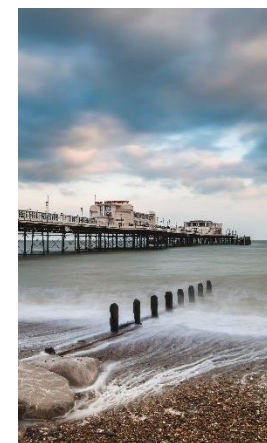
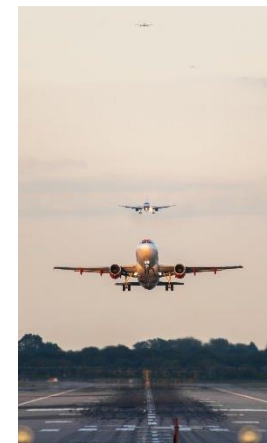


Shaping West Sussex

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**Prospectus pack:
models for local government
reorganisation for West Sussex
July 2025**



Introduction

This pack contains prospectuses for the shortlisted options for West Sussex Local Government Reorganisation. Each prospectus provides a detailed description of the option, including the supporting socio-economic data, financial baseline position, and design considerations for each option. These prospectuses are intended to aid in understanding the options and do not draw comparisons, as this will follow in the evaluation phase.

The models presented in this pack have been derived from a structured approach that initially considered a long list of 14 options. The factors that contributed to creating this initial long list included community identity, economic geography, service delivery efficiency, and political and administrative feasibility. Through a rigorous filtering process, using the government criteria as a basis, this list was narrowed down to the most promising options. A further assessment was conducted to ensure that only those options that are financially viable were considered.

As of July 2025, the result of this process is that a single unitary, and two unitary variants, have been identified as the most financially sound.

These options will be evaluated in detail over the coming weeks.

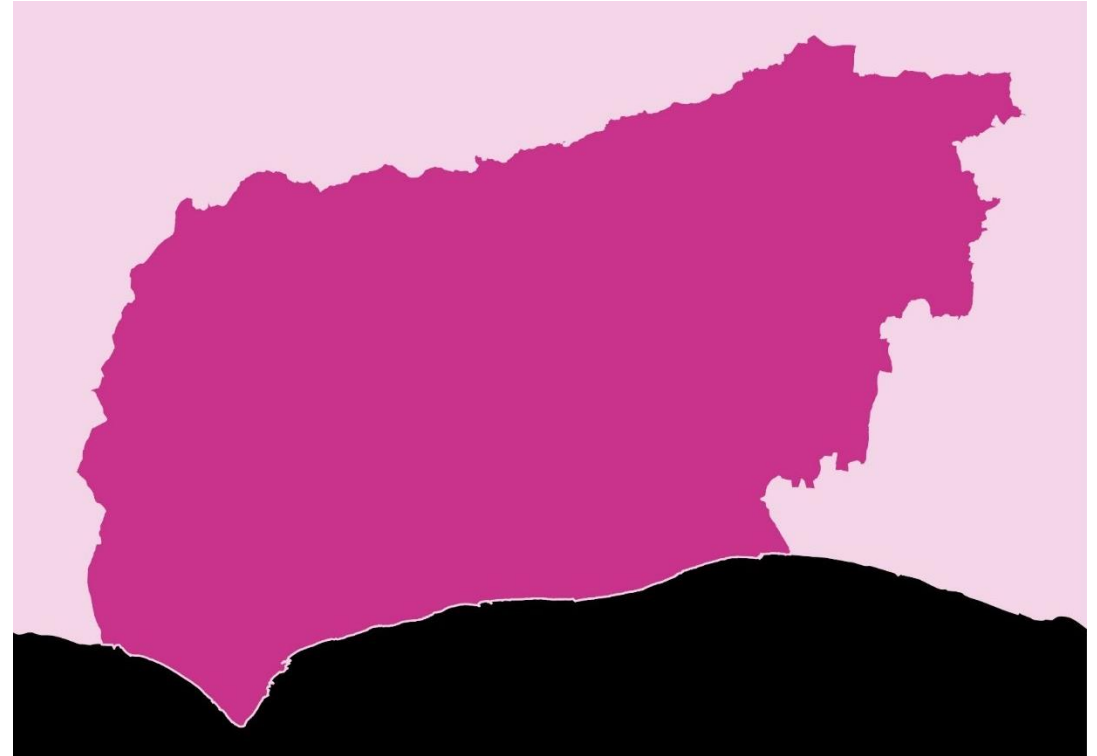
A single unitary model

Prospectus information

A single unitary model

A single county unitary would align with the current West Sussex county boundary.

This would bring the County Council and all seven District and Borough Council services together to form a new unitary council for West Sussex



Overview

A single county geography, aligned with the existing West Sussex boundary. Encompasses coastal communities, historic towns, prosperous commuter corridors and rural landscapes, including Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the South Downs National Park.

A mixed economy, combining traditional sectors such as agriculture and tourism with a strong business sector, alongside economic influence of Gatwick Airport.

Challenges in some areas relating to higher service demand, pockets of deprivation, uneven access to key services, and increasing pressures on housing across both urban and rural settings.

Distinct strengths sit alongside specific challenges. Coastal areas have strong tourism economies, yet face ongoing issues relating to inequality, housing supply, and health outcomes. The urban areas demonstrate cultural vitality and opportunities for economic growth while experiencing increasing demand for infrastructure and public services, and rural areas offer a good quality of life whilst contending with challenges such as social isolation, transport connectivity, and affordability of essential services.

Opportunity to balance the needs of different areas, while offsetting the pressures and challenges each community faces – from service demand and access to services, to regeneration and economic inequality.

Understanding demand, a single unitary model

The West Sussex population is projected to increase by 109,399 by 2042.

The 0-15 and 16-64 age groups have risen by a larger percentage than the Southeast as a whole in the decade 2013 to 2023.

A higher proportion of the West Sussex population provide over 50 hours of care for someone than the Southeast population as a whole.

There are 8.1% more single person households over 65 than in the Southeast of England as a whole.

	Ages 0-15	Ages 16-64	Ages 65+	Total
Area population (2023) <small>Source: ONS Mid-year estimates 2023</small>	158,732	533,151	208,979	900,862
Area population increase 2013-2023 <small>Source: ONS 2024</small>	7.1%	7.1%	16.5%	9.2%

Southeast England population increase 2013-2023: 7.6%

Area projected population 2042: 1,010,261

Source: ONS 2024

Births 2023: 7,648 Deaths 2023: 9,972

Source: ONS 2024

Unpaid Carers 2021: 20,327 (2.43%)

Southeast England Unpaid Carers 2021: 2.39%

Source: 2021 Census (over 50hours per week)

Deprivation ranking: 211 (out of 317)

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (average local authority ranking, 1 is most deprived, 317 least deprived)

Number of households 2021: 375,216

Source: 2021 Census

Single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 57,408 (15.3%)

Southeast England single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 13.2%

Source: 2021 Census

Gross Value Added (GVA) 2022: £26.7billion

Source: ONS 2024

Working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal Credit: 8.2%

Southeast England working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal Credit: 8.6%. Source: DWP 2025

Economic Activity Rate: 83.4%

Source: ONS 2025

Understanding finances

All income and expenditure across local government in West Sussex will be pooled. Further financial modelling will be undertaken to determine the impact of reorganisation on the baseline, factoring in new costs, savings, investments and cost of change.

These figures show combined budget estimates taking local authority revenue expenditure and income, April 2025 to March 2026, broken down by service.
(income figures exclude any use of reserves to fund in-year deficits)

Expenditure by category	Amount (£m)
Council services (net of service income), see spend by service breakdown right	-996.0
Fire service	-43.9
Education services	-717.4
Housing Benefit payments	-156.8
Levies less trading surplus	4.2
Financing costs (interest)	-39.7
Total Expenditure	-1,957.9

Income	Amount (£m)	AGENDA ITEM 3	
Ring-fenced grants	166.8		
General grants	276.6		
Schools' grants (including Dedicated Schools Grant)	634.7		
Business Rates (retained Income)	148.9		
Council Tax 25/26 (calculated)	772.5		
Total Income	1949.4		
Spend by service (including disaggregated services)	Amount (£m)	Percentage	
Adult Social Care	364.5	36.6	
Children's Social Care	221.4	22.2	
Environmental and Regulatory Services	141.3	14.2	
Highways and Transport	57.7	5.8	
Public Health	52.0	5.2	
Central Services	43.8	4.4	
Cultural and Related Services	41.1	4.2	
Housing Services (General Fund Revenue Account only)	35.1	3.5	
Planning and Development Services	30.9	3.1	
Other Services	8.2	0.8	

Design implications and considerations

Leadership and Governance

- Single executive leadership team and governance structure and fewer elected councillors.
- Large-scale transition, merging eight councils into one. Governance, workforce, systems and service models would need to be redesigned end-to-end, with strong central leadership and sustained coordination.
- New County-wide partnership forums or governance mechanisms would be required alongside maintenance of local relationships.
- Shared services between councils would no longer be required.

