



Lewes Neighbourhood Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Annex B: Review of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Prepared on behalf of:

Lewes Town Council and South Downs National Park Authority



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1 Introduction

This annex presents the findings of the review of Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) including relevant international, national and local documents undertaken as a part of the evidence gathering exercise for the Lewes Neighbourhood Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. It should be read in conjunction with the Lewes Neighbourhood Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

The Planning Practice Guidance¹ states that:

“The strategic environmental assessment should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the neighbourhood plan proposal. It should focus on the environmental impacts which are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the neighbourhood plan.”

The review of PPP has therefore focused on the documents that could have an influence on the Lewes Neighbourhood Plan and is not an exhaustive list of documents prepared in the UK under each topic.

Following the EU referendum and resolution for the UK to leave the EU, it has been assumed that all EU policy remains in place.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#strategic-environmental-assessment-requirements-for-neighbourhood-plans> accessed on 09/01/17

2 Overarching Documents

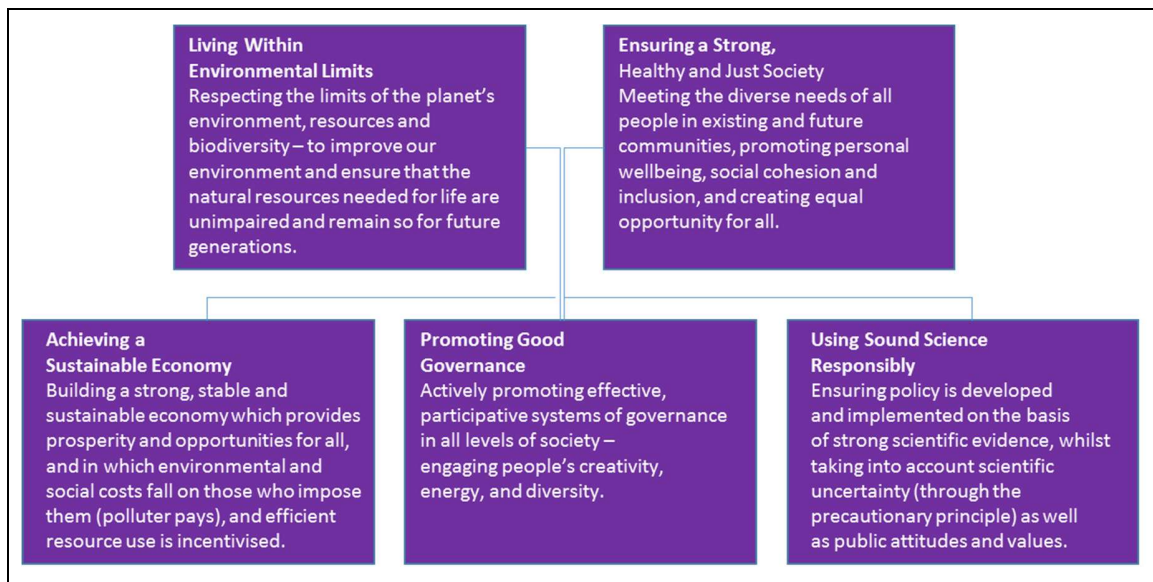
There are a number of key overarching documents, including the SEA Directive, the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)(2012). Relevant messages from the NPPF have been set out within Section 2 of the main report and are also included within the tables within Section 3 of this document

European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive) came into force in 2001. The Directive’s objective is to:

“provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”

Member States were required to transpose the Directive into laws, regulations and administrative provisions to apply to all plans and programmes on or after 21 July 2004. The SEA Directive was transposed into English law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations) and applies to a range of English plans and programmes, including Neighbourhood Plans.

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy ‘Securing the Future’ was published in 2005. The document set out some guiding principles for sustainable development:



In East Sussex, the six local authorities and six Local Strategic Partnerships have worked together to produce 'Pride of Place - the sustainable community strategy for East Sussex²'. It sets out a long term vision for improving people's quality of life and the main things that must be done to achieve that vision. Pride of Place focuses on the issues and priorities that local people are most concerned about:

- *“Developing our economy, creating jobs and increasing prosperity.*
- *Providing high quality education, learning and skills opportunities.*
- *Improving travel choices and access to services.*
- *Providing high quality affordable housing.*
- *Protecting our natural and built environments and adapting and responding to climate change.*
- *Improving health and well-being.*
- *Ensuring people and communities are safe and secure.*
- *Creating strong communities and community leadership.*
- *Enabling people to enjoy culture, sports and leisure.*
- *Supporting older people, children, young people and carers.”*

The strategy also includes an overarching objective:

“In relation to everything we do, we must reduce inequalities, be sustainable and provide effective services that meet changing needs.”

