

Crowhurst – A Rural Village



Photo: Crowhurst – Station Road to Forewood Rise by Steve Royston

Contents

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Characteristics of the Parish

2.1 Environment

2.2 Heritage

2.3 Infrastructure and Transport

2.4 Facilities

2.5 Housing and Population

2.6 Local Economy

2.7 Education

3.0 Glossary

4.0 References

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A wide range of issues have been considered in producing the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). These are grouped under several themes:

Environment Heritage Infrastructure and Transport Facilities Housing and Population Local Economy Education

- 1.2 Information has been gathered from various sources including public meetings/discussions and workshops with Crowhurst residents, surveys, census data, assessments carried out by consultants and background evidence from Rother District Council's Local Plan¹. Meeting information and results of surveys etc can be found on the Crowhurst Neighbourhood Plan website <http://www.crowhurstneighbourhoodplan.org/>. The website contains information on the organisation of the Crowhurst Neighbourhood Plan Group, the consultations that have taken place, consultations and meetings with children/young people and meeting minutes.
- 1.3 Concerns raised during public meetings have included the importance of protecting the environment around Crowhurst and parking/traffic and road safety issues.



NDP Stall at Crowhurst Fayre 2016

¹ <http://www.rother.gov.uk/Background-Evidence>

2.0 Characteristics of the Parish

2.1 Environment

- 2.1.1 Crowhurst is located on the southern border of the Rother district, just north-west of St Leonards and Hastings, straddling the edge of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). To the South of the village lies the Combe Valley Countryside Park. There is a Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) nature reserve which includes a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), a local nature area of woodland (Quarry Wood), another SSSI on the Eastern edge of the Parish and several areas of Ancient Woodland. Surveys and public meetings highlighted the importance that residents place on the environment around Crowhurst. The Environment Description², compiled by the Environment Task Group, gives much more detail on the environment of Crowhurst Parish and provides recommendations on how best to manage this going forward, based on the aims of the Crowhurst Neighbourhood Development Plan and in relation to already saved policies in the Rother Local Plan.³
- 2.1.2 The key landscape characteristics are winding valleys and streams which converge in the Combe Haven basin. There are numerous ancient woodlands, ghylls and small irregular shaped fields. One of the distinctive features which results from the topography and layout of development is the strong visual connectivity between the village and the landscape – offering uncluttered long and shorter distance views from the built up area. The Landscape Character, Sensitivity & Capacity Assessment⁴ by Huskisson Brown Associates gives more detail on the different areas of the Parish – in terms of the physical landscape and the current built environment style. Issues raised during the NDP included: keeping or enhancing the rural nature of the village during any development; maintain views in the village; minimise flooding risk.
- 2.1.3 The Powdermill and Rackwell are the two main streams in the Parish. There are areas of Crowhurst that are prone to pluvial and/or fluvial flooding with the recreation ground also suffering from some groundwater flooding – it is at/below sea-level. Any new development in Crowhurst should not make current flood issues worse. More detail about flooding issues in the Parish of Crowhurst can be found in the Watercourses and Flooding document.⁵

² Environment Description, Supplementary Documentation

³ <http://www.rother.gov.uk/corestrategy> and <https://www.rother.gov.uk/dasa>

⁴ Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment, Supplementary Documentation

⁵ Watercourses and Flooding, Supplementary Documentation



Recreation Ground Flooding



Flooding on fields by pumping station

2.1.4. New developments, of any size, need careful planning to help preserve or enhance the distinctive character, sensitive landscape and ecology in the Parish. Concern was also raised about the village coalescing with surrounding towns and villages. In the latest version of the Local Plan, Rother proposed increasing the strategic gap to protect the Eastern side of the Parish from development pressures linked to the Queensway (A2690). However, they have also proposed removing the strategic gap designation to the North-West of Crowhurst between the village and Battle/Telham. Although this still has some protection as “countryside” there are already various isolated dwellings along the road from Crowhurst to Telham Lane. Further development, even small-scale, in this area could seriously erode the countryside gap between the settlements. As of Nov 2017, we are still unsure what is happening in regards to this.