Harmonisation

- Services currently delivered by the county and district/borough councils would be fully integrated into unified delivery models, enabling consistent policy, systems and customer experience. Integrated, tailored and preventative working between services such as social care, housing, and revenues and benefits.
- A focus on integrating a wide range of services that are currently delivered through diverse models, such as waste and planning.

Design implications and considerations

Priority services

- No requirement to disaggregate county-wide services like adult and children's social care reduces complexity and transition risk.
- Service demand for adult and children's social care and housing-related demand can be balanced across the geography, with areas of higher need being offset by those with lower levels of demand.
- Integrated directorates would offer opportunities for joined-up support across a range of key services i.e. adult social care, housing, revenues/benefits, but structural and cultural redesign would be required.

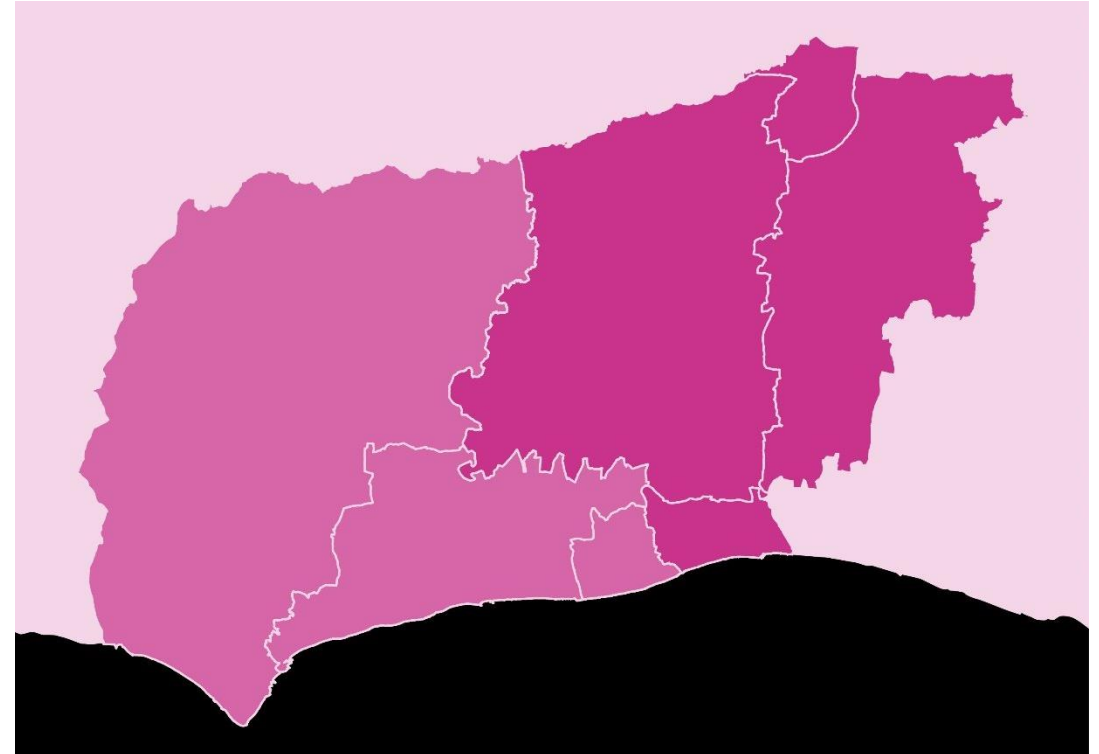
A two unitary model – variation 1

Prospectus information

A two unitary model – variation 1

One unitary combining Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints.

One unitary combining Adur, Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints.



Overview

Unitary combining Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints.

Encompasses coastal towns, rural communities and a strong and distinct cultural heritage.

- Prosperous northern communities balance the economic challenges faced by some coastal neighbourhoods.
- A diverse and balanced socio-economic landscape and the opportunity to leverage the area's combined economic strengths and social diversity to build resilience and promote balanced growth.
- An ageing population set alongside families and younger residents, contributes to the rich social fabric. This diversity reinforces the importance of local connections and community cohesion across the geography.

Unitary combining Adur, Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints.

Strong infrastructure, a thriving business sector and diverse labour market.

- Brings together the growth corridors along the M23 and A23 and the economic influence of Gatwick Airport with growing, business parks, and the rural communities.
- Opportunity to address key challenges, including housing supply and homelessness.
- Generally balanced socio-economic profile, with lower levels of overall deprivation alongside localised areas of higher demand, particularly in some coastal and urban communities.

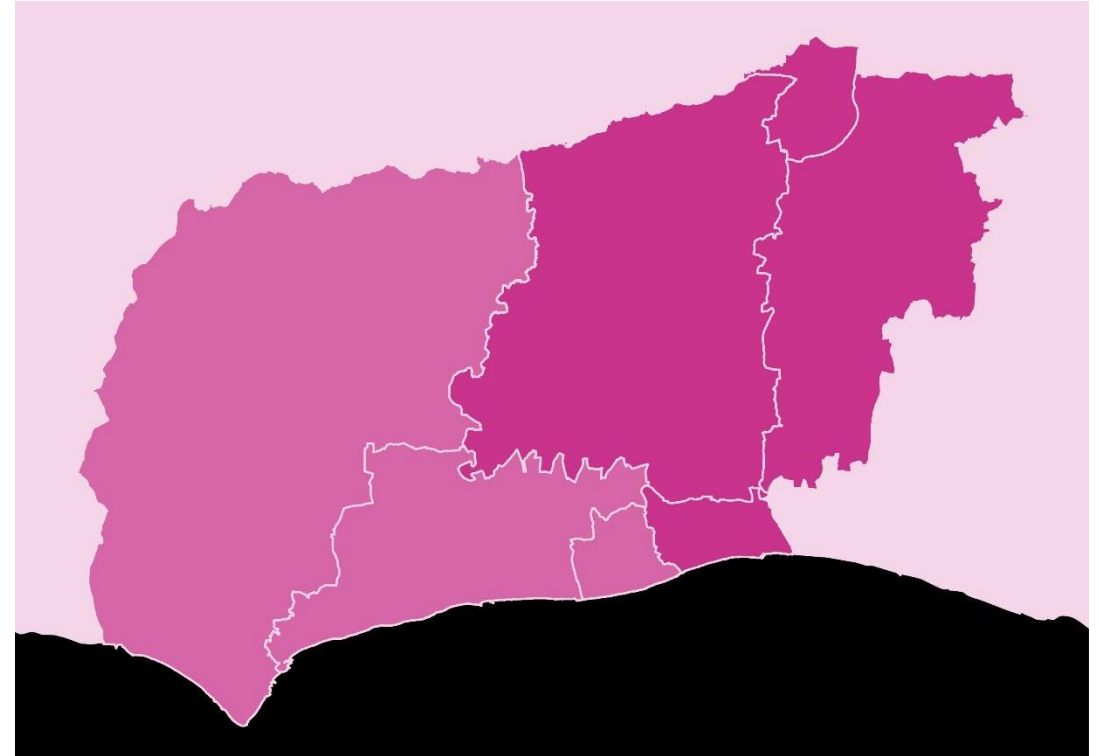
Understanding demand, two unitary model – variation 1

The unitary combining Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints will see a faster population growth by 2040 than the unitary combining Adur, Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints.

The percentage of single person households aged over 65 is higher in the unitary combining Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints and is notably higher than Southeast England as a whole.

The Gross Value Added contribution to the UK economy from Adur, Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex is £3.4billion higher.

There are more unemployment benefit claimants from the Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprint area than the Adur, Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex area although the Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprint area has a higher economic activity rate.



Understanding demand, two unitary model – variation 1

Unitary combining Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints.

