentation for application DC/24/1022).

3.4 Later, in June 2024, a Non Material Amendment was granted by the Council under application DC/23/1108 to add an 'approved plans' condition to the decision notice of application PL/107/03 (new condition 14).

3.5 Shortly after in February 2025, the Council refused an application (DC/24/1022) for the variation of condition 14 of application DC/23/1108 to alter the design of the approved dwelling. This application was submitted under the provisions of Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) and is referred to as a 'Section 73' application.

3.6 An appeal was submitted against the Council's refusal of the Section 73 application which was dismissed in December 2025. The key issues in the appeal decision notice are set out below:

'Planning permission was granted in 2003 for a bungalow under reference PL/107/03 (the planning permission). The

Local Planning Authority (LPA) asserts that this has now expired having never been lawfully commenced. Commencement was required to have occurred by 2008. Section 73 of the Act is not applicable to permissions that have expired. The LPA nonetheless validated the application the subject of this appeal. In 2024 it also approved the Non-Material Amendment ref DC/23/1108 (the NMA) that added the plans condition the application sought to vary. This was despite the fact that, if the LPA is correct, the planning permission would have similarly expired in 2024. It ultimately lies beyond the scope of this appeal to consider the validity or merits of the NMA. Therefore, notwithstanding the NMA, for the purposes of this appeal I have proceeded to consider whether the evidence before me indicates that the planning permission remains extant' (paragraph 5).

3.7 The Planning Inspector subsequently found that application PL/107/03 is not extant on the basis that it was not lawfully implemented. This is on the basis that neither the LPA nor the Applicant had evidence detailing that the various 'pre-commencement' conditions of application PL/107/03 had been

submitted to and approved by the LPA before development was carried out in 2008. On this basis, the Planning Inspector could not conclude that the conditions had been discharged.

3.8 The Applicant, Mr Sam Ripley, was not the owner of the site at the time that planning permission was granted in 2003. However, he was told by the previous owner that such conditions had been discharged although no evidence of this was provided. The LPA also cannot provide any evidence of the relevant conditions having been discharged – there are no records of any formal applications having been submitted as conditions were likely to have been dealt with via letter around the time of the permission in 2003.

3.9 In respect of the piling that has been carried out, the Planning Inspector notes that:

‘There is evidence on site that piles have been installed which were inspected and signed off by Building Control in 2008 within the five-year expiry date of the permission. Despite this, the engineering operation which was carried out to lay the piling would not represent commencement of

the development because the works were prohibited by the above conditions’ (paragraph 12).

3.10 The Planning Inspector summarises the decision as follows:

‘In conclusion, I have not been provided with sufficient evidence to demonstrate that planning permission PL/107/03 remains extant. For the purposes of this appeal, I therefore conclude that it has expired. As a planning permission which is no longer extant cannot be the subject of variation under Section 73, it is unnecessary for me to consider the appeal proposal, including other reasons for refusal any further. It remains open for the appellant to apply for a Lawful Development Certificate’ (paragraph 14).

3.11 Therefore notwithstanding the fact that there is evidence of works having commenced on site to implement the 2003 permission before it expired in 2008, there is no evidence to confirm that the ‘pre-commencement’ conditions had been first approved. As a result, application PL/107/03 is deemed to have expired. However, the permission remains a material planning consideration in the determination of this planning application

and demonstrates that the Council has accepted the application site as being in a suitable location and of a suitable form to accommodate the construction of a new dwelling.

3.12 Following the withdrawal of application DC/26/0408, the Applicant has sought legal advice which is included in this planning application submission. The key findings of this advice, provided by Temple Bright (June 2026), is summarised as follows:

- The planning history of the application site demonstrates that the Council has on multiple occasions, across more than two decades, accepted the site as appropriate for residential development. These include the 2001 outline planning permission granted for two bungalows and the 2003 full planning permission for one bungalow. As such, this site cannot properly be approached as ordinary undeveloped countryside and the Council did not treat the site's countryside location as a result to refuse planning permission.
- Whilst the 2003 permission has lapsed, it carries weight as a material planning consideration in the determination of this

fresh application. It clearly demonstrates that the Council has previously found the site to be suitable in principle for the proposed use. The present proposal is for a single, modest single storey dwelling in the same location and as the dwelling permitted in 2003 and there have been no material changes in site circumstances (since both the 2001 and 2003 permissions) that would justify treating the proposal differently now.

- The award of costs decision in respect of the DC/24/1022 appeal decision confirms that the Applicant has acted reasonably and in good faith throughout, and that the difficulties which have delayed residential progress on this site were materially contributed to by the Council's own conduct.
- This planning application must be determined in accordance with Section 38 (6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires the determination to be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Any conflict with the development plan is not, however determinative as Section 38 (6) requires the decision -maker to balance development plan conflict against material considerations that indicate a different outcome.

- In this case, the material considerations are substantive and include the previous grants of planning permission for residential development, the fact that there have been no material changes in site circumstances since, that the proposed dwelling sits in the same location and is of the same size and design as the 2003 permitted dwelling and that the Council's own SD PAN acknowledges that the Council's spatial strategy is out of date because of the lack of a five year housing land supply as required by the NPPF.
- The 2003 permission lapsed not through deliberate abandonment, but as a result of a disputed pre-commencement condition compliance question that the costs Inspector found was complicated by the Council's own inconsistency and inadequate record-keeping.
- Four appeal decisions where planning permission has been granted at appeal for the construction of new dwellings outside of a built-up-area boundary within the Horsham district are included at Appendices NJA/4 – NJA/8. These decisions demonstrate a consistent pattern of appeal outcomes in the Horsham district where in each case, the Inspector reached the Section 38 (6) conclusion that the development plan should not

be followed because of other material planning considerations and principally the tilted balance of NPPF paragraph 11 d).

- The proposed dwelling is a self-build dwelling that is a further material consideration carrying specific statutory weight under the Self-Build and Custom Built Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016). Relevant authorities are subject to a duty to have regard to the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding evidenced in their register when exercising their planning functions, including the determination of planning application. This is a statutory duty, not merely a policy aspiration. The Council's March 2026 Local Plan Examination material records that, as of 02 March 2026, there were 178 entries on the self and custom build register, of which 127 were Horsham District residents. This figure is direct evidence of a substantial, unmet statutory demand for this category of housing in the district and the proposal will make a direct contribution to meeting this demand. If required, the Applicant would accept a condition or obligation to secure the proposed dwelling as a self-build dwelling.

4.0 PROPOSAL

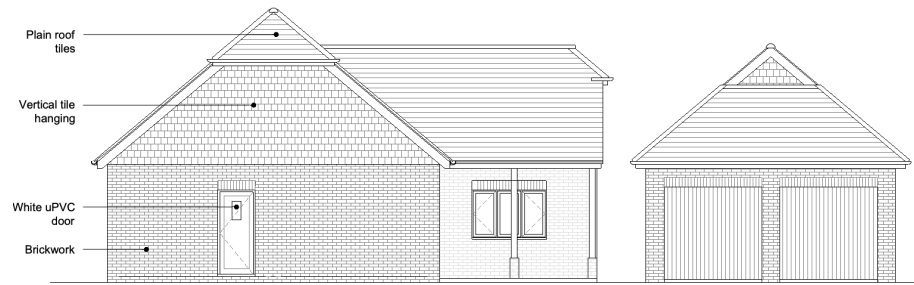
- 4.1 The proposal is for the construction of a two bedroom self-build dwelling with an attached garage in the same location and of the same design as the dwelling and garage previously permitted on the application site in 2003 under application PL/107/03 but with a slight adjustment to the eaves/ridge.
- 4.2 The present proposal is amended from withdrawn application DC/26/0408 which proposed a dwelling of the same design as the dwelling submitted under the recently refused Section 73 application (DC/24/1022). The design of the proposed dwelling has now reverted back to very similar to the original 2003 permission.
- 4.3 The proposed dwelling and garage are of a traditional design, comprising pitched roofs. The proposed materials comprise plain roof tiles and a combination of facing brick and vertical tile hanging to the elevations.
- 4.4 The proposed dwelling will be accessed via the existing vehicle access from Stane Street and a driveway which runs along the

north eastern side of Mount View. On site vehicle turning space is laid out in front of the proposed dwelling with a private garden area to the rear.

