About West Sussex

This edition of West Sussex Life has four sections, three of which are aligned with the three core priorities in the Future West Sussex Plan:

- Giving children the best start in life
- Championing the local economy
- Independent for longer in later life

This first section contains information on a variety of subjects that are relevant to the county’s population as a whole.

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- Natural environment

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About West Sussex

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West Sussex County Council
West Sussex Life 2017-19
Geography of the County

Figure 1.1: West Sussex and South-East England

Source: West Sussex County Council

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Geography of West Sussex

Figure 1.2: The districts of West Sussex

Source: West Sussex County Council
About West Sussex

Geography of the County

The county of West Sussex sits on the south coast of England, bordering Hampshire, Surrey and East Sussex. The city of Brighton & Hove is on its southeastern boundary. The county covers an area of 768 square miles and is predominantly rural in character but with some large towns.

West Sussex is made up of seven districts:
- Adur
- Arun
- Chichester
- Crawley
- Horsham
- Mid Sussex
- Worthing

and operates under a two-tier system of local government.

The majority of the population lives in the four largest towns, Bognor Regis, Crawley, Horsham and Worthing, yet 42% of the county’s resident population, and over half of its businesses are located in rural areas. 87% of the rural population live in small towns and villages, with 13% living in hamlets and dispersed farms and houses.

Over half of the land area of West Sussex is designated as protected countryside. This high percentage is due to a large part of the county falling within the South Downs National Park, which cuts a large swathe right across the area, and two other designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty: Chichester Harbour and the High Weald.

The county has good transport links with London. Mainline rail services between Brighton, Southampton and Portsmouth run through West Sussex with direct links to London Victoria and London Bridge. Other direct services to the west link the county with Bath, Bristol and Cardiff.

The M23 corridor runs down the eastern side of the county connecting Brighton with London and the A27 provides east/west links through the coastal towns.

Gatwick Airport offers excellent national and international links for residents, as well as a major source of employment. While the towns of West Sussex are generally well connected, some rural parts of the county remain relatively isolated from the main transport networks of the South East.

The West Sussex population is:
- 58% urban
- 42% rural

The rural population is:
- 69% rural town
- 18% village
- 13% dispersed

Source: Defra Rural and Urban Area Classification
Population

ONS estimates the West Sussex population in 2015 was 836,250

Arun has the largest district population at 155,700, 19% of the total county population

There is a roughly equal split between men and women in the West Sussex population

48% Male 52% Female

19% in Arun

Table 1.1: Population by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>County Population (2015)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adur</td>
<td>63,429</td>
<td>30,753</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>155,732</td>
<td>74,443</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>116,976</td>
<td>56,237</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>110,864</td>
<td>55,274</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>135,868</td>
<td>66,016</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>145,651</td>
<td>71,148</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>107,736</td>
<td>51,859</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>836,256</td>
<td>405,730</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Latest population estimates from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that West Sussex is now home to a little over 836,000 people. Arun District has the highest proportion of the county’s population at almost 19%. Adur, which is also the smallest district, has the lowest at almost 8%.

There are almost 25,000 more females than males in West Sussex, an almost equal split with 51.5% females to 48.5% males. Arun is the only district that varies from the others in having more than 52% females.

For the purposes of this report, the West Sussex population is split three ways according to the three core County Council priorities:

• Start of Life - ages 0-17
• Economic Life - ages 18-64
• Later Life - ages 65+

The working-age population makes up the largest percentage at a little over 57% of the county population, almost 480,000 people.

People around or over retirement age now number almost 187,000 and account for 22% of the total population, a percentage which grows in West Sussex year on year.

These age splits will be dealt with in more detail in the following chapters.

Table 1.2: Population split

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Population (2015)</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>% of County Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>age 0-17</td>
<td>170,439</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age 18-64</td>
<td>478,916</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age 65+</td>
<td>186,901</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>836,256</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Office for National Statistics produces population projections for local authorities every 2 years, projecting forward for a 25 year period. Projections are trend-based, indicating the likely size and age structure of the future population based on levels of births, deaths and migration observed over a 5-year reference period leading up to the base year, in this case, 2014.

The population of West Sussex is projected to grow from 828,398 in 2014 to 997,684 in 2039, an increase of 169,286 people or 20.4%. District and borough populations are projected to grow by between 12,971 people (Adur) and 36,569 people (Arun).

By age, the majority of the increase is predicted in the 65+ age group, projected to rise by 121,224 people between 2014 and 2039. Smaller increases are predicted in the 0-17 and 18-64 year age groups also – more detailed population projections for each age group are included in the Start of Life (0-17), Economy (18-64) and Later Life (65+) sections.
There are three components of population change; births, deaths and migration. Natural change refers to births minus deaths, while migration is split into three different types; internal migration between West Sussex and other counties in England, cross-border migration between West Sussex and other home nations (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) and international migration between West Sussex and other countries. Internal migration is the largest component of population growth, with a net total (inward migration minus outward migration) of over 5,000 people moving in to West Sussex each year, projected to be over 6,000 per year in the early 2020s. International migration also has an impact, with an estimated net total of 2,500 people migrating in to West Sussex from other countries in 2015, with this predicted to lessen over the next five years to around 1,300 people per year. Natural change is relatively small currently, with slightly more births than deaths predicted between 2016 and 2024, before deaths start to outweigh births over the next 15 years to 2039. Cross-border migration has a minimal effect on the population of West Sussex.

### Projected Population

**Figure 1.6: Components of projected population change by individual year, 2015 to 2039**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Natural Change</th>
<th>Net International Migration</th>
<th>Net Internal Migration</th>
<th>Net Cross-border migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5,071</td>
<td>2,641</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>-3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5,262</td>
<td>+2,014</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5,365</td>
<td>+1,772</td>
<td>+1,152</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5,414</td>
<td>+1,712</td>
<td>+1,151</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5,679</td>
<td>+1,519</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>5,852</td>
<td>+1,313</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>5,995</td>
<td>+1,146</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>6,028</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>6,034</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>6,032</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>6,031</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>6,034</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>6,075</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>6,117</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>6,153</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>6,179</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2031</td>
<td>6,279</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032</td>
<td>6,374</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2033</td>
<td>6,438</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2034</td>
<td>6,457</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035</td>
<td>6,483</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2036</td>
<td>6,521</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2037</td>
<td>6,572</td>
<td>+1,315</td>
<td>+1,150</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS Sub-National Population Projections, Tables Z3-Z7
Figure 1.7: Population density by ward, the three highest and three lowest highlighted

Source: West Sussex County Council

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The map on the facing page shows that the densest areas of population in West Sussex are found in the coastal towns, and the commuter towns of the A23 corridor. The most densely populated ward is Heene in Worthing, which has almost 20,000 people per square mile. The rural nature of much of the county is evident in the large areas of low population density, the lowest being Boxgrove Ward which has only 70 people per square mile.

The population pyramid for West Sussex shows that the largest numbers of people are found in the age range 45-54. A drop in numbers of both men and women can be seen in those leaving education, between the ages of 20 and 29, after which numbers rise again.

The peak in the population caused by the post-war ‘baby boom’ generation can be seen in those aged 65 to 69, also clear is how this spike has moved along the age range with time. In 2011 the peak was at age 60 to 64. The knowledge that this peak will continue to ripple through the West Sussex population for the next 20 to 30 years as the baby boom generation ages helps us to determine the projected population mentioned on the previous pages.

Population figures from the Office for National Statistics show that there has been an almost 16% rise in the county population in the 20 years since 1995. The population has increased more rapidly since then, between 1995 and 2005 it went up by a little over 47,000 people but in the following decade it rose by almost 65,500.

Crawley has seen the largest district percentage increase in 20 years, 19.5%, which equates to just over 18,000 people. In the last decade, however, Mid Sussex has seen the largest rise of any other district - an almost 12% increase, equating to an extra 15,000 people in 10 years. On the whole these increases are seen in the large commuter towns in Mid Sussex, Haywards Heath, Hassocks, Burgess Hill and East Grinstead, all of which have good road and rail links with Central London.
Country of Birth, Ethnicity and Refugees

Data from the Annual Population Survey on ethnicity for West Sussex shows that in 2016 95% of the population are from a white ethnic group.

Crawley borough has the largest non-white ethnic population at 12.2%. Of these, the largest single group, at 3.6% of the borough population, are from a Pakistani or Bangladeshi background.

Although the data is now somewhat out of date, the 2011 Census is still the most accurate source we have for ethnic diversity by district across the county. For this detailed analysis please see the 2014 edition of West Sussex Life (p.12).

Syria has been in the grip of armed conflict since March 2011. Over 13.5 million people – including 6 million children – are in need of humanitarian assistance. Local authorities across the country were asked if they would be able to participate in a United Nations scheme that will bring some of those people from refugee camps to begin new and safe lives in this country. West Sussex County Council, in conjunction with all of the district and borough councils, the NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups in West Sussex, Sussex Police and voluntary groups across the county, committed to take part and offered places for 240 people to arrive over the duration of the scheme. To date, 4 families totalling 16 people have been resettled in West Sussex with arrangements being made for another 2 families (7 people) to arrive in the next 2 months.
Of West Sussex residents that follow a religion, 62% identified themselves as Christian and almost 4% (around 30,000 people) another religion, of these people the details can be found below.

% of the 30,000 residents who follow a non-christian religion

- Muslim: 42.5%
- Hindu: 24.7%
- Other: 13.8%
- Buddhist: 10.3%
- Jewish: 4.8%
- Sikh: 3.8%

8% of people said they follow an unspecified religion and almost 27% of West Sussex residents say they do not adhere to any religion.

% of the 30,000 residents who follow a non-christian religion

Just over 19,000 people in West Sussex speak something other than English as their first language - the largest group being those who speak Polish. For those who said it is not their first language, 83% said they can still speak English well or very well. Only around 900 said they do not speak English at all.

Although the vast majority of the West Sussex population are English-speaking, a further 70 distinct languages are spoken by residents across the county.
Marital Status

Married or in Civil Partnership 51%

Single 29%

Divorced or separated 12%

Widowed 8%

Marriages where both parties are aged 25 to 34 make up the largest percentage in West Sussex 37%

The second largest number (14%) are marriages where both parties are aged 45+

65% of couples in West Sussex opt for a civil ceremony, compared to 35% who prefer a religious ceremony.
Internal Migration to and from West Sussex

In 2014/15, 19,859 people moved into West Sussex from other parts of the United Kingdom, and 17,314 people moved out of the county, a net increase in the population of 2,545 people. Most people moved to and from London and the Home Counties.