	Ages 0-15	Ages 16-64	Ages 65+	Total
Area population (2023) Source: ONS Mid-year estimates 2023	63,920	235,221	109,110	408,251
Area population increase 2013-2023 Source: ONS 2024	3.4%	7.1%	14.7%	8.4%

Southeast England Population increase 2013-2023: 7.6%

Area projected population 2042: 456,042

Source: ONS 2024

Births 2023: 3,076 Deaths 2023: 5,396

Source: ONS 2024

Unpaid Carers 2021: 10,245 (2.68%)

Southeast England Unpaid Carers 2021: 2.39%

Source: 2021 Census (over 50hours per week)

Deprivation ranking: 185 (out of 317)

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (average local authority ranking, 1 is most deprived, 317 least deprived)

Number of households 2021: 176,318

Source: 2021 Census

Single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 30,615 (17.4%)

Southeast England single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 13.2%

Source: 2021 Census

Gross Value Added (GVA) 2022: £11.7billion

Source: ONS 2024

Working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal Credit: 9.1%

Southeast England working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal Credit: 8.6%. Source: DWP 2025

Economic Activity Rate: 84.2%

Source: ONS 2025

Understanding demand, two unitary model – variation 1

Unitary combining Adur, Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints

	Ages 0-15	Ages 16-64	Ages 65+	Total
Area population (2023) Source: ONS Mid-year estimates 2023	94,812	297,930	99,869	492,611
Area population increase 2013-2023 Source: ONS 2024	9.8%	7.1%	18.5%	9.8%

Southeast England Population increase 2013-2023: 7.6%

Area projected population 2042: 554,219

Source: ONS 2024

Births 2023: 4,572 **Deaths 2023:** 4,576

Source: ONS 2024

Unpaid Carers 2021: 10,082 (2.21%)

Southeast England Unpaid Carers 2021: 2.39%

Source: 2021 Census (over 50hours per week)

Deprivation ranking: 230 (out of 317)

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (average local authority ranking, 1 is most deprived, 317 least deprived)

Number of households 2021: 198,902

Source: 2021 Census

Single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 26,792 (13.5%)

Southeast England single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 13.2%

Source: 2021 Census

Gross Value Added (GVA) 2022: £15.1billion

Source: ONS 2024

Working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal Credit: 7.5%

Southeast England working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal Credit: 8.6%. Source: DWP 2025

Economic Activity Rate: 81.7%

Source: ONS 2025

Understanding finances

All income and expenditure across local government in West Sussex will be pooled. Further financial modelling will be undertaken to determine the impact of reorganisation on the baseline, factoring in new costs, savings, investments and cost of change.

These figures show combined budget estimates for a unitary combining Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints, taking local authority revenue expenditure and income, April 2025 to March 2026, broken down by service.

(income figures exclude any use of reserves to fund in-year deficits)

Expenditure by category	Amount (£m)
Council services (net of service income), see spend by service breakdown right	-484.6
Fire service	-20.0
Education services	-296.0
Housing Benefit payments	-77.6
Levies less Trading Surplus	-1.7
Financing costs (interest)	-24.3
Total Expenditure	-904.2

Income	Amount (£m)
Ring-fenced grants	82.8
General grants	140.8
Schools' grants (including Dedicated Schools Grant)	261.9
Business Rates (retained Income)	81.6
Council Tax 25/26 (calculated)	335.7
Total Income	902.8

AGENDA ITEM 3

Spend by service (including disaggregated services)	Amount (£m)	Percentage
Adult Social Care	190.3	39.2
Children's Social Care	112.5	23.2
Environmental and Regulatory Services	66.8	13.8
Highways and Transport	24.0	5.0
Public Health	23.8	4.9
Central Services	18.9	3.9
Cultural and Related Services	16.9	3.5
Housing Services (GFRA only)	15.0	3.1
Planning and Development Services	12.2	2.5
Other Services	4.2	0.9

Understanding finances

All income and expenditure across local government in West Sussex will be pooled. Further financial modelling will be undertaken to determine the impact of reorganisation on the baseline, factoring in new costs, savings, investments and cost of change.

These figures show combined budget estimates for a unitary combining Adur, Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints, taking local authority revenue expenditure and income, April 2025 to March 2026, broken down by service.

(income figures exclude any use of reserves to fund in-year deficits)

Expenditure by category	Amount (£m)
Council services (net of service income), see spend by service breakdown right	-511.3
Fire Service	-23.9
Education services	-421.4
Housing Benefit payments	-79.1
Levies less Trading Surplus	5.9
Financing costs (interest)	-15.4
Total Expenditure	-1,057.1

Income	Amount (£m)
Ring-fenced grants	84.1
General grants	135.8
Schools' grants (including Dedicated Schools Grant)	372.8
Business Rates (retained Income)	67.2
Council Tax 25/26 (calculated)	386.8
Total Income	1,046.6

AGENDA ITEM 3

Spend by service (including disaggregated services)	Amount (£m)	Percentage
Adult Social Care	174.2	34.0
Children's Social Care	108.8	21.3
Environmental and Regulatory Services	74.5	14.6
Highways and Transport	33.6	6.6
Public Health	28.3	5.5
Central Services	24.9	4.9
Cultural and Related Services	24.2	4.7
Housing Services (GFRA only)	20.1	3.9
Planning and Development Services	18.7	3.7
Other Services	4.0	0.8

Design implications and considerations

Leadership and Governance

- Two full sets of statutory functions and leadership teams.
- Large-scale transition, organising eight councils into two. Governance, workforce, systems and service models would need to be redesigned end-to-end, with strong central leadership and sustained coordination.
- New governance structures and procedures that could be tailored to specific sub-regional needs and identities.
- Adur and Worthing Councils Officer operating model to be disaggregated.

Harmonisation

- Integrated, tailored and preventative working between services such as social care, housing, and revenues and benefits.
- A focus on integrating a wide range of services that are currently delivered through diverse models, such as waste and planning.
- Services currently provided by multiple councils would be redesigned to achieve harmonisation.
- Aggregating and harmonising district and borough back-office functions such as legal, digital and finance together removes the need to completely duplicate the current county back-office functions.

Design implications and considerations

Priority services

- Disaggregating county-wide services like adult and children's social care adds complexity and transition risk.
- Operating model options, such as shared services, could be considered to provide a way to attain economies of scale, reduce duplication and manage risk.
- Easterly unitary would inherit a disproportionate share of children's social care and housing-related demand, and would require targeted resourcing, commissioning and workforce planning.
- Adult social care demand is disproportionately higher in the West with more sustained pressure from ageing populations and people retiring to the area.

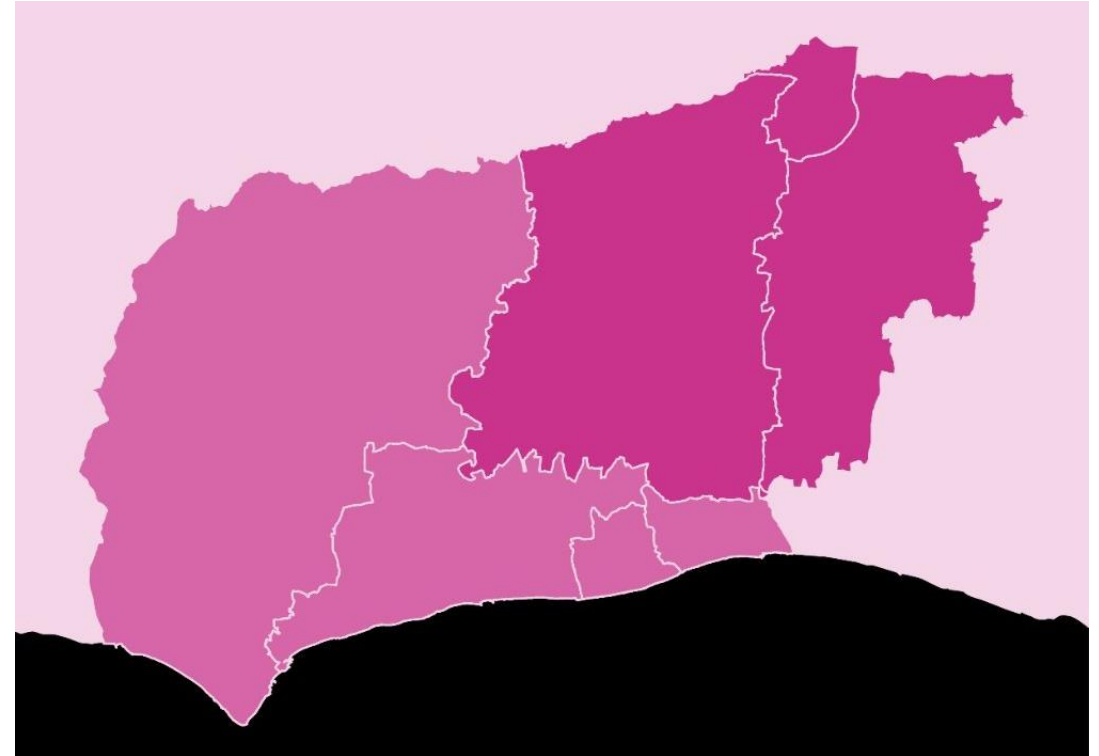
A two unitary model – variation 2

Prospectus information

A two unitary model – variation 2

One unitary combining Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints.

