
Equality Impact
Assessment Report for
the Chichester Harbour
National Landscape
Management Plan 2025-
2030 incorporating the
Amenity Area and
Harbour.

Chichester Harbour
Conservancy

Craggatak Consulting
26th November 2025



Craggatak
Consulting



**Craggatak
Consulting**

THE CRAGG, SATTERTHWAITE
Nr ULVERSTON, CUMBRIA
LA12 8LW
01229 860269
enquiries@craggatak.co.uk
www.craggatak.co.uk

Report prepared by:

Paul Tiplady BA Hons, MA, MSc, MRTPI, FLI	Principal
---	-----------

Status of this document:		
--------------------------	--	--

Draft	Approved by P Tiplady	11/11/2025
Final	Approved by P Tiplady	26/11/2025

Contents

1.	Background.....	1
	Equality Impact Assessment.....	1
	Chichester Harbour National Landscape.....	1
	Management Plan review.....	2
2.	Equality impact assessment findings.....	3
	Does the vision affect any person defined by the Equality Act?	3
	Findings.....	3
	Do the policies affect any person defined by the Equality Act?	3
	Findings.....	6
	Appendices	7
	Appendix 1: Equalities Impact Assessment Framework.....	7
	Appendix 2: Chichester Harbour National Landscape equalities profile	8
	Sources of data.....	8
	Protected Characteristics.....	8
	Appendix 3: Management Plan Vision and Policies	13

Figure 1: Outline map of Chichester Harbour National Landscape..... ii

Acknowledgements

Craggatak Consulting prepared this report with the close support of staff from the Chichester Harbour Conservation Team.



Figure 1: Outline map of Chichester Harbour National Landscape

1. Background

This Equality Impact Report has been prepared as part of the Chichester Harbour National Landscape (NL) Management Plan Review. A National Landscape is the everyday name for what is set out in legislation as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Equality Impact Assessment

- 1.1 The Equality Act 2010 aims to ensure that everyone has a fair chance in life. It contains a requirement for Local Authorities to consider the diverse needs and requirements of the communities in their areas when planning the services they offer. The Act does not apply to Chichester Harbour Conservancy. However, the management plan has the potential to affect all the people living, working, visiting or carrying out business in the designated area. The Conservancy wishes to ensure that the Vision and Policies do not discriminate in the way service and amenity is provided, and that, where possible, they advance equality of opportunity between people.
- 1.2 Carrying out an assessment will eliminate or minimise any negative consequences of the plan and maximise the opportunities for promoting equality. The assessment considers impacts on nine groups set out in the Equality Act 2010 (see Appendix 1 for the assessment framework):
 - Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Marriage and Civil Partnership
 - Pregnancy and Maternity
 - Race / Ethnicity
 - Religion or belief (including lack of religion or belief)
 - Sex
 - Sexual Orientation

Chichester Harbour National Landscape

- 1.3 Designation of the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was in 1964 covering over 74km². It is a thriving recreational Harbour and National Landscape, internationally recognised for rare habitats and protected species. As well as being home to a wide variety of animals and mammals, this small pocket of West Sussex and Hampshire includes several hundred businesses and farms, as well as over 4,000 houses. It is home to approximately 8,700 residents, 51.1% are female and 48.9% male. 94% of the population identify as 'white', 57% identify as Christian (34.29% say that they have no religion). 16% of the population report that they are disabled under the Equality Act.
- 1.4 Of the resident population over 16 years old, 51.4% are employed, 2.3% are unemployed, 35.1% are retired and 11.1% are otherwise economically inactive. 24% of this population have never married or registered a civil partnership while 55.2% have (of which 55% married a member of the opposite sex; 0.2% married a member of the same sex).

15. Average earnings per calendar month are £2,200 (for rural England it is £2,300) and the house price affordability ratio is 13 (meaning that the mean purchase price is 13 times the mean income); for rural England it is 9. The average index of multiple deprivation is 8. For rural England it is 7; for the whole of England, it is 5.
16. Data for gender identity and sexual orientation is not published at a small scale. There is data for all the usual residents aged 16 years and over in Chichester District and Havant Borough areas. 91% of that population report that they are straight or heterosexual, 1.3% gay or lesbian, and 1.1% as bisexual; 94.8% identify as the same sex as registered at birth and 0.2% identify as transgender.
17. With over 500 historic sites, more than 5,000 moorings, almost 100km of public rights of way, 14 sailing clubs and 12,000 boats Chichester Harbour welcomes around 1.8 million visitors a year from across the UK and beyond. The most popular past time is walking, but the dark night skies and general tranquillity make this area the perfect location for rest and relaxation.
18. The resident population is generally homogeneous being healthy, white, Christian and aging. Minority groups are very small in number and easily over-looked by decision makers. The equalities profile and data sources for the area are set out in Appendix 2.