**Figure 1.9: Internal migration into and out of West Sussex from and to other parts of the UK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination County</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>4,781</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>1,702</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcestershire</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Manchester</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucestershire</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Riding of Yorkshire</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin County</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater London</td>
<td>4,781</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>1,702</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worcestershire</td>
<td>223</td>
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<td>Greater Manchester</td>
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<td>Gloucestershire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire</td>
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<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Riding of Yorkshire</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics, Internal Migration by Local Authority

About West Sussex

West Sussex Life 2017-19
## 2015 General Election

### Table 1.4: General Election 2015, votes by party and constituency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituency</th>
<th>Turnout</th>
<th>Total Votes</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Labour</th>
<th>LibDem</th>
<th>UKIP</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td># #</td>
<td>% # #</td>
<td>% # #</td>
<td>% # #</td>
<td># %</td>
<td># %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundel &amp; South Downs</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>56,477</td>
<td>34,331</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>3,606</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6,324</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bognor Regis &amp; Littlehampton</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>47,116</td>
<td>24,185</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
<td>1,942</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>6,508</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>57,139</td>
<td>32,953</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>3,742</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>6,933</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>48,550</td>
<td>22,829</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>16,303</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Worthing &amp; Shoreham</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>49,898</td>
<td>24,686</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>2,605</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>9,737</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Horsham</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>56,925</td>
<td>32,627</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>6,499</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>57,492</td>
<td>32,268</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
<td>2,453</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>7,982</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing West</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>50,763</td>
<td>26,124</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
<td>2,938</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>7,955</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex Total:</td>
<td>424,360</td>
<td>230,003</td>
<td>120,548</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
<td>10,584</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>68,241</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: xxx

### Table 1.5: West Sussex Members of Parliament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituency</th>
<th>Elected</th>
<th>Majoritiy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arundel &amp; South Downs</td>
<td>Nick Herbert (Con)</td>
<td>26,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bognor Regis &amp; Littlehampton</td>
<td>Nick Gibb (Con)</td>
<td>13,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>Andrew Tyrie (Con)</td>
<td>24,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>Henry Smith (Con)</td>
<td>6,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Worthing &amp; Shoreham</td>
<td>Tim Loughton (Con)</td>
<td>14,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>Jeremy Quin (Con)</td>
<td>24,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>Nicholas Soames (Con)</td>
<td>24,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing West</td>
<td>Peter Bottomley (Con)</td>
<td>16,855</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: parliament.gov.uk
2016 EU Referendum

West Sussex

VOTE REMAIN

78% turnout
487,512 votes cast

Vote Leave

227,613
47%

259,899
53%

Adur
16,914
20,315
45%
55%

Arun
34,193
56,936
38%
62%

Chichester
35,011
36,326
49%
51%

Crawley
22,388
31,447
42%
58%

Horsham
43,785
41,303
51%
49%

Mid Sussex
46,471
41,057
53%
47%

Worthing
28,851
32,515
47%
53%

West Sussex County Council

insight.team@westsussex.gov.uk

West Sussex Life 2017-19
There are a total of 303 council seats across the seven districts in West Sussex, by party they break down as:

- **Conservative**: 240 seats (79.2%)
- **Labour**: 24 seats (7.9%)
- **LibDem**: 14 seats (4.6%)
- **UKIP**: 14 seats (4.6%)
- **Green**: 1 seat (0.3%)
- **Other**: 10 seats (3.3%)

### District Councils

- **Adur**: 29 seats
  - Conservative 16
  - Labour 3
  - UKIP 8
  - Other 2

district council logo

- **Arun**: 54 seats
  - Conservative 42
  - Labour 1
  - Lib Dem 5
  - UKIP 4
  - Other 2

district council logo

- **Chichester**: 48 seats
  - Conservative 42
  - Lib Dem 3
  - Other 3

district council logo

- **Crawley**: 37 seats
  - Conservative 17
  - Labour 20

district council logo

- **Horsham**: 44 seats
  - Conservative 38
  - Lib Dem 4
  - Other 2

district council logo

- **Mid Sussex**: 54 seats
  - Conservative 54

district council logo

- **Worthing**: 37 seats
  - Conservative 31
  - Green 1
  - Lib Dem 2
  - UKIP 2
  - Other 1

district council logo
There are 71 seats on West Sussex County Council. By party they break down as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LibDem</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.6: West Sussex County Councillors, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Councillor</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Councillor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angmering &amp; Findon</td>
<td>Deborah Urquhart (Con)</td>
<td>Hurstpierpoint &amp; Bolney</td>
<td>Peter Griffiths (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundel &amp; Wick</td>
<td>Nigel Peters (Con)</td>
<td>Imberdown</td>
<td>Heidi Brunsdon (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bersted</td>
<td>Ann Rapnik (UKIP)</td>
<td>Kingston Buci</td>
<td>Peter Metcalfe (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewbush &amp; Ifield West</td>
<td>Chris Oxlade (Lab)</td>
<td>Lancing</td>
<td>Michael Glennon (UKIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billingshurst</td>
<td>Amanda Jupp (Con)</td>
<td>Langley Green &amp; West Green</td>
<td>Brenda Smith (Lab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bognor Regis East</td>
<td>Francis Oppiler (LD)</td>
<td>Lindfield &amp; High Weald</td>
<td>Christine Field (LD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bognor Regis West &amp; Aldwick</td>
<td>Ashvin Patel (Con)</td>
<td>Littlehampton East</td>
<td>James Walsh (LD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne</td>
<td>Sandra James (UKIP)</td>
<td>Littlehampton Town</td>
<td>Ian Buckland (LD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bramber Castle</td>
<td>David Barling (Con)</td>
<td>Maidenbower</td>
<td>Bob Lanzer (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadfield</td>
<td>Brian Quinn (Lab)</td>
<td>Middleton</td>
<td>Joan Phillips (UKIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadwater</td>
<td>Bryan Turner (Con)</td>
<td>Midhurst</td>
<td>Gordon McCarroll (Ind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess Hill East</td>
<td>Anne Jones (Con)</td>
<td>Northbrook</td>
<td>Robin Rogers (LD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess Hill Town</td>
<td>Andrew Barrett-Miles (Con)</td>
<td>Northgate &amp; Three Bridges</td>
<td>Peter Lamb (Lab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester East</td>
<td>Simon Oakley (Con)</td>
<td>Nyetimber</td>
<td>Tony Sutcliffe (UKIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester North</td>
<td>Jeremy Hunt (Con)</td>
<td>Petworth</td>
<td>Janet Duncorn (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester South</td>
<td>Margaret Evans (Con)</td>
<td>Pound Hill &amp; Worth</td>
<td>Richard Burrett (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester West</td>
<td>Louise Goldsmith (Con)</td>
<td>Pulborough</td>
<td>Pat Arculus (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cissbury</td>
<td>John Rogers (Con)</td>
<td>Roffey</td>
<td>Jim Rae (Ind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuckfield &amp; Lucastes</td>
<td>Pete Bradbury (Con)</td>
<td>Rustington</td>
<td>Graham Tyler (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durrington &amp; Salvington</td>
<td>Trixie Hall (UKIP)</td>
<td>Saltings</td>
<td>Mick Clark (UKIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Grinstead Meridian</td>
<td>Liz Bennett (Con)</td>
<td>Selsey</td>
<td>Bernard Smith (UKIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Grinstead South &amp; Ashurst Wood</td>
<td>John O’Brien (Con)</td>
<td>Shoreham</td>
<td>Debbie Kennard (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Preston &amp; Ferring</td>
<td>Peter Evans (Con)</td>
<td>Sompting &amp; North Lanc</td>
<td>Lionel Parsons (UKIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felpham</td>
<td>Graham Jones (Ind)</td>
<td>Southgate &amp; Crawley Central</td>
<td>Michael Jones (Lab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernhurst</td>
<td>Michael Brown (Con)</td>
<td>Southwater &amp; Nuthurst</td>
<td>Brad Watson (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fontwell</td>
<td>Derek Whittington (Con)</td>
<td>Southwick</td>
<td>Janet Mockridge (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goring</td>
<td>Steve Waight (Con)</td>
<td>Storrington</td>
<td>Philip Circus (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gossops Green &amp; Ifield East</td>
<td>Sue Mullins (Lab)</td>
<td>Tarring</td>
<td>Bob Smytherman (LD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassocks &amp; Victoria</td>
<td>Andy Petch (Ind)</td>
<td>Tilgate &amp; Furnace Green</td>
<td>Duncan Crow (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haywards Heath East</td>
<td>Stephen Hillier (Con)</td>
<td>Warnham &amp; Rusper</td>
<td>Liz Kitchen (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haywards Heath Town</td>
<td>Sujan Wickremarachi (Con)</td>
<td>Witterings</td>
<td>Pieter Montyn (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henfield</td>
<td>Lionel Barnard (Con)</td>
<td>Worth Forest</td>
<td>Bill Acraman (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holbrook</td>
<td>Peter Catchpole (Con)</td>
<td>Worthing East</td>
<td>Roger Oakley (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham Hurst</td>
<td>Nigel Dennis (LD)</td>
<td>Worthing Pier</td>
<td>Michael Cloake (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham Riverside</td>
<td>Morwen Millson (LD)</td>
<td>Worthing West</td>
<td>Paul High (Con)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham Tanbridge &amp; Broadbridge Heath</td>
<td>David Sheldon (Ind)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: West Sussex County Council
In 2015/16 the top 5 call categories at the WSCC Contact Centre were:

- Social Care Enquiries: 18%
- Switchboard Enquiries: 15%
- WSCC Staff Enquiries: 12%
- Registrations Enquiries: 11%
- Highway Enquiries: 10%

### The West Sussex Record Office
- Holds thousands of historic documents on around 8 miles of shelving
- Is home to archives for the county dating back to 780AD
- Houses 250,000 historical photographs, prints and drawings
- Helps visitors look at over 15,700 documents every year

### The West Sussex Library Service
- Maintains 36 public libraries in West Sussex, receiving 3 million visits a year
- Loaned over 4 million books and 130,000 digital resources, such as e-books, in 2015/16
- Helped residents and visitors last year spend more than 1,300,000 hours on public PCs in our libraries

In 2015/16 there were 849 starters and 780 leavers.
The Office of Rail and Road publishes annual figures that show how many passengers have started or ended their journey at each railway station in the country. Over 53,500,000 passenger journeys started or ended at the 38 stations in West Sussex in 2014/15.

Gatwick Airport is by far the county's busiest station, handling huge numbers of passengers passing through the airport each year. This number has steadily risen since 2009. The quietest station in West Sussex is Faygate where just over 13,500 passengers started or ended a journey in 2014/15.

