



Broyle Side GBI Settlement Appraisal

Prepared for: Lewes District Council

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Introduction

The settlement appraisal is intended to provide a picture of the existing Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) in and around the settlement boundary and highlight opportunities for improvement.

It is divided into three parts:

Part 1: Local Context - which provides detail of existing local issues and relevant planning policy

Part 2: Current GBI – which examines local GBI from the perspective of the five ‘Why’ Principles of the Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework

Part 3: Audit and analysis - which provides a summary of a selection of audited sites from the settlement and highlights potential opportunities for improvement.

Useful terms:

GBI – Green and Blue Infrastructure

SuDS – Sustainable Drainage Systems

PRoW – Public Rights of Way

SDNP – South Downs National Park

LGS – Local Green Space

NE – Natural England

BNG – Biodiversity Net Gain

LNRS – Local Nature Recovery Strategy

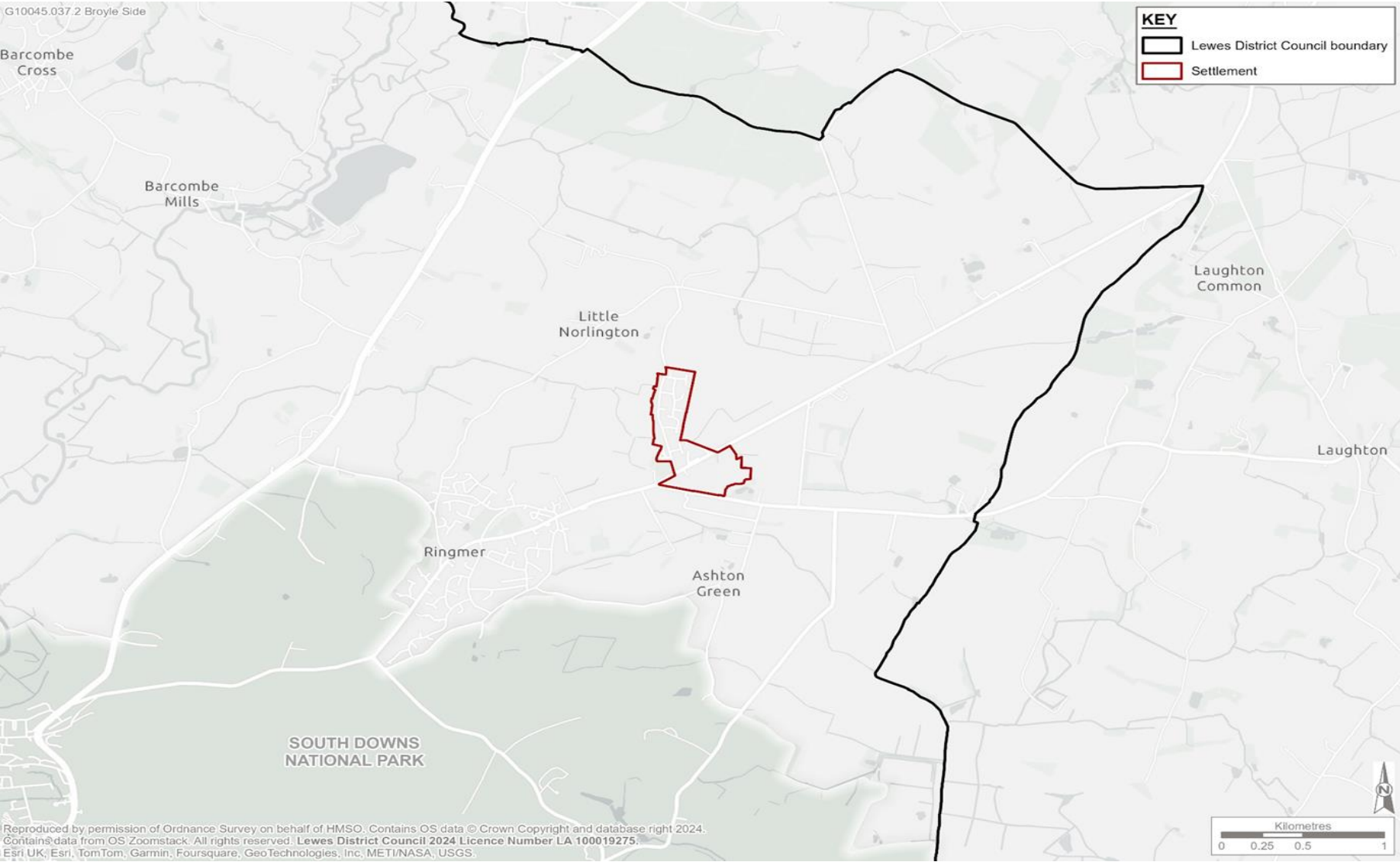


Figure 1: Broyle Side Settlement Boundary, as defined by Lewes District Local Plan Policies Map 2020.