Management Plan review

19. Section 82 of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 establishes the primary purpose of AONB/NL designation as the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty. Section 85 of the CROW Act (as amended by section 245 of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023) places a duty on all public bodies (other than a devolved Welsh authority) to 'seek to further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area of outstanding natural beauty'. Under section 89, the relevant local authorities must prepare and publish a Management Plan for each NL; and keep it under review. A plan under section 89 relating to an NL in England must further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of that area.
- 1.10. The Management Plan is a statutory document. It provides a policy framework that brings together partners to help them design, resource and implement the priorities set out specifically for the AONB/NL designation. It guides and informs all other plans and activities that may affect the NL so that they can contribute to the continued conservation and enhancement of the NL designation. The plan describes the special qualities that justify the area's designation and presents a vision supported by four policy aims (set out in **Appendix 3**).
- 1.11. Chichester Harbour Conservancy was set up by the Chichester Harbour Conservancy Act 1971. The Act recognised the Harbour is a single estuary and brought together its management through a Statutory Advisory Committee, made-up of local stakeholders, and a Statutory Board, made-up of local councillors and representatives of the Statutory Advisory Committee. There are four relevant local authorities for the Chichester Harbour NL. They are Hampshire County Council, West Sussex County Council, Havant Borough Council and Chichester District Council.

- 1.12.** Chichester Harbour Conservancy is a unique organisation. It is the only Statutory Harbour Authority with responsibilities around navigation, leisure, recreation and the conservation of nature. The duties and powers of Chichester Harbour Conservancy are set out and explained in the Chichester Harbour Conservancy Act 1971. These form the basis of the Policy Aims of the Management Plan. Chichester Harbour Conservancy, as the principal management body, is the de facto National Landscape Committee for Chichester Harbour National Landscape.

2. Equality impact assessment findings

Does the vision affect any person defined by the Equality Act?

- 2.1.** The Management Plan is a combined plan for the Harbour Authority and the National Landscape. As such, it is limited in scope; its purpose is the conservation, maintenance and improvement of the Harbour and the Amenity Area for recreation and leisure, nature conservation and natural beauty. It cannot direct planning or social policy, but it can deliver relevant strategies for other public bodies. It does have a direct impact on recreation, enjoyment and the management of the area as a harbour. The Vision includes the aspiration to enable both local people and visitors to enjoy the Harbour. There is to be access for all and the removal of barriers to participation.

Findings

- 2.2.** There is no evidence to show that the Vision would cause a differential impact on people defined by the Equality Act.

Do the policies affect any person defined by the Equality Act?

- 2.3.** The plan sets out four policy aims:
- Policy Aim 1: Improvement of the Harbour
 - Policy Aim 2: Use of Pleasure Craft & Other Such Vessels
 - Policy Aim 3: Leisure & Recreation
 - Policy Aim 4: Conservation of Nature

Each policy aim has four topics where action is needed. Each policy topic was tested against the nine equality characteristics.

2.4. Policy Aim 1: Improvement of the Harbour

Policy topic	Commentary
1.1 Sustainable Wastewater Management Storm overflow incidents in Chichester Harbour need to significantly reduce and eventually be eliminated. They should not be a feature of a modern protected landscape.	Actions to upgrade the wastewater treatment works at Apuldram, Bosham, and Thorney Island in Chichester Harbour, as well as at Lavant, and at Budds Farm, will improve water quality. This will improve the health and well-being of the resident population and visiting public without any detrimental impacts on the protected characteristics.
1.2 Responsible Maritime Practices Black water discharges from vessels in Chichester Harbour will be prohibited and	Actions to provide pump-out facilities for harbour users to utilise and the phasing out unfiltered wash-down facilities will reduce sewage discharges and

enforced, with unfiltered wash-down facilities for boat maintenance phased out.	improve water quality. This will improve the health and well-being of the resident population and visiting public without any detrimental impacts on the protected characteristics.
1.3 Nitrates & Heavy Metals The application of fertiliser in the Chichester Harbour catchment causes high levels of nitrates in the harbour waters, which results in excessive opportunistic levels of macroalgal weed. The presence of heavy metals in the harbour are also a by-product of outdated farming practices.	Encouraging farmers to minimise the use of fertiliser, to plant winter cover crops, create strong buffer zones between the cultivated land and water courses, and to use technology to avoid double spraying of crops should improve water quality. This will improve the health and well-being of the resident population and visiting public without any detrimental impacts on the protected characteristics.
1.4 Plastics & Forever Chemicals Many of the chemicals used in plastic products are 'forever chemicals' that resist degradation and can remain in the environment for centuries, posing risks to health and ecosystems. Examples include plastic bottles, straws, cutlery, polystyrene, and wear from tyre particles.	Eliminating single-use plastics in Chichester Harbour, with a preference to reduce, reuse, and recycle, as well as undertaking an organised annual programme of beach cleans to collect and safely dispose of marine litter can reduce risks to health. This will improve the health and well-being of the resident population and visiting public without any detrimental impacts on the protected characteristics.

