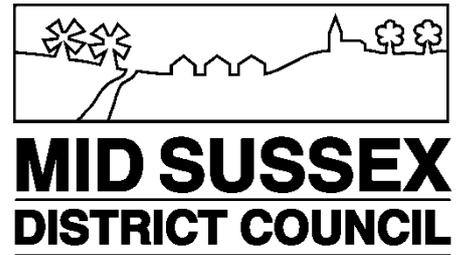


# Mid Sussex



District Plan  
Sustainability Appraisal  
(Incorporating Strategic Environmental  
Assessment)

## Post Adoption Statement

28<sup>th</sup> March 2018

## Introduction

1. Mid Sussex District Council adopted the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 – 2031 on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018.
2. A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Section 19). Section 39 of the Act requires documents such as the District Plan to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. The Sustainability Appraisal report is a tool to demonstrate how social, environmental and economic issues have been considered during production of Local Plans such as the District Plan – promoting strategy or policy that is sustainable, and ruling out strategy or policy which is deemed unsustainable. Undertaking this process can improve the overall sustainability of the District Plan, whilst documenting how the plan meets the legal and policy requirements.
3. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) involves evaluation of the environmental impacts of a plan or programme. The requirement for SEA is set out in the European Directive 2001/42/EC adopted into UK law as the “Environmental Assessment of Plans or Programmes Regulations 2004”. The SEA process is very similar to the Sustainability Appraisal process. The key difference is that it is only concerned with environmental impacts as opposed to social and economic impacts within the SA. There is also more prescriptive guidance and tasks that need to be followed in order to meet the SEA Directive’s requirements.
4. Best practice suggests incorporating the SEA process into the Sustainability Appraisal due to their similarity in aim and methodology. This enables social, environmental and economic effects to be considered together in order to document the full picture of sustainability and to show a holistic outcome. National Planning Practice Guidance states that “where the [SEA] Directive applies there are some specific requirements that must be complied with and which, in the case of Local Plans, should be addressed as an integral part of the sustainability appraisal process”<sup>1</sup>.
5. This ‘Post Adoption Statement’ is prepared in accordance with Regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) which requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an environmental report to accompany an adopted Local Plan. Part 4 of Regulation 16 states that such a report must contain the following particulars:
  - a) How environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan;
  - b) How the environmental report has been taken into account;
  - c) How opinions expressed in response to public consultation<sup>2</sup> have been taken into account;
  - d) The reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
  - e) The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan.
6. Because Mid Sussex District Council followed best practice by incorporating the SEA into the SA, this statement provides information beyond the environmental particulars listed above to include the broader sustainability appraisal process.

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<sup>1</sup> National Planning Practice Guidance, Ref: 11-003-20140306

<sup>2</sup> Regulation 13(2)(d) and 13(4).

7. This statement examines each of these points in turn.

## 1) How environmental and sustainability considerations have been integrated into the plan

8. In order to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal of the District Plan, key issues and challenges facing the district were identified and sustainability objectives were established against which the strategy, level of development and planning policies could be assessed to ensure the Plan represented the most sustainable way forward for Mid Sussex.
9. A Scoping Report was published and consulted upon in July 2014. This presented the data that was collected and analysed to establish the current position with regard to Social, Environmental and Economic aspects so that predicted future impacts of strategy, policies and sites within the District Plan can be predicted.
10. This data was used to lay out the baseline position of Mid Sussex, describing the underlying state of the district, which then helped to identify sustainability issues and also aimed to predict where they could arise in the future both with, and without a plan such as the District Plan in place.
11. It was found that although Mid Sussex offers a high quality of life, the District Plan would need to manage a series of issues over the lifetime of the Plan if the District is to continue to be successful and the negative impacts of development are to be properly mitigated.
12. These issues and challenges include:

### Social

- an increasing population, and the need for additional infrastructure capacity or improvements in order to meet the needs of new households;
- an ageing population is likely to increase the demands on health and social care, in particular the need for residential nursing care;
- a changing and aging population, that may create potential gaps in the jobs market and the need for the District's housing stock to be fit to meet future needs;
- need for affordable housing cannot be met by existing or planned supply and therefore new affordable housing must be built to meet needs;
- house prices in Mid Sussex are high relative to average incomes, and this causes affordability issues, particularly for young people;
- primary care provision in the form of community health services will need to be improved in all the major settlements in the District;
- existing school capacity issues will need to be addressed;
- existing secondary schools in Burgess Hill will not have capacity to cater for the number of pupils generated by large-scale development envisaged in the north/northwest of Burgess Hill;
- car ownership and use is high, contributing to congestion and climate change. This may be a reflection of high average income, or limited access to public transport in the rural areas;
- high vehicle ownership and the potential for highway congestion arising from development, opportunities to promote sustainable modes of transport and interventions and schemes that mitigate the impact of developments on the transport network and environment should be encouraged;

- ease of access to existing facilities and services is an issue for many residents in Mid Sussex, particularly those in rural areas. There are some pockets of deprivation in the District mostly in relation to access to local community services – this can create social exclusion;
- low levels of crime should be further reduced where possible through designing the built environment so that opportunities for crime are removed;
- demand for leisure facilities will increase in the future so it is important that there are sufficient indoor and outdoor leisure activities and premises to cater for both resident and visitor requirements.

## **Environmental**

- There is a need to encourage sustainable, attractive and inclusive communities to ensure that the District continues to benefit from good health and an attractive natural and built environment;
- The need to maintain and enhance the high quality natural, built and historic environment and biodiversity of the District;
- Water usage is increasing, putting further pressure on water resources, which is further exacerbated by climate change;
- Water quality, both in watercourses and aquifers, needs to be maintained and enhanced;
- Flood risk is an issue for the District, in particular relating to surface water drainage from new developments;
- The amount of waste produced in Mid Sussex is increasing, while at the same time, the land available to dispose of waste (landfill) is reducing. However, this is seen as the most unsustainable option by which to manage waste;
- There is a need to promote more sustainable forms of development that are energy and resource efficient, and increase the environmental as well as economic 'self-sufficiency' of communities within Mid Sussex and its ability to adapt to climate change.

## **Economic**

- Mid Sussex has a relatively high level of in and out commuting for work, which impacts on traffic and environmental quality. Whilst it is recognised that commuters make a significant financial contribution to the District, it is important that appropriate employment opportunities are promoted within the District to ensure people who live locally can work locally;
  - The downturn in the rural economy in recent years. Although the relatively small growth in businesses within the District shows that this may be improving, this needs to be maintained;
  - There are already infrastructure deficits in sewerage and water supply, transport, open space and sports/ play provision, and there are public concerns that further development will exacerbate these problems;
  - The District's three town centres would benefit from regeneration and renewal so that they can be attractive retail, leisure and commercial hubs each with their own distinctive character.
13. By understanding these issues, a range of sustainability objectives were developed which were used to assess the contribution that the District Plan will make towards achieving sustainable development in the district. These were consulted upon as part of the Scoping Report. These objectives are based on the three strands of sustainability: Social, Environmental and Economic.

1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a home suitable for their needs and which they can afford.
  2. To improve the access to health, leisure and open space facilities and reduce inequalities in health.
  3. To maintain and improve the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work and improve access to educational facilities.
  4. To improve access to retail and community facilities.
  5. To create cohesive, safe and crime resistant communities.
  6. To ensure development does not take place in areas of flood risk, or where it may cause flooding elsewhere (taking into account and aiming to reduce the potential impact of climate change), and seek to reduce the risk of flooding. (SEA)
  7. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.
  8. To conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity. (SEA)
  9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the District's countryside. (SEA)
  10. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the District's historic environment. (SEA)
  11. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reducing the need for travel by car, thereby reducing the level of greenhouse gases from private cars and their impact on climate change. (SEA)
  12. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste, including the amount of waste that is either re-used or recycled.
  13. To maintain and improve the water quality of the District's watercourses and aquifers, and to achieve sustainable water resources management. (SEA)
  14. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the District and to utilise sustainably produced and local products in new developments where possible.
  15. To encourage the regeneration of the District's existing Town Centres and support the viability and vitality of village centres.
  16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the District.
  17. To support economic growth and competitiveness across the District.
  18. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.
14. The Sustainability Appraisal of the District Plan tested the proposed strategy, policies and potential sites within the Plan against these sustainability objectives at each stage. It tested a range of reasonable alternatives for the strategy, policies and sites. By doing this, all reasonable alternatives were considered and their relative sustainability recorded to determine the most sustainable strategy, policies and sites for inclusion within the District Plan. This ensured that the plan itself is the most sustainable given all reasonable alternatives.

