



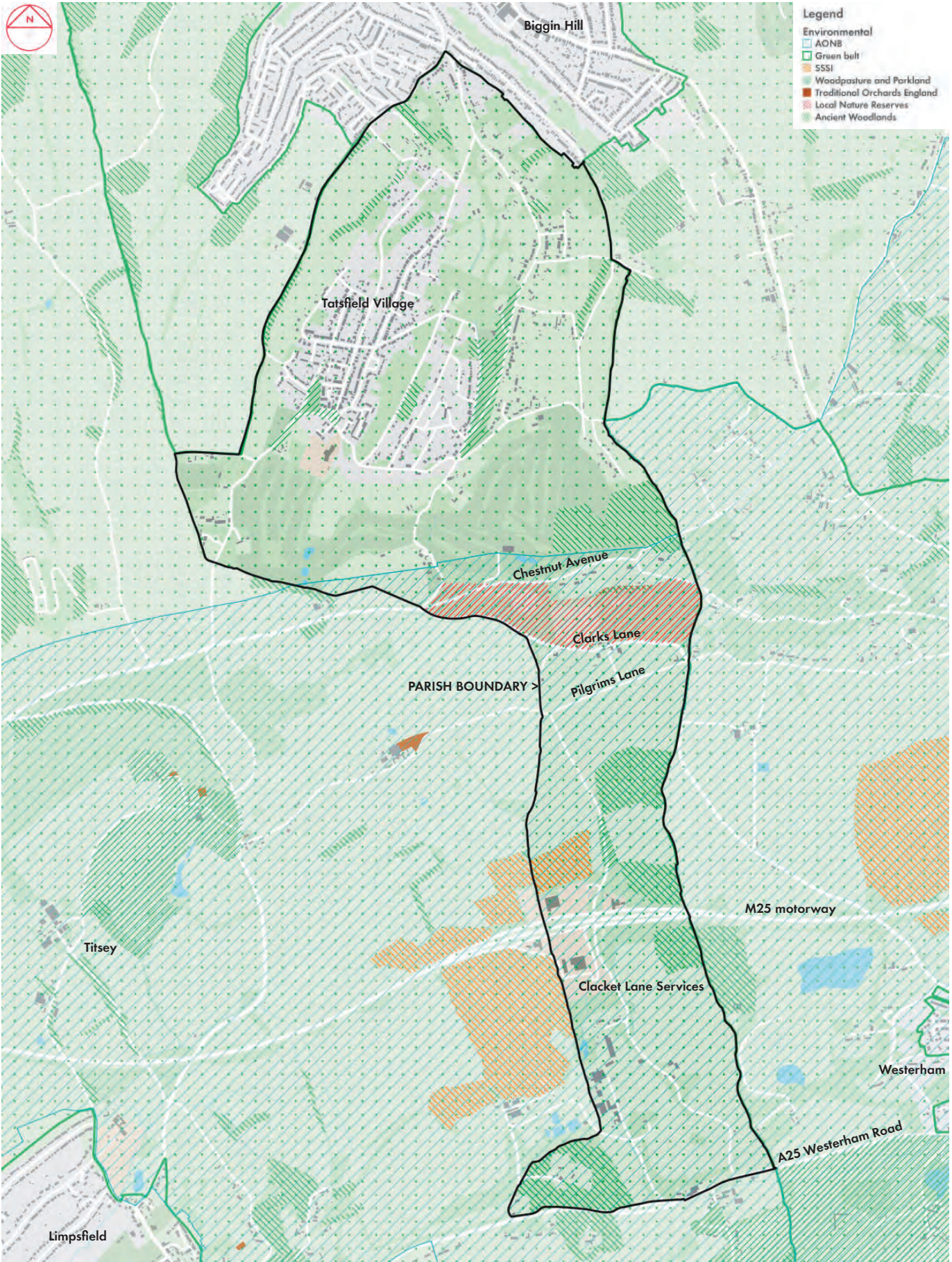
TATSFIELD

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

OUR VISION FOR OUR PARISH: 2017-2033

DRAFT REGULATION 14 CONSULTATION VERSION

January 2022



The parish of Tatsfield

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TATSFIELD

FOREWORD

Why a Neighbourhood plan for Tatsfield?

In 2017, Tatsfield Parish Council agreed to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan for the parish.

The planning and development policies contained in this plan seek to protect our local countryside and green spaces. These policies will also influence the type, scale and location of any future development in the parish and the local infrastructure provision necessary to support Tatsfield's residents.

By taking control of the framework for decision-making about the parish, we can influence the way Tatsfield develops over the coming years and ensure a strong and sustainable future for our area, whilst at the same time protecting the character and attributes of Tatsfield which are so valued by residents.

At each stage, as the Neighbourhood Plan has developed, we have consulted the community to ensure that the views and opinions of the community are properly reflected in this plan.

The Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan would not have been possible without many months of work by the members of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and the Tatsfield residents who have given their time and services so freely to the parish to contribute to its production.

More information on the Plan including the supporting documents can be found at:
<https://e-voice.org.uk/tatsfieldneighbourhoodplan/>

Martin Allen
Chair of Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee



PLAN OVERVIEW

Why a Neighbourhood Plan?

Neighbourhood Plans are planning policy documents that provide local communities, such as Tatsfield, with the chance to 'plan positively' to shape the future of development of their area.

A statutory Neighbourhood Plan can include locally specific policies and, once this is approved by local referendum it will be put forward for adoption by Tandridge District Council as the local planning authority. Once adopted, it will carry significant weight in how planning applications are decided in the parish.

Neighbourhood Plans can only contain policies related to the development of land but other issues important to communities which are not directly planning matters can nevertheless be covered in the Neighbourhood Plan as aspirational policies.

Neighbourhood Plans must meet a number of 'basic conditions' as set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 48 to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as applied to Neighbourhood Plans by Section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Acts as amended). These are:

- The Neighbourhood Plan must have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
- The Neighbourhood Plan must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development
- The Neighbourhood Plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area
- The Neighbourhood Plan must be compatible with European Union obligations, as incorporated into UK law.

What happens next?

Following consultation of the Draft Neighbourhood Plan (under Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations), the Neighbourhood Plan will be amended (where necessary) taking into account points raised by residents, consultees and stakeholders.

The Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan will be submitted to Tandridge District Council and subject to consultation - under Regulation 16 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 - then to independent examination.

If the examiner determines the Plan is in line with the 'basic conditions' it will proceed to a local referendum and, if residents vote in support of the Plan, will be adopted by Tandridge District Council as part of the area's Development Plan.

Preparation of the Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan

Tatsfield's Neighbourhood Plan has been long in the making. Tatsfield Parish Council members first considered the idea in November 2011. By February 2012, members had agreed to form a team to work alongside preparations for a successor to the 2003 'Tatsfield Appraisal and Plan', which had set out residents' hopes for the future of the parish.

During 2012, exploratory work was undertaken, including consulting other parishes about their experiences. In September 2012, a public meeting was held to explain the process. The following month a group of Tatsfield villagers, working independently of the Parish Council, drew up a new Village Appraisal and reported back in January 2014.

By March 2015, the Neighbourhood Plan Development Committee had produced an expanded 2015 version of the Village Development Statement (first published by the Parish Council in 2007).

During the following spring and summer, the Parish Council sought professional advice about embarking formally on a Neighbourhood Plan, set up a steering committee and appointed a consultant.

On 6th June 2017, following a formal application made by Tatsfield Parish Council, the whole of the parish was designated as a 'Neighbourhood Area' by Tandridge District Council and its officers held meetings with the steering group.

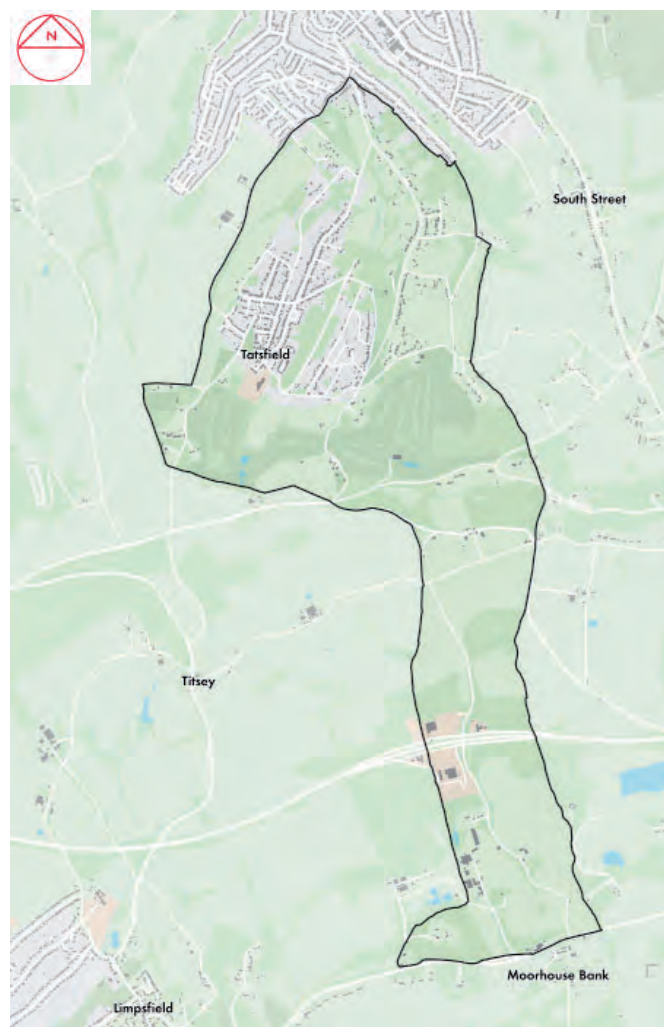
A series of topic groups were established covering Built and Natural Environment, Local Economy, Transport and Housing.

The Parish Council initiated a 'Call for Sites' in February 2019 inviting expressions of interest from residents who wished to have one or more sites to be considered for development through the Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan process.

A series of public consultation events were held in 2019 to seek views from the local community. In 2020, due to Covid-19 restrictions, further consultation was initiated online via Tatsfield Talk

Geographic area covered by the Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan

The Tatsfield Neighbourhood Area covers the whole of the civil parish of Tatsfield in the District of Tandridge, Surrey.



Geographic area of the Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan

VISION AND OBJECTIVES

OUR VISION

The Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan is founded on a **vision of the parish in the future:**

In 2033, Tatsfield will have retained its **strong community spirit** and will continue to provide an **excellent quality of life** for residents, visitors and those who work in the parish.

Where suitable, new development will have been supported to meet the needs of the local community whilst retaining the parish's semi-rural character and identity.

The parish's functioning village centre will have been **strengthened and valued**. Local services and facilities will have been maintained and improved.

Through the following objectives, the Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan aims to **address the issues and concerns raised by the community:**



SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE 1:

To support the provision of new and affordable homes that strengthen the local community and encourage a balanced and diverse community.

OBJECTIVE 2:

To improve the health and vitality of the Parish and ensure the needs of residents and visitors are met through retaining, supporting and improving the Parish's abundant and diverse local community facilities, services and assets.

OBJECTIVE 3:

To improve the provision of sustainable forms of transport.

OBJECTIVE 4:

To bring about improvements to the Parish's road network and parking provision in the village centre.

OBJECTIVE 5:

To strengthen and develop the Parish's functioning village centre.

OBJECTIVE 6:

To ensure that new development is supported by the necessary infrastructure.



ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE 7:

To ensure new development retains Tatsfield's unique sense of identity, physical separation and responds to its diverse built environment.

OBJECTIVE 8:

To ensure that new development encourages a balanced and mixed community and is appropriate and proportionate to the scale and semi-rural character of the parish.

OBJECTIVE 9:

To maintain and improve the parish's valued green infrastructure network and informal public spaces linking the village to the surrounding countryside.

OBJECTIVE 10:

To preserve and enhance the parish's landscape setting, protecting views into and out of the village and promoting greater connectivity to the Surrey Hills AONB.

OBJECTIVE 11:

To preserve and enhance the parish's valued natural environment, habitats and biodiversity.

OBJECTIVE 12:

To set quality standards for the design of new developments and public realm.

ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE 13:

To support and grow the parish's local economy and ensure the specific needs of the parish's local businesses are met.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE 14:

To become a more sustainable community and to reduce the need for fossil fuels in line with the expectation for net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

01 INTRODUCTION

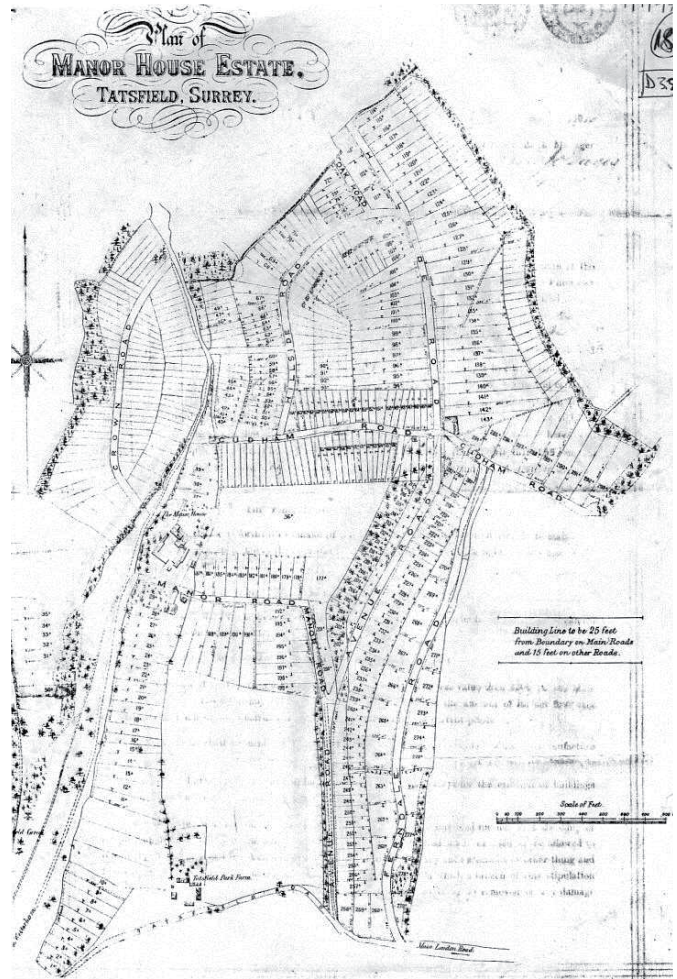
01.1 HISTORY

Tatsfield can trace its origins back a thousand years or more. In the Domesday Book of 1086, the Normans recorded that they had inherited from Saxon England a scattering of farmsteads in what was then known as Tatelefelle with perhaps only two dozen inhabitants. That figure had risen to only 100 by the year 1725. It was only in the late 1800s, as Londoners began to look outside the capital for places to live and wealthier landowners began to break up their estates into hundreds of small building plots that numbers began to rise significantly.

Development was encouraged as plans were announced for new railway lines during the Victorian era. Several schemes would have meant running a line through the North Downs under Tatsfield but the only local one to be built was between Woldingham and Oxted.

One intended to serve Tatsfield was the Orpington, Cudham and Tatsfield Light Railway. This was given the go-ahead in 1898 with its terminus where Tatsfield School is now sited, but the promoters were not able to raise the money needed so it was never built. In the 1920s there was a proposal for the Southern Heights Light Railway, running from Orpington to Sanderstead via Tatsfield, but that too came to nothing.

Nevertheless, the prospect of better transport links with London had helped Tatsfield expand into a modest village with 600 residents by 1901. Some people decided to buy land on which to build a family home.



Proposed Manor House estate, east of Tatsfield (19th Century)

Each decade has seen an increase in the number of homes in Tatsfield. Significant developments intensifying the residential use of a site in the 1940s included Whitewood Cottages.

In the 1950s, two dozen homes were created in Paynesfield Road, the Square and in Westmore Road. Development in the 1960s brought dozens more, including Rag Hill Close and Shipfield Close. Valley Mushroom Farm and Crossways Court were among the two dozen homes to appear in the 1970s.

The major development of the 1980s was Wedgwoods with twenty new homes, with others built in Greenway and Westmore Road. In the 1990s, extensions were the order of the day, but Park Farm in Rag Hill Road became four new houses. Others took advantage of the potentially greater accessibility of the village to have a plot or two on which to plant fruit trees or erect simple summer weekend accommodation.

In 1979, the M25 motorway was built through the south of the parish, followed by the construction of the Clacket Lane Service Area which opened in 1993.

Local council housing came to Tatsfield before and after the Second World War and post-war prosperity brought significant private development, helping the population to increase by more than 80 percent by 2011.

More recent developments include the Copse and Gresham Close affordable housing in Lusted Hall Lane, Vern Close in Ship Hill, barn conversions at Church Farm and the redevelopment of sites in Johns Road and Westmore Road. The biggest recent change has perhaps been the new primary school, built on Green Belt land next to the Village Hall and opened in 2010. From these beginnings came the wide variety of building styles that make up Tatsfield's 21st century character.