### Table 1.7: West Sussex station usage 2014/5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Passenger Entries and Exits</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gatwick Airport</td>
<td>17,494,324</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haywards Heath</td>
<td>4,470,598</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>3,232,654</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Bridges</td>
<td>3,229,830</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>2,837,986</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>2,575,576</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>1,997,288</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess Hill</td>
<td>1,783,438</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Grinstead</td>
<td>1,608,414</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoreham-by-Sea</td>
<td>1,491,742</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassocks</td>
<td>1,344,382</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bognor Regis</td>
<td>1,236,794</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littlehampton</td>
<td>1,038,390</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnham</td>
<td>1,015,654</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancing</td>
<td>999,790</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angmering</td>
<td>882,480</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Worthing</td>
<td>762,992</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durrington-on-Sea</td>
<td>649,214</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goring-by-Sea</td>
<td>577,962</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billingshurst</td>
<td>497,524</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Others</td>
<td>3,790,074</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Total                    | **53,517,106**             | **100%**

Source: Office of Rail and Road
This graphic gives an impression of year-on-year trends in inbound traffic flows to five of the busiest towns in West Sussex. The data looks at the daily number of vehicles (daily average based on 5-day average) travelling inbound during the morning peak (07:00 to 10:00).

Source: WSCC, Highway Network & Traffic Management, 2015

7.39million m² of roadside footways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Roads</td>
<td>504km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Roads</td>
<td>337km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Roads</td>
<td>1,000km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified Roads</td>
<td>2,200km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In generally good condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Roads</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Roads</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Roads</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WSCC, Highways & Transport, 2014-16
The accident data held by WSCC is called ‘Stats 19’. The data collected in Stats 19 is set by the Department for Transport and supplied by the police. In Sussex, the data is exported from Sussex Police to the Road Safety Team each month but it can take up to 7 weeks for an accident that happens today to appear in our database. Stats 19 accident data only records accidents that involved an injured person and that have been reported to the police within one month of the event. If the accident was not reported to the police or did not involve an injured person then this is not held in the Road Safety Stats 19 database.

2015 data shows that the largest number of casualties, over half, on our roads are as a result of accidents involving cars, taxis and minibuses, followed by a roughly equal amount of accidents involving powered two-wheelers (motorbike, moped etc), pedal cycles, and pedestrians.
about west sussex

National Highways & Transport Survey

The NHT Public Satisfaction Survey collects public perspectives on, and satisfaction with, Highway and Transport Services in Local Authority areas.

It is a unique, standardised, collaboration between Highway Authorities across the UK enabling comparison, knowledge sharing, and the potential to improve efficiencies by the sharing of good practice. The NHT Survey is also referenced in the DfT’s Incentive Fund Self-assessment process.

It gives participating Authorities:

- A better understanding of how they are performing in the eyes of their public
- A consistent datum for setting service levels and a means of measuring the impact of service improvements
- Access to the best performers and the opportunity to learn from the good practice of others
- Full transparency of data for benchmarking purposes

Respondents from West Sussex expressed an overall satisfaction with highways and transport. Accessibility and public transport were given the highest satisfaction scores, with the lowest scores for highway maintenance.

Figure 1.11: Categories respondents said they were 'very satisfied' with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Satisfaction Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levels of Traffic pollution</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levels of Traffic Congestion</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle routes and facilities</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions of the Roads</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local bus services</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Way</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Lighting</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavements or Footpaths</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NHT Public Satisfaction Survey 2015
Highways-related calls and reports received last year through the West Sussex County Council contact centre and the Love West Sussex smartphone app.
About West Sussex

Byways - for any kind of transport, including cars (but they’re mainly used by walkers, cyclists and horse riders)

Restricted Byways - for any transport without a motor and mobility scooters or powered wheelchairs

Bridleways - for walking, horse riding, bicycles, mobility scooters or powered wheelchairs

In total there are 855 miles of dedicated routes in West Sussex where pedal cycles may be ridden.

Source: West Sussex County Council, 2016

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The County Council defines sustainability as “ensuring that the actions and decisions we take today guarantee a better quality of life for everyone now and for generations to come”.

Taking a sustainable approach means balancing different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the economic, social and environmental limitations that we face as a society. WSCC’s Sustainability Strategy shows how the County Council will be translating its sustainability definition into actions that also meet the direction set out in the Future West Sussex plan.

WSCC will:

• Embed sustainability into all that we do by ensuring that all staff and decision makers are thinking about wider risks and opportunities, and taking appropriate action to ensure that every plan, policy and project achieves the most that it possibly can.

• Lead the way in valuing the place of West Sussex by ensuring that our natural environment continues to be valued, protected, conserved and enhanced, and that West Sussex remains a beautiful place.

• Realise efficiency savings in the short, medium and longer-term and reduce the amount of natural resources we use, and deliver value for money by reducing our running costs.

• Work with partners, share information and best practice and influence others so that all our partnerships deliver maximum sustainability benefits for West Sussex.

For more information on the County Council’s sustainability strategy and progress made against the objectives, go to [www.westsussex.gov.uk/sustainability](http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/sustainability).

Figure 1.13: WSCC CO₂ emissions

WSCC has reduced its carbon emissions by 32% since 2010/11 against a target of 50% reduction by 2025.
Carbon Emissions

To avoid the most dangerous impacts of climate change, global emissions must start falling before 2020 and then fall to at least 50% below 1990 levels by 2050.

In recognition of this, the UK has committed to cut its own greenhouse gas emissions by 34% from 1990 levels by 2020, and potentially by 42% if other countries play their part at the global climate negotiations. This commitment has resulted in the Government setting detailed carbon budgets nationally and, effectively, for large organisations, through the Climate Change Act 2008.

Through its Sustainability Strategy, WSCC has pledged to reduce its own emissions by 50% by 2025 (from a 2011 baseline of 32,022 tonnes). It is achieving this through a range of energy efficiency measures including installing energy efficient street lighting, insulation, solar PV systems, and reducing staff business mileage. Since 2012/13, there has been a 28% reduction in emissions that are under WSCC’s direct control.

36.7% of CO₂ emissions were generated by transport within West Sussex

Figure 1.15: West Sussex CO₂ emissions estimates by year (kt CO₂)

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

Figure 1.16: CO₂ emissions 2014 (tonnes per person)

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

Chichester produces the highest amount of CO₂ emissions across each sector
The Your Energy Sussex work programme (a West Sussex-led partnership between Sussex local authorities and Carillion) is gathering pace and a number of projects are complete and delivering the projected environmental and financial benefits.

The partnership has delivered successful solar PV projects for schools, social housing and commercial partners and an Affordable Warmth programme providing replacement, energy efficient boilers for low income and vulnerable residents.

The West Sussex Energy Strategy supports renewable energy generation and WSCC has a growing track record of delivering renewable energy projects through Your Energy Sussex. This includes a 5MW solar farm at Tangmere, solar panels on West Sussex schools, solar panels on social housing in Crawley and the partnership’s first commercial solar installation at Goodwood Aerodrome. Further projects planned for 2016/17 are reliant on connection to a modern, resilient and flexible grid.

1 kWh is roughly the same as:
- Using a 10,000 watt electric shower for 6 minutes
- Ironing for 1 hour using a 1,000 watt iron
- Using a laptop all day

The solar farm at Tangmere has generated 3,087 megawatt hours of energy between Oct 2015 - June 2016

And will be capable of generating energy to power 1,500 households

So far, this has made WSCC £280,000

£13.8m will be generated in income by Tangmere Solar Farm for WSCC over 25 years

Low carbon energy from Tangmere Solar Farm is also used to power WSCC buildings

1.4m kWh of energy has been generated by solar PV projects enabled by the Your Energy Sussex programme in 2015/16

Source: Sustainability Team, WSCC

Source: Sustainability Team, WSCC

Figure 1.17: Your Energy Sussex Programme power generation 2015/16

Figure 1.18: Tangmere Solar Farm power generation

Table: Tangmere Solar Farm power generation 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School/Building</th>
<th>kWh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goodwood Aerodrome</td>
<td>63,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham Library</td>
<td>30,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Hall Chichester</td>
<td>19,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban House</td>
<td>14,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing Library</td>
<td>10,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Green School</td>
<td>9,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisborough Green Primary School</td>
<td>9,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rydon Community College</td>
<td>8,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leechpool School Primary School</td>
<td>6,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne Community College</td>
<td>5,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sackville School</td>
<td>4,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Wittering Community Primary School</td>
<td>3,406</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,198,560 kWh in 2015/16

Figure 1.18: Tangmere Solar Farm power generation

Source: Sustainability Team, WSCC
Renewable Energy

Other renewable energy technologies, including air and ground source heat pumps and biomass systems, are growing in popularity with a number of domestic and non-domestic installations in West Sussex. These systems currently qualify for the Government’s Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI), which is a regular payment for the owners of systems that generate heat from renewable energy sources.

Figure 1.19: Photovoltaic (PV) installations per 10,000 households 2015/16

Source: Your Energy Sussex, WSCC

The increase in renewable energy income for the County Council in 2015/16 is the result of the installation of the 5MW solar farm at Tangmere.

Figure 1.20: WSCC renewable energy income

Source: Sustainability Team, WSCC

Your Energy Sussex installed solar panels on social housing in Crawley which resulted in an overall increase in domestic PV installations across the borough.

Figure 1.21: Photovoltaic (PV) installations per 10,000 households

Source: Your Energy Sussex, WSCC
Reducing energy consumption and promoting low-carbon, renewable energy is the focus of the West Sussex Energy Strategy, which the County Council formally adopted in 2016.

Although demand for household energy in the county is falling in line with the national trend, sustained action is needed at the local and national level to maintain progress and ensure that West Sussex is able to meet the energy challenges it faces in terms of:

- Providing affordable energy for households and businesses in the face of rising energy costs;
- Maintaining a secure energy supply, and;
- Ensuring that our energy is sustainable.

These three factors are central to future energy planning and referred to as the ‘Energy Trilemma’ across the industry.

### Future of energy in West Sussex

There are a number of key challenges that need to be overcome in order to balance the energy trilemma and deliver the West Sussex Energy Strategy:

#### Cost of energy – at the national level, the price of domestic gas and electricity has been relatively stable over the past five years following steady increases between 2000 and 2008. The cost of heating oil on the other hand has fallen in recent years. However, rising infrastructure costs, declining fossil fuels and uncertainty over future wholesale energy prices will lead to higher costs for households and businesses in the medium to long-term. The long-term impact on energy prices of the United Kingdom’s exit from the European Union is also not clear at this stage.

---

**Figure 1.22: Average domestic electricity and gas consumption 2005-2014**

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

West Sussex households used 0.5% less electric than they did in 2013 and 12% less than in 2005.

**Figure 1.23: Average domestic electricity and gas consumption 2014**

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

581 accredited domestic installations under the Renewable Heat Incentive scheme in West Sussex between April 2014 and May 2015.