One unitary combining Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints.



Overview

Unitary combining Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints.

Encompasses coastal towns, rural communities and a strong and distinct cultural heritage.

- Prosperous northern communities balance the economic challenges faced by some coastal neighbourhoods.
- A diverse and balanced socio-economic landscape and the opportunity to leverage the area's combined economic strengths and social diversity to build resilience and promote balanced growth.
- An ageing population set alongside families and younger residents, contributes to the rich social fabric. This diversity reinforces the importance of local connections and community cohesion across the geography.

Unitary combining Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints.

Strong infrastructure, a thriving business sector and diverse labour market.

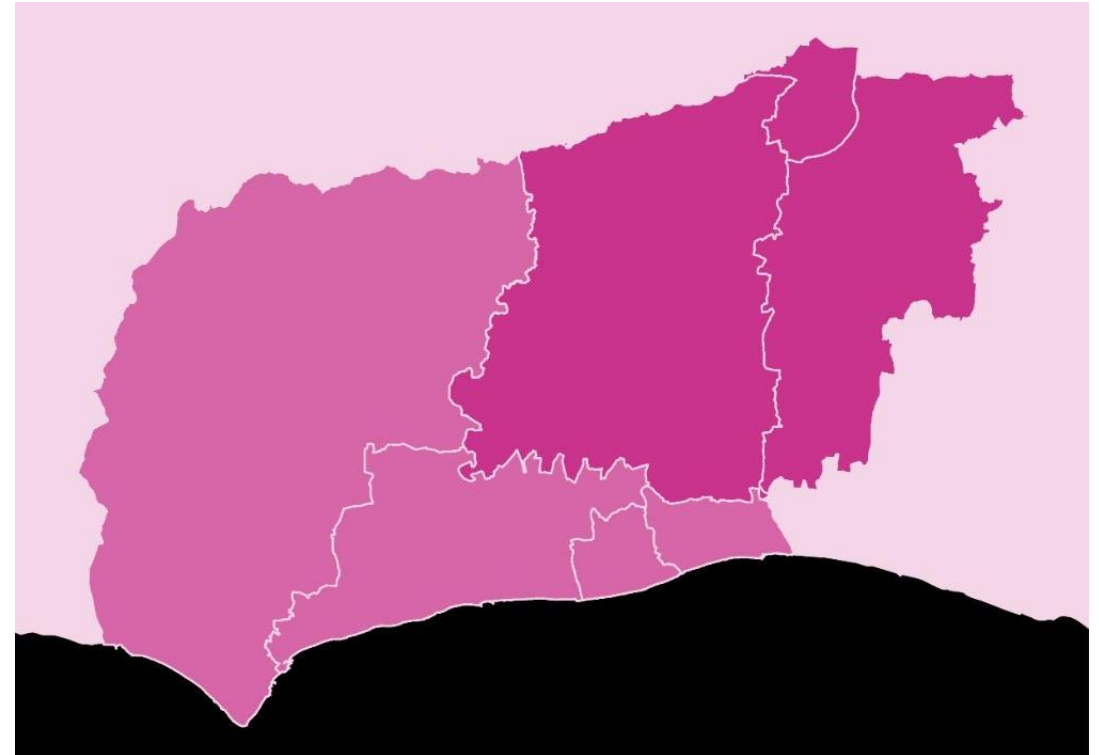
- Brings together the growth corridors along the M23 and A23 and the economic influence of Gatwick Airport with growing, business parks, and the rural communities.
- Opportunity to address key challenges, including housing supply and homelessness.
- Generally balanced socio-economic profile, with lower levels of overall deprivation alongside localised areas of higher demand, particularly in some coastal and urban communities.

Understanding demand, two unitary model – variation 2

The unitary combining Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints will see a faster population growth by 2040 than the unitary combining Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints.

The percentage of single person households aged over 65 is higher in the unitary combining Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing than the unitary combining Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints and is notably higher than Southeast England as a whole.

The unitary combining Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints contributes slightly more Gross Value Add to the UK economy.



Understanding demand for two unitary model – variation 2

Unitary combining Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints.

	Ages 0-15	Ages 16-64	Ages 65 +	Total
Area population (2023) Source: ONS Mid-year estimates 2023	75,517	272,798	124,623	472,938
Area population increase 2013-2023 Source: ONS 2024	3.6%	6.1%	13.9%	7.6%

Southeast England Population increase 2013-2023: 7.6%

Area projected population 2042: 523,964

Source: ONS 2024

Births 2023: 3,553 Deaths 2023: 6,133

Source: ONS 2024

Unpaid Carers 2021: 11,991 (2.70%)

Southeast England Unpaid Carers 2021: 2.39%

Source: 2021 Census (over 50hours per week)

Deprivation ranking: 181 (out of 317)

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (average local authority ranking, 1 is most deprived, 317 least deprived)

Number of households 2021: 203,997

Source: 2021 Census

Single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 35,329 (17.3%)

Southeast England single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 13.2%

Source: 2021 Census

Gross Value Added (GVA) 2022: £12.9billion

Source: ONS 2024

Working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal

Credit: 9.1%

Southeast England working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal Credit: 8.6%. Source: DWP 2025

Economic Activity Rate: 81.7%

Source: ONS 2025

Understanding demand for two unitary model – variation 2

Unitary combining Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints.

	Ages 0-15	Ages 16-64	Ages 65 +	Total
Area population (2023) Source: ONS Mid-year estimates 2023	83,215	260,353	84,356	427,924
Area population increase 2013-2023 Source: ONS 2024	10.5%	8.2%	20.6%	10.9%

Southeast England Population increase 2013-2023: 7.6%

Area projected population 2042: 486,297

Source: ONS 2024

Births 2023: 4,095 **Deaths 2023:** 3,839

Source: ONS 2024

Unpaid Carers 2021: 8,336 (2.11%)

Southeast England Unpaid Carers 2021: 2.39%

Source: 2021 Census (over 50 hours per week)

Deprivation ranking: 250 (out of 317)

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (average local authority ranking, 1 is most deprived, 317 least deprived)

Number of households 2021: 171,223

Source: 2021 Census

Single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 22,078 (12.9%)

Southeast England single person households (ages 65+) 2021: 13.2%

Source: 2021 Census

Gross Value Added (GVA) 2022: £13.8 billion

Source: ONS 2024

Working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal

Credit: 7.3%

Southeast England working age claiming unemployment benefit through Universal Credit:

8.6%. Source: DWP 2025

Economic Activity Rate: 84.2%

Source: ONS 2025

Understanding finances

All income and expenditure across local government in West Sussex will be pooled. Further financial modelling will be undertaken to determine the impact of reorganisation on the baseline, factoring in new costs, savings, investments and cost of change.

These figures show combined budget estimates for a unitary combining Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints, taking local authority revenue expenditure and income, April 2025 to March 2026, broken down by service.