Figure 2: Proposed Block Plan



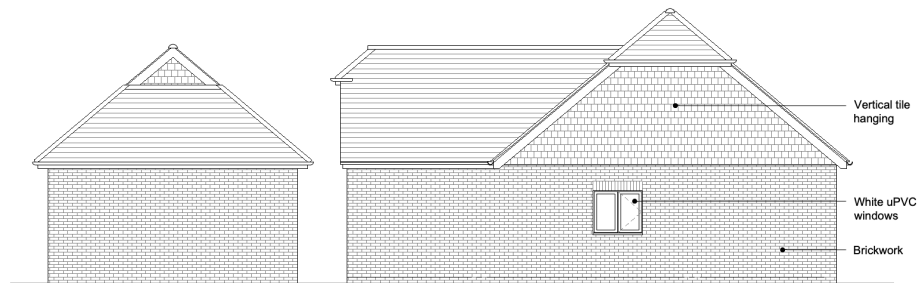
Figure 3: Proposed Elevations



PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION (North East)



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION (South East)

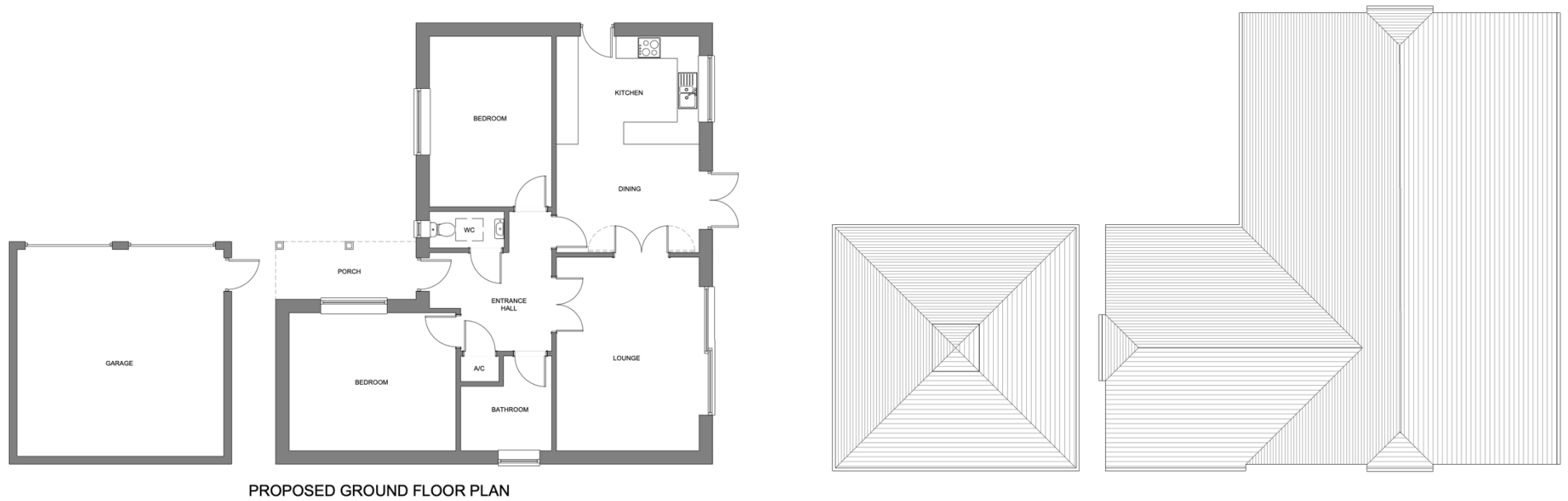


PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION (South West)



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION (North West)

Figure 4: Proposed Plans



5.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024)

Sustainable Development

- 5.1 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework for the preparation of local plans for housing and other development. The NPPF should be read as a whole (NPPF paragraphs 1 and 3).
- 5.2 Paragraph 2 of the NPPF sets out that ***'Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in preparing the development plan, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must also reflect relevant international obligations and statutory requirements'***.

5.3 Paragraph 7 states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has the following three overarching objectives which are independent but need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:

- a) ***'an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;***
- b) ***a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and***

c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment, including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy’.

5.4 Paragraph 10 states **‘So that sustainable development is pursued in a positive way, at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11).** For decision-taking this means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay.

5.5 Where there are no relevant development plan policies or the relevant policies are out of date, the NPPF states that planning permission should be granted unless the application of policies of the Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provide a strong reason for refusing the development proposed, or any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits

when assessed against the policies of the Framework taken as a whole. Particular regard should be given to key policies for directing development to sustainable locations, making efficient use of land, securing well-designed places and providing affordable homes, individually or in combination (NPPF paragraph 11 d).

5.6 Paragraph 12 of the Framework states that **‘The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision-making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan), permission should not normally be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed’.**

- 5.7 Paragraph 34 requires policies in local plans and spatial strategies to be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years and should then be updated as necessary. In respect of housing, ***‘Relevant strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if their applicable local housing need figure has changed significantly; and they are likely to require earlier review if local housing need is expected to change significantly in the near future’.***
- 5.8 In terms of decision-making, the Framework states at paragraph 39 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’.***

- 5.9 Paragraph 61 states ***‘To support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay. The overall aim should be to meet as much as an area’s identified housing need as possible, including with an appropriate mix of housing types for the local community’.***
- 5.10 Paragraph 62 states that to determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning practice guidance. Within this context, paragraph 63 requires the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community to be assessed and reflected in planning policies. These groups include (inter alia) people wishing to commission or build their own homes.

- 5.11 In terms of the provision of affordable housing, NPPF paragraph 65 states that this should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas (where policies may set out a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer).
- 5.12 Paragraph 72 requires strategic policy-making authorities to have a clear understanding of the land available in their area through the preparation of a strategic housing land availability assessment. Planning policies should identify a supply of specific, deliverable sites for five years following the intended date of adoption and specific deliverable sites or broad locations for growth for the subsequent years 6-10 and where possible, years 11-15 of the remaining plan period.
- 5.13 Paragraph 73 sets out that ***‘Small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution to meeting the housing requirement of an area, are essential for Small and Medium Enterprise housebuilders to deliver new homes, and are often built out relatively quickly’.***
- 5.14 Paragraph 78 requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years’ worth of housing against

their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old. The supply of deliverable sites should include a buffer as set out at paragraph 78 a) – c).

- 5.15 To maintain the supply of housing, NPPF paragraph 79 sets out that local planning authorities should monitor progress in building out sites which have permission. Where the Housing Delivery Test indicates that delivery has fallen below the local planning authority’s housing requirement over the previous three years, certain policy consequences should be taken into account as set out at paragraph 79 a) – c).

Rural Housing

- 5.16 In rural areas, NPPF paragraph 82 requires planning policies and decisions to be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs. To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities (paragraph 83).

- 5.17 Paragraph 84 states that planning policies and decisions should avoid the development of isolated new homes in the countryside unless certain circumstances apply.

Highways and Car Parking

- 5.18 Paragraph 109 requires transport issues to be considered at the early stages of plan-making and development proposals.
- 5.19 NPPF paragraph 110 requires the planning system to actively manage patterns of growth. Whilst significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, it should also be recognised that ***‘opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making’.***
- 5.20 Paragraph 112 states that if setting local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, policies should take into account the accessibility of the development, its type, mix and use, the availability of land and opportunities for public transport, local car ownership levels and the need to ensure that

adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles.

- 5.21 Maximum parking standards for residential and non-residential development should only be set where there is a clear and compelling justification that they are necessary for managing the local road network, or optimising the density of development in city and town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport (paragraph 113).
- 5.22 Paragraph 115 sets out that in assessing sites that may be allocated for development in plans, or specific applications for development, it should be ensured that (inter alia), sustainable transport modes are prioritised taking into account the type of development and location together with a safe and suitable access to the site. Any significant impacts from the development on the transport network or highway safety shall be cost effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree through a vision-led approach.
- 5.23 Paragraph 116 makes it clear that ***‘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, following mitigation, would be severe, taking into account all reasonable future scenarios’.

Effective Use of Land

- 5.24 Paragraph 124 requires planning policies and decision to promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring healthy living conditions.
- 5.25 Paragraph 125 states that planning policies and decision should encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land. Substantial weight should be given to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs. In addition, policies and decisions should promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings especially if this would help meet identified needs for housing where land supply is constrained.
- 5.26 Paragraph 128 requires local planning authorities to take a proactive approach to applications for alternative uses of land

which is currently developed but not allocated for a specific purpose in place where this would help to meet identified development needs.

- 5.27 In terms of the density of new development, NPPF paragraph 129 encourages the efficient use of land taking into account a number of issues including the needs for different types of housing and other forms of development, the desirability of maintaining an area’s prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens) and securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places.