This includes biomass boilers, solar water heating, and heat pumps.
Energy Consumption

Figure 1.24: Average non-domestic gas consumption 2014

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

Figure 1.25: Average non-domestic gas consumption 2005-2014

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

Figure 1.26: Average non-domestic electricity consumption 2014

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

Figure 1.27: Average non-domestic electricity consumption 2005-2014

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

The county’s industrial base around Crawley is clearly reflected in the electricity consumption data.

West Sussex businesses used 16% less gas than they did in 2013 and 6% less than in 2005.

West Sussex businesses used 8% less electricity than they did in 2013 and 13% less than in 2005.
**Fuel Poverty**

**Housing** – the housing stock in West Sussex varies widely in terms of age, construction, overall condition and energy efficiency. This presents a significant challenge in reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions and could exacerbate the likely impact of future energy cost rises and impact on the health and wellbeing of our residents. Analysis carried out through the Energy Saving Trust for Your Energy Sussex in 2012 illustrates the scale of the challenge in West Sussex where a significant number of older, less energy efficient properties account for average E and F grade Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings in large areas, particularly to the north of the county.

**Fuel poverty** - reducing fuel poverty and the related health and wellbeing impacts is a key focus for the West Sussex Energy Strategy. A fuel poor household has an income that is below the poverty line when energy costs are taken into account. Fuel poor households have energy costs that are higher than typical for the household type. There is a strong correlation between the quality and energy efficiency of housing and levels of fuel poverty.

While some government funding is still available for domestic energy improvements through the Government’s Energy Companies Obligation (ECO), this is increasingly focused on supporting residents at risk of fuel poverty. There are 3 different types of ECO funding that are available:

- **CERO** (Carbon Emissions Reduction Obligation) – money for primary energy measures like roof and wall insulation
- **CSCO** (Carbon Saving Community Obligation) – funding for energy measures primarily aimed at low income households and those in rural communities. This will no longer be available from April 2017 and from April 2018 there will be a new phase of ECO directed entirely at the fuel poor
- **HHCRO** (Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation) – funding for low income and vulnerable groups to heat their homes.

The Green Deal, aimed at supporting all householders to make improvements to their homes, has been withdrawn and solar feed-in-tariffs have been reduced significantly, which is likely to lead to a reduction in solar PV installations.

---

**Table 1.8: Fuel poverty 2013-2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Est. no. households</th>
<th>Est. no. fuel poor households</th>
<th>Proportion of households fuel poor (%) 2013</th>
<th>Est. no. households</th>
<th>Est. no. fuel poor households</th>
<th>Proportion of households fuel poor (%) 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adur</td>
<td>27,753</td>
<td>2,016</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>27,840</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>66,637</td>
<td>5,118</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>66,925</td>
<td>4,942</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>51,275</td>
<td>4,235</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>51,492</td>
<td>4,867</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>63,366</td>
<td>4,066</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>64,172</td>
<td>2,991</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>56,480</td>
<td>3,842</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>56,716</td>
<td>4,320</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>59,332</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>59,239</td>
<td>4,493</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>46,377</td>
<td>4,016</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>48,075</td>
<td>3,925</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>355,551</td>
<td>26,283</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>356,969</td>
<td>27,434</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>3,619,355</td>
<td>297,133</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>3,674,457</td>
<td>305,289</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

**Figure 1.28: Proportion of households that are fuel poor**

There are some predominantly rural areas of the county with no mains gas availability. This can leave residents reliant on alternative energy sources (e.g. oil, electricity, Liquid Petroleum Gas) which can be expensive and vulnerable to supply disruptions.
Fuel Poverty

Energy infrastructure - investment in a robust and resilient energy infrastructure is needed to provide affordable, resilient and low-carbon energy to homes and businesses in West Sussex.

Significant investment is needed in grid infrastructure to ensure that our future energy supply is secure and that the predicted growth in local renewable energy generation can continue. West Sussex is currently served by a single National Grid interconnector which could leave the county vulnerable to voltage depressions and outages in the event of a fault. Upgrades to local grid infrastructure, including connectors and sub-stations, are also needed because connecting new generation capacity to the National Grid is becoming difficult and, at times, prohibitively expensive.
Mixed recycling
All the districts in West Sussex collect household recycling fortnightly. Recycling is collected and taken to the Materials Recycling Facility in Ford, where it is separated, checked and baled ready for reprocessing into something new. For more information on what can be recycled and the recycling process go to www.recycleforwestsussex.org.

Garden waste
This is an optional paid-for service offered by all the districts and boroughs in West Sussex. Garden waste collected from West Sussex homes is taken to two sites, Olus near Henfield or The Woodhorn Group at Tangmere, where it is turned into compost. This compost is bagged up and sold at each of the Household Waste Recycling Sites in the county; a great example of closed loop recycling. For more information about this process go to www.ulus.co.uk or www.woodhorngroup.co.uk.

‘Black bag’ waste
Household waste is collected and transported to our Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facility north of Horsham. At the facility waste is sorted and separated using a variety of machines and over 120 conveyor belts. The aim of the MBT facility is to assist in the process to divert as much waste as possible from landfill. For more information about what happens to waste go to www.westsussexwaste.co.uk.

Waste from Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS)
Waste is collected and driven to our MBT facility north of Horsham, where it is unloaded and put through the same process.

---

**Figure 1.31: Waste disposal in West Sussex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>433K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>426K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>414K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>436K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>445K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Waste Management Team, WSCC*

**445,132 tonnes** in 2014/2015 represents an **increase of 7%** since 2012/2013. The increase in waste tonnage is detrimental to the recycling rate in West Sussex.

Recycled, reused or composted: **41.6%**  
Sent to landfill: **38.2%**  
Diverted from landfill: **20.2%**
Waste Disposal

processes as waste collected from the kerbside. The recycling is collected and transported to various reprocessors to be manufactured into new materials. For more information on where to find Household Waste Recycling Sites and what can be taken to these sites go to www.recycleforwestsussex.org.

Total waste disposed by WSCC

The proportion of waste sent to landfill or to our treatment facility has been steadily rising each year for the past few years. However the West Sussex Local Plan (adopted in April 2014) sets out a vision for “zero waste to landfill by 2031”. Our waste facility will play a big role in achieving this vision, processing the waste into a type of fuel, a soil conditioner, and into energy which can be put back in the grid. But residents too have their part to play, reducing what they buy and what they throw away.

Figure 1.32: Household waste and waste recycled in county authorities 2015

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Figure 1.33: Proportion household waste recycled/reused/composted 2014/15

Source: Waste Management Team, WSCC

Figure 1.34: Method of waste disposal in West Sussex 2005-2015

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
In 2015 the West Sussex Waste Partnership - comprising WSCC, all seven districts and boroughs, and Viridor - commissioned a study to understand the levels and value of recyclable material left in the residual waste stream (ie. black bag waste).

The research provided the Partnership with accurate and comprehensive data on the quantities and composition of residual waste - what householders are throwing away - and recycling collected from the kerbside, as well as residual waste from the Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS).

In total, the research team looked at 12.7 tonnes of residual waste, 12.6 tonnes of recycling, and 5.3 tonnes of waste from the HWRS.

### Table 1.9: Composition of the residual waste stream 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Food waste</th>
<th>Targeted recyclables</th>
<th>Plastic film inc carrier bags</th>
<th>Non recyclable paper/card</th>
<th>Sanitary inc nappies</th>
<th>Textiles</th>
<th>Fines</th>
<th>Pet bedding</th>
<th>Dense plastics</th>
<th>Garden waste</th>
<th>WEEE*</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adur</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WSCC & Viridor Waste Management Ltd, 2015  *WEEE = waste electrical and electronic equipment

69 samples were analysed in total. 8 from each of the districts and boroughs, 11 residual samples from the HWRS, and 2 additional samples from flats in Crawley.
Composition of Waste

Of the residual waste in West Sussex, the following could be recycled or composted:

![Bar chart showing the composition of waste in West Sussex](chart.png)

Source: WSCC & Viridor Waste Management Ltd, 2015
Mineral Extraction

The West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan is currently being prepared by WSCC and the South Downs National Park Authority. Once adopted, the plan will set out how and where minerals should be produced in West Sussex in the future. Visit the County Council’s Minerals and Waste Policy website for more details.

Minerals have been used to create the towns and villages in West Sussex and are present in the products people consume. Minerals found in West Sussex are needed to ensure that we continue to enjoy a good standard of living and are key to our prosperity; it is important that there is an adequate supply of aggregates to serve the building industry and to continue to support the construction of infrastructure. However, there are significant impacts associated with minerals working and this is a particular issue for a County which has large areas within the South Downs National Park and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Easily accessible land-won minerals resources in West Sussex are becoming more scarce as the most sustainable quarries are worked out. Some minerals can be dredged from the marine environment and easily imported but the coastal locations of the wharves are also potentially attractive places to live.

The draft West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (April 2016) says that by 2033, West Sussex will be a place where minerals are produced in

The general pattern of decline in sales could be attributed to an increase in the supply of alternatives (secondary/recycled and marine dredged sand and gravel) replacing the need for primary aggregates and/or a reduction in development levels due to the economic downturn.
Mineral Extraction

ways which conserve and enhance the beautiful outdoors of West Sussex and where the production and transportation of minerals does not detract from it having thriving communities and being a special place to live and visit.

Within West Sussex, materials are mainly transported by road and, to a lesser extent, rail. The county currently has 5 rail linked depots:

- Chichester Railway Sidings
- Ardingly Rail Depot
- Tinsley Goods Yard
- 2x Good Yards in Crawley.

The main minerals worked, or with the potential for working, in West Sussex are:

- Construction aggregates, including sharp sand and gravel and soft sand
- Natural building stone
- Brick clay
- Industrial sands including silica
- Oil and gas resources.

There are two active chalk pits within West Sussex and three inactive sites, all of which are located within the South Downs National Park, with a current landbank of 113 years (2013/14 data).

There are four active stone extraction sites in West Sussex, three of which are extracting stone for building and one has diversified into landscaping stone. There is currently an estimated reserve of 1.45 million tonnes of permitted sandstone.

There are five active brickworks within West Sussex, with a total permitted reserve of 15,930,090 tonnes (2013/14 data).

The fall in imports of sand and gravel in 2014 can be attributed to the fact that one railhead became inactive during 2014 and therefore reported nil returns.

Figure 1.38: Sales and imports of local aggregates 2005-2014

The precise extent of oil and gas resources in West Sussex is unknown.