² <http://www.essp.org.uk/What-we-do/Pride-of-Place.aspx> accessed on 09/01/17

3 Review of Documents by Topic

Table B.1: Air, Noise and Light Pollution	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
Action will be needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
WHO Guideline Values: Between 23.00 and 07.00 hours, noise levels should not exceed 30 dB LAeq to allow undisturbed sleep. Outdoor noise levels of 50 dB should not be exceeded between 07.00 and 23.00, in order to prevent people being 'moderately annoyed'.	World Health Organisation Guideline Values (2006)
Each Member State should determine exposure to environmental noise through noise mapping and adopt action plans.	Directive on Environmental Noise (2002)
National	
There has been growing recognition that excessive, poorly designed and badly aimed lighting may have adverse effects.	Lighting in the Countryside: Towards Good Practice; DCLG, 1997
Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
Identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
By encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Air pollution and climate change are closely linked. Co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:	Noise Policy Statement for England; DEFRA 2010

Table B.1: Air, Noise and Light Pollution

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and • where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. 	
<p>The report makes nine recommendations including: preserving dark skies by having a presumption against new lighting in existing dark areas; allocating lighting zones to help determine where streetlights should and should not go; and preventing inappropriate and badly designed lighting of development that masks views of the night sky. The report recommends that all local authorities should have a policy to control light pollution in their Local Plan, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and the associated National Planning Practice Guidance on light pollution. This should include identifying existing dark areas that need protecting.</p>	<p>Shedding Light, A survey of local authority approaches to lighting in England; Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2014</p>
Local	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ³ It should be clearly demonstrated that development proposals are informed by the South Downs Tranquillity Study and should consider the following impacts on relative tranquillity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) direct impacts that the proposals are likely to cause by changes in the visual and aural environment in the immediate vicinity of the proposals; b) indirect impacts that may be caused within the National Park that are remote from the location of the proposals themselves such as vehicular movements; and c) experience of users of the public right of way network and other publicly accessible locations. • Consideration should be given to ensure that appropriate lighting is installed in order to prevent loss of dark skies for the benefit of both residents, visitors and wildlife 	<p>South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options, 2015</p>

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Table B.1: Air, Noise and Light Pollution

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote walking and cycling as a healthy and more preferable option to car for local journeys. The introduction of the Ringmer – Lewes Cycleway should help to encourage this. • Reduce emissions from idling vehicles by installing “cut engine, cut pollution” signs outside popular pick up and drop off points i.e. schools, train station, taxi and bus terminals. • Carry out further vehicle emission testing in central Lewes to measure vehicles emissions at pollution hotspots such as supermarkets and car parks 	Lewes Air Quality Management Progress Report, 2014

Table B.2: Landscape and Soils

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
<p>Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p> <p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and • analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<p>European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)</p>
National	
<p>Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes. Seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012</p>
<p>Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012</p>
<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; • establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit; • respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation; 	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012</p>

Table B.2: Landscape and Soils

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and • are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping. <p>Planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.</p>	
<p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and • remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
<p>Take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Local	
<p>Actions relating to Lewes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high value landscape and important environmental qualities of the areas surrounding Lewes town, substantially reduce opportunities for significant development due to the potential impacts on the landscape character. • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special qualities of the landscape and its setting. 	Lewes District Council and South Downs National Park Authority, Landscape Capacity Study, 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape character of the National Park, its special qualities and local distinctiveness have been conserved and enhanced by effectively managing the land and the negative impacts of development and cumulative change. • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special qualities of the landscape and its setting, in ways that allow it to continue to evolve and become more resilient to the impacts of climate change and other pressures. 	South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options, 2015

