

Grimsargh Neighbourhood Plan
National and Local Policy Assessment
September 2019



Contents	Page
- Summary Page	3
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	5
3.0 Preston Local Plan (Adopted 2 nd July 2015) covers period 2012 - 2016	10
4.0 Central Lancashire Core Strategy	21
5.0 Local Plan Evidence Base	22
6.0 Flood Risk	23
7.0 Landscape Character & Natural Environment	24
8.0 Built Heritage	29
9.0 Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) & Transport	30
10.0 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	34
11.0 Conclusion	35
Appendix 1 – NOMIS Report – Neighbourhood Statistics	36

SUMMARY

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

The following table provides a snap shot of some of the key information for the Grimsargh Neighbourhood Plan area.

Topic area	Neighbourhood Plan area
-Area profile-	
Population	2,653 persons
Mean age of residents	39.3 years
Household composition	22.2% aged 65 or over
Ethnicity	98% white
Economically active	76.8%
Health profile: Percentage in very good or good health	86.6%
-Housing-	
Percentage of owner occupied housing in NP area	85.8%
Percentage of socially rented housing in NP area	1.3%
Percentage of private rented housing in NP area	10.8%
Percentage of households with 2 cars or vans	42.3%
Adopted Housing Allocation in Preston Local Plan	HS1.17 - Land to the South of Ribblesdale Drive, Grimsargh
Total Net Completions 2003-2019	6,842
5 year supply position (Preston City)	3.8 year supply (as at 31 st March 2019) for the Preston City Council area.
Identified need during the 5 year period (2019/20 - 2023/24) as identified by Preston City Council.	Potential for 3,204 units across Preston City area.
-Environment & Heritage-	
National Character Area	Character Area 35 – Lancashire Valleys
Neighbourhood Plan Area Flood Risk	Flood Zone 1
Statutory National Heritage List for England	6 buildings within NP area
Locally Listed Buildings	3 Locally Listed Buildings

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Neighbourhood Plans are required to sit within the framework of national, regional and local planning policies, and to be in general conformity with those policies.
- 1.2 This document summarises the national, regional and local planning policies that will have to be taken in to account during the preparation of the proposed Grimsargh Neighbourhood Plan. It will form an important background document to the Neighbourhood Plan and should be used as a key point of reference for members of the Grimsargh Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.
- 1.3 The Planning Policy Assessment has been prepared as a “live” working document and will continue to be reviewed and updated throughout the preparation of the Grimsargh Neighbourhood Plan.

2.0 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹

- 2.1 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policy for England. One of the basic conditions for neighbourhood plans is that they must have appropriate regard to national planning policy and guidance.
- 2.2 The main sections of the NPPF affecting neighbourhood plans are set out in the remainder of this section of the PPA.
- 2.3 The NPPF does not change the status of the development plan, which includes "made" neighbourhood plans:

"Para 2. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan², unless material considerations indicate otherwise³."

Footnote 2:

This includes local and neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force and any spatial development strategies produced by combined authorities.

- 2.4 There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development:

"12. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan), permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed."

- 2.5 The application of the presumption has implications for the way communities engage in neighbourhood planning.

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

- 2.6 Additional provisions apply where the provision of housing conflicts with a neighbourhood plan:

"14. In situations where the presumption (at paragraph 11d) applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided all of the following apply⁸:

- a) the neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan two years or less before the date on which the decision is made;*
- b) the neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement;*

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

- c) the local planning authority has at least a three-year supply of deliverable housing sites (against its five-year housing supply requirement, including the appropriate buffer as set out in paragraph 73); and*
- d) the local planning authority's housing delivery was at least 45% of that required⁹ over the previous three years."*

- 2.7 Most neighbourhood plan policies are considered to deal with non-strategic matters and the NPPF sets out how these should be dealt with:

"18. Policies to address non-strategic matters should be included in local plans that contain both strategic and non-strategic policies, and/or in local or neighbourhood plans that contain just non-strategic policies.

21. Plans should make explicit which policies are strategic policies. These should be limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area (and any relevant cross-boundary issues), to provide a clear starting point for any non-strategic policies that are needed. Strategic policies should not extend to detailed matters that are more appropriately dealt with through neighbourhood plans or other non-strategic policies.

28. Non-strategic policies should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development. This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies.

29. Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies.¹⁶"

Footnote 16: Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in any development plan that covers their area."

- 2.8 The NPPF also sets out how different policies in different plans should be handled:

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

- 2.9 The issue of "prematurity" where a proposal comes forward for decision before a plan is completed is dealt with in paragraph 50:

"50. Refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will seldom be justified where a draft plan has yet to be submitted for examination; or – in the case of a neighbourhood plan – before the end of the local planning authority publicity period on the draft plan. Where planning permission is refused on grounds of prematurity, the local planning authority will need to indicate clearly how granting permission for the development concerned would prejudice the outcome of the plan-making process."

- 2.10 Communities can also use special types of neighbourhood plan, “orders”, to grant planning permission:

“52. Communities can use Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders to grant planning permission. These require the support of the local community through a referendum. Local planning authorities should take a proactive and positive approach to such proposals, working collaboratively with community organisations to resolve any issues before draft orders are submitted for examination.”

- 2.11 The NPPF section on housing sets out the relationship between strategic planning policy and neighbourhood plans:

“65. Strategic policy-making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations³⁰. Once the strategic policies have been adopted, these figures should not need retesting at the neighbourhood plan examination, unless there has been a significant change in circumstances that affects the requirement.”

Footnote 30:

Except where a Mayoral, combined authority or high-level joint plan is being prepared as a framework for strategic policies at the individual local authority level; in which case it may be most appropriate for the local authority plans to provide the requirement figure.

“66. Where it is not possible to provide a requirement figure for a neighbourhood area³¹, the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure, if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body. This figure should take into account factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority.”

Footnote 31: Because a neighbourhood area is designated at a late stage in the strategic policy-making process, or after strategic policies have been adopted; or in instances where strategic policies for housing are out of date.

- 2.12 Specific guidance is offered neighbourhood planning groups in terms of allocating small sites:

“69. Neighbourhood planning groups should also consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites (of a size consistent with paragraph 68a) suitable for housing in their area.”

- 2.13 The NPPF sets out the specific conditions when the Local Green Space designation can be used:

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

100. The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:

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

101. Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.”

- 2.14 Neighbourhood plans should also consider setting local design policy:

“125. Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area’s defining characteristics. Neighbourhood plans can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development.”

- 2.15 Where relevant, the revised NPPF, introduces the ability for neighbourhood plans under certain conditions to alter Green Belt boundaries:

“136. Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans. Strategic policies should establish the need for any changes to Green Belt boundaries, having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so they can endure beyond the plan period. Where a need for changes to Green Belt boundaries has been established through strategic policies, detailed amendments to those boundaries may be made through non-strategic policies, including neighbourhood plans.”

- 2.16 Under a Community Right to Build Order development may not be inappropriate in the Green Belt.

“146. Certain other forms of development are also not inappropriate in the Green Belt provided they preserve its openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. These are:

- f) development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.”*

2.17 Guidance is provided on community-led renewable energy initiatives:

“152. Local planning authorities should support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning.”

2.18 Finally, the NPPF sets out how the revised framework should be implemented.

“214. The policies in the previous Framework will apply for the purpose of examining plans, where those plans are submitted⁶⁹ on or before 24 January 2019. Where such plans are withdrawn or otherwise do not proceed to become part of the development plan, the policies contained in this Framework will apply to any subsequent plan produced for the area concerned.”

Footnote 69: For neighbourhood plans, ‘submission’ in this context means where a qualifying body submits a plan proposal to the local planning authority in accordance with regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

3.0 Preston Local Plan (Adopted 2nd July 2015) covers period 2012 - 2016

3.1 Forms part of the statutory Development Plan for Preston. The role of the Plan:

- To identify the scale of development and allocate sites to meet the development needs of Preston in order to achieve the vision for growth as outlined in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy.
- To identify key local issues and provide a set of policies to manage change which will be used by decision makers to determine planning applications. These are known as Development Management (DM) Policies.

3.2 Cross Boundary Issues

3.3 During the preparation of the Core Strategy, the Council has taken into account cross-boundary issues with neighbouring districts including:

- The role of Longridge in Ribble Valley as a key service centre serving rural areas to the north and east of Preston.
- Green infrastructure interconnections, for example, via the proposed Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park to the Fylde.
- Economic development and infrastructure issues, in particular the Preston Western Distributor road and its significance in improving access to the Warton Enterprise Zone.

3.4 Preston City Council state within the Local Plan that they remain committed to continuing to liaise with neighbouring authorities to ensure that our policies and proposals remain compatible.



Extract front cover of the Local Plan 2012-2026

3.5 The following policies are relevant to the production of the Grimsargh Neighbourhood Plan.

- Policy AD1 (a) Development within (or in close proximity to) the existing residential area
- Policy AD1 (b) small scale development within existing villages

3.6 Housing Allocations

3.7 Policy HS1 – Allocation of Housing Sites

3.8 The allocated housing land equates to an estimated total of 8,637 houses of which 5,800 are expected to be completed in the period 2014-2026. There is capacity within the strategic allocation at North West Preston for the construction of an additional 2,837 dwellings as and when required.

3.9 **HS1.17 Land to the South of Ribblesdale Drive, Grimsargh**

3.10 This is a 4.5ha greenfield site adjacent to the settlement of Grimsargh off Ribblesdale Drive. Outline planning permission was granted at appeal for 70 units in June 2014.

