

NORTH MUNDHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN



STATE OF PARISH REPORT

DECEMBER 11, 2019

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1. BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of the information and evidence which has been compiled jointly by North Mundham Parish Council, the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and Action in Rural Sussex, as the first stage in the development of the North Mundham Neighbourhood Plan (NMNP). The Parish of North Mundham includes the settlements of North Mundham, South Mundham, Runcton and Fisher. In this document reference to “the Parish” means all settlements and households specified above.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to summarise the evidence base and the context within which the NMNP will be prepared, and by which the draft and final versions of the NMNP will be assessed and refined. It provides a comprehensive summary of the extensive work which has been undertaken as part of the initial phase of developing the Neighbourhood Plan whilst also providing context for a baseline of understanding to be developed. This allows the identification of the existing and emerging issues which the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to address.

Chichester District Council (CDC) has not yet confirmed whether a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) or a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) will be required. This will be known once a screening assessment has been undertaken by CDC. If aSEA or SA is required, a scoping project will be undertaken and appropriate documents will be produced separately.

1.3 FUNCTION

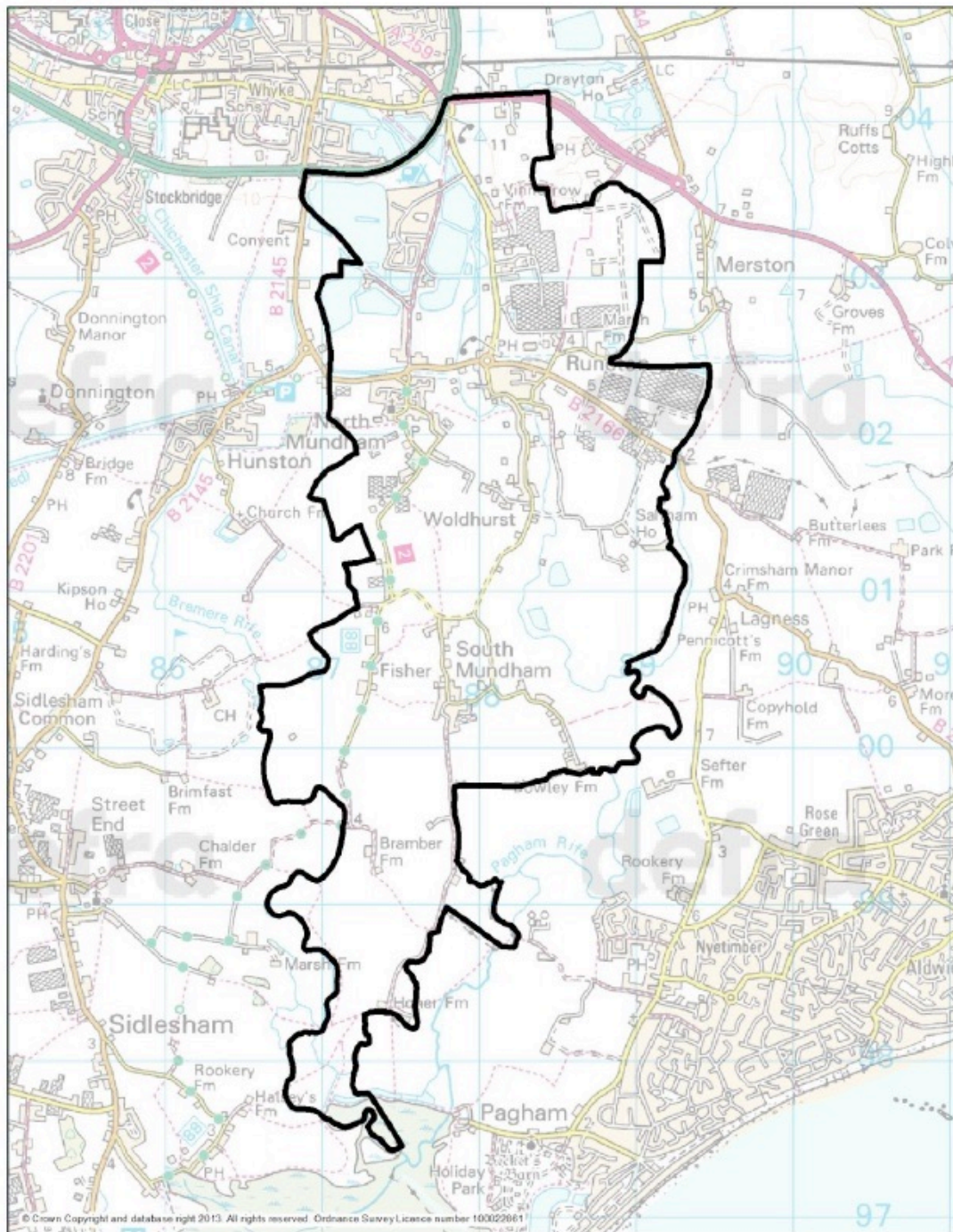
This report outlines the approaches which have been taken in order to gather information about the locality. The functions of the report are to:

- Outline what the NMNP can and cannot realistically achieve;
- Provide a summary of the activities undertaken and information captured as part of the Plan's development;
- Ensure that those living in or adjacent to the designated NMNP area are made aware of the key issues identified;
- Provide residents, interested stakeholders and statutory partners with robust evidence and a summary of the key issues in order to guide how they contribute or respond to the process of creating the NMNP.

The information contained within this document will be used as the basis for further consultation with the community, key stakeholders and the Local Planning Authority in order to establish how challenges identified may be responded to by the NMNP.

Chichester District Council designated the Parish as a neighbourhood area in April 2019 in order to allow the Parish Council the opportunity to produce a Neighbourhood Plan (NP), the early stages of which are underway. The designated area is shown in Figure 1-1.

North Mundham Parish



Source: 2011 Census Output Area boundaries. Crown Copyright.
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Produced by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion, www.oxsci.co.uk, April 2013

Figure 1-1: Map of North Mundham Parish

The NMNP is being prepared in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, the Localism Act 2011 and the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

2. PARISH CHARACTER

2.1 LOCATION

The Parish is located in the south eastern portion of Chichester District in West Sussex. Whilst development within this largely rural parish is primarily centred in the village of North Mundham, it also contains the village of Runcton and the settlements of South Mundham and Fisher. Settlement boundaries for the villages of North Mundham and Runcton are shown in Figure 2-1.

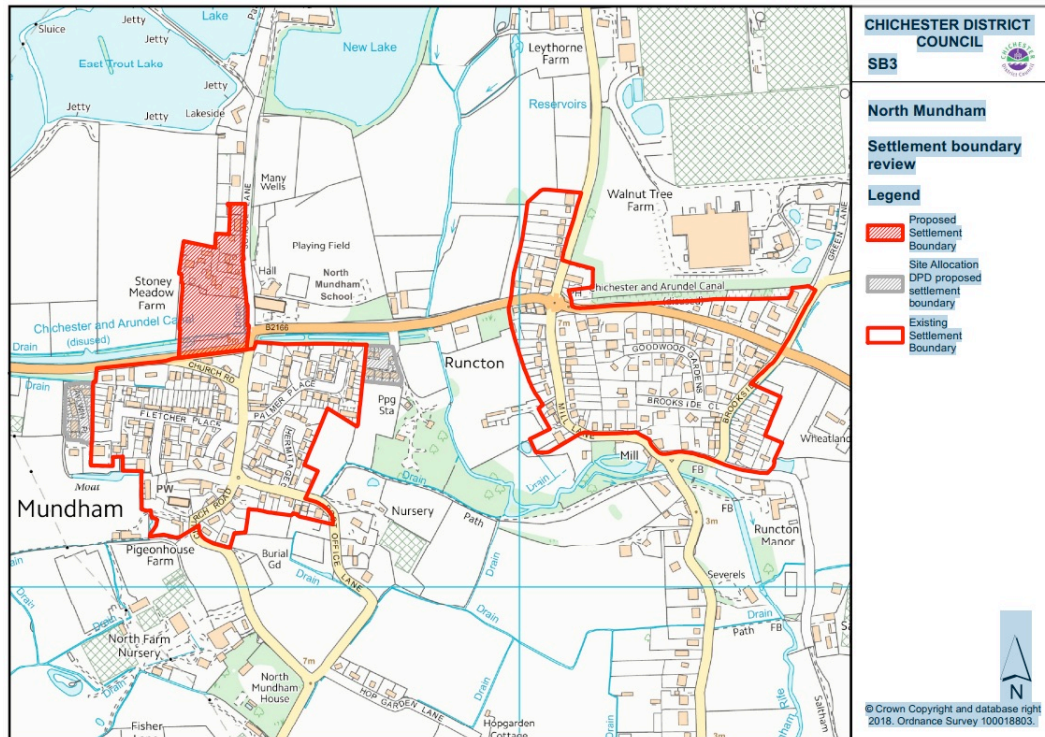


Figure 2-1: Settlement boundaries for North Mundham and Runcton

Settlement Boundaries

Figure 2-1 shows:

- the existing settlement boundaries
- two proposed extensions at Aylwin Place and Canal Mead to reflect recent developments of Affordable Homes built on 'exception sites'
- A proposed extension to encompass the recent developments at Stoney Meadow and Oakdene Gardens. The logic that extends this new area part-way further north in School Lane has not been explained.

The proposed changes are those set out in the current Chichester Local Plan Review, and the map is a reproduction of Figure SB3 in "Chichester Local Plan Review 2035, Preferred Approach – December 2018, Schedule of proposed changes to the policies map"

The parish is predominantly rural in character and linear in shape, measuring approximately 2.6 kilometres from east to west at its widest and 9.5 kilometres from north to south. It is located directly south of the intersection between the A27 Chichester By-pass and A259 Bognor Road. This latter road forms its northern boundary, with the parish land then extending directly southwards.

The village of North Mundham is located approximately 2 kilometres south east of the City of Chichester, which is the county town of West Sussex and is the location of the offices of both Chichester District Council and West Sussex County Council. Most of the village lies south of the B2166 road which extends north-west towards Chichester and south-east towards Bognor Regis (approximately 7 kilometres away).

The village of Runcton is located approximately 500 metres directly east of North Mundham, also mainly south of the B2166 road. The settlement of South Mundham lies approximately 2 kilometres directly south of North Mundham accessible from the north via Fisher Lane from North Mundham and Runcton Lane from Runcton. Fisher lies to the west of South Mundham.

2.2 CHARACTERISTICS

The Parish does not have train station of its own, the closest mainline services being provided at Chichester station located approximately 2 kilometres to the northwest. This provides access to services along the coast towards Portsmouth and Southampton to the west, as well as Bognor, Worthing and Brighton to the east. Direct rail connections to London Victoria exist. The parish is also served by bus services, with links north to Chichester and Bognor Regis to the south.

As befits a settlement of its small population size, the Parish is served by a relatively small number of services. North Mundham primary school and the village hall are both located in North Mundham village and are adjacent to the playing fields and tennis courts. The village is also home to St Stephen's Church. The only retail services are the Runcton Farm Shop and Manor Nursery.

The northern portion of the parish adjacent to the Chichester Bypass is home to the Chichester Lakeside Holiday Park. There are also a number of holiday properties to let located within the parish. Both of these reflect the local emphasis on the visitor economy. Agricultural activity makes up a significant portion of the land use and there are a number of farms and nurseries operating locally.

A significant area in the north-east of the parish is part of the Runcton Horticultural Development Area (HDA). HDAs are designated for large-scale horticultural development of glasshouses, poly-tunnels and associated buildings such as packing sheds. They are characterised by major expanses of large buildings, which have good access to the main road network.

The extent of the HDA is shown in Figure 2-2.

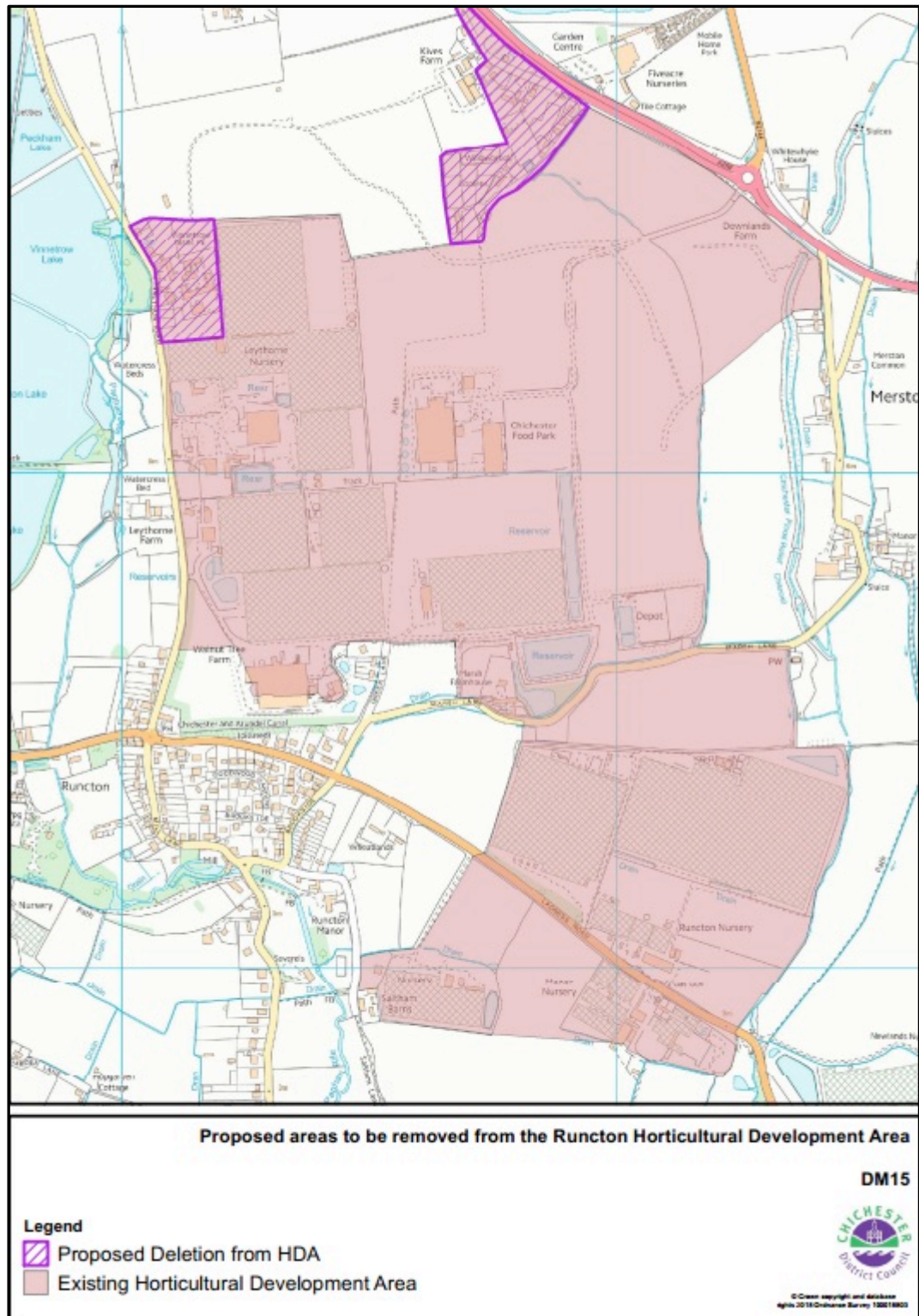


Figure 2-2: Runcton Horticultural Development Area

Runcton Horticultural Development Area

Figure 2-2 shows the current extent of the Runcton Horticultural Development Area, together with two areas which are not in current horticultural use and which it is proposed should be removed from that designation:

- The Vinnetrow Road Business Park

- An area around Green Lane in the north of the existing HDA which is in in mainly residential use.

The proposed changes are those set out in the current Chichester Local Plan Review, and the map is a reproduction of Figure DM15 in “Chichester Local Plan Review 2035, Preferred Approach – December 2018, Schedule of proposed changes to the policies map”

The relative proximity of Chichester, Bognor Regis and other large settlements provides access to a range of employment opportunities, shops and services, as well as education, leisure and cultural facilities.

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Under the Localism Act (2011) and related Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012), local communities can have a larger say on the development of their area by undertaking neighbourhood planning.

The National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) states the following.

Paragraph 13

“Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies.”

Paragraph 29

“Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area or undermine those strategic policies.”

Paragraph 30

Once a neighbourhood plan has been brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area, where they are in conflict; unless they are superseded by strategic or non-strategic policies that are adopted subsequently.

Paragraph 99

The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

Paragraph 100

The Local Green Space (LGS) designation should only be used where the green space is:

- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

4. PARISH INFORMATION

This section provides information on most aspects of the Parish. Much of the statistical data is summarised here but further information and detailed comparison with the Local Area can be found in the APPENDIX – DETAILED PARISH DATA.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

The usual resident population of the parish (as at 2011) was 1,201 people. Of these:

- 183 People were aged 15 and under (15.2%) of the parish population compared to 16.4% across the District and 19% across England).
- 687 People were aged 16 to 64 (57.2%) of the parish population compared to 59.1% across the District and 65% across England).
- 331 People were aged 65 and over (27.6%) of the parish population compared to 24.5% across the District and 16% across England).
- A higher proportion of people of retirement age (65 years and over) live in the Parish (27.6% of the parish population) when compared to the District as a whole (24.5%), with both rates being greater than the national average (16%).
- There are slightly smaller proportions of those aged 16-64 in the Parish when compared to the District average, and both figures are lower than the national average.
- The 65-74 age band has the most marked difference between the parish and district, with the parish having 4.6% more of its population in this category than the district average.