Part 1: Local Context

1 Overview

Broyle Side, identified in Figure 1, is approximately 400m northeast of Ringmer and is surrounded by open countryside. The village comprises of residential development and the Broyle Business Area, which is divided by the B2192 (Lewes Road) which runs through the centre of Broyle Side, to Ringmer and the A22 to the north.

Broyle Side is within Ringmer Parish which covers an area of approximately 2,589 ha, extending from downland landscape in the south of the Parish to a typical Low Wealden landscape to the north. The total population of the Parish is 4,765 ¹.

The Parish has two main settlements (Ringmer and Broyle Side).

Broyle Side is classified as a 'Local Village' in the Settlement Hierarchy Review (July 2023) due to having very few facilities and services, and poor levels of accessibility to larger settlements in the region. There are no local shops in the Broyle Side, and services are limited to a car garage, vet, and B&B. There are several businesses within the Broyle Business Area which provide employment.

There is a narrow footpath connecting Ringmer village to Broyle Side which is accessible for walkers, but is not wide or appropriate for use by cyclists. There is a well-established network of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), with routes from Broyle Side to Ringmer (RIN/16/3) and beyond to the South Downs National Park (SDNP), which is approximately 2.13km southwest of Broyle Side.

Open Space in Broyle Side includes Finger Post Field, which is a long-established open space within Broyle Side located to the southwest of the village, north of the B2192 and adjacent to the main residential area. Finger Post Field includes playing fields, play equipment and mature trees and hedgerow which form the boundaries of the open space and provide forging, nesting and commuting opportunities for birds, bats and small mammals. It also provides screening of Broyle Side and the B2192 from the open countryside.

There are several areas of amenity greenspace and Broyle Close Allotments, which provides opportunities for food growing, socialisation and recreation.

¹ Ringmer Parish 2021 Census Data <https://ringmer.parish.uk/census/>

2 Consultation

Broyle Side is within the Parish of Ringmer and is therefore included in the Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan (NP), which undertook consultation in 2014. The following key themes were identified for the Parish:

- Sustainability; and
- Balanced, healthy and inclusive community.

Lewes District Council with consultants TEP, undertook consultation in 2023 to support the GBI Study. As part of the consultation an interview was undertaken with a representative from Ringmer Parish Council.

The Parish Council representative stated that the Parish has seen significant development that has increased its population, which has put pressure on services, infrastructure and green spaces.

The B2192 runs from Lewes, through Broyle Side, to the A22 to the north. This is a narrow road but is used heavily by HGVs, and residents in Ringmer have been campaigning recently to reduce the speed on this road, which is also the main access road for Broyle Side residents, to remove perceived barriers to leading Active and Healthy Lifestyles (Natural England GI Principle 2). No fatalities have occurred on the road, but speed reduces opportunities for residents to walk or cycle safely. There is, however, a good network of footpaths across the Parish, providing access into the countryside.

Another challenge faced by Ringmer Parish is flooding from the River Ouse, therefore sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) have been implemented within Ringmer village but not in Broyle Side.

The Parish Council stated that they have good relationships with SDNP and Ouse and Adur River Trust and work with them closely to collaborate on local projects.

3 Local GBI Initiatives

Local projects and initiatives are mainly based in the neighbouring larger settlement of Ringmer but may provide opportunities for collaboration with the Broyle Side community. For details of initiatives currently in place across Ringmer, see the Ringmer Settlement Appraisal.