Ref	Site	Area (ha)	Units
MD1	Cottam	70	1,300
MD2	North West Preston	319	5,322
Major Development Allocations Total:		389	6,622
HS1.1	Lancashire Fire & Rescue HQ, Garstang Road	1.50	40
HS1.2	Argyll Road Depot	4.30	300
HS1.3	Parker Street	1.30	50
HS1.4	Eastway Nurseries, Eastway	1.45	24
HS1.5	Tetrad, New Hall Lane	2.85	114
HS1.6	Skeffington Road/Castleton Road	0.96	38
HS1.7	Deepdale Mill, Deepdale Mill Street	0.71	28
HS1.8	Shelley Road/Wetherall Street	0.67	27
HS1.9	Stagecoach Bus Depot, Selbourne Street	0.79	32
HS1.10	Goldenhill School, Cromwell Road	0.90	20
HS1.11	Former Tulketh Community Sports College, Tag Lane	1.31	30
HS1.12	Brethrens Meeting Room, Egerton Road	0.50	12
HS1.13	Land North of Tom Benson Way	1.33	30
HS1.14	Land North and South of Whittingham Road, Longridge	19.66	488
HS1.15	Former Whittingham Hospital	51.6*	650
HS1.16	Land Off Forest Grove Barton	2.76	62
HS1.17	Land to the South of Ribblesdale Drive Grimsargh	4.5	70
Total:		486.09	8,637
* Gross site area for mixed-use development			

3.11 Policy HS3 – Green Infrastructure in new housing developments

- 3.12 All new residential development resulting in a net gain of dwellings will be required to provide sufficient public open space to meet the recreational needs of the development, in accordance with the standards set out below:

Typology	Provision Standard
Parks, gardens	1.81ha per 1000 population
Semi-natural greenspace	1.78ha per 1000 population
Amenity greenspace	0.54ha per 1000 population
Provision for children and young people	0.02ha per 1000 population
Allotments	0.17ha per 1000 population
Playing pitches	1.01ha per 1000 population

3.13 **Policy HS4 – Rural Exception Affordable Housing**

- 3.14 New housing development adjoining the villages of Barton, Broughton, Goosnargh, **Grimstargh**, Lea Town and Woodplumpton may be permitted in exceptional cases, for affordable housing, where a need has been identified as a result of a comprehensive needs assessment for the local area.
- 3.15 Such affordable housing should be for occupancy by households meeting one or more of the following criteria:
- a) existing local residents on the housing waiting list;
 - b) people whose work provides important services in the village, and who need to live closer to the local community;
 - c) people with the offer of a job locally who cannot take up the offer unless affordable housing were available.

3.16 **Policy ST1 – Parking Standards**

- 3.17 All development proposals will provide car parking and servicing space in accordance with the Parking Standards adopted by the Council (Appendix B).
- 3.18 Locations that are accessible to services and well served by public transport may be considered appropriate for lower levels of provision.
- 3.19 Proposals for provision above the adopted standards will need to be supported by evidence detailing the local circumstances that justify deviation from the standard.

3.20 **Policy ST2 – General Transport Considerations**

- 3.21 All development proposals will need to show that:

- a) road safety and the safe and convenient movement of all highway users (including bus passengers, cyclists, pedestrians and equestrians) is not prejudiced;
- b) appropriate provision is made for public transport services;
- c) appropriate measures are included to facilitate access on cycle or foot;
- d) where practicable, ensure existing pedestrian, cycle and equestrian routes are protected and extended;
- e) the needs of disabled people are fully provided for;
- f) corridors which could be developed as future transport routes (e.g. disused railway lines) are not prejudiced.

3.22 Policy T3 - Public Transport: Railway Lines and Stations

- 3.23 A new railway station will be developed at Tom Benson Way, Cottam as indicated on the Proposals Map.
- 3.24 The Council will protect the following railway lines from development and, in conjunction with the County Council and other agencies, explore their potential for the development of new bus, rail or guided public transport services:
 - **Grimsargh** to Preston (disused);
 - Bamber Bridge to Preston (disused section in Preston);
 - Riversway to Preston.

3.25 Policy EN1 – Development in the Open Countryside

- 3.26 Development in the Open Countryside, as shown on the Policies Map, other than that permissible under policies HS4 and HS5, will be limited to:
 - a) that needed for purposes of agriculture or forestry or other uses appropriate to a rural area including uses which help to diversify the rural economy;
 - b) the re-use or re-habitation of existing buildings;
 - c) in filling within groups of buildings in smaller rural settlements.

3.27 Development within Existing Villages

- 3.28 There are a number of villages situated within the open countryside with tightly constrained and defined boundaries. Development within the

following villages, identified as AD1 (b) on the Policies Map, will need to be in accordance with Policy AD1 (b):

- Barton
- Broughton
- Goosnargh
- **Grimstargh**
- Lea Town
- Woodplumpton

3.29 Whilst the villages stated in paragraph 4.25 vary in size and range of services, none are identified in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy as Rural Local Service Centres, and therefore no significant growth aspirations exist for these villages.

3.30 In accordance with Central Lancashire Core Strategy Policy 1 (f), development within villages should typically be small-scale, infill, conversion of buildings and proposals to meet a local need. Limiting the scale of development within these villages serves to abide by the principles of sustainable development. Central Lancashire Core Strategy Policy 1 establishes a hierarchy of settlements within the Central Lancashire area based on size, accessibility, and range of services available. Villages appear at the bottom of this hierarchy as they are often small, are not situated in the most sustainable locations and cannot offer a wide range of services to residents.

3.31 Development proposals in compliance with Central Lancashire Core Strategy Policy 1 (f) will then be subject to the provisions of Policy AD1 (b). This is to ensure that where small-scale development is proposed in villages, it can only be considered acceptable when consideration is given to the relative impact on the village and its residents.

3.32 Policy AD1 (a) – Development within (or in close proximity to) the Existing Residential Area

3.33 Will be permitted provided that it meets with the criteria listed below:

- a) the design and scale of development is sensitive to, and in keeping with, the character and appearance of the area;

b) there would be no adverse impact on residential amenity, particularly by reason of noise, general disturbance and loss of privacy due to the activity under consideration or the vehicular/pedestrian movement it generates;

c) the proposal would not lead to an over-concentration of non-residential uses, detrimental to residential character and amenity, and;

d) the proposal would not lead to an over-intensification of use of the site.

3.34 Policy AD1 (b)

Small scale development within Existing Villages (including the development of brownfield sites)

3.35 Will also be permitted provided that it meets with the criteria listed above.

3.36 In all cases, favourable consideration will be given to proposals containing measures likely to result in an overall improvement to the environment and amenity of the area.

3.37 Policy EN2 – Protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure

3.38 Development proposals should seek to protect and enhance existing green infrastructure as identified on the Policies Map. Proposals which would involve the loss of green infrastructure will only be granted planning permission where:

a) it can be clearly shown that the site is surplus to requirements; or

b) the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or

c) the development itself is for alternative green infrastructure provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss; and

d) policy EN10 is adhered to where the site is part of an ecological network.

3.39 Policy EN3 – Future Provision of Green Infrastructure

3.40 All developments will where necessary:

a) provide appropriate landscape enhancements;

- b) conserve and enhance important environmental assets, natural resources and biodiversity including the City's ecological network;
- c) make provision for the long-term use and management of these areas; and
- d) provide access to well-designed cycleways, bridleways and footpaths (both off and on road), to help link local services and facilities.

3.41 Policy EN7 – Land Quality

3.42 New development should demonstrate that:

- a) any existing contamination of the land will be addressed by appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that the site is suitable for the proposed use and that there is no unacceptable risk of pollution within the site or in the surrounding area; and
- b) the proposed development will not cause the land to become contaminated, to the detriment of future use or restoration of the site or so that it would cause pollution in the surrounding area.

3.43 Policy EN9 – Design of new development

3.44 All new development proposals, including extensions to existing buildings, should be designed with regard to the following principles as set out and explained in the Central Lancashire Design Guide SPD:

- Movement and Legibility
- Space and Enclosure
- Mix of Uses and Tenures
- Adaptability and Resilience
- Resources and Efficiency
- Architecture and Townscape B) Applications will be approved where they:
 - Accord with the principles and guidance set in the Design SPD, the relevant policies in the Core Strategy, national policy on the historic environment and the relevant Design Council Cobe guidance; and
 - Take the opportunity to make a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the area through high quality new design that responds to its context; and,
 - Are accompanied by a satisfactory Design and Access Statement that fully explains and justifies the design approach for the scheme.

3.45 Policy EN10 – Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

3.46 In Preston, Biodiversity and Ecological Network resources will be protected, conserved, restored and enhanced:

3.47 Priority will be given to:

- i. Protecting and safeguarding all designated sites of international, national, regional, county and local level importance including all Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, national nature reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and biological heritage sites, S41 Habitats of Principal Importance, geological heritage sites, local nature reserves and wildlife corridors together with any ecological network approved by the Council;
- ii. Protecting, safeguarding and enhancing habitats for European, nationally and locally important species;
- iii. The ecology of the site and the surrounding area (safeguarding existing habitats/features such as but not exclusive to trees, hedgerows, ponds and streams), unless justified otherwise.
- iv. When considering applications for planning permission, protecting, conserving, restoring and enhancing Preston's ecological network and providing links to the network from and/or through the proposed development site.

3.48 Policy WB1 – Protection of Community Facilities

3.49 Development proposing the change of use or loss of any premises or land currently or last used as a community facility (including community centres, village and church halls, places of worship, public houses and neighbourhood convenience stores) will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- a) the use no longer serves the needs of the community in which it is located; and
- b) adequate alternative provision has been made, or is already available, in the local area; and
- c) the use is no longer financially viable; or
- d) there is an amenity or environmental reason why the facility is no longer acceptable.