Design

- 5.28 In terms of design, Section 12 seeks to achieve well designed places sets out that the **‘The creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities’** (paragraph 131).

5.29 Paragraph 135 further states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments function well and add to the overall quality of the area, are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping. Development should also be sympathetic to local character and history and should be designed with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users.

5.30 Paragraph 139 states that ***‘Development that is not well designed should be refused, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes. Conversely, significant weight should be given to:***

- a) development which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes: and/or***
- b) outstanding or innovative designs which promote high levels of sustainability, or help raise the standard of***

design more generally in an area, so long as they fit with the overall form and layout of their surroundings’.

Climate Change

5.31 Paragraph 161 requires the planning system to support the transit to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate change impacts. New development should be planned in ways that avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design.

5.32 Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (paragraph 170). Local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere as a result of new development (paragraph 181).

5.33 Applications which could affect drainage in or around the site should incorporate sustainable drainage systems to control flow rates and reduce volumes of runoff which are proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal (paragraph 182).

Natural Environment

- 5.34 Paragraph 187 requires planning policies and decisions to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by (inter alia) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils and recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Policies and decisions should also minimise impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity. Paragraph 189 requires great weight to be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in national parks.

Habitats and Biodiversity

- 5.35 Paragraph 193 states that when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply a set of principles and if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated against or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.
- 5.36 The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where there would be a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects)

unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site (paragraph 195).

Ground Conditions and Pollution

- 5.37 Paragraph 196 requires planning policies and decisions to ensure that a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner (paragraph 197). Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment (paragraph 198).

Local Planning Policy

- 5.38 The 'development plan' comprises the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF) (2015) and in this case the

Pulborough Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2031 (adopted on 08 October 2025). The relevant policies are listed below:

Horsham District Planning Framework (2015)

- Policy 1: Strategic Policy: Sustainable Development
- Policy 2: Strategic Policy: Strategic Development
- Policy 3: Strategic Policy: Development Hierarchy
- Policy 4: Strategic Policy: Settlement Expansion
- Policy 15: Strategic Policy: Housing Provision
- Policy 16: Meeting Local Housing Needs
- Policy 24: Strategic Policy: Environmental Protection
- Policy 25: The Natural Environment and Landscape Character
- Policy 26: Strategic Policy: Countryside Protection
- Policy 27: Settlement Coalescence
- Policy 31: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity
- Policy 32: The Quality of New Development
- Policy 33: Development Principles
- Policy 35: Climate Change
- Policy 36: Appropriate Energy Use
- Policy 37: Sustainable Design and Construction

- Policy 38: Flooding
- Policy 39: Infrastructure Provision
- Policy 40: Sustainable Transport
- Policy 41: Parking

Pulborough Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2031 (2025)

- Policy 1: A Spatial Plan for the Parish
- Policy 15: Design

Emerging Policy

5.39 The Horsham District Local Plan 2023-2040 was formally submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on Friday 26 July 2024 for public examination. Hearings commenced, however in a recent letter dated 04 April 2025 the Planning Inspector found that the Duty to Co-operate had not been met and raised significant soundness concerns in relation to the Plan's housing requirement and spatial strategy. As a result, the Planning inspector recommended that the Council withdraw the Plan.

5.40 Matters have since progressed and in January 2026 a Planning Inspector was appointed to conduct a new examination of the Horsham Local Plan 2023-2040 and examination recommenced. At this stage however, the HDPF and (in this case) the Pulborough Neighbourhood Plan, remain the adopted development plan documents relevant to the determination of this planning application.

Relevant Legislation and Case Law

5.41 In considering the issue of the principle of the proposed development it is necessary to also consider the legal framework within which planning decisions are made. Planning legislation holds that the determination of a planning application shall be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise (as also confirmed at paragraph 2 of the NPPF).

5.42 Specifically, Section 70 (2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 states that in dealing with planning applications, the Authority shall have regard to the provisions of the development plan (so far as material to the application), a post examination

draft neighbourhood development plan, any local finance considerations (so far as material to the application) and any other material consideration.

5.43 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."

5.44 When considering whether or not a proposed development accords with a development plan, it is not necessary to say that it must accord with every policy within the development plan. The question is whether it accords overall with the development plan (see *Stratford on Avon v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* (2014)). Even if a proposal cannot be described as being in accordance with the development plan, the statutory test requires that a balance be struck against other material considerations.

5.45 The Courts have emphasised that a planning authority is not obliged to strictly adhere to the development plan and should apply inherent flexibility (see *Cala Homes (South) Limited v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* (2011) and *Tesco Stores Ltd v Dundee City Council* (2012)).

5.46 More recently in *Corbett v Cornwall Council* [2020] the appeal court judge emphasised the importance of considering the plan as a whole when he said;

“Under section 38(6) the members' task was not to decide whether, on an individual assessment of the proposal's compliance with the relevant policies, it could be said to accord with each and every one of them. They had to establish whether the proposal was in accordance with the development plan as a whole. Once the relevant policies were correctly understood, which in my view they were, this was classically a matter of planning judgment for the council as planning decision-maker.”

5.47 Paragraph 3 of the NPPF confirms that the Framework should be read as a ‘whole’ and the Government’s Planning Policy Guidance confirms that **‘Conflicts between development plan**

policies adopted, approved or published at the same time must be considered in the light of all material considerations, including local priorities and needs, as guided by the National Planning Policy Framework’ (paragraph 012 21b-012-20140306).

Housing Land Supply (Policy and Case Law)

5.48 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years’ worth of housing (paragraphs 72 and 78).

5.49 The NPPF requires plans and decisions to apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11). For decision making, this means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay. Where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies most important for determining the application are out-of-date NPPF paragraph 11 d) requires planning permission to be granted unless:

- i. 'the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for refusing the development proposed; or*
- ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrable outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole, having particular regard to key policies for directing development to sustainable locations, making efficient use of land, securing well-designed places and providing affordable homes, individually or in combination'.*

5.50 In respect of criterion 'i', NPPF footnote 7 confirms that the policies are those in the Framework which refer to habitats sites (and those listed at NPPF paragraph 189), and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, a National Landscape, a National Park or defined as a Heritage Coast, irreplaceable habitats, designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest) and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.

5.51 NPPF footnote 8 confirms that the policies most important for determining an application includes, for applications involving the provision of housing, situations where a local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable housing sites with the appropriate buffer as per NPPF paragraph 78 or where the Housing Delivery Test indicates that the delivery of housing was substantially below (less than 75%) of the housing requirement over the previous three years.

5.52 The 'Suffolk Coastal' case (Suffolk Coastal District Council v Hopkins Homes Ltd and Richborough Estates Partnership LLP v Cheshire East Borough Council [2017] UKSC 36) had regard to the meaning and effect of the provisions of the NPPF on housing land supply and the presumption in favour of sustainable development in having regard to the NPPF (2012 version). This is considered to still apply to the present NPPF.

5.53 The judgement noted the purpose of the NPPF is to have regard to the Development Plan policies unless these are not determined to be up to date. When the most relevant policies are not considered to be up to date, the balance is 'tilted' in favour of the grant of planning permission unless the benefits

are 'significant and demonstrably' outweighed by the adverse effects or where specific policies indicate otherwise. Weight is required to be afforded to such policies in the overall tilted balance (NPPF paragraph 11 d).

- 5.54 Importantly, the judgement determined that the decision-taker need not concern themselves with the specific reasons as to what is causing a lack of housing supply but attribute weight proportionally to addressing the problem to significantly boost an adequate supply of housing land (as required by NPPF paragraph 61).

Rural Housing (Case Law)

- 5.55 In terms of the provision of housing within the countryside, the 'Braintree' case (Braintree DC v SSCLG [2018] Civ 610) afforded particular attention in the assessment of 'isolation' when having regard to the NPPF. The term 'isolated' was considered by the Court of Appeal (who upheld a High Court decision) confirming that the word 'isolated' should be given its ordinary meaning as being 'far away from other places, buildings and people; remote'.

- 5.56 In ruling on the case, Lindblom LJ held that, in the context of paragraph 55 of the NPPF 2012 version, (now paragraph 84 in the present NPPF), 'isolated' simply connotes a dwelling that is physically separate or remote from a settlement. Whilst previous hearings had considered that the term 'isolated' could have a dual meaning, in that it referred to physical and functional (i.e. from services and facilities) isolation; this argument was rejected by the Court.

- 5.57 The Judgement additionally drew reference to transport opportunities in rural areas where it is consistent with the Framework that sustainable transport opportunities are likely to be more limited. This therefore further acknowledges that rural areas should not necessarily preclude new development.