2.5. Policy Aim 2: Use of Pleasure Craft & Other Such Vessels

Policy topic	Commentary
2.1 A Safe Harbour Chichester Harbour will continue to be a safe harbour that complies with the Ports and Marine Facilities Safety Code (PMSC), in the spirit of continual improvement and the pursuit of best practice. The moratorium on new moorings will be maintained.	The policy seeks to conserve the Harbour so that it is fit for use as a port. This follows legislation and applies equally to all. There is no evidence to show that this policy would cause a differential impact on people defined by the Equality Act
2.2 Sailing Clubs & Sailing Centres Sailing clubs and sailing centres are recognised as key stakeholders that advise on navigational matters and further the long term environmental interests around Chichester Harbour. They are represented on Chichester Harbour Conservancy by the Chichester Harbour Federation.	<p>The commitment to working with the Chichester Harbour Federation to deconflict any issues that arise through open discussions and mutual respect will minimise or remove impacts on people with the protected characteristics.</p> <p>Encouraging wider society to engage with the sailing and boating opportunities at Chichester Harbour by promoting access for all to the water and striving to remove any barriers to participation will minimise or remove impacts on people with the protected characteristics.</p>
2.3 Other Harbour Users Chichester Harbour attracts short-term visitors, for sailing and boating, paddle sports, using personal watercraft and swimming. Chichester Harbour will have modern and welcoming marine facilities.	<p>Working to deconflict any instances where there is contested space between leisure craft and fishing vessels, and those using harbourside infrastructure for non-sailing purposes will minimise or remove impacts on people with the protected characteristics.</p> <p>Modernising the visitor welcome with improved marine facilities, including better toilets and showers, could improve conditions for people with disabilities, young children, and a poor understating of English. It is possible that actions could be taken</p>

	to be sensitive to the needs of different faiths (e.g., food preparation and prayer spaces).
<p>2.4 Marine-Related Businesses</p> <p>Marinas, boatyards and other marine-related businesses will continue to be protected for their cultural heritage and economic value, notwithstanding the need to meet modern standards, whilst retaining the overall maritime use.</p>	<p>Recognising the contribution that marine-related businesses make to the local economy and the overall positive visitor welcome at Chichester Harbour, including restaurants, cafes, public houses, accommodation providers and gift shops will improve the well-being of the resident population and visiting public without any detrimental impacts on the protected characteristics.</p>

2.6. Policy Aim 3: Leisure & Recreation

Policy topic	Commentary
<p>3.1 Health & Wellbeing</p> <p>Chichester Harbour will be promoted as an enjoyable place where people can benefit from the mental and physical wellbeing opportunities afforded by spending time in a National Landscape.</p>	<p>Publicising the health benefits of green prescriptions, safeguarding the tranquillity of the National Landscape, and increasing awareness of light pollution and the detrimental impact it has on the health and wellbeing of harbour communities will improve the well-being of the resident population and visiting public without any detrimental impacts on the protected characteristics.</p>
<p>3.2 Sailing & Boating</p> <p>Chichester Harbour is the ideal place where to learn to sail. Those that participate can find opportunities for peaceful relaxation, a sense of freedom, physical exercise and the pursuit of sporting excellence.</p>	<p>Providing opportunities for people to learn to safely sail and boat in Chichester Harbour and aspiring to be a centre of excellence for sporting events on the water and providing passenger vessels for non-sailors to experience the harbour from the water will improve the well-being of the resident population and visiting public.</p> <p>The policy looks to deliver a safe and peaceful estuary for the enjoyment of sailing and boating. Water skiing, kite surfing and similar activities are banned. These may affect young people more than others, but the intent is to manage a restricted water space. It is unlikely that this policy would cause a differential impact on people defined by the Equality Act; it is possible that there could be a positive impact on people defined under the protected characteristics.</p>
<p>3.3 Activities</p> <p>The King Charles III England Coast Path, and the wider Public Rights of Way network, will be maintained with clear directional signage, interpretation panels and benches. Support for the Salterns Way cycle route between the City of Chichester and West Wittering, will continue, with the possibility of new cycle routes to be explored.</p>	<p>The focus on access for all, removing physical barriers wherever possible, whilst promoting the countryside of Chichester Harbour National Landscape to underrepresented groups will minimise or remove impacts on people with the protected characteristics.</p>
<p>3.4 Education & Information</p> <p>People of all ages will be engaged and inspired with educational opportunities at Chichester Harbour National Landscape, with a focus on schools and academic institutions throughout</p>	<p>Engaging with people of all ages with educational opportunities at Chichester Harbour to learn about the protected landscape and raise awareness of specific topical matters will minimise or remove impacts on people with the protected</p>