3.50 Policy WB2 – Allocations for New Community Facilities

3.51 The following site, as shown on the Policies Map, is allocated for a pharmacy and medical centre and sheltered/extra care housing for the elderly to meet local needs in Grimsargh and the adjacent rural areas:

- WB2.1 – Land off Preston Road, Grimsargh

3.52 Health and Wellbeing

3.53 Health and wellbeing is identified as one of the Core Strategy's main cross cutting themes as many aspects of planning policy contribute to achieving and maintaining better health.

3.54 The Core Strategy sets out a number of proposals to promote health and wellbeing including the provision and protection of health care facilities, sport and recreation facilities and community facilities. This Local Plan achieves this by protecting existing facilities and allocating land for new facilities.

3.55 As part of the changes to the NHS brought about by the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) and Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs) ceased to exist on 31 March 2013. Their responsibilities were taken over by NHS Greater Preston Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and NHS Trust Development Authority.

3.56 New and improved health facilities in Preston have been identified by NHS Central Lancashire over the plan period to meet expected demand. Greater Preston CCG is responsible for the provision of health care facilities in Preston. Chapter 3: Delivering Infrastructure identifies the need for additional primary care facilities in Central Preston, Ingol and North West Preston.

3.57 Where need for other schemes is identified, the scheme will be assessed against the relevant policies in this Local Plan.

3.58 To meet local need the following site has been allocated for a medical centre and pharmacy and sheltered/extra care housing for the elderly:

- Land off Preston Road, Grimsargh.

3.59 Policy EN4 – Areas of Separation

- 3.60 Areas of Separation, shown on the Policies Map, are designated between:
- Broughton and the Preston Urban Area
 - Goosnargh Whittingham and **Grimsargh**
 - Grimsargh and the Preston Urban Area
- 3.61 Development will be assessed in terms of its impact upon the Area of Separation including any harm to the effectiveness of the gap between settlements and, in particular, the degree to which the development proposed would compromise the function of the Area of Separation in protecting the identity and distinctiveness of settlements.
- 3.62 The Core Strategy has identified three Areas of Separation within Preston to protect the character and identity of settlements that are only separated by a small area of Open Countryside from a neighbouring settlement. To help maintain the openness of these areas of countryside and the quality and distinctiveness of these settlements, the Core Strategy identifies where Areas of Separation are needed. It should be noted that Policy EN1 (Development in the Open Countryside) also applies in the Areas of Separation, as shown on the policies map.

4.0 Central Lancashire Core Strategy

- 4.1 The Central Lancashire Core Strategy, jointly produced by Preston, South Ribble and Chorley Councils was adopted in July 2012. It sets out the long term spatial vision for Central Lancashire and the overall strategy for delivering that vision. For example, it identifies the overall need for different types of development including housing, employment, leisure and retail, as well as the need to protect the environment, create and enhance open spaces, and secure investment.
- 4.2 The Core Strategy does not identify individual parcels of land for future development, nor does it contain detailed local policies.
- 4.3 It is the role of this Local Plan to provide this local level of detail by allocating specific sites and setting out detailed development management policies.
- 4.4 This Local Plan must be in general conformity with the strategic objectives of the adopted Core Strategy and seek to implement its strategic vision for Preston and wider Central Lancashire. There are twenty four strategic objectives and these are designed to set out the key issues to be addressed within the Policies of the Core Strategy.



Extract of the front cover

5.0 Local Plan Evidence Base

5.1 Housing

5.2 Preston City Council Housing land position at 31st March 2019

5.3 This report examines three key areas:

- Housing Completions in Preston since 2003.
- Monitoring of the impact of planning policies on density, previously developed sites and affordable housing.
- Future supply of housing and specifically the 5 year housing supply.

5.4 *The annual housing requirement in Preston is, therefore, 507 dwellings as set out in Policy 4 of the Central Lancashire Core Strategy.*

5.5 The Council is actively reviewing the current Local Plan, with neighbouring districts Chorley and South Ribble in order to establish a new, up-to-date housing requirement and to ensure this forms part of the adopted development plan.

5.6 Current Housing Completions

5.7 Annual Completions 2003-2019

Monitoring Period	Net Completions
April 2003- March 2004	308
April 2004- March 2005	544
April 2005- March 2006	627
April 2006- March 2007	565
April 2007- March 2008	609
April 2008- March 2009	468
April 2009- March 2010	5
April 2010- March 2011	127
April 2011- March 2012	265
April 2012- March 2013	202
April 2013- March 2014	142
April 2014- March 2015	488
April 2015- March 2016	282
April 2016- March 2017	791
April 2017- March 2018	634
April 2018- March 2019	785
Total Net Completions 2003-2019	6,842

5.8 5 Year Housing Land Supply

5.9 Preston City Council has identified the potential for **3,204** units during the 5 year period (2019/20 – 2023/24).

5.10 Paragraph 73 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework states that *‘the supply of specific deliverable sites should in addition include a buffer (moved forward from later in the plan period) of:*

- a) 5% to ensure choice and competition in the market for land; or*
- b) 10% where the local planning authority wishes to demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable sites through an annual position statement or recently adopted plan, to account for any fluctuations in the market during that year; or*
- c) 20% where there has been significant under delivery of housing over the previous three years, to improve the prospect of achieving the planned supply**

**From October 2018, this will be measured against the Housing Delivery Test, where this indicates that delivery was below 85% of the housing requirement.*

5.11 In accordance with Paragraph 73 of the NPPF a 10% buffer has been applied to the 5 year housing calculation: **5 Year Supply as at 31/03/2019**

Housing requirement to March 2019 (507 x 16)	8,112
Net completions up to 31/03/2019	6,842
Undersupply up to 31/03/2019	1,270
5 Year requirement (507 x 5)	2,535
5 Year requirement + undersupply	3,805
5 Year requirement + undersupply + 10% buffer	4,185
Annual requirement for the 5 year period	837
5 Year potential supply	3,204
5 Year Supply Position	3.8

5.12 Housing Supply across the Local Plan Period based on Outstanding Permissions and Local Plan Allocations (for Grimsargh only)

Local Plan Ref Planning Ref	Address	Net Gain Outstanding at April 2019	Apr 19/20 - Apr 23/24 Supply	Apr 24/25- Apr 28/29 Supply
06/2014/0902	Land off Preston Rd Grimsargh	150	60	90
06/2017/0724	Park House Farm Whittingham Lane Grimsargh	34	34	
06/2017/1350	Land off Ribblesdale Drive Grimsargh	68	48	20

5.13 Outstanding permissions

- 5.14 The following is a schedule of outstanding permissions with capacity for under 5 units (discounted by 10% according to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment methodology) for Grimsargh only.

Planning Ref	Address	Net Gain Outstanding at Apr 19
06/2016/0531	Church House Farm, Preston Road, Grimsargh	4
06/2018/0244	339 Preston Road Grimsargh	4

5.15 Completions list 01/04/2018 – 31/03/2019 (for Grimsargh only)

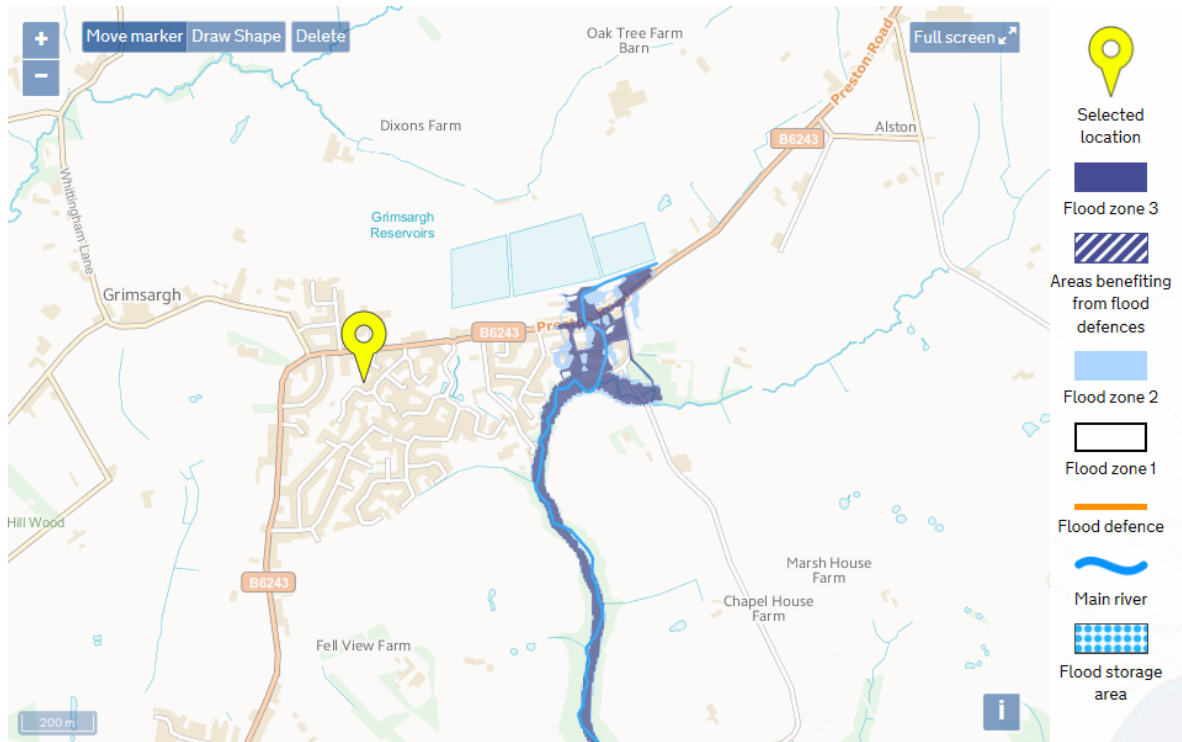
Planning Ref	Address	Description	Net Gain Outstanding at Apr 19
06/2016/1017	Grimsargh Reservoirs Preston Road Grimsargh	Complete	3