Use: building houses, transport infrastructure, replenishing beaches and improving coastal defences

Use: roadstone and rail ballast

Use: base layers for new developments and road construction

Use: Plaster and mortar, concrete products

Source: Local Aggregate Assessment, WSCC, April 2016
Sites of international importance include European sites (Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)) and Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance). There are four SPAs, eight SACs and three Ramsar sites in West Sussex. The majority are located within Chichester and Pagham Harbours, and the Arun Valley. The national network of sites includes Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves or sites identified under the Nature Conservation Review or Geological Conservation Review.

Sites of more local importance include Local Nature Reserves, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance or Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites, which are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSIs.

West Sussex contains numerous site-specific international, national, regional and local nature conservation designations.

The semi-natural and ancient woodlands are a nationally important and threatened habitat, and their existence over hundreds of years has preserved irreplaceable ecological and historical features; accordingly, they are protected by designation for that reason. Of the ancient woodlands, few large ones have survived and the remainder are small and scattered, other than in the extensive woodlands in some of the hilly parts of the county.

Nature Improvement Areas (NIA) have been created by the Government to enhance and reconnect nature on a significant scale, where the opportunities and benefits justify such action. The ‘South Downs Way Ahead’ was designated in 2012 as one of England’s first NIA. The vision of the local NIA partnership, which includes the South Downs National Park Authority, is for ‘a better connected and inspirational chalk ecosystem, sustainably managed to enhance biodiversity and people’s well-being for now and the future’.

Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) represent the targeted landscape-scale approach to conserving biodiversity in Sussex. Landscape-scale conservation within the BOA involves identifying...
opportunities to expand, link and buffer key sites, and increasing the quality of the entire countryside for wildlife. This approach is vital to ensure our species can adapt to the challenge of climate change. There are 75 BOAs within Sussex (both East and West) which are the areas where there is the greatest potential for restoration and the creation of habitats.

Conservation areas in West Sussex range from the grand Victorian neighbourhoods of the seaside resorts and the historic cores of medieval towns to traditional market town and village centres. West Sussex has many buildings of architectural and historic interest covering every kind and age, reflecting the traditions and history of West Sussex.

West Sussex has an exceptionally rich archaeological heritage that contributes to its character. The county contains important areas and sites from all eras of human activity, notably Bronze and Iron Age forts and burial sites and a rich legacy of Roman remains and remains of the Wealden iron industry.

West Sussex has over two hundred conservation areas, nearly half of which are in Chichester district.

Over 7,000 buildings are statutorily listed as being of special architectural or historic interest (known as ‘listed buildings’), nearly half of which are in Chichester district.

Figure 1.41: Ownership (hectares) of sites in West Sussex

Source: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, 2016
Natural Environment

Figure 1.42: Percentage of most common habitats in West Sussex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous woodland</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient woodland</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal &amp; floodplain grazing marsh</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland calcareous grassland</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghyll woodland</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intertidal mudflat</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland heathland</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal saltmarsh</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, 2016

Table 1.10: Bathing water quality in West Sussex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southwick</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoreham Beach</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancing, Beach Green</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littlehampton</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleton-on-sea</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felpham</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bognor Regis East</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bognor Regis (Aldwick)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagham</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selsey</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracklesham Bay</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wittering</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Environment Agency

* Invasive alien species, eg rhododendron

Figure 1.43: Species in West Sussex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protected species</td>
<td>72,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bats</td>
<td>65,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notable birds</td>
<td>45,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare species</td>
<td>15,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive alien species</td>
<td>10,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity Action Plan</td>
<td>6,831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, 2016
Physical Activity

Regular physical activity has the potential to improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities.

Adults are advised to aim to take part in at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity each week in bouts of 10 minutes or more.

Moderate intensity physical activities are classed as things like brisk walking or cycling that cause an adult to get warmer and breathe harder, and their hearts to beat harder, but they should still be able to carry on a conversation.

All adults should aim to be active daily and should include muscle strengthening activity on at least 2 days a week. Individuals at risk of falls should also do balance exercises twice a week.

Adults are also advised to minimise the time spent being sedentary (sitting) for extended periods. Even those who are active at recommended levels can increase the risk of adverse health outcomes if spending large amounts of sedentary time.

Figure 1.44: Adults achieving at least 150 mins of moderate intensity physical activity per week, Jan 2015-Jan 2016

Source: Public Health England 2016 (based on Active People Survey source data)
**Obesity in adults**

**West Sussex**

\[ \text{22\%} \]

**England**

\[ \text{24\%} \]

Obesity and excess weight are significant health issues for many. For more information on obesity in children see the Start of Life section (page 101).

Carrying excess weight can significantly increase the risk of developing serious health conditions. There is no one single intervention that can tackle obesity on its own, but some of the causes are a result of unhealthy lifestyle choices in the home, local and working environment.

Trends of excess weight in West Sussex show that in Chichester, Horsham and Mid Sussex there has been a reduction in prevalence since 2006/7, whilst in Arun and Worthing prevalence has increased.

Across the UK low incomes and obesity are considered to have a correlation and in West Sussex health statistics show that obesity is more common in more deprived areas.

**According to NHS England, obesity harms adults:**

- Less likely to be in employment
- Increased risk of hospitalisation
- Discrimination and stigmatisation
- Life expectancy reduced by an average of 3 years

**Figure 1.45: Prevalence of being underweight, a healthy weight, overweight, and obese among adults, 2012-2014**

Source: Active People Survey
Drugs and Alcohol

The Drug and Alcohol Wellbeing Network provides support to people of all ages seeking help to stop or reduce their use of any substance; this includes:

- Novel Psychoactive Substances (formerly known as ‘Legal Highs’)
- Performance and Image Enhancing Drugs
- Prescription-only and over-the-counter medication
- Alcohol and illicit substances

The service focuses on health and wellbeing to help people overcome their use of alcohol or other drugs and takes a holistic approach, working with the whole family.

The service can be contacted on the details below:

Telephone: 0300 303 8677
Email: westsussex.contact@cgl.org.uk

Alcohol

Dont Bottle It Up (www.dontbottleitup.org.uk) is an online service commissioned by the County Council to enable people to quickly and anonymously find out whether they are drinking too much; to find tools, tips and online support to cut down; and to find out where they can get face-to-face and specialist support should they need it:

Preventing alcohol and drug misuse and supporting children, young people and adults to overcome problematic use/dependence is closely aligned to the Future West Sussex priorities, including:

Giving children the best start in life:
Children living with parents with alcohol or drug problems are at risk of physical, psychological and behaviour problems. Of all serious case reviews nationally, 27% reference alcohol misuse as a risk factor and parental drug use is a risk factor in 29%. Intervening early and supporting parents to seek support to overcome problematic alcohol or drug use will help give children the best start in life.

The strongest single predictor of the severity of a person’s alcohol problem is the age at which they start using alcohol. The most recent advice from the Chief Medical Officer is that an alcohol-free childhood is the healthiest and best option and that if children do drink alcohol it should not be until at least the age of 15.

Championing the West Sussex Economy:
The annual cost of alcohol-related harm in the UK is estimated to be £21 billion. Effective alcohol prevention and early intervention can increase productivity and reduce sickness absence.

The annual cost to society of drug
addiction in the UK is estimated to be £15.4 billion. Drug and alcohol dependence can affect people’s ability to maintain employment. Services helping people to overcome drug and alcohol dependence provide support to gain employment, education and/or volunteering opportunities. Drug and alcohol interventions can help young people get into education, employment and training, bringing a total lifetime benefit of up to £159 million, nationally.

Promoting Independence in Later Life: Alcohol and drug use (including misusing over-the-counter and prescription medication) in later life can often be influenced by factors such as bereavement, social isolation and boredom. Even small amounts of alcohol or drug use by older people can contribute to falls and can hinder the effects of prescription medication.

Overall the rate of alcohol-related admissions to hospitals in West Sussex is lower than the national average

Alcohol-related hospital admission rates are slightly above average in Adur and Worthing

Over 1,000
West Sussex residents took the 2 minute alcohol test to check whether they drink too much

Of those who took the test, 100% received on screen advice about how to reduce their drinking

Of those who took the test, 85% of residents who completed the test found out they were drinking at levels that posed risk to their health

Of those who took the test, 3% made an online plan to reduce their drinking

Of those who took the test, 6% visited the DrinkCoach website, a tool to help reduce drinking

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics 2014/15, HSCIC

Source: Healthy Lifestyles Team, Public Health, WSCC

2,428 West Sussex residents accessed information and advice about alcohol from Don’t Bottle It Up between April 2015-March 2016

West Sussex residents accessed
information and advice about alcohol from Don’t Bottle It Up between April 2015-March 2016
Smoking

According to Public Health England, smoking is the most important cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, such as lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease. It is also associated with cancers in other organs, including lip, mouth, throat, bladder, kidney, stomach, liver and cervix.

Smoking is a modifiable lifestyle risk factor; effective tobacco control measures can reduce the prevalence of smoking in the population.

Smoking is the cause of 2 out of 10 deaths of people aged 35 and over. Smoking prevalence in West Sussex is lower than the national figure. There is a wide variation in smoking rates across the districts, with Worthing having the highest prevalence rate of any other district in 2014.

### Figure 1.50: Adult smoking prevalence by district 2013/14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Adult smoking prevalence 2013</th>
<th>Adult smoking prevalence 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adur</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) have a significant impact on the health of West Sussex residents.

New diagnosis rates of STIs in West Sussex have risen since 2012 but remain below the national rate. Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed STI in West Sussex.

Some patterns of STI diagnosis vary through populations:
- Syphilis and gonorrhoea are most commonly seen in men who have sex with men (MSM).
- Herpes infections are more commonly seen in women than men and are seen more frequently in women aged between 35-64 than any other STI.

Overall STI diagnoses in West Sussex peak in the 20-24 year-old age group, although patterns of diagnoses and conditions vary.

### Table 1.11: Rates of selected STI diagnoses per 100,000 population, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhoea</th>
<th>Syphilis</th>
<th>Herpes</th>
<th>Warts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adur</td>
<td>307.1</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>90.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>252.6</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>112.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>200.8</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>103.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>324.0</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>142.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>159.5</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>111.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Sussex</td>
<td>134.4</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>968.5</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>119.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>315.7</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>109.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>273.2</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>108.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>361.0</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>118.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Health England 2015

Rates of new STI diagnoses have increased in West Sussex in the last 4 years, in contrast to trends in the South-East and England. However, higher detection rates have also meant a higher treatment rate across the county.
Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed STI in West Sussex, it is usually asymptomatic but can go on to cause significant complications including Pelvic Inflammatory Disease and infertility.

Chlamydia is most commonly found in young people under the age of 25 years. The National Chlamydia Screening Programme recommends screening for sexually active young people under the age of 25 years annually or on change of partner (whichever is more frequent).