4.2 HOUSING

The original pattern of housing development in the parish is still discernible, with clusters of houses centred on the farms in the area, forming a number of small settlements. This pattern remains across much of the parish, with modern housing focused on the villages of North Mundham and Runcton which are today identified as settlement areas.

The growth of housing in the parish has been predominantly in the years after the Second World War starting when two estates of council housing were built in North Mundham, at Fletcher Place (55 houses) and Palmer Place (45 houses). A further small development of council houses was built in Runcton at Elm Grove in Mill Lane. Small private developments were built in North Mundham at Hermitage Close (16 houses) and The Hermitage (7 houses), and private houses were built in Brookside Close and Goodwood Gardens in Runcton. More recently further private developments were built in Runcton at Woldhurst (18 apartments) and Willowmead Close (9 houses), and in North Mundham at Oakdene Gardens (7 houses).

A small development of retirement flats has been developed in and around Fletcher House, North Mundham, providing 17 homes, which is managed by Anchor Hanover.

A large proportion of the original council housing is now privately owned as a result of 'right to buy'. However, in more recent years additional affordable housing has been built:

- Aylwin Place, on an exception site, providing 19 homes, which opened in 1993/94 and is managed by the Home Group
- Canal Mead, another exception site, providing 15 homes, which opened in 2015 and is managed by the Hyde Group.

- Stoney Meadow, a development of 25 homes, 10 for rent and 15 for shared ownership, which opened in 2018 and is managed by Stonewater.

4.2.1. Affordable Housing

The total stock of affordable housing in the parish stands at 140, made up of the 15 houses in Canal Mead and the 25 houses at Stoney Meadow, as well as some of the houses in Fletcher Place, Palmer Place and Elm Grove which remain under the management of the Hyde Group. There is no evidence that the relatively recent introduction of the homes in Canal Mead and Stoney Meadow has freed up any of the other affordable properties in the parish; of the nine properties in the parish which became available for rent in the year from April 2018 to March 2019, all were in Stoney Meadow.

The initial impetus for building the Canal Mead site came from the state of the housing register in 2010 which showed a significant housing need, with 78 households looking for a home in the parish.

The current social housing requirement is considerably less than that. As summarised by the current housing register (September 2019) it stands at 13 households with a local connection to the Parish. The requirement is summarised as follows:

Table 4-1: Households on the housing register with a local connection to the Parish

Band	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	Total
A-C	2	3	3	-	8
D	4	1	-	-	5
Total	6	4	3	0	13

Of these 13 households, 11 have indicated an interest in a shared ownership property. However, it should be noted that these households have not had a financial assessment, so this may be an unrealistic aspiration for some.

4.2.2. Scope for Additional Housing

With the exception of Woldhurst, all the significant housing developments lie within the defined settlement areas of North Mundham or Runcton. There are two factors which have helped to define this limitation:

- The road network within the parish is limiting. Outside the settlement areas, and with the exception of the B2166 itself, most of the roads are wide enough for two cars to pass, with care, but no wider, and the road verges are broken down so as to make leaving the carriageway an operation to be carried out with care. The intensive nature of agricultural activities leads to regular transits by large lorries and heavy agricultural machinery which can be passed only at gateways, driveways or junctions. There are no pavements outside the settlement areas.
- The existing sewage networks serves the settlement areas, the housing on the outskirts of the North Mundham and Runcton settlement areas, and Runcton Lane as far south as Woldhurst.

Together, these factors mean that the logical siting of any future significant housing development is likely to be adjacent to the B2166, giving access to transport links and the foul drainage network. Without considerable additions to the local infrastructure, development further south will be inhibited by the lack of adequate road capacity, the absence of public transport links, lack of safe pedestrian access and the requirement to provide alternative methods of sewage disposal.

4.3 TRANSPORT

4.3.1. Roads

The Parish is bisected by the B2166 a very busy route connecting Chichester in the north to Pagham Aldwick, Bersted and Bognor in the south. The morning and afternoon peak times see long tailbacks on this route which have increased since the opening of the Chichester Free School just outside the Parish to the north.

Traffic issues have also increased due to the growing activity on the Runcton HDA. As well as the local growers there are now at least three major packing and distribution operations taking place in the HDA which has added to the number of HGV vehicles moving through the Parish.

The 2019 Parish survey identified traffic congestion and the number of large HGVs and farm vehicles as the major concern for residents.

4.3.2. Bus Services

The bus services through the Parish are run by Stagecoach in Hants & Surrey. Bus stops are situated along the B2166. The only public bus services available to the parish are detailed below.

600 - Elmer - Bognor Regis – Chichester. Once per hour at weekends and up to three times per hour during the week. The 600 passes through the parish with stops at Manor Nursery/ Runcton Farm Shop, the Walnut Tree in Runcton and the North Mundham Village School.

Tickets can be bought for a specific journey, or weekly and monthly passes can be purchased to enable unlimited bus journeys during that period, which result in a reduced rate per journey. Contact is Mike Armitage, Chichester Operations Manager for Stagecoach and he has confirmed that there are no plans to change the provision for the parish.

4.3.3. Rail Services

The nearest railway stations are at Chichester, Fishbourne and Bognor Regis (1.6, 3.0 and 4.1 miles respectively). Both Chichester and Bognor Regis have bus routes which link to bus stops within the Parish.

4.3.4. Footpaths and Cycle Paths/Lanes

The Parish is in a rural setting with many footpaths, bridleways and cycle paths. A map of these facilities within the area is shown in Figure 4-1.

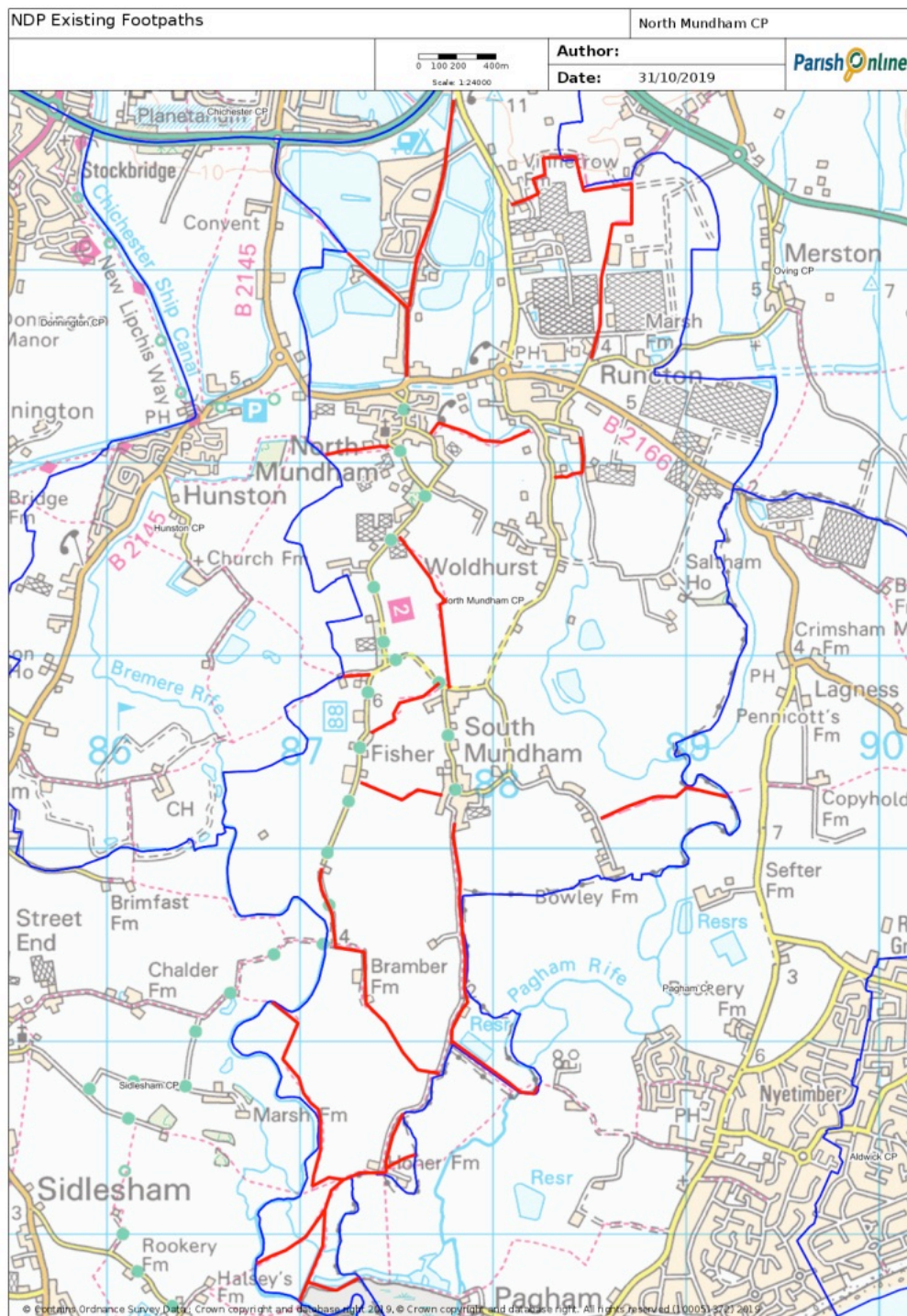


Figure 4-1: Footpaths in the area - shown as red lines.

The paved footpath access along the B2166 between North Mundham and Runtown does not extend past the Walnut Tree pub. An area of concern highlighted during the pre-questionnaire discussions is the access to the Runtown Farm Shop and concerns with footpaths and road safety around the Walnut Tree pub on Vinnetrow Road and the B2166. A cycle route or footpath along the B2166 to the Runtown Farm Shop may need to be considered.

Cycling is popular within the parish, however there are no designated cycle tracks. Many locals and visitors take advantage of the quiet lanes within the parish for cycling. There are a number of additional proposed cycle routes through the parish as part of the West Sussex Walking and Cycling Strategy 2016-2026. These are highlighted in Figure 4-2.

Parts of Sustrans National Cycle Network routes 2 and 88 run through the Parish, although these routes are not complete. The Parish Council, Sustrans and local authorities are working to complete these routes.



Figure 4-2: Proposed cycle routes (red) in the area

4.4 HEALTH

Based on the 2011 Census, the Parish has directly comparable proportions of its usual residents in all of the health status categories when compared to the district average.

4.5 ECONOMY

4.5.1. Economic status of residents

Of the 1,201 usual residents of the parish, 887 were aged between 16 and 74 and of these 595 (67.1%) were economically active and 292 (32.9%) were economically inactive. The economically inactive percentage is slightly higher than the local area due to the larger fraction of older retired people.

4.5.2. Occupations

The Parish has slightly higher proportions of those employed in the Managerial, Professional and Care, Leisure and Other Service occupational categories compared to the average for the district.

4.5.3. Commercial and community employment in the Parish

There are 21 organisations based within the Parish boundaries which employ more than 5 staff. A 2019 survey of business activity in the Parish calculates that over 2,000 people are employed by organisations based within the Parish.

Most people (over 1200) are employed within the food packing and distribution industry and those organisations are mainly sited within the HDA. Approximately 700 are employed in the food growing and distribution sector, 54 in education, 41 in agriculture support services and 38 in leisure-based organisations.

4.5.4. Qualifications & Skills

The Parish has a lower proportion (19.1%) of residents who in 2011 possessed no qualifications than the district average (19.5%).

4.6 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

4.6.1. Schools

North Mundham Primary School

It should be possible to accommodate the children from any development of 50 houses within the Parish but the 200 proposed houses in Hunston would be a problem.

Sunbeams Pre-School

Sunbeams takes children from two to school age. Like the Primary School, the additional 50 houses in the parish should not pose a problem but 200 houses in neighbouring Hunston would, and the Free School would not be an option as their student age-range is 4-19. Mundham children should take priority over those from Hunston.

Montessori School

This takes children from birth to school age with four different year groups. Some groups have thirty children in them but numbers overall are between 88 and 90. Places exist for more children in the two lower groups but places in the two higher groups are limited. The Montessori School has a wide catchment area and children are accepted on a first-come-first-served basis, so Mundham children would not take priority. There is concern over the amount of extra traffic any new developments might generate, especially as some mothers cycle along Vinnetrow Road to the school with their children on the back of their bikes.

APC (Alternative Provision College) School

The West Sussex County Council AP College/School facilities are for children who have been permanently excluded or are at risk of exclusion or are out of school for medical reasons.

The North Mundham APC was established in 2013 is one of seven sites which together provide facilities for children of all ages with the North Mundham site catering solely for children from Reception to Year 6. There are at present six children at the school with a teacher in charge and a receptionist on site.

Secondary Schools

There are no secondary schools in the Parish. Children are likely to attend the secondary schools in Chichester and the Free School in the neighbouring Parish of Hunston.

4.6.2. Church and other faith-based activities

Saint Stephen's Church

St Stephen's offers a number of activities and groups for members and non-members of all ages. At the time of preparing this report there are no waiting lists for any of the groups so new residents from any developments in both Mundham and Hunston should be welcome.

Little Sunbeams

Mums and Tots (aged 0-4) meet for two hours in the Village Hall every Thursday morning. The group was started about eight years ago, and like the Montessori School it has a wide catchment area. More volunteers to help run the group would be very welcome.

Lighthouse and Solid Rock

These groups provide 'fun, games and more' for young people in school years 3-5 and 6-8 respectively. They meet in the Annexe to the Village Hall on alternate Wednesdays, Lighthouse from 5.45-7.00pm and Solid Rock from 7.00-8.15pm. The groups are at present run by St Stephen's with financial assistance from members of the Parish.

Cornerstone

This group meets in St Stephen's Room for hot drinks, chat and quiet time for a couple of hours every Wednesday morning. They also meet for a variety of activities on Monday afternoons between 2.00-2.30pm.

Lunch Club

The Lunch Club is primarily for the over-sixties. It has been going for about 20 years and was originally called the Five Villages Lunch Club but is now called the North Mundham Lunch Club (there is a separate one for Hunston). It meets in the Village Hall on the first Thursday of each month. There are at present 30-35 members and until recently there were fourteen helpers. However, Alan and Annette Rees, who have been involved with running the Club for thirteen years, have now retired along with three other helpers. The Club desperately needs more volunteers, especially in the middle-aged bracket, and Alan and Annette are concerned that the Club may not be able to keep going for much longer without extra help.

Cemetery

The most recent graves (1998-2018) are situated in rows on the east side of the plot. There is room for three rows and so far less than one and a half rows have been used. There is also more availability amongst older graves scattered around the cemetery.

NB The cemetery is on land owned by the Church Commissioners. This land was retained when the surrounding fields were sold by the Church Commissioners to the Chitty family in the early/mid-19th century. Should these fields be adopted as the site for the new development, it might be worth considering allocating more land to the cemetery now rather than face problems in the future.

4.6.3. Holiday and recreation facilities

Village Hall Community Centre and Playing field

An excellent facility exists in North Mundham. Two halls are available for events and club use and extensive recreation fields with children's play area and tennis courts which are also use by the North Mundham Tennis Club.

A variety of regular events and meetings take place in the Village Hall including a table tennis club, two youth groups a pre-school group, Parish Council meetings, dance group, yoga, local choir, guitar group, flower club, Pilates and carpet bowls.

Annual events in the Hall or playing field include a Christmas Craft Fair, senior Citizens Christmas lunch, Poppy Appeal Hog Roast, Chichester Camera club exhibition and the Mundham and District Gala and Flower show.

The Parish operates a thriving Mundham French exchange association with

Lakeside Holiday Park

Visitors are mostly from outside the area, but some local residents do go there for the coarse fishing and to use the swimming pool, bar and restaurant, and apparently a few even stay there.

Separate from the Holiday Park is a water skiing and jet ski facility.

Other Amenities

There is a pub the Walnut Tree, Manor Nursery and Restaurant, and Runcton Farm Shop which is in the process of opening a coffee shop.

French Exchange Group

The community has a long-standing liaison with La Lucerne d'Outremer in Normandy, and there is an exchange visit every other year, with the two groups taking it in turns to visit each other. The visitors are accommodated in their hosts' homes and enjoy a programme of visits and social events

4.6.4. Utility services

Water

Water is a precious resource that we all need to use wisely in order to ensure there is enough for everyone, now and into the future. Whilst far from a limitless supply, in the area supplied by Portsmouth Water they are lucky enough to have access to the chalk geology which means they do have more raw water available than other companies in the country, particularly elsewhere in the South East.

Water for the Parish most likely comes from either the Fishbourne, Lavant or Aldingbourne ground water boreholes. This is treated and stored in the Lavant treated water storage reservoir and fed to customers on demand through their network. The addition of 50 new homes in the Parish should not place a strain on this system. (*Jim Barker, Head of Water Resources at Portsmouth Water*).

Portsmouth Water produce a Water Resource Management Plan which looks ahead 25 years. In this they anticipate development, population growth, business demands and climate change and how such factors could affect their ability to provide wholesome water to their customers. The Plan is refreshed every 5 years to ensure it remains up to date. It shows, in common with all companies in the country, water becoming less plentiful in the medium-term future, and as a result they are working with developers, appliance manufacturers and their customers on ways to reduce water consumption without having an undue impact on our lifestyles.

