

CHICHESTER DISTRICT COUNCIL



OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES STUDY

2013 - 2029

Part 1: Strategic Overview Final Version



Chichester District Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities Study

Part 1: Strategic Overview

Contents

Section	Title	Pages
Section 1)	Report format	3 - 4
Section 2)	Overview	5 - 15
Section 3)	Strategic Context	16 - 29

SECTION 1) REPORT FORMAT

This report is **part 1** of the Chichester Open Space, Sport and Recreation facilities study. The report is presented in the following parts and sections:

Part 1: Strategic Overview

An overarching assessment of relevant documents, strategies and policies, and an overview of the district and study area.

Part 2: Local Needs Assessment

Detailed methodology and findings from the local needs assessment covering the whole study.

Part 3: Open Space study

- Section 1) Local needs assessment - summary
- Section 2) Open space assessment
- Section 3) Sports facility study
- Section 4) Sub area reports

Part 4: Built facilities

An assessment of the role played by sports halls, swimming pools, village halls and community centres. Includes assessment across the study area and by sub areas where appropriate.

Part 5: Summary of standards and policy recommendations

This section draws together all parts of the study and provides a summary of the recommended standards for open space, sport and recreation facilities. It also provides a summary of key policy recommendations.

Acknowledgments

Many individuals, groups and organisations have provided information, views and support in preparing this study. Input from these stakeholders is fundamental to the report, and provides the basis for the evidence in supporting the standards, options and recommendations in relation to open space, sport and recreation facilities.

The study has been carried out by JPC Strategic Planning & Leisure in partnership with Leisure and the Environment and RQA Consultants on behalf of Chichester District Council.

Glossary of Terms

Term	What it means
ANGSt	Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
DPD	Development Plan Document
Extended Schools Initiative	A national government initiative encouraging the 'opening up' of schools to generate greater use beyond traditional hours and years
FIT	Fields In Trust (originally known as the 'National Playing Fields Association')
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
LAP	Local Area for Play
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework (a component of the revised statutory land use planning system)
LEAP	Local Equipped Area for Play
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MUGA	Multi Use Games Area
NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
NGB	National Government Body
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PPG17	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17
SDNP(A)	South Downs National Park (Authority)
SEP	South East Plan
SHAM	West Surrey Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
STP	Synthetic Turf Pitch

All maps presented in this report are for indicative purposes only, a full set of detailed maps and a GIS database have been provided showing detailed maps.

2.0 OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section of the report provides an overview of the open space study for Chichester District. The study is an assessment of open space, sport and recreation facilities across the district, excluding areas located within the South Downs National Park. The study covers the period from 2013 - 2029, which is the current timescale for the emerging local plan.

Following the publication of the adopted National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on 27th March 2012 there have been major changes to national planning policy. Open space assessment has primarily been affected by the omission of PPG17 from the new national policy framework. However, there is still a clear reference made in the new guidance to the principles and ideology established within PPG17 and as such the underlying principles of this study have been informed by the former guidance provided in '*Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation*' (PPG17), and its Companion Guide '*Assessing Needs and Opportunities*'.

The study has been written to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the methodology set out in the PPG17 Companion Guide.

2.2 Aims and Objectives of the study

The overall aim of this study has been to undertake research, analyse and present conclusions meeting the requirements of PPG17 and therefore the NPPF. The specific objectives as identified in the project brief are:

'To evaluate the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space and recreational land provision in Chichester District Council (excluding the South Downs National Park) and to recommend standards and effective mechanisms in order for appropriate provision to be secured to meet future needs.'

2.3 Scope of the Study

The study follows 5 key stages as summarised below:

- Step 1 - Identifying Local Needs
- Step 2 - Audit Local Provision
- Step 3 - Setting Provision Standards
- Step 4 - Application of Provision Standards
- Step 5 - Drafting Policies and Implementation Plan.

The study will also include the role played by key sports facilities, schools, village halls and community centres in the Chichester District.

2.4 Project Outputs

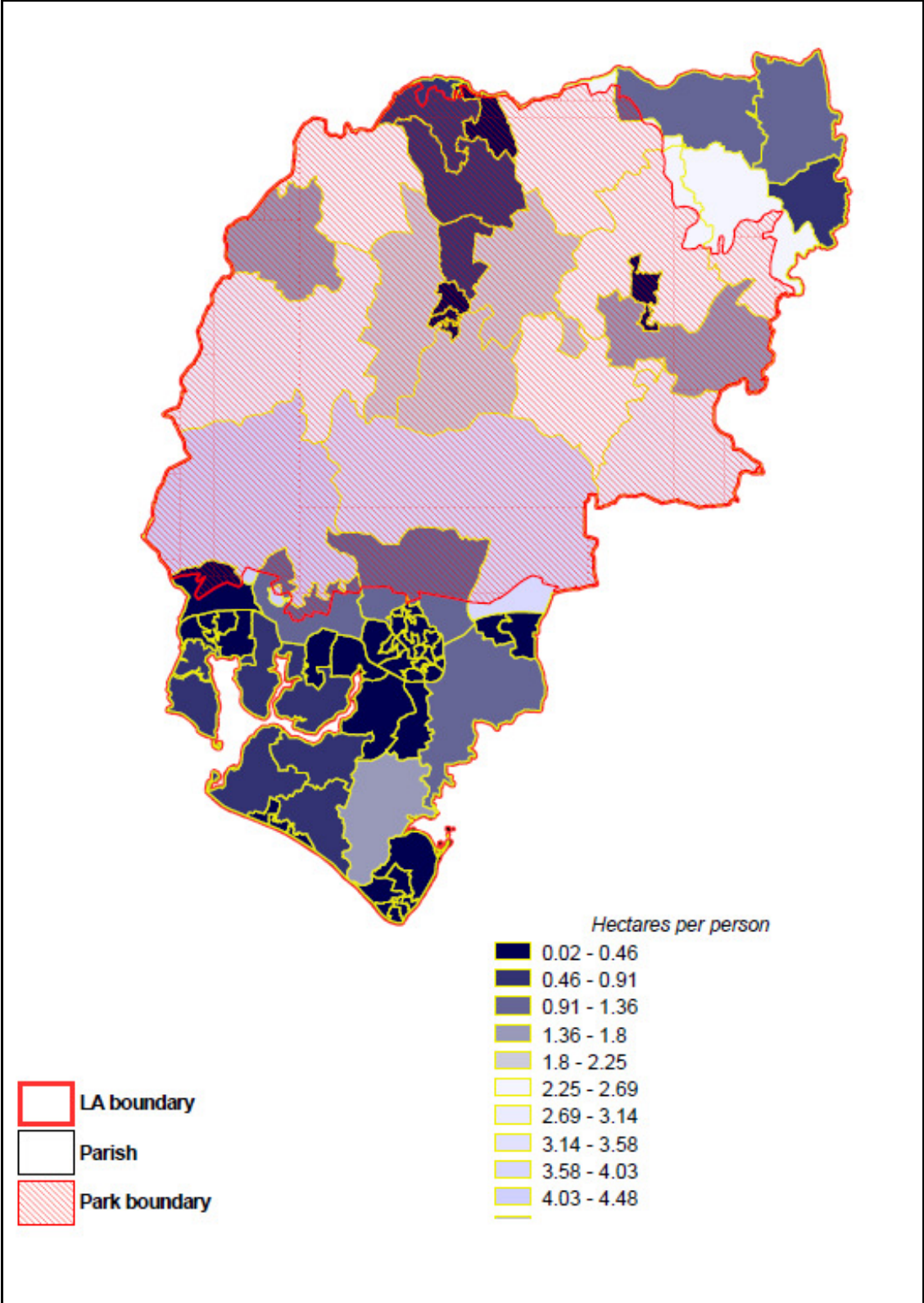
The following project outputs are required as part of the study:

- I. Plans showing the existing provision.
- I. A report for each settlement or group of settlements, following the methodology outlined above, analysing provision and shortfalls, with potential new sites or site areas being suggested, where feasible.
- II. A report analysing the provision in the District as a whole and a strategy for future provision. This should include a hierarchy for the location of sports, recreation and open space facilities.
- III. The application of these provisional standards. This should take account of the present situation and the effects of the forecast development and demographic changes.
- IV. Identification of strategic options for addressing needs/securing provision.
- V. The provision of an open space calculator for use on the Council's website.
- VI. A realistic yet creative assessment of the potential use of developer contributions in monetary / land terms (sites, equipment, improvement, maintenance etc.) in addressing any shortfall in need. This should be linked to potential future housing provision.
- VII. A hierarchy for locating sports, recreation and open space facilities in relation to the various identified catchments.

2.5 Overview of Chichester District

Figure 1.1 shows the 67 parishes included within Chichester District. Whilst this study excludes parishes within the south downs national park (see section 2.6), it is useful to have a picture of the whole district in context with the study area.

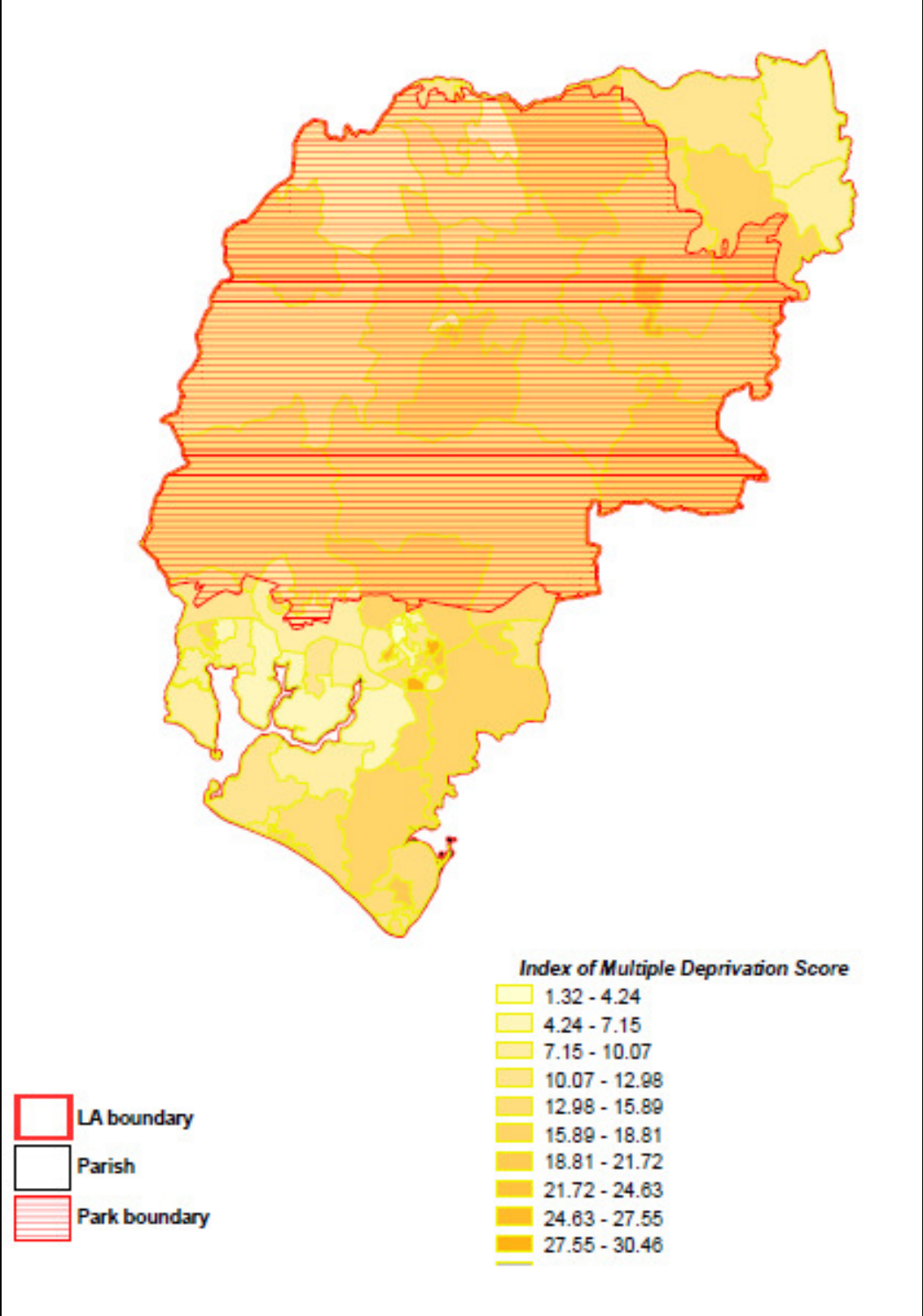
Figure 1.1: Map showing the 67 parishes & population densities in Chichester District



2.5.1 Multiple Deprivation in Chichester District

The district is fairly affluent in the conventional sense and none of the parishes' scores poorly in terms of the government's Index of Multiple Deprivation (see Figure 1.2 below). However, there are obviously variations across the district.

Figure 1.2: Map showing Index of Multiple Deprivation scores for Chichester District



Overall, the general age profile of the adult population is markedly older than for England as a whole, as shown in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Showing Annual Population by Age Range in 2006, 2008 & 2010

Demographic Characteristic Proportions - Age 16+									
Indicator	Chichester			South East			England		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Male	46.4%	45.9%	47.5%	48.3%	48.5%	48.5%	48.7%	48.8%	48.9%
Female	53.6%	54.1%	52.5%	51.7%	51.5%	51.5%	51.3%	51.2%	51.1%
16 to 19	5.7%	5.6%	4.1%	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%
20 to 24	4.1%	8.4%	5.1%	7.4%	7.6%	7.7%	8.1%	8.4%	8.5%
25 to 34	9.3%	7.1%	11.6%	15.4%	14.9%	14.9%	16.4%	16.1%	16.4%
35 to 49	24.2%	24.2%	23.5%	28.1%	27.9%	27.5%	27.7%	27.5%	27.0%
50 to 64	28.1%	26.0%	25.1%	23.0%	23.1%	23.1%	22.2%	22.3%	22.3%
65+	28.5%	28.7%	30.6%	19.8%	20.0%	20.4%	19.1%	19.2%	19.5%

Source: Annual Population Survey Year: 2006, 2008 & 2010

2.5.2 Participation levels

This factor will inevitably impact upon existing and potential levels of participation in recreation. The map in Figure 1.3 (below) shows estimated adult participation levels in sport and active recreation on a regular basis, together with the breakdown of that population into character segments. Where the more 'active' segments constitute at least 10% of the overall total they are 'named' on the map. Few of the most active segments are therefore represented, suggesting that the population's overall needs in terms of recreation opportunities will be markedly different from other local authorities with a younger demographic profile.

