



Havant Borough Council
Development Management
Public Service Plaza
Civic Centre Road
Havant
PO9 2AX

BY EMAIL ONLY

2nd March 2026

Dear Lesley,

Application: APP/26/00006 - Demolition of existing storage outbuildings and construction of a new building incorporating dormers to provide 3 class E units, with associated car parking.

Location: Fiscal House, 2 Havant Road, Emsworth, PO10 7AW

Chichester Harbour Conservancy is a unique organisation in that it is the only Harbour Authority with statutory responsibility for conserving natural beauty within a National Landscape (formerly AONB). Further details are explained in the Appendix to this response.

Please note that the above case has been considered as a fully delegated decision by the Principal Planning Officer at Chichester Harbour Conservancy.

Chichester Harbour Conservancy's Response

OBJECTION ON THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS:-

The proposed building would be a cramped and incongruous development that would detract from the character and appearance of the Emsworth Conservation Area and the setting of the Chichester Harbour National Landscape, contrary to Policies CS11, CS12 and CS16 of the Havant Core Strategy, and Policy aim 4.4 and Planning Principles PP01 and PP07 of the National Landscape Management Plan.

Reasoned Justification

1.0 Site description

- 1.1 The site relates to a prominent corner site close to the top of the Emsworth Mill Pond, fronting onto the A259 (Havant Road), within the built-up area. The buildings are currently a Solicitor's office, with the main two-storey building fronting onto Havant Road, and a

large flat roofed extension which extends rearwards abutting the edge of Warblington Road. The site also includes two outbuildings within a sizeable car park.

- 1.2 The site has a dilapidated, unkempt appearance particularly from the rear when viewed from Warblington Road. The site lies just outside the Chichester Harbour National Landscape, but within its setting. It lies within the Emsworth Conservation Area.
- 1.3 The site adjoins the Waterside United Reformed Church and its grounds, which front onto the Mill Pond. To the south there is housing, and a British Telecom depot.



Above - View across Emsworth Mill Pond towards the Church with the site beyond

2.0 Site history

- 2.1 Permission was granted for a change of use of the main two-storey building from B1a (offices) to residential including part demolition of existing building and formation of a new residential garden and re-allocation of parking under application APP/21/01120. The Conservancy was not consulted on this application.
- 2.2 Permission was sought for *'Alterations, extensions and change of use to the Single storey offices from B1a to residential. Alterations to APP/21/01120 at Fiscal House to allow for pedestrian access and the reallocation of parking. Erection of 1no. dwelling to the rear'* under APP/22/01136. The Conservancy objected to this application on the grounds that the proposed new dwellings would be excessively tall and bulky with overly striking and contemporary designs which would increase their visual impact on this prominent corner site on the edge of the AONB (now known as National Landscape) and Emsworth Mill Pond. The result would be a visually intrusive development, which would detract from the setting and the special character and qualities of the National Landscape and the Emsworth Conservation Area. This application was withdrawn.

3.0 Assessment

- 3.1 This site is in a prominent corner position very close to the boundary of the Chichester Harbour National Landscape (which runs along the A259 and down Bath Road), and close to the top of the popular Emsworth Mill Pond. There are clear views of the site from both Havant Road and Warblington Road, as well as from the Mill Pond itself and from Bridgefoot Path which runs along the eastern edge of the Pond.
- 3.2 Whilst the existing single-storey extension and rear car park, gates and outbuildings are unattractive and currently detract from the Conservation Area and the special character and qualities of the National Landscape; there is concern regarding the overall footprint and scale of the proposed building, which occupies a large part of the site and would be significantly higher than the existing flat roofed single-storey building with an awkward roof design, which would be visible from the National Landscape across the Mill Pond and from the National Landscape boundary along the A259.
- 3.3 Any development should not detract from the setting of the National Landscape or the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The current application lacks information and the submitted plans suggest an incongruous, visually intrusive development at odds with its surroundings, which would detract from the setting and the special qualities of the National Landscape and the Emsworth Conservation Area, contrary to Policies CS11, CS12 and CS16 of the Havant Core Strategy, and Policy aim 4.4 and Planning Principles PP01 and PP07 of the National Landscape Management Plan.

Yours sincerely,

Linda Park

**Principal Planning Officer
Chichester Harbour Conservancy**

Appendix

Chichester Harbour National Landscape

Chichester Harbour was designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in 1964. As of 22nd November 2023, all AONBs in England are referred to as 'National Landscapes'. Chichester Harbour is the smallest mainland National Landscape in England, and in terms of moorings, it is largest recreational sailing and boating harbour in Europe. Chichester Harbour is quite rightly regarded as a nationally important protected landscape.