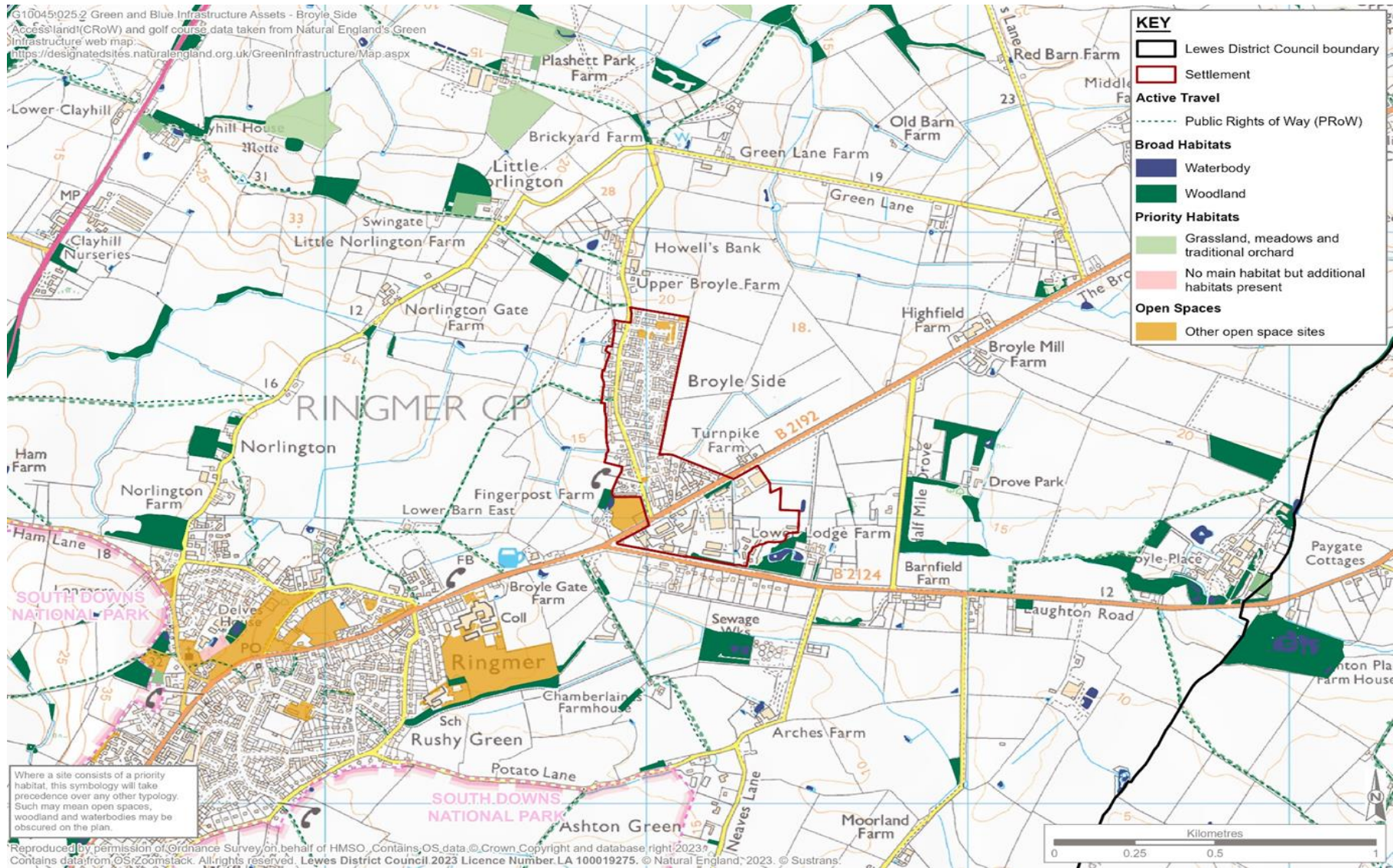


Figure 2: Current GBI Assets

4 Current GBI Assets

GBI assets in and around Broyle Side have been mapped from desk-based assessment and are shown in Figure 2. There is limited areas of GBI to the north and west of Broyle Side, which comprises mainly of agricultural and grazing land. To the south and east there is more GBI mainly consisting of woodland/waterbodies and Finger Post Playing Field open space.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

ProWs are important routes which provide accessibility for residents and visitors to the open countryside. There are several walking routes that connect with PRoWs which provide access from Broyle Side to designated sites such as the SDNP to the south.

From Broyle Side there are walking routes to Ringmer and beyond to Lewes, through the SDNP and ecologically designated sites including Lewes Downs SSSI and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Malling Downs Nature Reserve.

Woodland/ Waterbodies

There are small pockets of woodland outside Broyle Side. There is an area of woodland with a waterbody to the west of Finger Post Field and a larger area of woodland and waterbody to the east of Broyle Business Area, which has a footpath around the woodland adjacent to new development.

The Norlington Stream (statutory main river) runs through Broyle Side, across Broyle Lane and is a tributary of the River Ouse.

Habitats

There are limited habitats recorded in the Broyle Side settlement boundary with only one small area of Woodland.

Other Open Space

Within the Broyle Side settlement there are areas of amenity greenspace within residential areas, which provide for informal recreation and connectivity for wildlife through the village to the open countryside beyond.

The Broyle Close Allotments and Broyle Side Close Playground are located to the northeast of the village and provide opportunities for food growing, socialisation and recreation. Outside of the settlement boundary Finger Post Field is adjacent to the boundary of Broyle Side to the southwest, which provides further recreational opportunities.

5 Planning Policy and Strategy Review

A review of existing national, regional and local planning policy, strategies and evidence bases was undertaken as part of the district wide GBI Study and relevant findings are summarised below.