Village centre



Tatsfield Green



The Manor House

01.2 RELEVANT POLICIES

The Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan has been developed under the Localism Act (2011) and the subsequent Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012) introduced to regulate the formation and approval of Neighbourhood plans.

A Neighbourhood Plan must have regard to national policy and be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan for the area. It takes advantage of the knowledge and views of local residents and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable development in the most advantageous way. Decisions should be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

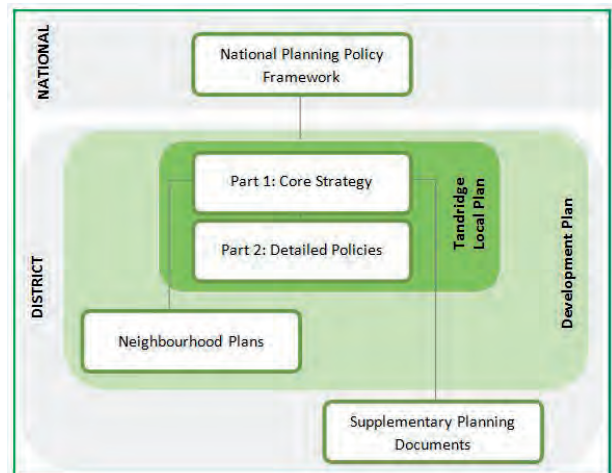
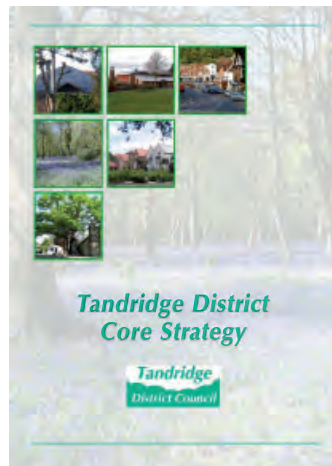
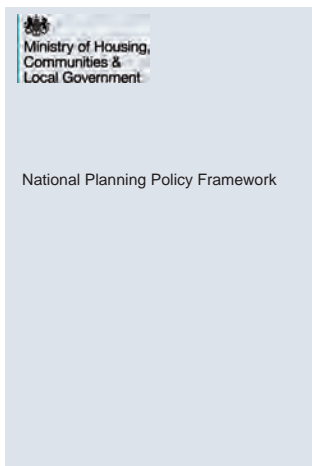
This Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared in accordance with the currently adopted policies of Tandridge District Council's Core Strategy (2008) and Detailed Policies (2014) but has also been developed cognisant of the emerging Tandridge District Council Local Plan which was submitted for examination in 2019.

There is an emerging Local Plan that sets out a new development strategy for the District of Tandridge up to 2033.

It is intended to guide key planning decisions and set out policies to direct where development goes. The new Local Plan aims to:

- Deliver much needed infrastructure including that associated with a new Garden Community.
- Help provide affordable housing and homes for all our communities.
- Preserve the open character of the area and the Green Belt.
- Support local business and attract inward investment, helping the area thrive and capitalises on connections with London, Gatwick and the south east.
- Help ensure the Neighbourhood remains a place where people want to live, work and visit.

As at December 2021, the Tandridge Local Plan remains delayed and uncertain as to whether it will proceed to adoption following feedback received from the inspector at examination.



01.3 CONTEXT

The parish of Tatsfield covers approximately 1,300 acres and lies within the Metropolitan Green Belt to the south of London at one of the highest points on the North Downs and with extensive views across the south to the Kentish Weald. At its northern tip there is a buffer zone with the London Borough of Bromley, where a transition is made between the countryside and the suburban area of Biggin Hill valley.

Tatsfield village is one of the highest villages within Surrey. It is the principal settlement and the only Defined Village in the parish. The village is predominantly rural and surrounded by fields and mature woodland.

The remainder of the parish is a narrow, sparsely populated strip running south for two miles, crossing the M25 Motorway at the Clacket Lane Service Area. It then continues further south to the A25 just outside Westerham.

The following are key features of the setting of Tatsfield village:

- the semi-rural status of Tatsfield Village as a Defined Village within the Green Belt
- the sense that the village marks the transition between town and country and looks out to open countryside from the North Downs
- the initial impact of the village scene at its centre
- its strong links with the natural environment, as shown by well-used village greens, mature trees and innumerable shaws and hedgerows; and conversely, the spaces between them; as well as the network of footpaths, bridleways and unmade roads which criss-cross the village
- its role as a natural wildlife habitat for a number of species
- its unique community spirit and the diversity of its built environment



Aerial photo with parish boundary

01.4 LOCAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The Tandridge District Settlement Hierarchy (2015) and Update (2018) review the role and function of the District's settlements, assessing the effectiveness of services and facilities and reviews their general sustainability.

Tatsfield is defined in the settlement hierarchy as a 'Rural Settlement' and it is recognised that the village has only a basic level of services, local shops and education provision and that the majority of services, facilities (including employment) are accessed outside of the settlement.

In Tatsfield village centre there are a local shop and café, a Post Office, a charity shop, a public house, a restaurant and bar, a garage, the Tatsfield Village Club and the W.I. Hall. The Village Hall is also centrally located. The Aileen McHugo Building includes the Parish Council meeting room and offices.

Tatsfield Primary School moved to new premises in the village centre in 2010. The old village school now accommodates an early years nursery. St Mary's Church with its Millennium Hall is located at some distance from the village centre on Church Hill.

To the south of the parish there is a large pub with hotel rooms (The Grashopper) located on the A25 Westerham Road as well as the motorway service area where the M25 crosses the parish at Clacket Lane.

There are many types of rural and small businesses located across the parish including farms, stables, health and well-being facilities as well as a wide range of home-based businesses.

Along Approach Road there are village allotments with a community composting scheme. Further south there are a small number of light industrial units located on land at Waylands Farm including an aquatics centre and a motorcycle helmet shop.

Tatsfield village is connected via regular bus links to Biggin Hill and New Addington, a London Tram terminus. Less frequent services to Oxted and Westerham also serve connectivity for the secondary school. Bus routes run along the A25 Westerham Road in the south of the parish.

The nearest mainline train services can be found at Oxted, Woldingham, Upper Warlingham and Hayes.



Village shops



Tatsfield Primary School

01.5 PARISH COMMUNITY

Most of the ca. 1,900 inhabitants of the parish live in Tatsfield village in the north of the parish. The village has a very active community and supports a wide range of groups and organisations for all ages many of which use the Village Hall, WI Hall, Scout Hut, pub, café and bar/restaurant to assemble.

These include scouting groups, martial arts clubs, horticultural, sports, music, dance and fitness clubs. A very active volunteer group also undertakes gardening and tidying of the village centre every weekend.

From data within the UK Census of 2011, it is evident that the population of Tatsfield as a whole is older than the national and Surrey averages which implies challenges in planning for the future which the Neighbourhood Plan seeks to address.

Tatsfield has a higher rate of home ownership, either outright or via a mortgage, than the national average, which suggests that Tatsfield is a relatively affluent community. The rate of claiming any benefit (which includes in work benefits) is more than 10% lower in Tatsfield than the national average, suggesting higher salaries than average in the area.

Tatsfield has a higher level of residents born in the UK than the national average, suggesting it does not have a significant immigrant population.



Plant sale in village centre



View from Village Hall entrance



Allotments and community composting scheme

02 THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

02.1 OBJECTIVES

'To ensure new development retains Tatsfield's unique sense of identity, physical separation and responds to its diverse built environment.'

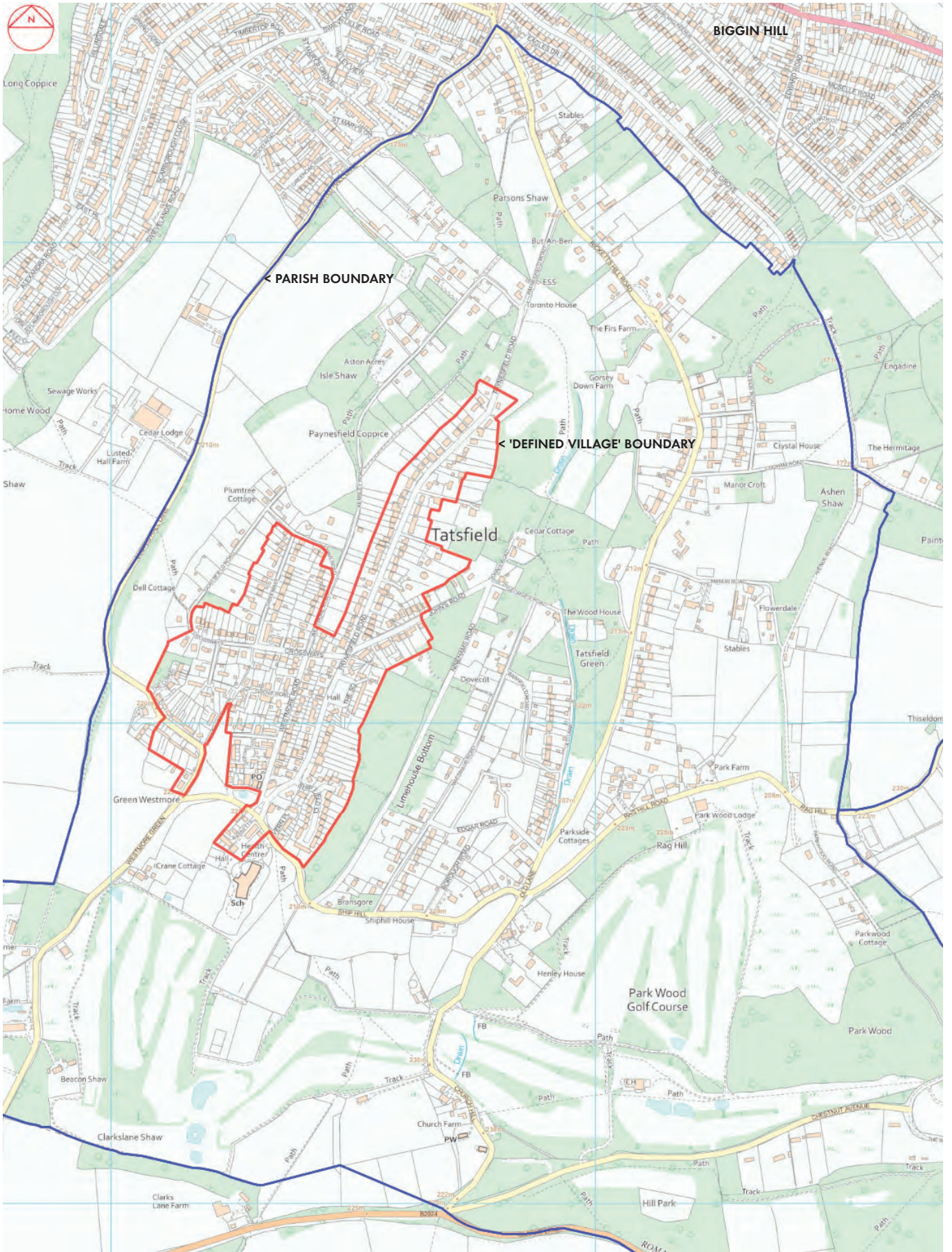
'To maintain and improve the parish's valued green infrastructure network and informal public spaces linking the village to the surrounding countryside.'

'To preserve and enhance the parish's landscape setting, protecting views into and out of the village and promoting greater connectivity to the Surrey Hills AONB.'

'To preserve and enhance the parish's valued natural environment, habitats and biodiversity.'



Westmore Green, Tatsfield Village



Map of Tatsfield village

02.2 CONTEXT

Tatsfield is predominantly rural. The village is surrounded by fields and mature woodland. Much of the central part of the village within the Defined Village contains large plots which provide a sense of openness. Residents greatly appreciate the long views, extensive areas of woodland and mixed farmland, public rights of way, open green areas and abundant wildlife.

The parish is varied in character and built density and has been divided into five identifiable Character Areas in section 02.4. The divisions are not necessarily obvious but help establish what is valuable about the built and natural environment of this parish and identify what should be preserved, conserved or improved.

There are a few listed buildings (all Grade II) in the parish. These include St Mary's Church originating largely from the 12th and 13th centuries; Colegates a 15th century hall house; the 18th century Manor House; and Westwood Farmhouse. All have settings that contribute to their heritage significance.

The White House, a Georgian former estate house with a large garden, is listed by Tandridge District Council as a building of character, in other words, a building of heritage interest. Whilst this does not give it statutory protection, it is an asset with significance that needs to be taken into account in planning decisions.



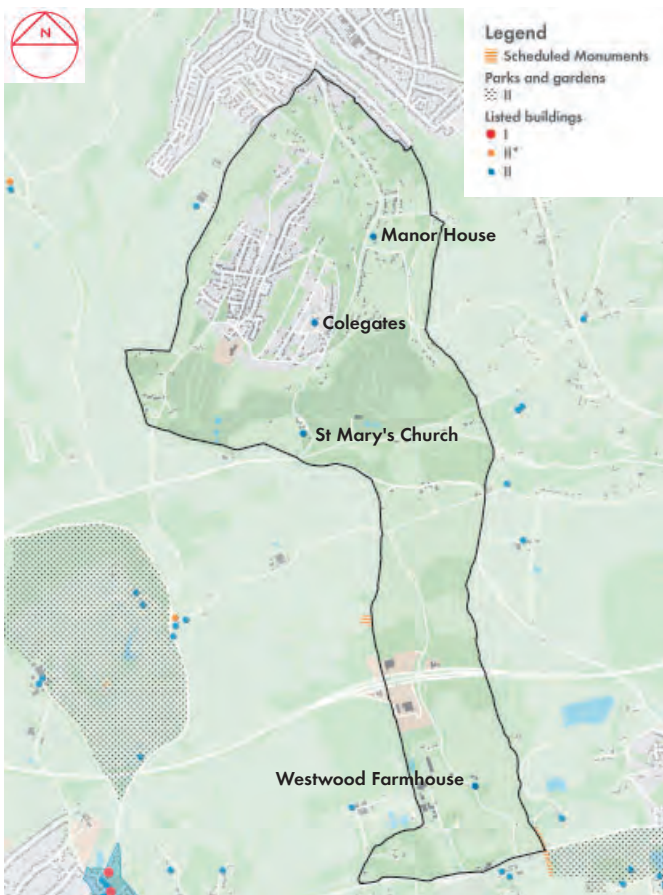
Approach Road



Tatsfield Green



Views south over the parish and towards the AONB



Map of listed buildings



St Mary's Church



Colegates



The White House

The road network in the parish is typically rural with narrow meandering lanes lined by long-established hedgerows. Unmade roads represent around 50% of the roads within the village settlement and are a particular feature of the Defined Village.

Tatsfield has gradually developed in a piecemeal fashion over the centuries from its village centre near the pond. Much of the built form has developed along the approach roads with some infilling and densification over time.

The village lanes provide great visual interest - narrow, curving, rarely running straight or flat for any length, they give ever-changing views. They are flanked by mature woodlands, hedges and trees and, with very few footways, a rural feel is generated right into the heart of the village.

With the houses in the outer village mainly following the pattern of the old lanes and roads, often hidden in the landscape, open spaces of countryside still extend right into the heart of the village through shaws and swathes of woodland.

Development has evolved around natural slopes and valleys in the settlement, often along unmade roads and these form an important feature of the village. The roads into the village converge near the Westmore Green and its pub, shops and pond creating a particularly important and attractive open space: a defining characteristic of the village.

Within the outer village, the gaps between buildings reflect the character and evolution of the settlement pattern but also provide for wildlife. Large gardens and pockets of undeveloped land and woodland act as stepping stones in ecological networks as well as helping to provide transition into the wider setting at the settlement edge.



Ricketts Hill Road/Tatsfield Green



Maesmaur Road



Westmore Road (unmade section)



Example of houses on Old Lane



Westmore Road



The Square, Paynesfield Road



Examples of houses on Ricketts Hill Road

02.3 DESIGNATIONS AND POLICY CONTEXT

The entire parish lies within the London Metropolitan Green Belt.

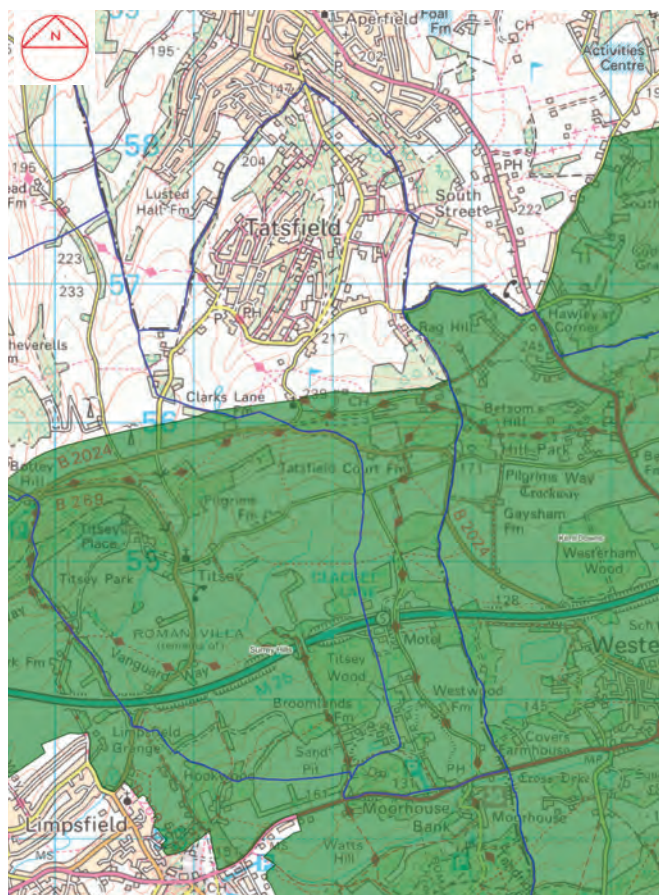
A large part of the parish south of the village also lies within the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which gives an indication of the significant quality and importance of the local landscape.