Table B.3: Biodiversity	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
<p>The convention has three main aims, which are stated in Article 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; • to promote cooperation between states; and • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species. 	Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979
This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source.	European Biodiversity Strategy 1998
By 2010 to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss.	Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity-Earth Summit, 1992
The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species and the identification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species. An SA would need to report on any potential effects on birds covered by this directive and all development plans should aim to avoid adverse effects on them.	Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (the 'Birds Directive') (1979)
The identification of a European network of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) to be designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). An SA would need to report on any potential effects on SACs and all development plans should aim to avoid adverse effects on them.	Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora (the 'Habitats Directive') (1992)
<p>Aimed at halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, the strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and restoring nature; • Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; • Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; • Combating invasive alien species; and • Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation
National	
The Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act)

Table B.3: Biodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>The Act provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of open land comprising mountain, moor, heath, down, and registered common land, and contains provisions for extending the right to coastal land. The Act also provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners and occupiers, and of other interests, including wildlife.</p> <p>The Act improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about existing rights. Of particular relevance to nature conservation, the Act introduces powers enabling the diversion of rights of way to protect SSSIs.</p> <p>The Act places a duty on Government Departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Schedule 9 of the Act amends SSSI provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, including provisions to change SSSIs and providing increased powers for their protection and management. The provisions extend powers for entering into management agreements; place a duty on public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs; increases penalties on conviction where the provisions are breached; and introduce a new offence whereby third parties can be convicted for damaging SSSIs.</p>	
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)).</p> <p>The Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the protection of wildlife.</p>	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
<p>The Biodiversity Strategy for England sets a fundamental shift in train by ensuring that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private. The Strategy capitalises on the opportunities presented by the report of</p>	Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England 2002

Table B.3: Biodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>the Policy Commission on Food and Farming and the current review of the Common Agricultural Policy.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a programme for five years for the other main policy sectors, to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. It takes account of climate change as one of the most important factors affecting biodiversity and influencing policies.</p>	
<p>(1) Natural England's general purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>(2) Natural England's general purpose includes—</p> <p>(a) promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity,</p> <p>(b) conserving and enhancing the landscape,</p> <p>(c) securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment,</p> <p>(d) promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation, and</p> <p>(e) contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.</p> <p>(3) The purpose in subsection (2)(e) may, in particular, be carried out by working with local communities.</p>	National Environmental & Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC)
<p>There is a need to act now with greater vigour to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve existing biodiversity; • Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats; • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate; • Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species; • Maintain existing ecological networks; • Create buffer zones around high quality habitats; • Take prompt action to control spread of invasive species; • Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation; and • Respond to changing conservation priorities. 	England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation principles conserving biodiversity in a changing climate (DEFRA 2007)
<p>Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing area of ancient woodland should be maintained and there should be a net increase in the area of native woodland; 	Keepers of Time – A statement of Policy for England's Ancient & Native Woodlands: action plan

Table B.3: Biodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient and native woodland and trees should make an increasing contribution to our quality of life; • Ancient and native woodland should be exemplars of sustainable development, and provide opportunities for enterprise and employment; • The ecological condition of ancient and native woodland should be improved and maintained; • Rare, threatened or Priority species associated with ancient and native woodland should be conserved and enhanced; • The cultural heritage associated with ancient woodland and veteran trees should be protected and conserved; and • The landscape context of woodland should be improved. <p>Strategic objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps to avoid losses of ancient woodland and of ancient and veteran trees; • Sustain the total extent of other native woodland (ensuring that gains exceed any losses); • Increase the recognition and use of 'environmental services' which native woodland can provide (e.g. flood alleviation and pollution mitigation); • Promote the production of renewable energy, hardwood timber and other products from existing woodland; • Foster enterprises and employment associated with ancient and native woodland; • Increase our understanding of the needs of Priority species (including rare, threatened or 'listed' species); • Provide guidance on good practice management for Priority species; • Support work on the ground to increase populations and/or ranges of Priority species; • Ensure that any woodland creation is in keeping with the distinctive local landscape and its history; • Create new native woodland to extend, link or complement existing woodland and other habitats; • Create semi-natural habitats in locations where they will benefit species which use both woodland and non-woodland habitats; • Reduce or buffer the impacts of intensive land uses and development which adjoin ancient or native woodland; 	2005-07 (Forestry Commission)