Lewes District Local Plan: Part 1 Core Strategy (2016) notes there will be a steady rise in population across the District that is expected to continue until 2030 and sets a vision for the ‘Low Weald’ villages and wider countryside describing an aspiration of what the area will be like by the end of 2030. The vision strikes a balance between meeting the community’s need for affordable housing and retaining and enhancing the attractive, distinctive local character. It also aims to deliver sustainable travel opportunities and safer roads particularly linking with the main railway line, whilst recognising that private car travel will still be necessary for many residents.

“Although the majority of recent development would have been directed to the urban areas of the district, development that meets the community’s needs for housing, including affordable housing, and supports the rural economy will have been sensitively accommodated, particularly in those settlements with the best range of community services and facilities and ease of access to employment opportunities.

With the London to Lewes railway line passing through this part of the district, further opportunities for sustainable travel, particularly to and from the stations of Plumpton and Cooksbridge will have been realised.

Although travel by the private car will still be, in many instances, the only practical way of accessing and travelling around this part of the district, improvements to road safety, including the

lowering of speed limits in the villages, will ensure that this form of transportation is undertaken in the safest possible manner.”

Broyle Side is combined with Ringmer in regard to development and housing growth identified in the local plan. Spatial Policy 2 – Distribution of Housing identifies that a minimum of 215 net additional units will be built in Ringmer and Broyle Side up to 2030, in addition to the strategic allocation at Bishops Lane, and existing commitments. The Ringmer NP allocated several sites for residential development up to 2030.

The Ringmer NP also provides several policies aimed to retain the Parish’s character, regain sustainability, ensure a healthy and inclusive community and continue to work with SDNP Authority cross boundary.

The Lewes Open Space Strategy (2020) also combines Broyle Side and Ringmer and therefore provides a combined assessment of open space. The Strategy identifies that there is 16.71ha of open space across Ringmer and Broyle Side equating to 3.43ha per 1,000 population. There is a surplus in Allotments, Community Gardens and City Farms and Amenity Greenspace, but a deficiency in Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, Parks and Gardens and Provisions for Children and Young People.

The council are in the process of drafting a new local plan which will set new housing requirements across the district, allocate development sites and set out up to date policies for new development.

6 Other Local Policies and Guidance

Landscape Character Assessment (2023)

The Lewes Landscape Character Assessment (2023) identifies that Broyle Side is within the landscape character area of Eastern Low Weald (D) – D1 Glynde and Ringmer, Eastern Low Weald.

The forces for change relevant to GBI for Broyle Side are:

- Climate change resulting in more extreme weather events, such as flooding due to rainfall patterns changing and heat stress relating to the landscape;
- Expansion of settlement areas and further linear development along road networks, which would expand urbanising influences;
- Increased agricultural pressure, further degradation of hedgerows and run-off into watercourses; and
- Improvements to the PRoW network by local Sussex voluntary rights of way workers.

As described in the district wide GBI study, the GBI Management Guidelines identified in the LCA are:

- Enhance recreational access, notably in the southern part of the Landscape Character Area;
- Encourage improvements to vegetation including hedgerows in varying condition;
- Encourage local natural flood management initiatives in combination with ecological initiatives and requirements;
- Retain and enhance the green and blue infrastructure network including as part of the wider ecosystem of the South Downs National Park;
- Support local initiatives to increase wildlife and biodiversity, including wildlife verges; and
- Continue to preserve and enhance the local PRoW network.

7 Local Priorities

From the desk-based evidence including local and neighbourhood planning documents, GIS mapping and consultation Broyle Side's local priorities are:

- Retaining a 'village feel' is important to residents including landscape and social networks;
- The Parish should be a balanced, healthy and inclusive community;
- The Parish Council will work collaboratively with the SDNP authority;
- Improve accessibility to the open countryside;
- Increase accessibility between Broyle Side, Ringmer and public footpath and cycle path networks; and
- Extend, enhance and maintain SuDS, ponds and green corridors (woodlands, streams, and other important wildlife habitats) that may protect against flooding.

Part 2: Current GBI

In 2023 Natural England (NE) published a framework of Green Infrastructure (GI) Principles to guide the planning and implementation of GBI. In this section we consider the settlement in terms of the five 'Why' principles at local level.

8 Principle 1: Nature rich beautiful places

“To achieve nature rich and beautiful places at a local level, GI should:

- ***Thread biodiversity through the built environment connecting recreational, natural green and blue spaces;***
- ***Prioritise native species;***
- ***Be designed to connect people to nature; and***
- ***Contribute to site specific BNG requirements”***

There are no ecologically designated sites in Broyle Side, however beyond the settlement boundary there are several designated sites, which are connected to Broyle Side by the PRoW network.

Plashett Park Wood is on the northern boundary of the Parish approximately 1.42km north of Broyle Side. The woodland is classed as an ancient woodland and SSSI. The woodland appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1816 and although some parts of the wood have been modified by conifer planting, the bulk is semi-natural. The woodland also has extensive areas of rides and several rare plants and a variety of butterfly and bird species. There is currently no public access to Plashett Park Wood.