2.2 Heritage

2.2.1 As a village, Crowhurst has definitely been around since 771AD when King Offa of Mercia gave the Bishop of Selsey a piece of land. Although the main building has been rebuilt several times, the church tower dates back to the 15th century and is Grade I listed. In 2010 a new Parish room, kitchen and toilets were added. This has enabled a very successful Friday morning breakfast/coffee shop to be established. It has become an excellent informal location to meet friends. The church grounds contain a Yew Tree believed to be at least 1000 years old (and

possibly up to 2000 yrs) – there is mention of a Yew Tree in the accounts of the destruction of Crowhurst during the Norman Conquest in 1066.

- 2.2.2 There are 25 listed buildings in the Parish – mostly 17th century but some from as early as the 14th century. The ruins of the Manor House date from the 13th century and is a scheduled monument. Hye House, from which a weight loss retreat is run, is a Grade II* listed building. More information on the character and heritage of Crowhurst can be found in the Heritage and Character Assessment⁶, compiled by AECOM and the Historical Heritage of Crowhurst⁷ report compiled by the Heritage Task Group.
- 2.2.3 The Fore Wood, now a peaceful RSPB reserve and SSSI used to be a well managed area for iron extraction with iron mills based in Crowhurst and surrounding villages during the 16th and 17th centuries. However, there is some evidence that iron may have been extracted in this area from as early as the Roman period.
- 2.2.4 In the 17th and 18th centuries there was also a gunpowder mill at the bottom of what is now Station Road. As part of the NDP a booklet “The Asten Gunpowder Trail” has been produced to take hikers on a historical walk of the area.
- 2.2.5 However, there are indications of activity in the area from much, much earlier. The Combe Valley Way (A2690), opened in late 2015 and, running through the Southern part of the Parish, provided a bountiful source of archaeological finds (flint scatters etc) that are still being investigated. These finds point to settlements in the area dating back to the last Ice Age. See Bexhill to Hastings Link Road - Field Collection Survey, Crowhurst Parish Archaeology Update 2017 by Caspar Johnson FSA in Background Documentation for further information.
- 2.2.6 More recently, the building of a train station on the London-Hastings main line, with a branch line to Bexhill, in the early 1900’s encouraged more development in the village. Houses were built up Station Road (although the hotel has long since disappeared), to the North of the railway line and a “new” development at Forewood Rise built. In the late 60’s the branch line was closed, resulting in a much smaller station. In the last couple of decades a pub, shop and post office have all closed leaving just one pub in the village.

⁶ Crowhurst Heritage and Character Assessment 2017, Supplementary Documentation

⁷ Historical Heritage of Crowhurst, Supplementary Documentation



Photo of the Station as was, by Paul Di-Stephano

2.3 Infrastructure and Transport

2.3.1 As mentioned before, Crowhurst has a train station which is on the main-line from Hastings to London. Generally there are one or two trains stopping per hour, each way, depending on the time of day. More trains pass straight through the station. This station was built when a branch line to Bexhill was opened in 1902. The branch line was closed in the 1960s but the station has remained open, albeit in a smaller capacity. Times to London are around 1 1/2hrs which makes Crowhurst convenient for commuting. However the main access to the station is up a long hill with no pavements and quite a lot of on-street parking which currently is free, while the station car park is metered.

- 2.3.2 There is no other public transport in Crowhurst other than school buses and a once per week bus to the local Tesco superstore meaning that access to cars is quite important.
- 2.3.3 Crowhurst primarily lies along a single road going from the A2690 Queensway bypass of St Leonards to the A2100 at Telham, near Battle. There are a few branching cul-de sacs and one road towards the neighbouring village of Catsfield, through Henley Down. Until recently, there were no other roads in the Parish. Then, in late 2015, the new Combe Valley Way was opened. This was built to relieve pressure on the A259 coast road running from Hastings to Bexhill and runs between the A2690 Queensway and the A259 in Bexhill. There have been complaints about increased noise levels and litter from the new road.

Car ownership in 2011 by percentage

	Households with no cars	Households with one car	Households with two cars	Households with three cars	Households with four cars or more
England and Wales ↕	25.6	42.2	24.7	5.5	1.9
South East ↕	18.6	41.7	29.8	7.1	2.8
East Sussex ↕	21.9	43.3	25.9	6.4	2.6
Rother ↕	19.0	44.0	27.1	6.7	3.1
Crowhurst ↕	9.5	32.7	41.0	10.7	6.1

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011, Table KS404 EW (via East Sussex in Figures (ESiF))