Fields and open spaces around the village act as a buffer, protecting views into and out of the AONB. Much of this area is designated as an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) in the existing Tandridge Core Strategy.

Tatsfield village is designated as a 'Defined Village' within the Green Belt whereby certain appropriate development is supported within the defined settlement boundary. Policies encourage high quality and sustainable new development, reinforcing local distinctiveness and character.

Tatsfield parish contains a number of other environmental designations including a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at Titsey Wood, a Local Nature Reserve (Hill Park), Sites of Nature Conservation Importance. There is a significant amount of designated Ancient Woodland dispersed across the parish.

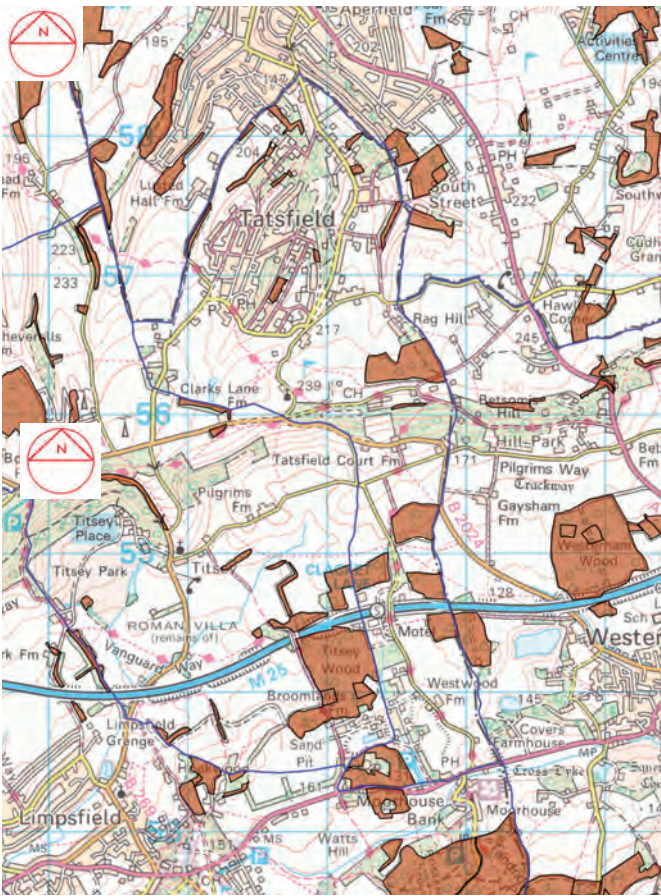
In 2021, Natural England announced that the Surrey Hills AONB will be considered for boundary expansion. A formal boundary review is now underway, which will consider the case for extending the existing AONB.



Surrey Hills and Kent Downs AONBs



View of the Surrey Hills and Kent Downs AONBs from Clarks Lane



Ancient Woodland areas



Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)



Woodland around Tatsfield Village

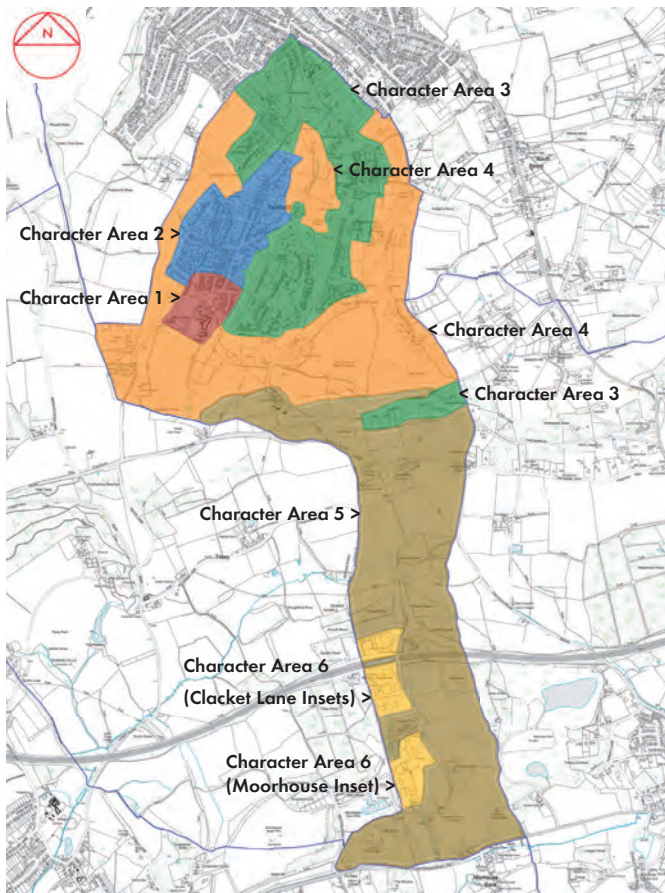


Hill Park, looking south

02.4 CHARACTER AREAS IN THE PARISH

The parish has been assessed and divided into broad character areas. The dividing lines between these are not necessarily easily seen 'on the ground' but are useful in establishing what is valuable about the parish of Tatsfield and identifying what should be preserved, conserved or improved.

For each character area, following the SWOT analysis and consultation exercise, questions are raised for discussion. The character areas do not necessarily follow the village settlement boundary but are intended to reflect the area as perceived visually.



Map of Character Areas

AREA 1: VILLAGE CENTRE

This area forms the centre of the village around Westmore Green and includes the key village buildings and community facilities. These buildings are clustered around a road junction and an attractive pond which acts as a focal point of interest. The village centre is approached from the south via Approach Road, from the east via Ship Hill and from the north via Ricketts Hill Road and Lusted Hall Lane.

The tree and hedge lined approaches to the village are interspersed with properties of varied and interesting character. All the properties on the approach to the Village centre maintain very natural gardens and hedgerows giving a very rural feel with agricultural land behind.

Westmore Green is a focus for community activities and is defined by mature trees and hedges. Tatsfield residents are proud of the village centre and maintain all the green/natural areas through a volunteer network which supports the work by the Parish Council and Tandridge District Council.

On entering Westmore Green and the heart of Tatsfield the street scene changes and buildings become more densely grouped with gardens of varying styles.



Westmore Green

Two recent housing developments in the village are Bassetts and Vern Place. Bassetts is fairly dense and uniform in character and is set well back from the road. Vern Place offers a more individual layout and design. Moving away from the village centre on Lusted Hall Lane, Westmore Road and Paynesfield Road, the eclectic mix of buildings becomes more evident before more spacious development becomes obvious around The Square and on larger plots.

There is significant parking pressure in Westmore Road and around the centre, especially at school times. New development in Area 1 generally includes off-street parking, which reduces the amount of space available for parking at the kerb but also eases passage for pedestrians. Local residents see the increased density of development in this area as detrimental to the character of the village, citing urbanisation as an undesirable trend.



The Bakery



The Old Ship



Tatsfield Village Club



Village shops and pond

AREA 2: VILLAGE STREETS

There are a number of residential roads that spread out to the north of Tatsfield village centre that form the main area of settlement and population of the parish. This area includes some adopted roads and many unmade roads/bridleways.

Lusted Hall Lane is an adopted road that, from Westmore Green, loops out around the western edge of the village. Dwellings are arranged close to the village centre and the road becomes open and rural as it leaves the village centre past The Copse.

Paynesfield Road and Westmore Road run south to north and are both made adopted roads for much of their length, changing to unmade bridleways in their northern sections. Houses are smaller and denser closer to the village centre. The Square is a green open space surrounded by houses on Paynesfield Road. Westmore Road formed part of the original village centre and included shops into the 1980s.

Crossways, Grove Road and Shaw Road run east-west linking to Westmore Road. Crossways has a higher density of dwellings including a mixture of flats for the elderly, bungalows and houses. Shaw Road is the lowest in terms of population.

Greenway runs parallel to Westmore Road from Crossways and is an unmade road typical of the 'village streets' with a range of single and two storey dwellings.

Goatsfield Road is a further unmade public bridleway that loops north at the western end of Crossways and is the least dense in terms of dwellings.

Johns Road heads east from Paynesfield Road opposite Crossways as an unmade public bridleway, predominantly lined with bungalows and including some terraced houses. It becomes densely wooded where it descends into Limehouse Bottom.

Whitewood Cottages is an adopted cul-de-sac road running south from Crossways.

There are various other footways and unmade roads with a few dwellings that form an integral part of the network of village streets.



Planted verge on Crossways



Crossways Court



Examples of different homes on Paynesfield Road

AREA 3: OUTER VILLAGE

Historical development of Area 3 mostly spans the last 130 years with existing buildings representative of architectural styles of most of the decades from late Victorian through to the end of the 20th Century.

The area around Ricketts Hill Road boasts many fine mature trees including areas of woodland and dwellings are frequently arranged on larger plots which add to the semi-rural feel. This area sits outside of the Defined Village.

Two more concentrated and distinct groups of dwellings in Area 3 built before the Green Belt designation are along Old Lane (including part of Ship Hill) and Maesmaur Road. Both resulted from the development of some of the 40-foot-wide plots offered for sale from the Colegates Estate in the 1890s in anticipation of the arrival of the Orpington, Cudham and Tatsfield Light Railway.

The eventual failure of the railway project in the 1920s limited the extent of development. Both groups of dwellings are away from the main settlement area of the village and separated from it by the wooded valley of Limehouse Bottom, a strong landscape feature which extends into Gorsey Down farm to the north and into attractive open fields to the south. Mainly two-storey cottages in Old Lane and Ship Hill face open fields, Tatsfield Green or the Millennium Wood which gives the area an open and spacious feel, aided by the mature trees in the curtilage of Colegates, a listed building in large grounds.

In Maesmaur Road, mainly single-storey detached dwellings set behind mature hedges and generous green verges are interspersed with varying gaps. Built form becomes much more sparse along this bridleway. The gaps consist of a variety of woodland, gardens, equestrian and undeveloped plots which all help to preserve a strong sense of openness, helped by its elevated position.

A distinct group of substantial detached houses in large gardens in Chestnut Avenue is included in Area 3. This group lies on the edge of the escarpment and is set within the Surrey Hills AONB.



Maesmaur Road



Field off Goatsfield Road

AREA 4: FARMLAND SETTING

This area consists of a mix of attractive rolling farmland, woodland, equine uses and a golf course. Housing is intermittent. The area also includes St Mary's Church and churchyard. It forms the rural setting for the village and provides separation from Biggin Hill to the north. It is greatly valued by local residents because of the topography, an extensive footpath network and long views available to the north and south. New development is restricted by the Green Belt designation and along the highest parts of the parish by the close proximity of the Surrey Hills AONB.

AREAS 5 AND 6: AONB FARMLAND WITH CLACKET LANE AND MOORHOUSE SITE INSETS

This area is more conspicuously agricultural and is protected by the Surrey Hills AONB designation.

It consists of the land south of the steep chalk escarpment running east-west across the parish. The edge of the Surrey Hills AONB runs across the top of the scarp.

Development consists of farmsteads and individual dwellings in large holdings or grounds with notable insets at Clacket Lane Service Area and the Moorhouse tileworks. There is also a substantial public house/restaurant/hotel at the Grasshopper on the A25.



View from the stile on Ship Hill towards St Mary's Church



Parkwood Golf Course



Clacket Lane Services and Moorhouse aerial view

02.5 LOCAL GREEN SPACES

The open countryside, woodlands and variety of open spaces with which Tatsfield is so richly endowed strongly define its rural setting and provide memorable views and a sense of place. Many types of open spaces help characterise the parish. These include the rolling farmland and open countryside with intermittent pockets of woodland that stretch out and flow into the Surrey Hills AONB. Large swathes of woodland within this open countryside provide definition to the landscape and screening to areas such as Moorhouse and Clacket Lane services.

Within the village and outer village, a range of open spaces, greens and wooded corridors or pockets are important in supporting the settlement and in defining the rural village character.

Open spaces and greens providing amenity within the village and outer village include:

- Tatsfield Green
- Westmore Green
- The Square, Paynesfield Road
- Furze Corner playing fields
- Park Wood Golf Course
- Fields surrounding Tatsfield Primary School and adjacent to Ship Hill
- The School Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA)

Important wooded spaces within the Defined Village and outer village providing wooded 'lungs' between built areas include:

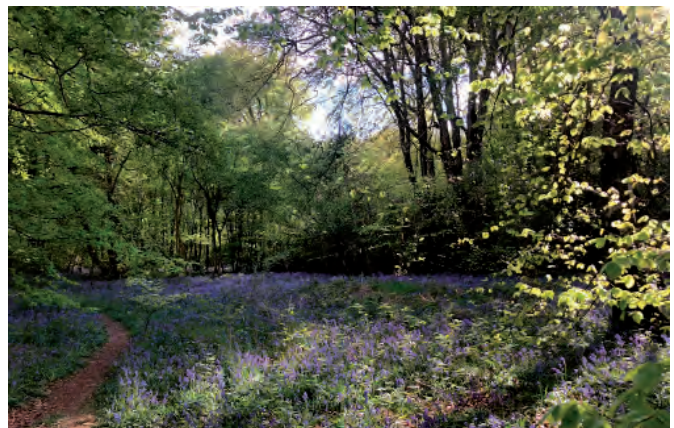
- Millennium Wood/KE(VII) Memorial Ground
- Ashen Shaw
- Limehouse Bottom
- Woodland along Approach Road to the west of the Golf Course
- Gorsey Down Farm, woodland to the north of George's Road
- Woodland to the North of Barnfield Road
- Woodland around Kemsley Road including Kemsley Wood and Parsons Shaw
- Hill Park



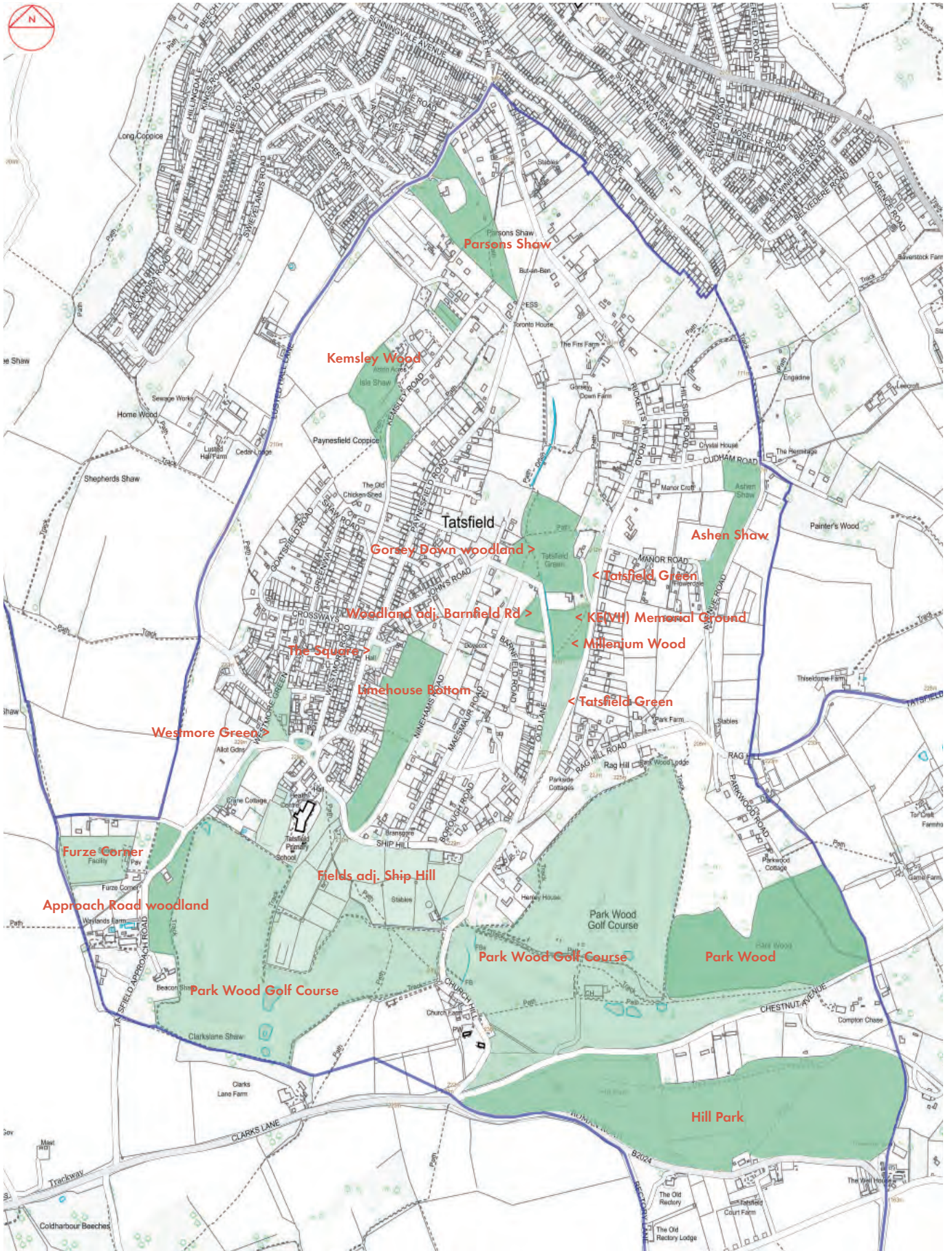
The Square, Paynesfield Road



Fields adjacent to Ship Hill



Park Wood



Map of local green spaces

02.6 GEOLOGY

Geology varies across the parish. From north to south the underlying chalk bedrock of the North Downs is interspersed with pockets of clay with flints formations.