(income figures exclude any use of reserves to fund in-year deficits)

Expenditure by category	Amount (£m)
Council services (net of service income), see spend by service breakdown right	-560.0
Fire Service	-23.2
Education services	-356.0
Housing Benefit payments	-93.2
Levies less Trading Surplus	-1.8
Financing costs (interest)	-24.1
Total Expenditure	-1,058.4

Income	Amount (£m)	
Ring-fenced grants	96.0	AGENDA ITEM 3
General grants	162.8	
Schools' grants (including Dedicated Schools Grant)	314.9	
Business Rates (retained Income)	99.2	
Council Tax 25/26 (calc.)	384.0	
Total Income	1,057.0	
Spend by service (including disaggregated services)	Amount (£m)	Percentage
Adult Social Care	217.1	38.8
Children's Social Care	132.0	23.6
Environmental and Regulatory Services	76.0	13.6
Highways and Transport	28.8	5.1
Public Health	27.4	4.9
Central Services	22.9	4.1
Cultural and Related Services	19.2	3.4
Housing Services (GFRA only)	17.0	3.0
Planning and Development Services	14.6	2.6
Other Services	5.0	0.9

Understanding finances

All income and expenditure across local government in West Sussex will be pooled. Further financial modelling will be undertaken to determine the impact of reorganisation on the baseline, factoring in new costs, savings, investments and cost of change.

These figures show combined budget estimates for a unitary combining Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints, taking local authority revenue expenditure and income, April 2025 to March 2026, broken down by service.

(income figures exclude any use of reserves to fund in-year deficits)

Expenditure by category	Amount (£m)
Council services (net of service income), see spend by service breakdown right	-435.7
Fire Service	-20.8
Education services	-361.4
Housing Benefit payments	-63.5
Levies less Trading Surplus	6.1
Financing costs (interest)	-15.6
Total Expenditure	-903.1

Income	Amount (£m)	
Ring-fenced grants	70.8	AGENDA ITEM 3
General grants	113.8	
Schools' grants (including Dedicated Schools Grant)	319.8	
Business Rates (retained Income)	49.6	
Council Tax 25/26 (calculated)	338.5	
Total Income	892.5	
Spend by service (including disaggregated services)	Amount (£m)	Percentage
Adult Social Care	147.4	33.9
Children's Social Care	89.4	20.5
Environmental and Regulatory Services	65.3	15.0
Highways and Transport	28.8	6.6
Public Health	24.6	5.6
Cultural and Related Services	21.9	5.0
Central Services	20.8	4.8
Housing Services (GFRA only)	18.1	4.2
Planning and Development Services	16.2	3.7
Other Services	3.2	0.7

Design implications and considerations

Leadership and Governance

- Two full sets of statutory functions and leadership teams.
- Large-scale transition, organising eight councils into two. Governance, workforce, systems and service models would need to be redesigned end-to-end, with strong central leadership and sustained coordination.
- New governance structures and procedures that could be tailored to specific sub-regional needs and identities.

Harmonisation

- Integrated, tailored and preventative working between services such as social care, housing, and revenues and benefits.
- A focus on integrating a wide range of services that are currently delivered through diverse models, such as waste and planning.
- Services currently provided by multiple councils would be redesigned to achieve harmonisation.
- Aggregating and harmonising district and borough back-office functions such as legal, digital and finance together removes the need to completely duplicate the current county back-office functions.

Design implications and considerations

Priority services

- Disaggregating county-wide services like adult and children's social care adds complexity and transition risk.
- Operating model options, such as shared services, could be considered to provide a way to attain economies of scale, reduce duplication and manage risk.
- Easterly unitary would inherit a disproportionate share of children's social care and housing-related demand, and would require targeted resourcing, commissioning and workforce planning.
- Adult social care demand is disproportionately higher in the West with more sustained pressure from ageing populations and people retiring to the area.



Stakeholder engagement survey

To be completed by 13 August 2025



1. What type of organisation are responding on behalf on? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Community group
- ☐ Charity
- ☐ Voluntary organisation
- ☐ Social enterprise
- ☐ Local council
- ☐ Other public body
- ☐ Micro business (0-9 employees)
- ☐ Small business (10-49 employees)
- ☐ Medium business (50-249 employees)
- ☐ Large business (250+ employees)
- ☐ Other (please specify

2. Please tell us the name of the organisation you are responding on behalf of

3. Please provide us with a contact email address for your organisation



4. In which area/s of West Sussex is your organisation based? (you can select more than one)

- ☐ Adur District Council
- ☐ Arun District Council
- ☐ Chichester District Council
- ☐ Crawley Borough Council
- ☐ Horsham District Council
- ☐ Mid-Sussex District Council
- ☐ Worthing Borough Council

5. How much do you know about the changes to local councils (called Local Government Reorganisation)?

- ☐ I understand it well
- ☐ I understand it a little bit
- ☐ I've heard about it, but don't really understand it
- ☐ I didn't know anything about it until now

6. Which local government services does your organisation use? (Please select all that apply)

- ☐ Adult social care
- ☐ Children's services (such as looked-after children, those with special educational needs or disability, fostering or adoption)
- ☐ Community facilities such as parks or playgrounds, public events, activities for young people or families)
- ☐ Council tax collections
- ☐ Economic development (such as support for local businesses, grant funding, supporting local attractions, tourism - encouraging visitors)
- ☐ Education (such as school admissions, transport, special educational need provision)
- ☐ Environmental health and licensing (food safety inspections, licences for businesses such as taxis and alcohol, getting rid of pests)
- ☐ Housing and homeless prevention
- ☐ Leisure, sports and cultural facilities (such as leisure centres, theatres, museums)
- ☐ Libraries
- ☐ Official functions (such as registering a birth, death or marriage and running elections)
- ☐ Parks and green spaces
- ☐ Planning and development (such as planning applications, planning enforcement, building control/safety, protecting old buildings, local development plans, affordable housing)
- ☐ Public health (such as drug or alcohol dependency support, sexual health services, health improvement programmes)
- ☐ Public safety
- ☐ Trading standards
- ☐ Transport and infrastructure (such as local road repairs, pavement/footpath repairs, streetlights)
- ☐ Waste & recycling collections and street cleansing
- ☐ Waste management (recycling centres and waste processing)

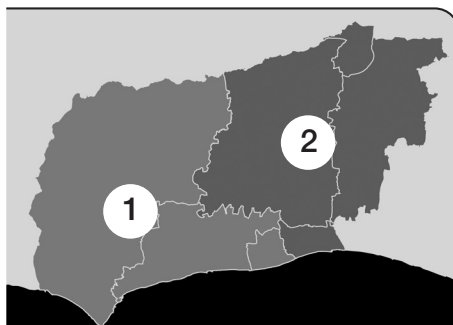


As explained on our Shaping West Sussex hub, Local Government Reorganisation for West Sussex means that the county, district and borough councils will be replaced with one, or more than one, single-tier council (referred to as a unitary council) to deliver all your services. Options currently being explored within West Sussex are detailed on our hub at www.shapingwestsussex.org, but map visuals can be found below.



Single unitary model

One unitary for the whole of West Sussex



Two unitary model - variation 1

One unitary combining Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints (1) and one unitary combining Adur, Crawley, Horsham and Mid Sussex footprints (2)



Two unitary model - variation 2

One unitary combining Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints (1) and one unitary combining Crawley, Horsham and Mid Sussex footprints (2)

7. Based on what you know about Local Government Reorganisation so far, and the options described, which option do you prefer? Select one of the following

- ☐ I prefer a single unitary model
- ☐ I prefer a two unitary model
- ☐ I have no preference at this stage

Please explain your answer below.

If you prefer a two unitary model, do you prefer

- ☐ A two unitary model – variation 1, one unitary combining Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints and one unitary combining Adur, Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints
- ☐ A two unitary model – variation 2, one unitary combining Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing footprints and one unitary combining Crawley, Horsham, and Mid-Sussex footprints
- ☐ I have no preference at this stage
- ☐ Reasons for your answer

8. To what extent do you agree with the statement ‘I understand the current structure of local government in West Sussex’?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

9. To what extent do you agree that the current structure of local government meets the needs of your organisation?

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

10. Do you feel that a new unitary structure will better meet the needs of your organisation?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

11. What potential benefits of this reorganisation would be most important to your organisation?

- ☐ Easier and quicker access to council services
- ☐ A clearer understanding of who is responsible for what
- ☐ More joined-up services that work better together
- ☐ Better quality services for residents
- ☐ A stronger sense of local identity and pride
- ☐ More coordinated strategic planning and infrastructure decisions
- ☐ Strengthened community connections and support networks
- ☐ A stronger voice for West Sussex in national decisions
- ☐ More ways for residents to get involved in shaping services and decision making
- ☐ More support for the local economy
- ☐ Improved access to funding opportunities
- ☐ Other (please tell us - free text