- 2.3.4 Crowhurst has a much lower than average proportion of households with no car. This ties in with the lack of public transport, other than the train. Households without cars are limited in how they are able to get about. The village does run a village LINK service to help residents get to doctor and hospital appointments.
- 2.3.5 Crowhurst has a much higher than average number of households with 2 or more cars and almost double the Rother average for 4 or more cars per household. This causes parking issues in certain parts of the village and points to the need to ensure any new development has adequate parking provision. Average number of cars per household in 2011 was 1.7.
- 2.3.6 The only pavements in the village are about 250m either side of the primary school. However if you are walking from further away, residents/children must walk along the road which is narrow and windy in most places – much of it also has high banks or hedges right up to

the highway. Due to the linear nature of the village any new development will cause more traffic on this “main” road through the village. Although there are a few places where grass verges can be used (although not easily by pushchairs or wheelchairs), accessing the pub, village hall, recreation ground and church have similar issues. Traffic calming and improved pavements or footpaths have come up during the NDP process. Almost half of our respondents in our summer 2017 survey⁸ thought pavements were needed around the Recreation Ground/Blacksmiths Field and Chapel Hill areas of the village. The Recreation Ground/Blacksmiths Field area also came top (49% of respondents) about where traffic calming was most needed, followed by the school/church area and Chapel Hill. 20mph zones were the preferred method of traffic calming.



Parking In Crowhurst

2.3.7 Additional houses will generate additional car travel and this is recognised as an important consideration in the sustainability of development. Car parking space requirements and on street parking congestion are also recognised as considerations.

⁸ Shortlisted Site Survey Sept 2017, Background Documentation

In terms of other infrastructure:

- 2.3.8 Parts of the village are on fibre-optic broadband (in the road, not to houses). As shown in the table for “Economic Activity and Inactivity” Crowhurst has a high proportion of self-employed residents. Good internet access and speeds are vital for many businesses in today’s online environment so ensuring any new development puts the necessary infrastructure in place is important.
- 2.3.9 Most houses from Forewood Rise southwards are on mains drainage⁹ – the rest of the village uses septic tanks. Any developments that were not close to the mains drainage system would either have to put mains drainage in (which may affect viability) or have to abide by new regulations on sewage treatment plants. Most would need to discharge to a watercourse which could increase flooding in the area, depending on the size of the development.
- 2.3.10 Mobile phone coverage can be poor in parts of the village.
- 2.3.11 There is no mains gas to the village – residents either use electric heating, oil or LPG. In the Rother district of 006D and 006E, which includes Crowhurst, the level of fuel poverty in 2015 was 12.9%¹⁰. A recent survey of households in Rother found that 47% of all households in fuel poverty are aged over 60¹¹. The same survey found that many households had excessive cold which is a category 1 hazard.
- 2.3.12 There are no streetlights in the village. On the whole, our surveys showed that residents don’t want street lighting¹² as it would change the rural feel of the village. Concerns were raised about light pollution associated with new development. However, our younger residents¹³ did show a preference for street lighting – particularly along Station Road and near the recreation ground. The main reason for this was to feel safer walking at night.

⁹ Crowhurst Sewage Map

¹⁰ Source: Households in fuel poverty, 2008-2015, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) vis ESiF

¹¹ Rother District Council Resident Survey and Private Sector Housing Condition Survey, Background Documentation

¹² Survey Results Sept 2016, Background Documentation

¹³ Claverham Community College Student Engagement 23 Nov 2016 and Badgers Wishlist Village Plan Dec 2016, Background Documentation