Portsmouth Water have shared up to 15 million litres per day of their supplies of water with Southern Water's customers in West Sussex since 2004. They are now sharing a further 15 million litres a day with Southern Water's customers in Hampshire and intend to share another 30 million litres due to the need for Southern Water to reduce the amount of water they take from the River Test and the River Itchen.

As part of their planning for the future they are proposing to build a reservoir at Havant Thicket to create a strategic new water source for the South East, a community facility and new habitats for wildlife. It is estimated that it will take 10 years to plan, build and fill with water.

Sewerage system, surface water drainage and flooding

Drainage is a complex issue that involves WSCC, the Environment Agency, Chichester DC, Southern Water and private landowners. There are three key areas.

1) Flooding from sea or rivers

The principal flood zone follows the line of the Pagham Rife ('rife' is a Sussex name for a drainage ditch which connects to the sea). It is defined as a principal watercourse, and it discharges into Pagham Harbour through a sluice in the harbour wall. The sluice is in effect a big non-return valve which stops the harbour flooding back through the harbour wall at high tide, but this means that the Rife will only actually discharge into the harbour when the level in the Rife is lower than the height of tide in the harbour.

Maintenance of the Rife is an Environment Agency responsibility.

2) Flooding from surface water

In addition to flooding during extreme rainfall events or very wet winters, as in June 2012 and the winters of 2012/13 and 2013/14, the Manhood Peninsula is vulnerable to regular flooding due to its low-lying nature. This is often caused by poor maintenance of ditches and culverts, discontinuity of the ditch network, or collapses/blockages in piped ditches or drainage. In August 2015 the West Sussex County Council issued a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) for the Manhood Peninsula together with a Non-Technical Summary. The latter listed several locations that were of high, moderate or low priority and included Runcton and South Mundham under the heading 'moderate priority'. No other locations in the Parish were mentioned.

The main report made a number of short-term recommendations to reduce flooding in Runcton and South Mundham, and it is assumed that these have been carried out. In the longer term, the SWMP Summary stressed the importance of the clearance of ditches and culverts, which remain the responsibility of landowners and riparian owners apart from culverts that run under roads which are a WSCC responsibility; the control of runoff into the ditch network, and the continuity of the ditch network. As well as being a problem in its own right, surface water flooding can interact with foul drainage arrangements, and the Parish Council does its best to remind landowners of their responsibilities to keep drains and culverts clear.

The need to control runoff from new developments and glass houses was also stressed. All new developments must demonstrate that they will not increase flood risk on or off site. One of the ways they do this is by ensuring that any discharge off-site (infiltration must be investigated and ruled out first) does not exceed the existing rate (green-field rate). This requirement will almost certainly be controlled through planning conditions, which will include a requirement to construct the approved scheme. (*Dominic Henly, Senior Engineer for the Environment with Chichester DC*)

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) that encourage groundwater recharge, promote water quality and reduce pressure on sewers are recommended by the Environment Agency. SuDS are designed to control surface water run-off close to the source and to mimic natural drainage patterns as closely as possible. They are site specific, and when designed effectively, can not only reduce flood risk but also remove pollutants from run-off, improve biodiversity, increase infiltration and enhance amenity and recreation for people. Further information can be found in CIRIA's (the Construction Industry's Research and Information Association) SuDS guidance.

The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the Manhood Peninsula is West Sussex County Council. LLFAs are responsible for advising on the management of surface water from new developments and for producing local flood risk management strategies. These show the extent of flood risk from ordinary watercourses and other

sources of flooding such as surface water and set out how this risk will be managed in partnership. LLFAs encourage the use of SuDS and often produce their own policy and guidance.

3) Flooding of the sewerage system

The sewerage system serves only the northern end of the parish. It is the responsibility of Southern Water as the statutory undertaking. There are two networks, one covering North Mundham and the other Vinnetrov Road and Marsh Lane down to Summer Place in Runcton Lane.

There is a heavy demand on the capacity of the main in the Mundham network that runs south down School Lane to the junction with Church Road / Palmer Place. This has been aggravated by the development of Lakeside Holiday Park. The resulting system overload affects users in School Lane, including the School and the Village Hall, and causes sewage discharge onto Church Road on the stretch between the B2166 and Palmer Place. It would be advisable not to build any more houses in this area.

A number of problems have been identified right across the Parish, largely because much of the pipework is outdated and because the flat nature of the terrain means that the system is vulnerable to water infiltration during periods of heavy rain. For example, if manhole covers are not sealed, the system can become overloaded and raw sewage can flood up through the manhole covers bringing potential for surface water contamination.

Properties outside the area served by the sewerage system remain reliant on cess pits or septic tanks which must be emptied regularly, or on individual packaged sewage treatment plants. A particular problem exists with the older septic tanks in low-lying areas where surface water flooding can rise above the vent pipes and then flow into the tank, over-filling it and bringing a risk of surface water contamination.

Broadband service

Openreach provide 'Fibre to the Cabinet' (FTTC), the cabinet being situated opposite the one for copper cables next to the school. At present there are no plans for 'Fibre to the Premises' (FTTP) to existing houses, which have copper cables so would have to have fibre laid and this would involve digging up roads.

There is only so much fibre in a cabinet and once it is used up it is a case of first-come-first-served for applicants as existing customers cancel. As of August 2019, lines are available.

However, new developments of 20+ houses should have their own cabinets and fibre to the premises.

Openreach provide only the digital network (lines, poles and cables) used for phone, broadband and TV services. To get the services, a communications provider should be contacted to find out about the packages they offer (26 are listed online for Great Britain).

At present in the Parish, Superfast Fibre (up to about 50Mbps) is available but not Ultrafast (100Mbps). This could be supplied if enough people asked for it. With FTTC Superfast, maximum speed is only available near the cabinet: the further away you live, the weaker the signal and the smaller the bandwidth.

4.7 ENVIRONMENT

4.7.1. Landscape designations

The Parish does not fall within the South Downs National Park and is also outside the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There are no National Nature Reserves in the Parish and nor any Special Areas of Conservation.

However, part of the Pagham Harbour Site of Special Scientific Interest falls within the southern part of the Parish and a small portion of the Pagham Harbour Ramsar¹ Site falls within the southern part of the Parish (see Figure 4-3) both areas being located to the south and south west of Bramber Farm.

A small portion of both the Pagham Harbour Local Nature Reserves and the Pagham Harbour Special Protection Area fall within the southern part of the Parish.

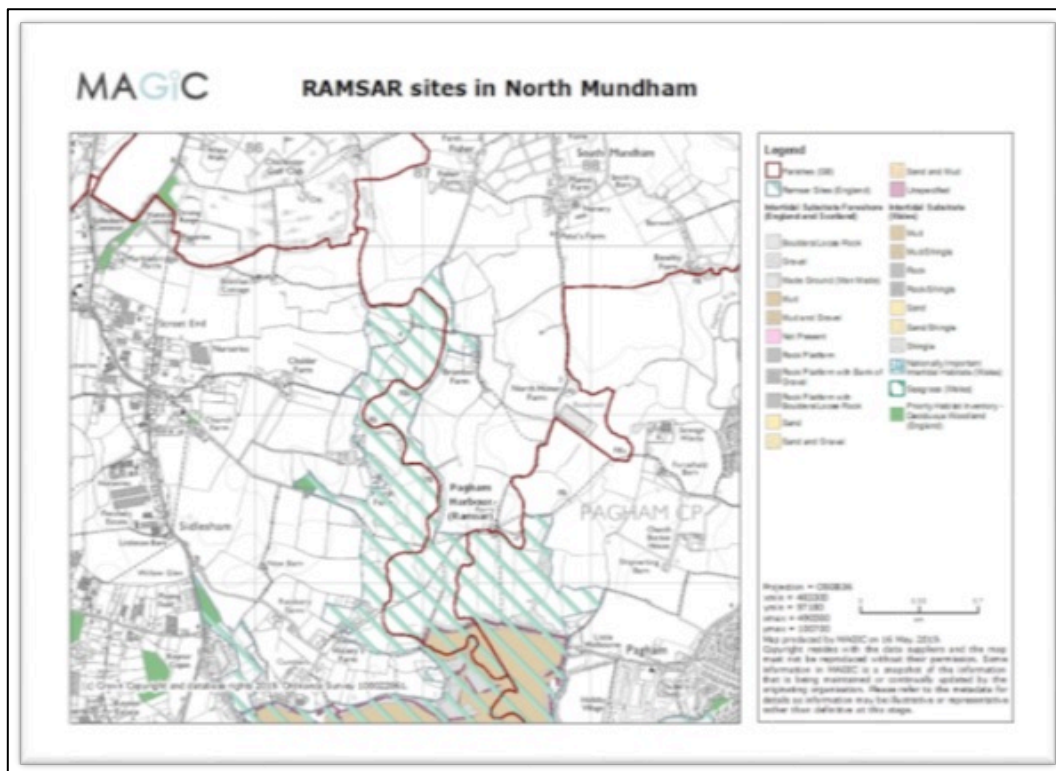


Figure 4-3: RAMSAR sites in the Parish

Chichester Coastal Plain has been recognised as a Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA)^j as it represents a priority area for the delivery of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets. The BOA covers approximately 1959 hectares and is shown in Figure 4-4. Within the parish, the BOA follows the Bremere Rife and Pagham Rife to Pagham Harbour.

The area is dominated by saltmarsh, grazing marsh and mudflat and its associated brackish communities. The boundary of this BOA follows Environment Agency flood zone models and predictions of future saltmarsh and mudflat potential.

The identification of the Chichester Coastal Plain BOA highlights the biodiversity network present in the Parish and extending into several parishes in the wider peninsula. Opportunities identified to improve the role and function of the habitats in the BOA include minimising development impacts and ensuring policy integration, access improvements for sustainable recreation, and habitat management, restoration and creation as part of ecological networks.

¹ A RAMSAR site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the RAMSAR Convention.

The Convention on Wetlands, known as the RAMSAR Convention, is an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 by UNESCO, which came into force in 1975.

<http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

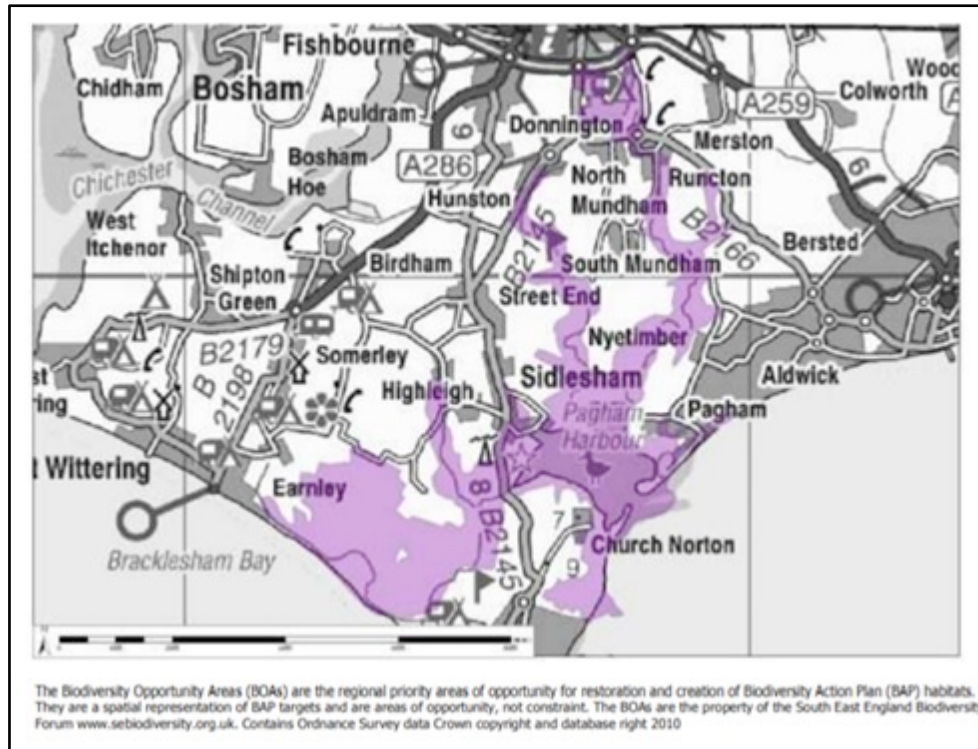


Figure 4-4: Chichester Coastal Plain Biodiversity Opportunity Area

4.7.2. Common Land

A There are two areas of designated 'Common Land' in the Parish:

- Fisher Common (CL070) – an area of land comprising narrow strips either side of Fisher Lane. The part on the east side is integral with a much larger area of cultivated land, and apart from the road verges is also cultivated. The part on the west side is unmanaged woodland. It is recorded as being subject to a 'scheme for the regulation of Sidesham, Hunston and Fisher Commons' made on 18 October 1939 under the Commons Act 1899.
- Peckham's Copse (CL073) – a triangular area mainly of flooded gravel pits bounded by Peckham's Copse Lane to the east, the Bridleway between the lakes to the south-west, and the Southern Leisure holiday park to the north. It embraces the two pieces of water called Copse Lake and Triangle Lake.

These two areas of common land are shown in Figure 4-5.

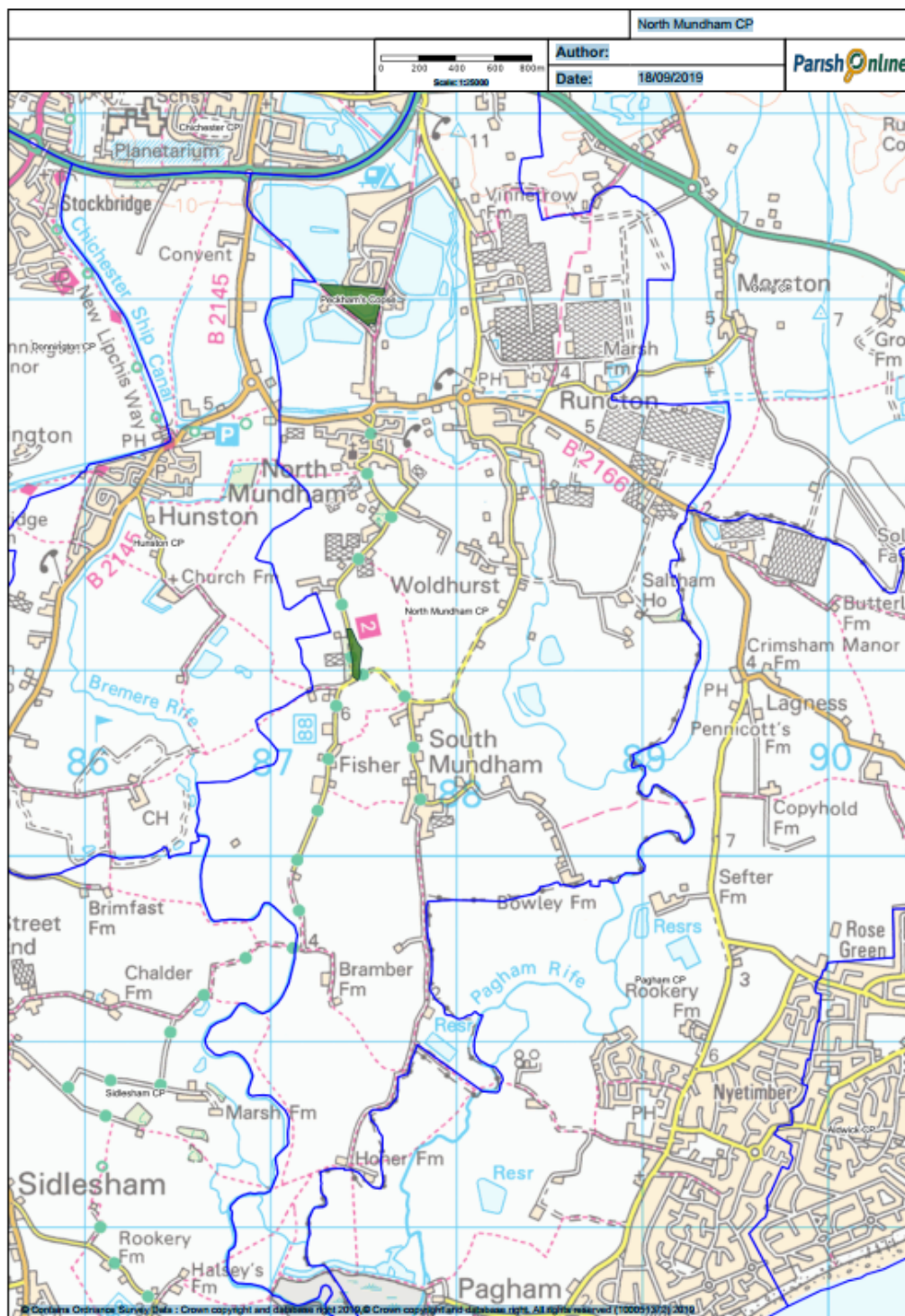


Figure 4-5: Parish Common Land shown in green

4.7.3. Biodiversity

The Parish contains areas identified by Natural England as Priority Habitats and are subject to Habitat Action Plans.

Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh Priority Habitat

There is one small zone located within the parish adjacent to the boundary in the west of the parish, extending west from Fisher Lane between Chapel Cottage and Bramber Farm (approx. 1.5 hectares). This small area is shown in expanded view in Figure 4-6.