Approximately 783m south of Broyle Side is the SDNP and 3km south is the Lewes Downs SAC, which is connected to Broyle Side by PRoWs and footpaths. Lewes Downs SAC is 146ha and protected due to the habitats of dry grassland, humid grassland, improved grassland and heath/scrub. Ringmer Parish Council works closely with the SDNP Authority to ensure that the needs of residents and visitors are balanced with habitat and landscape conservation.

During consultation with SDNP Authority it was highlighted that the SDNP Landscape Character Assessment (2020) has up to date information on Nature Recovery Opportunities and should be used to inform any development decisions close to the border. The landscape character area immediately south of the Ringmer Parish is classed as 'Ouse to Eastbourne Scarp Foothills', which comprises the lowland shelf that lies at the foot of the steep northern slope of the South Downs, east of the Arun Valley.

There are several open spaces within Broyle Side which enhance the village and provide important areas for recreation, relaxation and socialisation for residents and visitors. Finger Post Field in Broyle Side comprises of a playing field and playground, and has mature trees and hedgerow along the boundaries which provides habitat for foraging, nesting and commuting birds, bats and small mammals.

9 Principle 2: Active and healthy places

“To achieve active and healthy places at a local level GI should:

- ***Maximise health and wellbeing outcomes particularly in deprived areas and for disadvantaged groups;***
- ***Address issues of inequality in access to quality natural green space and routes, using the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (AGS); and***
- ***Be managed to deliver indirect benefits such as urban cooling, noise reduction, flood risk management and air quality improvements which can improve health outcomes.”***

Finger Post Field has a playing pitch with space for recreation and a playground for formal play. There are no sports or fitness clubs associated with this open space and the play equipment is functional but has faded paint work, graffiti, and overgrown hard standing areas.

The Broyle Close Allotment in the north of the village is small but provides space for food growing, recreation and socialisation of residents, which is important for leading healthy and active lives.

There is no formal cycle route to and from Broyle Side. There is a footpath along the B2192 which provides a walking route to Ringmer and links to the wider PRoW network. There is also a frequent bus service which provides sustainable transport links to Lewes, Eastbourne and Brighton.

The PRoW network provides a variety of walking, cycling and horse-riding opportunities. However, in some places, accessibility can be

challenging for children, elderly and disabled. There are PRoW routes linking Broyle Side with the SDNP and Ringmer but due to limited or no signage to these routes, there is limited usage currently.

For further formal sports and recreational activities residents travel to Ringmer or further afield Lewes or northeast to Uckfield.

10 Principle 3: Thriving and prosperous places

“To achieve thriving and prosperous communities at a local level GI should:

- ***Integrate services such as air quality regulation, flood risk management, noise mitigation, recreation, urban cooling, and pollination into development based on local needs;***
- ***Use early collaboration with adjacent local authorities, other developers, landowners, or infrastructure providers to create opportunities for jointly funded GI; and***
- ***Link to skills development, training and jobs by local employers, contractors, and training institutions”***

Broyle Side is classified as a ‘Local Village’ in the Settlement Hierarchy Review 2023 due to having very few facilities and services. There are no local shops in Broyle Side, and services are limited to a car garage, vets and B&B. The Broyle Business Area, located south of the B2192 is relatively large compared to the settlement of Broyle Side. The Industrial Estate includes garden/farm machinery and hardware sales, forestry services, veterinary services and mechanic services. The Industrial Estate provides employment opportunities for not only residents of Broyle Side but further afield as well.

Due to the small size of the village, there is limited community and sports clubs meaning residents need to travel to Ringmer to access these facilities. However, there is a frequent bus service and a good road network allowing travel further afield for work and services.

11 Principle 4: Improved water management

“To achieve sustainable water management at a local level GI should:

- ***Provide sustainable water management including though sustainable drainage systems (SuDS);***
- ***Be adaptable to take account of the impacts of climate change;***
- ***Reduce site specific flood risks identified in flood risk assessments;***
- ***Improve water quality and help address existing sources of pollution;***
- ***Improve natural filtration where this will protect and enhance groundwater supplies;***
- ***Help connect recreational, natural green and blue spaces and provide opportunities for everyone to safely experience blue space;***
- ***Use water to enhance public open space for a variety of recreational uses, ensuring potential conflicts are managed;***
- ***Create and enhance habitats including re-naturalising river corridors and providing riparian buffer zones;***
- ***Soften estuary edges with coastal habitats that can act as buffers to coastal erosion and tidal flooding; and***
- ***Prioritise native species and ensure biosecurity principles are adhered to avoid spreading non-native invasive species and diseases.”***

The Norlington Stream (statutory main river) runs through Broyle Side, across Broyle Lane and is a tributary of the River Ouse. Ringmer Parish Councillors advised that the area of greatest concern for Broyle Side is recurrent flooding from Norlington Stream, which affects some houses towards the southern part of the Broyle Side. The Ringmer NP states that the likelihood of flooding is anticipated to increase due to climate change causing more extreme weather conditions.