- 5.58 The Court of Appeal's judgment in Bramshill v SSHCLG [2021] forms more recent case law addressing the interpretation of 'isolated dwellings' in the countryside. This upheld the previous interpretation of Braintree that the term 'isolated' should be given its ordinary meaning as being 'far away from other places, buildings and people; remote' and that in determining whether a particular proposal is for "isolated homes in the countryside", the

decision-maker must consider whether the development would be physically isolated, in the sense of being isolated from a settlement. What is a “settlement” and whether the development would be “isolated” from a settlement are both matters of planning judgment for the decision-maker on the facts of the particular case.

- 5.59 This Statement demonstrates that the application site is neither remote or isolated from a settlement or other built form.

Horsham District Council's Housing Land Supply Position

- 5.60 NPPF paragraph 61 states that to support the Government's objective of '**significantly boosting the supply of homes**', it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed. To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing needs assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning practice guidance (NPPF paragraph 62).

- 5.61 Policies in local plans and spatial strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years and should then be updated as necessary (NPPF paragraph 34). In addition, and as set out, the NPPF requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing (paragraphs 72 and 78).

- 5.62 In the case of Horsham District Council, the present HDPF was adopted in 2015. It is therefore significantly over five years old and it does not take into account the current standard method in its policies relating to the supply of new homes (specifically HDPF policy 15).

- 5.63 In addition, the Council's most recent Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for 2024/25 (published on 19 December 2025) states that in accordance with the NPPF, the Standard Method calculates the local housing need (at December 2025) to be 1,338 per year. This equates to 6,690 for the five-year period (1 April 2025 – 31 March 2030). However, as Horsham District has a 62% result from the 2023 Housing Delivery Test results, a 20% buffer must be added to this figure and this results in a total five

year supply requirement of 8,028 (see paragraphs 3.21 – 3.26 of the AMR).

5.64 Paragraphs 3.40 of the AMR confirms that the Council can only demonstrate a **housing land supply of 1.7 years** and as such, it is unable to demonstrate a five-year supply as required by the NPPF. Specifically, the supply deficit is 5,286 homes which is significant (see table 6 of the AMR).

5.65 The under provision of housing within the Horsham district has persisted for some time - the Council's AMR for 2023/24 set out a 1 year supply of housing and the AMR for 2022/23 set out 2.9 years' supply.

5.66 As the Council cannot demonstrate the necessary level of housing land supply as required by the Framework, the provisions of NPPF paragraph 11 d) (and the *'tilted balance'*) apply to the proposal which must in turn be considered against the Framework's presumption in favour of sustainable development.

5.67 Having regard to paragraph 11 d) i, NPPF footnote 7, the Council is no longer requiring Applicants to demonstrate that that new development is water neutral (as of November 2025). In addition, the application site is not located within a 'protected area' and neither is it affected by a 'protected asset' of particular importance. There are as such no policies in relation to these issues which provide a strong reason for refusing the development proposed or prevent the proposed development from being considered under the presumption in favour of sustainable development and the provisions of NPPF paragraph 11 d).

5.68 For the reasons set out in this Statement, and having regard to 11 d) ii, there are no adverse impacts of granting planning permission that would significantly and demonstrable outweigh the benefits of the provision of a new home (of a high quality design, in a sustainable location which makes effective use of land) when assessed against the policies of this Framework taken as a whole.

Shaping Development in Horsham District Planning Advice Note
September 2025

5.69 The Shaping Development in Horsham District Planning Advice Note (SD PAN) was approved by the Council on 17 September 2025. The SD PAN supersedes the Council's former Facilitating Appropriate Development (FAD) which was published in 2022.

5.70 The SD PAN is now a material consideration in determining planning application. It sets out the Council's aspirations for how development comes forward and the weight that can be given to current local planning policy within the context of legislation, national planning policy and guidance.

5.71 The SD PAN covers the following issues:

- The tilted balance
- The weight of the adopted HDPF
- The status of, and weight to be given to the emerging Horsham District Local Plan 2023-40
- The weight given to 'made' and emerging Neighbourhood Plans

- Water neutrality
- Importance of the spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy
- Consideration in principle of applications for housing development
- Applying local plan policies in current circumstances

5.72 The Council's SD PAN acknowledges that the Council can only demonstrate a 1 year supply of housing land and that the Council's performance against the Housing Deliver Test is 62%. Accordingly, the Council has produced a Housing Delivery Action Plan (paragraph 1.7).

5.73 The SD PAN confirms the following:

'Because of the circumstances in which the Council finds itself, and notwithstanding the current requirement of all new development to demonstrate that it is water neutral, HDC expects to receive planning applications proposing development in locations and of types not supported by the HDPF, the emerging Local Plan or in Neighbourhood Plans.'

HDC will continue to act in a proactive manner by supporting sustainable development that both delivers the development to meet identified needs and ensures that other objectives are met. To demonstrate this, HDC has produced this document to provide clarity in its approach and guidance to those who engage with the planning system in Horsham' (paragraphs 1.8 and 1.9).

5.74 The SD PAN sets out at paragraph 2.4 that in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply and/or where Housing Delivery Test performance is less than 75%, NPPF paragraph 11 (and footnote 8) indicate that the policies that effect that supply of housing may be considered out-of-date. It further confirms that this has the effect of reducing the weight that may be afforded to such policies and engages the 'tilted balance' where there is an expectation that planning applications for housing should be approved.

5.75 In respect of the Council's emerging Local Plan, SD PAN paragraphs 2.13 and 2.18 confirm that (at this stage), the Council does not take the view that the emerging Local Plan is sufficiently advanced to justify great weight to its policies, in

addition to there being unresolved objections to the majority of policies within it. In addition, the Council acknowledges that Strategic Policy 37 (Housing Provision) of the emerging Local Plan is not consistent with the NPPF as it does not fully address housing needs (paragraph 2.19).

5.76 In respect of Neighbourhood Plans, the SD PAN confirms that where NPPF paragraph 14 is not engaged, the 'tilted balance' would be engaged, reducing the weight that can be applied to Neighbourhood Plan policies that relate to the supply of housing.

5.77 The Council recognises that as it is unable to demonstrate a 5 year supply of housing land that in accordance with the NPPF, the presumption in favour of sustainable development is engaged. Given these circumstances, it is also acknowledged that it is likely to receive applications outside of built-up area boundaries and on unallocated sites. Subsequently, the SD PAN confirms that it will consider positively applications that meet all of the following criteria:

- ***‘The site adjoins the existing settlement edge as defined by the BUAB;***
- ***The level of expansion is appropriate to the scale and function of the settlement the proposal relates to;***
- ***The proposal demonstrates that it meets all local housing needs or will assist the retention and enhancement of community facilities and services;***
- ***The impact of the development individually or cumulatively does not prejudice comprehensive long-term development; and***
- ***The development is contained within an existing defensible boundary and the landscape character features are maintained and enhanced’.***

Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Planning Advice Note
(October 2022)

5.78 The Council's Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Planning Advice Note (PAN) provides guidance on how biodiversity and net gain should be taken into account within development proposals and applicants are encouraged to seek to achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG) or more.

6.0 DETAILS OF THE PROPOSAL: USE, AMOUNT & SCALE OF DEVELOPMENT

The Principle of Development

- 6.1 NPPF paragraph 7 states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development including the provision of homes, commercial development and supporting infrastructure in a sustainable manner. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives: economic, social and environmental (NPPF paragraph 8).
- 6.2 Paragraph 10 of the NPPF states ***‘So that sustainable development is pursued in a positive way, at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11)’***.
- 6.3 HDPF Policy 1 states that when considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the NPPF. Therefore, in line with the NPPF, planning

applications that accord with the policies of the HDPF will be approved without delay (unless material considerations indicate otherwise). Where there are no policies relevant to the application, or relevant policies are out of date, Policy 1 states that the:

‘Council will grant permission, unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or***
- Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted’.***

- 6.4 The application site is located within the countryside and HDPF policy 26 seeks to protect the countryside from inappropriate development. The policy requires development to be essential to its countryside location and must meet one of four criteria set

out. In addition, proposals must be of a scale appropriate to its countryside character and location.

6.5 HDPF policy 2 is the Council's overarching policy that covers location and amount of development. The policy states that new development should be focused in and around the key settlement of Horsham, and to allow for growth in the rest of the district in accordance with the identified settlement hierarchy. This is set out at HDPF policy 3 and settlement expansion is referred to at HDPF policy 4.