Table B.3: Biodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards creating landscapes that are ‘ecologically functional’; • Ensure the management and creation of ancient and/or native woodland conserves and enhances the natural beauty and character of landscapes; • Increase opportunities for the public to visit and walk in ancient and native woodland; • Improve the quality of recreational experience in those woods which are open to public access; • Enhance the contribution of native woodland and ancient trees to urban environments and rural landscape; • Increase our knowledge of both woodland condition and threats, particularly climate change; and • Support work on the ground to improve condition, particularly of designated sites, and to restore plantations on ancient woodland sites. 	
<p>English Nature (now Natural England) recommends that provision should be made of at least 2ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1000 population according to a system of tiers into which sites of different sizes fit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace; • there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home; • there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km; and • there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km. 	<p>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)</p>
<p>The aim of the White Paper is to set out a clear framework for protecting and enhancing the things that nature gives us for free.</p> <p>4 core themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting and improving our natural environment 2. Growing a green economy 3. Reconnecting people and nature 4. International and EU leadership 	<p>The Natural Environment White Paper (2011)</p>
<p>Minimise impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contribute to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012</p>

Table B.3: Biodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services; minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
<p>Local planning authorities and neighbourhood planning bodies should seek opportunities to work collaboratively with other partners, including Local Nature Partnerships, to develop and deliver a strategic approach to protecting and improving the natural environment based on local priorities and evidence. They should consider the opportunities that individual development proposals may provide to enhance biodiversity and contribute to wildlife and habitat connectivity in the wider area.</p> <p>Biodiversity maintenance and enhancements through the planning system have the potential to make a significant contribution to the achievement of Biodiversity 2020 targets.</p> <p>Biodiversity enhancement in and around development should be led by a local understanding of ecological networks, and should seek to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitat restoration, re-creation and expansion; • improved links between existing sites; • buffering of existing important sites; • new biodiversity features within development; and • securing management for long term enhancement. 	National Planning Practice Guidance 2014 – Natural Environment
Regulation 61 requires Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on a European site.	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)
Species and habitats should be restored and enhanced in comparison with 2000 levels.	Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network: Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS: September 2010
Improve the long term sustainability of ecological and physical processes that underpin the functioning of ecosystems, thereby enhancing the capacity of ecosystem services.	Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network: Chaired by

Table B.3: Biodiversity	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
	Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS: September 2010
Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience.	Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network: Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS: September 2010
Protect and enhance biodiversity through Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs), biodiversity offsetting, Local Nature Partnerships and phasing out peat.	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government June 2011.
Communities should identify green infrastructure requirements in their local area, through addition to or creative enhancement of the existing network. Look to enhance local landscape character, heritage and biodiversity and ensure long term management is included in an overall strategy.	Local Green Infrastructure: helping communities make the most of their landscape: Landscape Institute for Green Infrastructure Partnership: Sept 2011.
The planning system in England has a central role to play in the protection and restoration of the natural environment.	Planning for a healthy environment – good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity; TCPA and Wildlife Trusts; July 2012.
Halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020; support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks.	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011
The report identifies that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some assets are currently not being used sustainably and the benefits that we derive from them are at risk; • there are major economic benefits to be gained from natural capital and that their value should be incorporated into decision-making; and • a long-term restoration plan is necessary to maintain and improve natural capital for future generations. 	The State of Natural Capital: Restoring our Natural Assets, March 2014
Local	

Table B.3: Biodiversity

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>Actions relating to Lewes includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of more resilient ecosystems, through better management of habitats by making them bigger and more joined up. Species will need to be able to move through the landscape if they are to adapt. 	<p>South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan, 2014</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the prevention, control and eradication of invasive non native species, especially those that will have the most detrimental effects on biodiversity. • ⁴Development proposals should give particular regard to ecological networks and areas with high potential for priority habitat restoration or creation and should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) retain, protect and enhance features of biodiversity and geological interest and ensure appropriate management of those features; and b) ensure that any adverse impacts (either alone or in-combination) are avoided, or, if unavoidable, minimised through mitigation with any residual impacts being compensated for (having regard to the hierarchy of designation). 	<p>South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options, 2015</p>

Table B.4: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
The convention looks toward the protection, preservation and scientific research of archaeological heritage in Europe.	Valetta Convention (1992)
National	
Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it".	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations ⁵ . Planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment. Seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Advice Note 1, The Historic Environment in Local Plans: This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans. Advice Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking: This document contains useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness. Advice Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets: This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.	Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 1-3
Conservation Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the historic environment is a shared resource everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment 	Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance; English Heritage 2008