2.4 Facilities

- 2.4.1 Primary School – The primary school, which has been rated by Ofsted as Good since 2009, also takes children from outside the village – requiring them to be brought by car. This can cause congestion at the start and end of the school day as there is only on-road parking available to parents and the school is located on a bend. Improvements have been made to the school in recent years – a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA) and extension have been built.
- 2.4.2 Village Hall – The village hall is next to the school and used during term-time as the school hall, dining hall and for indoor PE. The village hall is well used of an evening and weekends by village groups. The car park is quite small so again, this can cause congestion with on-road parking. The village market is held here once a month and the local drama group put on several shows per year in the hall. The local doctor's surgery holds a drop-in service once a week. There has been talk for many years about building a new village hall and this has been looked at in the Neighbourhood Development Plan process. The surveys had several questions about where residents may like to see a new hall, if it should be combined with other current facilities and if they would support a rise in precept to help pay the costs. Our survey⁸ showed a split in opinion as to whether the village hall should be combined with the youth facility at the recreation ground or whether the various facilities should be kept separate. If separate, most people wanted to see the village hall kept on its current site, even though there is not enough parking at present.
- 2.4.3 St George's Church - Opposite the school and village hall is St George's Church. In 2010 the Church opened a Parish Room with kitchen and toilet facilities that can be hired out to groups and hosts a coffee and breakfast shop on Friday mornings. This has become well attended in the time it has been open and is an excellent place for people to get together informally.
- 2.4.5 Recreation Ground – The recreation ground has a Pavilion, and is used by various sporting clubs – tennis, youth and adult football, cricket, stoolball and fitness. Just off the recreation ground is a hut that was used by the Youth Club – built by Crowhurst residents about 30yrs ago and, again, much in need of refurbishment. The children's playground, consisting of a toddler and junior section, is part of the recreation ground. There is a small car park which can overflow when matches are on, causing local difficulties.
- 2.4.6 The Plough Inn, the only remaining pub in the village is located near the recreation ground. The pub has been registered as an Asset of Community Value to show its importance to the village. It offers food and drink and hosts various events throughout the year.
- 2.4.7 The Methodist Chapel is next to the pub. The Christian Healing Centre is located on the northern edge of the village in The Old Rectory.

- 2.4.8 Other services in the village include the mobile library (under threat of closure as of Oct 2017) and the village LINK service that takes residents to hospital and doctor appointments.
- 2.4.9 There are numerous activities and clubs in the village from sports clubs to children's clubs to drama. The Crowhurst Playgroup does not have a permanent location at present so can only offer part-time child-care. It is hoped that improved community facilities would be able to offer a permanent location to the playgroup. Most of the clubs and activities are listed in the popular, monthly, Crowhurst News magazine.

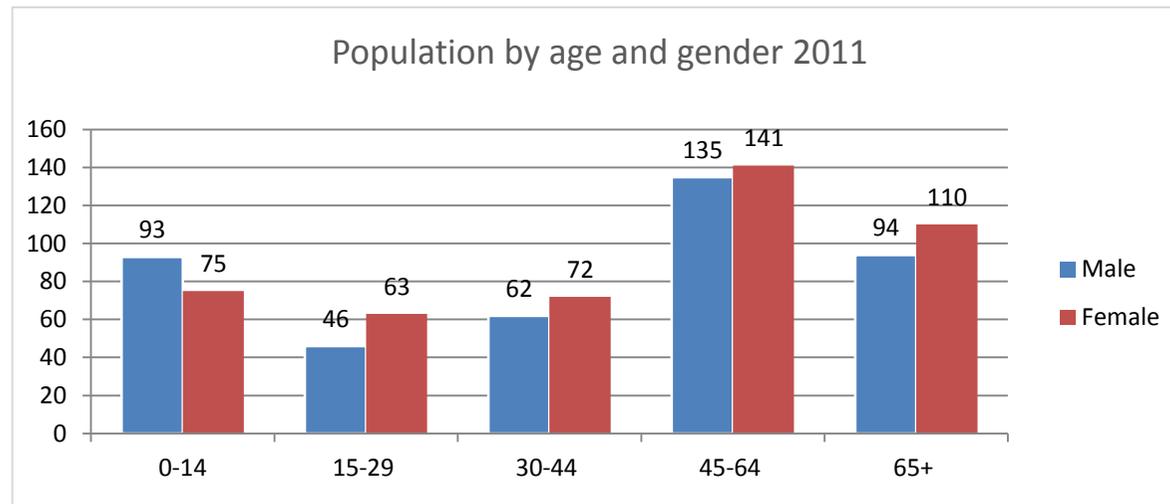


Playground at Crowhurst Recreation Ground

2.5 Housing and Population

All census data is taken from 2011

2.5.1 Population by age groups

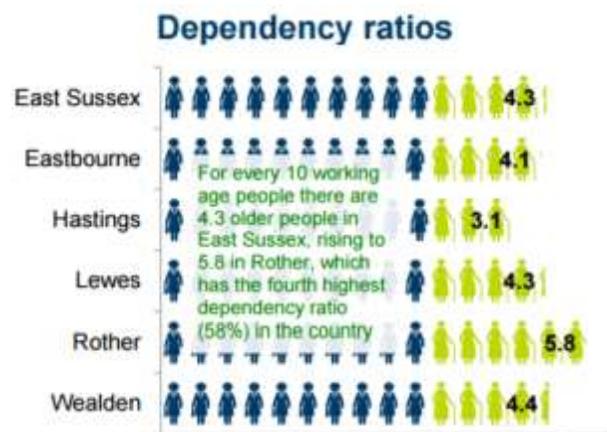


Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Table PP04 (via East Sussex in Figures)

2.5.2 Crowhurst had 891 residents, according to the 2011 census, in 327 dwellings. The demographic of residents was an almost 50:50 split between male and female.