Down the escarpment, this gives way to east-west bands of chalk with Greensand and Gault clay in the south of the parish around Moorhouse.

02.7 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LAND

Tatsfield village is surrounded by agricultural land and this spreads out across the parish to the south and contains farms, woodlands and private land.

This land is crossed by many public footpaths and bridleways some of which are in regular use by walkers, horse riders and increasingly by cyclists. Whilst some of these cross open ground, many of them pass between boundaries with associated fencing and hedges.



Parish map - geology

- Sandgate Formation - Sandstone and Mudstone
- Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation
- Hythe Formation - Sandstone and Limestone Imbedded
- Gault Formation - Mudstone
- New Pit Chalk Foundation - Chalk
- Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk
- Galuconitic Marl Member - Mustone, Calcereous
- Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand
- Upper Greensand Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone
- Folkestone Formation - Sandstone
- Atherfield Clay Formation - Mudstone

02.8 BIODIVERSITY

The parish of Tatsfield is fortunate to include and be surrounded by a mature and rich landscape where a broad range of wildlife flourishes. Key larger spaces include:

Hill Park is a 24-hectare Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) that spans the entire width of the parish north of the B2024 Clarks Lane and south of Chestnut Avenue. The reserve is a mosaic of secondary woodland, scrub and chalk grassland owned by Surrey County Council and managed by Surrey Wildlife Trust to maximise biodiversity.

Park Wood Golf Course comprises large areas of heavily mown greens and fairways along with rougher areas that make a significant contribution to biodiversity. The golf course ponds are also excellent habitat for many invertebrates and amphibians. Park Wood is a privately-owned Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) and is much cherished by locals, particularly in spring when it is carpeted with a magnificent display of bluebells.

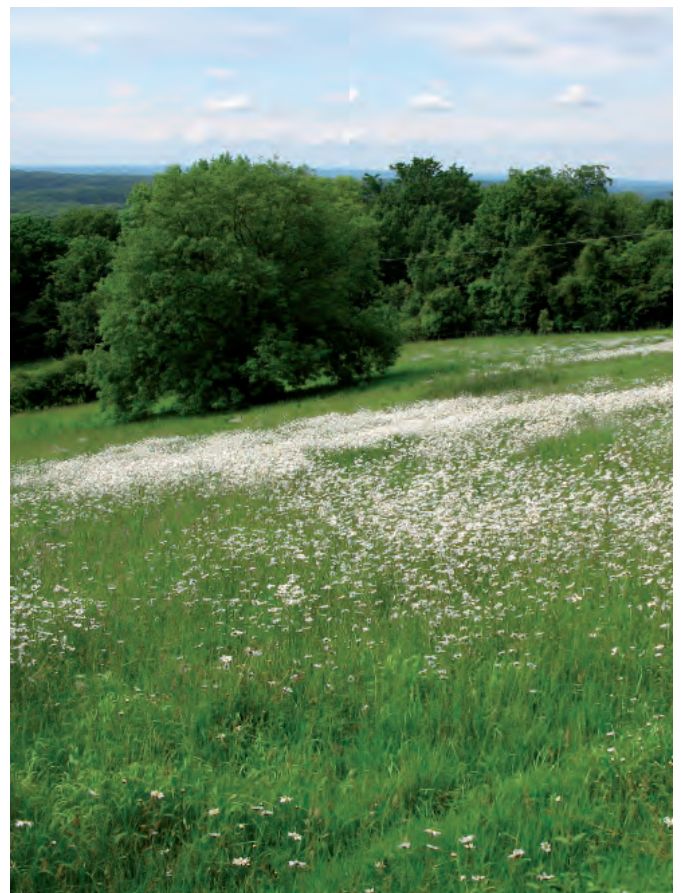
Millennium Wood, Kemsley Wood and Ashen Shaw are all owned and managed by Tatsfield Parish Council. Tatsfield Green and Westmore Green are owned by the Parish Council and maintained by Tandridge District Council.

Limehouse Bottom and other privately-owned woodland such as that on Gorsey Down Farm is of significant ecological value and some is designated as Ancient Woodland along the east side of Ninehams Road.

02.9 BIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE

The ongoing protection and provision of mature trees and native hedgerows are important to the large number of species of bird found within the parish providing roosting and nesting sites, a shared food source and shelter from adverse weather and predators. They also play a key role within the broader, natural eco-system of the parish.

Though birds are one of the most evident form of wildlife, the parish is host to a wide range of other native animals including species of deer, fox, badger, reptiles and amphibians.

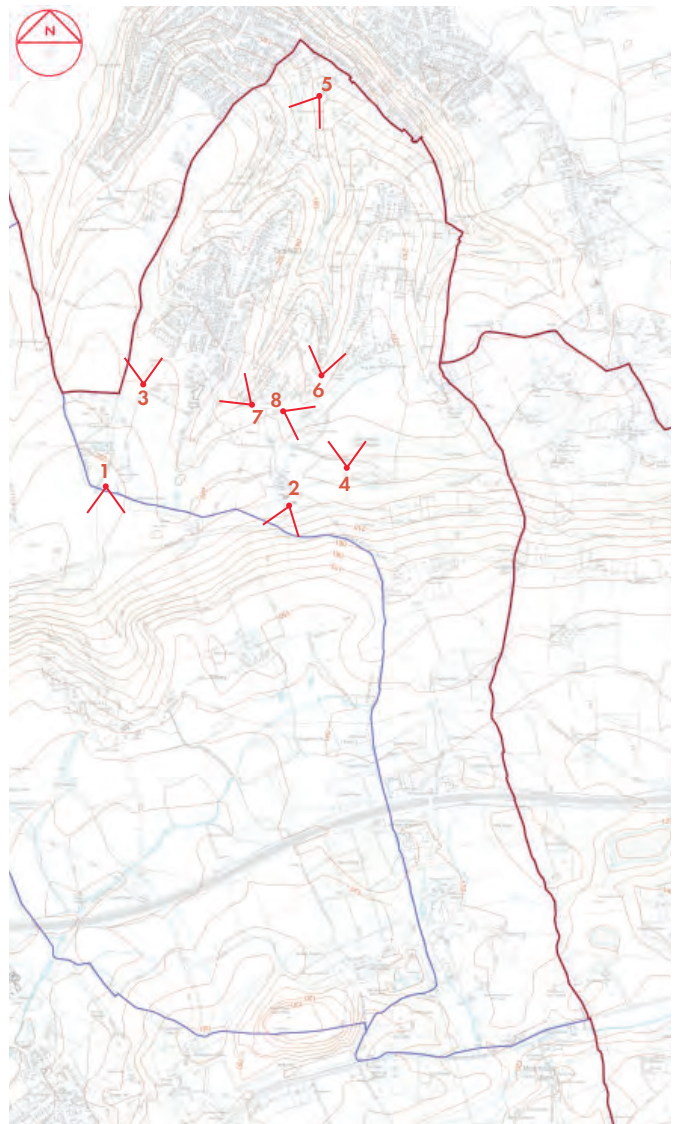


Hill Park

02.10 NOTABLE VIEWS

Tatsfield's altitude - rising to 250 metres - provides it with some outstanding views both south and north. These, along with several aesthetic vistas within the village itself are considered valued by Tatsfield's residents, as evidenced in public consultation meetings. These are listed below and obscuring of these views by development would not be welcome:

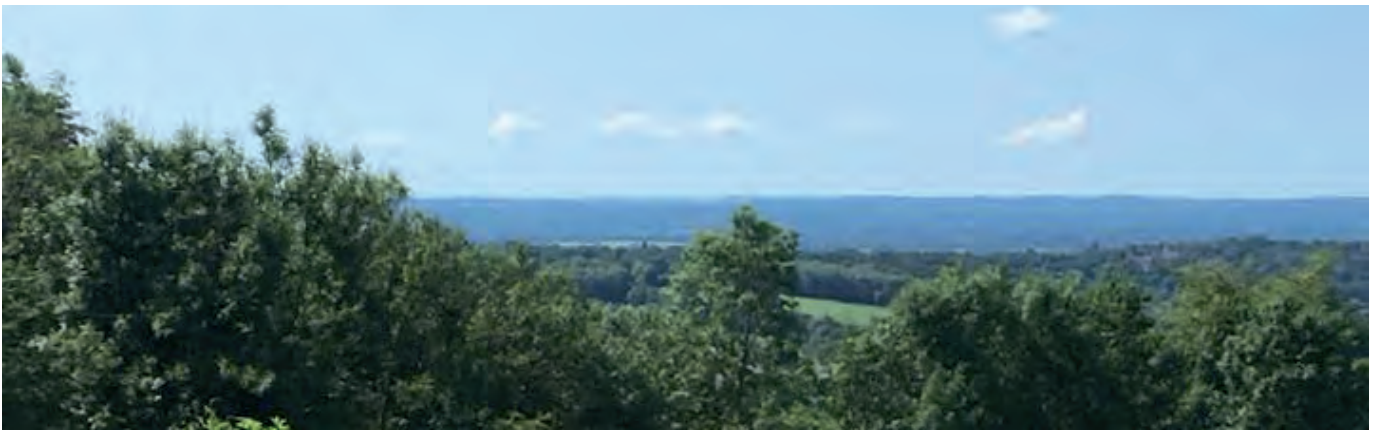
1. View south from Approach Road, across the weald towards Ashdown Forest.
2. View south across the weald from St Mary's Churchyard .
3. View north to London City and Docklands from the west side of the village and from the allotments and footpaths in the adjacent fields.
4. View north to London City and Docklands from the golf course on the east side of the village.
5. View up the Kemsley Road valley from Ricketts Hill Road.
6. Views across the Old Lane valley towards Millennium Wood from Ricketts Hill Road and from Barnfield Road.
7. View across the woodland in Limehouse Bottom/ Ninehams Valley from Maesmaur Road and Shipfield Close.
8. View across from Ship Hill, over the fields towards the old school building.



Map of notable views within the parish



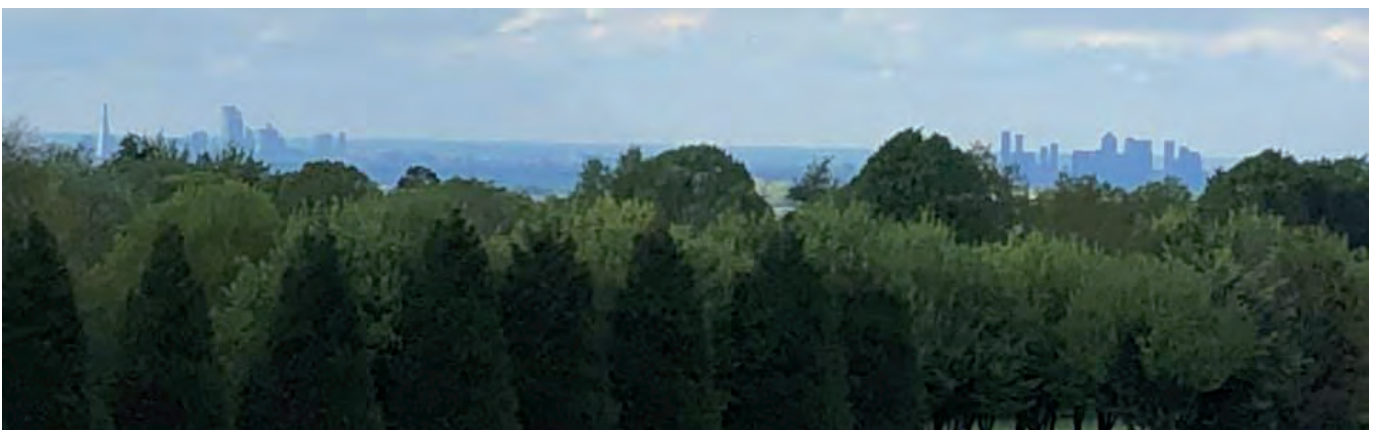
1. View south from Approach Road, across the Weald towards Ashdown Forest



2. View south across the Weald from St Mary's churchyard



3. View north to London City and Docklands from the west side of the village and from the allotments and footpaths in the adjacent fields



4. View north to London City and Docklands from the golf course on the east side of the village



5. View up the Kemsley Road valley from Ricketts Hill Road



6. Views across the Old Lane valley towards Millennium Wood from Ricketts Hill Road and from Barnfield Road



7. View across the woodland in Limehouse Bottom/Ninehams Valley from Maesmaur Road and Shipfield Close



8. View from Ship Hill across fields to the old school building

02.11 TRANQUILLITY AND DARK NIGHT SKIES

The parish of Tatsfield has some of the most tranquil areas in the North Downs and some of the darkest night skies due to its remote setting.

This is supported by the Surrey Hills Board who want to champion and protect the fragile oases of natural darkness still to be found within the county and to do all they can to reduce the damage done countywide by light pollution.

<https://www.surreyhills.org/board/dark-skies/>

The tranquillity and a sense of isolation in the parish provide inspiration and overall wellbeing, yet also a sense of strong community for residents and visitors alike in one of the busiest and pressured regions of the country.

The tranquillity of the village and the wider parish can be influenced by things that people can both see and hear around them and some local parts of the parish are affected by noise from Biggin Hill Airport in the north and the M25 and the A25 roads in the south.



Ash and beech trees framing the night sky in Tatsfield

02.13 BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

TNP02A - Protection of open space and local character

- a) No new development will be permitted that diminishes in size or detracts from the character and setting of the identified open green spaces within Section 02.5 of this Neighbourhood Plan.

TNP02B - Protection of rural parish lanes

- a) Development that maintains and enhances the natural, rural, informal, 'country lane' characteristics of the key village approach roads (Approach Road, Church Lane, Lusted Hall Lane, Rag Hill Road and Ricketts Hill Road) and the important meandering parish lanes (Pilgrims Lane and Clacket Lane) will be supported, subject to other policies within the Plan.

TNP02C - Protection of woodland, mature trees and hedgerows

- a) No new development will be permitted within the important larger local wooded areas including the Millennium Wood, KE(VII) Memorial Ground, Kemsley Wood, Limehouse Bottom, Parsons Shaw, Gorse Down woodland and Park Wood. These wooded areas should be retained and maintained to reflect the character and evolution of the settlement pattern as well as for providing for wildlife.
- b) Existing mature trees (particularly those with Tree Preservation Orders), hedgerows and copses should be conserved and any replacement planting should use native species.

TNP02D - Protection of open views

Any development proposals (including new buildings, extensions and boundary treatments) that adversely affect the notable views identified in Section 02.10 of this Neighbourhood Plan will not be supported.

TNP02E - Amenity space for sports and play

Development which adversely affects the play and amenity functions of the open spaces of the recreation/cricket ground at Furze Corner and/or the MUGA as identified in Section 02.5 of this Neighbourhood Plan will not be supported.

TNP02F - Village Greens

- 1) The local green spaces around Tatsfield village pond, the war memorial and Westmore Green must be retained and maintained for public benefit (including minimising adverse effects of traffic and parking provision).
- 2) No development will be permitted that detracts from the contribution made to Westmore Green and Tatsfield Green by the open space between surrounding houses.
- 3) Any adjacent new development must contribute positively to the overall character, setting and ecological value of the key village open spaces at Westmore Green and Tatsfield Green.

TNP02G - New Landscaping

New development proposals incorporating landscape schemes must demonstrate that they retain and enhance the rural character of the parish to protect and enhance the parish's biodiversity, wildlife and habitats.

Development proposals including landscaping schemes will be supported, subject to other policies within the Plan, if they demonstrate a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain and include the following landscaping measures:

- a) The planting and establishment of native hedging, trees and shrubs.
- b) Contextually appropriate and sensitively designed fencing within private plots that face the open landscape to reflect the rural nature of the area eg. post-and-rail with native hedge/shrub planting.
- c) Inclusion of bird boxes/swift bricks for native birds and bat boxes where adjacent to wooded areas.
- d) Providing insect and small mammal habitats such as wildflower areas, bee hotels, log piles, etc.