⁵ P6 of the National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012

Table B.4: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding the significance of places is vital • significant places should be managed to sustain their values • decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent • documenting and learning from decisions is essential 	
Relevant objectives are: The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed.	The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (2000)
Local	
Actions relating to Lewes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to protect nationally and locally designated historic assets as well as those which are undesignated. • Review all development plans and only be permit in wholly exceptional circumstances which represent the last resort to secure the conservation of designated heritage assets. 	South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options, 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New works, repair and maintenance should utilise the traditional materials used in the town. • Engage residents and visitors with the rich history of Lewes 	Lewes Conservation Area Management Plan, 2012

Table B.5: Climatic Factors

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
<p>The NPPF and its technical flood risk methodology has replaced PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk. The NPPF states that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources (para 100).</p> <p>The NPPF states local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment (para 162)</p>	National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

Table B.5: Climatic Factors

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
Risk Management authorities must work together to identify the likelihood and location of flooding and coastal erosion in order to reduce the risk of harm. Authorities should prevent inappropriate development, improve forecasting and encourage greater community knowledge of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion.	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England; DEFRA, EA 2011
Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Act.	Flood and Water management Act, 2010
<p>The Local Plan will need to help communities adapt successfully to future weather conditions. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change; • To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks; and • To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events. 	The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, Defra, 2013
Local	
<p>Actions relating to Lewes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Sustainable land management techniques to reduce the impact of extreme weather events (soil loss, crop damage and low yields). This will consist of land management change (including woodland planting) and natural functioning floodplains in river catchments to slow down water. 	South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan, 2014
<p>Actions relating to Lewes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on identifying activation triggers for responding to flood warnings and set out the process for a coordinated response. • Ensuring that all residents are informed of the potential risk of flooding and their appropriate flood evacuation route. Each street within the major flood risk areas will be given an evacuation pack. • Ensuring strategic deployment of sandbags in a flood emergency. This will mean that sandbags will be placed to protect whole areas rather than individual properties. • Focus on flood recovery plans. This can be a long and complex process which requires attention early on in the response phase, 	Lewes Flood Plan, 2015

Table B.5: Climatic Factors

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate flood risk mitigation, including defences, agreed with the Environment Agency, will be required to be provided by the development and incorporated in to the layout and design of new developments. • Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment must be carried out in order to demonstrate that the development will manage the flood risk on the site and not worsen, and where possible reduce, the flood risk elsewhere. • Development of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) 	Lewes District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2009

Table B.6: Climate Change Mitigation

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
The UK government has agreed a legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 % below the base year (1990) level over the period 2008 – 2012. This target was reached: UK emissions were 22% lower in 2008 than in the base year (note that the UK has imposed further targets since then).	Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1992)
The UK should achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.	European Renewable Energy Directive (2009)
This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency to ensure target of 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency is achieved. The directive repeals the Cogeneration Directive (2004) and Energy Services Directive (2006).	European Energy Efficiency Directive (2012)
National	
Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012

Table B.6: Climate Change Mitigation

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
The UK needs to radically increase its use of renewable energy.	National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the United Kingdom, Department of Energy and Climate Change, Article 4 of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC
Local development plans can support the move to a low-carbon economy and secure low-carbon living in a changing climate.	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012.
Local planning authorities are advised to design their policies to support and not unreasonably restrict renewable and low carbon energy developments.	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012.
Development management should not prevent, delay or inhibit proposals for renewable and low carbon energy, and associated infrastructure.	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012.
Actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
Air pollution and climate change are closely linked. Co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate; DEFRA 2010.
The Building Regulations 2000 (England & Wales) set out standards and requirements that individual aspects of building design and construction must achieve. In the latest revision to the document in 2013 (implemented in April 2014) was amended as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of specification to ensure that all residential dwellings achieve a 6% carbon dioxide savings relative to Part L 2010, and 	Building Regulations Part L (Conservation of Fuel and Power), 2013

