

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL CONSULTATION

TO:	West Sussex County Council FAO:
FROM:	WSCC Highways - Public Rights of Way
DATE:	26 February 2024
LOCATION:	Hooklands Farmhouse, London Road, Ashington, West Sussex, RH20 3AT
SUBJECT:	WSCC/013/24 Land raising and regarding of agricultural land to alleviate noise, air and light pollution from the A24.
DATE OF SITE VISIT:	n/a
RELEVANT PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY NUMBER(S):	Public Footpaths 1977 & 1978
RECOMMENDATION:	No Objection (With Conditions)
S106 CONTRIBUTION TOTAL:	n/a

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above numbered planning application. This proposal has been considered by means of a desktop study, using the information and plans submitted with this application, in conjunction with other available WSCC map information. In respect to the above planning application I would provide the following comments.

The Planning Design Access and Water Neutrality Statement document recognises that Public Footpaths 1977 and 1978 cross the application site.

The Application proposes erecting signage to both the public and to site operatives to raise awareness of the presence of both the public users of the paths and of plant and machinery, where the haul road crosses the public rights of way. The Application also suggests a speed limit may be applied on site and both these measures are welcomed by the PROW Team. A speed limit of 5 mph should be observed where the haul road crosses public footpaths. Operatives of motor vehicles should be reminded to give way to public users of any where the haul road crosses or shares the alignment of a public footpath.

As the Application identifies, Public Footpath 1977 diagonally crosses the southern of the two fields to be re-profiled. The Applicant has offered to provide an alternative route around the field headland for the duration of the works, which is also welcomed. We would ask that the headland route have a minimum useable width of 2.5m, be on level / even ground with no overgrown surface, side or overhanging vegetation, with a minimum headroom clearance of 2.5m.

Despite the availability of the temporary alternative route being provided, it will still be necessary to temporarily close the Definitive Line of the Public Right of Way (Footpath 1977) to enable the works to be undertaken, for the duration of the works, and the Applicant will be required to apply for a temporary closure order (see paragraph L, below).

If the Local Planning Authority is minded to grant planning consent the applicant should be advised of the following informative notes:

A. The granting of planning permission does not authorise obstruction of, interference to or moving of any Public Right of Way (PROW); this can only be done with the prior consent of West Sussex County Council (WSCC), as highway authority, and possibly also a legal Order process by the relevant local planning authority. Further advice can be provided on request.

B. Safe and convenient public access is to be available at all times across the full width of the PROW, which may be wider than the available and used route – advice on the legal width can be provided by the WSCC PROW Team.

C. The path is not to be obstructed by vehicles, plant, scaffolding or the temporary storage of materials and / or chemicals during any works. These will constitute an offence of obstruction under the Highways Act 1980.

D. No new structures, such as gates and stiles, are to be installed within the width of the PROW without the prior consent of the WSCC PROW Team. These will constitute an offence of obstruction under the Highways Act 1980.

E. Any down pipes or soakaways associated with the development should discharge into an existing or new drainage system and away from the surface of the PROW. No drainage system is to be installed through the surface of the path without the prior consent of the WSCC PROW Team.

F. Where the ground levels adjacent to the PROW are to be raised above existing ground levels, this could increase the potential to flood the path. A suitable drainage system must be installed adjacent to the path to a specification agreed with the WSCC PROW Team prior to development commencing.

G. Any alteration to or replacement of the existing boundary with the PROW, or the erection of new fence lines, must be done in consultation with the WSCC PROW Team to ensure the legal width of the path is not reduced and there is no unlawful encroachment.

H. Access along a PROW by contractors' vehicles, deliveries or plant is only lawful if the applicant can prove it has a vehicular right; without this an offence under the Road Traffic Act 1988 section 34(1) is being committed.

I. The applicant is advised that a public access right has precedence over a private access right. Where a PROW runs along a route also used for private access purposes, usually for private vehicle access, this shared use has the potential for accident or injury – the applicant must consider how access is managed so the public is not endangered or inconvenienced.

J. Some properties have private rights over them for the benefit of a particular individual or property; for example, a landowner may have the right to drive over a neighbour's track to gain access to property. This right of access is granted to individuals and / or properties only and does not extend to the public. The WSCC PROW Team does not hold records of private rights of access; the applicant is encouraged to check that no private access rights will be detrimentally affected by this proposal.

K. It is an offence to damage the surface of a PROW without the prior consent of the WSCC PROW Team. The applicant must supply a specification and secure the approval of the WSCC PROW Team before works affecting the PROW begin, even if the surface is to be improved. Where a PROW surface is damaged and there was no prior consent, the

applicant will be liable and required to make good the surface to a standard satisfactory to the WSCC PROW Team.

L. Where it is necessary to undertake works within the legal width of a PROW, e.g. install utilities, (or for development works immediately adjacent to a PROW that can not reasonably be managed through different Health and Safety practice) the applicant must be advised to apply to WSCC PROW Team for a temporary path closure. The applicant must be advised there is no guarantee an application will be approved; that a minimum of 6 weeks is needed to consider an application.

<https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/land-waste-and-housing/public-paths-and-the-countryside/public-rights-of-way/request-a-change-to-a-public-path/path-diversions-and-extinguishments/>

M. Where it will be necessary to permanently divert or extinguish a path 'to enable development to take place' by means of a Public Path Order (PPO) (most often under Town & Country Planning Act 1990 s257), to be applied for by the developer through the Local Planning Authority prior to development, WSCC PROW Team is not able to grant a temporary path closure as a precursor to a PPO. In such circumstance, WSCC PROW Team will only consider an application for a temporary path closure once the Local Planning Authority has made and confirmed a PPO.

N. Consented development is often subject to various environmental requirements, which can impact on the availability of PROW. For example, Great Crested Newt fencing has often been known to be laid across a PROW, which is either subject to installation of unauthorised stiles or gates, or unlawfully diverted around the site edge. The applicant must be advised that any environmental licence, such as from Natural England, does not negate the need to provide the legal line of a PROW without additional structures.

O. If the development proposes shared use of a PROW with vehicles (and / or introduces a vehicle crossing point of a PROW), which may increase the risk of accident or injury to a PROW user, then the applicant is encouraged to introduce signage to advise vehicle drivers of the hazard and to act responsibly.

Nigel Bird
Access Ranger
Public Rights of Way
West Sussex County Council

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