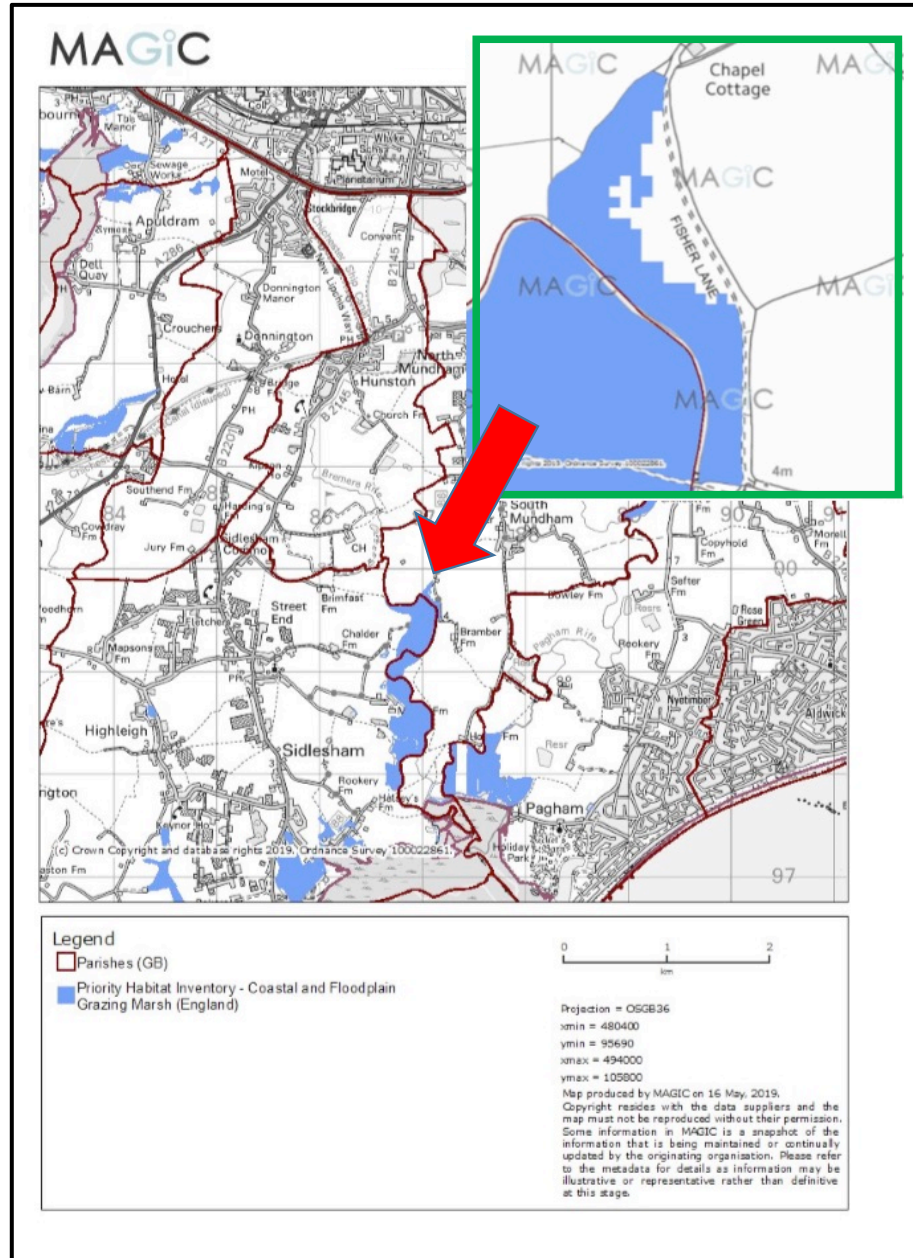


Figure 4-6: Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh Priority Habitat

Good quality semi-improved grassland Priority Habitat

There are six adjacent zones extending south from Chapel Cottage following the south west border of the parish boundary with Sidlesham Parish with a total area of approximately 16.5 hectares (see Figure 4-7).

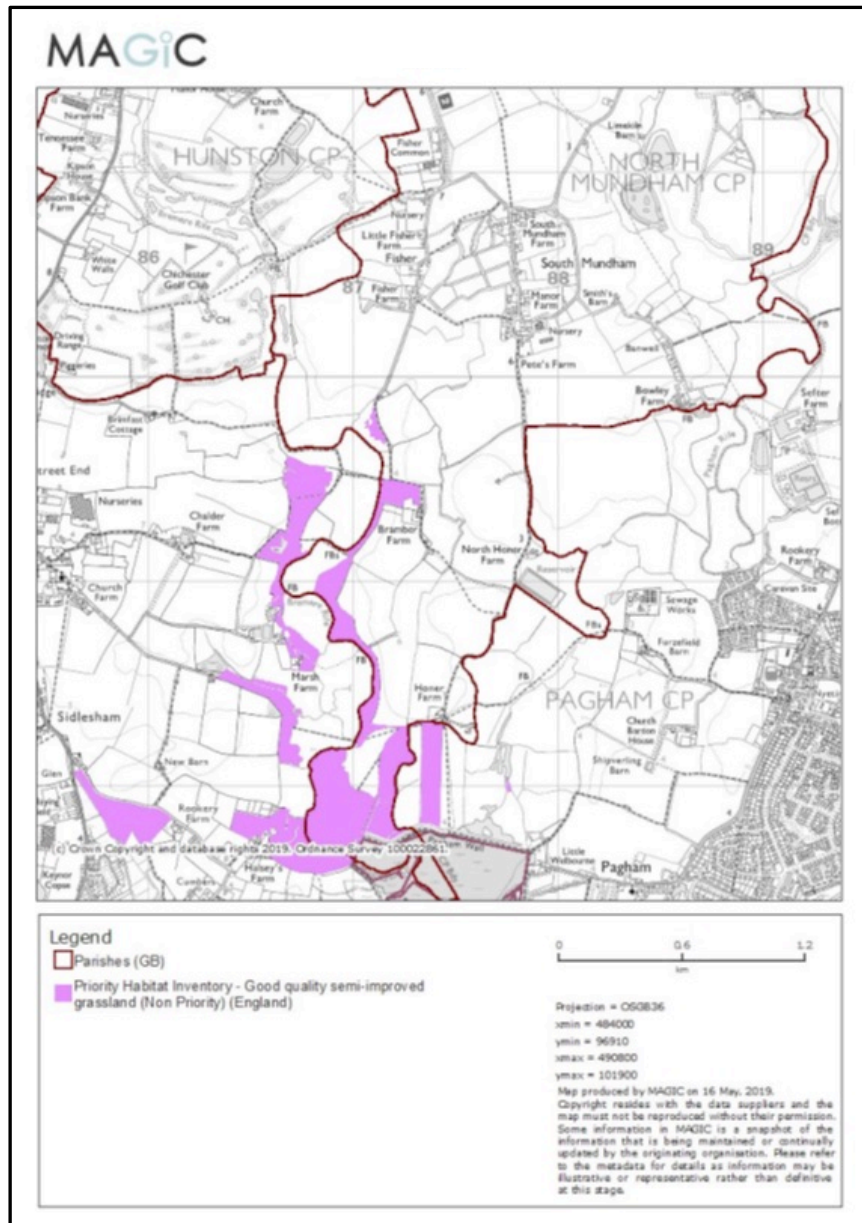


Figure 4-7: Good quality semi-improved grassland Priority Habitat

Traditional Orchard Priority Habitat

Just one small zone of 0.11 hectares of Orchard Habitat is located in the north east of the parish adjacent to Marsh Farmhouse (see Figure 4-8).

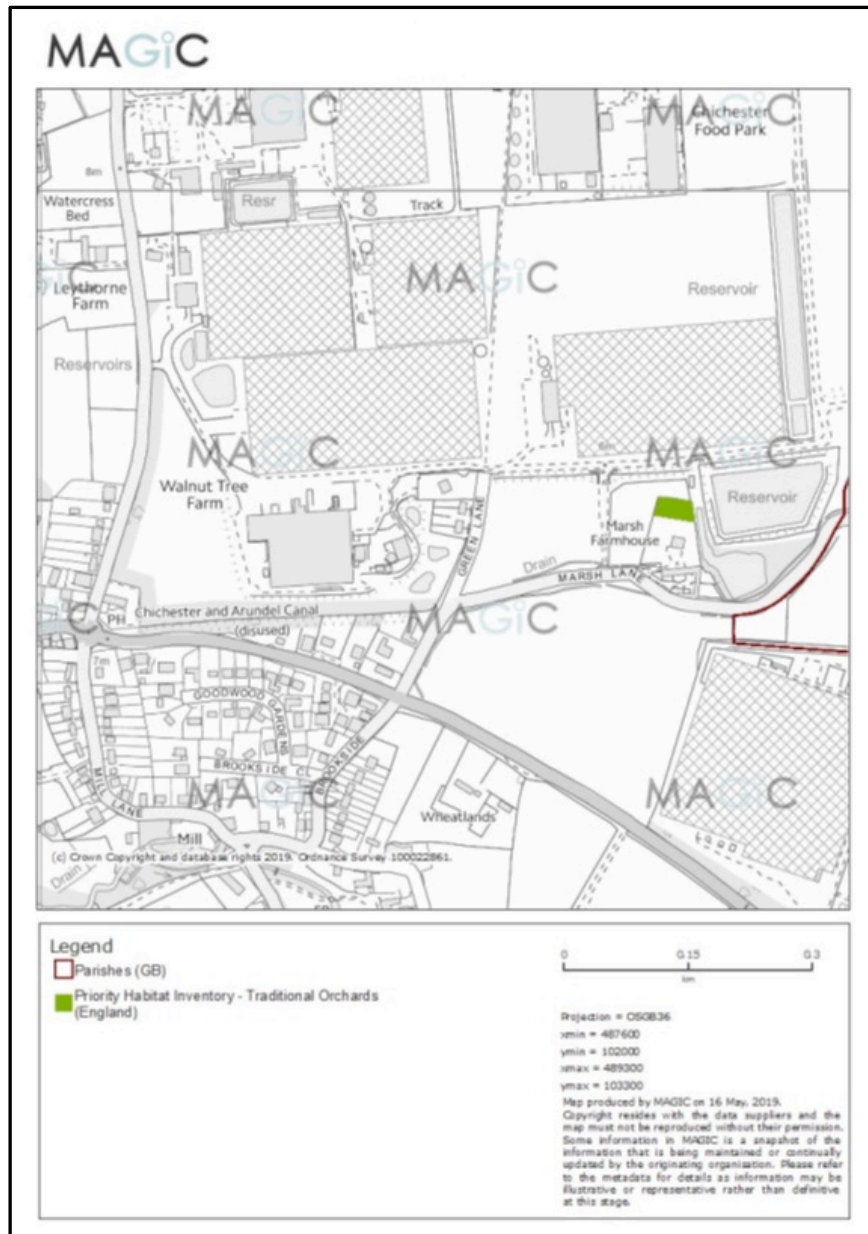


Figure 4-8: Traditional Orchard Priority Habitat

Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat

The Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat in the parish consists of approximately fifteen small pockets of land of various sizes across the northern half of the parish area amounting to approximately 3% to 5% of the Parish land area (see Figure 4-9).

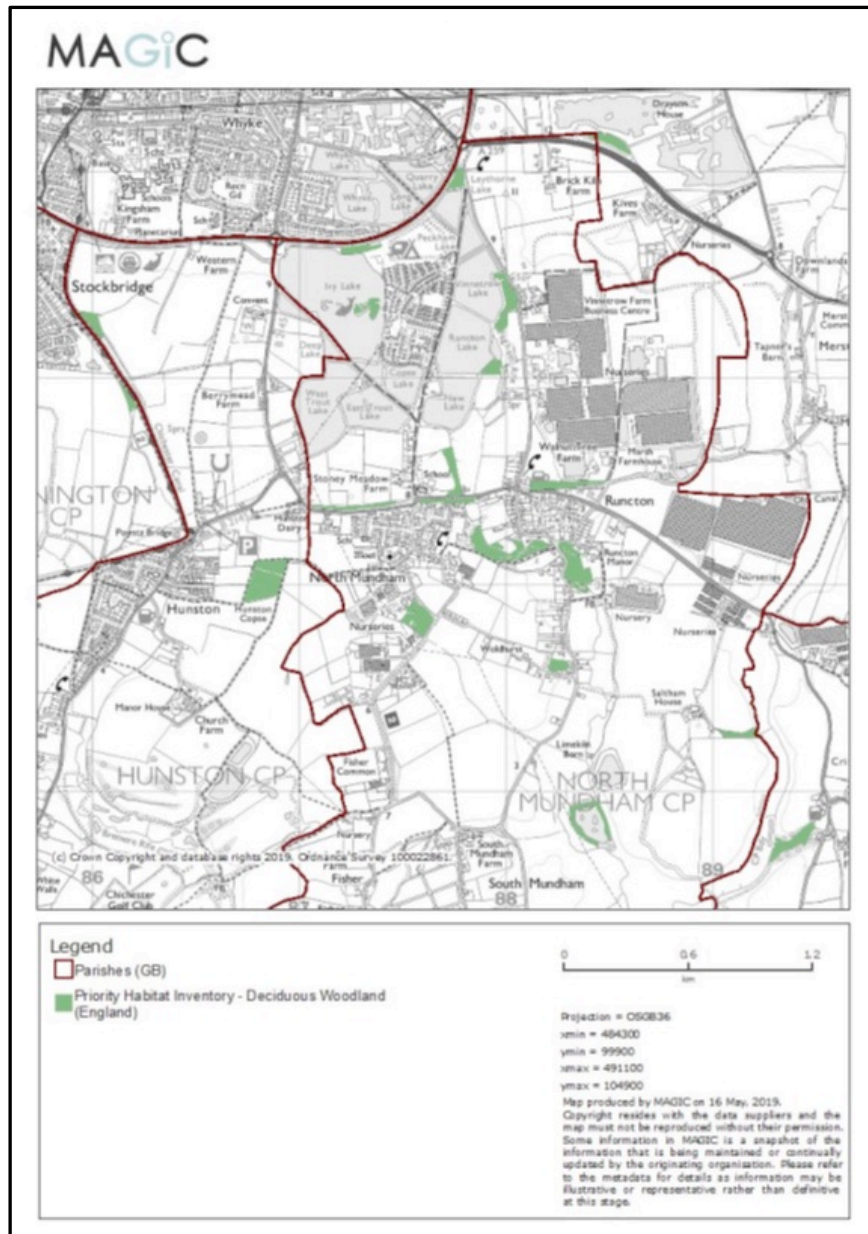


Figure 4-9: Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat

Mudflats Priority Habitat

There is one zone of mudflats of approximately 5.5 hectares covering the very southern tip of the parish. These are part of the large area of mudflats of Pagham Harbour which extend into Sidlesham and Pagham parishes (see Figure 4-10).

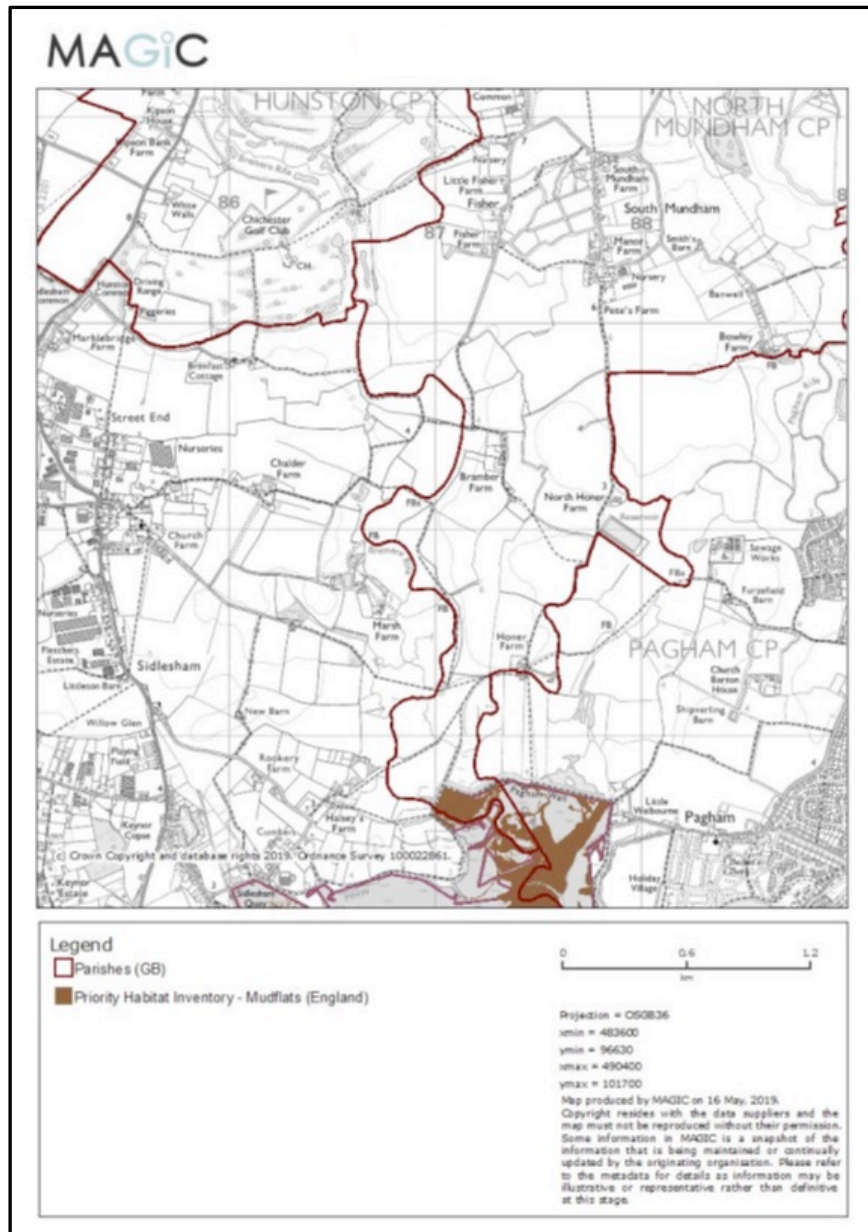


Figure 4-10: Mudflats Priority Habitat

4.7.4. Forestry and woodland schemes

Woodland Grant Scheme 1

There is one zone of Grant Scheme 1 located adjacent to Ivy Lake in the northwest corner of the parish (3 hectares).