## **2) How the Environmental Report (Mid Sussex District Plan Sustainability Appraisal) has been taken into account**

15. A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) was consulted upon in July 2014. This allowed statutory consultees and other interested parties to comment on the baseline information, the sustainability issues and challenges, and the Sustainability Framework that had been established.

Comments received during the Scoping Report consultation were acted upon where possible, and helped inform future stages of the process.

16. The Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken concurrently with the Mid Sussex District Plan, informing each stage of its progression. It has been reviewed, updated and published for consultation alongside each of the key stages of the District Plan's preparation, including continued assessment of the proposed Modifications during the examination of the District Plan.
17. The following stages of the District Plan were accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal:
  - Consultation Draft (November 2014)
  - Pre-Submission Report (June 2015)
  - Focused Amendments to Pre-Submission Report (November 2015)
  - Submission Report (incorporating Further Modifications) (August 2016)
  - Main Modifications Report (September 2017)
18. Each stage was subject to a minimum 6-week consultation period.
19. A set of reasonable alternatives for each part of the strategy and policies were identified whilst drafting the District Plan. The main objective of appraising policy options is to highlight the different advantages and disadvantages of each option, with the aim of showing that the preferred policy option is the most sustainable option, given all reasonable alternatives. Symbols, alongside explanatory text, were used to record the performance of each option against each objective in the sustainability framework.
20. The Sustainability Appraisal report was originally published in November 2014. It was updated and consulted upon in June 2015 to account for any significant developments since original publication, and again in November 2015 to accompany the Focused Amendments District Plan. This was to take into account the update to the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) which revised the District's housing need number (Objectively Assessed Need), publication of a revised Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) which identified further potential site options, and minor amendments to policies following changes in guidance/advice.
21. The submission version of the Sustainability Appraisal report (August 2016) appraised further changes since the Focused Amendments consultation (between 19th November 2015 and 15th January 2016) taking into account responses made during the consultation period, factual updates and alternative options that have arisen. A schedule, entitled "Further Modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft and Focused Amendments" was published – the Main Modifications Report (September 2017) appraises these modifications. This report only appraised the modifications made to the Plan during examination – inclusive of plan strategy, housing need and provision, and policy wording.
22. The expected impact of the Plan's strategy and policy options were considered against each of the sustainability objectives, documented above. This analysis was simplified by using the following coding.

++	Significant positive impact on the sustainability objective
+	Positive impact on the sustainability objective
+?	Possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objective
0	No impact or neutral impact on the sustainability objective
-?	Possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objective
-	Negative impact on the sustainability objective
--	Significant negative impact on the sustainability objective