Hampshire and West Sussex. Information publications and specialist training sessions will also help raise awareness, for instance around recreational disturbance.	characteristics, especially children. There is no evidence to show that this policy would cause a negative impact on people defined by the Equality Act; there could be a positive impact on people defined under the protected characteristics.
--	--

2.7. Policy Aim 4: Conservation of Nature

Policy topic	Commentary
4.1 Nature Recovery Saltmarsh, seagrass and wildflower meadows are to be created, conserved, and enhanced, complemented by new shingle recharges, new Tern rafts, and new sites for high tide roosts. The flora and fauna that contribute to the natural beauty will be protected for its intrinsic value.	Protecting flora and fauna for its intrinsic value may improve the health and well-being of the resident population and visiting public. Encouraging natural processes to operate may require actions to restrict access to certain sites but this would apply to all. There is no evidence to show that this policy would cause a differential impact on people defined by the Equality Act.
4.2 Climate Change Through nature-based solutions, Chichester Harbour National Landscape will be prepared for an increase in the frequencies of stormy weather conditions, rising sea levels, and warmer temperatures.	Mitigating the impacts of climate change by encouraging the uptake of renewable energy technologies and becoming more energy efficient; and sequestering carbon the saltmarshes, seagrass meadows, mudflats, soils, and trees, will have long-term health benefits for the resident population and visiting public. No action will have a detrimental impact on any of the protected characteristics.
4.3 A Legacy of Conservation As natural processes unfold, they can reveal new historical finds, which further add to the interest and value of the National Landscape. Many local people take action to the benefit of the environment of Chichester Harbour, whether volunteering on practical conservation projects or crowd funding new land acquisitions.	Supporting volunteering will help improve the health and well-being of the resident population and visiting public. No action will have a detrimental impact on any of the protected characteristics.
4.4 A Naturally Beautiful Landscape As is the purpose of the designation, the natural beauty of Chichester Harbour National Landscape will be conserved and enhanced. This will be achieved through landscape-scale projects and nature friendly farming practices, with excellence in planning and placemaking practices.	The policy seeks to conserve and enhance the landscape character for the benefit of current and future generations. There is no evidence to indicate that this policy would cause a differential impact on people defined by the Equality Act.

Findings

- 2.8.** There is no evidence to show that the Management Plan would cause a differential impact on people defined under the nine equality characteristics.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Equalities Impact Assessment Framework

<p>Public sector duty regarding socio-economic inequalities</p> <p>An authority to which this section applies must, when making decisions of a strategic nature about how to exercise its functions, have due regard to the desirability of exercising them in a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.</p> <p>Equality Act 2010: Section 1</p>	
Protected Characteristics	Will the plan help to?
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce exclusion through fear, victimisation and harassment • reduce exclusion through denial on unreasonable grounds of age • make access to services (particularly community and health facilities) easy or difficult • make services accessible by public transport or within walking distance
Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce accessibility barriers for mobility impairments • provide opportunities for sociability, for quiet, and for activities and physical exercise by people with impairments • make access to employment, services and leisure opportunities close to their homes
Gender reassignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce exclusion through fear, victimisation and harassment
Marriage and Civil Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce exclusion through denial on grounds of marital status
Pregnancy and Maternity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce exclusion through fear • provide buggy-accessible paths, toilets and baby-changing facilities • for mothers, make access to employment, services and leisure opportunities close to their homes
Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deny segregation by race or ethnicity • ensure income generation does not exclude low-income users (proportionally more people of black and minority ethnicities are on low incomes in the UK)
Religion or belief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce exclusion through fear and harassment. • provide private outdoor spaces • provide spaces for single-sex assembly
Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce women's' exclusion through fear from open space / countryside • for child-carers (women make up the highest proportion), make access to employment, services and leisure opportunities close to their homes • enable women to breast-feed their child without fear or harassment
Sexual Orientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce exclusion through fear, victimisation and harassment

Appendix 2: Chichester Harbour National Landscape equalities profile

Sources of data

Census 2021

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces population data estimates based on National Landscape boundaries as of 2022. Output area population estimates are allocated on a best fit basis. Chichester Harbour National Landscape is given the following Output Areas:

Chichester District			Havant District
E00160504	E00160516	E00160851	E00116480
E00160507	E00160674	E00160852	E00116489
E00160508	E00160810	E00160854	E00116491
E00160509	E00160823	E00160861	E00116637
E00160510	E00160824	E00166593	
E00160511	E00160831	E00166599	
E00160512	E00160849	E00166601	
E00160515	E00160850		

2022 Census Data Estimates

The population of the National Landscape was **8,709** people

The population of the Amenity Area was **7,767** people.