6.6 Whilst it is acknowledged that the site is located within the countryside, in this case there are compelling reasons which justify the proposed development when considering the policies of the NPPF and HDPF *as a whole*. These material planning considerations are addressed as follows:

Planning History

6.7 As set out, the Council has already accepted that the application site is in a suitable location and position to accommodate the construction of a new dwelling under application PL/107/03 and foundations have been installed. In

addition, an earlier outline planning permission for the demolition of Mount View and the construction of two dwellings was approved under application PL/56/01. The Council has therefore twice permitted the construction of a new dwelling on the application site.

6.8 There have been no material changes in the circumstances of the site since these earlier permissions and it remains in an appropriate and sustainable location for the construction of a dwelling. Furthermore, the proposed dwelling is in the same location and design to the 2003 permitted dwelling (with a slight change to the eaves/ridge) and as a result, there will be no greater impact upon the visual amenities of the countryside than the scheme that the Council previously found to be acceptable.

6.9 It is also now relevant to take into account the Council's housing land supply position and significant changes in planning policy including the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development and the provisions of NPPF paragraph 11d) which weigh heavily in favour of the proposal. These matters are discussed below.

Housing Land Supply

- 6.10 The Council is unable to demonstrate a five year supply of housing as required by the NPPF. The latest AMR 2024/25 (published 19 December 2025) confirms that the Council can demonstrate just 1.7 years' supply. As a result, the Council's policies in respect of the supply and location of new homes (HDPF policies 2, 3, 4, 15 and 26) are out of date and should be given less weight in the decision making process. The tilted balance of NPPF paragraph 11 d) is engaged and the proposal should be considered against the presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- 6.11 The application site is not located within a protected area or affected by a protected asset and the Council is no longer requiring Applicants to demonstrate that new development will be water neutral. As such, there is no conflict with NPPF paragraph 11 d) (i).
- 6.12 This Statement further confirms that there are other reasons or adverse impacts of granting planning permission for the proposal that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits of the provision of a new home of a high quality design,

in a sustainable location and which makes effective use of land (11 d) ii).

- 6.13 The Government has set out a target of 1.5 million new homes to be built over the present Parliament. There is as such a significant need to build new homes and proposal will positively contribute towards the supply of windfall homes within the district. This is an important source of supply as noted at NPPF paragraph 73 which states that '***Small and medium sites can make an important contribution to meeting the housing requirement of an area, are essential for Small and Medium Enterprise housebuilders to deliver new homes and are often built-out relatively quickly***'.

Location and Shaping Development

- 6.14 As set out, with particular regard to the spatial strategy of the HDPF, its policies in respect of the supply and location of new homes should be considered out of date (HDPF policies 2, 3, 4, 15 and 26) and less weight should be given to them in the decision making process due to the age of the HDPF and the lack of a five year supply of housing. Nevertheless, the relevant

policies of the HDPF in respect of the location of new homes are addressed as follows:

- 6.15 HDPF policy 2 seeks to maintain the rural character of the District and states that new development should be focused in and around ***‘the key settlement of Horsham’*** with growth in the rest of the District in accordance with the settlement hierarchy set out at HDPF Policy 3 and also in accordance with HDPF Policy 4.
- 6.16 Policy 3 establishes the settlement hierarchy for the district and confirms that development will be permitted within towns and villages which have defined built-up areas.
- 6.17 The application site is located extremely close to the settlement boundary of Pulborough which is categorised by HDPF Policy 3 as a small town/larger village and is one of the main settlements within the district. HDPF Policy 3 describes these settlements as having ***‘a good range of services and facilities, strong community networks and local employment provision, together with reasonable rail and/or bus services. The settlements act as hubs for smaller villages to meet their***

daily needs, but also have some reliance on larger settlements/each other to meet some of their requirements’.

- 6.18 The application site is located just 0.6 miles from the outskirts of Pulborough at Codmore Hill. Occupiers of the proposed dwelling will be able to walk into Pulborough via the footpath that runs along the southern side of the A29 (Stane Street). There are also bus stops along the A29 including just to the north east of the site where bus numbers 69 and 100 stop and which travel into Pulborough (and beyond).
- 6.19 The number 69 bus runs between Alford and Worthing (via Loxwood, Ifold, Plaistow, Kirdford, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst, Pulborough, Coldwaltham, Bury, Houghton, Arundel and Broadwater) and the number 100 bus runs between Burgess Hill and Horsham (via Hickstead, Sayers Common, Woodmancote, Henfield, Small Dole, Upper Beeding, Bramber, Steyning, Washington, Storrington, Pulborough, Brinsbury College, Adversane, Billingshurst, Slinfold, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham Railway Station and Horsham Hospital).

- 6.20 Occupiers of the proposed dwelling will therefore be able to access larger towns further away via public transport options a short distance from the property. However, within Pulborough itself, there is a wide range of local services and facilities including schools, shops and a train station. In addition, the outskirts of Billingshurst, also a small/town larger village as per HDPF policy 3 is approximately 4 miles to the north east (and accessible via bus).
- 6.21 Day-to-day needs of the occupiers of the proposed dwelling may be met without having to necessarily rely on the use of the private vehicle including via walking, public transport, and at the garage shop adjacent to the application site.
- 6.22 Furthermore, the proposed dwelling will also not be remote from other built form and it will form part of the short ribbon of development situated along the eastern side of the A29.
- 6.23 Having regard to the cases of Braintree District Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (2018) and Bramshill v Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021) (referred to

previously at Section 2) the application site is not physically isolated from a settlement given its proximity to Pulborough as described and neither is it isolated from other built form.

- 6.24 NPPF paragraph 110 requires the planning system to actively manage patterns of growth. Whilst significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, it should also be recognised that ***‘opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making’***.
- 6.25 In addition, NPPF paragraph 115 states that sustainable transport modes should be prioritised when taking account the vision for a site, the type of development proposed and its location. A safe and suitable access to a site should be achieved for all users and any significant impacts from a development on the transport network should be mitigated.
- 6.26 The proposed construction of one dwelling is not ‘significant’ development and it will not in itself result in unsustainable patterns of vehicle movements within the rural area or result in

any harmful impact upon the local transport network. Furthermore, and as set out, the proposed dwelling will not be remote from a main settlement (Pulborough and Billingshurst).

6.27 HDPF Policy 4 supports the growth of settlements across the District in order to meet identified local housing, employment and community needs. Therefore, outside built up area boundaries, Policy 4 permits the expansion of settlements subject to the following:

1. ***'The site is allocated in the Local Plan or in a Neighbourhood Plan and adjoins an existing settlement edge.'***
2. ***The level of expansion is appropriate to the scale and function of the settlement type.***
3. ***The development is demonstrated to meet the identified local housing needs and/or employment needs or will assist the retention and enhancement of community facilities and services.***
4. ***The impact of the development individually or cumulatively does not prejudice comprehensive development, in order to not conflict with the development strategy; and***

5. The development is contained within an existing defensible boundary and the landscape and townscape character features are maintained and enhanced'.

6.28 The supporting text for HDPF Policy 4 (and 3) sets out the following justification - ***'to ensure that development takes place in a manner that ensures the settlement pattern and the rural landscape character of the District is retained and enhanced, but still enables settlements to develop in order for them to continue to grow and thrive'*** (HDPF paragraph 4.6).

6.29 Given the fact that the Council cannot demonstrate an appropriate supply of housing, the Council's SD PAN previously referred to acknowledges that the Council is likely to receive applications for residential development outside of the defined built up area boundaries and on unallocated sites.

6.30 As such, it is reiterated that the SD PAN (at paragraph 5.12) confirms that the Council will consider positively applications that meet all of the following criteria:

- ***‘The site adjoins the existing settlement edge as defined by the BUAB;***
- ***The level of expansion is appropriate to the scale and function of the settlement the proposal relates to;***
- ***The proposal demonstrates that it meets all local housing needs or will assist the retention and enhancement of community facilities and services;***
- ***The impact of the development individually or cumulatively does not prejudice comprehensive long-term development; and***
- ***The development is contained within an existing defensible boundary and the landscape character features are maintained and enhanced’.***

6.31 The above essentially follows the same principles of HDPF policy 4 with the exception that it does not contain the same requirement for sites to be allocated for development in the Local or Neighbourhood Plan.

6.32 The application site does not adjoin a settlement edge; however, as set out, it is very close to the Pulborough settlement boundary and visually appears to be connected to other development.

The site is in a highly sustainable location and in a suitable position to accommodate a new dwelling without resulting in significant conflict with the Council’s development strategy of the principles of the NPPF when considered as a whole.