However, despite these figures, it is still important to plan and cater for all sections of the population. Although large parts of the adult population may not require formal sports provision the needs of the younger members of the community must not be overlooked. The figures in Table 2 below identifies that the levels of childhood obesity in Chichester are significantly higher than both regional and national averages. Access to appropriate recreation opportunities and the planning of an environment generally conducive to walking, cycling and outdoor play amongst other things can help alleviate such problems, with all the attendant benefits arising from improvements in levels of health.

Table 1.2: Shows Adult and Child Obesity Figures for Chichester District and England in 2010

Geography	Adult Obesity		Childhood Obesity	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Chichester	21.0	22.7%	0.1	11.2%
South East	1,597.6	23.7%	6.9	8.7%
England	10,045.3	24.2%	48.6	9.6%

Source: ONS, 2010

Figure 1.3: Participation levels by active segment for Chichester District (source Active Places - Sport England)

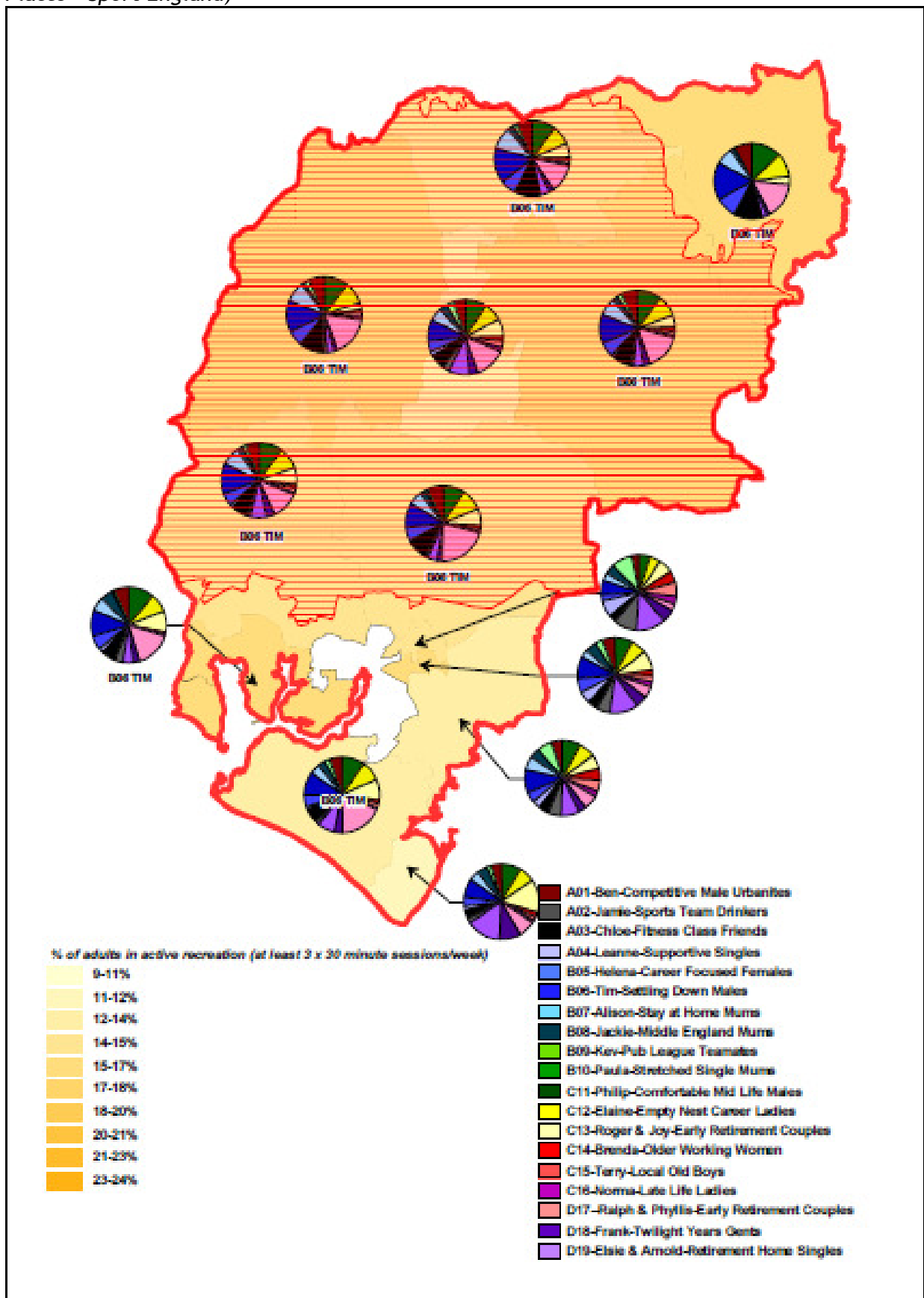


Table 1.3: Shows Population Forecast for Chichester District, 2006 - 2026 (All people)

Age Groups	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
0-4	5,200	5,200	5,900	6,500	6,700
5-9	5,900	5,700	5,500	6,200	6,900
10-14	6,500	6,300	6,000	5,700	6,400
15-19	6,000	6,800	6,500	6,100	5,900
20-24	5,400	6,700	7,400	6,900	6,500
25-29	4,800	6,500	7,700	8,000	7,600
30-34	4,900	5,400	7,100	8,100	8,600
35-39	6,600	5,300	5,800	7,400	8,500
40-44	8,000	7,000	5,500	5,900	7,600
45-49	7,400	8,200	7,100	5,600	6,000
50-54	7,100	7,600	8,300	7,100	5,600
55-59	8,100	7,200	7,600	8,300	7,100
60-64	7,500	8,000	7,100	7,400	8,100
65-69	6,500	7,200	7,700	6,800	7,100
70 -74	6,000	6,000	6,700	7,200	6,300
75-79	5,200	5,200	5,300	5,900	6,200
80-84	4,000	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,600
85-89	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,700
90+	1,300	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,100
TOTAL	108,900	112,600	115,800	118,100	120,700

Source: West Sussex County Council (NB figures not currently available beyond 2026)

Table 1.4: Population Projection for Chichester District, Over 65's

Chichester	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
65-84	21,500	22,300	23,400	23,700	24,100
85+	3,700	4,100	4,400	4,700	4,800
Total	25,200	26,400	27,800	28,400	28,900
% of population over 65 –84	19.9%	20.0%	20.6%	20.4%	20.0%
% of population over 85+	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%

Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008 (NB figures not currently available beyond 2026)

2.6 The study area

2.6.1 Planning in Chichester

Chichester District Council are the Local Planning Authority for Chichester District, they are responsible for all planning matters and developing the local plan for the District. West Sussex County Council has responsibility for much of the major infrastructure - i.e. Highways and Schools. Certain responsibilities also lay with the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA).