12. What risks do you see in changing how local councils are structured?

- ☐ Services I rely on might be disrupted
- ☐ The council might change its priorities and focus less on what matters to my organisation
- ☐ Areas might miss out on specific local focus or understanding of unique identity
- ☐ More uncertainty about future funding
- ☐ Bigger organisations might be favoured over smaller, local groups
- ☐ The cost of making the change might be too high
- ☐ Some services might be lost altogether
- ☐ I don't have any concerns
- ☐ Other (please tell us)

13. Council services will continue, no matter what the local government structure looks like. Here is a list of some of the things that your local councils currently provide. Which core services do you think would benefit most from integration or simplification? (select up to 5)

- ☐ Children's services (such as looked-after children, those with special educational needs or disability, fostering or adoption)
- ☐ Community facilities such as parks or playgrounds, public events, activities for young people or families)
- ☐ Council tax collections
- ☐ Economic development (such as support for local businesses, grant funding, supporting local attractions, tourism - encouraging visitors)
- ☐ Education (such as school admissions, transport, special educational need provision)
- ☐ Environmental health and licensing (food safety inspections, licences for businesses such as taxis and alcohol, getting rid of pests)
- ☐ Housing and homeless prevention
- ☐ Leisure, sports and cultural facilities (such as leisure centres, theatres, museums)
- ☐ Libraries

This question continues on page 6



- ☐ Official functions (such as registering a birth, death or marriage and running elections)
- ☐ Parks and green spaces
- ☐ Planning and development (such as planning applications, planning enforcement, building control/safety, protecting old buildings, local development plans, affordable housing)
- ☐ Public health (such as drug or alcohol dependency support, sexual health services, health improvement programmes)
- ☐ Public safety
- ☐ Trading standards
- ☐ Transport and infrastructure (such as local road repairs, pavement/footpath repairs, streetlights)
- ☐ Waste & recycling collections and street cleansing
- ☐ Waste management (recycling centres and waste processing)

Thank you for completing this survey. We are still quite early in the process of change and will reach out to you again as time goes on. This is a complex subject, and we know you may have questions. We will continue to share as much information as possible on our council websites, your feedback will help us improve this information for you.

Stay informed

Would you like us to keep you informed about progress, if so, please provide the best email address*:

Would you be willing to participate in future discussions or workshops?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

* We will share these details with your local council/s and West Sussex County Council to provide information about Local Government Reorganisation. Your information will be held by the Collaborate platform and used by officers at West Sussex councils and deleted once distributed. You can find links to all relevant privacy statements by visiting **www.shapingwestsussex.org**

AGENDA ITEM 4

Community Asset Transfer Briefing Note

August 2025

Prepared by: Town Clerk

Recommendation:

- 1) To agree to progress a Community Asset Transfer (CAT) from Chichester District Council (CDC) and submit an EOI for land at Florence Park in order to enable the development of a South Ward Community Centre.
- 2) To set aside money in the budget over the next two years to build up a reserve to pay for professional fees associated with future CATs.
- 3) To actively monitor CAT applications and if necessary be prepared to submit a competing bid if we feel an asset would be best served by being under Chichester City Council (CCC) stewardship.

Background

Chichester District Council (CDC) have recently published a community asset transfer policy (Appendix 1) to enable them to objectively assess any requests for transfer of their assets to community groups ahead of Local Government Reorganisation, which is due to happen in 2027/28. This is accompanied by a list of assets that they would consider suitable for CAT (Appendix 2).

The policy outlines the basis on which Community Asset Transfers (CATs) will be approved and agreed.

Following a meeting with senior members and officers at CDC, they have confirmed that the CAT process will be assessed on a first come first served basis for any groups expressing interest in a site as follows:

- Community organisation submits Expression of Interest (EOI)
- CDC publicise the availability of the asset for disposal for a minimum period of 2 weeks (simple project). For a more complicated transfer (multiple land parcels) it may require a longer period to advertise (up to 4 weeks).
- CDC will complete an assessment of the capacity of the applicant to take on the asset. If two bids are received, they will be compared, and a preferred bidder will be identified.
- Assets will be valued against the red book. CDC will complete the valuation using their appointed surveyor. Organisations may wish to seek their own independent valuation to allow for challenge if needed.
- CDC will cover their own surveyor and advertising fees, groups will have to pay all other legal, land registry and valuation fees.
- CDC expect that this initial stage will take approx. 4-6 weeks depending on the complexity of the transfer. Once CDC have identified a preferred bidder, they will then have up to six weeks (more if the proposal is for a more complicated transfer) to prepare a full, detailed business case outlining how the asset will be managed.
- Once CDC have received the business case, the expectation is decision would be made within 12 weeks.

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The CCC have begun the process of considering what (if any) assets we may be interested in acquiring, taking into account the potential impacts of Local Government Reorganisation on service delivery and asset maintenance in the city.

With one exception, there is no pressing need for the City Council to proceed with multiple CATs at this time and there is still much uncertainty about the impact that taking on new services and assets would have upon the precept and residents' council tax bills.

Until this is clearer it would be best to adopt a cautious approach to CATs, bearing in mind the likely cost and resource implications they would have for the City Council.

Florence Park

The site where it would be advantageous to proceed with an early Expression of Interest (EOI) is Florence Park.

This site has been identified as the most suitable location for the development of a Community Centre in the South of the City, which is a CCC priority within the Business Plan.

CDC have listed two parcels of land, the Sea Cadet hut and the whole of Florence Park as available for transfer.

The recommendation is to submit an EOI for the entirety of the park, as this would give greatest flexibility on the final location and design of any Community Centre, although it would also have budgetary impacts upon the City Council precept requirement. There is no obligation to proceed with the CAT after submitting an EOI.

We have undertaken a detailed inspection of the area and are confident that the park and facilities could be managed in-house within our current staffing and equipment levels.

Budget provision would need to be made for the following:

Item	One-off costs	Ongoing annual costs
Legal and professional fees	£10,000	
Staff training (for playground inspections)	£3,000	
Building maintenance (kiosk, pavilion, toilets, sea cadets)		£5,000
Public toilets cleaning and supplies		£5,000
Playground/Muga equipment maintenance		£5,000
Playground/Muga asset replacement fund		£20,000
Benches/street furniture		£1,000
Pitch line marking and maintenance		£3,000
Total	£13,000	£39,000

The assumed annual costs include setting aside £20K per year to build an asset replacement reserve to replace the play equipment/Muga surfacing and fencing. The play equipment has been recently refurbished and refreshed and so should be largely suitable for the next 10 years.

The City Council could also pursue the option of undertaking a CAT of the Sea Cadet site only. This may place constraints upon the final design of the Community Centre but would incur significantly less ongoing annual costs (the one-off costs would be reduced to professional fees only, so £10k). The submission of an EOI for the whole site would not preclude us from ultimately submitting a business plan for just the Sea Cadet parcel of land.

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In either scenario, it is unlikely that the land transaction would complete before the end of the current financial year and so annual costs could be built into the budget from FY 26/27. Professional fees could be funded from the general reserve in this financial year if required.

The annual running costs for Florence Park would add approx. £4 per year to a Band D Council Tax bill.

Other Sites

There is no compelling reason for CCC to be actively pursuing other CATs at this time, however, the Council should monitor closely any CAT requests submitted by other community groups and be prepared to act if required.

For example, if a CAT is submitted for an asset that forms part of a larger parcel of land and that currently generates an income (e.g. rental for club sports facilities, pitches, etc) that helps offset the costs of managing the wider open space then CCC may have to be prepared to submit a competing bid.

This would avoid the situation where in future CCC ends up taking on management of an 'orphan' asset with limited opportunities for income generation, which would ultimately have an adverse impact upon the precept requirement residents council tax bills.

On this basis, it is recommended that we begin to make provision in the annual budget for costs associated with CATs and that we ensure we actively monitor all CAT requests within the parish.

Chichester District Council Community Asset Transfer Policy

1. Introduction

This policy outlines the approach of Chichester District Council ('the Council') to the transfer of community assets to eligible organisations. The policy seeks to ensure that asset transfers support the delivery of local services, empower communities, and ensure those assets are maintained and used efficiently whilst meeting the Council's obligations to ensure financial sustainability and public benefit.

The Council is required by law to dispose of assets in a way that realises best value. This means that any transfer of an asset would be at a market rent or at market value. However, the Council recognises the social value and community benefit that a community group can contribute when taking on a local service or facility and this will have a bearing on the terms that the Council and community group are able to agree on. This policy allows the Council to take this social and community value into consideration when determining the release of their assets.