2.5.3 According to “Population estimates in Brief 2016”¹⁴ most of the internal migration to East Sussex was by middle aged (45-64) people and children. For Rother, (as well as whole of East Sussex) without migration in, the overall population would have reduced as there were more deaths than births. Rother has one of the highest dependency ratios of elderly to working age in the East Sussex area:

¹⁴ Population Estimates in Brief July 2016, Background Documentation



Source: Populations in Brief 2016.

2.5.4 Households by housing tenure

	<u>Owned</u>	Shared ownership	<u>Social rented</u>	<u>Private rented</u>	Living rent free
England and Wales ⇅	63.6	0.8	17.6	16.7	1.4
South East ⇅	67.6	1.1	13.7	16.3	1.3
East Sussex ⇅	69.2	0.6	11.0	17.8	1.3
Rother ⇅	73.5	0.5	10.4	14.0	1.5
Crowhurst ⇅	79.5	0.6	11.6	6.4	1.8

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), KS402 (via ESiF)

2.5.5 Households by type of dwelling

	Whole house or bungalow: Detached	Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
England and Wales ↕	22.6	30.7	24.7	16.3	4.2	1.1	0.4
South East ↕	28.0	27.6	22.4	16.1	4.0	1.1	0.7
East Sussex ↕	32.1	24.3	18.1	16.4	7.1	1.5	0.6
Rother ↕	41.8	21.8	13.4	14.1	6.6	1.8	0.5
Crowhurst ↕	59.9	23.1	10.7	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.5

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), KS401 (via ESiF)

2.5.6 Of the 327 dwellings in 2011, the majority are detached houses with 79% being owned and 17% rented – 11% social rented, 6% private rented. The number of detached houses is far higher than the average for Rother or England. There are very few flats or maisonettes.

2.5.7 Population density and area in hectares

	Area in hectares	Density (persons per hectare)
England and Wales ↕	15,101,354	3.7
South East ↕	1,906,965	4.5
East Sussex ↕	170,871	3.1
Rother ↕	50,943	1.8
Crowhurst ↕	1,014	0.9

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Table PHP01 (via ESiF)

2.5.8 Crowhurst village is a linear, spread out village. Most of the Parish residents are in the village with the remaining in housing scattered around on what were (or are) farmsteads.