TNP02H - The setting of listed and other notable buildings

New development must not adversely affect the character and setting of listed buildings or the following other notable buildings that help define the village centre: The Old Ship Public House, The Bakery, the Village Hall, Pond Cottages and the White House.

TNP02J – Agricultural landscape setting

Development proposals within the agricultural landscape, where supported by planning policy, must be built using materials and detailing to ensure that they are harmonious with the surrounding landscape context and wider setting.

TNP02K - Tranquillity and dark night skies

Development proposals must give due regard to maintaining the dark skies in the parish and must demonstrate that:

- a) with reference to the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note 1 for the reduction of obtrusive light 2020, all external lighting schemes for new developments outside of the Defined Village must demonstrate that they do not exceed guidance illuminance levels for Environmental Zone E1; and for new developments within the Defined Village must demonstrate that they do not exceed guidance illuminance levels for Environmental Zone E2; unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - i) it is essential for the business and is kept to the minimum necessary for safety.
 - ii) appropriate mitigation has been included to minimise impact on wildlife.
- b) Any large areas of glazing and roof-lights are minimised and include measures to prevent light pollution.

The following support Policies TNP02A-K:

- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Sections 13, 15 and 16.
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Core Strategy Policies CSP15, CSP17, CSP20 and CSP21
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Detailed Policies DP9, DP10, DP19, DP20 and DP21

03 HOUSING

03.1 OBJECTIVES

‘To support the provision of new and affordable homes that strengthen the local community and encourage a balanced and diverse community.’

‘To ensure that new development encourages a balanced and mixed community and is appropriate and proportionate to the scale and semi-rural character of the parish.’



Vern Place, Ship Hill

03.2 INTRODUCTION/CONTEXT

The entire parish of Tatsfield is located within the Metropolitan Green Belt. Tatsfield village is identified as a Defined Village in the Green Belt in the Tandridge Local Plan (Part 2: Detailed Policies).

Though the emerging Tandridge District Local Plan (Our Local Plan 2033) has identified a significant housing need for the District, the parish of Tatsfield has not been allocated a housing target. The adopted Tandridge Core Strategy does however identify Tatsfield as a settlement where rural exception housing (for affordable housing) is supported subject to meeting various criteria.

The Neighbourhood Plan offers an opportunity for the parish to plan positively to support local housing needs.

03.3 HOUSING NEED

The starting point for considering housing in a Neighbourhood Plan is an objective assessment of the parish's housing need, without taking into account supply side constraints. In 2018, the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group undertook a Housing Needs Survey to gather up to date information on local housing needs to inform the Neighbourhood Plan.

A Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) was also undertaken by AECOM on behalf of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group. The HNA, together with the Housing Needs Survey clarified and identified the broad range of housing needs within the parish.

The review undertaken of both the HNA and the Housing Needs Survey in 2018 concluded that there is a current and projected housing need within Tatsfield for both affordable and market housing.

03.4 HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The HNA evaluated the Tandridge Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) from 2015 as well as various other data sources including census data, the Tandridge housing register and local housing market data.

The HNA identified a housing need of 167 dwellings over the Neighbourhood Plan period (2017-2033) with a particular need for smaller dwellings.

When taking into account the updated Tandridge Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) published in 2018, the objectively assessed need for the parish was adjusted accordingly.

The Housing need figure for the parish was therefore adjusted to 160 dwellings over the plan period. This takes in to account new housing completions since 2013 (30 dwellings as of March 2020).

Based on the above evidence base, the parish's general housing need figure for the plan period (2017-2033) is considered to be 160 dwellings.

Based on the identified need, it is considered that the Neighbourhood Plan should plan for the following housing sizes and types:

Size of dwelling

1 Bedroom	23%
2 Bedrooms	42%
3 Bedrooms	26%
4 Bedrooms	9%

Type of dwelling

Detached	16%
Semi-detached	45%
Terraced	29%
Flats	10%

03.5 AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEED

The HNA recognises that the parish has a shortage of smaller entry level homes. Further to this, market house prices and affordability pressures often place home ownership out of reach for households with lower incomes.

Based on the affordable housing need set out in the district SHMA, the HNA calculates that an appropriate proportion of that number for Tatsfield parish would be a requirement for 6 affordable homes annually (rounded). Assuming that 6 affordable homes are built annually, this would produce a total of 120 Affordable Home units at the end of the plan period.

Tandridge District Council currently has no plans to impose affordable housing on the parish.

The 2018 Tatsfield Housing Needs Survey showed a need for smaller more affordable homes for first time buyers and young families as well as a need for one-bedroom dwellings for single people and older residents wishing to downsize.

Taking in to account the results of the Housing Needs Survey, the limited availability of sites within the Defined Village and the green belt constraints across the parish, it was agreed that the Neighbourhood Plan should consider potential Rural Exception Sites that might help to supply affordable homes over the plan period as part of a housing sites review.

Policy CSP5 of the adopted Tandridge Core Strategy supports Rural Exception Sites in Tatsfield.

03.6 HOUSING SITES REVIEW

The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group arranged an open Call for Sites in 2018 and invited land owners across the parish to offer potential sites they would like to be considered for development. In total, 20 sites were submitted for consideration by land owners.

These 20 sites were added to 11 further sites that had been previously submitted to the Tandridge District Council Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) in 2017 and 2 additional sites put forward by Tatsfield Parish Council.

AECOM were appointed in 2019 to independently assess the 33 long-listed sites against objective site assessment criteria. These criteria included:

- Site context: type of site (greenfield, brownfield etc) and planning history.
- Suitability: site characteristics, environmental and/or heritage considerations, access to community facilities transport and services.
- Other key considerations: Flood risk, agricultural land, tree preservation orders.
- Availability.

The conclusions of this assessment would help the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group to ensure that any sites identified as suitable for potential development were sustainable and in line with national and local planning policy.

Of the 33 sites reviewed in the AECOM Site Options and Assessment report, the following 7 sites were identified as sites for further review and investigation by the Housing Group; TNP-01, TNP-05, TNP-08, TNP-09, TNP-12, TNP-18 and TNP-19.

The remaining submitted sites were rejected as unsuitable and/or unsustainable for housing development, primarily due to their access, remote locations from the village centre and their potential harm to the openness of the Green Belt.

03.7 SHORTLISTED SITES, FURTHER EVALUATION

Following a further detailed review of the seven shortlisted sites including site visits, the Steering Committee subsequently also rejected sites TNP05, TNP08 and TNP09. Due to their setting, size, locations and limited access, it was concluded that these three sites were unsuitable for development.

The three further rejected sites were all within the green belt but adjacent to the Defined Village and would each result in an unacceptable expansion of the existing village settlement towards Biggin Hill, the loss of important existing green spaces and wooded street frontages that currently help to define the existing village structure.

The following four remaining sites were:

Within the Defined Village:

TNP-12 (Mitchell) – Land at the Rear of 2-3 The Parade.

Outside of the Defined Village boundary:

TNP-01 (Surrey County Council) – Land east of Tatsfield School and South of Ship Hill TN16 2AH

TNP-18 (Reeves) – land to the South of Ship Hill Tatsfield TN16 2AH / Approach Road from the pond to opposite the entrance to the allotments.

TNP-19 (Whelan) – Land Adjacent to Gresham Close, Lusted Hall Lane Tatsfield TN16 2DF

Together these four shortlisted sites could amount to a potential total of 46 additional homes to address the parish housing need.

Following the shortlisting of these four possible housing sites in 2019, three of which were located outside of the Defined Village boundary, this left the Neighbourhood Plan housing group with 6 possible

options as to how to progress with their inclusion of housing sites in the Plan. Following discussions in the Housing and Steering Groups the following conclusions were reached:

Option 1 – Change the Defined Village boundary: That there was no appetite to extend the Defined Village boundary.

Option 2 – Identify very special circumstances: That very special circumstances was not a valid planning justification to develop new housing sites of this scale within the Green Belt.

Option 3 – Limited infilling within the village: That 'Limited Infilling' as defined in TDC and NPPF policy was not an appropriate approach for the shortlisted sites due to their size and locations.

Option 4 – Identify Rural Exception sites (for affordable housing led schemes): That TNP 01, TNP18 and TNP19 could potentially be considered as Rural Exception sites.

Option 5 – Do not allocate housing in the Neighbourhood Plan: This was considered as a possible way forward.

Option 6 – Change Green Belt boundary: As the Green Belt washes over the whole parish, it was not considered a viable option to partition out or delete sections of non green belt land.

03.8 CONCLUSIONS

The following points were discussed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group before making a decision:

- Over the last 15 years, 50 market houses have been built in the village and there have also been two affordable housing sites delivered providing 23 homes. Therefore, one could reasonably assume that the parish could be able to provide approximately 70-80 new homes over the next 15 years without moving the village boundary and impacting on the Green Belt through natural progression.
- Options 1 and 6 which involve changing the Defined Village boundary or Green Belt boundary would be challenging and could be counter-productive as it could set a precedent for future boundary alterations.
- Option 2 (Identify very special circumstances) would be very difficult to prove existed with the current Green Belt policy restrictions.
- To progress with Option 4 whereby shortlisted sites TNP01, TNP18 and TNP19 could be allocated as Rural Exception sites was a possible option but would require further Site Environmental Assessments. TNP01 was identified as having limited potential to succeed due to its topography and there appeared limited interest forthcoming from the owners of TNP18 and TNP19.
- By progressing with Option 5 (Do not allocate housing in the Neighbourhood Plan) there would be conformity with national and local planning policy and the plan is more likely to be successful at examination. It is the least divisive option at both committee level but also local community level.

In early 2021, shortlisted site TNP01 became a tree planting site with over 200 new trees planted across the site by Surrey County Council to establish a new woodland habitat.

In 2021, planning applications were submitted for the redevelopment of shortlisted site TNP12 for two new residential dwellings.

Based on the evidence that has been provided and reviewed and to enable the plan to move forward, a decision was made by the Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group in 2021 not to formally allocate any housing sites for development within this Neighbourhood Plan.

It was resolved that the Neighbourhood Plan should however still support and provide policy guidance for high quality sustainable new homes that are proposed in appropriate locations within the Defined Village.

It was also agreed that the plan should support and provide policy guidance for developments that propose Rural Exception sites that propose sustainable and high quality new affordable homes in appropriate locations within the parish.

03.7 HOUSING POLICIES

TNP03A – Housing development within the Defined Village

Support will be given to housing development proposals on appropriate sites within the Defined Village which:

- a) make efficient use of land
- b) propose a predominance of 2-3 bedroom houses and/or include small scale homes for older people
- c) incorporate sustainable foul drainage, sewage and water disposal systems
- d) incorporate energy efficiency measures and use renewable energy resources
- e) meet the highest possible standards of construction
- f) protect existing hedges, trees and other natural features of the site
- g) enhance existing green infrastructure and ecology
- h) protect and enhance the landscape setting of the village
- i) will have an acceptable effect on the living conditions of residents in the locality.

TNP03B – Rural Exception sites

Exceptionally, land adjoining or closely related to the Defined Village which would otherwise be considered inappropriate for housing development, may be developed in order to provide affordable housing in perpetuity provided that:

- a) the development comprises no more than 20 new homes
- b) the development provides predominantly 2-3 bedroom homes to meet defined local need
- c) the development is small scale and respects the setting, form and character of the settlement and the surrounding landscape
- d) it incorporates sustainable foul drainage, sewage and water disposal systems
- e) it incorporates energy efficiency measures and use renewable energy resources
- f) the development meets the highest possible standards of construction
- g) it protects existing hedges, trees and other natural features of the site
- h) it enhances existing green infrastructure and ecology
- i) it protects and enhance the landscape setting of the village
- j) the development will have an acceptable effect on the living conditions of residents in the locality.

The following support Policies TNP03A-B:

- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Sections 5 and 13.
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Core Strategy Policies CSP2, CSP3, CSP4 and CSP5
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Detailed Policies DP7, DP8, DP12, DP13, DP14 and DP15

04 DESIGN

04.1 OBJECTIVES

‘To set quality standards for the design of new developments and public realm.’



Architect designed house, Paynesfield Road

04.2 GOOD DESIGN

The importance of good design is recognised both in national and local planning policy. Good design is considered essential for sustainable development and it is recognised as a key contributor to community health, social well-being and inclusion, as well as to the quality of the environment.

The National Design Guide (2021) sets out guidance for delivering beautiful, enduring and successful places. It sets out that well-designed places have individual characteristics which work together to create its physical character.

It defines ten characteristics that help to nurture and sustain a sense of community and work to positively address environmental issues affecting climate. They all contribute towards the cross-cutting themes for good design set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

The ten characteristics are:

- Context: enhances the surroundings.
- Identity: attractive and distinctive.
- Built form: a coherent pattern of development.
- Movement: accessible and easy to move around.
- Nature: enhanced and optimised.
- Public spaces: safe, social and inclusive.
- Uses: mixed and integrated.
- Homes and buildings: functional, healthy and sustainable.
- Resources: efficient and resilient.
- Lifespan: made to last.

New developments must be well-designed and should respond positively to the existing characteristics of their site and the surrounding context beyond the site boundary. They should be considerate and settle well into their surroundings, physically, socially and visually.

New buildings should be carefully sited and designed, based on an understanding of their wider setting, including the landscape character and how other built development sits within the landscape.

They should carefully consider:

- how existing natural features might be retained or incorporated;
- patterns of built form, including local precedents for routes and spaces and the built form around them, to inform the layout, grain, form and scale;
- the architecture prevalent in the area, including the local vernacular and other precedents that contribute to local character, to inform the form, scale, appearance, details and materials used.

Delivering good high quality sustainable design is important if we are to maintain and enhance the character and qualities of the parish of Tatsfield that currently help to define its sense of place and ensure that the parish continues to be one where people want to live, to work and to visit.

04.3 HOMES AND BUILDINGS

The variety of buildings located throughout the parish display a rich warmth of natural materials against a backdrop of mature vegetation.

Listed buildings within the parish are identified in Section 02.2. All have settings that contribute to their heritage significance.

Local homes are generally finished in brick, flint or stucco. The local flint was used extensively across the settlement through history. It gives distinctive visual unity to many parts of the street scene. Brick dressings and flint work contrast pleasantly with, and the local materials blend compatibly with, the surrounding landscape.

Buildings in the parish are generally one or two storeys tall – notable exceptions being The Manor House and The Grasshopper on the A25. Many properties are detached. Terraces are present although not common.

Front gardens of homes in the village centre tend to be smaller with buildings set close to the street frontage. Low boundary walls in brick and flint (or just brick) or timber fences are common and help to reinforce and bind relationships between properties. Native hedging or shrubs are more typical on many of the unmade roads, providing a rural feel.

In the Outer Village, boundaries are mostly made from native hedging or shrubs with property boundaries in stock or post and rail fencing, reinforcing the rural setting.



Traditional flint faced cottage with brick detailing



Pond Cottages, Westmore Green



W.I. Hall, Paynesfield Road

There are a wide range of traditional windows in the village including sash, casement and some leaded light windows. Most of the older roofs are clad in handmade clay tiles or slates. Roofs have interesting features like overhanging eaves and tall chimneys with terracotta pots which reinforce the vertical emphasis.

There are, however, felt to be some recent examples of good design - a number of sensitive new buildings and house extensions which meet most of the important criteria. The recently built houses forming Vern Place are one example providing a varied layout and mix of new homes within the village – avoiding a monotonous block of uniformity which could easily have resulted from so many new dwellings.

Any new buildings, or alterations to existing ones, may further affect the local character. Those who undertake development should, therefore, do so with care, respecting the details, overall form and materials already found in the street scene and across the parish.

Whilst new developments should not necessarily attempt to replicate the local traditional styles, they should be designed to respect and reflect nearby colours, textures, materials, shapes, styles, proportions and components.

The use of flat roofs, large roof-lights, stained timber and UPVC components are not generally appropriate in the street scene and, when proposed, need to be considered with great care both in terms of elegance of intrinsic detail and site context.

With materials, blends of compatible colours can avoid single, monochrome effects. The height and massing of new development is also important, taking into account existing landform and slopes in the terrain.



Dormer bungalow on a village street, Paynesfield Road



New build houses, Vern Place



Contemporary house in woodland setting, Ricketts Hill Road

Imitations are often not as soft or possess a harsher texture and, where traditional styles are to be replicated, then traditional materials which are still available should be used.

Any new developments should include a good variety of home sizes and should include adequate off-street parking as on-street parking can be visually intrusive as well as causing road safety problems.

Any new vehicle parking areas, whether public or private, should be designed with great care and attention to detail.

With extensions and alterations, the characteristics of the original building should be reflected so that, a few years after completion, it looks as if the changes were part of the original design. Conservatories are not characteristic of the old properties in the parish and should, therefore, be designed and located with particular care.

