

Broads Authority

26 January 2024

Agenda item number 12

The Authority's role in Local Nature Recovery Strategies and Biodiversity Duty Consideration

Report by Environment Policy Adviser

Purpose

This report covers the following provisions under the Environment Act 2021 (and related Guidance & Regulations):

- Broads Authority Supporting Authority role for Norfolk and Suffolk Local Nature Recovery Strategies.
- Responsibilities and reporting under the strengthened Biodiversity Duty

Broads Plan context

Theme B - Improving landscapes for biodiversity and agriculture.

Other themes in the Broads Plan will also benefit.

Recommended decisions

- i. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Chair of the Authority, to approve and submit a response to the Responsible Authorities (Norfolk County Council and Suffolk County Council) on any pre-consultation draft of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy within 28 days as required by the Authority's role as a Supporting Authority under The Environment (Local Nature Recovery Strategies) (Procedure) Regulations 2023;
 - ii. Note the briefing on the enhanced Biodiversity Duty in the Environment Act 2021 and its implications for the Authority and other bodies; and
 - iii. Note the Authority's "consideration" of the Biodiversity Duty which was endorsed by Management Team on 14 November 2023.
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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The national legislative framework for nature recovery is set through the [25 Year Environment Plan 2018](#), The [Environment Act 2021](#), and the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023. In addition, the Government has committed to protect 30% of the land and sea of the UK for nature’s recovery, by 2030 (30by30). This commitment was agreed under the [UN Convention on Biological Diversity](#) in December 2022.
- 1.2. New provisions are introduced in the Environment Act to restore nature which include Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS), and a strengthened Biodiversity Duty. This paper covers both provisions.
- 1.3. **Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS)** are to be a new system of spatial strategies for nature covering the whole of England. They are designed as tools to drive more coordinated, practical, and focused action to help nature. They will support the delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and provide a focus for the strengthened duty on all public authorities to conserve and enhance biodiversity (see below). Preparation of each LNRS will be led by a “Responsible Authority” appointed by the Defra Secretary of State. These are all Tier 1 Authorities (County Councils or Unitaries). The Broads will be covered by two strategies: Norfolk and Suffolk strategies.
- 1.4. The Environment Act 2021 introduces a strengthened **‘Biodiversity Duty’** requiring all public authorities operating in England to consider what they can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity. [Complying with the biodiversity duty - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#). Public authorities are defined as government departments, public bodies and agencies, local authorities and local planning authorities, and statutory undertakers.
- 1.5. Each public authority must:
 1. Consider what it can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
 2. Agree policies and specific objectives based on its consideration.
 3. Act to deliver the policies and achieve these objectives.

2. Supporting Authority Local Nature Recovery Strategies

- 2.1. There is a total of [48 Responsible Authorities in England](#), which are responsible for preparing, publishing, reviewing and republishing a LNRS following the process set out in The Environment (Local Nature Recovery Strategies) (Procedure) Regulations 2023. Norfolk County Council and Suffolk County Council have been appointed as Responsible Authorities for preparing a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) under section 105 of the Environment Act 2021.
- 2.2. The Regulations set out the role of Supporting Authorities in the LNRS process. The Broads Authority is a Supporting Authority for the Norfolk LNRS and the Suffolk LNRS.
- 2.3. A Responsible Authority must take reasonable steps to involve all Supporting Authorities in the preparation of the LNRS. The involvement of Broads Authority officers is confirmed through participation to the Norfolk and Suffolk Nature Recovery Partnership steering group and themed groups. The anticipated timeline for adoption is available at Appendix 2.
- 2.4. Responsible Authorities must give Supporting Authorities a statutory consultee role both at pre-consultation and pre-publication phase (Details in Appendix 1). Both requirements give 28-day formal period in which Supporting Authorities are expected to respond.
- 2.5. With the time constraints for the Broads Authority to respond to the pre-consultation phase, delegated authority is requested. This is to delegate authority to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Chair of the Authority, to approve and submit a response to the Responsible Authorities on any pre-consultation draft of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy within 28 days.
- 2.6. Any response or notice submitted under these delegations shall be reported to the next meeting of the Authority after the response or notice has been submitted. Members will also be kept updated on progress ahead of the pre-publication phase.

3. Responsibilities and requirements under the strengthened Biodiversity Duty

- 3.1. Public authorities must consider what they can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. This is the strengthened 'Biodiversity Duty' that the Environment Act 2021 introduces. Government published some [guidance](#) about how to comply with the duty.
- 3.2. The required actions by public authorities are:
 - to complete the first "consideration" of what action to take for biodiversity, by 1 January 2024. Public authorities must also agree its policies and objectives as soon as possible after this.