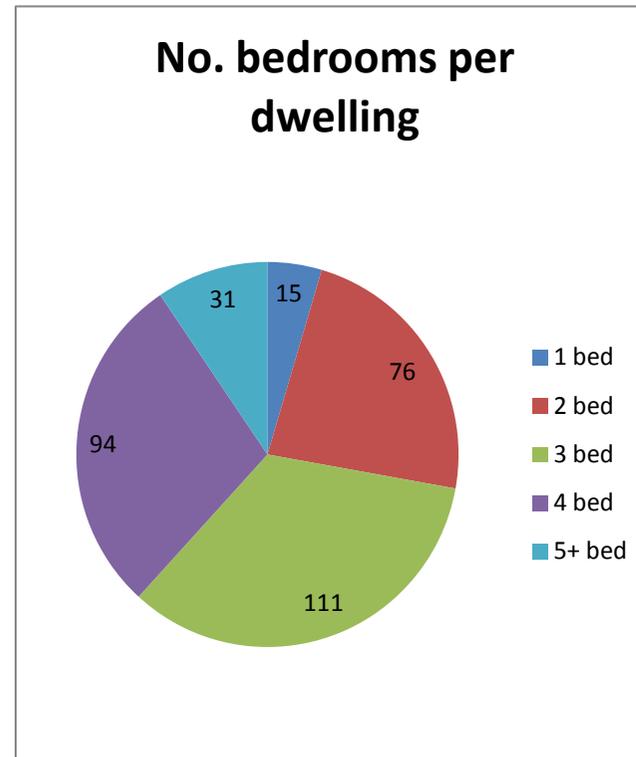
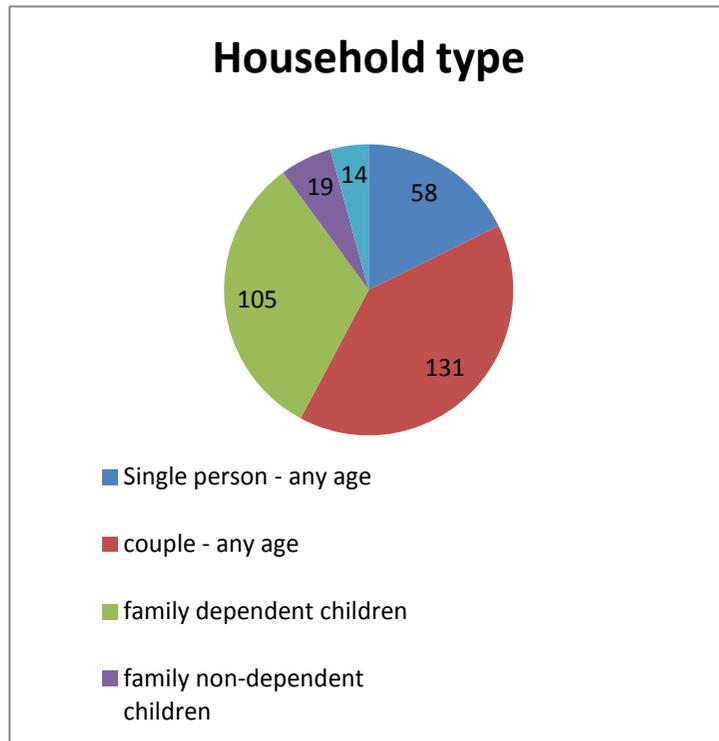
2.5.9 Household Composition by percentage in 2011

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

	All one person households	All family households	Family households aged 65 and over	Married couple households	Cohabiting couple households	Lone parent households	All other households
England and Wales ↕	30.2	61.8	8.2	33.2	9.8	10.6	7.9
South East ↕	28.8	63.9	9.0	35.9	9.8	9.2	7.4
East Sussex ↕	32.8	61.2	11.1	31.6	9.2	9.3	6.1
Rother ↕	34.0	60.9	13.8	31.1	7.9	8.0	5.1
Crowhurst ↕	17.7	78.0	13.1	45.9	11.6	7.3	4.3

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), KS105 (via ESiF)

2.5.10 As can be seen, both Crowhurst and Rother have higher than average numbers of households over 65yrs. Crowhurst has a much lower than average number of single person households. This may be due to a lack of suitable dwellings as can be seen in the charts of household type vs number of bedrooms below.



2.5.11 Only 28% of dwellings in Crowhurst have 1 or 2 bedrooms (the average in Rother is 42.6%) compared to 57.8% of households with only 1 or 2 people in them. At the other end of the scale, Crowhurst has 38% of 4+ bedrooms dwellings, compared to the average in Rother of 21%.

2.5.12 According to our recent survey¹⁵, half of the respondents who are looking to move in the next 5yrs would like a 2 bedroom home. In addition to this, 87% of the potential new households (ie people about to move out into their own household) want a 1 or 2 bed dwelling. Taking into account those that have said they would like to stay in Crowhurst if possible, means around 20 households wanting 1 or 2 bedroom dwellings.

2.5.13 Our housing needs survey showed that 28% of those who did want to move wanted to downsize to a more manageable home.

2.5.14 Percentage Households by number of bedrooms

	<u>No bedrooms</u>	<u>1 bedroom</u>	<u>2 bedrooms</u>	<u>3 bedrooms</u>	<u>4 bedrooms</u>	<u>5+ bedrooms</u>
England and Wales ↕	0.2	11.5	27.6	41.6	14.4	4.6
South East ↕	0.2	11.6	26.2	38.9	17.0	6.0
East Sussex ↕	0.3	12.5	30.9	35.6	15.2	5.6
Rother ↕	0.2	10.1	32.6	35.6	15.3	6.2
Crowhurst ↕	0.0	4.6	23.2	33.9	28.7	9.5

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), QS411

2.5.15 The median house price in the Parish for 2016 was £405,000 (Office for National Statistics small area house price data), the second highest in the District. Overall the median house price in Rother for 2016 was £265,000. This difference in house price is likely to relate to the fact that there are more, larger houses for sale. There is no Parish data for earnings but median annual earnings in Rother for full time employees (not self-employed) in 2016 was £26,702. The affordability ratio is getting worse over time.