Woodland Grant Scheme 2

There is one zone of Grant Scheme 2 at Walnut Tree Farm in the north east of the parish (0.55 hectares) and one more zone at Sedges Farm in the east of the parish overlapping the border with Pagham Parish (14.45 hectares)

Woodland Grant Scheme 3

There is one zone of Grant Scheme 3 at Stable Barn located in the west of the parish between the Kingfisher Nursery and parish boundary (0.25 hectares).

All the Woodland Grant Schemes in the Parish are shown in Figure 4-11.

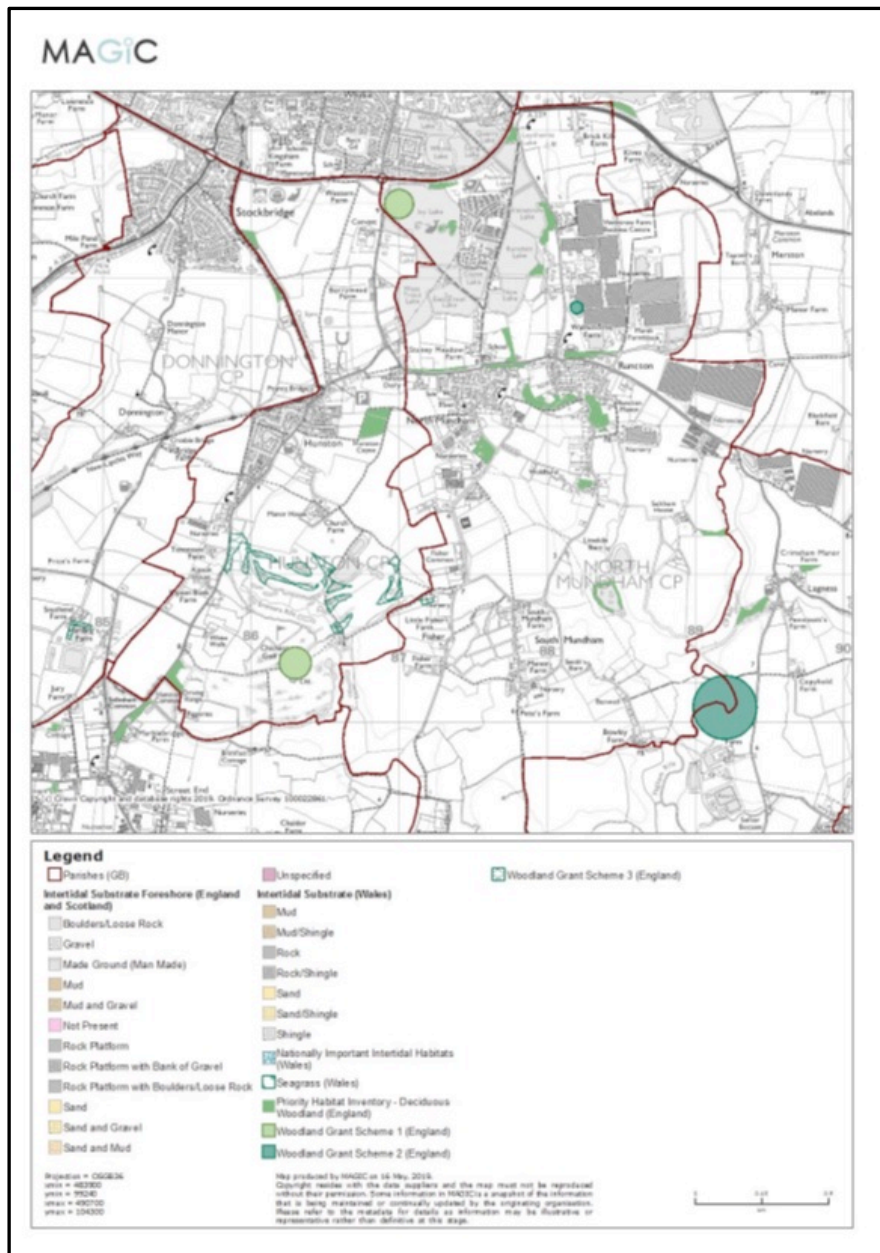


Figure 4-11: Woodland Grant Schemes

4.7.5. Land based schemes

Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship

Approximately 90% of the parish land area located to the south of Manor Farm in South Mundham is covered by Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship Schemes. These are shown in Figure 4-12

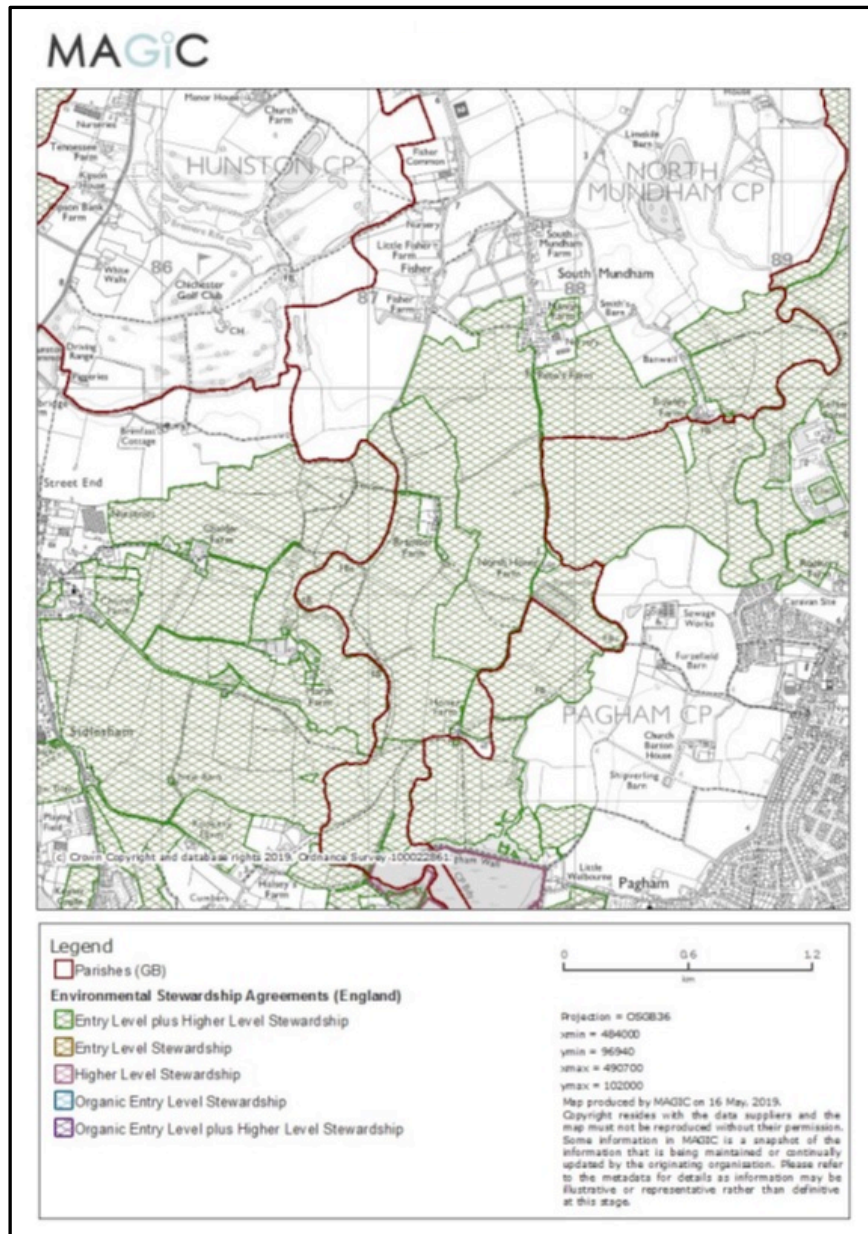


Figure 4-12: Land Based Schemes

There are no Entry Level Stewardship Schemes, Higher Level Stewardship Schemes, Organic Entry Level Stewardship Schemes or Organic Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship Schemes.

4.7.6. Heritage

The Historic England classifications of Listed Buildings² for the Parish are given below.

Grade I listed buildings and structures

None

Grade II* listed buildings and structures

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN, Church Road, North Mundham

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/results?searchtype=nhleadvanced>

FERNDEN and MUNDHAM HOUSE, Church Road, North Mundham

SOUTH MUNDHAM FARMHOUSE, Manor Lane, South Mundham

BOWLEY FARMHOUSE, Bowley Lane, South Mundham,

SEVERELS, Runcton Lane, Runcton

Grade II listed buildings and structures

RUNCTON MANOR, Runcton Lane, Runcton

PIGEON HOUSE FARMHOUSE, Church Road, North Mundham,

THE COTTAGE, Church Road, North Mundham

NORTH MUNDHAM FARMHOUSE, Church Road, North Mundham

BOW LODGE and TERN HOUSE, Honer Lane, South Mundham

1760 COTTAGE, Pagham Road, North Mundham

SPRINGDALE COTTAGE, Runcton Lane, Runcton

BANWELL FARMHOUSE, Bowley Lane, South Mundham

MANOR COTTAGE, Brookside, Runcton

JASMINE COTTAGE, Brookside, Runcton

LITTLE ACRE, Honer Lane, South Mundham

RUNCTON MILL, Mill Lane, Runcton, North Mundham

THE OLD POST OFFICE and NURSE'S COTTAGE, Post Office Lane, North Mundham

VINNETROW FARMHOUSE, Vinnetrow Road, Runcton

SMITH'S BARN, Bowley Lane, South Mundham

RUNCTON COTTAGE, Brookside, Runcton

MANOR FARMHOUSE, Manor Lane, South Mundham

ORCHARD HEY, Mill Lane, Runcton

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, School Lane, North Mundham

There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Parks or Gardens.

5. COMMUNITY VIEWS ON PLANNING ISSUES IN THE PARISH

The planning context

The Neighbourhood Development Plan is required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan, as adopted at the time of its examination. It also needs to have regard to emerging development plan policies.

Proposed Chichester Local Plan Policies Relevant to North Mundham

Proposed Chichester Local Plan Policies	Opportunity Areas for North Mundham Neighbourhood Development Plan
Strategic Policies (must be in general conformity with once LP is adopted)	
Policy S1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	None
Policy S2: Settlement Hierarchy – North Mundham identified as a 'service village'	None
Policy S3: Development Strategy – reinforces the role of Manhood Peninsula as a home to existing communities, tourism and agricultural enterprise. Non-strategic provision is made for the following forms of development in service villages: a) Small scale housing developments consistent with the indicative housing numbers set out in Policy S5; b) Local community facilities, including village shops, that meet identified needs within the village, neighbouring villages and surrounding smaller communities, and will help make the settlement more self-sufficient; and c) Small scale employment, tourism or leisure proposals.	Any proposals will need to be within these parameters.
Policy S4: Meeting Housing Needs – identifies source of housing supply. Includes figure for windfall development of small sites (probably means that small sites will not count towards parish totals).	Ensure any housing allocations are above the windfall threshold.
Policy S5: Parish Housing Requirements 2016 – 2035 - Small scale housing sites will be identified to help provide for the needs of local communities in accordance with the parish housing requirements set out. North Mundham identified for 50 units. Requires neighbourhood plans to be submitted within 6 months of adoption of the Local Plan or they will allocate the sites through a DPD.	Either identify sites or set criteria for sites.
Policy S6: Affordable Housing -30% on sites of 11 dwellings or more. Neighbourhood Plans can set out higher requirements for affordable housing provision where local evidence of need and viability supports this.	Consideration in selecting sites.
Policy S8: Meeting Employment Land Needs – includes cross reference to DM9 and 10 and general presumption that existing employment sites will be retained, with proposals to replace and intensify existing units supported.	Avoid allocating existing employment sites for other uses.
Policy S9: Retail Hierarchy and Sequential Approach – identifies a hierarchy of retail centres. North Mundham is probably just a 'local centre'.	None
Policy S10: Local Centres, Local and Village Parades – retail development encouraged where they would contribute to the vitality and viability of, Local and Village Parades where they provide small-scale retail uses (Use Classes A1 to A5), contributing to the vitality and viability of the area; support small and independent businesses; and proposals provide an active retail frontage use at ground floor and maximise opportunities for residential, leisure and office development above ground floor units where appropriate.	Could identify on policies map where such shops exist and have a policy linking to S10.

Policy S12: Infrastructure Provision – general requirements for infrastructure provision.	Could identify specific community infrastructure requirements for North Mundham in an annex to the NDP and feed into CDC's Infrastructure Development Plan.
Policy S20: Design – sets out detailed design requirements for all new development proposals including responding positively to the site and its surroundings, cultural diversity and history, conserving and enhancing historic character and reinforcing local identity.	Could include a design policy which refers to a Character Assessment of North Mundham to be undertaken.
Policy S21: Health and Wellbeing -All proposals for new development should improve and promote strong, vibrant and healthy communities. Measures that contribute to healthier communities and support health, social and cultural wellbeing, must be incorporated in a development where appropriate.	Could identify any needs for new or improved health facilities in infrastructure list.
Policy S22: Historic Environment –includes protecting and managing all heritage assets, archaeological sites and historic landscapes, designated and non-designated assets, and their setting in accordance with legislation and national policy.	Could have a policy that refers to and takes into account Runcton Conservation Area Appraisal and any management recommendations.
Policy S23: Transport and Accessibility – includes ensuring that new development is well located and designed to minimise the need for travel, encourages the use of sustainable modes of travel as an alternative to the private car.	Ensure any allocations are located close to facilities and walkable (i.e. pavements linking site to facilities).
Policy S24: Countryside - Outside settlement boundaries as defined on the policies map, development will be permitted in the countryside provided that it conserves and, where possible, enhances the key features and qualities of the rural and landscape character of the countryside setting; is of an appropriate scale, siting and design that is unlikely to cause unacceptable harm to the appearance of the countryside; and it requires a countryside location or meets an essential local need, as provided for in Policies DM21 and DM22. Defined settlement boundaries may be altered by a development plan document and/or a neighbourhood plan.	Includes a proposed revision to the North Mundham settlement boundary to the north of the Canal. Consider whether the settlement boundary needs to be further amended to accommodate additional development.
Policy S26: Natural Environment- includes ensuring that distinctive local landscape character and sensitivity is protected; ensuring there is no adverse impact on the openness of views in and around the coast; (cross refers to DM19, DM20 and DM28); protecting the biodiversity value of the site and its environment in accordance with Policy DM29; and considering the quality of the agricultural land, with the development of poorer quality agricultural land being preferred to the best and most versatile land.	Could identify important views in the parish as part of the Character Assessment. Could also identify areas of biodiversity interest and opportunity areas in the parish.
Policy S27: Flood Risk Management – includes sequential approach and reference to SUDs and reducing runoff.	None.
Policy S28: Pollution – includes that where development is likely to generate significant adverse impacts by reason of pollution, CDC will require that the impacts are minimised and/or mitigated to an acceptable level.	None

<p>Policy S29: Green Infrastructure – seeks to ensure development should reinforce and enhance the role of green infrastructure</p>	<p>Could identify green infrastructure through identification of Local Green Space and green corridors within the parish.</p>
<p>Policy S31: Wastewater in the Chichester Harbour and Pagham Harbour Wastewater Treatment Catchment areas – requires proposals for development to demonstrate no adverse impact on the water quality of Chichester Harbour and Pagham Harbour. Includes provisions to restrict water use and surface water discharge to sewerage systems.</p>	<p>None.</p>