2. Purpose of Community Asset Transfers

This type of asset transfer supports the Localism Act 2011 and the Devolution White Paper by strengthening local decision-making and facilitating community ownership and management of local assets. By enabling transfers of community assets, the Council seeks to encourage local organisations to take responsibility for facilities that benefit their communities, ensuring a sustainable and locally driven approach to service provision.

3. Scope of the Policy

The purpose of this policy is to provide a transparent and positive framework to enable, where appropriate, asset transfer from the Council to community groups or organisations. Due to the diverse nature of the Council's property holdings one policy will not fit all circumstances. Each case will be assessed on its individual merits and all transfers must comply with the Council's statutory obligations and financial responsibilities.

The policy is guided by the Local Government Act 1972, the Localism Act 2011, the Subsidy Control Act 2022, the Best Value Statutory Guidance 2011, and the principles outlined in the Devolution White Paper, ensuring that all transfers comply with statutory obligations and financial responsibilities.

4. Eligibility for Community Asset Transfer

The following organisations with a local connection are eligible to apply for an asset transfer:

- Parish and Town Councils
- Registered charities
- Community Interest Companies (CICs)
- Charitable Incorporated Organisations (CIOs)
- Constituted community or voluntary groups with a defined governance structure

The following criteria will be used when considering the possible transfer of community assets:

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- The transfer will have a positive impact socially, economically, or environmentally adding value to the local community.
- The asset has the potential to provide a community facility for which there is an evidenced need.
- Alignment with the Council's strategic objectives as outlined in its Corporate Plan.
- The transfer of the asset will enable the applicant organisation to access funding that otherwise they or the Council would be unable to access, ensuring the long-term financial viability of the asset and applicant organisation.
- The transfer of the asset will encourage collaboration with other public bodies or third sector organisations in the local area, particularly where these organisations need a presence in the local area.

Eligible organisations must also demonstrate the following:

- A clear and measurable community benefit for the transfer.
- A robust business plan outlining how the asset will be managed and maintained sustainably.
- Evidence of financial viability, including plans for revenue generation and maintenance funding.
- A commitment to maintaining the asset for long-term community benefit.
- An ability to comply with relevant legal and regulatory requirements.
- Alignment of the proposed use with the Council's strategic priorities and the government's localism agenda.
- Contribution to the aims of the Devolution White Paper by promoting local decision-making and economic development.

To see a list of Chichester District Council assets designated as community assets please visit the Council's website [Commercial property - Chichester District Council](#).

5. Ineligible Requests

There will be occasions where Council owned assets will not be appropriate for transfer. The Council has a financial and legal duty to ensure there is a clear and compelling case for any transfer, therefore, it reserves the right not to transfer assets to others for reasons including but not limited to:

- Use pursuant to a statutory function.
- Income generation or capital receipts which sustains council budgets.
- Legal obligations on the land which the Council is bound by.
- Requests where there is insufficient evidence of financial viability or community benefit.

6. Types of Transfer

When considering the disposal of assets there are broadly three approaches available to the Council, these are:

- Freehold sale or long leasehold at market value.
- Disposal by way of long leasehold or freehold sale below market value, conditional on associated community benefit.
- A token or nominal rent for a short or medium term lease arrangement conditional on associated community benefit.

7. Application Process and Assessment Criteria

The following assessment criteria will be applied when assessing applications:

- a) Contact details for the organisation have been provided. This should include details of the individual with the relevant decision-making authority to enter into an asset transfer agreement.
- b) Applicants must provide supporting evidence where required and complete all sections of required forms.
- c) Applications for asset transfer should be able to demonstrate wider community support for the asset transfer, this could include details of public consultations, surveys or supporting information in a community plan.
- d) Applicants must demonstrate how the asset will be used for the community in an inclusive way.
- e) Applicants must demonstrate that they can manage and maintain the asset to be transferred ensuring its long-term sustainability (or sustainability for the full length of the agreement). Previous experience of managing assets or other experience should be provided.
- f) The Council will not consider expressions of interest from organisations which are political or with political affiliations, organisations engaged in supporting candidates for political office, individuals or businesses who intend to primarily run the service or use the asset for commercial gain.
- g) Applicants must be able to demonstrate the community value and benefit associated with the asset transfer. This will be a key aspect of the assessment criteria. The asset transfer should result in a clear improvement in service provision locally, or respond to locally specific needs or demand
- h) Applications should explain how the asset will continue to be managed or controlled locally.
- i) Applications must demonstrate how the asset will contribute to the Councils ambitions regarding sustainability and tackling climate change.
- j) All applicants must be able to demonstrate effective Governance arrangements and appropriate legal structures.
- k) Applicants must be able to demonstrate sound financial standing and provide details of financial planning to support the asset in the long term.
- l) Applicants may need to comply with the Community Right to Bid process where assets are already listed as such.

8. Financial and Legal Considerations

- Transfers will be on terms that protect public value and interest.
- The Council must ensure that asset transfers do not place an undue financial burden on either party.
- Legal agreements will include covenants to ensure assets continue to serve the community and are not disposed of without proper safeguards for the Council.
- Liability for future maintenance and repairs will transfer with the asset.
- Compliance with all statutory requirements, including the Local Government Act 1972, the Localism Act 2011, the Best Value Statutory Guidance 2011, the Equalities Act 2010, and fiduciary duties, will be ensured before approving any transfer.

9. Contact Details

For further information and advice please contact our Estates service at cat@chichester.gov.uk

CHICHESTER DISTRICT COUNCIL **AGENDA ITEM 4**
Asset Register - Portfolio Information for Potential Community Asset Transfer

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Use</u>
ENV0000027	Public Conveniences Bosham Lane	Bosham	Public Conveniences
LEI0000083	Land To East Of St Catherines West Bracklesham Drive	Bracklesham	Open Land
ENV0000026	Public Conveniences Bracklesham Lane	Bracklesham	Public Conveniences
LEI0000135	Pallant House Gallery 9 North Pallant	Chichester	Art Gallery
LEI0000124	Bus Shelter Broyle Road	Chichester	Bus Shelter
08/00009/OWN	Bus Shelter North Side Of Barnfield Drive	Chichester	Bus Shelter
08/00010/OWN	Bus Shelter South Side Of Barnfield Drive	Chichester	Bus Shelter
ENV0000007	Chichester Cemetery Church Road	Chichester	Cemetery
LEI0000020	City Wall North West Quadrant North Walls	Chichester	City Wall
LEI0000068	City Walls Southeast Quadrant Market Avenue	Chichester	City Walls
PSR0000003	Footpath Adjoining 40 North Street	Chichester	Footpath not adopted
HSG0000260	Footpath Adjoining 78 Victoria Road	Chichester	Footpath not adopted
LEI0000028	Footpath At College Lane	Chichester	Footpath not adopted
06/00034/OWN	Footpath At East Walls	Chichester	Footpath not adopted
PSR0000010	Footpath At East Walls	Chichester	Footpath not adopted
06/00033/OWN	Land Rear Of The Castle P.H.	Chichester	Footpath not adopted
PSR0000027	Land Adjoining 7 Market Avenue	Chichester	Garden Land
HSG0000021	Access Road Adjoining 46 Little Breach	Chichester	Highway not adopted
LEI0000055	Highway At Canon Lane	Chichester	Highway not adopted
HSG0000257	Highway At Leatherbottle Lane	Chichester	Highway not adopted
17/00018/OWN	Kiosk Adjoining Sports Pavilion Florence Road	Chichester	Kiosk
LEI0000113	Brandyhole Dyke Brandy Hole Lane	Chichester	Land
17/00024/OWN	Highway Subsoil At St Johns Street	Chichester	Land
07/00016/OWN	Land Adjoining 124 Little Breach	Chichester	Land
07/00020/OWN	Land Adjoining 90-93 Little Breach	Chichester	Land
HSG0001211	Land Adjoining 97 Little Breach	Chichester	Land
07/00019/OWN	Land At 59 And 66 Little Breach	Chichester	Land
05/00011/OWN	Land At Harvester Close	Chichester	Land
06/00031/OWN	Land At Maplehurst Road And Ferndale Road	Chichester	Land
10/00002/OWN	Land At Sherborne Road A	Chichester	Land
19/00008/OWN	Land At Sherborne Road B	Chichester	Land
07/00008/OWN	Land At St Pauls Road	Chichester	Land
10/00022/OWN	Land North Of Plot 7 Terminus Road	Chichester	Land