The SDNPA now deals with key planning issues relating to the SDNP. The SDNPA was established on 1st April 2010 and became fully functional including becoming the planning authority for the national park on 1st April 2011. The SDNPA deals with about 4,000 planning applications a year, making it the 8th largest planning authority in the country. Some of the 15 local authorities within the National Park have agreed to provide the day to day planning services on its behalf, whilst others have transferred responsibility back to the National Park.

Whilst the SDNP is not included within the Chichester Open Space Study in the same detail as other parts of the district, there will still be some analysis of the main facilities in this area, especially in light of the management responsibilities of certain facilities by Chichester District Council which fall within the boundaries of the SDNP. The characterful nature of the area will attract both day and tourist visitors, and their needs and impacts must also be considered by the study.

2.6.2 Sub Areas

Figure 1.4 Areas included within the study

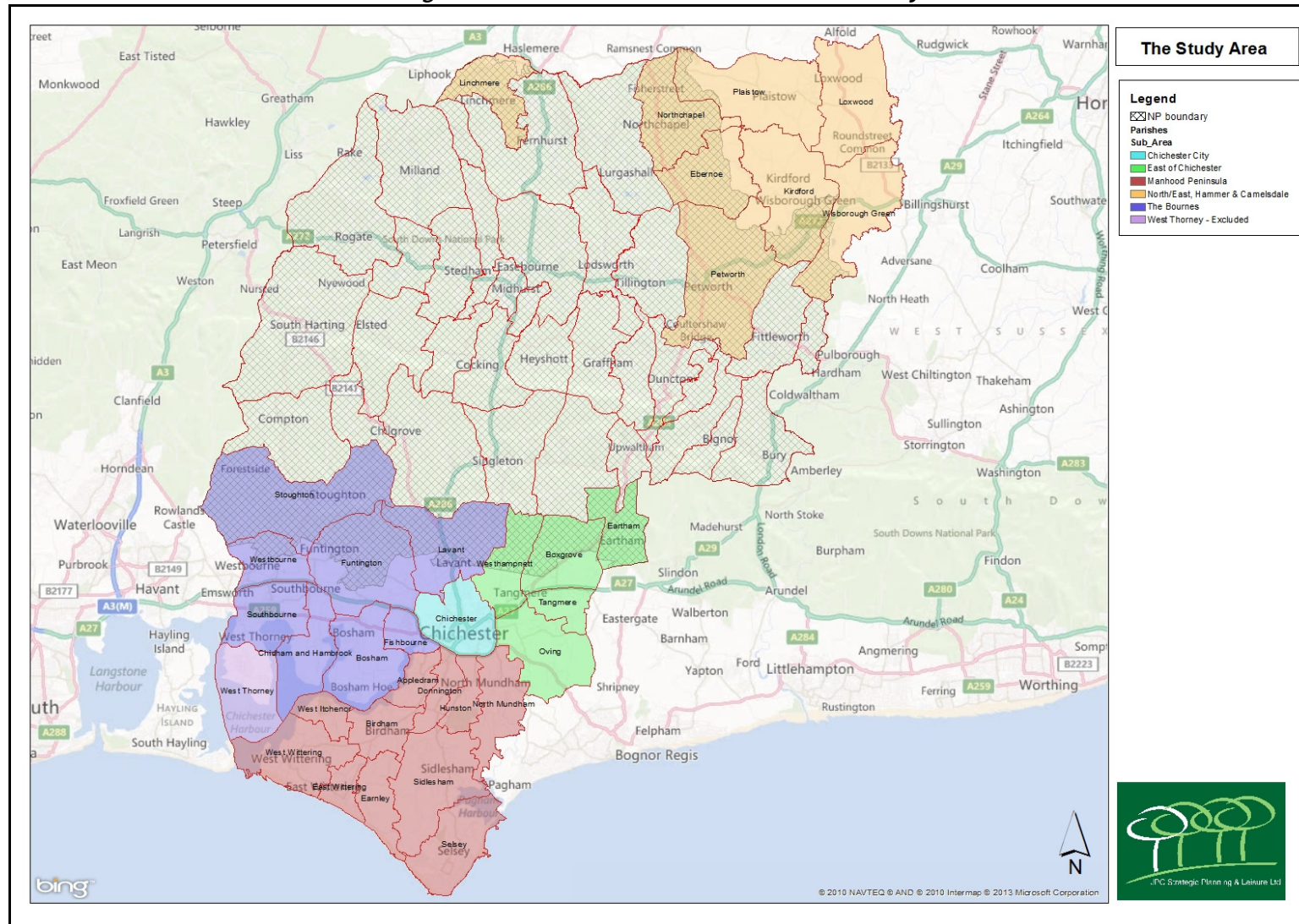


Figure 1.4 shows the parishes and sub areas included within the study, which shows that the majority of the South Downs National Park is excluded from the study. This is because the National Park Authority is responsible for preparing the local plan for this area.

The Chichester District study has been split into five sub areas for the purpose of analysis as follows:

- **Chichester City;**
- **East of Chichester:** Westhampnett, Oving, Tangmere, Boxgrove, Eartham
- **Manhood Peninsula:** North Mundham, Birdham, Sidlesham, Earnley, Selsey, West Wittering, Donnington, East Wittering, West Itchenor, Appledram, Hunston;
- **North/East, Hammer & Camelsdale:** Wisborough Green, Ebernoe, Kirdford, Plaistow, Loxwood, Linchmere, Northchapel, Petworth;
- **The Bournes:** Southbourne, Bosham, Westbourne, Funtington, Lavant, Fishbourne, Chidham and Hambrook, Stoughton.

West Thorney has been excluded from the study as it's a military base and facilities are not accessible to the public.

2.6.3 Population of the study area

A large proportion of the population for Chichester District is focused on a few larger settlements, and the remainder is highly dispersed. These contrasting patterns yield equally contrasting challenges in terms of planning and delivering open space, sport and recreation opportunities.

In the main settlements, the existing population densities are already placing pressure on the capacity of existing facilities. In rural areas, access to quality facilities is a challenge. Future demand for new housing in the district has the potential to exasperate pressure on facilities. However, new development also provides an opportunity to ensure that new facilities are provided to cope with extra demand and contributions are made to improve the capacity of existing facilities where appropriate.

Table 1.5 shows the population of the parishes and sub areas that are considered within this study. For the purpose of the study, mid term 2010 population estimates have been used, as this is the most up to date information available in the detail required at the time of writing.