23. The scoring system (using a range between ‘++’ and ‘--’) is consistent with other Sustainability Appraisals undertaken by the District Council and is suggested as an appropriate method to take in the SEA guidance. No mathematical models or calculations have been made in order to conclude whether the policy will perform positively or negatively against each sustainability objective. This is due to the nature of the District Plan; being a broad strategic document, data for every policy option and its likely effect is not always readily available, therefore making it impractical to quantify the effects and their extents in this way. A qualitative approach is therefore more appropriate and manageable.
24. Some of the SA objectives were less relevant for the appraisal of sites, and so an additional Strategic Site Selection Paper (EP23 and EP23a) was also published to support the submission of the District Plan. This paper brought together the key elements of both the District Plan Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The SHLAA carries out an assessment of land availability and its suitability/availability/achievability, assesses a range of housing sites using criteria set out in its methodology. Taking into account all relevant factors from each assessment document and comparing sites with one another, this Strategic Site Selection Paper aimed to provide a comprehensive assessment of all sites, in order to help determine the most appropriate sites for allocation within the District Plan.
25. At each stage, the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating SEA) have informed development of the District Plan. For example:
- Unmet need in neighbouring authority areas, and options for Mid Sussex assisting with this unmet need, were appraised. The SA/SEA concluded that it would be more sustainable to assist with unmet need in Crawley and Brighton & Hove, and this is reflected in the text of the District Plan and policies DP4: Housing and DP5: Planning to Meet Future Housing Need.
  - This conclusion helped to establish options for Housing Provision. The SA/SEA established options at Submission stage that concluded 800dpa was the most sustainable level of housing provision. Following initial examination hearing sessions, further options for housing provision were established. These were appraised within the Main Modifications SA/SEA and concluded that an average of 964dpa was the most sustainable level of housing provision. This conclusion was based on new evidence which was taken into account during the re-appraisal.
  - Alternative options for the Distribution and Plan Strategy were appraised, each time the most sustainable option was taken forward to inform the plan, with other options rejected.
  - A number of broad locations and site specific locations for development were appraised. In total, 18 strategic site options were appraised. The most sustainable options were chosen for allocation within the District Plan.
  - All policies and reasonable alternatives were appraised, with the most sustainable option chosen for inclusion within the District Plan. As policies evolved post-consultation and during examination, these were re-appraised where these would

form a distinct new option. Reasons for accepting and rejecting each policy option were given.

26. Each appraisal sets out the options appraised, the scoring against each objective, a summary of the appraisal and the preferred policy option. The short, medium and long term impacts are set out, and mitigation is suggested where necessary. Cross-border impacts are also set out where relevant.

### **3) How opinions expressed in response to public consultation have been taken into account**

27. Each stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) has been subject to public consultation. Each consultation period has been aligned with consultation on the District Plan, and lasted a minimum of 6 weeks. Consultation has been undertaken at the following stages:

- Scoping Report (July 2014)
- Consultation Draft (November 2014)
- Pre-Submission Report (June 2015)
- Focused Amendments to Pre-Submission Report (November 2015)
- Submission Report (incorporating Further Modifications) (August 2016)
- Main Modifications Report (September 2017)

28. Appendix 1 shows the list of Statutory Consultees who have been informed at each stage of consultation and invited to comment. In addition to this, notifications regarding the consultation were sent to the Council's email subscriber list (approximately 900 subscribers). Therefore a range of individuals, residents, organisations and statutory providers have been invited to comment on the SA/SEA.

29. All comments made at each consultation stage have been made available for inspection in summary format.

30. Comments received during consultation have informed future stages of the SA/SEA. In particular:

- Comments received by statutory bodies at the Scoping Report stage led to revisions to the Sustainability Framework. In particular, revisions and additions to the objectives and indicators were made.
- Factual inaccuracies in baseline information were corrected.
- Where comments led to a rewording of the policy, the Council considered whether this would represent a new, distinct reasonable alternative for appraisal. Where this was the case, a re-appraisal was undertaken. This is most evident in the Main Modifications SA/SEA.
- The assessment of impacts ('scoring') against each objective were re-appraised and amended where evidence provided by the representor meant that a change was required. As this is an area of professional judgement, it was often not thought appropriate to amend scoring. However, on a number of occasions, representors highlighted areas of potential inconsistency or provided evidence to

justify a change in score – where this was the case, the score was amended at future stages of appraisal.

- Further reasonable alternatives suggested by representors have been included in future versions of the SA/SEA and appraised as necessary. For example, a further reasonable alternative strategic site (Site R: Land north of Clayton Mills, Hassocks) was presented to the Council following examination. This was appraised in the Main Modifications SA – the site performed sustainably, and therefore was included as a strategic site within the District Plan at Main Modifications stage.
- Where policies have been added or deleted (particularly by the Inspector during examination) the effect of adding/removing the policy has been appraised and then subject to consultation.

31. The SA/SEA has therefore responded to comments received during the formal consultation processes. The SA/SEA has been subject to extensive public consultation at all stages of preparation, in accordance with the relevant regulations. This has provided interested parties with the opportunity to comment on the appraisal, and modifications to the appraisals have been made where relevant – this has led to a robust appraisal, scrutinising the scoring and conclusions, which ensures the most sustainable options have been chosen. This in turn has led to the District Plan containing the most sustainable strategy and policies, given all reasonable alternatives.