17/00004/OWN	Land North Side Of Priory Lane	Chichester	Land
EST0000278	Land North-East Chichester-By-pass	Chichester	Land
07/00017/OWN	Land To The Rear Of 87a Little Breach	Chichester	Land
07/00018/OWN	Land To The Rear Of 88b Little Breach	Chichester	Land
06/00027/OWN	Roman Amphitheatre Whyke Lane	Chichester	Land
LEI0000075	Sea Cadets Pound Farm Road	Chichester	Land and club house
07/00006/OWN	Selsey Community Leisure Centre Manor Road	Chichester	Leisure Centre
LEI0000142	Smugglers Stone Broyle Road	Chichester	Memorial Stone
14/00004/OWN	Land Adjoining Westhampnett Road	Chichester	Mill Stream
LEI0000035	The Guildhall Priory Park Priory Lane	Chichester	Museum
LEI0000002	Brandy Hole Lane Copse Brandy Hole Lane	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000072	Burial Ground At The Hornet	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000001	East Broyle Copse Brandy Hole Lane Lavant	Chichester	Open Land
HSG0000364	Land Adjoining 20 Cherry Orchard Road	Chichester	Open Land
HSG0000030	Land Adjoining 94-97 Little Breach	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000081	Land At Chichester By-pass	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000003	Land At Highland Road	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000051	Land At Westgate Fields Avenue De Chartres	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000052	Land At Westgate Fields Avenue De Chartres	Chichester	Open Land
HSG0000201	Land Fronting 1-6 The Ridgeway	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000006	Land North Of St Pauls Road	Chichester	Open Land
HSG0000027	Land Rear Of 152-155 Little Breach	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000071	Recreation Ground Roman Amphitheatre Velyn Avenue	Chichester	Open Land
EST0000099	River Lavant And Embankment Terminus Road	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000004	Summersdale Copse Croft Mead	Chichester	Open Land
LEI0000053	Bishops Palace Garden Canon Lane	Chichester	Open Space
LEI0000036	Jubilee Park Priory Road	Chichester	Open Space
LEI0000069	Land At Cawley Priory Car Park South Pallant	Chichester	Open Space
LEI0000013	Nursery College Lane	Chichester	Open Space
LEI0000034	Priory Park Priory Lane	Chichester	Open Space
LEI0000074	Sea Cadet Hall Pound Farm Road	Chichester	Open Space
06/00020/OWN	Priory Park White Pavilion Priory Park	Chichester	Pavilion
08/00002/OWN	Sports Pavilion Oliver Whitby Road	Chichester	Pavilion
07/00053/OWN	Sports Pavilion Florence Road	Chichester	Pavilion
LEI0000136	Playground At Hay Road	Chichester	Playground
LEI0000141	Recreation Ground Hay Road	Chichester	Playing Field
HSG0000268	Recreation Ground Sherborne Road	Chichester	Playing Field

LEI0000008	Oaklands Park Wellington Road	Chichester	Playing Fields
HSG0001180	Oliver Whitby Recreation Ground Sherborne Road	Chichester	Playing Fields
LEI0000076	Recreation Ground Florence Road	Chichester	Playing Fields
LEI0000038	Recreation Ground New Park Road	Chichester	Playing Fields
LEI0000039	Recreation Ground Priory Road	Chichester	Playing Fields
ENV0000016	Fomer Site Of Public Conveniences Friary Lane	Chichester	Public Conveniences
ENV0000003	Priory Park Public Conveniences Priory Lane	Chichester	Public Conveniences
ENV0000038	Public Conveniences At Chichester Cemetery Church Road	Chichester	Public Conveniences
07/00054/OWN	Public Conveniences Florence Road	Chichester	Public Conveniences
ENV0000044	Public Conveniences Hillfield Road	Chichester	Public Conveniences
07/00014/OWN	Public Conveniences Little London	Chichester	Public Conveniences
ENV0000042	Public Conveniences Market Road	Chichester	Public Conveniences
ENV0000002	Public Conveniences Northgate	Chichester	Public Conveniences
ENV0000004	Public Conveniences Priory Road	Chichester	Public Conveniences
ENV0000013	Public Conveniences Tower Street	Chichester	Public Conveniences
06/00009/OWN	Land Rear Of Hamstead Meadow Chidham Lane	Chidham	Land
13/00002/OWN	Land At Montague Road	Easebourne	Open Land and Highway
LEI0000085	Village Green	East Marden	Open Land
LEI0000084	Village Well Head And Pump East Marden Hill	East Marden	Well Head And Pump
ENV0000051	Church Of The Assumption Church Farm Lane	East Wittering	Cemetery
12/00001/OWN	Land Adjoining Kiosk At Bracklesham Lane	East Wittering	Open land
05/00005/OWN	Land On The East Side Of Beech Avenue	East Wittering	Open Space
ENV0000024	Public Conveniences Northern Crescent	East Wittering	Public Conveniences
HSG0000898	Land Adjoining 6 Crossfield	Fernhurst	Land
HSG0000895	Land Fronting 1-6 Crossfield	Fernhurst	Open Space
ENV0000049	Public Convenience Crossfield	Fernhurst	Public Conveniences
LEI0000125	Bus Shelter Fishbourne Road	Fishbourne	Bus Shelter
HSG0000471	Access Road Adjoining April Cottage	Marden	Highway not adopted
07/00042/OWN	Strip Of Land At Car Park At Grange Road	Midhurst	Car Park
ENV0000050	Churchyard St Magdalen St Denys	Midhurst	Cemetery
10/00001/OWN	Footpath Adj. Fire Station New Road	Midhurst	Footpath not adopted
LEI0000114	Land Rear Of 16-28 Claremont Way	Midhurst	Land
07/00035/OWN	Land Rear Of Spring Meadows	Midhurst	Land
LEI0000098	Jubilee Walk New Road	Midhurst	Open Land
HSG0000836	Land Adjoining WRVS Kitchen Holmbush Way	Midhurst	Open Land
LEI0000119	Land At Holmbush Way	Midhurst	Open Land
LEI0000101	Land Between South Pond & Grange Road Car Park Grange Road	Midhurst	Open Land

HSG0000739	Land Rear Of 23-25 Pitsham Wood	Midhurst	Open Land
LEI0000102	South Pond South Street	Midhurst	Open Land
LEI0000120	Holmbush Wood Holmbush Way	Midhurst	Open Space
ENV0000033	Public Conveniences North Street	Midhurst	Public Conveniences
ENV0000046	Cemetery At Barton Lane	Petworth	Cemetery
ENV0000047	Cemetery At Horsham Road	Petworth	Cemetery
ENV0000037	Hampers Green Cemetery Balls Cross Road	Petworth	Cemetery
ENV0000045	St Marys Church Cemetery Church Road	Petworth	Cemetery
07/00037/OWN	Land Adjoining Hampers Green Cemetery Kirdford Road	Petworth	Grazing Land
ENV0000036	Public Conveniences At Back Lane	Petworth	Public Conveniences
LEI0000097	East Beach Pond East Beach Road	Selsey	Open Land
LEI0000095	Land At East Beach Road	Selsey	Open Land
LEI0000092	Land At Kingsway	Selsey	Open Land
LEI0000091	Land At Kingsway	Selsey	Open Land
LEI0000133	Land At Kingsway A	Selsey	Open Land
LEI0000134	Land At Kingsway B	Selsey	Open Land
PSR0000042	Land At Solent Way	Selsey	Open Land
LEI0000094	Play Area Beach Road	Selsey	Open Land
EST0000301	Storage Compound At Kingsway	Selsey	Open Storage
ENV0000031	Public Conveniences East Beach	Selsey	Public Conveniences
ENV0000030	Public Conveniences Kingsway	Selsey	Public Conveniences
ENV0000041	Public Conveniences Park Road	South Harting	Public Conveniences
HSG0000597	Land Fronting 33-35 Heather Close	West Ashling	Land
ENV0000023	Public Conveniences Marine Drive	West Wittering	Public Conveniences
HSG0001157	Land Adjoining 2 Covington Road	Westbourne	Land
HSG0000429	Land Rear Of 30-56 Mill Road	Westbourne	Open Land
HSG0000427	Scout Hut At Mill Road	Westbourne	Scout Hut