6.0 Flood Risk

6.1 Environment Agency Flood Maps

6.2 These maps can be found at <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

6.3 Data covering the NP area as of September 2019, the area is within flood zone 1, at a low probability of flooding.



7.0 Landscape Character & Natural Environment

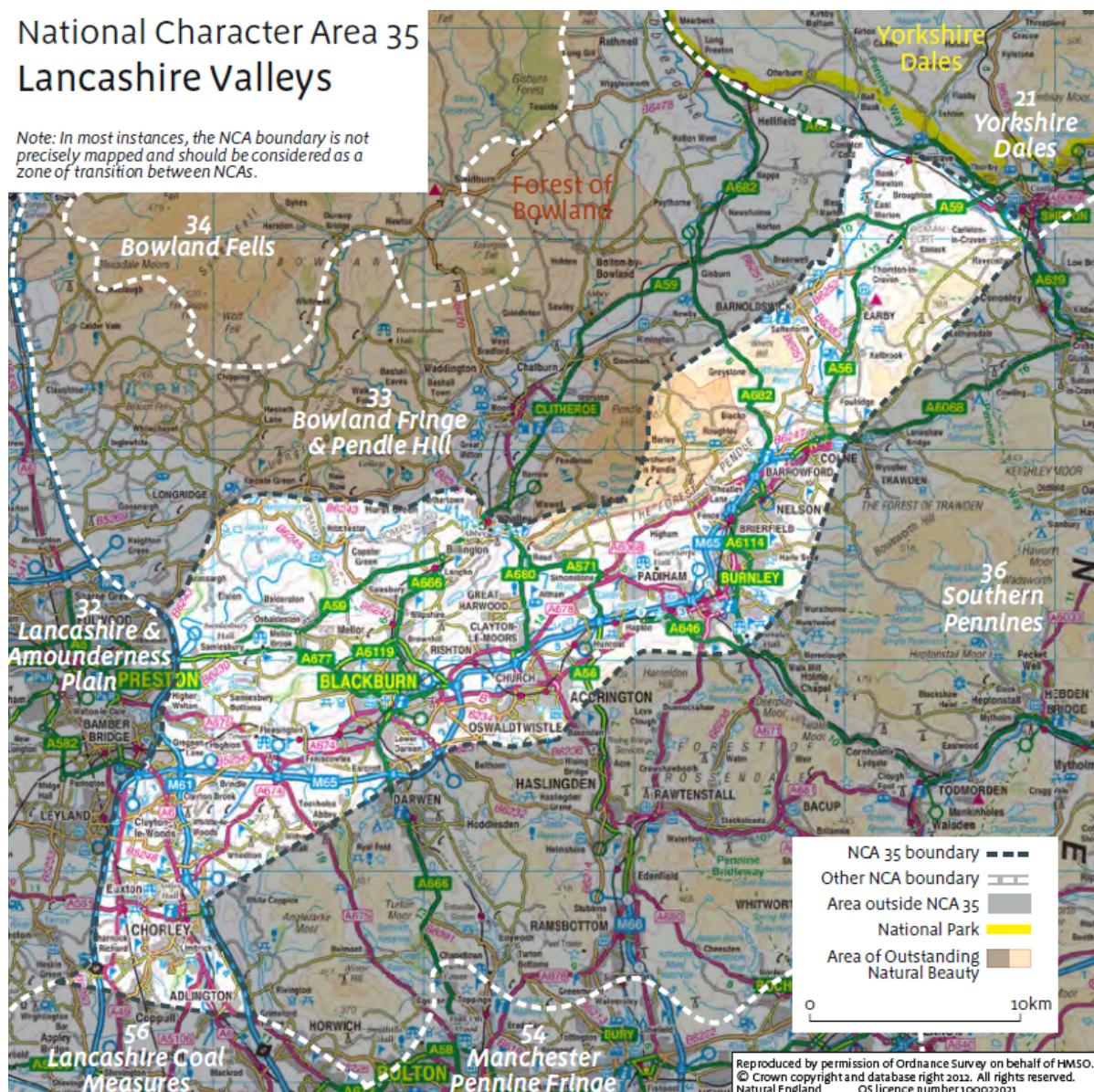
7.1 Natural England Character Areas²

- 7.2 As part of Natural England's responsibilities as set out in the Natural Environment White Paper, Biodiversity 2020 and the European Landscape Convention, they are revising profiles for England's 159 National Character Areas (NCAs). These are areas that share similar landscape characteristics, and which follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment.
- 7.3 NCA profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to inform their decision-making about the places that they live in and care for. The information they contain will support the planning of conservation initiatives at a landscape scale, inform the delivery of Nature Improvement Areas and encourage broader partnership working through Local Nature Partnerships. The profiles will also help to inform choices about how land is managed and can change.
- 7.4 Grimsargh Parish lies just within National Character Areas 35- Lancashire Valleys. It is situated on the border and is therefore adjacent to National Character Area 33. Information on which is also included below for information purposes.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>

National Character Area 35 Lancashire Valleys

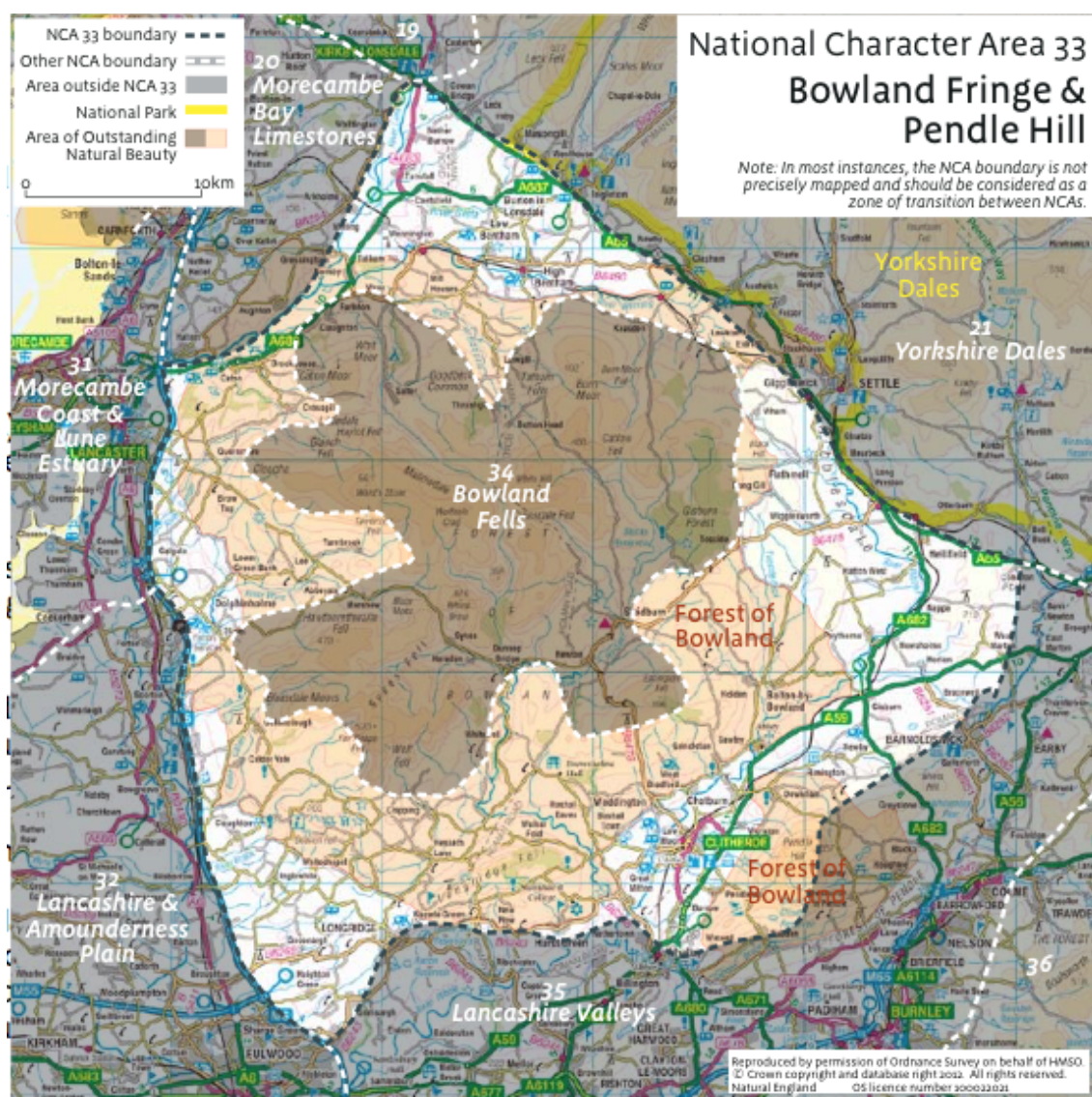
Note: In most instances, the NCA boundary is not precisely mapped and should be considered as a zone of transition between NCAs.