The detection rate for chlamydia in West Sussex is the third highest rate in the South East region and above the national rate. Public Health England recommend that to reduce the prevalence of chlamydia local areas should achieve a detection rate of 2,300 per 100,000 young people aged 15-24 years.

Worthing has the largest chlamydia detection rate in West Sussex with over 5,500 detections per 100,000 in those aged 15-24, a slight rise in the last year. Crawley has seen the largest drop in detections per 100,000 in the last year.

Teenage pregnancy rates have decreased over the past 18 years to a level 50% below the 1998 baseline. In West Sussex teenage pregnancy rates vary significantly across the county and reflect areas of deprivation.

For more information on teenage pregnancy rates see page 106 in the Start of Life section.
According to the Department for Communities and Local Government, ‘statutorily homeless’ refers to those households which meet specific criteria of priority of need set out in legislation, and to whom a homelessness duty has been accepted by the district or borough local authority (not the County Council). Such households are rarely homeless in the literal sense of being without a roof over their heads, but are more likely to be threatened with the loss of, or are unable to continue with, their current accommodation.

A ‘main homelessness duty’ is owed where the local authority is satisfied that the applicant is eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless (i.e. it is not the applicant’s fault they became homeless) and falls within a specified priority need group. The ‘priority need groups’ include households with dependent children or a pregnant woman, people who are vulnerable in some way e.g. because of mental illness or physical disability.

Where a main duty is owed, the responsible housing authority must ensure that suitable accommodation is
Statutory Homelessness

available for the applicant and his or her household. The duty continues until a settled housing solution becomes available for them, or some other circumstance brings the duty to an end. Where households are found to be intentionally homeless, or not in priority need, the district or borough local authority must make an assessment of their housing needs and provide advice and assistance to help them find accommodation for themselves.

Figures are collected on the number of households in ‘temporary accommodation’ on the last day of each quarter, as arranged by district/borough local housing authorities. In most cases, the authority is discharging a main homelessness duty to secure suitable accommodation until a settled home becomes available for the applicant household. However, the numbers also include households provided with accommodation pending a decision on their homelessness application, households pending a review or appeal to the county court of the decision on their case, or possible referral to another local authority, and households found to be intentionally homeless and in priority need who were being accommodated for such a period as would give them a reasonable opportunity to find accommodation for themselves.

In the 2015/16 financial year there were 1,612 decisions made by the seven district/borough local authorities within West Sussex combined. 650 of these decisions resulted in a household being classed as unintentionally homeless and in priority need and therefore the given local authorities have a legal requirement to house these households (such as council housing in the long term or B&B in the short term while they look for another house).

A survey of homeless people and people at risk of becoming homeless in West Sussex carried out by a charity

Figure 1.55: Homelessness in West Sussex 2015/16 - by decision

Source: Department for Communities & Local Government, 2016

21% increase in unintentional homelessness and in priority need since 2010/11
14% decrease in homeless but not in priority need since 2010/11
6% decrease in priority need by intentionally homeless since 2010/11
Statutory Homelessness

called Homeless Link found that:

- 76% were male, 21% female, and 3% preferred not to disclose their gender
- Average (mean) age of 39.7 years
- 88% heterosexual
- 92% White ethnicity
- 94% were UK nationals
- 73% had slept rough in their lifetimes
- 12% are currently sleeping rough
- 73% reported they have a long standing illness, disability or infirmity (the age-sex standardised estimate for West Sussex from census 2011 is around 15-16%)
- 81% are current smokers (West Sussex average 17%)
- 63% had taken recreational drugs in the last 12 months.
- 23% reported they drank alcohol every day for the last 12 months
- 89% are registered to a local GP, 44% registered to dentist
- 7.4% had been refused registration to a GP/Homeless healthcare service in the last 12 months
- 53% claimed they were in constant pain or discomfort
- 70% reported moderate to extreme anxiety or depression

Out of those accepted as being homeless

66% people were intentionally homeless and in priority need in 2015/16

1,612 homelessness decisions made by districts in West Sussex in 2015/16 an increase of 27% since 2015/15

Note: These percentages apply to those questioned and only provide the demographic of those that participated. These figures therefore cannot be used as the true demographic of homeless or people at risk of homelessness in West Sussex.
Rough Sleepers

Rough sleepers are defined for the purposes of rough sleeping counts as:
- people sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments)
- people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or ‘bashes’).

The definition does not include people in hostels or shelters, people in campsites or other sites used for recreational purposes or organised protest, squatters or travellers.

The number of rough sleepers in West Sussex has increased by 86% since 2011.
Serious mental illness (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychosis)

According to the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC), about a quarter of the population will experience some kind of mental health problem in the course of a year, and women are more likely to have been treated for a mental health problem than men. People who suffer from serious mental illness can have a much reduced life expectancy of 10-20 years. Average reductions in life expectancy for people with bipolar disorder are between 9 and 20 years, for schizophrenia, 10-20 years, and around 7-11 years for recurrent depression.

Depression (18+)

According to the HSCIC, depression affects people in different ways. Symptoms can vary widely from lasting feelings of sadness or losing interest in things previously enjoyed, through to physical symptoms, such as tiredness, aches and pains, difficulty sleeping and loss of appetite. Depressive episodes were the main diagnosis in 13,249 hospital admissions in England during 2013-14. Dispensed prescription items for antidepressants in England have continually increased from 50.2 million in 2012 to 53.3 million in 2013 and to 57.1 million in 2014.

It is estimated that

86,000 people will have a mental health problem in West Sussex by 2029

Proportion of men/women predicted to have a mental health problem by 2029

39% Male 61% Female

Figure 1.60: People aged 18-64 predicted to have a mental health problem projected to 2029

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)
Mental Health

**Hospital admissions for self-harm**
According to Public Health England, self-harm results in approximately 110,000 inpatient admissions to hospital each year in England - 99% are emergency admissions. Self-harm is an expression of personal distress and there are varied reasons for a person to harm themselves irrespective of the purpose of the act. There is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide following an episode of self-harm.

6,923
GP patients in West Sussex had a serious mental illness in 2014/15

53,097
GP patients in West Sussex had depression in 2014/15

**Figure 1.61: % of GP patients with serious mental illness by CCG**

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2014-15

**Figure 1.62: % of GP patients with depression by CCG**

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2014-15
According to the HSCIC, learning disabilities can vary in severity and while some people with mild learning disabilities can communicate effectively, and take care of themselves, there are others who are unable to communicate at all and who need full time care. GPs are asked annually how many of the adults on their practice list have a learning disability.

In 2014 to 2015 the scope of this indicator was widened from only those aged 18 and older to all ages. The results from 2014 to 2015 onwards are thus not comparable with previous years.

It is estimated that there are **3,160** people with a moderate or severe learning disability living in West Sussex and this is set to rise to **3,260** by 2024. **1,990** people with a learning disability are provided with a social care support package by WSCC.

The County Council also provides services which support several hundred more people with learning disabilities.

---

### Table 1.12: Prevalence of learning disabilities aged 18+ and all ages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aged 18+</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2011/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre/Public Health England
Feelings of **personal wellbeing** within West Sussex are **higher** than in the South East and England.

**Figure 1.65: Estimates of personal wellbeing 2014-15**

- **West Sussex**: 3.4% low life satisfaction, 53.1% medium life satisfaction, 32.1% high life satisfaction.
- **South East**: 3.8% low life satisfaction, 52.6% medium life satisfaction, 30.1% high life satisfaction.
- **England**: 4.5% low life satisfaction, 51.8% medium life satisfaction, 28.4% high life satisfaction.

**Figure 1.66: Estimates of personal wellbeing by district 2014-15**

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS, 2015

Each year, the ONS ask personal well-being questions to adults in the UK in the Annual Population Survey. The 4 personal well-being questions are:
1. **Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?**
2. **Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?**
3. **Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?**
4. **Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?**

People are asked to respond on a scale of 1 to 10, where 0 is “not at all” and 10 is “completely”. N.B. the percentages in each scale in West Sussex for the ‘worthwhile’ question were suppressed; we have therefore only used the average scale rating for this question.
## Recorded Crime

### Table 1.13: Recorded crime types in West Sussex 2014/15 - 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Group</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No of Offences</td>
<td>As % of total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft and handling</td>
<td>14,224</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td>13,327</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal damage</td>
<td>5,990</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>3,887</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug offences</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud and forgery</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other offences</td>
<td>1,351</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total crime</td>
<td>40,742</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sussex Police Community Safety Partnership reports, 2016

### Figure 1.68: Total number of crimes in West Sussex

39% of recorded crimes last year were **violent crimes**, an increase of 27% since 2014/15.

In 2015/16 there were **43,443** recorded crimes in West Sussex.
Recorded Crime

Figure 1.69: Recorded crime types in West Sussex 2014/15 - 2015/16

About West Sussex

Source: Sussex Police Community Safety Partnership reports, 2016

Figure 1.70: Change in crime incidents from 2014/15 to 2015/16, by district/borough and type

Source: Sussex Police Community Safety Partnership reports, 2016
Recorded crime by district

### Adur
- **3,186 crimes**
- **7.3%** of all crimes in West Sussex
- **13.1%** increase from 2014/15

### Arun
- **8,545 crimes**
- **19.7%** of all crimes in West Sussex
- **8.8%** increase from 2014/15

### Chichester
- **4,956 crimes**
- **11.4%** of all crimes in West Sussex
- **2.2%** increase from 2014/15

### Crawley
- **9,606 crimes**
- **22.1%** of all crimes in West Sussex
- **4.5%** increase from 2014/15

### Horsham
- **5,368 crimes**
- **12.4%** of all crimes in West Sussex
- **11.2%** increase from 2014/15

### Mid Sussex
- **5,217 crimes**
- **12%** of all crimes in West Sussex
- **5.6%** increase from 2014/15

### Worthing
- **6,565 crimes**
- **15.1%** of all crimes in West Sussex
- **4.8%** increase from 2014/15

### West Sussex
- **43,443 crimes**
- **2,701** more crimes than in 2014/15
- **6.6%** increase from 2014/15
Restorative Justice

The Sussex Restorative Justice Partnership (SRJP) enables communication between victims of crime and offenders. Its 20 partners have an active interest in encouraging Restorative Justice practices across Sussex.

What is Restorative Justice?
Restorative Justice is a voluntary process which gives victims the chance to explain to the offender the impact that their crime has had on them. It will only happen if the victim and the offender both want to take part and a trained facilitator decides that it’s safe.

Restorative Justice Services for victims of crime in Sussex are one of the best in the country. After 12 months of submitting evidence and being continually evaluated and scrutinised by the Restorative Justice Council, the SRJP has been awarded the Restorative Services Quality Mark. This means that victims of crime in Sussex who are considering the voluntary process of Restorative Justice can be reassured that they are receiving a nationally approved service delivered by highly qualified practitioners.