¹⁵ Housing Needs Survey Report Sept 2017, Background Documentation

2.5.16 Median affordability ratios (house price to earnings)

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
England	6.77	6.76	7.09	7.53	7.72
South East	7.64	7.89	8.20	8.81	9.43
East Sussex	8.24	8.25	8.10	8.55	9.16
Rother	8.81	8.83	9.14	9.45	10.04

Source: Office for National Statistics, Ratio of house price to residence-based earnings (median)

2.5.17 Residents with limiting long-term illness by percentage

	People with long-term health problem or disability	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	People without long-term health problem or disability
England and Wales ↕	17.9	8.5	9.4	82.1
South East ↕	15.7	6.9	8.8	84.3
East Sussex ↕	20.3	9.2	11.2	79.7
Rother ↕	23.4	10.7	12.8	76.6
Crowhurst ↕	20.1	8.4	11.7	79.9

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), KS301 (via ESiF)

2.6 Local Economy

2.6.1 Economic activity and inactivity

	All economically active	Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed	Economically active full-time student	All economically inactive	Long-term sick or disabled	Looking after home or family	Retired	Economically inactive student (including full-time students)	Other economically inactive
England and Wales ↕	69.7	52.2	9.7	4.4	3.4	30.3	4.2	4.3	13.8	5.8	2.2
South East ↕	72.1	54.2	11.0	3.4	3.3	27.9	2.9	4.4	13.7	5.2	1.8
East Sussex ↕	68.1	48.2	13.4	3.6	2.8	31.9	4.1	4.2	17.8	4.0	1.8
Rother ↕	63.4	43.2	14.8	3.2	2.1	36.6	4.1	4.3	22.5	3.8	1.9
Crowhurst ↕	67.0	41.9	19.9	2.8	2.4	33.0	2.1	4.5	18.4	6.6	1.3

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) (via ESiF)

2.6.2 In 2011, out of the people who are at the age of working (16-74), 67% of those who reside in Crowhurst are considered economically active, just lower than the national average of 69.7%, but higher than Rother District (63.4%).

2.6.3 Crowhurst has a high proportion of self-employed residents (19.9% compared to national average of 9.7%) covering a variety of business – plumbing/heating engineers, builders, window cleaners, electricians, gardeners/landscapers, caterers, sound contracting and sewing to name but a few.

2.6.4 Other businesses within the Parish include farms (a mixture of crop, sheep and cattle), a couple of care homes, a boutique weight loss and detox retreat, the village pub, equestrian businesses, holiday homes and a campsite. On the edge of the Parish, there is a large Holiday

Village with both mobile homes and wood lodges. The leisure facilities (swimming pool, gym, fitness classes) at the Holiday Village are open to the public – some via club membership, some on a pay as you go basis.

2.6.5 Socio-economic classification by percentage

	Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	Lower managerial administrative and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers and own account workers	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	Semi-routine occupations	Routine occupations	Never worked and long-term unemployed	Not classified: Full-time students
England and Wales ↕	10.3	20.8	12.7	9.4	6.9	14.1	11.1	5.6	9.0
South East ↕	12.6	23.4	13.6	10.2	6.5	12.7	8.9	3.7	8.3
East Sussex ↕	9.7	23.0	13.4	13.4	6.6	14.4	8.8	4.1	6.6
Rother ↕	9.6	22.9	13.5	15.6	6.4	14.0	8.0	4.2	5.8
Crowhurst ↕	12.8	26.7	11.0	18.9	5.5	9.7	5.7	1.5	8.3

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Table KS613EW (via ESiF)

2.6.6 As expected, jobs are spread across job type but Crowhurst does have a high level of residents in the professional and skilled trade jobs.