The population that lives in and within:

- 1km of the National Landscape is 46,883 people.
- 5km of the National Landscape is 185,396 people.
- 10km of the National Landscape is 513,742 people.

Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework

Defra produces the Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework (PLTOF). It uses the allocation of Output Areas whenever possible, but not all census data is published at this small scale due to problems with the sample size and the protection of personal data. In such cases, Defra apportions Lower-layer Super Output Areas, Middle-layer Super Output Areas, or Local Authority Area totals, whichever is the smaller area.

PLTOF 2024 additional statistic 17: Population estimates

Chichester Harbour National Landscape has a national population of **12,500**.

Protected Characteristics

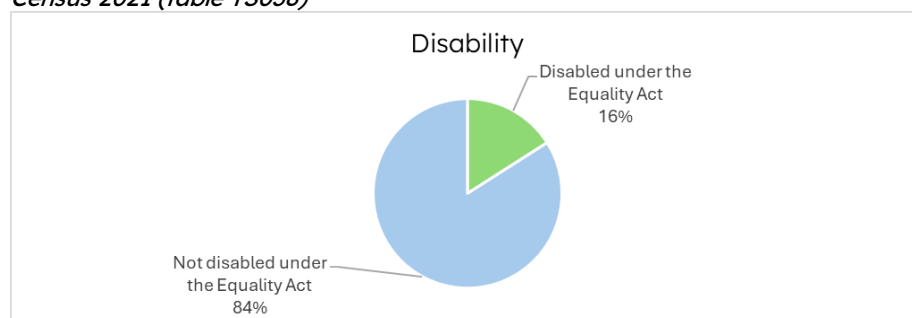
Age

PLTOF 2024 additional statistic 18: Average age of the population

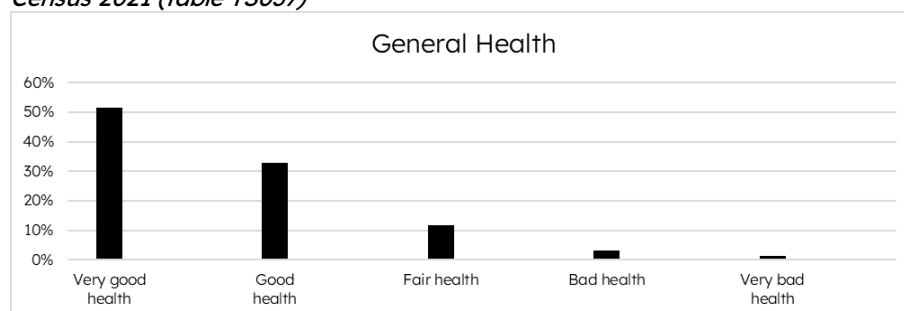
The average age of the population living in the Chichester Harbour National Landscape is 47. This is older than for England as a whole, where it is 41.

Disability

Census 2021 (table TS038)

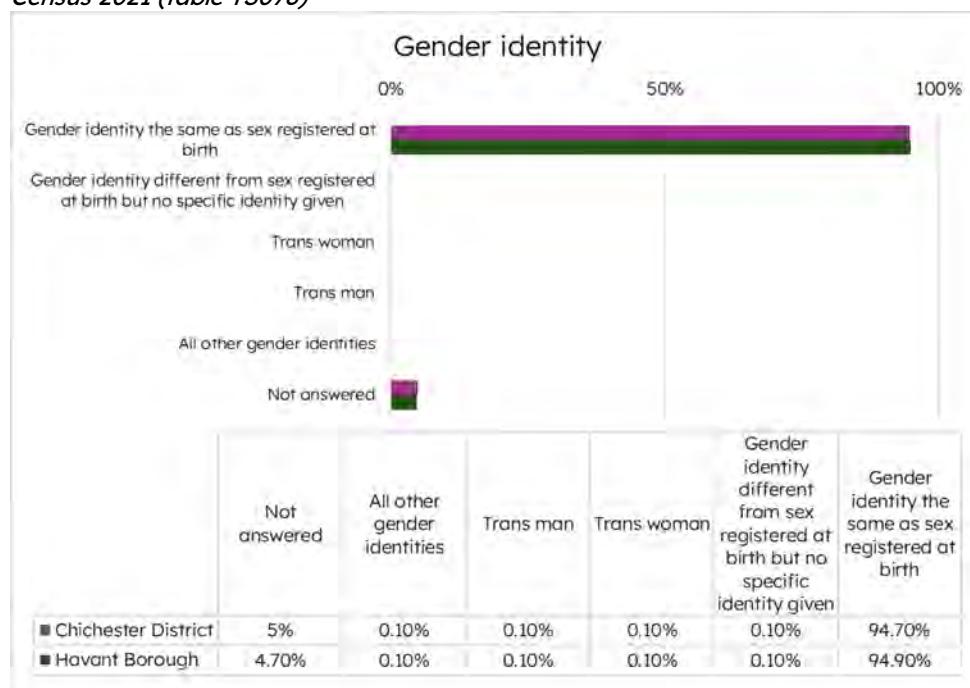


Census 2021 (table TS037)