- 7.5 The Lancashire Valleys run north-east from Chorley through Blackburn and Burnley to Colne. The National Character Area (NCA) lies mainly in east Lancashire and is bounded to the north-west by the Bowland Fells fringe and the Millstone Grit outcrop of Pendle Hill, and to the south by the Southern Pennines. A small proportion of the area (5 per cent) lies in the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
- 7.6 The Lancashire Valleys broadly consist of the wide vale of the rivers Ribble and Calder and their tributaries, running north-east to south-west between the natural backdrops of Pendle Hill and the Southern Pennines. This visually contained landscape has a strong urban character.
- 7.7 The Lancashire Valleys are underlain by Carboniferous rocks including limestone, Millstone Grit, shales and Coal Measures. The bedrock is largely covered by glacial and post-glacial deposits of sands, gravels, clays and alluvium. Localised surface exposures of bedrock have given rise to extractive industries, including stone quarrying and coal mining.

7.8 As stated, Grimsargh is adjacent to National Character Area 33- Bowland Fringe & Pendle Hill. This NCA is a transitional landscape that wraps around the dramatic upland core of the Bowland Fells, underpinned by Carboniferous geology. Over half of this NCA, along with the Bowland Fells, makes up the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This is a diverse landscape of herb-rich hay meadows – several of which are nationally and internationally designated – lush pastures, broadleaved woodland, parkland and waterbodies (including rivers and streams supporting nationally and internationally protected species). The numerous river valleys and associated woodlands are a major component of the area. To the west, this NCA includes part of the Bowland Fells Special Protection Area (SPA), designated for its important populations of hen harrier, merlin and lesser black-backed gull. The influence of human habitation and activity, and the area's long farming history, contribute significantly to its character. In contrast to the predominantly rural feel of the area, this NCA includes several relatively urban areas including Clitheroe, Bentham and Longridge.

7.9 The map below is included for information purposes.



8.0 Built Heritage

8.1 Statutory National Heritage List for England

Elston Cottage – Grade II

Elston Lane, Grimsargh

Place House Farmhouse – Grade II

Elston Lane, Grimsargh

Grimsargh Hall – Grade II

Longridge Road

Dixons Farmhouse – Grade II

Whittingham Lane

War Memorial on south side of road opposite No. 270 Longridge Road – Grade II

Parish Church of St Michael's – Grade II

Longridge Road

8.2 The following are located within the defined NP area:

Preston City Council – Locally Listed Building

Asset Number	Brief Description	Address
LLA 59	Grimsargh Village Green	Preston Road, PR2 5JS
LLA 60	Nellie Carbis Millennium Wood	Preston Road
LLA 61	The Plough Public House	187, Preston Road, PR2 5

9.0 Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) & Transport

9.1 The Infrastructure Delivery Scheme

9.2 The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule takes an overview of what infrastructure is currently planned, what is required and how it might be delivered. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule has informed the Central Lancashire Draft Regulation 123 list which itemises infrastructure projects already envisaged or probably needed. This takes into account the broad amounts and locations of development proposed in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy.

9.3 This document is very much a “live” document, to be regularly updated as schemes progress, and as funding circumstances change.

9.4 The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule includes transport, social infrastructure, utilities, and green infrastructure:

9.5 Transport

9.6 There are many transport links between Preston and its Central Lancashire neighbours of South Ribble and Chorley, and adjoining neighbours Fylde, Wyre and Ribble Valley. Many journeys are made into Preston every day from these adjacent areas by commuters and shoppers.

9.7 There are a number of major employers in these areas that attract commuters from Preston. New transport infrastructure schemes include:

- Broughton Bypass
- Preston Western Distributor Road
- North West Preston East-West Link road
- Cottam Parkway Railway Station

9.8 Social Infrastructure

9.9 Social infrastructure includes facilities such as doctor’s surgeries, schools, sports centres and community halls. Developers will be required to contribute to providing these facilities where there is an identifiable need. New social infrastructure includes:

- Additional primary school provision at Whittingham (1 school site), Cottam (1 to 2 school sites) and North West Preston (3 to 3.5 school sites)
- Additional secondary school provision at North West Preston.
- Additional primary care facilities in Central Preston, Ingol, and North West Preston.

9.10 Utilities Infrastructure

9.11 Through discussion with key utility providers including National Grid and United Utilities, we understand that there are no known electricity, water or gas capacity issues in Preston that cannot be overcome over the duration of the Plan.

9.12 There is, however, a need to undertake some works to reinforce the electricity network in the Preston East area. There is also a need to address high speed

broadband limitations in the rural areas. To this end BT is currently seeking to upgrade rural telephone exchanges to higher broadband speeds.

9.13 Green Infrastructure

9.14 Green Infrastructure is the network of green spaces and water courses that lie within and between towns and villages. This providing multiple social, environmental and economic benefits. These are sometimes referred to as “eco-system services”. These are the benefits provided by eco-systems that contribute to making human life possible and worth living. These benefits are wide-ranging and include amenity and recreation, social activity, bio-diversity, climate change mitigation (providing shade, releasing oxygen), and flood and water protection. These eco-system services often depend on the interconnectedness of the component parts of the “jigsaw”.

9.15 Green infrastructure needs to be well planned and maintained, and viewed as integral to new development. Examples of green infrastructure in Preston include the Lancaster Canal and the network of brook valleys and open spaces that cross the city. Open space within new developments should link into and enhance existing green infrastructure.

9.16 North West Preston Strategic Location

9.17 The Core Strategy sets out the amount of new housing and other development which is required to meet Preston’s needs. In particular, significant development is proposed in the North West Preston Strategic Location. It is recognised that significant new infrastructure provision is required to enable this new development to come forward. This infrastructure will have to be funded primarily by the development itself. Preston City Council, alongside South Ribble and Chorley Councils, has worked together with Lancashire County Council (the highway authority) for some time to establish the transport impact of the Core Strategy. It has been recognised that the existing transport network cannot accommodate the level of predicted additional traffic without considerably more congestion. Indeed, parts of the network in this area are already at a practical capacity during busy periods of the day. Particular problems are likely to be on the main radial routes to and from the City Centre (including the A6) and the M55/A6 junction which currently operate over or very close to capacity.

9.18 The County Council has considered the extent to which improvements can be made to the existing network to increase its effectiveness. It is evident that sustainable transport measures alone (public transport improvements, cycling, etc.) will not have a significant effect.

9.19 Local Transport Plan (LTP)

9.20 The County Council’s current Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2011-2021 gives a high priority to supporting the growth of the key economic centre of Preston. This includes a commitment to reducing congestion and delay, and increasing road capacity in the most congested transport corridors, and improving highway links and junctions. The LTP Implementation Plan for 2011/12 to 2013/14 commits to the delivery of a Highways and Transport Master plan for Central Lancashire. The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master Plan (March 2013) sets out a future highways and transport strategy which reflects the priorities of the Core Strategy.

- 9.21 The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master Plan was essential to informing the production of detailed proposals for additional supporting infrastructure to come forward at North West Preston.
- 9.22 It is therefore recognised by Preston City Council that significant new investment in highways and transport infrastructure is required before there can be significant development at North West Preston.
- 9.23 North West Preston Master plan
- 9.24 Working with the County Council, Preston City Council has prepared a Master plan for North West Preston. This provides a comprehensively planned approach to the development of this Strategic Location. One of the aims of the Master plan is to provide a clear understanding of the necessary infrastructure and phasing to serve such large scale proposals. [The Highways and Transport Master plan](#) proposes a North West Preston East-West Link Road (EWL). This is a local distributor to serve the new development. It is crucial to deter through and locally generated traffic from using the congested routes to the east. The EWL is considered in more detail within the North West Preston Master plan.
- 9.25 Cottam Hall
- 9.26 Development at North West Preston is in addition to the continued development of Cottam Hall. In developing the transport solutions for North West Preston, account is being taken of the impact of Cottam Hall. Cottam Hall has benefited from significant public sector-funded infrastructure investment over a number of years. The Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal, is key to the delivery of transport infrastructure. Specifically, the Preston Western Distributor and the Broughton Bypass.
- 9.27 Preston Western Distributor
- 9.28 [The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master Plan](#) proposes a new road linking the M55 near Bartle with the A583/A584 at Clifton. This will support delivery of the North West Preston strategic housing location and improve access to the Strategic Road Network from the Enterprise Zone site at Warton. The Western Distributor will;
- Give easier access westwards without having to use narrow country lanes.
 - Provide options to avoid peak hour congestion in the city centre for eastwards travel.
 - Give access to the motorway network without using the M55 Junction 1 at Broughton, which will still be very busy.
 - Enable provision of a new railway station in the Cottam area. This will serve new development and act as a Park and Ride station similar to Buckshaw Parkway near Chorley.
 - Allow bus priority measures, public realm enhancements, and improvements to prioritise and promote walking and cycling along the

B5411 Tag Lane / Woodplumpton Road and the A583 Riversway corridors.

9.29 Policy IN1 - Western Distributor

- 9.30 A Preferred Route is safeguarded for the Preston Western Distributor Road in the location shown on [the Policies Map](#). Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would prejudice the construction of the road.

9.31 Broughton Bypass

- 9.32 The previous Local Plan (2004) contained proposals for a bypass of Broughton village, on the A6 just to the north of Preston. This is referred to in [Policy 3 of the Core Strategy](#). Heavy volumes of traffic through Broughton resulted in severe congestion, delay and environmental problems. The bypass had long been a proposal of the County Council, which granted permission for a scheme in 2001. This was renewed in 2008 and in 2013.

9.33 Policy IN2 - Broughton Bypass

- 9.34 Alignments for the Broughton Bypass and D'Urton Lane/ Eastway Link road are safeguarded in the location shown on [the Policies Map](#). Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would prejudice the construction of the road.

- 9.35 The Broughton Bypass was opened to the public in October 2017.