Table 1.5: Civil Parish Population estimates in the study area (mid-2010 estimates)

Sub Area/Parish	Population (2010)
Chichester	25,749
East of Chichester	
Westhampnett	589
Oving	932
Tangmere	2,632
Boxgrove	965
Eartham	99
	5,217
Manhood Peninsula	
North Mundham	1,434
Birdham	1,431
Sidlesham	1,198
Earnley	516
Selsey	11,121
West Wittering	2,657
Donnington	2,122
East Wittering	4,422
West Itchenor	395
Appledram	145
Hunston	1,299
	26,740
North/East, Hammer & Camelsdale	
Wisborough Green	1,398
Ebernoe	207
Kirdford	974
Plaistow	1,856
Loxwood	1,473
Linchmere	2,372
Northchapel	753
Petworth	3,044
	12,077
The Bournes	
Southbourne	6,531
Bosham	2,981
Westbourne	2,393
Funtington	1,587
Lavant	1,576
Fishbourne	2,260
Chidham and Hambrook	1,398
Stoughton	708
	19,434
Total Population	89,217

3.0 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

3.1 Introduction

We are mindful that during the transition period to incorporate the new NPPF into local policy, there will be some disparity between the old policy and the new. Therefore, within the strategy document, we will look to map any changes within the new policy framework and use examples to demonstrate the implications of any relevant policy amendments. The policy overview will include analysis of the councils existing policy and the forthcoming development documents to ensure clarity and consistency with the new national policy as outlined in the strategy brief.

We will also review other strategies of relevance at national, regional and local levels and assess their implications for the provision of open space, sport and recreation opportunities. In addition, we will explain the important relationship between the proposed study and other relevant council strategies and initiatives.

The PPG17 companion guide identified the importance of understanding the implications of existing strategies on the study. Specifically, before initiating local consultation, there should be a review of existing national, regional and local plans and strategies, and an assessment of the implementation and effectiveness of existing planning policies and provision standards.

3.2 Five Year Land Supply for Housing

The NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan for a continuous five year supply of deliverable sites for housing. Local planning authorities are expected to report regularly on how they are performing in relation to this target. The NPPF says that Local Plans should meet the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period. This includes:

- identifying a 5-year supply of *deliverable* sites (plus a buffer of 5-20%);
- identifying a supply of specific *developable* sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15.

The housing buffer should be increased to 20% where there has been a record of persistent under delivery. There is also a requirement to set out a housing trajectory for the plan period showing the expected rate of delivery and a strategy for ensuring that the five-year supply will be maintained.

It is important to note at this point, that whilst the Government is in the process of revoking regional strategies and replacing them with a requirement for local authorities to set local targets, to date the proposed abolition of the South East Regional Plan (SEP) has not occurred. In November 2010, following the case by Cala Homes, the High Court quashed the Secretary of States earlier July decision relating

to the SEP abolition and therefore at present the SEP remains a part of the Local Plan in Chichester and its neighbouring authorities.

3.3 Sport England Strategy 2012-17 (creating a sporting habit for life)

The 2012-17 Youth and Community Strategy for Sport England was launched in January 2012. It describes how Sport England will invest over £1 billion of National Lottery and Exchequer funding over five years into four main areas of work;

1. National Government Body (NGB) 2013-17 funding;
2. facilities;
3. local investment, and;
4. the 'School Games'.

The overall ambition is to increase the number of people who play sports regularly and reduce the number of young people who stop playing when they finish school. Funding for governing bodies will be tied to their own specific participation targets. Goals for 2012-17 include:

- all of the 4,000 secondary schools in England will be offered a community sport club on its site with a direct link to one or more NGB's, depending on the local clubs in its area;
- county sports partnerships will be given new resources to create effective links locally between schools and sport in the community;
- all secondary schools who wish to do so will be helped to open up, or keep open, their sports facilities for local community use and at least a third of these will receive additional funding to make this happen;
- at least 150 further education colleges will benefit from full-time sports professional who will act as a 'College Sport Maker'.
- three quarters of university students aged 18-24 will get the chance to take up a new sport or continue playing a sport they played at school or college;
- 1000 of the most disadvantaged local communities will get a 'Door Step Club';
- a minimum of 30 sports will have enhanced 'England Talent Pathways' to ensure young people and others fulfil their potential;
- 2000 young people on the margins of society will be encouraged by the Dame Kelly Holmes Legacy Trust into sport, gaining new life skills at the same time, and;
- building on the early success of 'Places People Play', a further £100m will be invested in facilities for the most popular sports, for example new artificial pitches and upgrading local swimming pools.

3.4 Chichester Policy Review

The following section outlines the current and future progressions in planning policy in the Chichester District.

3.4.1 Chichester District - local plan

A new local plan is being prepared for Chichester, and once complete, will be the guiding document for the district, setting out its vision up to 2029. The Chichester District Local Plan first review was adopted in April 1999, providing policies to guide development in the district moving forward. Work on the current local plan began in 2004 but the Core Strategy element was found to be unsound and therefore withdrawn in 2007. Following this decision, a request was made to the Government Office for the South East to save Local Plan policies past 27th September 2007, this was agreed by the Secretary of State.

Evidence gathering for the local plan is currently underway and a number of studies have now been completed. A draft local plan was completed but not made public in 2010, the following concerns are still being debated:

- concerns over infrastructure which require further discussions with the Highways Agency relating to improvements to the A27 Chichester Bypass and their timescale, and;
- concerns leading to further discussions with the Environment Agency and Southern Water about solutions to wastewater treatment issues, particularly at the Apuldram waste water treatment works..

Until the local plan (1999) is replaced, a number of saved policies are being used to guide development in the district. Some of the saved policies relevant to the open space study include:

H5-OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

In association with new residential development, the district council will seek to ensure that adequate open space is provided. In addition to general landscaping and open areas required to provide a setting for the development concerned developers will be required to provide the following:

(1) developments of more than 10 and less than 30 dwellings:

A play space or open space suitable to the design and layout of the development.

(2) developments of 30 to 100 dwellings.

For every 30 dwellings or part thereof, 0.04ha (0.1 acre) of informal playspace or open space.

(3) developments of 100 to 200 dwellings:

In addition to the provision required in (2) above, 0.2 ha (0.5 acre) should be provided as equipped children's playspace.

(4) developments over 200 dwellings:

In addition to the provision required in (2) and (3) above, 0.82 ha (2 acres) of playing fields should be provided for every 200 dwellings. Informal open space may also be required depending on the opportunities presented by the site.

H6-MAINTENANCE OF OPEN SPACE

Where open space is provided in accordance with policy h5 and is intended to be publicly available planning permission will also be subject to a legal agreement requiring each open space to be laid out and fully equipped to the satisfaction of the district council. Unless other adequate arrangements for maintenance are secured, a commuted payment for the future maintenance of public open space (including trees, hedges and other landscape features) shall be paid to the district council.

From this overview it is clear to see that whilst there is policy in place to promote open space through new development moving forward, the conflict over land is critical in the Chichester District and is one which must be balanced to ensure that future provision is acceptable for all age ranges within the local population.

BE2-LOSS OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Applications for a change of use which would result in the loss of a community facility will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the district planning authority that there is no longer a demand for the facility within the area and that the premises have been marketed for a reasonable period of time at a price which reflects the existing use, size and condition of the property and that the proposal is in accordance with policies RE14, BE4, BE5, BE6, BE12, B3 and B5 of the local plan.