Several water management initiatives have been implemented in Ringmer, but due to the size of Broyle Side there are limited initiatives being undertaken.

The Parish Council highlighted concerns that new development in the Parish is putting pressure on the sewage system within the area, resulting in several breaches of the sewage system and therefore pollution of streams and rivers, which feed into the River Ouse (however further evidence would be required to confirm this). This is a significant concern raised as part of the consultation with Ringmer Parish Council, who are trying to work collaboratively with Lewes District Council and Southern Water.

12 Principle 5: Resilient and climate positive places

“To achieve resilient and climate positive places at a local level GI should:

- ***Be audited using local information for instance using local resilience strategies and plans to improve the climate resilience of existing GI***
- ***Incorporate adaptive management to ensure GI is planned to provide multi-functional benefits and continues to do so as the climate changes”***

Ringmer Parish Council advised during the consultation that there have been several solar farms granted planning permission in the area. Solar farms provide sustainable energy, however the energy generated does not go to local residents or businesses. The Parish Council received a payment from one of the first solar farms developed in the area, which was ring fenced for environmental projects in the Parish.

There are several grass-roots projects being undertaken to tackle climate change in Ringmer, which have links with the Broyle Side community and provide opportunity for further collaboration.

Part 3: Audit and Analysis

13 GBI Site Audits

Site audits were undertaken in October 2023 to provide an indication of how local green and blue spaces are performing. The exercise is not intended as a comprehensive review of all GBI in the settlement as only a limited number of sites could be audited across the district. However, the audit methodology and scoresheets can be used by an open space practitioner to evaluate other green spaces and draw up improvement plans in the future if required. GBI assets were chosen in each settlement from existing GIS mapping data to cover a range of different uses and GBI services for people and nature.

Audits assessed the current contribution of the green space to the five “Why” principles of good GBI. The audit covered “Quality and Value” using a system derived from best practice methods associated with the Green Flag Award criteria², adapted to include additional criteria relevant to GBI.

The scores awarded in each category are classed from X to 4 outlined below:

- X - not appropriate;
- 0 - missing but needed;
- 1 - complete re-designed needed;
- 2 - major improvement needed;
- 3 - minor improvement needed; and
- 4 - no improvement needed.

² [Green Flag Award - Green Flag Award](#)

The audit also covered criteria of multifunctionality, connectivity, variety and distinctiveness, which are relevant to the NE “What” principles of good GBI.

One GBI Asset was identified for Broyle Side, which was accessible and therefore audited. The Quality and Value scores are detailed in Table 1. Scores from in person audits are based on a single site visit and should be considered in the context of local knowledge and other more detailed surveys where those are available.

Site Audit Map

The site audit map shown in Figure 3 shows the settlement boundary of Broyle Side. One GBI asset was audited, which was accessible to the public. Audit scores and further details are provided below.

Criteria	GI Principles	21. Finger Post Playing Field
Social Criteria – Appropriately welcoming / Accessible to all	1,2,3	3
Social Criteria – Healthy, safe and secure	2,3	4
Social Criteria – Well maintained and clean	2,3	3
Social Criteria – Contribution to local amenity, vitality and sense of place	2,3	3
Social Criteria – Recreation, play and exercise value	2	4
Environmental Criteria – Diversity and Naturalness of Habitats	1	1
Environmental Criteria – Site Management and Habitat Diversity supports pollinators and soil invertebrate diversity	1	1
Environmental Criteria – Shade and Ventilation available to users	5	0
Environmental Criteria – Vegetation, land surface cover contributes to natural flood management	1,4,5	X
Environmental Criteria – SuDS or water quality management features visible and effective	4.5	X
Total Score	N/A	19
Potential Score	N/A	32