How are RJ services delivered in Sussex?
Putting victims at the heart of the criminal justice system in Sussex is one of the key priorities developed in the Police and Crime Commissioner’s Police & Crime Plan. Several partners are involved in delivering Restorative Justice in Sussex through the SRJP. The partners are drawn from a diverse range of people, including practitioners, criminal justice agencies, community representatives and the voluntary and community sector.

The high volumes in respect of victims are achieved through data sharing between Sussex Police and Victim Support in respect of victims of crime. This figure highlights the availability of restorative justice to victims of crime.

The reduced volume in relation to information provided to offenders relates to people who have been through the court process and given custodial sentences and are in or have left the prison environment at Lewes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information given to</th>
<th>17,685 victims of crime by</th>
<th>3,766 victims of crime by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VS VICTIM SUPPORT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information given to 1,035 offenders by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information given to</th>
<th>591 referrals submitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VS SUSSEXPATHWAYS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Referrals from each contributing partner of the SRJP. These figures include the number of victims who have indicated that they would like to be considered for RJ should an offender be traced.

Source: WSCC, Community Safety & Wellbeing Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referrals submitted 2015/16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victim Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex Pathways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police RJ Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Probation Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent, Surrey &amp; Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Rehabilitation Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WSCC, Community Safety & Wellbeing Service
Restorative Justice

Figure 1.72: Referrals taken forward 2015/16

357 referrals taken forward by hubs

The RJ Hubs are located at Bognor, Brighton and Bexhill. Volume of referrals that have been received from partners, adjusted following substantiation enquiries with victims. This will be lower than the total referrals submitted.

Referrals taken forward

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Referrals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bognor</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexhill</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Referrals taken forward by partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Referrals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim Support</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent, Surrey &amp; Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WSCC, Community Safety & Wellbeing Service

Figure 1.73: Restorative justice outcomes 2015/16

216 positive outcomes

This figure varies from referral figures as each referral may produce multiple victims or offenders.

Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shuttle mediation</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim rep by 3rd party</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3,662 verbal & written apologies

100% Victim Satisfaction

Source: WSCC, Community Safety & Wellbeing Service
Domestic Abuse

The government’s definition of domestic abuse is “any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality”. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional.

Referrals into West Sussex Domestic Abuse Services are managed through a single front door - the Domestic Abuse Hub.

The Domestic Abuse Hub provides a single point of contact for victims, friends/family members and professionals to seek support and/or advice. The domestic abuse teams have ready access to interpreters and translators as required.

Anyone can make a referral to the Domestic Abuse Hub. Victims of domestic abuse can self-refer. Referrals can be made in person, by telephone, or by other electronic means. Anyone aged over 16 experiencing the effects of domestic abuse is eligible for the service. The service operates 9am to 5pm, seven days a week. There is also a domestic abuse worker co-located at Worthing A&E and the Crawley Urgent Treatment Centre.

The Domestic Abuse Hub team will provide direct support to victims of domestic abuse by completing an assessment to determine the circumstances and support needs together with robust safety planning. Depending on the requirements the support may be additionally provided by Worth Services and/or Stonham Outreach Service.

The Domestic Abuse Hub can be contacted on 0330 2228181 DomesticAbuseServicesCentral@westsussex.gov.uk

Figure 1.75: Notifications of domestic abuse 2015/16

![Notification of domestic abuse 2015/16](chart)

Source: West Sussex Domestic Abuse Services, WSCC

2,073 (67%) of domestic abuse notifications came from Sussex Police

Source: West Sussex Domestic Abuse Services, WSCC

Table 1.74: Source of notification 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friends/Family &amp; Self Referrals</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Care</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Help</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other domestic abuse services</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Domestic Abuse

**Worth Services** is the accredited Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) Service providing a service to victims of domestic abuse who are at high risk of harm from partners, ex-partners or family members.

IDVAs normally work with their clients from the point of crisis to assess the level of risk, discuss the range of suitable options and develop safety plans to enable clients to protect themselves and their children, as well as identify longer-term solutions. These plans will include actions from the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference as well as sanctions and remedies available through the criminal and civil courts, housing options and services available through other organisations.

The IDVA Service works collaboratively with Stonham Outreach Service. The Outreach Service provides recovery support for victims of domestic abuse to help them move on from the abuse.

**Stonham Outreach Service** works collaboratively with Worth Services to provide support to people affected by domestic abuse. The service primarily supports non-high risk clients but also assists with some high risk cases.

Stonham Outreach Service helps people to move on with their lives following abuse. This is achieved through helping clients to understand what has happened to them and to enable them and their families to stay safe and pursue their goals.

Caseworkers give practical support and advice on a range of issues including housing, financial matters, children and families, legal, healthy living and wellbeing, relationships, substance misuse and addiction, mental health, physical health and emotional wellbeing. This support is available through face to face interaction but also via telephone, e-mail and Skype.

**A Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference - MARAC**

MARAC is a single meeting that combines up to date risk information with a timely assessment of a victim’s needs and links those directly to the provision of appropriate services for all those involved in a domestic abuse/violence case: victim, children and perpetrator.

The aims of the MARAC are:

- To share information to increase the safety, health and well-being of victims – adults and their children
- To determine whether the perpetrator poses a significant risk to any particular individual or to the general community
- To construct jointly and implement a risk management plan that provides professional support to all those at risk and that reduces the risk of harm/death
- To reduce repeat victimisation
- To improve agency accountability
- Improve support for staff involved in high-risk DV cases.

**Upon exiting Worth Services**

- 75% clients reported that the *abuse had ceased*
- 97% clients said they *felt safer*
- 96% clients said they had an *improved quality of life*
- 98% clients stated they would be *confident to access support in the future*

**Upon exiting Stonham Outreach Service**

- 34% clients reported that the *abuse had ceased*
- 92% clients said they *felt safer*
- 92% clients said they had an *improved quality of life*
- 95% clients stated they would be *confident to access support in the future*

Source: West Sussex Domestic Abuse Services, WSCC
Domestic Abuse

The role of the MARAC is to facilitate, monitor and evaluate effective information sharing to enable appropriate actions to be taken to increase safety. There are 4 MARACs in West Sussex, and each one is held once a month.

The following agencies are considered nationally to be ‘key’ and vital to the effectiveness of the MARAC:

- Police
- IDVA Service
- Probation Services
- Children’s Services
- Local Housing Services
- Primary Care Service
- Mental Health Services
- Adult Services
- Drug and Alcohol Support Services.

In 2015-2016 representatives from the Clinical Commissioning Group started attending MARACs to share information from GP surgeries across West Sussex. This has closed a gap in agencies and is an extremely useful addition to the panel.

Any professional can refer a case to MARAC. There are four main referral routes:

1. 14 or more ‘yes’ ticks on the DASH Risk Indicator Checklist
2. Professional judgement
3. 3 or more police call outs in a 12 month period (referral route for police only)
4. Repeat referrals are listed if there is a further incident, with the same perpetrator, within 12 months of the case being discussed at a West Sussex MARAC.

Domestic abuse incidents recorded by Sussex Police have risen by 59% between 2007/08 and 2014/15.

In 2015/16 24 young people aged 16-17 were discussed at MARAC as victims.

778 children discussed as part of 694 cases at MARAC in 2015/16.

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Figure 1.76: Number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by police forces

Source: ONS, Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, year ending march 2015, Feb 2016

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The Saturn Centre, Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) is a partnership project funded by NHS England, Sussex Police, WSCC, East Sussex County Council, Brighton and Hove City Council, and the 7 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) across Sussex.

The centre is based in Crawley and is where victims of sexual assault can receive medical care and counselling whilst at the same time assist the police investigation into alleged offences.

All genders aged 14 and above may access SARC services through either reporting to the police or by self-referring without police involvement. Services offered include:

- Forensic evidence collection
- Medical care
- Specially trained Sexual Offence Liaison Officer provided by Sussex Police
- Crisis Support Workers
- Aftercare in the form of support, advocacy and counselling.

If a client is referred to the service through reporting to the police they will be accompanied to the SARC by a Sexual Offence Liaison Officer. Once at the SARC the client will be introduced to the Crisis Support Worker who will act as a chaperone to support the client and be present during the forensic medical examination. A Sexual Offence Examiner will be present at the SARC to explain the Forensic Medical Examination to the client, conduct the examination and to provide advice on any immediate and follow up medical care. The police referral service is available 24 hours a day seven days a week.

If a client chooses to self-refer without police involvement, they will have the same access to a forensic examination and support from a Crisis Support Worker as a police referral.

The Non-Police service (also known as self-referrals) is available on a 24/7 basis. This is initially accessed via a free phone helpline for initial triage, confidential advice and support, if an examination is required, this is managed on a case by cases basis but normally directed to daytime hours i.e. 8am to 8pm, 7 days a week, unless in exceptional circumstances.

An individual is defined as a SARC client if they have engaged with at least 2 of the 3 SARC services; Police, SARC attendance for Medical Examination and Independent Sexual Violence Advisor. By engaging with 2 of the 3 SARC services, SARC clients are able to access funded aftercare through the SARC, although this policy is currently under review with the aim of enabling unrestricted aftercare support to all people who require it.
24 referrals were from outside Sussex in 2015/16

246 clients from West Sussex were referred to SARC in 2015/16

Figure 1.79: SARC client - area referred from

Source: SARC Annual Report 2015/16, Mountain Healthcare

Figure 1.80: SARC client residential CCG

NHS Coastal West Sussex accounted for the 2nd highest number of SARC referrals of all Sussex

Source: SARC Annual Report 2015/16, Mountain Healthcare
Figure 1.81: Number of SARC clients by age & percentage by gender

The number of male referrals increased by 11 (27%) between 2014/15 and 2015/16.

The majority of SARC referrals were in their 20s.

Source: SARC Annual Report 2015/16, Mountain Healthcare

Figure 1.82: SARC client ethnicity

Source: SARC Annual Report 2015/16, Mountain Healthcare

Figure 1.83: SARC client types of needs presenting

Source: SARC Annual Report 2015/16, Mountain Healthcare
Hate Incidents and Crime

‘Hate incidents’ mean actions or words that are targeted at a person because the perpetrator is hostile or prejudiced towards the victim’s actual or perceived disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, or transgender identity. A victim does not have to be a member of the group at which the hostility is targeted. In fact, anyone could be a victim of a hate incident or hate crime – it is what the perpetrator perceives about their victim, and whether that influences their actions, which is important. When the actions or words also amount to a criminal offence, it becomes a hate crime.