BE14-WILDLIFE HABITAT, TREES, HEDGES AND OTHER LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Proposals for new development will only be granted planning permission if they include:

- (a) appropriate landscaping proposals which include the use of native species unless it can be shown that these are inappropriate to the site and which indicate the replacement of healthy trees lost as a result of the development;*
- (b) a design and layout which will minimise the impact on features and sites of nature conservation or of geological value and take advantage of opportunities for habitat enhancement and creation.*

Development which would have an adverse effect on wildlife species protected by law will not be granted permission. Proposals for development which will affect existing trees or hedges or which will involve new planting will be required to include:

(1) details to be submitted at the time of initial application showing the position of existing and proposed new trees and hedges in relation to both the site as existing and to the development as proposed. Such details should additionally show the location of

Proposed service cables and pipes;

(2) measures to adequately protect existing trees and hedges whilst works are being carried out. The district planning authority may impose conditions on any permission given to ensure that adequate protection is implemented before development commences. Requirements (1) and (2) must be prepared in accordance with BS 5837: 1991 (“trees in relation to construction”).

3.4.2 Open Space Standards

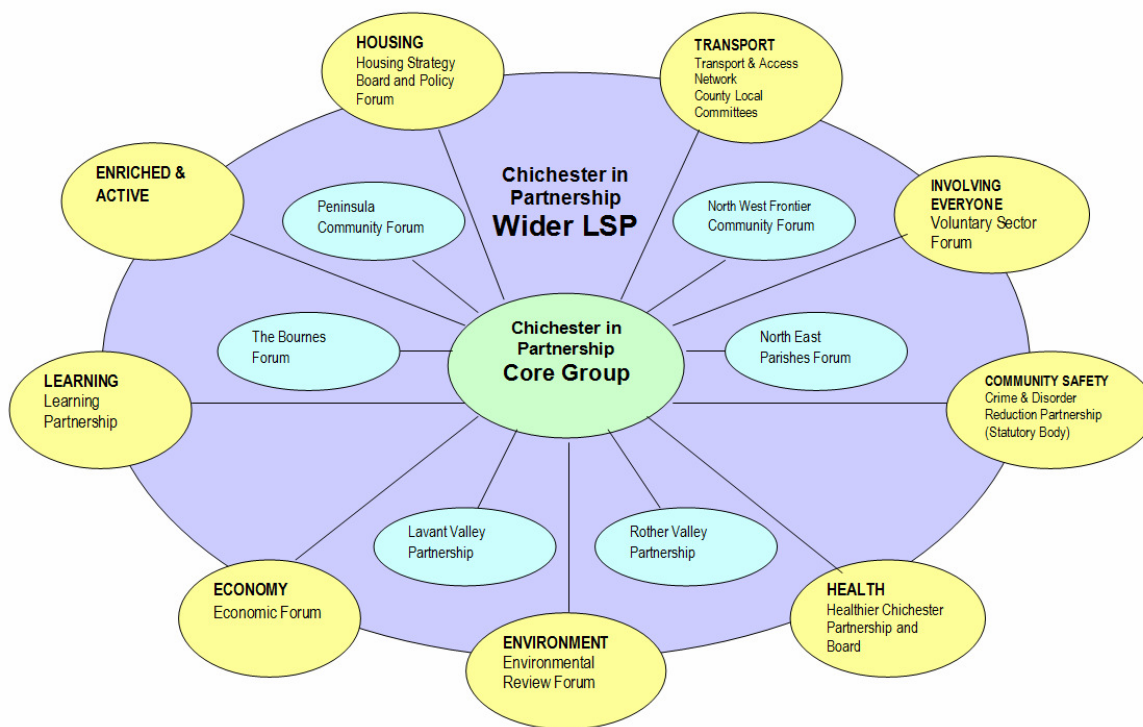
Due to the absence of an Open Space Study, Chichester District Council currently bases its open space standards on those collated by the Fields in Trust (FIT), previously known as the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA). FIT promotes the ‘Six Acre Standard’ of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) of open space per 1000 persons, but with a specific provision of 1.6-1.8 hectares per 1000 persons of outdoor sports space (and 0.8 hectares per 1000 people for children’s play of which around 0.3 hectares should be equipped provision). The new FIT ‘Benchmark Standards for Outdoor Sport and Play’ also suggests similar overall levels of provision as a guide to local authorities, although FIT does accept the importance of developing locally researched standards.

3.4.3 The Chichester District Sustainable Community Strategy

Each local authority now has a duty to prepare a statutory community strategy, for enhancing the quality of life of its local community. The process, by which it is prepared, in partnership with local people and a range of other organisations, is known as community planning. The community strategy is important to Chichester as it provides an example of the district’s vision and outlines the fundamental aims of the community and key stakeholders.

The Sustainable Community Strategy which has been developed by Chichester in Partnership, which is the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for the Chichester District. Chichester in Partnership is an umbrella body bringing together a wide range of organisations from the public, private, voluntary and community sectors. The LSP is a non statutory partnership i.e. they do not have any legal basis to specifically undertake services. The diagram in Figure 1.5 below gives an indication of the scope of the work undertaken and organisations involved.

Figure 1.5: LSP Structure Diagram



The strategy outlines 5 key priority areas each with individual aims and objectives for the district. The priority areas are as follows:

Transport and Access:

- including a reduction in congestion through an integrated transport plan and,
- easier access to services at a local level with improved cycle network and public transport links.

Housing and Neighbourhoods:

- including increasing housing across all tenures, making housing fit for purpose and,
- creating an environment for a thriving voluntary and community sector.

Economy:

- including creating a strong local economy to grow a diverse range of local businesses and,
- producing a highly skilled and diverse workforce.

Whilst the strategy has links to all of these key priority areas, of particular importance are links to the *Environment* and *Health* areas, as summarised in figures 1.6 and 1.7.

Figure 1.6: Environmental Priorities in Chichester District

B	Environment
B1	Managing a changing environment.
	Achieving a sensitive balance that protects environmental quality.
	Enhancing landscape and habitats.
	Supporting the Coastal Defence Strategy.
	Maintaining a clean environment.
B2	Greener living.
	Encouraging and supporting businesses and residents in changing their habits to become more environmentally friendly.
	Making recycling easier for residents and Businesses.
	Promoting sustainable and energy efficient ways to businesses.
	Providing and promoting alternatives modes of transport to the car.
B3	Environmental Resources.
	Ensuring future supplies of water, energy and other environmental resources.
	Reducing the consumption and increasing the supply of water.
	Minimising the disruption caused by sand and gravel working, whilst maximising the long-term benefits from the creation of additional water storage areas and wildlife habitats.
	Increasing the supply of local energy.

Figure 1.7: Health and Wellbeing Priorities in Chichester District

C	Health & Wellbeing
C1	A reduction in health inequalities.
	Understanding the determinants of health in rural areas, where it is more likely that inequalities are hidden.
	Provide a range of opportunities and action, which will address health inequalities.
C2	Encourage healthy and active lifestyles for all
	Partners promoting and initiating projects that encourage the development of healthy lifestyles.
	Encouraging the development of projects to improve the provision of sport and leisure facilities.
C3	A culturally enriched and empowered community.
	Work to enrich communities and empower resilience to challenges.
C4	Services for older people.
	Planning for the needs of older people.
C5	Accessible health and wellbeing services in rural areas.
	Supporting voluntary and community groups and facilities.
	Monitoring and supporting the PCT's Breath of Fresh Air modernisation plan.
	Supporting the provision of excellent hospital services.
C6	Health Protection
	Development of safe and secure living and working environments and mitigating the risks to health and wellbeing.