6.33 In terms of criterion 2 of the SD PAN and HDPF policy 4, the level of expansion, just one dwelling is small. The low density of development is wholly appropriate to site’s location which is close to other built form, including residential development.

6.34 The proposed development meets local housing needs in respect of the clear need for new housing within the district and the impact of the proposal will neither individually nor cumulatively prejudice comprehensive long term development. The proposal complies with criteria 3 and 4 of the SD PAN and HDPF policy 4.

6.35 In respect of criterion 5 of the SD PAN and HDPF policy 4, the application site is contained by an existing defensible boundary and the proposed dwelling will not harmfully encroach into open countryside.

6.36 In summary of HDPF policies 1, 2, 3 and 4, these policies encourage sustainable development and allow for the expansion of settlements outside of built up area boundaries where the level of expansion is appropriate to the scale and function of the settlement type.

6.37 Given the small scale of development proposed, the sustainable location of the application site, the lack of any harm caused to the visual amenities of the countryside landscape (as further addressed within this Statement) and the high need for new homes within the district, it is reiterated that the proposal does not significantly conflict with the overarching principles of the Council's spatial strategy or the Council's SD PAN. However as set out, any conflict must be weighed in balance with the provisions of NPPF paragraph 11 d) and the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

6.38 It should also be noted that the proposed dwelling is deliverable in the short term in accordance with the NPPF and the Council's SD PAN (paragraphs 5.13 – 5.17).

Rural Housing and Countryside Impact

6.39 The NPPF seeks to avoid the development of 'isolated' homes within the countryside unless certain circumstances apply (NPPF paragraph 84). In this case it is demonstrated that the application site is not located within truly isolated countryside.

6.40 As set out, HDPF policy 26 seeks to protect the rural character and undeveloped nature of the countryside against inappropriate development. However policy 26 must also be read in the context of the text at HDPF paragraph 9.18 which sets out that ***'The Council is seeking to identify the most valued parts of the district for protection, as well as maintain and enhance this natural beauty and the amenity of the district's countryside'.***

6.41 The NPPF supports the provision of rural homes at paragraph 83 where it states:

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

policies should identify opportunities for villages to growth and thrive, especially where this will support local services. Where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby’.

- 6.42 This recognises the importance of allowing new residential development within the rural areas which can help to sustain local rural communities. As such, appropriate residential development on sustainably located sites, such as the application site is arguably ‘essential’ in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas (HDPF policy 26, criterion 4).
- 6.43 As set out, the proposed dwelling will be situated close to other built form. The site is not located within a prominent or isolated position and it is enclosed within well-defined and screened boundaries to the application site.
- 6.44 The proposed dwelling is of high quality, low impact design which is appropriate to and in keeping with the rural character of the area. In particular, the proposed dwelling is a chalet style design which limits its overall height and this reflects the scale

of adjacent residential development, including Mount View itself. The proposed dwelling, like the dwelling permitted in 2003, is of a limited scale and bulk and no harm will be caused to the visual amenities of the countryside landscape.

- 6.45 Furthermore, just one dwelling will not result in any significant or harmful increase in the overall level of activity within the countryside and it will not affect the tranquillity of the area.
- 6.46 Given the proximity of the site to Pulborough and other residential development, the new dwelling will not appear at odds with the context of the site’s surroundings. This includes other adjacent ‘in depth’ development having regard to the positioning of the ‘North View House’ to the rear of the petrol station. There is as such also no conflict with policy 26 in respect of its requirement for proposals to be of a scale appropriate to the countryside character and location and to protect/conserves/enhance key features and characteristics of landscape character.

Housing Mix

- 6.47 The proposed dwelling is a self-build dwelling. HDPF policy 16 requires development to provide for a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures to meet the needs of the district's communities. In addition to ensuring that the supply of a sufficient amount of new homes, the NPPF at paragraph 63 also requires the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community to be assessed and reflected in planning policy. This includes **'people wishing to commission or build their own homes'**.
- 6.48 The Government's PPG acknowledges that self-build or custom build homes help to diversify the housing market and increase consumer choice. Self-build and custom housebuilders choose the design of their own home, and can be innovative in its design and construction. The provision of such homes is clearly supported by the Framework and which play an important role in helping to tackle the housing crisis, with projects cumulatively making an important contribution to meeting housing need (helping to speed up delivery) and increased choice and variety in the type of new homes.

- 6.49 In addition, and as noted in the Temple Bright legal advice, the proposal directly addresses the Council's statutory requirement to meet the demand for self-build and custom build homes with there currently being 178 entries on the Council's self-build register (127 being Horsham district residents). The Council is required by the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 to have regard to that unmet demand in exercising its planning functions.

Efficient Use of Land

- 6.50 Paragraph 124 of the NPPF states that **'Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions'**. Paragraph 128 requires that a positive approach is taken to applications for alternative uses of land which is currently developed but not allocated for a specific purpose in plans, where this would help meet identified development needs.

6.51 In addition HDPF policy 2 (criterion 8) supports sustainable development including the encouragement of the ***‘effective use of and by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided it is not of a high environmental value’***.

6.52 The application site formed part of the residential curtilage of Mount View and it therefore falls within the NPPF’s definition of previously developed land:

‘Land which has been lawfully developed and is or was occupied by a permanent structure and any fixed surface infrastructure associated with it, including the curtilage of developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed). It also includes land comprising large areas of fixed surface infrastructure such as large areas of hardstanding which have been lawfully developed. Previously developed land excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through

development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape’.

6.53 The case of Dartford Borough Council v The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government & Ors [2017] EWCA Civ 141 (14 March 2017) confirms that residential garden land, outside of a built up area falls within the NPPF’s definition of previously developed land.

6.54 Given the residential status of the land and surrounding residential development, the proposal will not introduce a use that would be incongruous to its surroundings. The proposal makes efficient use of previously developed which complies with the NPPF and HDPF policy 2 (criterion 8).

Case Studies

- 6.55 Local planning authorities should process and determine planning applications fairly and consistently. The Government's Planning Practice Guidance sets out types of behaviours which may lead to an award of costs at appeal and this includes not determining similar cases in a consistent matter (Paragraph 049 Reference ID:16-049-20140306).
- 6.56 The following appeals permit the creation of single dwellinghouses within the HDC countryside. In the cases of Thornhill Stables, Cowfold Lodge and Marlpost Meadows in particular, weight was given to the Council's insufficient supply of housing and the provisions of NPPF paragraph 11 d).
- 6.57 As noted in the Temple Bright legal advice, these cases demonstrate a consistent pattern of appeal outcomes in the Horsham district and establish a coherent body of Inspector authority on the legal effect of NPPF paragraph 11 d). In each case, the Inspector reached the Section 38 (6) conclusion that the development plan should not be followed because of other material considerations (principally the tilted balance) indicated

otherwise. This conclusion was reached even where the Inspector found there to be clear policy conflict in respect of location based unsustainability and countryside harm.

1. DC/24/1486 – Land at Thornhill Stables, Billingshurst Road, Coolham

- 6.58 Planning permission was granted at appeal on 28 October 2025 for the construction of a two storey dwelling on land at Thornhill Stables, near Coolham (see Appendix NJA/5).
- 6.59 The Planning Inspector did not find the appeal site to be in isolated countryside in the context of NPPF paragraph 84 but also did not consider the site to be in a suitable location having regard to local and national policy in respect of the accessibility of the site to services, facilities and employment opportunities.
- 6.60 However, when considering the proposal in the planning balance, the Planning Inspector found the following:

'Balanced against the harm are a number of benefits. The overall housing supply remains significantly deficient, and

the provision of an additional dwelling would make a meaningful contribution to addressing this shortfall. The Framework recognises that small sites can make an important contribution to housing supply and are often built out quickly. There would also be modest economic benefits during constriction and through local spending, as well as a small contribution to housing diversity. While the scale of these benefits is modest given that only one dwelling is proposed, in the context of the current housing pressures, even a single additional home represents a valuable and positive contribution.

Taking all matters into account, the adverse impacts of granting planning permission would not significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the Framework as a whole. Consequently, the proposal benefits from the presumption in favour of sustainable development as defined in paragraph 11d of the Framework'.