Gender reassignment

Census 2021 (table TS078)



Pregnancy and Maternity

No data found

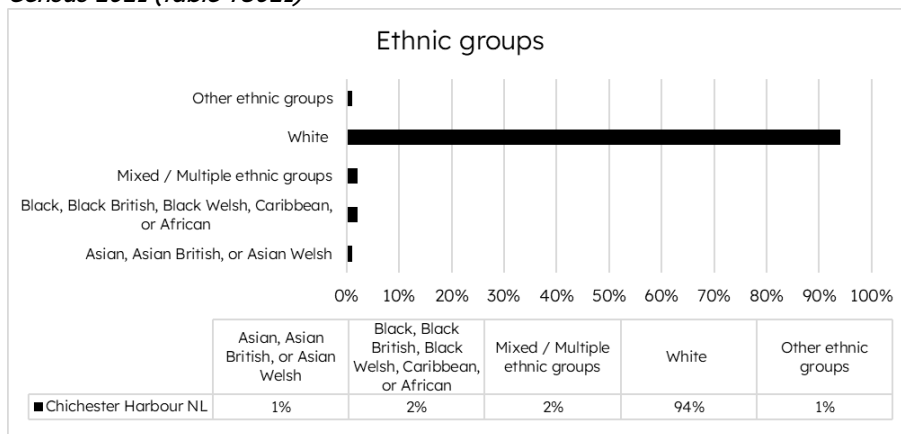
Marriage and Civil Partnership

Census 2021 (table TS002)



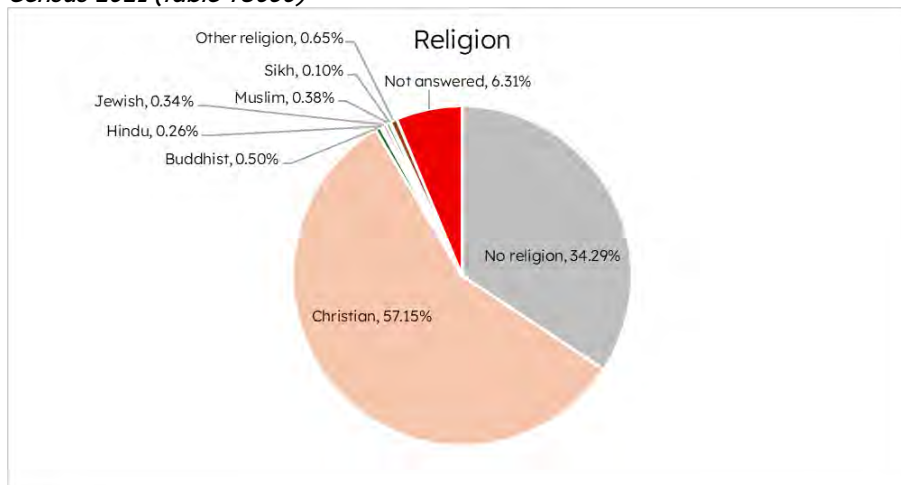
Race

Census 2021 (table TS021)



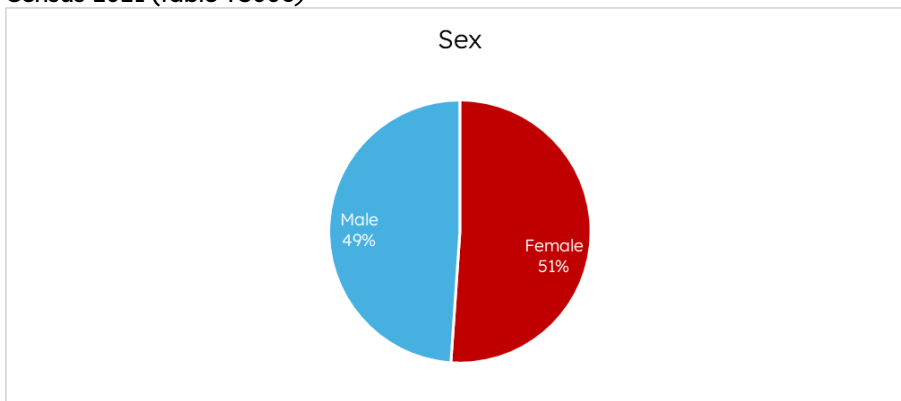
Religion or belief (including lack of religion or belief)

Census 2021 (table TS030)