3.4.4 Chichester Core Values

The core values promoted by Chichester District Council in order to protect and enhance the local community and environment include:

- the attraction of new and promotion of existing employment opportunities within the district;
- in-line with this, consideration for the improvement of infrastructure within the district both to encourage a successful economy and to help create sustainable communities for the future;

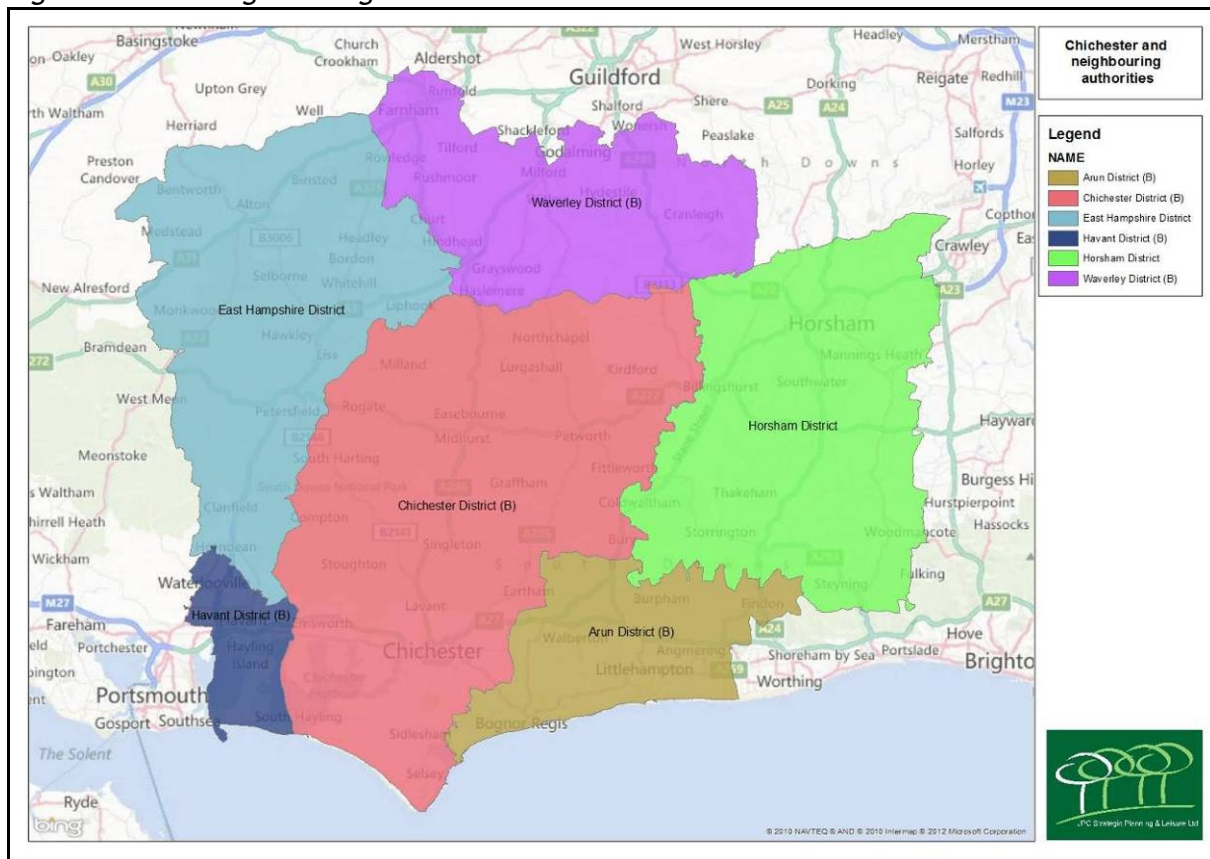
- the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and the reduction of barriers which intersect green corridors across the district.

3.5 Neighbouring Local Authorities

3.5.1 Introduction

Chichester District Council is surrounded by a number of neighbouring local authorities as shown in figure 1.8. The impacts of current planning policy within these neighbouring authorities will have a bearing on Chichester District, not only in terms of open space provision, but also in areas which conflict with open space such as housing requirements. This section covers each of the neighbouring authorities in turn and assesses their current position in terms of policy, housing targets and open space standards.

Figure 1.8 Neighbouring Authorities to Chichester District



3.5.2 Arun District Council

Core strategy and Housing requirements

The SEP housing requirement for Arun District was **11,300** total net additional dwellings for the 20 year period 2006 to 2026 and **12,430** rolling forward the requirement to 2028. To meet requirements by 2028 and to address the current undersupply, there is a total requirement for the period 2011 to 2026 to provide within Arun District **9,593** dwellings. For calculating the 5 year land supply from 2012 to 2017, this equates to a figure of **3,225** dwellings.

Arun District Council is currently preparing its Local Plan, due for adoption in 2013, and on 16 June 2011 the council stated a preference for an annual housing target of **400** units per annum for the period 2011 to 2028. Whilst this local housing target has yet to be adopted through the development plan process, taking account of existing permissions and sites within settlement boundaries, there is a current deficit against the SEP 20 year requirement (2006 - 2028) of 4372 units and against the potential Arun Local Plan housing target 15 year requirement (2013 - 2028) of 1363 units. This indicates a requirement for the council to consider bringing forward further housing allocations through its emerging Local Plan. This in turn will undoubtedly have an impact on the current levels of open space in the area and could in turn affect residents in the Chichester District through a reduction in open space provision in the Arun District and a potential increase in users for open space in the Chichester District as a result.

Open Space standards

Arun has an open space study from 2009 which has proposed standards for open space, as summarised in table 1.6.

Table 1.6 Arun open space standards

Typology	Quantity standard	Access standard (walktime)
Parks & Gardens	0.47 ha/1000	15 mins
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	1.0 ha/1000	15 mins
Amenity space	0.37 ha/1000 (East & West) 0.86 ha/1000 (Downland)	15 mins
Children's provision	0.70 facilities per 1000 (East & West) 1.15 facilities per 1000 (Downland)	10 mins
Provision for young people	0.25 facilities per 1000	10 mins
Outdoor Sport	1.62 ha/1000 (East & West) 1.88 ha/1000 (Downland)	15 mins (pitches) 20 mins (fixed sports)
Allotments	0.25 ha/1000	20 mins

3.5.3 Horsham District Council

Core strategy and Housing requirements

The Core Strategy for Horsham was formally adopted by the council in February 2007. The Core Strategy review is ongoing, and in light of the comments received on the Interim Statement which presented an overriding majority for no planned growth in Billingshurst and Southwater, the council has decided to halt progress on the Interim Statement and progress as quickly as feasible with the preparation of the Core Strategy Review in order to address the districts housing land supply position. A document for consultation was prepared in January 2012, which considers the housing requirements for Horsham District for the medium to long term whilst considering the most up to date position on short term housing supply. The SHLAA Interim Report was published on 4th September 2009. The report sets

out the emerging SHLAA findings, in light of the SEP, which informs the Core Strategy Review consultation. Under the current system the Government has imposed a yearly requirement of **650** new homes per year for the district, however, it is expected that this will shortly be revoked and under the Localism Act 2011 new housing targets will be set.