2. DC/22/2250 - Cowfold Lodge Cottage, Cowfold

- 6.61 Planning permission was granted at appeal for the construction of a log style dwelling at Cowfold Lodge Cottage, near Cowfold (see Appendix NJA/6). Cowfold Lodge is located outside of the settlement boundary of Cowfold which it is reiterated is classed by the HDPF as a 'Medium Village' with a moderate level of services and facilities. The Planning Inspector found that the site was not in isolated countryside and that the appearance of the dwelling (a log cabin design) would not be inappropriate to the rural area and close to other buildings.
- 6.62 Whilst the Planning Inspector found that there would be some harm to the character and appearance of the area by way of a reduction in the openness of the countryside (and thereby resulting in conflict with HDPF policies 25, 26, 32 and 33), as the site is not isolated and the dwelling would not be unduly prominent, this harm would be modest.
- 6.63 In respect of location, the Planning Inspector found that the site would not be in a suitable location when judged against the policies of the HDPF but gave weight to the Council's deficient

housing land supply situation. The Planning Inspector found that the proposed dwelling would contribute towards the much needed supply of houses noting that:

‘Small sites can often be built-out relatively quickly and in this case the appellant intends to occupy the dwelling. There would be economic benefits arising from construction to spend in the local economy. Although these benefits are tempered by the small contribution that one house would make in the economic context of the current circumstances the additional dwelling would be valuable’ (paragraph 24).

- 6.64 Importantly and having regard to the provisions of NPPF paragraph 11 d), the Planning Inspector found that the adverse impacts of granting planning permission would not significantly or demonstrably outweigh the benefits of an additional dwelling when assessed against the policies of the NPPF taken as a whole. As a result, the Planning Inspector in applying the NPPF’s presumption in favour of sustainable development found that planning permission should be granted.

3. DC/22/0495 – Marlpost Meadows, Southwater

- 6.65 Planning permission was granted at appeal for the construction of a detached dwelling, outside of a built-up area boundary at Marlpost Meadows near Southwater (see Appendix NJA/7).
- 6.66 Marlpost Meadows is located approximately 1.5km from the village centre of Southwater (a ‘Small Town/Larger Village’, as per HDPF policy 3). In noting the provisions of NPPF paragraph 11 d) and the lack of a five year supply of housing within the District, the Planning Inspector found the proposal to be acceptable in the planning balance.
- 6.67 Limited weight was given to HDPF policy 26 in respect of development outside of built-up area boundaries on the basis that the housing shortfall dictates that those boundaries are out of date. The Planning Inspector found that the site’s location outside of a settlement boundary did not therefore constitute a reason for refusing planning permission and found the proposal to be acceptable for the following reasons:

‘The proposal would increase the supply of housing in the District and help to address the identified shortfall in new

homes. The benefits of a single dwelling are very modest, but cumulatively windfall sites have a significant influence on supply. The Framework explains that small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution to meeting the housing requirement of an area and are often built out relatively quickly. The land forms part of the curtilage of an existing dwelling in the countryside and it would qualify as previously developed land under the definition set out at Annex 2 of the Framework. The site has reasonably good accessibility to services and facilities within Southwater, despite its location outside of the built-up area' (paragraph 17).

6.68 The Planning Inspector concludes that:

'In the overall planning balance, I conclude that there are no adverse impacts that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. The proposal would therefore constitute an acceptable form of development in terms of the Framework, and this would be a material consideration sufficient to outweigh the conflict with the development plan arising from the location of development outside of settlement boundaries' (paragraph 18).

4. DC/23/0627 – Wappingthorn Lodge, Steyning

6.69 On 10 December 2024, planning permission was granted at appeal for the extension and conversion of existing buildings at Wappingthorn Lodge into a dwelling (Appendix NJA/8). The main issue (having regard to the Council's reasons for refusal) related to whether the proposed development would provide a suitable location for housing having regard to the Council's spatial strategy.

6.70 The Planning Inspector found the proposal to conflict with the Council's spatial strategy in terms of the site's location but whilst future occupiers would have to travel by car to reach local services and facilities, the distance would be short. When considering the proposal in the planning balance, the Planning Inspector found that the level of harm and the level benefit carry a comparable level of weight and therefore (having regard to NPPF paragraph 11d), **'the adverse impacts of granting planning permission would not significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the Framework taken as a whole. Consequently, the proposal benefits from the presumption**

in favour of sustainable development as defined in paragraph 11d of the Framework and the similar provisions in Policy 1 of the HDPF' (paragraph 36).

Sustainable Development

6.71 Given that the tilted balance at NPPF paragraph 11 d) is engaged in this case, it is reiterated that the proposal should be considered against the presumption in favour of sustainable development set out within the Framework. Having regard to the three key objectives of sustainable development set out at paragraph 8 of the NPPF, the proposed development complies as follows:

- a) an economic objective – the proposal will make a small contribution to the local building industry and associated trades in constructing the new dwelling. Furthermore, occupiers of the new dwelling will help to support local services and facilities. The proposal complies with the economic objective of sustainable development.
- b) a social objective – the proposal provides a suitable site for the creation of a new dwelling in close proximity to local

services and facilities including schools, public transport and work opportunities. The proposal will also make a modest but important contribution to the supply of new homes within the district. The proposal complies with the social objective of sustainable development.

- c) an environmental objective – the proposal makes efficient use of land and no harm will result to the visual amenities of the countryside landscape. The proposed dwelling is sustainably located, it is of a sustainable design and ecology is addressed within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. The proposal is considered to comply with the environmental objective of sustainable development.

7.0 LAYOUT, DESIGN & APPEARANCE

7.1 The NPPF sets out that the Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment and that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development. Developments should be visually attractive and sympathetic to the local character of the surrounding area and should optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (paragraphs 131 and 135).

7.2 HDPF policy 32 requires high quality design for all development in the District. In addition, HDPF Policy 33 sets out the Council's key development control criteria and states that development should make efficient use of land, should not cause harm to neighbouring residential amenities, should be appropriate in scale, massing and appearance and be of a high standard of design. Development should also be locally distinctive in character and should use high standards of building materials, finishes and landscaping.

7.3 HDPF Policy 33 is addressed in detail as follows:

In order to conserve and enhance the natural and built environment developments shall be required to:

1. Make efficient use of land, and prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings whilst respecting any constraints that exist;

7.4 The proposal makes efficient use of a small parcel of land with well-defined boundaries and there will be no harmful encroachment into undeveloped countryside. The proposal complies with criterion 1.

2. Ensure that it is designed to avoid unacceptable harm to the amenity of occupiers/users of nearby property and land, for example through overlooking or noise, whilst having regard to the sensitivities of surrounding development;

7.5 The proposed residential use will not be unduly intensive and as such, there will be no harmful impact in respect of noise. The

proposed dwelling is sited sufficiently away from other residential development and appropriately orientated to ensure that no harm will be caused to neighbouring residential amenity. The proposal complies with criterion 2.

3. Ensure that the scale, massing and appearance of the development is of a high standard of design and layout and where relevant relates sympathetically with the built surroundings, landscape, open spaces and routes within and adjoining the site, including any impact on the skyline and important views;

7.6 The proposed dwelling is of an appropriate scale, massing and height in relation to the site's character and location. As a result, the proposed dwelling and overall development will not appear unduly prominent to views from outside of the site and the dwelling is of a high quality, traditional design which will relate sympathetically to the surroundings. The proposal complies with criterion 3.

4. Are locally distinctive in character, respect the character of the surrounding area (including its overall

setting, townscape features, views and green corridors) and, where available and applicable, take account of the recommendations/policies of the relevant Design Statements and Character Assessments;

7.7 The area is characterised by a range of different age and types of dwellings within the vicinity however, the proposed dwelling will fit in with the character and appearance of the area which includes other chalet style dwellings. The proposal complies with criterion 4.

5. Use high standards of building materials, finishes and landscaping; and includes the provision of street furniture and public art where appropriate;

7.8 The proposed materials will be of a high quality and appropriate to the rural setting. There is as such no conflict with criterion 5.

6. Presume in favour of the retention of existing important landscape and natural features, for example trees, hedges, banks and watercourses. Development must relate sympathetically to the local landscape and justify

and mitigate against any losses that may occur through the development;

- 7.9 The specific details of hard and soft landscaping can be agreed by condition. There will be no loss of any important natural features and the proposal complies with criterion 6.

7. Ensure buildings and spaces are orientated to gain maximum benefit from sunlight and passive solar energy, unless this conflicts with the character of the surrounding townscape, landscape or topography where it is of good quality.

- 7.10 The design of the proposed dwelling is appropriately laid out to ensure sufficient daylighting and a sufficiently sized private garden area is provided. The dwelling will also be well insulated and energy efficient and built in accordance with Building Control standards. The proposal complies with criterion 7.

Proposals will also need to take the following into account where relevant:

8. Incorporate where appropriate convenient, safe and visually attractive areas for the parking of vehicles and cycles, and the storage of bins/recycling facilities without dominating the development or its surroundings;

- 7.11 There is more than sufficient car parking (and turning) space proposed on site for the new dwelling (at least two spaces) and the proposal complies with criterion 8.