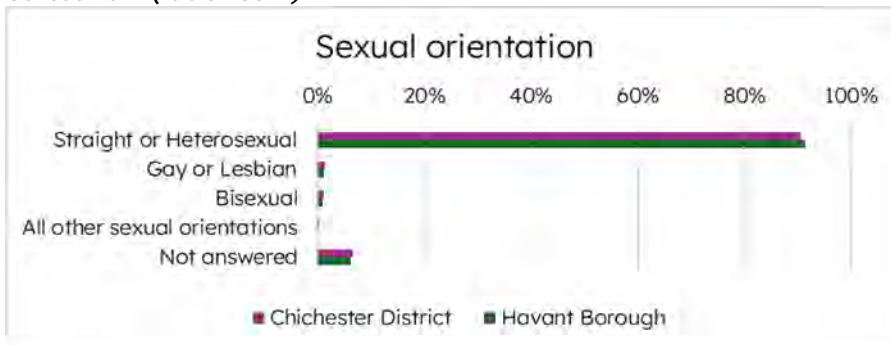
Sex

Census 2021 (table TS008)



Sexual Orientation

Census 2021 (table TS077)



Background data

Median earnings

PLTOF additional statistic 20: Median earnings based on apportioning of Local Authorities

Earnings estimates have been rounded to the nearest £50 per calendar month.

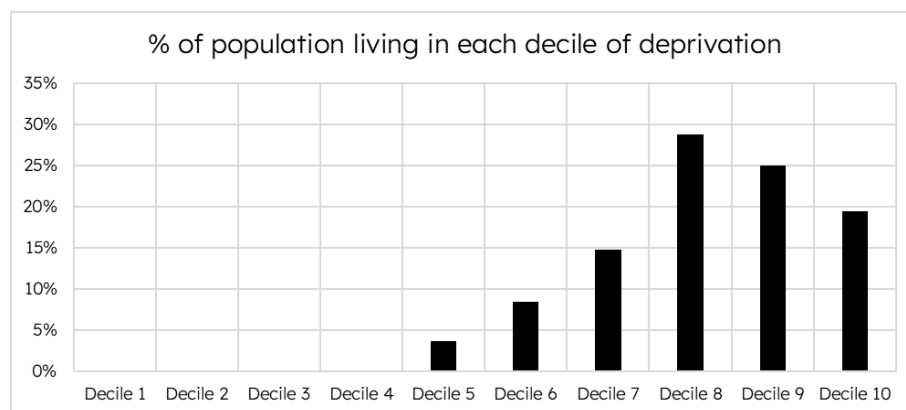
Average earnings in the national landscape estimated to be £2,200 per calendar month. For rural England the estimate is £2,300 pcm; for the whole of England, it is £2,350 pcm.

House purchase affordability

PLTOF additional statistic 21: House purchase affordability ratios

The house purchase affordability ratio for Chichester Harbour National Landscape is 13 (meaning that the mean purchase price represents 13 times the mean income). For rural England it is 9; for the whole of England, it is 8.

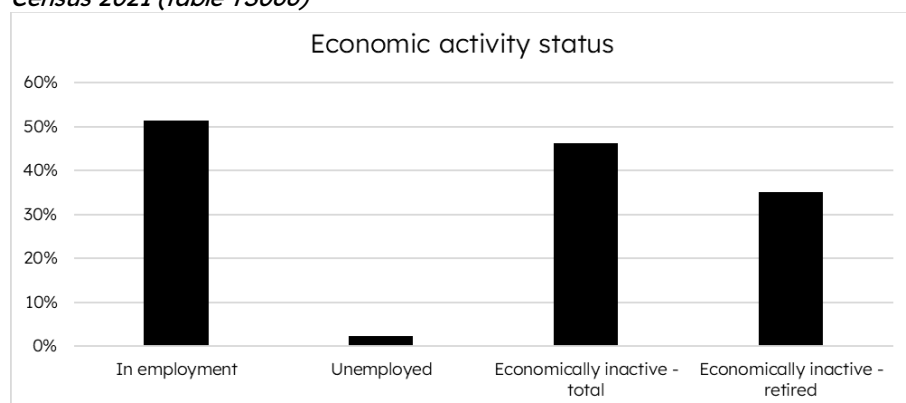
PLTOF additional statistic 21: Proportion of the population living in each decile of deprivation



The average index of multiple deprivation is 8. For rural England it is 7; for the whole of England, it is 5.