Local Planning Authorities must give great weight to the primary purpose of the National Landscape designation.

The primary purpose of the National Landscape designation is to **conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area**. In pursuing the primary purpose, account should be taken of the needs of agriculture, forestry, other rural industries and of the economic and social needs of local communities. Regard should be paid to promoting sustainable forms of social and economic development that in themselves conserve and enhance the environment. Recreation is not an objective of designation, but the demand for recreation should be met insofar as it is consistent with the conservation of natural beauty and the needs of agriculture, forestry, and other uses.

Chichester Harbour Conservancy

Chichester Harbour Conservancy was established in 1971. It is a unique organisation in that it is the only Statutory Harbour Authority with responsibility for the conservation of natural beauty within a National Landscape. Its purposes extend beyond that of other National Landscapes, to include leisure, recreation, and the conservation of nature.

The management of the National Landscape was formalised through the Countryside and Rights of Way Act of 2000 with Chichester Harbour Conservancy appointed as the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) for the National Landscape.

All relevant authorities, including Local Planning Authorities, have a new strengthened duty as of 26th December 2023, under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, to 'seek to further the purpose' of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the National Landscape.

Chichester Harbour Conservancy's Planning Committee

Chichester Harbour Conservancy utilises a member-led Planning Committee to act on behalf of the Conservancy Board in responding to planning applications and consultations. Membership is derived from the Conservancy Board and the Statutory Advisory Committee. The Planning Committee meet every 4-6 weeks, to consider the larger or more controversial applications. The Conservancy's Case Officer reports, agendas, and minutes of past meetings are on the Conservancy's website.

<https://www.conservancy.co.uk/about-chichester-harbour-conservancy/planning/>

Chichester Harbour Statutory Management Plan

The Chichester Harbour Management Plan (2024-2025) details the Special Qualities of the National Landscape and features 15 policies to guide its management. Chichester Harbour Conservancy prepared the Management Plan on behalf of the Local Planning Authorities: Chichester District Council, Havant Borough Council, West Sussex County Council, and Hampshire County Council. Prior to adoption, the Plan was subject to a public consultation over 8 weeks. The Plan is a material planning consideration under Policy 43 of the Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies (2014-2029) and emerging Chichester Local Plan (2021-2039) Policy NE13, and Policy CS12 of the Havant Borough Core Strategy. This means it is relevant in making planning decisions within and around Chichester Harbour National Landscape.

Chichester Harbour Conservancy

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<https://www.conservancy.co.uk/about-chichester-harbour-conservancy/our-purpose/management-plan/>

<https://www.chichester.gov.uk/newlocalplan>

<https://www.chichester.gov.uk/planningpolicy>

<https://www.havant.gov.uk/planning-services/planning-policy/local-plan/core-strategy-and-allocations-plan-adopted-local-plan>

Chichester Harbour Planning Principles

Chichester Harbour Conservancy has developed 19 Planning Principles to guide development in and around the National Landscape. These Planning Principles can be read in Section 3 of the Management Plan. The Planning Principles directly inform whether a planning application is likely to be supported by the Conservancy.

<https://www.conservancy.co.uk/about-chichester-harbour-conservancy/planning/>

Chichester Harbour AONB Landscape Character Assessment

The purpose of the Landscape Character Assessment is to provide an understanding of the unique landscape character and special qualities of the Chichester Harbour National Landscape to inform the development of National Landscape Management Plans and wider planning policy. The Chichester Harbour AONB Landscape Character Assessment was first published in 2005, and subsequently reviewed in 2019. The Landscape Character Assessment is a material planning consideration.

<https://www.conservancy.co.uk/about-chichester-harbour-conservancy/planning/>

Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Joint Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Chichester Harbour Conservancy supported two Local Planning Authorities (Chichester District Council and Havant Borough Council) to jointly publish guidance on development proposals in Chichester Harbour National Landscape, which was adopted in 2017. It expands upon the relevant policies in the Local Plans, particularly relating to the design of replacement dwellings and extensions and provides photographic examples showing the impacts of developments and suggested techniques for limiting those impacts. The Joint SPD is a material planning consideration.

In addition to the guidance within the main part of the SPD, there are several further issues to consider if you are proposing to undertake development or works within the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. Applicants may need at least one of several consents, including: Planning Permission; other Local Authority Consents; a Marine Licence from the Marine Management Organisation; Consent from Natural England; Consent from the Environment Agency; and/or a Works Licence from the Chichester Harbour Conservancy (see below).