Table 1: Audit Scores

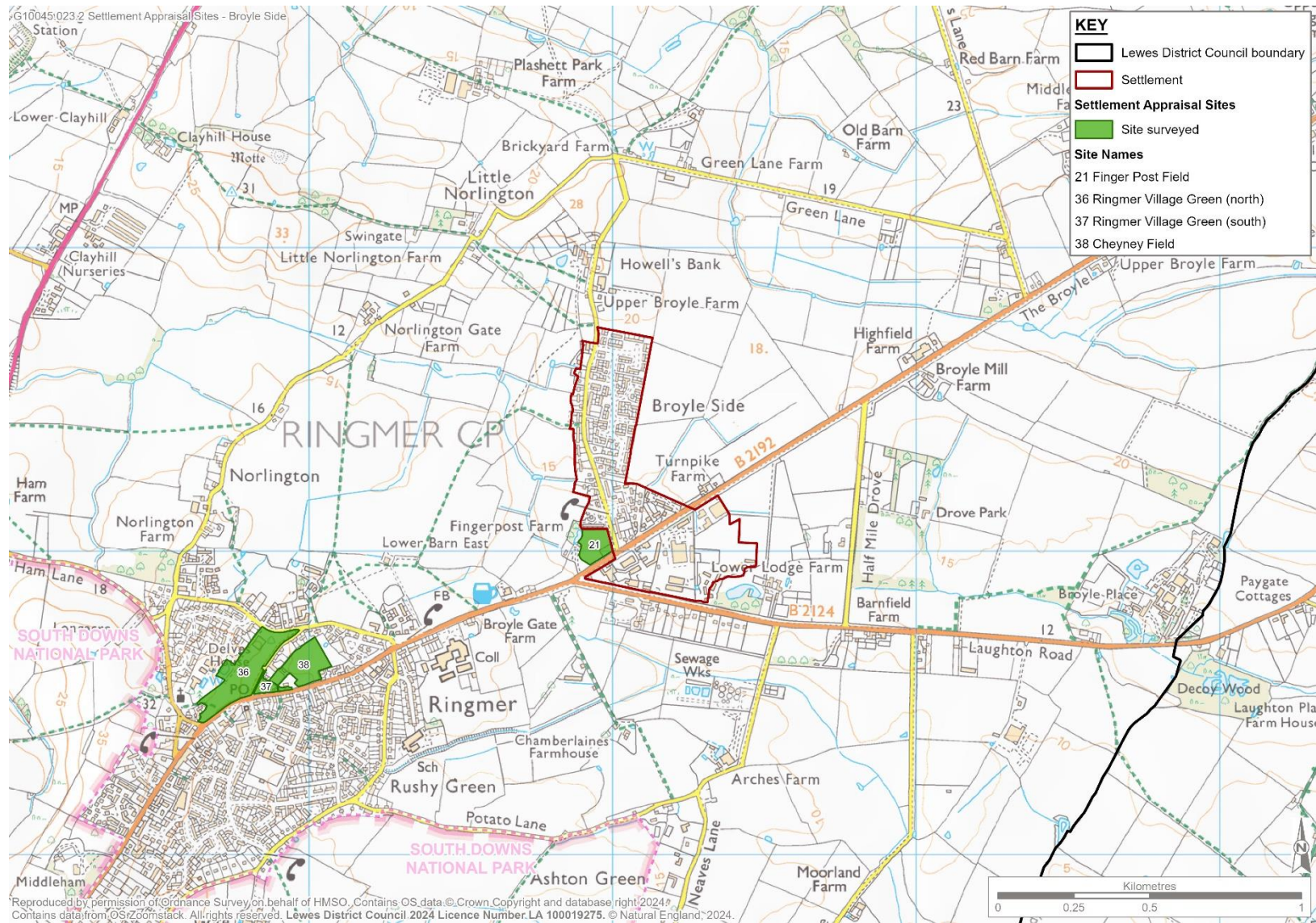


Figure 3: Site Audit Map

13.1 GBI Audit Scores

One site was audited in Broyle Side and several categories scored highly due to good signage, natural surveillance, clean and well maintained, space for recreation and play. Improvements could be made to increase the diversity of habitats and areas for natural flood management and SuDS where applicable.



Figure 4: Finger Post Playing Field, Play Equipment

Finger Post Playing Field - 19/32

The site scored 3 or 4 in the first five criteria due to having good signage, accessibility, being clean and well maintained and providing space for recreation, play and exercise. However the site scored lower in diversity of habitats/pollinator planting, shade for users and there was no natural flood management or SuDS within the site.

13.2 Multifunctionality

Multifunctionality (delivering multiple functions from the same area of GBI) is especially important in areas where provision of GBI is poor or scarce. GBI should deliver a range of functions and benefits for people, nature and place.

One site was assessed for its multifunctionality:

- **Finger Post Playing Field** – The Playing Field provides some multifunctionality including playing fields for recreation, play provision and mature trees and hedgerow around the boundaries. However, there are no SuDS, flood storage/management or habitats apart from the boundary landscaping.

13.3 Connectivity – to SDNP, Coast and other GI Assets

GBI should function and connect with the living network for both people and nature at all scales (e.g. within sites, across regions and at a national scale). It should enhance ecological networks and support a variety of ecosystem services, connecting provision of GBI with those who need its benefits.