Native hedging or low boundary walls in brick and flint or just brick are common throughout the parish and contribute significantly to the local character. Boundary treatments can enhance or detract from local character in many ways and timber fence panels are generally inappropriate in visible locations.

Renewable energy features, energy efficiency measures and other environmentally sustainable solutions must be encouraged and should be incorporated without being intrusive and designed sympathetically with the surroundings.



Green verges and hedges, Paynesfield Road



Formal hedge frontage, The White House



Grass verge and woodland edge, Ricketts Hill Road

04.4 ROADS, LANES AND FOOTPATHS

Although the roads and lanes in the area have a functional and utilitarian role in providing access, they also provide the foreground for the parish's special built and natural environment.

The road network in the parish is typically rural with narrow meandering lanes lined by established hedgerows. These lanes are important to the character and enjoyment of the landscape: narrow, curving, rarely running straight or flat for any length, they give everchanging views. Even minor alterations can change their character and, unintentionally and cumulatively, transform a country lane into a minor suburbanised road.

Unmade roads are prevalent in the outer village and the wider farmland setting. These provide important connectivity to remote houses and for walkers and riders to move around the village. The network of footpaths and bridleways in the parish is also greatly appreciated by residents and visitors alike.

With very few pavements, a rural feel is generated right into the heart of the village. The introduction of more hard pavements would compromise this character and be inappropriate if not developed sensitively.

Poles and wires for overhead telephone and power supplies can be intrusive in some lanes and in the countryside. The capacity of water supplies and drainage systems can also be problematic.



Westmore Green, opposite the allotments



Ricketts Hill Road at Tatsfield Green



Public footpath route via stile

04.5 DESIGN POLICIES

TNP04A – Layout and scale

- a) The scale, layout and design of new development should contribute to local distinctiveness, achieving exemplary standards of finish and design, using locally complementary materials where practicable, and making a positive contribution to the overall appearance and character of built development within the parish.
- b) New buildings and extensions should reflect local character areas as defined in Section 02.4 of this Plan and the size and scale of existing buildings, neighbouring buildings and their position within the building plot. Gaps between existing buildings allowing views through to gardens and trees should be retained in any new development.

TNP04B - New or replacement residential buildings

Development proposals for all new or replacement residential buildings must demonstrate high-quality design and be respectful of surrounding buildings and character through the following measures. They should:

- a) be single or two storey (not higher than surrounding buildings and taking account of the location of the plot) and front onto the road.
- b) be designed to reflect and respect nearby colours, textures, materials, shapes, styles, massing and proportions.
- c) propose bespoke designs that have regard to existing buildings in the parish rather than standardised designs that are not locally specific.
- d) follow the principles of sustainable construction and aim to use natural and re-used materials wherever possible.
- e) include components (such as doors, windows, the height, pitch and ridges of roofs) which have regard to those already present in the vicinity.
- f) be designed with close attention to traditional window styles.
- g) normally be designed without the use of flat roofs, or UPVC components which are not generally appropriate and would need to be considered with great care.
- h) incorporate plot boundaries which are consistent with local street character.
- i) include appropriate car parking areas which are discrete and do not dominate the streetscape. Extensive car parking areas that take up the entire width of a plot are not supported.
- j) be designed in a way that avoids road widening or loss of verges.

TNP04C - Redevelopments and alterations to existing residential buildings

Development proposals for redevelopments and/or alterations to existing residential buildings must demonstrate a high-quality design which is respectful of the existing buildings through the following measures. They should:

- a) use original or sympathetic materials, components and detail to match as closely as possible to those on the existing building
- b) reflect the original building's characteristics in solid to void proportions of windows to walls and in the design of the roof forms.
- c) avoid the use of flat roofs (unless complementary to the existing building form), UPVC cladding/components and large rooflights.
- d) ensure that conservatories are designed and located with particular care to avoid undue prominence from public vantage points, primary elevations or heritage features.
- e) incorporate plot boundaries which are consistent with local street character.

TNP04D - Agricultural/commercial developments

- a) New development proposals for agricultural and commercial development should be sited such that:
 - i) they are settled within the local landform and designed to reduce their apparent mass so as to minimise impact upon the wider landscape.
 - ii) they complement existing building groups and are located so as to be seen against strong existing visual features such as hedgerows or woodland.
- b) The design of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings must:
 - i) reflect the character of local agricultural buildings.
 - ii) use sympathetic materials and detailing to complement the existing.
 - iii) Ensure areas for car parking, equestrian equipment related to changes of use to stables, electricity supply cables, drainage, lighting, noise etc) do not have an unacceptable impact on local character.
 - iv) be able to support alternative business ideas in the countryside (whether new buildings or conversions) provided that this can be achieved without generating excessive or unsuitable traffic or without causing unacceptable detriment to the landscape, rural lanes, environment and tranquillity.

TNP04E – Boundary Treatments

- a) Development proposals including new boundary treatment should:
 - i) Use native hedges for boundary treatments where this is already prominent within the local area.
 - ii) Use low boundary walls in brick and flint, brick and stone or just brick where used locally.
 - iii) Use Low timber palisade fences only where this may be suitable in the village centre on smaller houses/ cottages where these are part of the existing character of the setting.
- b) Development proposals which seeks to retain, repair or improve existing walls and stonework will be supported.

TNP04F – Private roads - design and materials

Any new unadopted roads or changes and repairs to existing unadopted roads, lanes and footpaths should maintain the rural nature of the parish and avoid standardisation and urbanisation resulting from installation of inappropriate surfaces, kerbs or street furniture. New defined pavements on existing lanes should be detailed sensitively.

TN04G – Parking areas

The location, layout and design (including materials) of all new vehicle parking areas, whether private or public, should:

- a) not have an undue negative impact on the quality of the landscape or public realm, or biodiversity.
- b) reflect the positive elements of the surrounding environment especially the semi-rural nature of the village
- c) make use of existing buildings and landscape features to shield views of parking areas
- d) keep signage, lighting and markings to a minimum (if required at all)
- e) treat entrances, verges and boundaries to minimise their visual impact
- f) use permeable surfaces to minimise surface water run-off
- g) Maintain green links and wildlife corridors between properties

TNP04H – Utilities

- a) All cabling and associated equipment for all utilities required for any new developments should be placed underground where possible.

The following support Policies TNP04A-H:

- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Section 12
- National Design Guide (MHCLG, January 2021)
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Core Strategy Policies CSP18 and CSP19
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Detailed Policies DP3, DP5, DP6, DP7 and DP20

05 TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

05.1 OBJECTIVES

'To improve the provision of sustainable forms of transport'.

'To bring about improvements to the parish's road network and parking provision in the village centre'.

'To ensure that new development is supported by the necessary infrastructure'.



464 bus at Westmore Green

05.2 CONTEXT

With limited transport to local towns like Westerham, Tatsfield village was always historically quite self-contained and needed to provide services within the community.

The numerous proposals to link Tatsfield by rail to London and other nearby towns that were launched between the 1860s and 1920s never came to fruition. Green Line coaches linked the village to London from as early as 1932 and after the war various buses have served Tatsfield but the limited routes have been frequently started, altered and withdrawn. Public transport links remain an issue for the local economy.

The Tandridge District Settlement Hierarchy reviews the role and function of the district's settlements, assessing the effectiveness of services and facilities and reviews their general sustainability. Tatsfield is defined in the settlement hierarchy as a 'Rural Settlement' and recognises that the village only has a basic level of services, local shops and education provision and that the majority of services, facilities (including employment) are accessed outside of the settlement.

05.3 LOCAL EVIDENCE

Though it is recognised that many issues connected with transport (eg improving bus frequency) cannot be addressed through land use planning policies, a SWOT analysis was undertaken to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the parish in this topic as well as identifying ideas on how to potentially overcome these issues.

The SWOT analysis was presented to residents at the community workshop in 2018. A number of themes emerged at the consultation and have been reinforced throughout the Neighbourhood plan process.

05.4 ISSUES RAISED

Through the SWOT Analysis, community consultation and review of the local evidence base, the following were identified:

- Transport: The need for an improved bus service to Oxted and Chelsham
- Unmade roads: services/deliveries unwilling to use vs. need to keep them. Maintenance of road surfaces.
- Street Lighting: should it be on all night vs. kept minimal and use a torch?
- Winter snow clearance: to be extended further to all made up roads?
- Parking areas: no parking on unmade roads/ compulsory permeable drives for off-street parking/ obstruction of pavements
- Pavements: obstruction by cars/overgrown hedges
- Adjustments to road layouts: mini roundabout at the junction of Westmore Road and Paynesfield Road. One-way systems for White Lane/Westmore, Crossways, Paynesfield Road.
- Broadband infrastructure: Needs significant improvement to aid personal and business use in rural situation.
- Retail – Every effort to retain retail/services especially the Post Office. Proactively encourage further provision serving the community.

Responses from utilities organisations and Tandridge District Council thus far suggest there are no significant concerns regarding the capacity of the infrastructure to cope with any new developments providing they do not involve more than 50 dwellings.

Cemetery provision: St Mary's old churchyard, immediately around this parish church of Tatsfield, has been reaching capacity for some years. A strip of land was gifted in April 2012 to St Mary's Church to allow for an extension to the Cemetery and planning permission was granted for change of use in 2020. This should be protected to allow for future space for burials.

05.5 ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

Consultation feedback and research by the working group highlighted 6 main areas which caused concern for parish residents:

a) Poor mobile phone coverage, broadband speed and reliability.

Action: Looking favourably at applications for phone 'masts' and further broadband infrastructure.

b) The impact of new development on existing services, run-off drainage and on street parking.

Action: Due regard is given to these matters through any future planning applications

c) Improvements to transport links to areas outside the village should be actively promoted.

Action: Proposals and projects to improve the operation of local transport services and encourage 'community transport' schemes will be researched in partnership with Surrey County Council, Tandridge District Council and transport service operators.

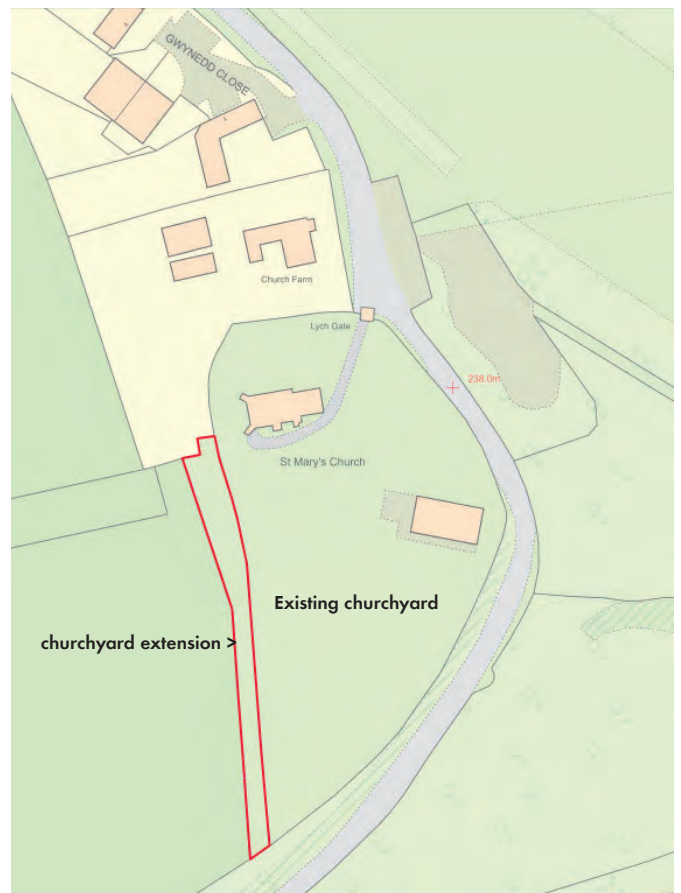
d) The impact of new development on adjacent road networks.

Action: Appropriate mitigation should be sought through the planning process (such as S106 agreements)

e) Improving street lighting.

Action: New developments should have sufficient but not intrusive street lighting provision.

f) Safeguarding land for future capacity for church burials and cremation memorials.



St Mary's Church churchyard extension



St Mary's Church cemetery

05.6 TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES

TNP05A – Transport impacts

Residential developments of 5 residential units or more, or non-residential development of 500sqm or more must:

- a) Contribute to improving local footpaths, cycleways and bridleways, linking to the existing networks within the parish.
- b) prepare a Construction Impact Statement to show how the impact of construction traffic during the demolition/ construction period has been minimised and ensure that the measures it contains are adhered to throughout the development process.

TNP05B – Parking provision

- a) Parking standards: All new development must make adequate provision for off-road parking in accordance with the Tandridge Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Parking for new development should be appropriately located or screened to minimise landscape and streetscape impact.
- b) Parking design: The design for new parking areas should be in accordance with policy TN04G.
- c) Loss of parking: Proposals for residential extensions should not reduce existing off-road parking provision unless this still meets the minimum requirements under the Tandridge Parking Standards SPD.

TNP05C – Sewerage and drainage

- a) New development in the parish will be permitted only when effective mains drainage and sewerage systems can be demonstrated as being accommodated within the capacity of the sewage network or appropriate on-site sewage treatment plants and soakaways are to be provided.
- b) New development in areas that have a history of local flooding, drainage or sewerage problems, will be permitted only when it can be demonstrated that appropriate consideration has been made and there will be no adverse effect on the drainage or flood protection of the existing context.
- c) Rainwater harvesting and/or rainwater attenuation should be included in all new build or replacement dwellings developments.

TNP05D - Broadband / telecommunications

Proposals for the development of improved broadband and mobile communications infrastructure will be supported provided that:

- a) the design, siting and appearance of the proposed apparatus and associated structures seeks to minimise impact on the visual amenity, character or appearance of the surrounding area, being sympathetic to their immediate surroundings in respect of scale, form and colour, and respects the amenity of neighbouring properties;
- b) consultation is undertaken with the local community on the placement of proposed apparatus;
- c) if on a building, apparatus and associated structures are sited and designed so as to minimise impact on the external appearance of the host building;
- d) installation methods minimise disturbance to road surfaces and include provision for any remedial work to comply with approved standards;
- e) if a new mast is proposed, it is demonstrated that the applicant has explored the possibility of erecting apparatus on existing buildings, masts or other structures. Such evidence should accompany any application made to the local planning authority

TNP05E - Cemeteries

Land adjoining and to the west of the old churchyard of St Mary's Church identified as a site for an extension to the existing cemetery (and consented under TDC Planning Permission TA/2019/1724) should be protected from alternative uses unless and until an alternative site is acquired and planning permission granted.

The following support Policies TNP05A-E:

- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Section 9
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Core Strategy Policies CSP11 and CSP12
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Detailed Policies DP6 and DP13
- Tandridge Parking Standards SPD (2012)

06 LOCAL ECONOMY AND ENTERPRISE

06.1 OBJECTIVES

'To strengthen and develop the parish's functioning village centre.'

'To support and grow the parish's local economy and ensure the specific needs of the parish's local businesses are met'.



Offices spaces and the parish room at the Aileen McHugo Building

06.2 BACKGROUND

The estate, manor or parish of Tatsfield was recorded in the 11th century Domesday Book with a population of around 100 – 150 in 14 houses constituting a scattering of farms rather than a ‘village’, followed by the building of a church on the top of the Downs. It was basically an agricultural economy with farmers leasing land from the lord of the manor, primarily for sheep farming on the downs. The 1891 census recorded a population of 380 living in 81 houses with eight working farms.

It is interesting to follow the trends in work outside farming. In 1855 there were two landlords at the Ship and the Grasshopper and two shopkeepers. By 1890 there were eight tradesmen and ‘provisioners’ to service the village as recorded in Kelly’s Directories. In 1913 there were 17 businesses recorded including over a dozen shops.

With limited public transport to local towns like Westerham and Oxted, the village was quite self-contained and needed to provide services within the community. The numerous proposals to link Tatsfield by rail to London and other nearby towns that were launched between the 1860s and 1920s never came to fruition. Transport links still remain an issue for the local economy.



Westmore Green - historic photo showing shops and village club

06.3 ECONOMIC NEEDS

The Tandridge Economic Needs Assessment (ENA) process identified one site in the parish which is considered to provide high quality employment land – Westerham Road Industrial Estate (see below). The report recommends that this site is protected for employment use and that redevelopment for alternative (non-employment related) uses should be resisted.

Westerham Road Industrial Estate, occupied by Monier Redland, is located in the south of the parish with direct access to the A25. The site is 8.6 ha (2.8 ha of vacant area) and is used for large-scale open storage.

The site has good access to the strategic road network and is considered commercially attractive for current B8 and related uses, albeit there is considered to be limited attractiveness for other, more intensive, employment uses. The Economic Needs Assessment identifies the site as a Key Strategic Employment Site, being one of the most important sites for employment uses in the District, and advises that the loss of employment space on the site should be resisted and that the site has the potential for intensification of employment uses .