<https://www.conservancy.co.uk/about-chichester-harbour-conservancy/planning/>

National Landscape Impact Statement

All planning applications inside the National Landscape are required to submit a National Landscape Impact Statement to the Local Planning Authority as a requirement of the Local List. This Statement will detail how the application: a) will conserve and enhance natural beauty; b) complement the special qualities of the National Landscape; c) will deliver the adopted policies in the Statutory Management Plan. The level of detail provided in the National Landscape Impact Statement is expected to reflect the relative complexity of the planning application. A National Landscape Impact Statement is also required for planning applications outside of the boundary, but close enough and/or of a sufficient scale to affect the character and setting of the protected landscape.

<https://www.chichester.gov.uk/planningpermission#LocalList>

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Recreational Disturbance

Tens of thousands of coastal birds fly from as far as Arctic Siberia to spend the winter on the Solent. They need to be able to feed and rest undisturbed if they are to survive the winter and fly back to their summer habitats. Three Special Protection Areas (SPAs) have been designated to safeguard the birds. Over 60,000 new homes are planned around the Solent up to 2034. Research has shown that these will lead to more people visiting the coast for recreation, potentially causing additional disturbance to these birds. Developers of all new homes built within 5.6 kilometres of the SPAs are legally required to pay a levy to Bird Aware Solent. Some developments may require additional mitigation due to their size or proximity to a SPA.
<https://birdaware.org/>

Conservancy Works Licence

The Chichester Harbour Conservancy Act 1971 (Sections 45, 47 and 48) makes it an offence for any person to construct, alter, renew, or extend any works on, under or over tidal waters or tidal lands below the level of Mean High-Water Springs in Chichester Harbour unless licensed to do so by the Conservancy. The only exceptions are works specifically authorised by an Act of Parliament or the renewal of works which were in place on 1st August 1970. Most projects below Mean-High Water Springs are required to apply for a Works License. Approval must be gained before any works commence.
<https://www.conservancy.co.uk/about-chichester-harbour-conservancy/planning/>

Addendum

Natural England

Natural England is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. It is responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment, including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology, and soils, are protected and improved. It also has a responsibility to help people enjoy, understand, and access the natural environment. Natural England advise that Chichester Harbour Conservancy's "knowledge of the site and its wider landscape setting, together with the aims and objectives of the AONB's Statutory Management Plan, will be a valuable contribution to the planning decision."

Summary of Environmental Designations at Chichester Harbour

Worldwide Designation	Ramsar Site	Wetlands are among the most diverse and productive ecosystems. Chichester and Langstone Harbours were recognised as a wetland of international importance when they were designated as a Ramsar Site in 1987, under the Ramsar Convention.
Nationally Important Designations	National Landscape	A National Landscape (formerly AONB) is a landscape which is considered so precious that it is protected for the nation. The criteria for designating a National Landscape include valuable wildlife, habitats, geology, and heritage, as well as scenic views. Chichester Harbour was designated as an AONB in 1964.
	Bass Nursery Area	A Bass Nursery Area is a place that is recognised as a haven for small school bass. Fishing for bass, or fishing for any fish using sand-eels as bait, by any fishing boat within any part of the Harbour as defined, is prohibited between 30th April and 1st November each year. Chichester Harbour was designated a Bass Nursery Area in 1990.
	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Chichester Harbour was designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest in 1970 because it was of special interest by virtue of its fauna, flora, geological or physiographical / geomorphological features.
	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A Special Area of Conservation is a site designated under the Habitats Directive. These sites, together with Special Protection Areas, are called Natura sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species. Solent Maritime SAC was designated in 1994.
	Special Protection Area (SPA)	A Special Protection Area is a site designated under the Birds Directive. Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA was designated in 1979.
	Water Framework Directive	This aims for good water quality and covers groundwater, surface water (rivers, canals, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, other brackish waters, and coastal waters) out to one nautical mile from shore as well as wetlands. The Directive, which came into effect in 2000, gives shellfish harvesting waters and bathing waters special protection.
Locally Important Designations	Conservation Area	Conservation Areas protect special architectural and historical places of interest. There are ten Conservation Areas in and around Chichester Harbour.
	Dark Sky Discovery Site	Three Dark Sky Discovery Sites were defined in Chichester Harbour in 2017. They are particularly good sites for stargazing.
	Local Nature Reserve	Local Nature Reserves are particularly appropriate for educational, research or public information purposes. There are five Local Nature Reserves in Chichester Harbour.
	Local Wildlife Site	Local Wildlife Sites in West Sussex feature important habitats that complement Local Nature Reserves and the Site of Special Scientific Interest. They are the equivalent of a Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Hampshire. There are 16 Local Wildlife Sites in Chichester Harbour.
	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Hampshire feature important habitats that complement Local Nature Reserves and the Site of Special Scientific Interest. They are the equivalent of Local Wildlife Sites in West Sussex. There are 25 SINCs in Chichester Harbour.