- to reconsider the actions it can take within 5 years of when it completes its previous consideration. It can decide to do this more often, for example, it could reconsider its actions quarterly, annually, or every 5 years.
 - Some public authorities (local authorities (excluding parish councils) and local planning authorities) are required to publish a biodiversity duty report. The end date of the first reporting period should be no later than 1 January 2026. After this, the end date of each reporting period must be within 5 years of the end date of the previous reporting period. All reports must be published within 12 weeks of the reporting period end date.
- 3.3. The Government has stated that it will provide further guidance on biodiversity duty reporting.
- 3.4. The Broads Authority is a public authority under the terms of the Environment Act 2021 and two key actions are highlighted:
- Complete the first consideration of what action to take for biodiversity by 1 January 2024. The Broads Authority first consideration was agreed by Management Team on 14 November 2023 and is available at Appendix 3.
 - Publish the first biodiversity duty report, at the latest, within 12 weeks after the 1 January 2026, the latest end date of our first reporting period. Officers will present the first biodiversity duty report to members for their approval at a future date.
- 3.5. Other bodies which have an impact on the Broads are also in scope for the Biodiversity Duty. The Government guidance includes proposals that such bodies consider how they comply with the Biodiversity Duty by helping to develop and implement the Management Plan for national parks (the Broads Plan applies in Norfolk and Suffolk) and/or making improvements to nature in national parks.
- 3.6. We welcome the application of the strengthened Biodiversity Duty to the Broads Authority and its application to other bodies which have an impact on the Broads. Officers can offer some support to other bodies, including those represented on the Broads Biodiversity Partnerships, in meeting their biodiversity duty in the Broads. The biodiversity duty requirements could provide an opportunity to improve the way we work together on biodiversity in the Broads.

4. Broads Nature Recovery context

- 4.1. The Biodiversity Duty has links to the following Broads policy context:
- i. Broads Plan and Broads Authority annual Business Plans – The new Biodiversity Duty has strong alignment with the Broads Plan, helping justify public authority engagement in developing and implementing the Broads Plan 2022-2027, especially Theme A: Responding to climate change and flood risk and Theme B: Improving landscapes for biodiversity and agriculture.

- ii. The Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy (2019-2024) is particularly relevant to the Authority's response to the Biodiversity Duty. This Strategy and delivery plan will be revised and a Broads Nature Recovery Strategy and delivery plan for wildlife in the Broads will be developed in 2024. One aspiration of the revised strategy is to streamline reporting in conjunction with the biodiversity duty report.
- 4.2. The development of the Broads Nature Recovery Strategy will be supported by evidence, including the [Broads Biodiversity Audit](#) and the [Norfolk and Suffolk Natural Capital Evidence Compendium](#).
- 4.3. The mechanisms available to discover nature recovery include:
 - Agri-environment payments (FiPL, Countryside Stewardship, Landscape Recovery);
 - Planning requirements (Section 106, Community Infrastructure Levy, Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG));
 - Green finance (for example Revere a partnership with Palladium), Nutrient Neutrality credits, and carbon credits; and
 - Partnership projects (for example the Nature for Climate Peatland Grant projects and Water Mills and Marshes funded by National Lottery Heritage Fund). Nature recovery relies on partnership and collaboration with landowners, managers and farmers as well as joint working with key partners - including local and statutory authorities, environmental charities and trusts, statutory bodies, businesses and communities.

5. Financial implications

- 5.1. There are no immediate financial implications apart from officer time related to the development of the LNRS and the reporting requirement on the Biodiversity Duty.
- 5.2. Funding for projects will continue to be derived from multiple sources, including Defra and Lottery grants and other mechanisms.
- 5.3. The Authority's first Biodiversity Duty consideration follows a pragmatic approach. The writing and publication of the required first Biodiversity Duty report will take best value assessment of the approach and will be part of the reporting of the future Broads Nature Recovery Strategy.
- 5.4. Any future proposals or commitments to action as part of fulfilling our Biodiversity Duty will be managed through our existing business and financial procedures. There are currently no plans to procure this piece of work. The Environment Policy Adviser aims to complete the first Biodiversity Duty report as part of the Broads Nature Recovery Strategy which is under development.

6. Risk implications

- 6.1. Risk relates to timescale, content, and reputation.
- 6.2. Risk of failure to comply with LNRS Supporting Authority commenting role is mainly in relation to the timescale and content of the Broads Authority's response. The risk around timescale is mitigated through the request for a delegated decision. For the risk around content, Broads Authority officers are already working closely with both relevant Responsible Authorities.
- 6.3. Risk of failure to complete Biodiversity Duty reporting by 12 weeks after 1 January 2026 is mitigated by allocating resources in the 2025/2026 Business Plan and the Environment Policy Adviser workplans.