Economic activity status

Census 2021 (table TS066)



Appendix 3: Management Plan Vision and Policies

Vision	
<p>The Chichester Harbour Vision for 2050</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural environment has returned to favourable condition. Clean water supports the conservation of nature, the diversity of wildlife and a mosaic of habitats. • It is an exceptional place for leisure and recreation, whether sailing and boating, or enjoying the coastal footpaths and cycle routes. • Businesses are thriving, with sustainable growth, innovation and strong environmental credentials. • All stakeholders are committed to conserving and enhancing the natural beauty for the benefit of future generations. • There is a high level of preparedness for climate change, which is projected to accelerate through the second half of the 21st Century. 	
Policies	
Policy Aim 1: Improvement of the Harbour	
1.1 Sustainable Wastewater Management	Storm overflow incidents in Chichester Harbour need to significantly reduce and eventually be eliminated. They should not be a feature of a modern protected landscape.
1.2 Responsible Maritime Practices	Black water discharges from vessels in Chichester Harbour will be prohibited and enforced, with unfiltered wash-down facilities for boat maintenance phased out.
1.3 Nitrates & Heavy Metals	The application of fertiliser in the Chichester Harbour catchment causes high levels of nitrates in the harbour waters, which results in excessive opportunistic levels of macroalgal weed. The presence of heavy metals in the harbour are also a by-product of outdated farming practices.
1.4 Plastics & Forever Chemicals	Many of the chemicals used in plastic products are 'forever chemicals' that resist degradation and can remain in the environment for centuries, posing risks to health and ecosystems. Examples include plastic bottles, straws, cutlery, polystyrene, and wear from tyre particles.
Policy Aim 2: Use of Pleasure Craft & Other Such Vessels	
2.1 A Safe Harbour	Chichester Harbour will continue to be a safe harbour that complies with the Ports and Marine Facilities Safety Code (PMSC), in the spirit of continual improvement and the pursuit of best practice. The moratorium on new moorings will be maintained.
2.2 Sailing Clubs & Sailing Centres	Sailing clubs and sailing centres are recognised as key stakeholders that advise on navigational matters and further the long-term environmental interests around Chichester Harbour. They are represented on Chichester Harbour Conservancy by the Chichester Harbour Federation.
2.3 Other Harbour Users	Chichester Harbour attracts short-term visitors, for sailing and boating, paddle sports, using personal watercraft and swimming. Chichester Harbour will have modern and welcoming marine facilities.
2.4 Marine-Related Businesses	Marinas, boatyards and other marine-related businesses will continue to be protected for their cultural heritage and economic value, notwithstanding the need to meet modern standards, whilst retaining the overall maritime use.
Policy Aim 3: Leisure & Recreation	
3.1 Health & Wellbeing	Chichester Harbour will be promoted as an enjoyable place where people can benefit from the mental and physical wellbeing opportunities afforded by spending time in a National Landscape.

3.2 Sailing & Boating	Chichester Harbour is the ideal place where to learn to sail. Those that participate can find opportunities for peaceful relaxation, a sense of freedom, physical exercise and the pursuit of sporting excellence.
3.3 Activities	The King Charles III England Coast Path, and the wider Public Rights of Way network, will be maintained with clear directional signage, interpretation panels and benches. Support for the Salterns Way cycle route between the City of Chichester and West Wittering, will continue, with the possibility of new cycle routes to be explored.
3.4 Education & Information	People of all ages will be engaged and inspired with educational opportunities at Chichester Harbour National Landscape, with a focus on schools and academic institutions throughout Hampshire and West Sussex. Information publications and specialist training sessions will also help raise awareness, for instance around recreational disturbance.
Policy Aim 4: Conservation of Nature	
4.1 Nature Recovery	Saltmarsh, seagrass and wildflower meadows are to be created, conserved, and enhanced, complemented by new shingle recharges, new Tern rafts, and new sites for high tide roosts. The flora and fauna that contribute to the natural beauty will be protected for its intrinsic value.
4.2 Climate Change	Through nature-based solutions, Chichester Harbour National Landscape will be prepared for an increase in the frequencies of stormy weather conditions, rising sea levels, and warmer temperatures.
4.3 A Legacy of Conservation	As natural processes unfold, they can reveal new historical finds, which further add to the interest and value of the National Landscape. Many local people take action to the benefit of the environment of Chichester Harbour, whether volunteering on practical conservation projects or crowd funding new land acquisitions.
4.4 A Naturally Beautiful Landscape	As is the purpose of the designation, the natural beauty of Chichester Harbour National Landscape will be conserved and enhanced. This will be achieved through landscape-scale projects and nature friendly farming practices, with excellence in planning and placemaking practices.
Supported by 7 Planning Principles	
These promote and reinforce local distinctiveness in the National Landscape and offer those seeking planning permission greater certainty on which to make their decisions.	
PP01 Great Weight for a Nationally Important Landscape	
PP02 Safeguarding Marine Enterprise	
PP03 Residential & Householder Development	
PP04 New Tourist / Commercial / Agricultural Development within the Rural Area	
PP05 Dark Skies & Light Pollution	
PP06 Conversion of Buildings within the Rural Area	
PP07 Development Near the National Landscape Boundary	