One site was assessed for its connectivity to the SDNP, the Coast and other GBI assets:

- **Finger Post Playing Field** – The Playing Field is a short walk to the ProW network which links Broyle Side with the SNDP and Ringmer. However, there is limited direct connectivity to the allotments and playground at Broyle Close and no connectivity to the Coast.

13.4 Variety and Distinctiveness

GBI should consist of a variety of types and sizes of green and blue spaces, green routes and environmental features (as part of a network) that can provide a range of distinct functions, benefits and solutions to address specific issues and needs.

The sites were assessed for their variety and distinctiveness:

- **Finger Post Playing Field** – The open space is distinctive as a playing field, but also has space for formal and informal play. The variety of habitats within the site is limited to mature trees and hedgerow at the boundaries. There is no areas of SuDS, natural flood management or habitats for pollinators.

13.5 Capacity to accommodate change

The Broyle Side settlement is expected to accommodate an increasing population (section 5), which will then increase demand for green space for social use. The first five audit scores indicate how well a site is performing for people, with a maximum score of 20.

All GBI assets will also need to adapt to the inevitable consequences of climate change and provide as many environmental services as possible (like temperature regulation and water management) to best serve local communities. The final five audit scores indicate how resilient a site is to the effects of climate change, with a maximum score of 20.

- **Finger Post Playing Field** – The Playing Field scored 17/20 for social criteria, scoring highly for ‘healthy, safe and secure’ and ‘recreation, play and exercise value’ due to the mature hedgerow and tree boundaries and recreation and play facilities. However, the Playing Field scored 2/12 for the environmental criteria due limited habitat diversity for pollinators and no shade/ventilation across the open space.

14 Summary of GBI Opportunities for Broyle Side

The evidence base, consultation and site audit results have been analysed and a summary of specific place-based opportunities is presented below following the five themes of the NE 'How' Principles which guide the delivery of GBI at a local level. A next step would be discussion with local experts and community leaders to further define and prioritise any detailed actions to take forward.

Partnership

Local residents and stakeholders should be at the centre of the planning and design process, and well informed about risks, trade-offs and what can realistically be achieved.

Encourage and support Ringmer Parish Council, community clubs and initiatives that explore and protect local wildlife according to local demand. Help existing grassroots wildlife groups and projects to connect to residents in Broyle Side to initiatives that actively contribute to wider scale nature recovery projects and benefit from relevant funding.

Explore opportunities to enhance the existing GBI asset at Finger Post Playing Field for habitat variety where appropriate but also support tourism opportunities such as signage to PRoW which link Broyle Side with the SDNP and Ringmer.

Explore collaborative working between Ringmer Parish Council, Lewes District Council and Southern Water to understand if there are breaches in sewage systems and plan solutions to reduce any pollution breaches into streams and rivers.

Evidence

Examine and collect information on the condition and usage of the PRoWs and signage to these routes, especially where they link Broyle Side's GBI assets with the SDNP or the open countryside. This evidence base would provide an opportunity to improve accessibility for residents and visitors to the SDNP and the open countryside, therefore encourage active and healthy lives for residents of Broyle Side.

Policy & Strategic Planning

Continue to protect and enhance existing GBI assets through local and neighbourhood policies to ensure protection for open space long term. Develop a plan to increase Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, Parks and Gardens and Provision for Children and Young People to address the existing open space deficiencies. This could include new provision at appropriate locations associated with new development if it occurs.

Design

Investigate opportunities for habitat variety wherever possible to improve climate resilience and reverse biodiversity decline. Furthermore, opportunities should be sought to retro-fit SuDS to slow

the surface water run-off into the Norlington Stream and wider River Ouse catchment.

New development should consider GBI on-site and how it links into existing GBI from the early stages of the design process.

Management

Enhance habitats wherever possible to encourage a variety of habitats and increase pollinating native species including at Finger Post Playing Field. Where new development is proposed ensure there is a long term management plan to ensure appropriate and successful establishment of habitats.

Summary list of opportunities:

- Enhance GBI assets where appropriate for SuDS/flood management and variety of habitats;
- Continue to collaboratively work Lewes District Council and Southern Water to survey and mitigate sewage breaches and pollution in streams and rivers, which run into the Norlington Stream/ River Ouse;
- Review accessibility to PRoW network from Broyle Side to understand the quality of footpaths and barriers to accessibility;
- Provide sustainable and safe routes for walking and cycling to improve accessibility and connectivity between Broyle Side and Ringmer;
- Enhance and protect the existing open space network which provide GBI connectivity; and
- Provide on-site GBI provision in new housing development (where possible). If this is not possible a contribution should be made through planning obligations to support the enhancement of GBI in Broyle Side.

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Author	Valerie Jennings
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Checked	Rebecca Martin
Approved	Rebecca Martin

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