Table B.6: Climate Change Mitigation

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<p>an aggregate 9% carbon dioxide savings across new non-domestic building mix in relation to Part L 2010;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Fabric Energy Efficiency Targets for new dwellings to emphasise a fabric first approach; and • Minimum energy efficiency targets for air conditioning and lighting replacements 	
Local	
<p>The policies in this plan encourage renewable energy generation provided that it does not harm the special qualities of the area.</p> <p>Improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings also has great potential to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>Policy 55. Support appropriate renewable energy schemes, sustainable resource management and energy efficiency in communities and businesses in the National Park, with the aim of meeting Government climate change targets.</p>	Partnership Management Plan Shaping the future of your South Downs National Park 2014–2019
<p>Government targets for carbon emissions can only be achieved in the South Downs National Park through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid decarbonisation; • Improved residential energy efficiency; • Off grid fuel switching; • Improved non-domestic energy efficiency; • Increased residential microgeneration; • Strategic renewable and low carbon infrastructure such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Biomass (e.g. wood fuel heating schemes or anaerobic digestion plants); – Wind turbines; and – Solar PV arrays. 	Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Study Phase 2, December 2016

Table B.7: Community and Wellbeing

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
<p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas. • Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. <p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable. • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. 	Rural Strategy; Defra, 2004
<p>The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age; • being or becoming a transsexual person; • being married or in a civil partnership; • being pregnant or having a child; • disability; • race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin; • religion, belief or lack of religion/belief; • sex; and <p>sexual orientation.</p>	Equality Act 2010
<p>Improve public health by strengthening local public health activities which connect people with nature.</p>	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government June 2011.
<p>Reducing health inequalities is a matter of fairness and social justice. In England, the many people who are currently dying prematurely each year as a result of health inequalities would otherwise have enjoyed, in total, between 1.3 and 2.5 million extra years of life.</p>	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012

Table B.7: Community and Wellbeing

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
Ensure healthy standard of living for all; Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012
Increase healthy life expectancy; and reduce differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities.	Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS, January 2012
Too many children and young people are living in circumstances that make it difficult for them to thrive.	Director of Public Health annual report 2011; Public Health Agency 2011
<p>One of the 12 core planning principles of the NPPF is: Promoting healthy communities. The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <p>Safe and accessible environments and developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet. • Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space. • Guard against loss of facilities. • Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way • Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services. <p>Local plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p> <p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies. These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.</p>	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Deliver better public services through involving and consulting users more fully, providing better information about local standards and managing services at neighbourhood level.	Strong and Prosperous Communities: The Local Government White Paper, 2006

Table B.7: Community and Wellbeing

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
Engage and empower local people and communities. Promote local action planning. Enable more power and say for communities in the decisions that affect them.	Communities in Control: Real People, Real Power, White Paper, July 2008
Provision of opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Providing safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Providing safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason ⁶ .	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities ⁷ .	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; • Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; 	Play Strategy for England; DCMS, 2008

⁶ P29

⁷ P18

Table B.7: Community and Wellbeing

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and <p>Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.</p>	
<p>The government has set two overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major increase in participation in sport; and • A sustained increase in success at international competition. <p>In addition to this the document makes recommendations in 4 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassroots participation; • High performance sport; • Mega sporting events; and • Delivery. <p>A number of targets and indicators identified</p> <p>The long term vision being “to increase significantly levels of sport and physical activity, particularly among disadvantaged groups; and to achieve sustained levels of success in international competition”.</p> <p>And the key targets being:</p> <p>To encourage a mass participation culture (with as much emphasis on physical activity as competitive sport). A benchmark for this could be Finland, which has very high quality and quantity of participation, particularly among older people. Our target is for 70% (currently ~30%) of the population to be reasonably active (for example 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week) by 2020.</p> <p>To enhance international success. A benchmark for this could be Australia, which has achieved disproportionate levels of international success. Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5 countries, particularly in more popular sports.</p> <p>To adopt a different approach to hosting mega sporting events.</p> <p>They should be seen as an occasional celebration of success rather than as a means to achieving other government objectives.</p>	<p>DCMS (2002) Game plan: A strategy for delivering government's sport and physical activity objectives</p>
Local	
<p>Actions relating to Lewes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on providing additional, floorspace to meet a qualitative need, together with appropriate leisure facilities, restaurants, 	<p>Lewes District Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy, 2016</p>