Tatsfield Garage

06.4 CURRENT EMPLOYERS

As a rural community there are few major employers. The main ones include:

- Westerham Road Industrial Estate.
- Clacket Lane Motorway Service Area, opened in 1993 and one of the largest and busiest services on the UK motorway network serving traffic on the extremely busy southern stretch of the M25. The services include fuel, a hotel, restaurants and shops. The national franchises involved are significant employers. Opportunities in retail and hospitality are available to local residents.
- The Grasshopper: a large restaurant and hotel at the very southern end of the parish on the A25 road between Westerham in Kent and Oxted in Surrey.
- Parkwood Golf Club: spread over 180 acres of rather poor quality pasture land originally belonging to Park Farm the golf course is now a key feature of the parish and is currently owned by the Orida Group. Future plans for the operation include leisure and accommodation facilities that will offer further employment opportunities.
- Tatsfield Primary School
- Monkey Puzzle and Little Acorns – nursery/preschool playgroups
- The Bakery: Bar/restaurant and B&B rooms.
- Tatsfield Garage: Servicing, repair and maintenance, a long-established local provision.
- The Old Ship: Traditional pub – food and drink.
- Waylands Farm: units for small businesses including Tatsfield Aquatics.

There are several small enterprises within the parish, mainly in the business and service sectors. Self-employment is more difficult to analyse but from local advertising and knowledge this includes many professions, consultancies and therapeutic services. These operate from small local business premises, home offices and mobile services.

06.5 COMMUNITY RESPONSE

A SWOT analysis was undertaken by the Local Economy Topic Group to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the parish economy as well as identifying ideas on how to overcome these issues. The SWOT analysis was presented to residents at the community workshop in April 2018. The feedback from the event fed into the final SWOT.

Further Public consultation took place in April/May 2019 and public comments have also been included into the Local Economy topic paper.

A short parish-wide survey was circulated to local businesses that had been identified from advertising in the Village Magazine and local press plus local knowledge. Unfortunately, only a handful of businesses responded to the survey

The main problematic issues were as follows:

- a) Limited public transport
- b) No Post Office services (a Post Office has since now opened in the village)
- c) Unreliable broadband and mobile phone coverage
- d) Winter weather problems

06.6 ISSUES IDENTIFIED

All efforts should be made to retain current shops and services. Planning applications for future developments that may serve the community should be considered favourably.

Any planning applications that have the potential to offer jobs locally should be considered favourably.

The Parish Council should use all efforts to improve mobile phone coverage and broadband speed and reliability. This would include looking favourably at applications for phone ‘masts’ and broadband infrastructure. Any significant development proposals should include consideration of communication issues.

06.7 LOCAL ECONOMY AND ENTERPRISE POLICIES

TNP06A - Protecting existing employment

The loss of land and buildings used for business/employment purposes will not be permitted unless both a) and b) are satisfied:

- a) there is robust evidence that the land and/or buildings are no longer viable in their current employment use, or capable of redevelopment for alternative employment use in terms of need or demand; and
- b) the land and/or buildings have been genuinely marketed on reasonable terms for employment use, for at least 12 months, and have remained unsold or unlet; full details of marketing must accompany any development proposal.

TNP06B - New or expanding businesses

The establishment or expansion of small-scale employment development in existing premises or on new sites will be supported if they meet the following criteria:

- a) they do not create traffic flow problems or generate traffic of a type or amount inappropriate to rural roads
- b) the uses are compatible with the uses in the surrounding buildings
- c) the siting, scale, design and materials of new development are compatible with the rural character of the area
- d) the traditional character of existing buildings is not lost
- e) the effect on local heritage and biodiversity is acceptable
- f) the effect of the development and the creation of any new curtilage on landscape character is acceptable
- g) they do not create excessive noise, fumes, vibration or light pollution.
- h) they make a positive contribution to sustainability and well-being of the parish community.
- i) they include appropriate communications infrastructure.

TNP06C – Supporting the rural economy

Proposals which support local farms, agriculture and equestrian activities will be supported, including the provision of outlets for the sale of their produce if they comply with other relevant policies.

TNP06D – Supporting home working

Development proposals which support 'home' working will be supported, provided they are in keeping with the character of the area and do not adversely affect the amenity of adjoining residential premises.

The following support Policies TNP06A-D:

- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Section 6
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Core Strategy Policy CSP22
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Detailed Policies DP3, DP4, DP12, DP13, DP15 and DP17

07 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

07.1 OBJECTIVES

‘To improve the health and vitality of the parish and ensure the needs of residents and visitors are met through retaining, supporting and improving the parish’s abundant and diverse local community facilities, services and assets’.

‘To ensure that new development encourages a balanced and mixed community and is appropriate and proportionate to the scale and semi-rural character of the parish.’



Westmore Green

07.2 BUILDINGS AND OUTDOOR SPACES

The parish offers a wide variety of buildings and outdoor spaces that play an important role in binding together the community as formal/informal meeting and events spaces. Buildings that contribute to supporting the parish include;

- Sheree's Store and Tearoom
- Post Office
- Village Hall
- Scout Hall
- WI Hall
- Tatsfield Village Club
- The Bakery bar/restaurant and rooms
- The Old Ship Pub
- St Mary's Church & Millennium Hall
- Tatsfield Primary School hall and field
- Aileen McHugo building parish room

Key open spaces that contribute to community life include;

- Westmore Green including seating areas, a playground, sports equipment and trim trail
- Allotments & Community Garden
- Multi Use Games Area (MUGA)
- Furze Corner sports pitches and pavilion
- Parkwood Golf Course
- The network of local public footpaths and bridleways



Tatsfield Village Hall



Picnic benches on Westmore Green



The Old Ship

07.3 CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

The parish of Tatsfield offers a wide range of clubs & societies including;

- Horticultural Society
- Art Groups
- Table Tennis
- Not So Young Club
- Short Mat Bowls
- Women's Institute
- Explorers, Scouts, Cubs and Beavers
- Fairtrade Group
- Tatty Knitters
- Tatsfield Bridge Club
- Vern Group
- Tatsfield Singers
- Badminton Group
- Tatsfield Cricket Club
- Judo, Jiu Jitsu and Martial Arts

07.4 EVENTS

A range of annual or regular events are held in the village, these include;

- Tatsfield Scout Fair
- Tatsfield School Beer Festival
- Tatsfield School Fair
- Christmas Carols Singalong
- Village Remembrance
- North Downs Sinfonia concerts
- Tatsfield Singers Shows
- St Mary's Flower Festival
- St Mary's Church Sunday teas
- Tatsfield Art Group exhibitions
- Horticultural Shows
- Curzon Country cinema
- Fairtrade tea tents
- Various quizzes and fundraising events



Horticultural show



Remembrance Sunday



Bowls in the village hall

07.5 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PROVISION

A SWOT Analysis highlighted the wide range of facilities offered in the parish and the residents spoken to were positive and pleased with the variety of facilities and wanted to protect the diverse range of activities on offer.

Most families were involved in at least one of the organisations and utilised at least one of the spaces for hire on a regular basis for parties, meetings, clubs and events.

Feedback highlighted 5 main areas which caused concern for residents:

- Lack of medical facilities - people need to go to Westerham or Biggin Hill to see their GP. This is difficult for the elderly and young families with no transport or limited mobility to use the bus service.
- Lack of use of Furze Corner Sports Ground and Clubhouse - often viewed as "too far" from the centre of the village although a pathway exists past the Scout Hut. Limited input and support from the community, and reliance on the few to maintain the grounds and clubhouse.
- Disabled access to all facilities in the parish needed.
- Viability of Primary School if families are not moving into the parish.
- Lighting to the pathway to the Scout Hut and Furze Corner.

07.6 COMMUNITY FACILITIES FEEDBACK

The following were identified as potential solutions to current areas requiring improvement:

1. Lack of medical care in the parish - Winterton Surgery and Stock Hill surgery to be approached to ascertain if a satellite service can be reinstated in Tatsfield. Aileen McHugo building could be used when rooms become available.
2. Lack of use of Furze Corner Sports Ground and Clubhouse - development and take-over of Furze Corner into Community/Youth Centre. This includes place for the elderly, youth centre, satellite medical surgery and any other opportunities – language lessons, fitness sessions etc. Scope for redevelopment and extension of the clubhouse to accommodate new clubs and societies.
3. Ensure any new facilities have disabled access and address any issues with current facilities.
4. Pathway to be constructed to Scout Hut and Furze Corner, with associated lighting as required
5. The use of Section 106 and CIL funds to assist development.

The following support Policies TNP07A-C:

- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Section 8.
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Core Strategy Policy CSP13
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Detailed Policy DP3.

07.7 COMMUNITY FACILITIES - POLICIES

Policy TNP07A – Protection of Community Facilities

Proposals for development which would result in the loss of any of the following community facilities, without equal or better alternative provision, will not be supported, unless it can be proven that the site is no longer economically viable either for its existing use or an alternative community use:

- i) Tatsfield Village Hall
- ii) Tatsfield Primary School and playing fields
- iii) Aileen McHugo Building
- iv) The Village shop/cafe
- v) The Bakery bar/restaurant
- vi) Tatsfield Village Club and Post Office
- vii) St Mary's Church & Millennium Hall
- viii) Ye Old Ship Public House
- ix) Westmore Green and children's play area
- x) Furze Corner recreational area, cricket ground and pavilion
- xi) The W.I. Hall
- xii) MUGA games area
- xiii) The Old School pre-school
- xiv) Scout Hut
- xv) Allotments and Community garden

Policy TNP07B – New or enhanced Community Facilities

Proposals for new or enhanced community facilities, such as a replacement sports hall/pavilion at Furze Corner will be supported, provided that the details regarding siting, scale, design, parking provision, lighting and street access are in accordance with other policies in the Neighbourhood Plan. New facilities should have fully inclusive access.

Policy TNP07C – Allotments

New allotment provision will be supported where sufficient evidence is provided to demonstrate a need for such facilities for local residents and within close proximity to the community which it serves.

08 CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

08.1 OBJECTIVES

"To become a more sustainable community and to reduce the need for fossil fuels in line with the expectation for net zero carbon emissions by 2050."

"To preserve and enhance the parish's valued natural environment, habitats and biodiversity."

"To preserve and enhance the parish's landscape setting, protecting views into and out of the village and promoting greater connectivity to the Surrey Hills AONB."



View south from local nature reserve Hill Park across the AONB

08.2 BACKGROUND

Climate change is the single biggest threat to the future of our society and dealing with its implications has to be at the heart of this Neighbourhood Plan.

The growing and severe impacts of climate change mean that any plan made now that does not consider radical reductions in carbon emissions and help build our resilience to things like flooding will simply not be fit for purpose.

If this Neighbourhood Plan is to successfully help our community to address climate change, it should incorporate an approach that plans for a resilient, sustainable community.

The landmark 2008 Climate Change Act committed the UK to reducing carbon emissions by 80% by 2050.

However, in recognition of the severity of situation, recent environmental activism and recommendations by the Committee on Climate Change, parliament declared a climate emergency in Low-carbon neighbourhood planning 8 May 2019 and called on the government to set a more demanding target.

This it did in June 2019, by amending the Act and committing the UK to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Achieving this will require the vast majority of households, communities, businesses and local authorities to be fully engaged and aligned with this government policy.

Neighbourhood Plans are one way in which a new direction can be taken, helping to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects, and, by local communities taking the lead and effectively giving consent for this rapid transition to take place.

08.2 GREEN BELT CONTEXT

The Green Belt designation across the parish is intended to keep land permanently open and undeveloped, and essentially place a strong presumption against new development.

The NPPF states “When located in the Green Belt, elements of many renewable energy projects will comprise inappropriate development ... in such cases developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances if projects are to proceed, such as the wider environmental benefits associated with increased production of energy from renewable sources.”

The NPPF (para 151) advises that “to help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts)”.

The government probably never anticipated that Neighbourhood Plans might encourage renewable energy developments within the Green Belt by setting out the circumstances or locations where suitable proposals could be viewed favourably, however nowhere is this explicitly disallowed.

Our community has a growing need to be more sustainable to help meet the Climate Change needs in the broader sense and this includes the promotion of 'appropriate' renewable energy generation within the parish, even though it is heavily constrained by the Green Belt.

08.3 RENEWABLE ENERGY

An applicant for a renewable energy development, such as a field of solar panels, that is carefully considered in context and against the policies set out in this plan could therefore demonstrate the 'very special circumstances' necessary before an 'inappropriate development' in the Green Belt can be approved.

Very special circumstances are unique to an individual case, but our policies set out the circumstances of our community which could form part of these arguments:

- That alternative options outside the Green Belt are not available or have been investigated and rejected for valid reasons
- That the temporary nature of the renewable energy development and the ability to restore land to its original condition at the end of the project's life is a relevant consideration.
- That the specific benefits of the renewable energy project outweigh the harm it would cause to the Green Belt, which might include:
 - That we should contribute to increasing renewable electricity and/or heat generation, meeting local and national targets for renewable energy generation and carbon emission reductions.
 - That there are social and economic benefits, including for example local job creation and rural diversification.
 - That it brings community benefits (e.g. community ownership or the income from energy generated).
 - That the impact on the openness and character of the Green Belt has been considered and mitigated at the design stage.

The purpose of the Green Belt as outlined in national planning policy is defined in Section 13 of the NPPF.



Tatsfield is a Fairtrade Village



Tatsfield community composting scheme

08.4 MANAGING WATER

Due to its elevation upon the North Downs, the parish of Tatsfield lies entirely within Flood Zone 1.

Flood Zone 1 is land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%).

Most of the parish has only a low risk of groundwater flooding but due to the topography and local run off, some areas within Tatsfield village and some areas in the far south of the parish are at risk of local groundwater flooding. Localised flooding typically occurs in heavy rain, particularly on unmade roads.

As within other villages built along the top of the North Downs, inclement weather including winter snow and seasonal heavy rain can bring local areas of snow drifting or flooding. These can be a major challenge with openness and fields around the edges of the settlements play an important role as reservoirs and soakaways.

Due to the topography and the isolation of some dwellings in the parish, it is not uncommon for these to be connected to individual sewage treatment plants and soakaways for foul and surface water drainage.

It is crucial that any new development does not exacerbate these issues and should incorporate sustainable and integrated approaches to the management of flood risk, surface water (including run off) and foul drainage. These proposals should be robust to the expected impacts of climate change.



The altitude and topography can lead to snowy winters



Maesmaur Road - localised flooding on unmade road after rainfall



The village pond harvests rainwater from the roof of the Village Club

08.5 SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

To mitigate emissions that worsen climate change it is essential that buildings minimise energy use and maximise energy efficiency and the production and use of renewable energy to meet their needs.

All new development must minimise its energy use and maximise the proportion of energy used from renewable sources. The substantial refurbishment of existing buildings is also encouraged to do so. In all cases developers should seem to go beyond the minimum requirements of the Building Regulations

Any replacement development should consume significantly less non-renewable energy than the development it replaces and should:

- a. demonstrate that it has taken all reasonable steps to minimise energy use and maximise energy efficiency;
 - b. demonstrate that systems have been designed to operate at optimum efficiency;
 - c. facilitate the reduced use of unregulated energy on-site where technically feasible and commercially viable;
 - d. maximise the proportion of renewable energy generated on-site;
 - e. facilitate the maximum use of renewable energy from off-site sources for example by the provision of space for battery storage;
- and
- f. be future-proofed where practical.

Development seeking to comply with these sustainability standards is encouraged to maximise electricity usage over other forms of energy generation that can have adverse impacts on air quality.

08.6 SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

Tatsfield is located in a semi-rural setting with limited access to public transport modes. This is demonstrated by the increased use of the private car for medium to long journeys compared to more urban settings.

However, as well as lowering the health risks of air pollution, increasing walking and cycling would also improve our health through increasing activity levels.

Travel habits developed in childhood are hugely influential for our travel habits (and activity levels) across our lifetimes. A Sustrans (www.sustrans.org) survey in 2010 found that nearly half of all children want to cycle to school but currently only 4% do.

High quality public spaces are a vital component of the social life of a neighbourhood, providing spaces for people to interact, as well as opportunities for commerce and events. Streets make up 80% of accessible public space, but are normally designed just for cars, not people.

People are more likely to spend time talking with each other on streets with low traffic flows: evidence indicates that residents on quieter streets enjoy more friendships and connections with their neighbours.

Electric cars are set to increase in number, particularly now that the government has announced that new diesel and petrol cars will be banned from 2040.

In addition to promoting the use of public transport, walking and cycling, encouraging the provision of electric car charging infrastructure will also assist with the quicker transition to the use of electric vehicles over those using fossil fuels or hybrid technology.

08.7 CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY POLICIES

Policy TNP08A – Renewable Energy

Renewable and low carbon energy generation will be supported where the proposed development:

- a) Is led by, or meets the needs of the local community
- b) Does not cause harm to the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- c) Is located and of a scale that is appropriate to character and setting and the wider landscape.
- d) Does not create an unacceptable impact on the amenities of local residents.

Policy TNP08B – Provision of well-designed energy efficient buildings and places

New development must demonstrate that they meet a high level of sustainable design and construction and will be optimised for energy efficiency, targeting zero carbon emissions. This includes:

- a) Siting, orientation and shading of windows to optimise passive solar gain,
- b) The use of high quality, thermally efficient building materials,
- c) Installation of energy efficiency measures such as high levels of insulation, triple glazing and heat recovery.
- d) All new development should incorporate on-site energy generation from renewable sources such as solar panels.