Park and Ride

Bus or rail-based Park and Ride facilities help to provide a choice of transport modes, and to reduce the number of cars on the highway network. [Policy 3 of the Core Strategy](#) proposes a ring of Park and Ride facilities around Preston, including Broughton and Riversway. These facilities have to be linked to an appropriate rapid bus service into the City Centre, or they will not be an attractive alternative to the private car.

The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master Plan commits Lancashire County Council to work with bus operators to establish a comprehensive network of bus rapid transit corridors potentially linked to and supported by Park and Ride sites at locations where demand is most evident.

The Core Strategy also refers to a new railway station at Cottam, and a site was earmarked in the previous Local Plan (2004). The Highways and Transport Master Plan now proposes a new 'parkway' rail station in the Cottam area. This is similar to the concept of Buckshaw Parkway, to serve the North West Preston strategic housing location. Accessed from the Western Distributor to provide rail-based Park and Ride opportunities to Preston, Manchester, Liverpool and Blackpool. Lancashire County Council is in discussion with Network Rail about the optimum location and size for a new Cottam Parkway railway station. An option for the location of the proposed station is at the intersection of the Preston – Blackpool railway line and the proposed Preston Western Distributor Road.

Locations for each of the bus-based facilities are shown on the Policies Map which can be found in the documents section on this page. Implementation of schemes will be carried out in partnership with Lancashire County Council.

Policy IN3 - Park and Ride sites (Broughton and Riversway)

Land is safeguarded for proposed bus based Park and Ride facilities in the locations shown on [the Policies Map](#). Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would prejudice the future use of the land for that purpose.

10.0 Community Infrastructure Levy

- 10.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a levy that local authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money raised from the CIL can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want, like new or safer road schemes, park improvements or a new health centre and has been in effect since 30 September 2013.
- 10.2 A CIL payment is liable on any development that involves new buildings or extensions of 100 sq metres or more of gross internal floor space or that involves the creation of an additional dwelling even when that is below the 100 sq metre threshold. Any floor space in existing and/or demolished buildings on a site will normally be deducted from the total liable for CIL.
- 10.3 However, to qualify for this the existing/demolished floor space must have been in continuous lawful use for at least 6 months in the 3 years preceding the day on which the planning permission first permits the chargeable development. It is for applicants to demonstrate that this requirement has been met.
- 10.4 Applicants need to provide sufficient information at the time when a planning application is submitted to enable the local planning authority to determine whether the development is liable to pay the levy and to estimate the amount of CIL chargeable.
- 10.5 After planning permission is granted the local Planning authority will issue a Liability Notice setting out the estimated CIL charge.
- 10.6 The actual CIL chargeable is calculated at the date when the planning permission first permits development. In the case of a full permission this will normally be when all pre-commencement conditions have been discharged. In the case of an outline permission it will be when the last reserved matter has been approved either for the whole development or, if the development is phased, for that particular phase. Before then the applicant must tell state who is liable to pay the CIL by submitting an Assumption of Liability Notice. Failure to do so will result, by default, in liability falling on the owners of material interest in the land and surcharges will be applied.
- 10.7 CIL indexation
- 10.8 The CIL regulations require the CIL charge to be index linked from the year that the CIL charging schedule was introduced to the year that planning permission is

granted. CIL is indexed from 1st April in each year and the index figure is the national All-in Tender Price Index figure for the 1st November in the proceeding year published by the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS).

- 10.9 A summary of how the amount of CIL chargeable will be calculated is as follows:
- 10.10
$$\text{CIL Rate (R)} \times \text{Chargeable Floor Area (A)} \times \frac{\text{BCIS Tender Price Index (Ip)}}{\text{BCIS Tender Price Index (Ic)}}$$
- A = The deemed net area chargeable at rate R (see charging schedule)
 - Ip = The BCIS All-in Tender Price Index for the year in which planning permission was granted (published on 1 November of the preceding year). **The Ip figure from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 is 318.**
 - Ic = The BCIS All-in Tender Price Index for the year in which the charging schedule containing rate R took effect. **The figure from September 2013, when the charging schedule was adopted, is 234.**

11.0 Conclusions

- 11.1 This Planning Policy Assessment provides a broad planning policy framework on which to build the Neighbourhood Plan for Grimsargh. The Assessment should assist with identifying key themes and planning policy areas in the proposed Plan and much of the information referred to within the document will form part of the Neighbourhood Plan evidence base.
- 11.2 The Assessment should be considered as a “live”, working document, and Fitzgerald Planning and Design will continue to review and amend the information at key stages in the preparation of the Plans. In the meantime, it is essential that the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group use the document as a key source of information and reference point for preparing planning policies.

Appendix 1: NOMIS Report – Neighbourhood Statistics

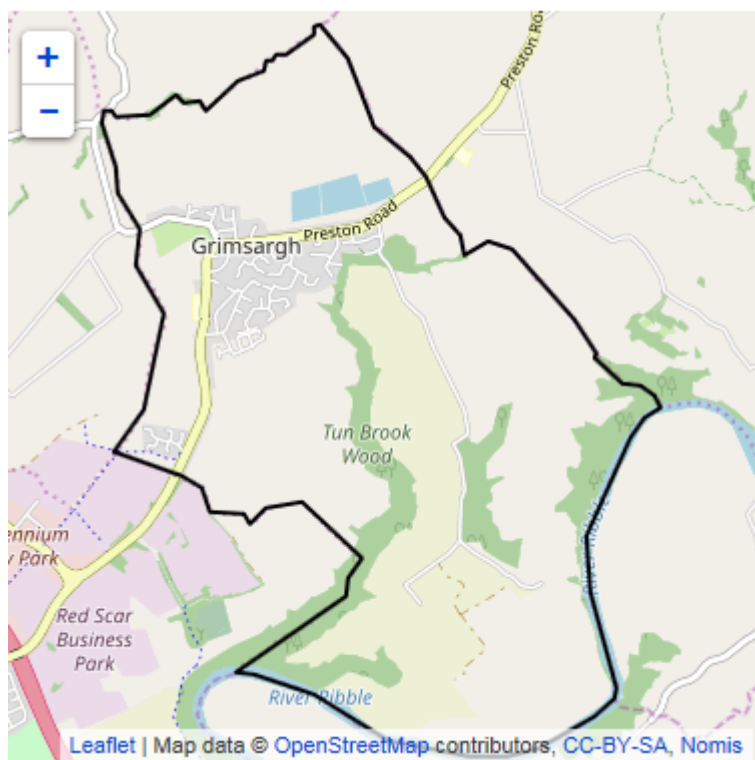
Local Area Report

Summary

This report covers the characteristics of people and households in Grimsargh Parish in Preston (GSS code E04005237). Figures are sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics.

There were 2,653 usual residents as at Census day 2011. Of these, 99% lived in households and 1% lived in communal establishments. The average (mean) age of residents was 39.3 years.

In total there were 1,054 household spaces. Of these, 1,030 (97.7%) had at least one usual resident and 24 (2.3%) had no usual residents.



Who we are

Usual resident population

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,653	100.0
Males	1,321	49.8
Females	1,332	50.2
Lives in a household	2,627	99.0
Lives in a communal establishment	26	1.0
Schoolchild or full-time student aged 4 and over at their non term-time address	49	-
Area (Hectares)	732.85	-
Density (number of persons per hectare)	3.6	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS101EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Age structure

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,653	100.0
Age 0 to 4	195	7.4
Age 5 to 7	110	4.1
Age 8 to 9	77	2.9
Age 10 to 14	165	6.2
Age 15	28	1.1
Age 16 to 17	61	2.3
Age 18 to 19	53	2.0
Age 20 to 24	121	4.6
Age 25 to 29	126	4.7
Age 30 to 44	604	22.8
Age 45 to 59	511	19.3
Age 60 to 64	163	6.1
Age 65 to 74	244	9.2
Age 75 to 84	130	4.9
Age 85 to 89	35	1.3
Age 90 and over	30	1.1
Mean Age	39.3	-
Median Age	40	-

- These figures are missing. Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS102EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Marital and civil partnership status

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16+	2,078	100.0
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	529	25.5
Married	1,219	58.7
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	5	0.2
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	41	2.0
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	161	7.7
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	123	5.9

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS103EW)

Living arrangements

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over in households	2,052	100.0
Living in a couple	1,440	70.2
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	1,202	58.6
Cohabiting	238	11.6
Not living in a couple	612	29.8
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	374	18.2
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	14	0.7
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	34	1.7
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	94	4.6
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	96	4.7

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS104EW)

Ethnic group

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,653	100.0
White	2,599	98.0
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	2,555	96.3
Irish	17	0.6
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0
Other White	27	1.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	27	1.0
White and Black Caribbean	8	0.3
White and Black African	3	0.1
White and Asian	7	0.3
Other Mixed	9	0.3
Asian/Asian British	22	0.8
Indian	14	0.5
Pakistani	0	0.0
Bangladeshi	2	0.1
Chinese	3	0.1
Other Asian	3	0.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	4	0.2
African	1	0.0
Caribbean	1	0.0
Other Black	2	0.1
Other ethnic group	1	0.0
Arab	1	0.0
Any other ethnic group	0	0.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)