Table B.7: Community and Wellbeing

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
offices, arts, culture and tourism facilities in order to diversify the town centre and retain expenditure.	
<p>The South Downs National Park Authority Corporate Objectives 2016–2021 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop partnerships to support health and well-being work; • Lead Heathlands Reunited interpretation, engagement and campaigns; • Develop ‘shovel ready’ projects to increase cycling and walking; • Help increase the number of young people who experience the National Park through Citizen’s Service; • Extend the Centurion Way to the South Downs Way; • Make 60 digital routes available on ViewRanger; • Arrange 3 Cycle Ambassador events; • Carry out a condition survey and deliver priority maintenance for Access Land; and • Create a SDNP Volunteer Passport and forum. 	The South Downs National Park Authority Corporate Plan 2016–2021
<p>This strategy is a framework for the commissioning of health and wellbeing services in the county. It does not replace existing commissioning plans, which will set out in much more detail the kinds of services being commissioned and where and how they will be delivered.</p> <p>The main priority is to protect and improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities in East Sussex. The strategy will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountable care • Improving access to services • Bringing together health and social care • Improving emergency and urgent care • Improving health and wellbeing, • Improving mental health care • Improving primary care • Better use of medicines • Better community services 	The East Sussex Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2019

Table B.8: Economy

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Create fair employment and good work for all	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012
<p>The Government is committed to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity, building on the country's inherent strengths, and to meeting the twin challenges of global competition and of a low carbon future.</p> <p>In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth; • set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; • support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances; • plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries; • identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and • facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit. <p>Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose.</p>	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
<p>Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well designed new buildings; 	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012

Table B.8: Economy

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses; • support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. This should include supporting the provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities in appropriate locations where identified needs are not met by existing facilities in rural service centres; and • promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship. 	
Local	
<p>Protect principal existing employment sites across the National Park, including two in Lewes: North Street/Phoenix Quarter (post-redevelopment); and Brooks Road.</p> <p>Development need in the area is likely to be driven by demand for office accommodation (and a lesser extent industrial).</p> <p>The main settlements in the National Park could potentially require between 8ha and 12ha of new employment land. This would include 2-3Ha in Lewes.</p>	South Downs National Park Employment Land Review 2015
Identifies need for more modern and flexible start-up and move-on facilities in the town (both industrial and office).	Lewes District Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy, 2016

Table B.9: Housing

Message / Issue	Source document(s)
National	
Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community. Paragraph 47 of the NPPF requires local authorities to seek to ensure that their Local Plans meet the full Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN) of the area for market and affordable housing, and identify a five year supply of deliverable sites to meet the identified need.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
This report considered how to boost the economic gain of a rural area through encouraging sustainable economic growth and reviewing the set of planning policy documents to streamline the process. No formal targets have been set however greater support should be given to local authorities in achieving appropriate levels of affordable housing, particularly through increased interaction with housing corporations and registered social landlords.	Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing; DCLG, 2008
Local	
<p>Actions relating to Lewes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide homes and accommodation that meet the needs of the district and ensure the housing growth requirements are accommodated in the most sustainable way • Providing a sufficient supply of housing of all tenures, including affordable housing, will be essential. 	Lewes District Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy, 2016

Table B.10: Transport	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
The UK needs to invest in its transport infrastructure if it is to continue to meet the needs of the rest of the economy over the coming decade.	Europe 2020 Growth Strategy – Priorities for the UK (2013)
National	
Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles;	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband.	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG March 2012
Local planning authorities should prioritise walking, cycling and public transport and other smarter choices by setting targets for the proportion of trips in their area by these modes.	Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012
Local	
<p>Actions relating to Lewes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on improvements for safe, coherent walking and cycling routes on key corridors from Brighton and Hove to and within both Lewes and the south coast towns; • Focus on improvements to public transport on key routes and corridors from Brighton and Hove to both Lewes and the south coast towns including potential for better interchange facilities; • Focus on transport measures to tackle congestion and address the air quality issues in Lewes town centre; and 	East Sussex Local Transport Plan 2011-2016

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with key partners including public transport providers, Job Centres and GP consortia to improve accessibility to key facilities in the area. 	
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Table B.11: Water	
Message / Issue	Source document(s)
International	
The WFD divides the water environment into water bodies. These can include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals, groundwater etc. The WFD requires that there is no deterioration in the ecological health of water bodies and that water bodies should achieve the ecological objectives set out in a River Basin Management Plan.	Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC
National	
Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Regulations.	The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2010
By 2030 at the latest, there is improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports; sustainably managed risks from flooding; more effective management of surface water and sustainable use of water resources	Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England (2008)
Local	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on controlling soil loss in the Ouse catchment, by aiming to reduce levels of pollutants such as suspended solids, fertiliser and pesticide related chemicals in affected stretches of the river 	The Ouse Upstream Thinking Project,