#### 4) The reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with

32. Following the Scoping Report (July 2014), a Pre-Submission District Plan was produced. This was based on the Pre-Submission Sustainability Appraisal (June 2015). This was the first stage of the SA/SEA process that set out the preferred strategy and policy options, alongside all reasonable alternative strategy/policy options considered. As the SA/SEA process is an iterative process, further strategy/policy options have been included at each future stage, and appraised as necessary.

33. The Plan Strategy is made up of the following elements, each accompanied by their own appraisal:

- **Housing – Objectively Assessed Need and Plan Provision:** Determining the most sustainable level of housing that the District could accommodate, including consideration of unmet housing needs from neighbouring authorities
- **Distribution of Development - Principles:** Assessing the most sustainable way to distribute planned growth within Mid Sussex
- **Distribution of Development - Broad Locations for Strategic Development:** Based on the District's capacity, a number of broad location options for strategic development have been identified and appraised to determine the most sustainable
- **Strategic Sites:** Identifying specific site locations that could accommodate growth on a strategic scale
- **Sustainability Hierarchy of Settlements:** What settlements are deemed the most sustainable, and how could development be distributed between them
- **Employment:** Identifying specific site locations that could accommodate strategic employment growth
- **Neighbourhood Plans:** Assessing the principle of allowing Neighbourhood Plans to allocate land for housing/employment/community facilities/etc.

34. In addition to the Plan Strategy, each of the District Plan policies was appraised. In each case, those options presenting overall negative impacts were rejected. In particular, the appraisals concerning unmet need, housing provision and location of housing growth include robust and extensive commentary to ensure that the most sustainable option is justified – this detailed justification has been necessary as housing growth is an area with the most potential for conflict between social/economic and environmental objectives and requires a balance between these to be struck.
35. The assessment of the District Plan strategy and policies found there were generally positive effects for social and economic Sustainability Objectives. There are fewer positive impacts on environmental objectives, however this is due to the conflicts identified within the SA/SEA related to housing growth and protection of the countryside. Therefore, these impacts are not expected to be as positive compared to social/economic objectives, however policies within the Plan itself will help to limit any negative impacts and mitigation is suggested where appropriate.
36. The main findings from the SA/SEA were as follows:

### **Social Conclusion**

37. There is an overall positive impact to be expected in terms of the social objectives. The District Plan will include many policies that have direct impacts on these objectives, in particular policies facilitating growth: housing and employment. There are also a number of secondary benefits from policies relating to the environment – for example, provision of open space, which can have social (health) benefits. Some potential negative social impacts may arise from policies that are seeking to protect the environment in particular DP15 which seeks to protect the setting of the National Park. This is not likely to have wide-ranging negative impacts overall.

### **Environmental Conclusion**

38. The District Plan contains policies that aim to protect and enhance the environment. Overall, positive impacts are likely to be expected from most policies, including some of those promoting growth in the District. This is because the policies are not restrictive and allow for some development whilst ensuring that the valuable natural environment in Mid Sussex is protected.

### **Economic Conclusion**

39. The District Plan includes specific policies with regards to growth of the economy, which will inevitably have significant positive benefits. There are also secondary benefits likely to be achieved from policies promoting housing, infrastructure and community facilities. Very few negative impacts on the economic objectives are likely to arise from the proposed policies in the District Plan.
40. In each case, the most sustainable strategy/policy option was chosen. Inevitably, the most sustainable option overall may contain some negative impacts on some objectives. Mitigation has been suggested where necessary, sometimes in the form of one of the other policies in the plan. Overall, it is concluded that the District Plan will have a generally positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
41. The Inspector's Report (March 2018) for the District Plan confirms that the SA has been undertaken adequately, and notes that it has had an influence on the development of strategy and policies within the plan (particularly related to housing provision and housing sites).