Extensive work to tackle the issue of hate incidents and hate crimes in our communities continues. Hate incidents and hate crimes cause many problems for the individuals who are subjected to them, and the wider community to which they belong. Not only are they harmful and hurtful to the people who are subjected to them, causing fear, distress, and a range of physical and psychological consequences, but they can also lead to tension in communities. They can cause people to withdraw from their community, and can cause suspicion and division. Sometimes, a hate incident or hate crime is not isolated but instead might be part of a wider pattern or indicate a wider concern about a perpetrator or an area.

West Sussex County Council, Sussex Police, and a range of statutory, voluntary and community organisations undertake a significant amount of work to try to challenge hate incidents and hate crimes. This work ranges from awareness-raising of what hate incidents and hate crimes are, how people can access support or report an incident, through to supporting victims and witnesses and identifying perpetrators to stop further incidents.

The County Council commissions a Hate Incident Support Service, which offers a safe place to report hate incidents and hate crimes, and can offer a range of practical and emotional support. This service is provided by Victim Support and offers advocacy, counselling and support.

Sussex Police has a dedicated officer for hate incidents and hate crimes, and as part of its work to challenge hate crime, it runs a Hate Crimes Ambassadors initiative. Anyone who is interested in becoming a vocal and visible advocate against hate crime can volunteer, which involves undertaking a short briefing session and then identifying individually-appropriate ways to be an ambassador against hate crime in their own community. Work is also underway to redevelop information and support materials so that they are accessible for people with a range of communication needs, ensuring that anyone who has experienced a hate incident or hate crime can get access to support quickly and easily.

Perceived motivation
There is anecdotal evidence that this pattern is reflective of a wider national picture, and a belief that disability and transgender hate crime remains significantly underreported. To address this, further work will take place throughout 2016/17 to reach out to at-risk individuals and to ensure that tailored, accessible and appropriate support is in place for people with a range of communication requirements.

Figure 1.84: Location of referrals to Hate Incident Support Service 2015/16

Source: Hate Incident Support Service, 2016
Of the cases that related to hate incidents or hate crimes motivated by religion or belief, Muslims represented the highest number of victims, with 100 referrals (15.31% of the total) coming from individuals who reported that they had been targeted because of their actual or perceived Muslim religion. This figure was highest in Crawley. Consequently, a number of statutory agencies have initiated work to find ways to address the prevalence of Islamophobia in the area which will continue in 2016/17.

**Where the hate crime/incident took place**

In places of education, including schools, we continued to see a significant number of cases. The majority of these related to racist hate incidents including racist bullying. Schools are requested to send termly reports to West Sussex County Council on racist incidents on their premises, which assists in developing appropriate responses and monitoring trends and patterns. Work is in progress to help schools to address this issue.
Fire and Rescue

West Sussex Fire & Rescue Service (WSFRS) is a County Fire and Rescue Service and provides Prevention, Protection and Intervention services to the communities of West Sussex. It delivers these services from twenty five operational fire stations and various support departments.

The strategic focus of WSFRS is

- **Individuals will be Safer, Stronger and more Resilient.**
- **Communities will be Safer, Stronger and more Resilient.**
- **Businesses will be Safer, Stronger and more Resilient.**
- **Wellbeing is maintained and improved.**
- **Statutory Duties will be Delivered.**
- **Services will be Transformed.**

For the service’s annual report, please go to https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/about-the-council/information-and-data/reports/west-sussex-fire-rescue-service-reports/

WSFRS also produces a Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) every three to five years which outlines all our risks and sets our future strategy. This will be available on the WSCC website under Fire and Rescue.

Figure 1.88: Incidents attended within West Sussex 2015/16

In 2015/16, WSFRS attended 8552 incidents within West Sussex

Figure 1.89: Incidents attended within West Sussex 2007/08 - 2015/16

The number of incidents attended within West Sussex has fallen by 28% since 2007/08

In 2014/15 and 2015/16 WSFRS attended on average 371 incidents each day in West Sussex

incidents attended on 11th June 2012 due to flooding, the highest number of incidents in any 1 day
### Figure 1.90: Incidents per station ground 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crawley</td>
<td>1347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>1203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bognor</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsham</td>
<td>733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haywards Heath</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littlehampton</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoreham</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess Hill</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Grinstead</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Preston</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancing</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midhurst</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billingshurst</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storrington</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundel</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petworth</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selsey</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurstpierpoint</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steyning</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turners Hill</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge Green</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henfield</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Wittering</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2015/16 **15.8% of incidents** were in Crawley station ground

### Figure 1.91: Location of all incidents attended by WSFRS, 2013-2016

Source: WSFRS, 2016

### Figure 1.92: Incidents attended over the border

- **187** incidents attended in neighbouring counties in 2014/15
- **31%** less than in 2013/14

Source: WSFRS County Profile 2015
Fire and Rescue

5-6pm is the peak period, with an average incident rate of 1.7 incidents per hour

Hoax calls have continued to decline which may be due to on-going rigorous challenging of suspect calls

Emergency Special Service (ESSC) are non-fire emergency calls - some are life threatening e.g. road traffic collisions, others less so.

RTC's are now showing an increasing four year trend from the low in 2011/12. This is in line with recent police RTC killed or seriously injured figures.

Table 1.14: Incidents attended within West Sussex by type, 2007/08 - 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary fires</th>
<th>Small fires</th>
<th>Chimney fires</th>
<th>False alarms - good intent</th>
<th>False alarms - accidental and faults</th>
<th>False alarms - malicious</th>
<th>Road Traffic Collisions</th>
<th>Other ESSC</th>
<th>Non ESSC</th>
<th>Total attended incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/8</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>2378</td>
<td>3252</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/9</td>
<td>1343</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>2580</td>
<td>3278</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>1622</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>1126</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2511</td>
<td>2972</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>1513</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>2114</td>
<td>2891</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>1238</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2974</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>1386</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>1189</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>2211</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>2121</td>
<td>3035</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>1693</td>
<td>3061</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>1386</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WSFRS County Profile 2015

Critical Incidents

Critical incidents are those that are likely to involve a significant threat to life, structures or the environment. Critical incidents are broken into two categories – Critical Fires and Critical Special Services. Critical fires are fires involving a structure – for example, a home, school or factory – and in general terms are those with a higher risk of harm to people or property. Critical Special Services are incidents such as Road Traffic Collisions, people stuck in machinery, rescues from water.

The county is divided into small geographical areas called Super Output Areas (SOAs). Each SOA is allocated a risk rating for Critical Fires of Very High, High, Medium or Low risk based on the previous 3 years data for critical fires, critical fire death and injuries, predictive risk data, as well as a measure of demographic risk. These are reviewed on an annual basis. Breaking down the county into small areas and rating them on a rolling annual basis means that WSFRS can focus on those communities at highest risk, thereby ensuring its resources are used efficiently to achieve the best possible outcomes for our local communities. WSFRS also work with other partners and agencies to reach more vulnerable individuals using a range of factors, modelling and data sources.
The WSFRS Emergency Response Standards came into effect from 1st April 2009. The standards relate to the time from when the call is received by the Sussex Control Room Operators to the time of arrival at the incident of the first and, in the case of critical fire, the second appliances. This includes call handling time, the time to gather incident information and mobilise the nearest available fire crews, as well as travel time. These targets are very demanding, and there are some areas, particularly in the more rural parts of West Sussex where the WSFRS may not be able to reach the target attendance times.

**Risk premises**

As part of our Business Fire Safety function, we continuously monitor and inspect premises that need to conform to Statutory Regulations. We also identify those that:

1. Pose a significant risk to firefighter safety, and safety of the public and/or,
2. Have a high potential for significant damage to property, or the environment if an incident occurs, and/or,
3. Have the potential to cause significant damage/disruption to the community in terms of social and economic impacts, should an incident occur.

Information is gathered for firefighter safety through specific inspections and entered on to the Central Management (CMS) system. “Computers in Cabs” allow access to safety critical property-based hazard information and relevant WSFRS policies and procedures in the fire appliances at the scene of operations through mobile data terminals.

Individual premises representing a particular hazard have specific plans for fire service operations; those that represent a particular risk to firefighters, the public, property or to the environment. The level of information held is proportionate to the risk to fire service operations. Other hazard information such as oxygen cylinders, acquire and keep black powder licenses and fireworks are all indicated by appropriate icons on the mobile data terminals.

As at September 2016, there are 2485 risk premises identified on CMS.

Using our fire risk maps we have divided the county into small geographical areas, which are allocated a rating of Very High, High, Medium or Low risk, based on the previous incidents of fires, deaths and injuries, predictive risk data, as well as a measure of demographic risk.

**Risk category** | **West Sussex Emergency Response Standard**
--- | ---
**VERY HIGH** | 1<sup>st</sup> appliance (fire engine) to attend in less than 8 minutes 2<sup>nd</sup> appliance to attend in less than 11 minutes
**HIGH** | 1<sup>st</sup> appliance to attend in less than 10 minutes 2<sup>nd</sup> appliance to attend in less than 13 minutes
**MEDIUM** | 1<sup>st</sup> appliance to attend in less than 12 minutes 2<sup>nd</sup> appliance to attend in less than 15 minutes
**LOW** | 1<sup>st</sup> appliance to attend in less than 14 minutes 2<sup>nd</sup> appliance to attend in less than 17 minutes
Fire and Rescue

Figure 1.94: Deliberate primary & secondary fires 2011/12 - 2014/15

Over the last few years there have been some significant successes in terms of major contributions that the WSFRS Fire Investigation team have made to securing convictions.

Source: WFRS County Profile 2015

Figure 1.95: All deliberate fires 2015/16


Figure 1.96: Accidental dwelling fires 2011/12 - 2014/15

Source: WSFRS County Profile 2015

Deliberate secondary fires in particular are subject to much variation – for example, a spate of arson, a period of dry or very wet weather, or scrap metal prices – when prices are high vehicles are less liable to be abandoned illegally, then set alight.

Figure 1.97: Accidental dwelling fires 2015/2016

Source: WSCC

The most frequent cause of accidental dwelling fires in West Sussex is cooking and cooking related activities.
In addition to Fire and Emergency incidents, WSFRS also carried out the following activities in 2015/16:

- Provision of 5,077 ten year smoke detectors
- Provision of 5,661 all home safety visits
- Provision of 3,683 high risk home safety visits
- People referred under safeguarding procedures: 104
- Electric blankets with 39% failure rate: 227
- Community linked fire alarms: 3,611
- Specialist smoke detectors for hearing impaired: 214
- Completed Firebreak courses - all attaining a “Heartstart” certificate: 117 students
- Young people: 8,045
- Incidents relating to Gatwick attended during 2014/15: 62
Sources

Links to the sources used in this section as well as the raw data can be found in the accompanying Data Book on the West Sussex Life website:
www.westsussex.gov.uk/westsussexlife