9. Incorporate measures to reduce any actual or perceived opportunities for crime or antisocial behaviour on the site and in the surrounding area, and create visually attractive frontages where adjoining streets and public spaces, including appropriate windows and doors to assist in the informal surveillance of public amenity areas by occupants of the site;

10. Contribute to the removal of physical barriers; and

11. Make a clear distinction between the public and private spaces within the site.

- 7.12 The application site is safe and secure having regard to criterion 9 and there are no implications in respect of criteria 10 and 11. Overall the proposal complies with HDPF Policies 32 and 33 together HDPF policies 24, 25 and 26 in the protection of landscape character and with the proposed use being appropriate to this particular countryside location.
- 7.13 The proposed dwelling is the same design and the dwelling permitted under application PL/107/03 which the Council previously found to be acceptable. There have been no material changes in site circumstances that should lead the Council to come to any alternative view that the proposed dwelling is acceptable in its design and that no adverse impact will be caused to neighbouring residential amenity.
- 7.14 The Council also found the design of the dwelling proposed under application DC/24/1022 (the Section 73 proposal) as although the application was refused, the Case Officer's report confirms no objections in respect of design and amenity. In respect of these matters, the report confirms the following:

Character and Appearance

'The proposed amendments to the approved scheme would result in a dwelling that would have a ridge height similar to the existing, sitting at approximately 6.15m. The dwelling would sit within the approved dwelling's footprint, with the connection of the garage. The detached garage would become an internal garage, still providing adequate parking and storage space. There is sufficient external parking space to the front for parking if not within the garage. The resultant dwelling would appear larger due to the inclusion of the garage and the first floor, creating a chalet bungalow style dwelling, with an increased number of bedrooms. The habitable accommodation will be provided over two floors measuring circa 215m² GIA. Dormer windows are proposed at first-floor level, with these positioned away from points of harmful overlooking. The proposed dwelling would have space to the rear for amenity space. The dwelling is located to the rear of Mount View, so there would be limited visibility from the road and there is sufficient boundary treatment to the south-west to ensure privacy for North Heath House. It is therefore considered

that the visual impact of the proposal is acceptable and would accord with planning policy’.

Amenity Impacts

‘In respect of neighbouring amenity, the construction of the dwellinghouse would maintain a separation gap similar to those seen between other properties. The location of the dwelling behind Mount View and the established building line of the other dwellings along the street, would ensure that there would be limited visibility, as well as limited harm on neighbouring amenity. There is also sufficient screening to the west of the site that would reduce visibility of the dwelling from nearby amenity.

Furthermore, the proposed dormer windows on the first floor would not result in additional overlooking, as these are positioned away from neighbouring dwellings. The dormers on the north elevation would look towards the plot of the adjoining dwellinghouse, however, due to the dwelling being positioned behind the established building line along the street, the neighbouring dwelling would be in

front of the proposed dwelling. The dormer window on the rear would overlook fields. There are no dormers on the west elevation. It is therefore considered that the proposed amendments to the scheme would not result in any unacceptable harm to neighbouring amenity’.

Ecology and Biodiversity

- 7.15 NPPF paragraph 192 requires the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity. Paragraph 193 states that when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should avoid significant harm to biodiversity which should be adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for. Development should not result in the loss of deterioration of irreplaceable habitats unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists. Similarly, HDPF policy 31 requires the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
- 7.16 This planning application is accompanied by a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) which confirms that environmental and biodiversity matters are appropriately considered in

accordance with the relevant policies. The proposed development will be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the PEA. The proposal raises no conflict with the NPPF or HDPF policy 31 in respect of the protection of biodiversity.

8.0 ACCESS AND CAR PARKING PROVISION

- 8.1 The NPPF sets out at paragraph 116 that 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.
- 8.2 HDPF Policy 40 (Sustainable Transport) requires (inter alia) new development to be appropriate in scale to the existing transport infrastructure. Development should also minimise the distance people need to travel. HDPF Policy 41 states (inter alia) that adequate car parking must be provided within new developments.
- 8.3 The proposed dwelling will be accessed via the existing vehicle access from the A29 (Stane Street) which presently serves Mount View and with a driveway which leads towards the application site. This vehicle access is suitable to also serve the proposed dwelling and there will be no significant intensification in its use. Furthermore, and as set out, adequate on site car parking and turning can be provided. Overall, the proposal

complies with the provisions of the NPPF and HDPF policies 40 and 41 in respect of highway and car parking matters.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 This Statement supports the proposal for the construction of a two bedroom, single storey self-build dwelling with a detached double garage on land to the rear of Mount View, Stane Street, Pulborough. The proposed dwelling is in the same location and is the same design as the dwelling previously approved under application PL/107/03 but with a slight alteration to the eaves/ridge.
- 9.2 Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which requires the determination to be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Case law confirms when considering whether a proposal complies with a development plan, it is not necessary to say that it must accord with every policy of the development plan and the question is whether it accords with the development plan overall.
- 9.3 In addition, paragraph 3 of the NPPF confirms that the Framework should be read as a 'whole' and the Government's Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) states that any conflicts

between the development plan should be considered in light of all material planning considerations including local priorities and needs, as guided by the NPPF.

- 9.4 Therefore whilst the site is located outside of a built-up area boundary, it is necessary to consider the following aspects of the proposal in the planning balance:
- The Council has twice granted planning permission for residential development at the application site, first in 2001 and then in 2003. Whilst the 2003 permission has expired (foundations have been built), this permission is a material planning consideration of significant weight. Importantly it demonstrates that the Council has accepted the principle of residential development on the application site. Whilst the application site is located outside of a built-up area boundary, this has always been the case, and there are no new material planning matters that would justify the refusal of this planning application for the same proposal as allowed in 2003. The proposal should be assessed in light of the previous planning permissions and not as ordinary undeveloped countryside.

- The Council's HDPF is over five years old and the Council is unable to demonstrate a five year supply of housing as required by the NPPF. As a result, the Council's policies in respect to the supply and location of new homes are out of date and the provisions of NPPF paragraph 11 d) and the tilted balance are engaged. This requires the proposal to be considered against the presumption in favour of the proposed development.
- The proposal will make a small but important contribution towards windfall housing provision within the district. The cumulative provision of individual homes should not be underestimated as acknowledged by NPPF paragraph 73. The long term, continued lack of housing supply within the district undermines the Government's intentions to **'significantly boost'** the supply of new homes (NPPF paragraph 61).
- NPPF paragraph 83 encourages the sustainable development of rural areas and sets out that housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. Occupiers of the proposed dwelling will help to support local services and facilities within the rural community.
- NPPF paragraph 110 makes it clear that whilst the planning system should actively manage patterns of growth (and *significant* development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable), opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas. This should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making. The proposal for just one dwelling is not significant development and neither will it generate significant levels of vehicle movements.
- The application site is not located within isolated countryside the proposal will not result in unsustainable modes of travel, out of keeping with the character of the area. The new dwelling will not be remote from a settlement or other built form - it is very close to Pulborough (and Billingshurst) where there is a wide range of local amenities and services. As such, many of the day-to-day needs to the future occupiers may be met without necessarily having to rely on the use of a private vehicle.
- The proposed dwelling is not remote from other built form and it has been appropriately designed to ensure that it is of a high quality construction and appearance and of an appropriate (low)

height, scale and mass. As a result of the siting and scale of the proposed dwelling there will be no significant or harmful impact upon countryside views and special landscape qualities. The proposal does not conflict with HDPF policy 26 in this regard which seeks to protect the countryside from inappropriate development.

- The proposal makes effective use of previously developed land as encouraged by the HDPF and NPPF, no harm will be caused to neighbouring residential amenity and ecology/biodiversity is appropriately considered.
- The proposed dwelling is a self-build home, the provision of which is supported by the NPPF paragraph 63. This considers the need to provide a variety of size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community and including people wishing to commission or build their own homes. The provision of self-build/custom-build homes play an important role in the provision of new homes, offering choice and variety within the housing market and helping to meet housing need. It is also a requirement of the Self-Build and Custom

Housebuilding Act 2015 for the Council to meet the unmet demand for this type of housing in the district.

- 9.4 This Statement demonstrates that there are no adverse impacts of granting planning permission that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits of a new home in a sustainable location which will make a small but important contribution towards the supply of much needed new homes within the district. Therefore, in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 39 of the NPPF and HDPF policy 1, planning permission should be granted for the sustainable development proposed.