Development Management Policies (don't need to repeat but can vary if justified by evidence)																					
<p>Policy DM1: Specialist Housing - Proposals for specialist needs housing such as homes for older people, people with disabilities, student accommodation or homes for other specific groups who may require properties that are specifically designed and / or allocated will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. There is a clear identified need;2. The development is located in an area that is sustainable to meet the social as well as the housing needs of the intended residents;3. It will not lead to a concentration of similar uses in an area that would be detrimental to the character or function of an area and / or residential amenity;4. It is in close proximity to everyday services, preferably connecting by safe and suitable walking / cycling routes or public transport for the intended occupier;5. It can be demonstrated that the development is designed and managed to provide the most appropriate types of support for the target resident;6. It can be demonstrated that revenue funding can be secured to maintain the long term viability of the scheme; and7. The scheme is supported by the relevant statutory agencies. <p>Proposals which may result in the loss of specialist needs accommodation will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for such accommodation in the Plan area, or alternative provision is being made available locally through replacement or new facilities.</p>																					
<p>Policy DM2: Housing Mix</p> <p>1. All new residential development must provide homes of an appropriate type, size and tenure to address the identified needs and market demand and to support mixed and balanced communities. Proposals should provide a mix of dwelling sizes and tenures broadly in accordance with the table below.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>1 bed</td><td>2 bed</td><td>3 bed</td><td>4+ bed</td></tr><tr><td>A/H (20%)</td><td>25-30%</td><td>40-45%</td><td>20-25%</td><td>5-10%</td></tr><tr><td>Low Cost (10%)</td><td>20%</td><td>40%</td><td>30%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Market (70%)</td><td>>5%</td><td>>30%</td><td><45%</td><td><20%</td></tr></table> <p>2. Planning permission will be granted for an alternative mix provided that:</p> <p>a. robust evidence of local housing need demonstrates that a different mix of dwellings is required to meet local needs and demand for specific types, tenures and sizes of housing to contribute to the diversity of housing in the local area and help to redress any housing imbalance that exists; or</p> <p>b. it addresses need and demand for affordable, market housing including self-build and custom-build housing, older person and specialised housing.</p> <p>3. Development proposals for residential development will be permitted where it is clearly demonstrated that the proposal responds to the requirements of a changing population and of particular groups in the community, by increasing the supply of accessible and specialist housing (including ground floor flats, flats with lifts and bungalow accommodation) which is able to meet people's needs throughout their lifetimes based on locally derived evidence of need and demand.</p> <p>4. On strategic development locations (or sites of 200 dwellings or more), additional specialised housing (including extra care housing) should be considered where demand exists, to meet defined specialist needs.</p> <p>5. Up to 3% of dwellings should be designed to the standards of Building Regulations Part M (4) Category 3: Wheelchair accessible dwellings (or any replacement standards). This will be considered on a site by site basis.</p> <p>6. All housing should be designed to meet the Nationally Described Space Standards (or any replacement standards).</p>		1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	A/H (20%)	25-30%	40-45%	20-25%	5-10%	Low Cost (10%)	20%	40%	30%	10%	Market (70%)	>5%	>30%	<45%	<20%	<p>May wish to specify mix on any allocated sites.</p>
	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed																	
A/H (20%)	25-30%	40-45%	20-25%	5-10%																	
Low Cost (10%)	20%	40%	30%	10%																	
Market (70%)	>5%	>30%	<45%	<20%																	
<p>Policy DM3: Housing Density - Development proposals at a minimum average net density of 35 dwellings per hectare will be supported, except locations adjacent to sensitive locations (i.e. nationally designated areas of landscape, historic environment or nature conservation protection) where a lower density may be appropriate. Proposals should take into account the existing density of the site and its surroundings.</p>	<p>Relevant to appropriate densities for any allocated housing sites</p>																				

<p>Policy DM4: Affordable Housing Exception Sites Where there are no available and deliverable sites within a settlement affordable housing may be permitted on exception sites outside of Settlement Boundaries to meet a specific local need where one of the two following criteria is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In settlements that have a defined Boundary, proposals should be located adjacent to the Boundary and in all circumstances be less than 30 dwellings and well related to the settlement, local services and facilities; or 2. In the rest of the plan area, schemes will only be permitted where it is considered that the proposal is modest in scale and can be integrated to an existing settlement without damage to its character or setting and is well related to local services and facilities. <p>And all the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scheme provides 100% affordable housing (unless a robust justification is provided in line with paragraph 7.34); 2. The proposed development would help meet an identified local need of households with a 'local connection' to the parish, and the mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures is supported by a local housing need assessment; 3. There are insufficient sites available and deliverable within the Settlement Boundary (where applicable) to meet the local need for affordable housing; 4. The proposed scheme is economically viable and deliverable, and is able to be properly managed by a partner Registered Provider, Community Land Trust or other Approved Body in perpetuity; and 5. The site is subject to an appropriate planning obligation to ensure that the affordable housing will be retained in perpetuity as affordable housing for households with a local connection. 	<p>This could be relied on in whole or in part to set criteria for the affordable housing site/sites in the NDP if it was decided not to allocate a specific site.</p> <p>Any allocated site should comply with the first criteria 1 and the second set of criteria.</p>
<p>Policy DM6 Accommodation for Agricultural and other Rural Workers – sets out criteria for homes which are necessary to meet the accommodation needs of fulltime workers in agriculture, forestry or other businesses requiring a countryside location.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Policy DM7 Local and Community Facilities – sets criteria to justify the loss of a community facility and for proposals for new community infrastructure</p>	<p>Could identify existing community assets and identify need for any additional – either as allocations / policies or in infrastructure list.</p>
<p>Policy DM8 Transport, Accessibility and Parking – requires development to be located to minimise need to travel by car and not cause severe traffic issues, have a safe and inclusive means of access, adequate parking and electric charging points.</p>	<p>Consideration in allocating any sites.</p>
<p>Policy DM9 Existing Employment Sites – safeguards existing sites unless justified loss and gives criteria for changes of use within existing sites and expansion.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Policy DM10 New Employment Sites – new sites allowed within settlement boundaries or on allocated sites at service villages for a mixture of unit types and sizes to accommodate the needs of start-up and move-on businesses.</p>	<p>May want to consider whether to allocate a specific site for new employment or is there capacity within the settlement boundary / existing employment sites?</p>
<p>Policy DM13 Built Tourist and Leisure Development – supports small scale development for tourism and leisure development outside the urban areas provided they minimise impact on the natural and historic environment, particularly increased recreational pressures on Chichester Harbour. Where proposals seek permission for new buildings, that the development cannot be accommodated elsewhere, including through the re-use, and expansion, of existing buildings in the locality and developing within the defined settlement boundaries Also safeguards existing visitor accommodation.</p>	<p>May want to encourage or allocate land for visitor accommodation to seek longer term and less seasonal visitors who would contribute more to the local economy.</p>
<p>Policy DM14 Caravan and Camping Sites – supports new caravan and camping sites subject to criteria including visual impact and traffic. Also safeguards existing sites.</p>	<p>As above but more seasonal than built accommodation.</p>
<p>Policy DM15 Horticultural Development – directed towards designated Horticultural Development Areas (not in parish).</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Policy DM16 Sustainable Design and Construction – sets sustainability criteria for new buildings including water use reduction and Building for Life standards.</p>	<p>None</p>

Policy DM17 Stand-alone Renewable Energy – supports such proposals subject to landscape /townscape impact, local amenity and highway safety.	None
Policy DM18 Flood Risk and Water Management – requires flood and erosion risk to be taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at current or future risk, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Sets criteria for development including SuDS etc.	None
Policy DM21 Alterations, Change of Use and/or Re-use of Existing Buildings in the Countryside – supports such development subject to criteria including that the building is structurally sound and is capable of conversion without the need for significant extension, alteration or rebuilding; and it has been demonstrated that economic and community uses, have been considered before residential with residential uses only permitted if economic and community uses are shown to be inappropriate and unviable.	None
Policy DM22 Development in the Countryside - Within the countryside, outside Settlement Boundaries, development will be permitted where it requires a countryside location and meets the essential, small scale, and local need which cannot be met within or immediately adjacent to existing settlements or, for employment uses within the B Use Class, within or immediately adjacent to existing employment sites. It then provides criteria for such development.	None
<p>Policy DM23 Lighting - Where development involves an outdoor lighting scheme and where relevant an indoor lighting scheme (supermarkets, glasshouses etc), proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the following criteria have been addressed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The detailed lighting scheme has been prepared in line with relevant British Standards and the latest national design guidance; 2. The design minimises unnecessary glare and spillage; 3. There is no significant adverse impact on neighbouring development or the wider landscape; and 4. Light levels are the minimum required for safety and security purposes, taking account of the existing location and character of the area. <p>Proposals in or adjacent to areas with Dark Skies Discovery Sites designation (includes Chichester Harbour) must also demonstrate that there will be no significant adverse effects on the visibility of the night sky. Where appropriate, the Council will seek to control the times and intensity of illumination.</p>	May wish to include a community aspiration to encourage improvements to existing street, commercial and domestic lighting.
Policy DM24 Air Quality - supports development that is located and designed to minimise traffic generation and congestion through access to sustainable transport modes, including maximising provision of pedestrian and cycle networks. Development that creates or results in pollution including particulates, dust, smoke, pollutant gases or odour is designed to mitigate the impact on the amenities of users of the site and surrounding land to an appropriate level; and where development is close to an existing use that has potential to impact on the amenity of the proposed development through dust, particulates, pollutant gases and/or odour then an air quality assessment will be required to identify the potential impact on the area and detail the mitigation measures required	None
Policy DM25 Noise - new development should provide a high-quality living environment with acceptable levels of amenity for future occupiers by reason of absence of significant noise disturbance or annoyance and no significant adverse impact on the operation of nearby noise generating uses. Where noise generating development is proposed, any potential significant impact on amenity by reason of noise disturbance and annoyance on the surrounding area will be adequately mitigated or minimised to an acceptable level.	None
<p>Policy DM26 Contaminated Land - Development proposals requiring the remediation of contaminated land will be supported where it is demonstrated that the following criteria have been addressed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An appropriate site investigation has been completed to identify and quantify potential sources of contamination within the site; and 2. A risk assessment of the site investigation data has been undertaken and used to inform any necessary remediation measures so as to achieve an acceptable level of risk of contamination to future users of the site, the surrounding area and the environment. 	None

<p>Policy DM27 Historic Environment – supports proposals that conserve and enhance the special interest and settings of designated and non-designated heritage assets; respects distinctive local character and sensitively contributes to creating places of a high architectural and built quality; respects existing designed or natural landscapes; and the individual identity of settlements is maintained, and the integrity of predominantly open and undeveloped character of the area, including the openness of the views in and around Chichester and Pagham Harbours, is not undermined. Proposals affecting designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings should demonstrate that they address the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The use of traditional, local materials and adherence to local building techniques and details, where appropriate; b. The conservation of features and elements that contribute to the special interest of a heritage asset, including structures forming part of the curtilage, in particular the structural integrity and historic planform of listed buildings and historic building groups; c. Appropriate use of the heritage asset that is compatible with the conservation of its significance; d. The location, form, scale, massing, density, height, layout, roofscape, landscaping, use and external appearance of developments within conservation areas should conserve and enhance the special historic and architectural interest of the conservation area; e. Development involving substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets will only be granted in exceptional circumstances (wholly exceptional circumstances for designated assets of the highest significance); f. Proposals for development involving ground disturbance in areas of known archaeological potential will need a desk based archaeological assessment and may also require field evaluation. The recording and publication of results will be required and in appropriate cases, the Council may also require preservation in situ, or excavation; g. Proposals affecting a non-designated heritage asset (including where identified through the planning process) should not harm its special interest and development involving substantial harm will be resisted unless significant public benefit has been clearly and convincingly demonstrated in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF; and h. The condition of an historic building resulting from deliberate damage and neglect will not be taken into account in any decision. 	<p>See comments for Policy S22: Historic Environment.</p>
<p>Policy DM28 Natural Environment – supports development where there is no adverse impact on the openness of the views in and around the coast; or the tranquil and rural character of the area. Development must recognise distinctive local landscape character and sensitively contribute to its setting and quality. Proposals should respect and enhance the landscape character of the surrounding area and site, and public amenity through detailed design. Development of poorer quality agricultural land should be fully considered in preference to best and most versatile land; and the individual identity of settlements, actual or perceived, is maintained and the integrity of predominantly open and undeveloped land between settlements is not undermined.</p>	<p>Need to take this into account when allocating sites.</p>
<p>Policy DM29 Biodiversity – supports development where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The biodiversity value of the site is safeguarded; 2. Demonstrable harm to habitats or species which are protected, or which are of importance to biodiversity is avoided or mitigated; 3. The proposal has incorporated features that enhance biodiversity as part of good design and sustainable development, and identifies and pursues opportunities for achieving a net gain in biodiversity; 4. The proposal protects, manages and enhances the plan area network of ecology, biodiversity and geological sites, including the international, national and local designated sites (statutory and non-statutory), priority habitats, wildlife corridors and steppingstones that connect them; 5. Any individual or cumulative adverse impacts on sites are avoided; 6. The benefits of development outweigh any adverse impact on the biodiversity on the site. Exceptions will only be made where no reasonable alternatives are available; and planning conditions and/or planning obligations may be imposed to mitigate or compensate for the harmful effects of the development. 	<p>Identify areas of biodiversity importance within the parish on the policies map and if possible, areas for opportunities to enhance biodiversity (for instance by connecting existing areas). Seek advice from Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre.</p>

<p>Policy DM30 Development and Disturbance of Birds in Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Areas - all net increases in residential development within the 5.6km 'Zone of Influence' are likely to have a significant effect on the Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA either alone or in-combination with other developments.</p> <p>Appropriate avoidance/mitigation measures comprise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A contribution in accordance with the joint mitigation strategy outlined in the Bird Aware Solent Strategy; or A developer provided package of measures associated with the proposed development designed to avoid any significant effect on the SPA, provided and funded in-perpetuity; or a combination of measures in (a) and (b) above 	<p>CDC will screen scope of NDP to advise on whether a Habitats Regulations Assessment is required.</p>
<p>Policy DM31 Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands - Development proposals will be granted where it can be demonstrated that all of the following criteria have been addressed;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals conserve and, where appropriate, enhance existing valued trees, hedgerows and woodlands; The felling of protected trees, groups of trees or woodland will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with the relevant legislation, policy and good practice recommendations. Where protected trees are subject to felling, a replacement of an appropriate number, species and size in an appropriate location will be required; A proposed loss or damage of non-protected but valued trees, woodland or hedgerows should be avoided, and if demonstrated as being unavoidable, appropriate mitigation measures are provided; A minimum buffer of 15 metres will be required between the development and ancient woodland or veteran trees; and Development proposals must demonstrate that appropriate protection measures are in place prior to any work on site throughout the development process as part of a comprehensive landscaping plan, and that suitable opportunities for the restoration, enhancement or planting of trees, woodland, and hedgerows are identified and incorporated. 	<p>The biodiversity mapping recommended above could include individual trees of value to the community and veteran trees. Where these appear at risk from development pressure then they could be submitted to CDC for assessment for Tree Preservation Orders.</p> <p>Similarly important / historic hedgerows could be included on the map.</p>
<p>Policy DM32 Green Infrastructure - All development will be expected to contribute towards the provision of additional green infrastructure, and the protection and enhancement of existing green infrastructure. Development will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The proposals maintain and, where appropriate, incorporate improvements to the existing network of green infrastructure, or the restoration, enhancement or creation of additional provision areas; Where appropriate, the proposals create new green infrastructure which is integrated into the development design and meets the needs of the communities within and beyond the site boundaries; The proposals contribute to improving the health and well-being of the local and wider community; The proposals do not lead to the dissection of the linear network of cycle ways, public rights of way, bridleways and ecological corridors; and Where appropriate, the Council will seek to secure via planning obligation provision for the future management and/or maintenance of green infrastructure. <p>Development that will harm the green infrastructure network will only be granted if it can incorporate measures that avoid the harm arising or sufficiently mitigate its effects. The Council will expect that a legal agreement is entered in to where it is necessary to secure green infrastructure provision, or to ensure the long-term sustainable management of green infrastructure. Unless stated elsewhere the Council will normally not be responsible for the long-term maintenance and management of green infrastructure.</p>	<p>Consider opportunities as part of allocations. Also map existing green infrastructure as recommended for Policy S29: Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>PC could consider whether it is prepared to adopt land given that CDC is unwilling to.</p>
<p>Policy DM34 Open Space, Sport and Recreation including Indoor Sports Facilities and Playing Pitches - seeks to retain, enhance, improve access and increase the quantity and quality of public open space, playing fields, sport and recreation facilities (including indoor facilities) and rights of way including improvement of links to them. Provides criteria to justify their loss where the benefit of the development outweighs any harm, and it can be demonstrated there are no reasonable alternative sites available. Sets standards for the provision of new facilities with new development.</p>	<p>None</p>

<p>Policy DM35 Equestrian Development -supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is adequate land for the numbers of horses kept; 2. Existing buildings are reused where possible but where new buildings are necessary, these are well-related to existing buildings, appropriate to the number of horses to be kept and the amount of land available; 3. There is minimal visual impact on the landscape caused by the proposed development either individually or cumulatively; 4. The proposal, either on its own or cumulatively, with other horse related uses in the area, is compatible with its surroundings, and adequately protects water courses, groundwater and the safety of all road users; 5. The proposal does not lead to the need for additional housing on site; and 6. The proposal is well related to or has improved links to the existing bridleway network. 	<p>None</p>
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6. ABBREVIATIONS

BAP Biodiversity Action Plan

BOA Biodiversity Opportunity Area

CDC Chichester District Council

HDA Horticultural Development Area

NMNP North Mundham Parish Neighbourhood Plan

NP Neighbourhood Plan

ONS Office of National Statistics

SA Sustainability Appraisal

SEA Strategic Environment Assessment

WSCC West Sussex County Council

7. APPENDIX – DETAILED PARISH DATA

7.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

The frequency distribution of different age bands is displayed in Table 7-1 and Figure 7-1.