Alterations to existing buildings must demonstrate they use a high level of sustainable design and construction standards, where possible exceeding current building regulations.

The retrofit of heritage properties/assets is encouraged to reduce energy demand and, to where appropriate generate renewable energy, providing it safeguards historic character.

Policy TNP08C – Sustainable Transport

- a) New developments should integrate with the current green infrastructure network and provide access to public and community transport, to connect with the social, community and retail facilities of the village.
- b) Support will be given to proposals that improve and extend the existing footpath and cycle path network, allowing greater access to new housing, the village centre, green spaces and the open countryside. The loss of existing footpaths and cycle paths will not be supported.

Policy TNP08D – Provision of Electric Charging Points

- a) All new homes where a dedicated parking space per home is provided will be required to have an appropriately located vehicle charging point.
- b) Where shared parking areas are included in housing developments, these are required to provide 1 vehicle charging point per space.
- c) Developments proposing new employment, leisure or retail developments should provide electric vehicle charging points for staff and visitors.

Policy TNP08E – Flood Prevention

- a) Proposals must incorporate a sustainable and integrated approach to the management of flood risk, surface water (including run off) and foul drainage. These proposals should be robust to the expected impacts of climate change.
- b) Any development involving the loss of permeable surfaces, loss of trees, loss of soft landscaping or loss of any other feature that reduces flood risk is required to use appropriate mitigation measures to prevent any increase in flood risk within the site or elsewhere. This should be proportionate to the scale of the proposal.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be used proportionately to mitigate any predicted increase in flood risk. These may include:

- Planting, particularly trees.
- Introduction of permeable driveways, parking or other 'hardstanding' areas.
- Rainwater water harvesting and storage features (including butts).
- Green roofs.
- Attenuation tanks, soakaways and/or attenuation ponds.

The following support Policies TNP08 A-E:

- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Section 14
- National Design Guide (MHCLG, 2019)
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Core Strategy Policy CSP14
- Tandridge District Council Adopted Detailed Policy DP19





09 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

09.1 INTRODUCTION

Some issues identified through the Neighbourhood Plan development process are not necessarily planning policy matters. This is not to say that they cannot be included within this Plan but are identified instead in this section as important community aspirations to be targeted during the period of this Neighbourhood Plan.

09.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community involvement is the keystone for effective change. If our aim is to improve the natural environment within the village then all members of the community must be given the opportunity to get on board. The 'Tatsfield in Bloom' volunteers team is one example which has been immensely successful and has considerable support within the village.

Once people have tasks to focus on, they often prove willing to participate, either as team members or alone. This community spirit is something that the community would like to encourage not just among adults but for all villagers including our school children. When encouraged, young people usually show genuine interest in the natural environment that surrounds them.

09.3 RE-WILDING

By looking at old photographs of the village pond, we can see how changing ideas have created a whole range of presentation forms. The 2018 village pond regeneration has created a very attractive feature for the village centre with a range of water based wildlife,

It's easy to look at established land use and ignore better alternatives. We shouldn't accept things as they are simply because they've always been that way. Hill Park is a wonderful example of how careful planning and management works to create and maintain a land parcel of environmental richness appropriate to the area.

There has been a move since 2018 to leave more areas of the parish green spaces to grow as summer meadows rather than be regularly cut. In 2020 a new meadow area was created on Westmore Green. These have demonstrated the increase in pollinators and wildlife attracted to these.

09.4 OPENING UP PUBLIC FOOTPATHS

Public footpaths are an important part of the enjoyment of the countryside by the residents of the parish. Unfortunately many of the public footpaths in the parish are now in a poor state and some are barely accessible due to heavy growth, poor surfaces and unsafe stiles and gates.

Whilst it is the responsibility of Surrey County Council to maintain the width, it is also the responsibility of adjacent landowners to cut their hedges and maintain their fences. There is also a particular problem for access by disabled persons due to restrictions at entrances (stiles instead of gates), poor surfaces and heavy growth.

The potential to establish community-based footpath and bridleway wardens – through the SCC Volunteer Path Wardens Scheme would assist with training and organising teams of local volunteers who can carry out basic maintenance and work with adjacent landowners to maintain their hedges and fences.

There is a need to develop local initiatives, for example, with assistance from the SCC Rights of Way Team, to secure funding for the provision of accessible gates suitable for disabled users.

Local residents have expressed a strong desire to obtain safe pedestrian access to the parish church avoiding the single-track Church Lane. This will involve the cooperation of the local landowner of Park Wood golf course.

09.5 TREES, WOODLAND AND OPEN AREAS

These environments will only thrive if we maintain and enhance the connections between them allowing the wildlife that is integral to their eco-system to move through the landscape. This can be achieved by having policies that prevent habitat fragmentation and maintain 'green corridors'.

A little untidiness in the garden and the preservation of hedges and soft boundaries should be encouraged and developers should look to follow the biodiversity net gain approach to ensure habitats for wildlife are enhanced and left in a measurably better state than they were pre-development; and acknowledge the important role that private green spaces play in contributing to local biodiversity.

The dominant native tree species in the parish are oak (*Quercus*), beech (*Fagus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), some sycamore/maples (*Acer* sp), lime (*Tilia*) with supporting understory species of thorns (*Crataegus*, *Prunus*), hazel (*Corylus*), willows (*Salix*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). Smaller ornamental species of cherry (*Prunus*), rowan (*Sorbus*), laburnum, maple (*Acer*) are also found in gardens.

There is a record of Tree Preservation Orders within the parish but these are mostly historic with very few new TPO's being made in recent years to protect good specimens.

Many tree species are under attack by pests and diseases (Ash Dieback, Processionary Moth Caterpillars, Weeping Canker, etc.) and this is accelerating the loss of mature, but also young trees. At the time of writing this plan, Ash Dieback is extremely prevalent across the area and leading to the loss of many hundreds of trees across the parish.

This current net loss of trees in Tatsfield is significantly altering our landscape view, but it is also an important environmental loss, reducing biodiversity.

09.6 PLANNING FOR WILDLIFE PONDS

The wildlife ponds on Westmore Green and at Tatsfield Primary School provide vital drinking and bathing water for birds and wild mammals. The wildlife inhabiting the woodland in the parish also depends on pooling water and ponds for water.

09.7 ROADS, TRAFFIC AND SAFETY

Tatsfield village has many roads with limited or no footpaths and is a predominantly low-speed traffic environment. This helps to maintain safety and the rural village sense of place.

It is important that any new developments do not result in significant increase in traffic or roads being widened or straightened which damage the rural country lane characteristics. The pattern and character of these roads/lanes should not be spoilt.

New traffic calming may be beneficial in some locations and should be in keeping with the character of the village so as to retain an attractive and un-cluttered appearance.

09.8 STREET FURNITURE AND LIGHTING

Much of the street furniture used in the village centre has been chosen to reflect the character of the surroundings and makes use of traditional materials e.g. hardwood or a mixture of ironwork and hardwood.

To avoid clutter, any new signs or street furniture should only be introduced when absolutely necessary.

09.8 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONAL POLICIES

ASPIRATIONAL POLICY TNP09A – Community involvement

OWNER/ACTION: Tatsfield Parish Council, Tatsfield In Bloom, Tatsfield Primary School

Using the ‘Tatsfield in Bloom’ volunteers team as an example, encourage further community volunteering among a wider group of adults, local community organisations and local school children.

ASPIRATIONAL POLICY TNP09B – Re-wilding

OWNER/ACTION: Tatsfield Parish Council, Tatsfield In Bloom

Establish a programme for rewilding of selected areas of the village including hedge planting and meadow establishment to encourage an increase in biodiversity.

ASPIRATIONAL POLICY TNP09C – Footpaths, bridleways and rights of way

OWNER/ACTION: Tatsfield Parish Council

The Parish Council will work with landowners and the relevant authorities to support the delivery of new public rights of way and maintain and enhance the accessibility of the parish’s existing public rights of way, ensuring they are appropriately maintained.

- a) footpaths and bridleways should be kept open, free from motorised traffic and in good repair
- b) any diversions should be carefully planned and agreed with the Parish Council
- c) proposals to close any public Rights of Way should be resisted.
- d) opportunities for new Rights of Way should be considered.

ASPIRATIONAL POLICY TNP09D – Trees, woodlands and open areas

OWNER/ACTION: Tatsfield Parish Council

Surveys of trees in the Parish Council owned woodland areas and open spaces should be carried out with a target set and a programme of tree-planting initiated using national and local planting schemes to increase the population of trees in woodland, hedges and copses.

The removal and disfigurement of trees should be actively discouraged. Specimens of importance to the landscape view, the local environment and biodiversity should be protected making better use of TPO Regulations and guidance.

ASPIRATIONAL POLICY TNP09E – Planning for wildlife ponds

OWNER/ACTION: Tatsfield Parish Council/Tandridge District Council

Wildlife ponds should be included where possible in future open space planning (as opposed to ornamental ponds) as these are vital to continue to support the many forms of wildlife present in Tatsfield and they provide the correct environment for native amphibians, water insects and water fowl. Ponds also provide vital drinking and bathing water for birds and wild mammals. The wildlife inhabiting the woodland in the parish depends on ponds for water.

ASPIRATIONAL POLICY TN09F – Roads, traffic and safety

OWNER/ACTION: Tatsfield Parish Council/Surrey County Council

- a) The low-speed traffic environment within the village is essential for the vitality and safety of the community and the Parish, District and County Councils should assist with maintaining this wherever possible.
- b) Developments should not result in roads being widened or straightened or in new access arrangements which damage rural, 'country lane' characteristics. Development should not be of a level or type which would give rise to increases in traffic that could damage the rural character of lanes in the parish.
- c) Unmade roads/lanes are a particular feature of the parish, as well as roads/lanes bounded by hedges or verges, and can form delightful 'green tunnel' landscape and ecological features which are very susceptible to damage. The pattern and character of these roads/lanes should not be spoilt.
- d) The introduction of any further traffic calming should be in keeping with the character of the village so as to retain an attractive and un-cluttered appearance. Any new signs, road
- e) markings or street furniture should only be introduced when absolutely necessary, and following consultation with the Parish Council.

ASPIRATIONAL POLICY TN09G – Street furniture and lighting

OWNER/ACTION: Tatsfield Parish Council/Tandridge District Council

Street furniture such as litter bins, planters, seats and salt bins and street lighting should be of a colour and form which reflect the character of their surroundings and makes use of traditional materials e.g. hardwood or a mixture of ironwork and hardwood or appropriately coloured recycled material.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 THANKING THE CONTRIBUTORS

Tatsfield is a close-knit community and the Parish Council was very keen to set up a Steering Group to produce a Neighbourhood Plan.

The Steering Group was formed of Parish Councillors and residents, all of whom had relevant qualifications and skills to help produce the Plan.

That a Plan has been drafted following so much consultation serves as testament to the hundreds of hours of volunteer time which have been expended.

I firmly believe that this Plan will help to serve our community well in ensuring that the character and setting of the parish is maintained whilst positively managing future sustainable development. Thankyou for your time and helping us shape the future of our parish.

Kim Jennings, Chair of Tatsfield Parish Council

10.2 CONTRIBUTORS

Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee members:

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Ian Mitchell

11 FUTURE REVISIONS

11.1 INTRODUCTION

This Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan (TNP) is owned by the parishioners of Tatsfield, managed by Tatsfield Parish Council as the Qualifying Body, and when adopted, it will form a part of the Tandridge District Council Development Plan.

All potential updates to it will have to be approved by Tatsfield Parish Council and then submitted to Tandridge District Council. Tatsfield Parish Council will ensure that all the update procedures described below are followed.

Once adopted, the TNP can be updated to reflect progress and changes both within the community and from outside, such as new legislation.

This **DRAFT REGULATION 14** version of the Plan has been made following a lengthy consultation process and will go through a thorough examination and referendum process. The Plan will be kept up to date using the procedures outlined below.

This plan has taken approximately 4 years to develop. Hopefully the development of a plan for 2033-2043 will be able to benefit from the experiences both during the development of this plan and throughout its life.

11.2 MONITORING THE PLAN

The Plan will be monitored at 3 year intervals to reflect upon progress made. For example, the various stages of development being undertaken in the parish including:

1. Outline or Detailed Planning Permissions granted by Tandridge District Council
2. Development started or complete, noting the number and type of properties developed.

Updates will be recorded in a Neighbourhood Plan Review report published every 3 years.

11.3 CHANGES TO PLAN POLICIES

Any proposed changes to policies must be subject to the same level of assessment, including a sustainability check and consultation that was used to agree them initially.

Once they have been through this process, Tatsfield Parish Council will need to approve them, and notify Tandridge District Council who will then arrange the further consultation and examination stages before a referendum is held before they can be incorporated in the Plan.

11.4 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Throughout the life of the Plan the availability and capacity of all infrastructure and community facilities will be monitored and any issues addressed.

Resolution of these issues could lead to updates to the Plan being necessitated. For instance, the arrival of the new residents of the proposed housing sites will almost certainly have an impact on some of these facilities. Residents will be made aware of all these potential changes to the Plan so that comments and feedback can be considered before the Plan is updated.

11.5 OTHER POLICIES

All the other Policies within the Plan will be reviewed at least every 3 years. The Plan can also be reviewed earlier to reflect any progress which has been made or to handle unforeseen or major changes that may occur.

11.6 THE NEXT GENERATION OF THIS PLAN

As 2033 approaches, and certainly by the end of 2030, a decision will need to be taken as to whether this plan is sufficiently up to date and robust to be rolled forward, or whether a new plan needs to be developed.

11.7 SUMMARY

Keeping the plan under review throughout its life will make it relevant to, and more easily understood by, those responsible for using it to manage developments within the parish. It will also be more easily understood by new residents.

Progress against the plan, will be reported to parishioners at the Annual Parish Meeting. The plan and any appendices will be made available on the parish website.

12 GLOSSARY AND LINKS

Active Frontages

A building front that promotes activity and encourages movement between the building at public realm level and the adjacent public realm by the way the building front is designed or orientated

AGLV

Area of Great Landscape Value

Amenity

A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity

Ancient Woodland

Areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales and have developed irreplaceable, complex ecosystems

AONB

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Building Line

Where the elevation of a building should meet the ground.

Business use

Premises used for Commercial, Business and Service uses falling under Planning Use Class E as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020.

Character

A term relating to 'Conservation Areas' or 'Listed Building', but also to the appearance of any rural or urban location in terms of its landscape or the layout of streets and open spaces, often giving places their own distinct identity.

Conservation Area

Areas of special architectural or historic interest defined by the local authority, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Cumulative Impact

A number of developments in a locality or a continuous activity over time that together may have an increased impact on the environment, local community or economy.

Defined Village

Tatsfield is one of nine villages in the Green Belt are considered to be suitable for limited infill development in the TDC Local Plan Part 2 Detailed Policy 12.

Density

In the case of residential development, a measurement of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare or the number of dwellings per hectare

Green Belt

The Metropolitan Green Belt - an area of open land around a city, on which building is restricted.

HELAA

Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment

Inclusive design

Designing the built environment, including buildings and their surrounding spaces, to ensure that they can be accessed and used by everyone

Listed Building

A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest. 'Listed Buildings' are graded I, II* or II with grade I being the highest.

MUGA

Multi Use Games Area

NPPF

National Planning Policy Framework

Overlooking

A term used to describe the effect when a development or building affords an outlook over adjoining land or property, often causing loss of privacy.

Secured by Design

The national police scheme which aims to minimise crime and opportunities to commit crime through better design of buildings and places.

Setbacks

Where the Frontage of a building is not extended to the limits of the building envelope.

Shop

Shop not more than 280 sq m mostly selling essential goods, including food and at least 1km from another similar shop falling under Planning Use Class F.2 as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020.

SMHA

Strategic Housing Market Assessment

SSSI

Site of Special Scientific Interest (a formal conservation designation)

SWOT

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. A SWOT Analysis is a technique for assessing these four aspects of a current position on a subject. You can then use SWOT Analysis to make the most of what you've got and set goals for the way forward.

TDC

Tandridge District Council.

TNP

Tatsfield Neighbourhood Plan.

TPC

Tatsfield Parish Council.

Tandridge District Council's Core Strategy (2008)

<https://www.tandridge.gov.uk/Planning-and-building/Planning-strategies-and-policies/Current-and-adopted-planning-policies/Core-strategy>

Tandridge District Council Detailed Policies (2014)

<https://www.tandridge.gov.uk/Planning-and-building/Planning-strategies-and-policies/Current-and-adopted-planning-policies/Core-strategy/Detailed-policies>

Tandridge District Settlement Hierarchy (2015)

<https://www.tandridge.gov.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Planning%20and%20building/Planning%20strategies%20and%20policies/Local%20plan/Evidence%20base%20and%20technical%20studies/Settlement-Hierarchy-2015.pdf>



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