National identity

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,653	100.0
English only identity	1,791	67.5
English and British only identity	369	13.9
Other English combined background identity	8	0.3
No English identity	485	18.3
Welsh only identity	9	0.3
Welsh and British only identity	3	0.1
Other Welsh combined background identity	3	0.1
No Welsh identity	2,638	99.4
Scottish only identity	28	1.1
Scottish and British only identity	11	0.4
Other Scottish combined background identity	3	0.1
No Scottish identity	2,611	98.4
Northern Irish only identity	6	0.2
Northern Irish and British only identity	3	0.1
Other Northern Irish combined background identity	3	0.1
No Northern Irish identity	2,641	99.5
British only identity	392	14.8
British and any other identity	393	14.8
No British identity	1,868	70.4
Cornish only identity	0	0.0
Cornish and British only identity	0	0.0
Cornish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
No Cornish identity	2,653	100.0
Irish only identity	9	0.3
Irish and British only identity	0	0.0
Irish and Northern Irish only identity	0	0.0
Irish, Northern Irish and British only identity	1	0.0
Irish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
	1	0.0
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
Irish, Northern Irish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish identities (with or without British)		
No Irish identity	2,642	99.6
Other identities only	30	1.1
Other identities and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British only	4	0.2
At least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British identities only	2,619	98.7

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS202EW)

Country of birth

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,653	100.0
United Kingdom	2,583	97.4
England	2,495	94.0
Northern Ireland	16	0.6
Scotland	50	1.9
Wales	22	0.8
United Kingdom not otherwise specified	0	0.0
Ireland	7	0.3
Other EU	22	0.8
Member countries in March 2001	12	0.5
Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	10	0.4
Other countries	41	1.5

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

Passports held

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,653	100.0
No passport	311	11.7
United Kingdom	2,317	87.3
Republic of Ireland	5	0.2
Other Europe: EU countries	15	0.6
Other Europe: Non EU countries	0	0.0
Africa	3	0.1
Middle East and Asia	3	0.1
North America and the Caribbean	5	0.2
Central America	0	0.0
South America	0	0.0
Antarctica and Oceania	7	0.3
British Overseas Territories	0	0.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS205EW)

Household language

	Households	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,030	100.0
All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	1,011	98.2
At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	14	1.4
No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	0	0.0
No people in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales)	5	0.5

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS206EW)

Religion

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,653	100.0
Has religion	2,200	82.9
Christian	2,179	82.1
Buddhist	1	0.0
Hindu	4	0.2
Jewish	1	0.0
Muslim	9	0.3
Sikh	2	0.1
Other religion	4	0.2
No religion	322	12.1
Religion not stated	131	4.9

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS209EW)

The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. If a person had no religion then the first of a series of tick boxes could be selected. Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Due to an error in the processing of census data, the number of usual residents in the 'Religion not stated' category has been overestimated by a total of 62,000 for three local authorities: Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets. More information from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/census-products--issues-and-corrections/index.html> (opens in new window)

Health and provision of unpaid Care

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,653	100.0
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	144	5.4
Day-to-day activities limited a little	220	8.3
Day-to-day activities not limited	2,289	86.3
Day-to-day activities limited a lot: Age 16 to 64	42	1.6
Day-to-day activities limited a little: Age 16 to 64	104	3.9
Day-to-day activities not limited: Age 16 to 64	1,493	56.3
Very good health	1,460	55.0
Good health	838	31.6
Fair health	271	10.2
Bad health	68	2.6
Very bad health	16	0.6
Provides no unpaid care	2,351	88.6
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	201	7.6
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	36	1.4
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	65	2.5

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS301EW)

How we live

Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type

	Household spaces, Dwellings	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All dwelling types	1,054	100.0
Unshared dwelling	1,054	100.0
Shared dwelling: Two household spaces	0	0.0
Shared dwelling: Three or more household spaces	0	0.0
All household spaces	1,054	100.0
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	1,030	97.7
Household spaces with no usual residents	24	2.3
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	425	40.3
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	434	41.2
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	153	14.5
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	34	3.2
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	2	0.2
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	5	0.5
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	1	0.1

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS401EW)

Tenure

	Households	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,030	100.0
Owned	884	85.8
Owned outright	389	37.8
Owned with a mortgage or loan	495	48.1
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	13	1.3
Social rented	11	1.1
Rented from council (Local Authority)	4	0.4
Other	7	0.7
Private rented	111	10.8
Private landlord or letting agency	98	9.5
Other	13	1.3
Living rent free	11	1.1

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS402EW)

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating

	Households	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,030	100.0
Does not have central heating	13	1.3
Does have central heating	1,017	98.7
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less	14	1.4
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less	14	1.4
Average household size	2.6	-
Average number of rooms per household	6.5	-
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.2	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS403EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Car or van availability

	Households	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,030	100.0
No cars or vans in household	60	5.8
1 car or van in household	401	38.9
2 cars or vans in household	436	42.3
3 cars or vans in household	102	9.9
4 or more cars or vans in household	31	3.0
sum of all cars or vans in the area	1,713	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS404EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Household composition

	Households	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,030	100.0
One person household	229	22.2
Aged 65 and over	95	9.2
Other	134	13.0
One family household	758	73.6
All aged 65 and over	111	10.8
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	477	46.3
No children	162	15.7
Dependent children	241	23.4
All children non-dependent	74	7.2
Cohabiting couple	107	10.4
No children	52	5.0
Dependent children	51	5.0
All children non-dependent	4	0.4
Lone parent	63	6.1
Dependent children	45	4.4
All children non-dependent	18	1.7
Other household types	43	4.2
With dependent children	23	2.2
All full-time students	0	0.0
All aged 65 and over	2	0.2
Other	18	1.7

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS105EW)

Household composition

	Households	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,030	100.0
One person household	229	22.2
Aged 65 and over	95	9.2
Other	134	13.0
One family household	758	73.6
All aged 65 and over	111	10.8
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	477	46.3
No children	162	15.7
Dependent children	241	23.4
All children non-dependent	74	7.2
Cohabiting couple	107	10.4
No children	52	5.0
Dependent children	51	5.0
All children non-dependent	4	0.4
Lone parent	63	6.1
Dependent children	45	4.4
All children non-dependent	18	1.7
Other household types	43	4.2
With dependent children	23	2.2
All full-time students	0	0.0
All aged 65 and over	2	0.2
Other	18	1.7

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS105EW)

Lone parent households with dependent children

	Households	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All lone parent households with dependent children	45	100.0
Lone parent in part-time employment: Total	14	31.1
Lone parent in full-time employment: Total	25	55.6
Lone parent not in employment: Total	6	13.3
Male lone parent: Total	10	22.2
In part-time employment	1	2.2
In full-time employment	7	15.6
Not in employment	2	4.4
Female lone parent: Total	35	77.8
In part-time employment	13	28.9
In full-time employment	18	40.0
Not in employment	4	8.9

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS107EW)

Communal establishment residents

	Communal establishments, Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All communal establishments	1	-
All usual residents living in communal establishments	26	100.0
Medical and care establishment: NHS: General hospital	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: NHS: Mental health hospital/unit (including secure units)	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: NHS: Other hospital	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority: Children's home (including secure units)	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority: Care home or other home	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Registered Social Landlord/Housing Association	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Other: Care home with nursing	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Other: Care home without nursing	26	100.0
Medical and care establishment: Other: Children's home (including secure units)	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Other	0	0.0
Other establishments	0	0.0
Establishment not stated	0	0.0

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS405EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

What we do

Economic activity

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	1,883	100.0
Economically active	1,446	76.8
In employment	1,348	71.6
Employee: Part-time	315	16.7
Employee: Full-time	828	44.0
Self-employed	205	10.9
Unemployed	33	1.8
Full-time student	65	3.5
Economically Inactive	437	23.2
Retired	287	15.2
Student (including full-time students)	50	2.7
Looking after home or family	46	2.4
Long-term sick or disabled	29	1.5
Other	25	1.3
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	7	0.4
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	4	0.2
Unemployed: Never worked	4	0.2
Long-term unemployed	8	0.4

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS601EW)

Economic activity - males

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	939	100.0
Economically active	755	80.4
In employment	712	75.8
Employee: Part-time	61	6.5
Employee: Full-time	510	54.3
Self-employed	141	15.0
Unemployed	19	2.0
Full-time student	24	2.6
Economically Inactive	184	19.6
Retired	121	12.9
Student (including full-time students)	29	3.1
Looking after home or family	4	0.4
Long-term sick or disabled	15	1.6
Other	15	1.6
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	4	0.4
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	1	0.1
Unemployed: Never worked	3	0.3
Long-term unemployed	4	0.4

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS602EW)

Economic activity - females

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	944	100.0
Economically active	691	73.2
In employment	636	67.4
Employee: Part-time	254	26.9
Employee: Full-time	318	33.7
Self-employed	64	6.8
Unemployed	14	1.5
Full-time student	41	4.3
Economically Inactive	253	26.8
Retired	166	17.6
Student (including full-time students)	21	2.2
Looking after home or family	42	4.4
Long-term sick or disabled	14	1.5
Other	10	1.1
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	3	0.3
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	3	0.3
Unemployed: Never worked	1	0.1
Long-term unemployed	4	0.4

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS603EW)

Qualifications and students

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	2,078	100.0
No qualifications	295	14.2
Level 1 qualifications	214	10.3
Level 2 qualifications	300	14.4
Apprenticeship	110	5.3
Level 3 qualifications	297	14.3
Level 4 qualifications and above	793	38.2
Other qualifications	69	3.3
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 16 to 17	53	2.6
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 18 and over	63	3.0
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: In employment	36	1.7
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: Unemployed	4	0.2
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically inactive	22	1.1

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS501EW)

Hours worked

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,408	100.0
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	110	7.8
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	307	21.8
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	774	55.0
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	217	15.4
Males	733	52.1
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	39	2.8
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	68	4.8
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	458	32.5
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	168	11.9
Females	675	47.9
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	71	5.0
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	239	17.0
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	316	22.4
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	49	3.5

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS604EW)