*Table 7-1: Comparison of age structure of the Neighbourhood Plan Area to the Local Authority Area.
Source: Census 2011*

Age Structure	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Aged 0 to 4	50	4.2	5,652	5.0
Aged 5 to 7	30	2.5	3,375	3.0
Aged 8 to 9	20	1.7	2,255	2.0
Aged 10 to 14	71	5.9	6,092	5.4
Aged 15	12	1.0	1,259	1.1
Aged 16 to 17	29	2.4	2,368	2.1
Aged 18 to 19	20	1.7	2,890	2.5
Aged 20 to 24	50	4.2	6,200	5.4
Aged 25 to 29	43	3.6	5,150	4.5
Aged 30 to 44	179	14.9	18,823	16.5
Aged 45 to 59	268	22.3	23,286	20.5
Aged 60 to 64	98	8.2	8,550	7.5
Aged 65 to 74	200	16.7	13,770	12.1
Aged 75 to 84	95	7.9	9,832	8.6
Aged 85 to 89	22	1.8	2,761	2.4
Aged 90 and over	14	1.2	1,531	1.3
TOTAL	1,201	100	113,794	100

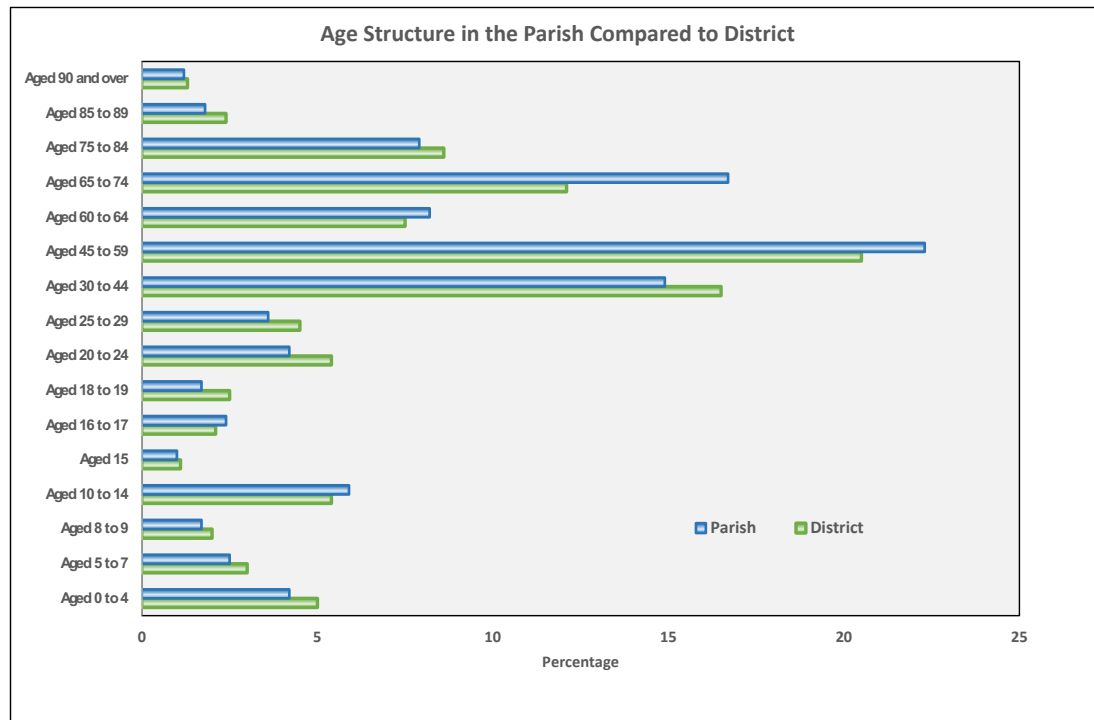


Figure 7-1: Comparison of the Age Structure of the Neighbourhood Plan Area with the Local Authority Area.

7.2 HOUSING

There are 514 households³ located within the Parish.

From the 2011 Census data and as seen in Table 7-2 and Figure 7-2, the most common housing tenure in the Parish is owner-occupied housing (69.9%), with rates slightly higher than that for the rest of the District (67.1%).

The parish has higher levels of all forms of Social Rented housing than the rest of the District (18.1% compared to 14.9%), and lower levels of Private Rented Housing (9.5% compared to 14.9%), of those Living Rent Free (1.8% compared to 2.2%) and of those in Shared Ownership Housing (0.8% compared to 0.9%).

Table 7-2: Comparison of dwellings in the Neighbourhood Plan Area to the Local Authority Area. Source: Census 2011

Tenure type	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Owned outright	222	43.2	20,210	40.5
Owned with mortgage or loan	137	26.7	13,271	26.6
Shared ownership	4	0.8	455	0.9
Social Rented from Council (Local Authority)	18	3.5	1,084	2.2
Social Rented: Other Social Rented	75	14.6	6,323	12.7
Private Rented Total	49	9.5	7,423	14.9
Living Rent Free	9	1.8	1,082	2.2
TOTAL	514	100	49,848	100

³ A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area. As defined by ONS (2014).

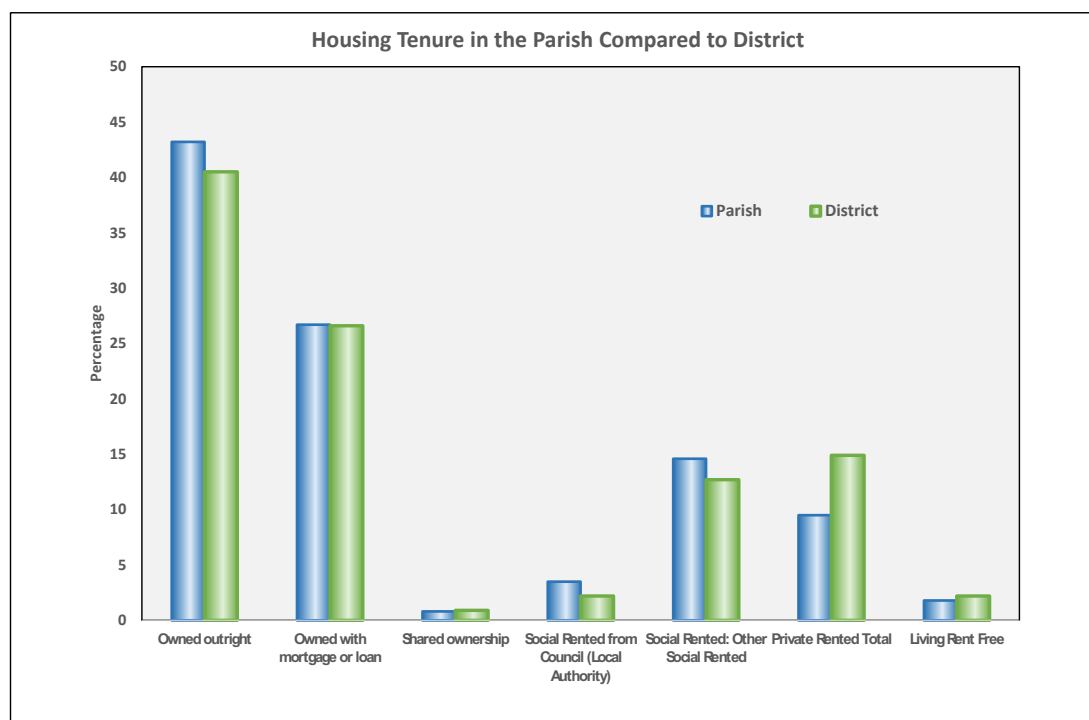


Figure 7-2: Comparison of dwellings in the Neighbourhood Plan Area to the Local Authority Area.

There are 554 dwellings⁴ located within the Parish.

The Census data indicates that in 2011 the greatest proportion of households in the parish occupied detached properties. These were occupied by 48.4% of households at that time, with 26.4% occupying semi-detached properties, 15.9% terraced properties, 8.3% of households flats/maisonettes and 1.1% caravans or other mobile or temporary dwellings.

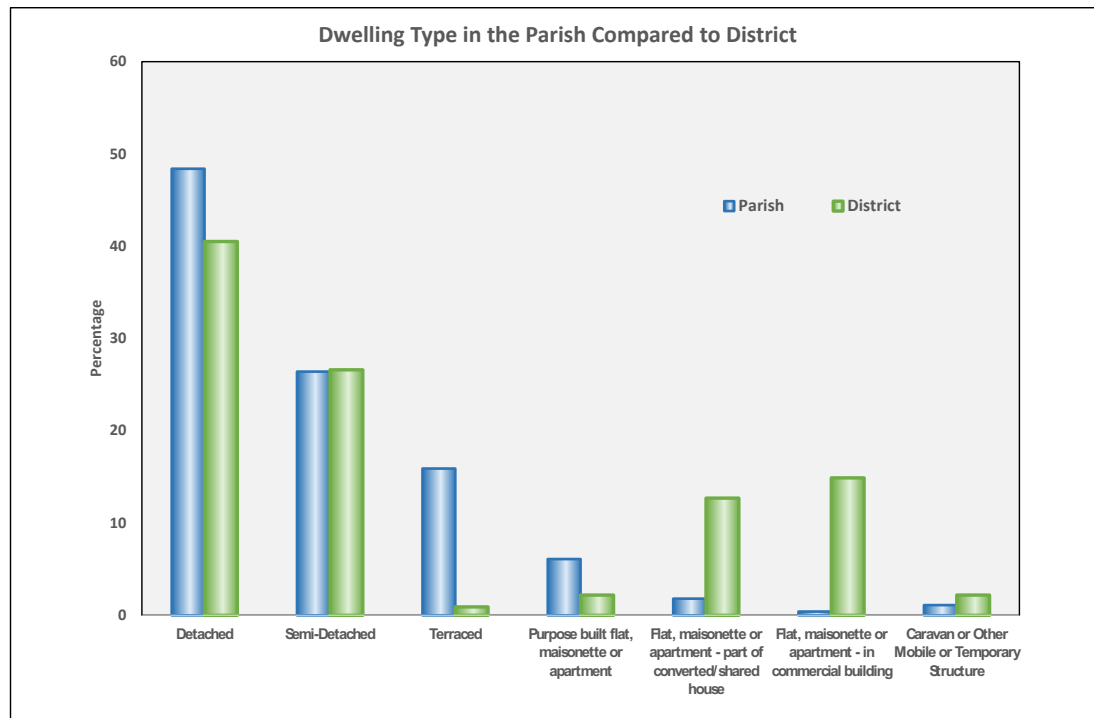
As shown in Table 7-3 and Figure 7-3, the Parish has a higher proportion of households occupying detached housing (48.4%) when compared to the rest of the District (37.4%). It also has a higher proportion of those occupying Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structures (1.1% compared to 0.9%).

It has a lower proportion of households occupying semi-detached housing (26.4% compared to 27.3%), terraced housing (15.9% compared to 18.4%) and those occupying flats or apartments (8.3% compared to 16.1%) than the District as a whole.

⁴ A dwelling is a unit of accommodation with all rooms, including kitchen, bathroom and toilet behind a door that only that household can use. As defined by ONS (2014).

Table 7-3: Comparison of dwellings in the Neighbourhood Plan Area to the Local Authority Area

Dwelling type	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Detached	268	48.4	20,136	37.4
Semi-Detached	146	26.4	14,688	27.3
Terraced	88	15.9	9,910	18.4
Purpose built flat, maisonette or apartment	34	6.1	6,947	12.9
Flat, maisonette or apartment - part of converted/shared house	10	1.8	1,167	2.2
Flat, maisonette or apartment - in commercial building	2	0.4	555	1.0
Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure	6	1.1	473	0.9
TOTAL	554	100	53,876	100

*Figure 7-3: Comparison of the Dwelling Type of resident households in the Neighbourhood Plan Area with the Local Authority Area*

7.3 TRANSPORT

Based on the 514 households in the 2011 Census and as shown in Table 7-4 and Figure 7-4, the parish has slightly lower proportions of households with no cars or vans (12.3% compared to 15.6%) or 1 car or van (34.6% compared to 42.0%) than the district average. The parish has higher proportions of those with 2 cars or vans (38.5% compared to 30.8%), 3 cars or vans (9.1% compared to 8.0%) or 4 or more cars or vans (5.4% compared to 3.6%) than the district average.

Table 7-4: Comparison of numbers of cars or vans in Neighbourhood Plan Area households to those in the Local Authority Area. Source: Census 2011

Cars or Vans in Household	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
No cars or vans in household	63	12.3	7,781	15.6
1 car or van in household	178	34.6	20,934	42.0
2 cars or vans in household	198	38.5	15,342	30.8
3 cars or vans in household	47	9.1	3,984	8.0
4 or more cars or vans in house	28	5.4	1,807	3.6
TOTAL	514	100	49,848	100

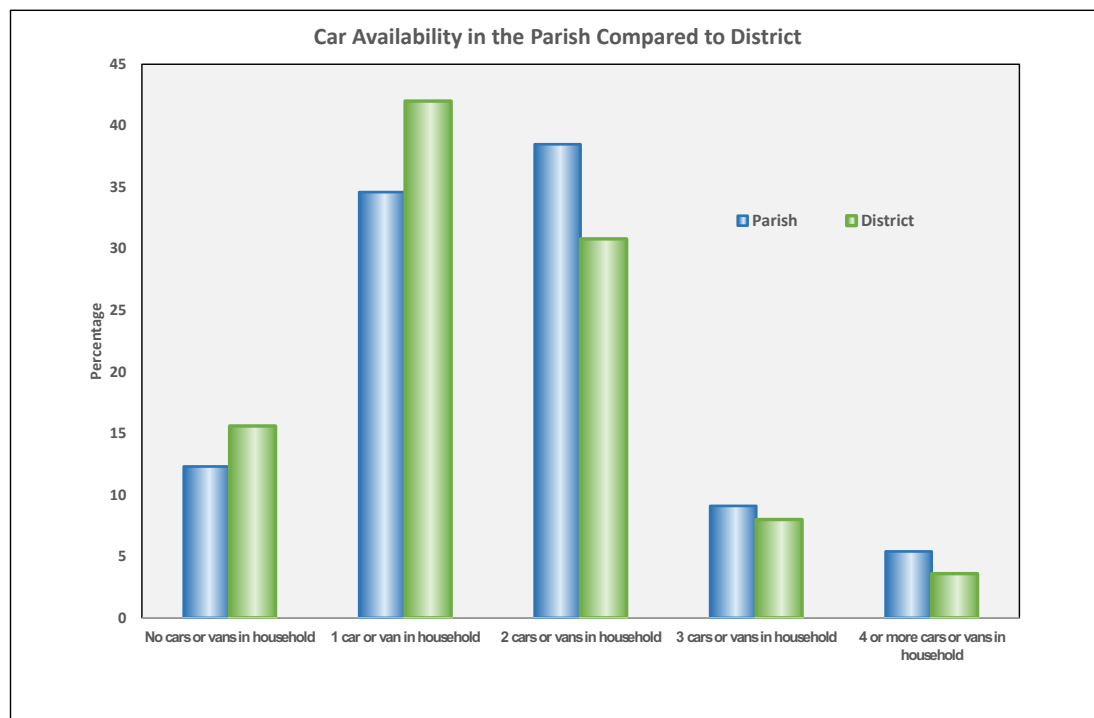


Figure 7-4: Comparison of the availability of cars/vans to households in the Neighbour Plan Area with the Local Authority Area

7.4 HEALTH

Based on the 2011 Census, the Parish has directly comparable proportions of its usual residents in all of the health status categories when compared to the district average.

The 1,201 usual residents of the Parish were classified as having the health status shown in Table 7-5 and Figure 7-5.

Table 7-5: Comparison of the general health of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area with those in the Local Authority Area

General Health	Parish/NP Area		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Very Good Health	574	47.8	54,210	47.6
Good Health	423	35.2	39,771	34.9
Fair Health	157	13.1	14,900	13.1
Bad Health	36	3.0	3,822	3.4
Very Bad Health	11	0.9	1,091	1.0
TOTAL	1,201	100	113,794	100

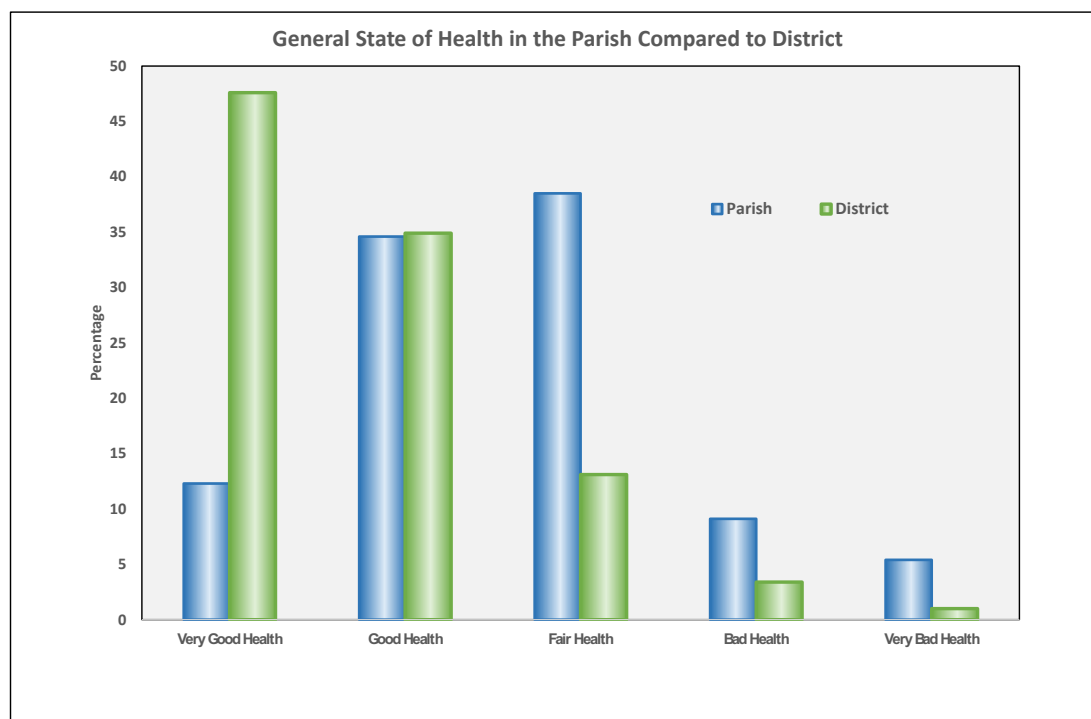


Figure 7-5: Comparison of the General Health of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area with the Local Authority Area

7.5 ECONOMY

7.5.1. Economic status of residents

Economically Active is defined by ONS (2014) as people aged 16 to 74 and who were either in employment, or not in employment but seeking work and ready to start work within two weeks, or waiting to start a job already obtained. Economically Inactive is defined as people aged 16 to 74 and who were not in employment and did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed.