Open Space standards

A PPG17 Assessment of Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities was carried out on behalf of Horsham District Council in May 2005. The key findings from the PPG17 Assessment report can be summarised as follows:

- Deficiencies in provision exist in the smaller settlements, however, these settlements are unable to support some forms of provision, for example large sports halls;
- Generally, the main deficiency within the district is allotment sites, however, some areas are adequately serviced. Also, the report suggests that needs exist for an additional artificial turf pitch, small play areas, bowling greens and tennis/multi courts combined with youth activity areas;
- Accessibility of provision to the community is classified as good, with only limited areas needing extra provision to meet accessibility guidelines;
- The report concluded that quality and value of facilities within the district are fairly good. Therefore the focus should be on the enhancement of existing facilities through developer contributions, rather than on the creation of new facilities;
- Secondary priority must be placed on providing facilities for those areas lacking ready access to existing facilities. Where this is not possible, Horsham District Council should, as mentioned previously, seek to enhance the nearest possible provision.

The table below shows a summary of quantity standards by provision for Horsham District Council:

Table 1.7: Summary of Quantity Standards by Provision for Horsham District Council

Form of Provision	Overall standard (sq m per person)	Local provision (sq m per person)	Neighbourhood provision (sq m per person)	Sub-district provision (sq m per person)	Strategic provision (sq m per person)
Accessible natural greenspace	20.0	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Allotments: Category 1 settlements	1.25	1.25	N/a	N/a	N/a
Amenity greenspace	4.0	3.0	1.0	N/a	N/a
Equipped play	0.5	0.25	0.25	N/a	N/a
Pitches: grass	14.0	N/a	14.0	N/a	N/a
Pitches: artificial turf	0.6	N/a	N/a	0.4	N/a
Other outdoor sports facilities	1.0	N/a	1.0	N/a	N/a
Urban parks (Horsham area only)	2.5	N/a	N/a	4.0	N/a
Youth activity areas (Cat 1 settlements)	0.4	N/a	0.4	N/a	N/a
Youth activity areas – other areas	0.2	N/a	0.2	N/a	N/a
Community halls (floor area)	0.15	0.05	N/a	N/a	N/a
Sports halls (floor area)	0.1	N/a	N/a	0.1	N/a
Swimming pools (floor area)	0.05	N/a	N/a	0.05	N/a

3.5.4 Waverley Borough Council

Core strategy and Housing requirements

The pre-submission Core Strategy outlines Waverley's vision for future development in the borough, setting out the spatial planning strategy up to the year 2028. Comments on the Core Strategy and associated documents are being received up until 5 October 2012, subsequent to the closure of the consultation period, it is estimated that the Core Strategy will be submitted to the government in December 2012 for review. As with Chichester and Arun District Councils, this means that the saved policies from the Waverley Local Plan are still in place. Some of the key challenges which the Waverly Borough Council Core Strategy seeks to address include:

- the overall strategy for the location of development in the area;
- the policy for delivering social housing, and;
- the preservation of a healthy and attractive environment.

The Core Strategy looks forward 15 years to 2028 and the target for the number of new homes also runs to 2028. The Core Strategy has been prepared in the context of the SEP and NPPF. The SEP sets a housing target for Waverley of **5,000** new homes in the period 2006 to 2026 (i.e. **250** a year). In terms of the broad location of development, SEP policy SP3 says that the prime focus for development in the region should be urban areas, in order to foster accessibility and employment, housing, retail and other services and avoid unnecessary travel.

Open Space standards

Waverley adopted a PPG17 study for open space, sport and recreation facilities in February 2012, table 1.8 provides a summary of the quantity and access standards.

Table 1.8 Waverly open space standards

Typology	Quantity standard	Access standard
Parks & Gardens	0.2 ha/1000	15 mins walk time
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	None set	15 mins walk time
Amenity space	0.8 ha/1000	15 mins walk time
Children's provision	0.25 ha/1000	LAP - 60m LEAP - 240m NEAP - 600m
Outdoor Sport	1.6 ha/1000	To be confirmed through PPS
Allotments	None set	15 mins walk time

3.5.6 East Hampshire District Council

Core strategy and Housing requirements

The Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy has been prepared jointly with the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA). The plan period for the Joint Core Strategy is takes the district up to 2028. It should be noted that the plan period for other neighbouring regions is predominantly up until 2026 as with Chichester District.

The plan makes provision for 9,720 new dwellings (5,720 plus 4,000 at Whitehill Bordon).

Open Space standards

An Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study was carried out for East Hampshire District Council in October 2008. The open space standards derived from this study are shown in table 1.9 below:

Table 1.9: Summary of Quantity and Access Standards for Open Space in East Hampshire

Typology	Quantity standard	Access standard (walktime)
Parks, sport and recreation grounds	1.0 ha/1000	650 metres
Natural & Semi-Natural Greenspace	1.0 ha/1000	400 metres
Informal green space	1.0 ha/1000	700 metres
Equipped Children's & Young People's provision	0.35 ha/1000	480 metres - children 650 metres - Youth
Allotments	0.20 ha/1000	480 metres

3.5.7 Havant Borough Council

Core strategy and Housing requirements

The Havant Borough Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) was formally adopted in March 2011, setting out the spatial planning strategy for the area up to 2026.

Within the Core Strategy, there are specific details relating to housing in the borough. The objectives of the core strategy with regards housing are as follows:

- identify sufficient space for **6,300** new homes;
- distribute the new homes across the five main areas of the borough taking into account sustainability, suitability and land availability;
- ensure a mix of dwelling types is provided, in the right places at the appropriate times, and that an appropriate level of affordable housing provision is achieved;
- ensure the housing needs of older people are met; and,

- ensure the requirements for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are taken into account.

An annualised housing requirement of **315** dwellings per annum was set within Policy H1 of the SEP as was the requirement for **6,300** net additional dwellings between 2006-2026, as outlined above. Whilst the total number of new homes has been taken forward in Havant Borough Council’s adopted Core Strategy, it sets no annualised requirement for new dwelling completions.

Open Space standards

Havant have an adopted PPG17 study (2006) which sets out standards for open space as summarised in table 1.10.

Table 1.10 Havant open space standards

Typology	Quantity standard		Access standard	
	Sqm per person	Ha/1000	Walking (m)	Cycling (m)
Allotments	1.0	0.1	900	2250
ATPs	0.25	0.025	1200	3000
Bowling Greens	0.16	0.016	900	2250
Children’s Play Space	0.5	0.05	600	na
Grass sports pitches	5.4	0.54	900	2250
Multi-functional green spaces	26	2.6	300	na
Teenage facilities	0.4	0.04	600	1500
Tennis or multi-courts	0.26	0.026	900	2250

This standards have been carried forward into the adopted Core Strategy DPD and are currently used in inform open space provision in the district.