## 5) The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental and sustainability effects of the implementation of the plan

42. The effects of the District Plan need to be monitored to identify any unforeseen, adverse effects and to allow for remediation action to take place. It also highlights where policies are working well. Questions that should be addressed through the monitoring process include:
  - Whether the Sustainability Appraisal assumptions about the impact of the District Plan policies are accurate
  - Whether the District Plan is contributing towards meeting the sustainability objectives
  - Are there any other effects from the implementation of the District Plan that need to be considered?
43. A monitoring schedule has been produced which sets out a range of indicators including output indicators, that assess the impact of individual policies and contextual indicators that facilitate understanding of the wider context that may be influencing output indicators or identify where future intervention may be necessary. These are based on those used for the Sustainability Appraisal to maintain close links between the two documents. Identifying trends within the data associated with these objectives will help measure how well the plan contributes to sustainable development throughout the plan period, and to highlight any unforeseen adverse effects to enable appropriate remedial action to be taken where possible.
44. Appendix 2 of the District Plan Sustainability Appraisal shows the current baseline data. This appendix forms the monitoring framework, which will be updated annually through the District Council's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The results of these reports will feed into later reviews of the District Plan.
45. If it appears that policies are not effective, or are no longer appropriate in the light of more recent national policies or local circumstances, then action will be taken to review the policy or policies concerned.

## Appendix 1 – List of Statutory Consultees

Ref#	Organisation	Behalf Of
82	Adur and Worthing Councils	
55	Albourne Parish Council	
62	Ansty and Staplefield Parish Council	
56	Ardingly Parish Council	
84	Arun District Council	
57	Ashurst Wood Village Council	
58	Balcombe Parish Council	
59	Bolney Parish Council	
87	Brighton and Hove City Council	
524	British Telecom	
562	BT Plc	c/o RPS Planning
60	Burgess Hill Town Council	
656	Burstow Parish Council	Burstow Parish Council
648	Chailey Parish Council	Chailey Parish Council
642	Colgate Parish Council	Colgate Parish Council
644	Cowfold Parish Council	Cowfold Parish Council
99	Crawley Borough Council	
61	Cuckfield Parish Council	
651	Danehill Parish Council	Danehill Parish Council
649	Ditchling Parish Council	Ditchling Parish Council
654	Dormansland Parish Council	Dormansland Parish Council
63	East Grinstead Town Council	
105	East Sussex County Council	
20400	EE	
20399	EMF Enquiries - Vodafone and O2	
108	Environment Agency	
655	Felbridge Parish Council	
653	Fletching Parish Council	Fletching Parish Council
652	Forest Row Parish Council	
64	Fulking Parish Council	
65	Hassocks Parish Council	
66	Haywards Heath Town Council	
117	Highways England	
519	Historic England	
15248	Homes and Communities Agency	
517	Horsham and Mid Sussex CCG	
119	Horsham District Council	
67	Horsted Keynes Parish Council	
68	Hurstpierpoint & Sayers Common Parish Council	
127	Lewes District Council	

69	Lindfield Parish Council	
70	Lindfield Rural Parish Council	
643	Lower Beeding Parish Council	Lower Beeding Parish Council
518	Mobile Operators Association	
88	National Grid	
15279	Natural England	
147	Network Rail (Kent, Sussex, Wessex)	
71	Newtimber Parish Council	
680	NHS Horsham and Mid Sussex	
72	Poynings Parish Council	
73	Pyecombe Parish Council	
14901	Savills (UK) Limited (Thames Water)	Thames Water Utilities Ltd (Thames Water)
645	Shermanbury Parish Council	Shermanbury Parish Council
74	Slaugham Parish Council	
15175	South Downs National Park Authority	
629	South East Water	
89	Southern Gas Network	
164	Southern Water	
415	Surrey County Council	
15722	Sussex Police	
16456	Sutton and East Surrey Water	
181	Tandridge District Council	
20401	Three	
75	Turners Hill Parish Council	
76	Twineham Parish Council	
15693	UK Power Networks	
647	Upper Beeding Parish Council	Upper Beeding Parish Council
189	Wealden District Council	
77	West Hoathly Parish Council	
192	West Sussex County Council	
650	Wivelsfield Parish Council	Wivelsfield Parish Council
646	Woodmancote Parish Council	Woodmancote Parish Council
78	Worth Parish Council	