Economic activity rates of those aged 16-74 are slightly lower in the Parish (67.1% economically active) than the average for the District (69.2% economically active). The Parish has a lower proportion of those who are full-time employees than the District (31.3% compared to 34.4%), with higher proportions of economically inactive retirees (23.0% compared to 18.2%). Unemployment rates (for those aged 16-74) in 2011 were lower (at 1.9%) than those for the District (2.8%).

These data are displayed in Table 7-6 and Figure 7-6.

Table 7-6: Comparison of the economic status of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area to those in the Local Authority Area. Source: Census 2011

Economic Activity	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Economically Active - Full Time Employee	278	31.3	27,847	34.4
Economically Active - Part Time Employee	130	14.7	11,384	14.0
Economically Active - Self-Employed	145	16.3	11,774	14.5
Economically Active - Unemployed	17	1.9	2,267	2.8
Economically Active - Full Time Student	25	2.8	2,830	3.5
Economically Inactive - Retired	204	23.0	14,773	18.2
Economically Inactive - Student (including Full-time students)	21	2.4	3,590	4.4
Economically Inactive - Looking after Home or Family	34	3.8	3,395	4.2
Economically Inactive - Long-Term Sick or Disabled	19	2.1	1,944	2.4
Economically Inactive - Other	14	1.6	1,233	1.5
TOTAL	887	100	81,037	100

Of the 1,201 usual residents of the parish, 887 were aged between 16 and 74 and of these 595 (67.1%) were economically active and 292 (32.9%) were economically inactive.

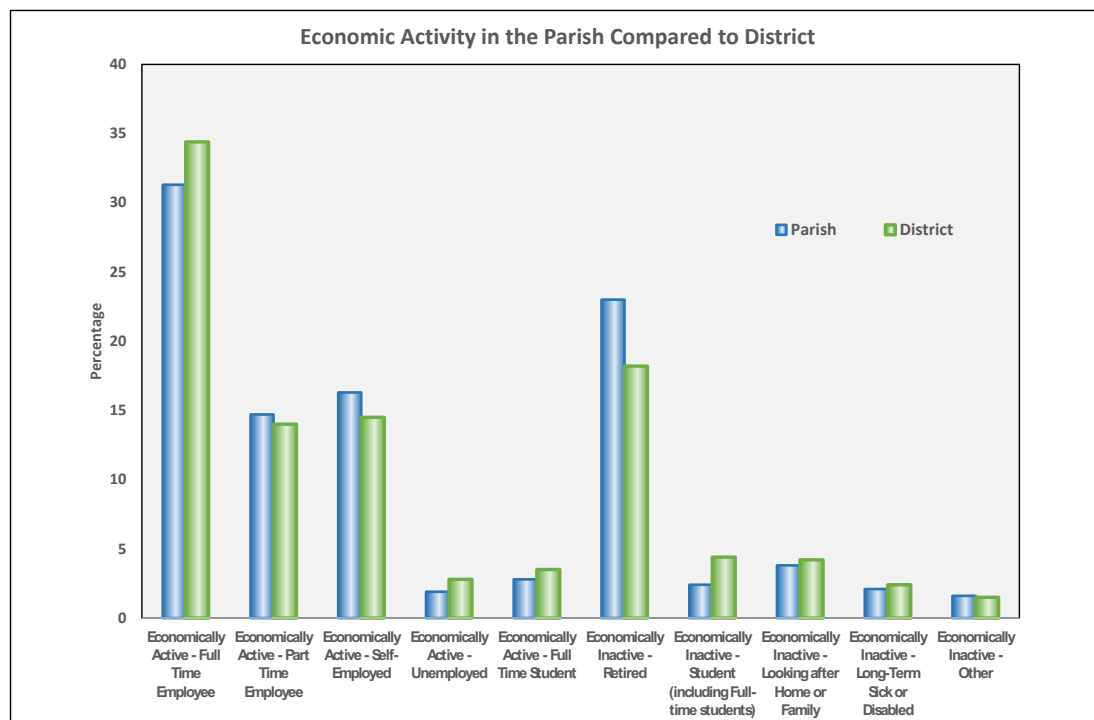


Figure 7-6: Comparison of the Economic Activity in the Neighbourhood Plan Area with the Local Authority Area

7.5.2. Occupations

The parish possesses slightly higher proportions of those employed in the Managerial, Professional and Care, Leisure and Other Service occupational categories compared to the average for the district, with lower proportions than the district average employed in the other categories.

The categorisation of the occupations of the 572 residents in the parish in employment and aged between 16 and 74 are displayed in Table 7-7 and Figure 7-7.

Table 7-7: Comparison of the occupation of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area with those in the Local Authority Area. Source: Census 2011

Occupation	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Managers, Directors & Senior Officials	97	17.0	7,586	14.2
Professional Occupations	122	21.3	9,983	18.7
Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	71	12.4	6,957	13.1
Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	32	5.6	5,219	9.8
Skilled Trade Occupations	66	11.5	6,862	12.9
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	67	11.7	5,170	9.7
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	36	6.3	3,711	7.0
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	30	5.2	2,477	4.6
Elementary Occupations	51	8.9	5,320	10.0
TOTAL	572	100	53,285	100

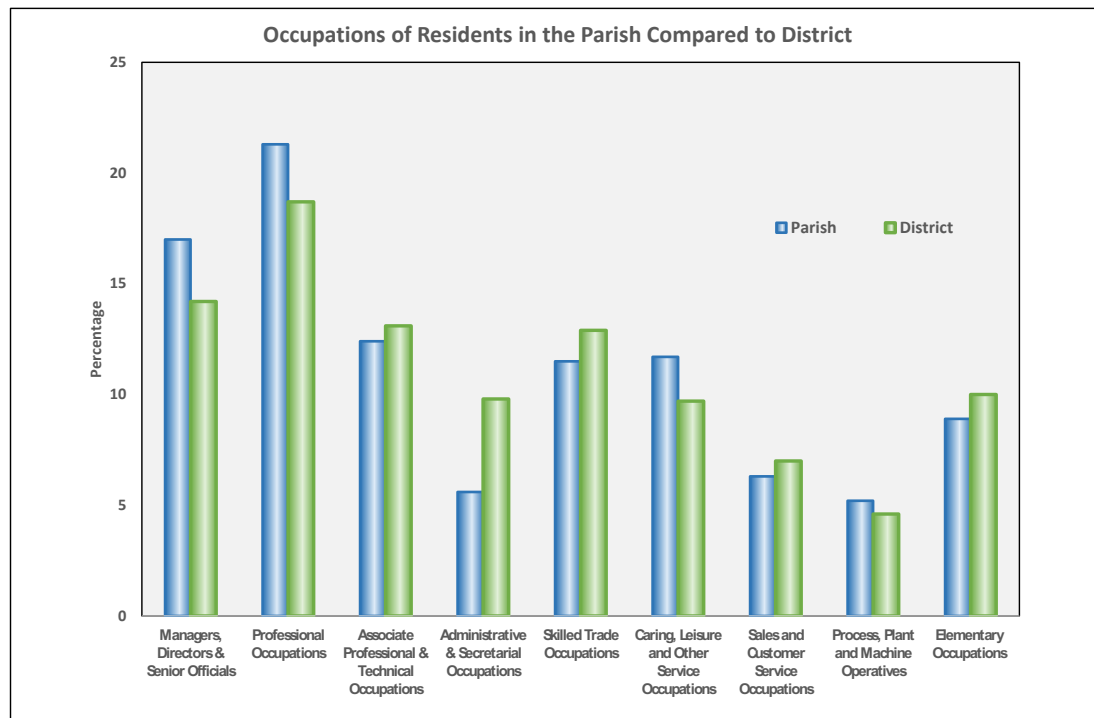


Figure 7-7: Comparison of the Occupations of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area with the Local Authority Area

7.5.3. Qualifications & Skills

The Parish has a lower proportion (19.1%) of residents who in 2011 possessed no qualifications than the district average (19.5%). It also has lower proportions of those possessing Level 1, Apprenticeship and Level 3 qualifications than the district average. It has higher proportions of those possessing Level 2 and Level 4 qualifications than the district average and the same proportion of usual residents indicating that they possess 'other' qualifications.

The distribution of qualifications of the 1,018 usual residents in the parish aged 16 and over are shown in Table 7-8 and Figure 7-8 where they are also compared to those in the Local Authority Area.

Table 7-8 Comparison of the qualification and skills of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area with those in the Local Authority Area. Source: Census 2011.

Qualifications & Students	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
No Qualifications	194	19.1	18,566	19.5
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 1	109	10.7	11,035	11.6
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 2	175	17.2	15,164	15.9
Highest Level of Qualification: Apprenticeship	32	3.1	3,252	3.4
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 3	101	9.9	12,149	12.8
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 4	362	35.6	30,820	32.4
Highest Level of Qualification: Other Qualifications	45	4.4	4,175	4.4
TOTAL	1,018	100	95,161	100

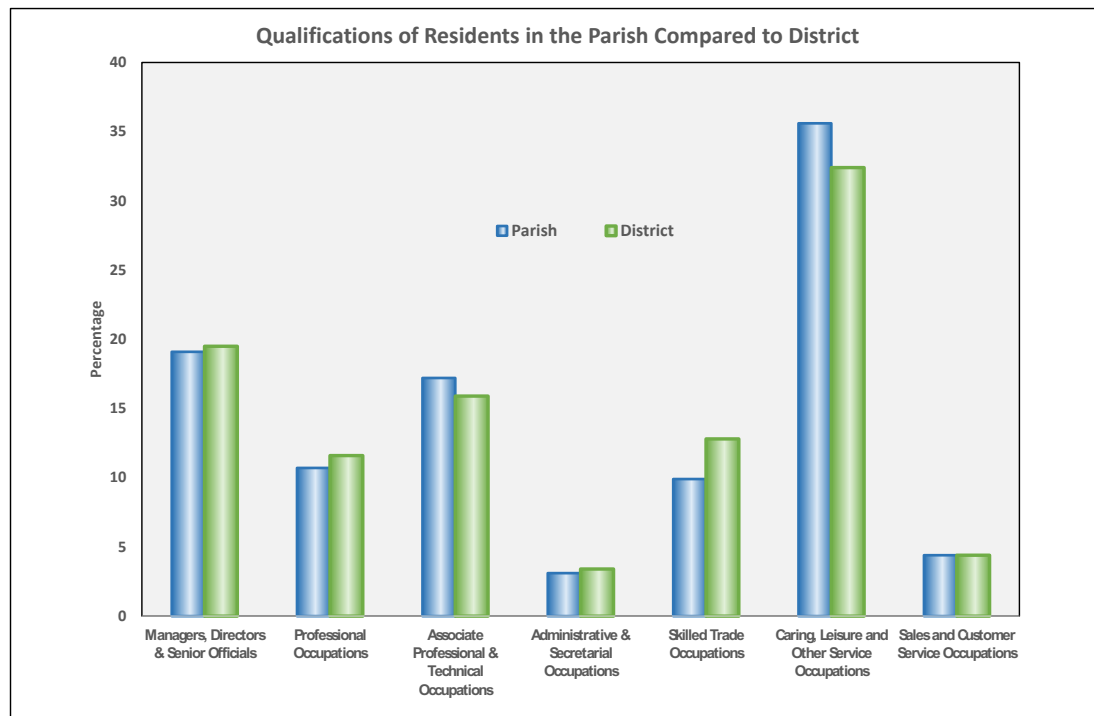


Figure 7-8: Comparison of the Qualifications of residents in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area

Employment Sectors

The most significant differences between residents in the parish and those in the district are the higher proportions of those in the parish employed in the Education, Administrative, Education, Transport & Storage and primary industries (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing).

The employment sector distribution of the 572 usual residents aged between 16 and 74 in employment shown in Table 7-9 and Figure 7-9 where they are also compared to those in the Local Authority Area.

Table 7-9: Comparison of the employment sector of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area with those in the Local Authority Area: Source: Census 2011.

Industry of Employment	Parish/NP Area (2011)		District (2011)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	26	4.5	1,141	2.1
Mining & Quarrying	1	0.2	49	0.1
Manufacturing	38	6.6	3,830	7.2
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning	2	0.3	148	0.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3	0.5	248	0.5
Construction	44	7.7	4,189	7.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	79	13.8	8,098	15.2
Transport and storage	21	3.7	1,774	3.3
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	36	6.3	3,424	6.4
Information and Communication	17	3.0	2,098	3.9
Financial and Insurance Activities	16	2.8	1,633	3.1
Real Estate Activities	11	1.9	1,085	2.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	46	8.0	3,869	7.3
Administrative and Support Service Activities	38	6.6	2,738	5.1
Public Administration and Defence	30	5.2	3,262	6.1
Education	72	12.6	5,452	10.2
Human Health and Social Work	63	11.0	7,101	13.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities	27	4.7	2,957	5.5
Activities of Households as Employers - Undifferentiated Goods and Services	2	0.3	177	0.3
Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	0	0.0	12	0.0
TOTAL	572	100	53,285	100

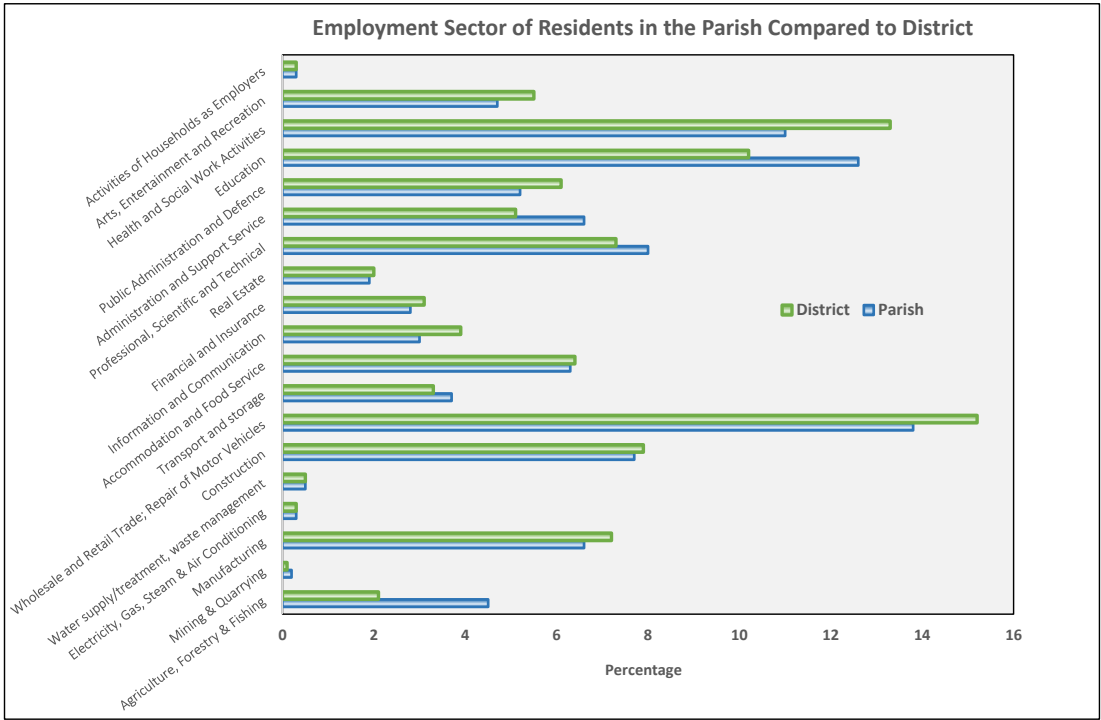


Figure 7-9: Comparison of the employment sectors for residents in Neighbourhood Plan Area with Local Authority Area

REFERENCES

ⁱ http://sussexlnp.org.uk/BOA_Documents/1%20Chichester%20Coastal%20Plain%20Biodiversity%20Opportunity%20Area.pdf