2.6.7 Industry of employment by percentage

	Agriculture, Mining and Utilities	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motors	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Finance, insurance and Real estate	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Other
England and Wales	2.3	8.9	7.7	15.9	5.0	5.6	4.0	5.8	6.6	4.9	6.0	9.9	12.5	5.0
South East	2.1	7.2	8.0	15.6	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.9	7.5	5.2	6.0	10.1	11.6	5.1
East Sussex	2.1	6.1	9.4	16.0	4.1	5.6	2.9	5.9	6.2	4.5	5.5	10.3	15.6	5.7
Rother	3.0	5.7	10.1	14.9	3.8	5.6	2.8	6.3	6.6	4.6	5.5	10.0	15.2	5.8
Crowhurst	3.3	8.6	9.6	10.9	1.5	4.3	4.1	4.8	7.6	6.3	3.8	12.9	15.7	6.6

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Tables KS605EW, KS606EW and KS607EW (via ESiF)

2.6.8 Distance travelled to work

	Work mainly at or from home	Less than 10km	10km to less than 30km	30km and over	Other
England and Wales ↕	10.4	52.1	21.1	8.0	8.4
South East ↕	11.9	46.9	20.7	11.6	8.9
East Sussex ↕	14.1	43.9	19.8	11.8	10.4
Rother ↕	17.2	39.3	19.1	13.0	11.4
Crowhurst ↕	24.8	40.4	7.8	14.8	12.3

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011, Table LC7104EW (via ESiF)

2.6.9 Crowhurst has a higher than average proportion of residents working at or from home. This ties in with the higher than average number of self-employed residents. There is also a slightly higher than average number of people who travel 30km and over – possibly due to the main-line station that allows commuting to London.

2.6.10 Mode of travel for work by percentage

	Work mainly at or from home	Public transport	Private vehicle	Foot or cycle	Other method of travel to work
England and Wales ↕	5.4	16.4	64.0	13.6	0.6
South East ↕	6.6	12.1	66.8	13.9	0.7
East Sussex ↕	7.9	11.4	66.8	13.3	0.6
Rother ↕	9.6	8.9	68.8	12.1	0.7
Crowhurst ↕	15.9	9.1	69.6	4.6	0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011, Tables QS701EW (via ESiF)

2.6.11 Both Rother and Crowhurst have a low number of residents using public transport. Although Crowhurst has a train station there are no public bus services. The very low proportion of people travelling by foot or cycle shows the lack of employment within the village (self-employed residents are considered to work mainly from home). Narrow, twisting roads and poor access to cycleways mean cycling is not always a preferred option compared to the car.

2.6.12 Education

2.6.13 Qualifications in 2011 by percentage

	No qualifications	Highest level of qualification: Level 1	Highest level of qualification: Level 2	Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship	Highest level of qualification: Level 3	Highest level of qualification: Level 4 and above	Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications
England and Wales ↕	22.7	13.3	15.3	3.6	12.3	27.2	5.7
South East ↕	19.1	13.5	15.9	3.6	12.8	29.9	5.2
East Sussex ↕	22.6	14.1	16.8	3.5	12.0	26.2	4.7
Rother ↕	24.7	13.8	16.5	3.8	11.2	25.5	4.6
Crowhurst ↕	17.8	11.7	13.9	3.2	12.6	36.7	4.1

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Table KS501 (via ESiF)

2.6.14 Crowhurst has a higher than average number of people educated to degree level or higher. The percentage of people with no qualifications is lower than average.

3. Glossary

AONB – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

BEIS -Business Energy & industrial Strategy

ESIF- East Sussex in Figures

HACA -Heritage and Character Appraisal

HTG -Heritage Task Group

NDP -Neighbourhood Development Plan

NP - Neighbourhood Plan

ONS -Office for National Statistics

RSPB -Royal Society of Protection of Birds

SSSI -Site of Special Scientific Interest

4.0 References

Supplementary Documentation

Heritage and Character Assessment 2017

Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment 2017

Environment Description Nov 2017

Historical Heritage of Crowhurst Nov 2017

Watercourses and Flooding Nov 2017

Background Documentation

<http://www.rother.gov.uk/Background-Evidence>

<http://www.rother.gov.uk/corestrategy> and <https://www.rother.gov.uk/dasa>

Bexhill to Hastings Link Road - Field Collection Survey, Crowhurst Parish Archeology Update 2017

Population estimates in Brief 2016

Rother District Council Resident Survey and Private Sector Housing Condition Survey

Shortlisted Site Survey Sept 2017

East Sussex in Figures (ESiF)

Survey Results Sept 2016

Housing Needs Survey Report Sept 2017

Claverham Community College Student Engagement 23 Nov 2016

Badgers Wishlist Village Plan Dec 2016



Cricket on the Recreation Ground. Photo by Will Kemp