Industry

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,408	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20	1.4
B Mining and quarrying	1	0.1
C Manufacturing	177	12.6
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	0.4
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11	0.8
F Construction	126	8.9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	212	15.1
H Transport and storage	39	2.8
I Accommodation and food service activities	58	4.1
J Information and communication	44	3.1
K Financial and insurance activities	38	2.7
L Real estate activities	19	1.3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	87	6.2
N Administrative and support service activities	47	3.3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	113	8.0
P Education	153	10.9
Q Human health and social work activities	213	15.1
R, S, T, U Other	44	3.1

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS605EW)

Industry - males

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	733	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	1.8
B Mining and quarrying	1	0.1
C Manufacturing	126	17.2
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	0.8
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	0.8
F Construction	107	14.6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	113	15.4
H Transport and storage	33	4.5
I Accommodation and food service activities	27	3.7
J Information and communication	32	4.4
K Financial and insurance activities	24	3.3
L Real estate activities	10	1.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	53	7.2
N Administrative and support service activities	28	3.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	51	7.0
P Education	35	4.8
Q Human health and social work activities	46	6.3
R, S, T, U Other	22	3.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS606EW)

Industry - females

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	675	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7	1.0
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	51	7.6
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0.0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	0.7
F Construction	19	2.8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	99	14.7
H Transport and storage	6	0.9
I Accommodation and food service activities	31	4.6
J Information and communication	12	1.8
K Financial and insurance activities	14	2.1
L Real estate activities	9	1.3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	34	5.0
N Administrative and support service activities	19	2.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	62	9.2
P Education	118	17.5
Q Human health and social work activities	167	24.7
R, S, T, U Other	22	3.3

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS607EW)

Occupation

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,408	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	197	14.0
2. Professional occupations	337	23.9
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	175	12.4
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	162	11.5
5. Skilled trades occupations	193	13.7
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	99	7.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	93	6.6
8. Process plant and machine operatives	72	5.1
9. Elementary occupations	80	5.7

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS608EW)

Occupation - males

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	733	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	124	16.9
2. Professional occupations	152	20.7
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	94	12.8
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	26	3.5
5. Skilled trades occupations	176	24.0
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	17	2.3
7. Sales and customer service occupations	33	4.5
8. Process plant and machine operatives	63	8.6
9. Elementary occupations	48	6.5

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS609EW)

Occupation - females

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	675	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	73	10.8
2. Professional occupations	185	27.4
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	81	12.0
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	136	20.1
5. Skilled trades occupations	17	2.5
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	82	12.1
7. Sales and customer service occupations	60	8.9
8. Process plant and machine operatives	9	1.3
9. Elementary occupations	32	4.7

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS610EW)

NS-SeC

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	1,883	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	288	15.3
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	78	4.1
1.2 Higher professional occupations	210	11.2
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	545	28.9
3. Intermediate occupations	290	15.4
4. Small employers and own account workers	198	10.5
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	138	7.3
6. Semi-routine occupations	182	9.7
7. Routine occupations	100	5.3
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	27	1.4
L14.1 Never worked	19	1.0
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	8	0.4
Not classified	115	6.1
L15 Full-time students	115	6.1
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS611EW)

NS-SeC - males

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	939	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	189	20.1
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	51	5.4
1.2 Higher professional occupations	138	14.7
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	231	24.6
3. Intermediate occupations	60	6.4
4. Small employers and own account workers	131	14.0
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	112	11.9
6. Semi-routine occupations	74	7.9
7. Routine occupations	76	8.1
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	13	1.4
L14.1 Never worked	9	1.0
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	4	0.4
Not classified	53	5.6
L15 Full-time students	53	5.6
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS612EW)

NS-SeC - females

	Persons	
	Grimsargh Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	944	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	99	10.5
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	27	2.9
1.2 Higher professional occupations	72	7.6
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	314	33.3
3. Intermediate occupations	230	24.4
4. Small employers and own account workers	67	7.1
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	26	2.8
6. Semi-routine occupations	108	11.4
7. Routine occupations	24	2.5
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	14	1.5
L14.1 Never worked	10	1.1
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	4	0.4
Not classified	62	6.6
L15 Full-time students	62	6.6
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0	0.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS613EW)

Definitions

General information (applicable to all tables)

Statistical Disclosure Control

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information from the 2011 Census, there has been swapping of records in the Census database between different geographic areas, and so some counts will be affected. In the main, the greatest effects will be at the lowest geographies, since the record swapping is targeted towards those households with unusual characteristics in small areas. More details on the ONS Census disclosure control strategy may be found on the Statistical Disclosure Control (opens in new window) page on the ONS web site.

Contact details

Name	Census
Telephone	01329 444 972
Web site	http://www.ons.gov.uk/census (opens in new window)
Email	census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk

Usual resident population

Sex

Sex is the classification of a person as either male or female.

Household

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.

This includes:

- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities), and
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

Communal establishments

A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. 'Managed' in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Types of communal establishment include:

- Sheltered accommodation units where fewer than 50 per cent of the units in the establishment have their own cooking facilities, or similar accommodation where residents have their own rooms, but the main meal is provided. If half or more possess

their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) all units in the whole establishment are treated as separate households.

- Small hotels, guest houses, bed & breakfasts and inns and pubs with residential accommodation with room for 10 or more guests (excluding the owner/manager and his/her family).
- All accommodation provided solely for students (during term-time). This includes university-owned cluster flats, houses and apartments located within student villages, and similar accommodation owned by a private company and provided solely for students (University owned student houses that were difficult to identify and not clearly located with other student residences are treated as households, and houses rented to students by private landlords are also treated as households). Accommodation available only to students may include a small number of care-taking or maintenance staff, or academic staff.
- Accommodation available only to nurses. This includes cluster flats and similar accommodation, provided solely for nurses. Nurses' accommodation on a hospital site that does not also contain patients is treated as a separate communal establishment from the hospital (and not categorised as a hospital), so that nurses are treated as 'residents' and not 'resident staff' or 'patients'. This ensures consistency with similar nurses' accommodation not on a hospital site.

Schoolchildren and full-time students

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their non term-time address (their 'home' or 'vacation' address).

The information on families, household size and household composition for their non term-time address does not include them.

Area

For area measurements, census statistics use Standard Area Measurements (SAM), created by ONS Geography for key geographies in the UK using standard methodologies. SAMs are land measurement figures defined by topographic boundaries (coastline and inland water) as at the end of 2011.

Area measurements are in hectares - the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres - there are 100 hectares in 1 km².

Each area measurement used in census results is calculated by aggregating the SAM (measured to two decimal places) for each output area that has been best-fitted to each higher area.

Age structure

Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at census day, 27 March 2011.

This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census topic 'Marital status', but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005.

Marital and civil partnership states include:

- married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership,
- separated (but still legally married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership),
- divorced/formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership, or
- widowed/surviving same-sex civil partner.

Although the term 'single' is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire.

Living arrangements**Living arrangements**

The living arrangements classification combines responses to the question on marital and civil partnership status with information about whether or not a person is living in a couple. This topic is only applicable to people in households. Living arrangements differs from marital and civil partnership status because cohabiting takes priority over other categories. For example, if a person is divorced and cohabiting, then in results for living arrangements they are classified as cohabiting.

Ethnic group**Ethnic group**

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

Country of birth**Country of birth**

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The country of birth question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for 'Elsewhere'. Where a person ticked 'Elsewhere', they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born. Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification.

The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members (Accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process.

Household language

Proficiency in English language

Proficiency in English language classifies people whose main language is not English (or not English or Welsh in Wales) according to their ability to speak English. A person is classified in one of the categories:

- can speak English very well,
- can speak English well,
- cannot speak English well, or
- cannot speak English.

Religion

The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. If a person had no religion then the first of a series of tick boxes could be selected. Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Due to an error in the processing of census data, the number of usual residents in the 'Religion not stated' category has been overestimated by a total of 62,000 for three local authorities: Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets. More information from the Census issues and corrections ([opens in new window](#)) page.

Health and provision of unpaid Care**Long-term health problem or disability**

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type**Number of household spaces in shared dwellings**

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.

A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. Vacant household spaces, and household spaces that are used as second addresses, are also classified in census results as 'household spaces with no usual residents'.

A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house',
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling

Tenure

Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating

Central heating (variable)

A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating is classified by type, as shown in the classification table. Other central heating includes solar, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or other bottled gas.

This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Car or van availability

Cars or vans in household

This applies to the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

Household composition

Household composition

Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other usual residents are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results an alternative classification is used that defines households by the age of the household

members. It takes no account of the relationships between them. In results where this different definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Economic activity

Economic activity

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was working or looking for work in the week before census.

Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economic activity - males

Economic activity

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Economic activity - females

Economic activity

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waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Hours worked

Hours worked

number of hours that a person in employment in the week before the census, worked in their main job. This includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Industry

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Industry - males

Industry

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Industry - females

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Occupation

Occupation

A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

Occupation - Major group

'Major group' refers to the categories at the highest level of the hierarchy of occupations.

Occupation - males

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Occupation - Major group

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Occupation - females**Occupation**

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Occupation - Major group

'Major group' refers to the categories at the highest level of the hierarchy of occupations.

NS-SeC**NS-SeC**

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socioeconomic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The rebased version of NS-SEC used in census results uses occupation coded to SOC2010.

More information about NS-SEC:

<http://ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html> (opens in new window)

In 2011 Census results, because the census did not ask a question about the number of employees at a person's workplace, the reduced method of deriving NS-SEC (which does not require this information) is used.

NS-SeC - males**NS-SeC**

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employees at a person's workplace, the reduced method of deriving NS-SEC (which does not require this information) is used.

NS-SeC - females

NS-SeC

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