Author: Andrea Kelly

Date of report: 09 January 2024

[Broads Plan](#) strategic objectives: all strategic objectives in Theme B.

Appendix 1 – Local Nature Recovery Strategy - Supporting Authority role specifically relating to the requirement of the Responsible Authority in relation to pre-consultation requirement and pre-publication requirements.

Appendix 2 – Draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy timetable for Norfolk and Suffolk

Appendix 3 - Strengthened Biodiversity Duty – First Consideration

Appendix 1 – Local Nature Recovery Strategy - Supporting Authority role specifically relating to the requirement of the Responsible Authority in relation to pre-consultation requirement and pre-publication requirements.

Pre-consultation requirements:

A responsible authority must provide all supporting authorities for the local nature recovery strategy with the consultation draft of its local nature recovery strategy and request their comments.

A supporting authority that has been provided with a consultation draft of a local nature recovery strategy may raise an objection with the responsible authority about:

- a. the local nature recovery strategy; or
- b. the responsible authority's preparation of the local nature recovery strategy, including the extent to which the responsible authority has involved the supporting authority in that preparation.

Any objection must be given before the expiry of 28 days beginning with the day on which the responsible authority provided the supporting authority with the consultation draft of its local nature recovery strategy.

Pre-publication requirements:

A responsible authority may not publish its final local nature recovery strategy under regulation 19 unless the consultation has concluded in relation to the local nature recovery strategy.

A responsible authority may not publish its final local nature recovery strategy unless:

- a. 28 days have expired, beginning with the date on which it provided its local nature recovery strategy to all of the supporting authorities; or
- b. all of the supporting authorities for the local nature recovery strategy confirm in writing they are content for the local nature recovery strategy to be published.

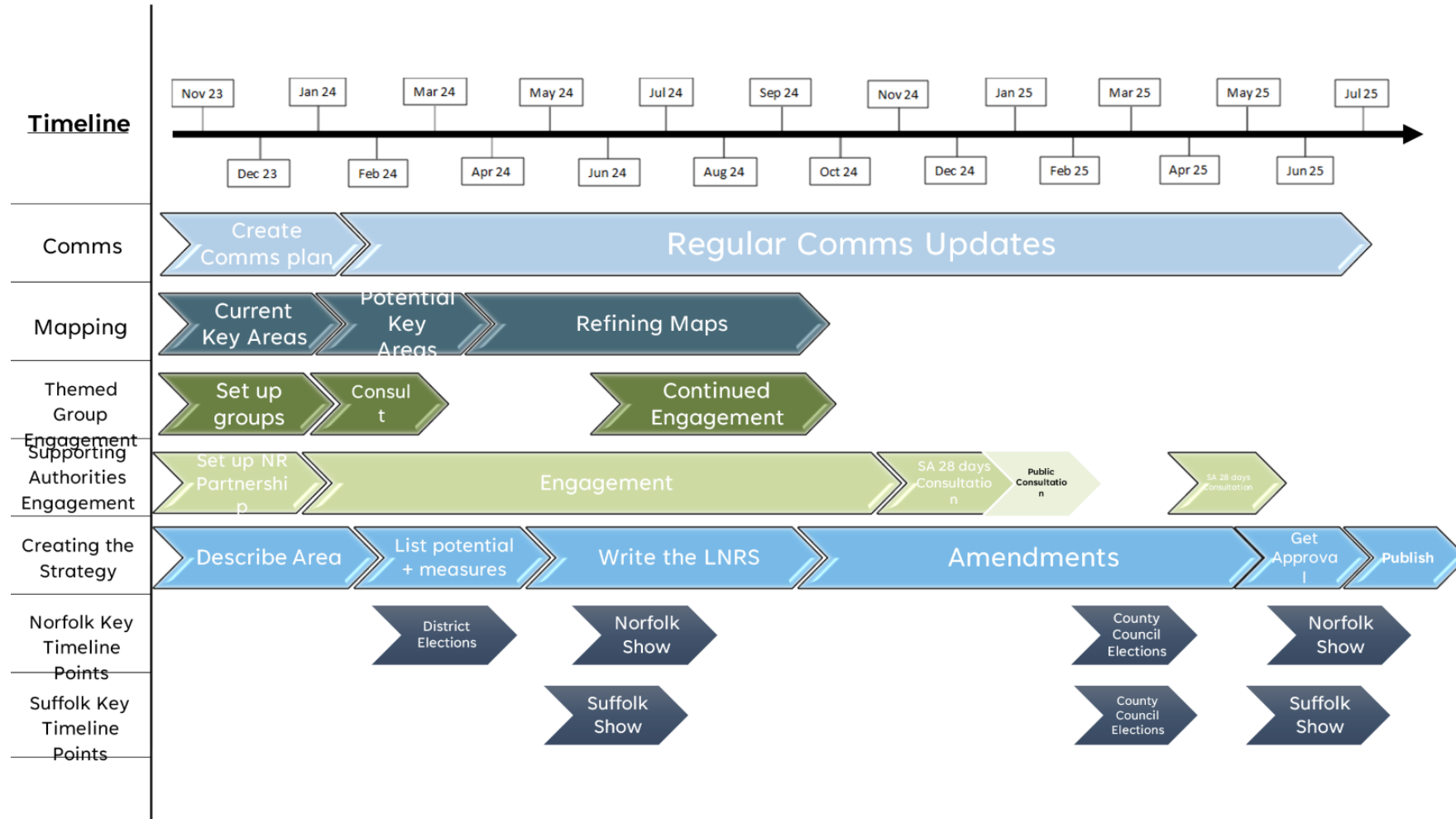
A responsible authority that has received a publication advisory notice in respect of a final local nature recovery strategy may not publish it unless:

- a. both of the following have occurred:
 - i) 28 days have expired, beginning with the date on which it provided its final local nature recovery strategy to all supporting authorities for the local nature recovery strategy; and

- ii) the supporting authority that gave the publication advisory notice has confirmed in writing that it is content for the final local nature recovery strategy to be published;
- b. all of the supporting authorities for the local nature recovery strategy confirm in writing that they are content for the final local nature recovery strategy to be published; or
- c. where the responsible authority has made a request to the Secretary of State the Secretary of State—
 - i) has decided under regulation 16(7)(a) to permit the responsible authority to publish its final local nature recovery strategy; or
 - ii) has decided under regulation 16(7)(b) to permit the responsible authority to publish its final local nature recovery strategy subject to conditions; and

Where paragraph (c)(ii) applies, the responsible authority may not publish its final local nature recovery strategy under regulation 19 until the conditions have been satisfied.

Appendix 2 – Draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy timetable for Norfolk and Suffolk



Appendix 3 – Strengthened Biodiversity Duty – First Consideration

Author: Andrea Kelly, Environmental Policy Adviser

14 November 2023

1. Purpose of report

Public authorities who operate in England must consider what they can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. This is the strengthened 'Biodiversity Duty' that the Environment Act 2021 introduces.

The Environment Policy Adviser, working with other relevant officers, will be responsible for the coordination of actions and statutory reporting as regards the Biodiversity Duty.

2. Introduction and background

This report sets out the key requirements of the Biodiversity Duty for local authorities as set out in the 2021 Environment Act and considers actions to take by the Broads Authority to comply with the regulations.

The [Environmental Improvement Plan \(EIP23\)](#), published in January 2023, sets out government plans for improving the natural environment. The actions local authorities take for biodiversity will contribute to the achievement of national goals and targets on biodiversity.

By 2030, the government has committed to:

- halt the decline in species abundance
- protect 30% of UK land
- By 2042, the government has committed to:
 - increase species abundance by at least 10% from 2030, surpassing 2022 levels
 - restore or create at least 500,000 ha of a range of wildlife rich habitats
 - reduce the risk of species extinction
 - restore 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term

Note the Biodiversity Duty was originally contained in the 2006 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act which referred to having to 'have regard to' biodiversity in carrying out our functions. The 2021 Environment Act has strengthened that to a consideration of what we can do to 'conserve and enhance' biodiversity. The Broads Authority has not reported against the 2006 Biodiversity Duty which is probably typical of most local authorities.

3. Biodiversity duty reporting

To meet the Biodiversity Duty the Broads Authority must report on:

- actions taken to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
- achievements resulting from our actions.
- actions we plan to take in the next reporting period.
- reconsider the actions within 5 years of completing the previous consideration.
- Optionally, we could decide to do this more often, for example, we could reconsider our actions quarterly, annually, or every 5 years.

By 1 January 2024, there is also a requirement to consider what action to take for biodiversity, and then to agree policies and objectives as soon as possible after this. Table 1 is the Broads Authority Consideration of biodiversity action which needs to be agreed by 1 January 2024.

Table 1 covers our policy and strategic work for conserving and enhancing biodiversity as well as considering how we manage our own land and buildings and how we could influence others in the Broads including residents.

Then the timings are as follows:

- The end date of the first reporting period should be no later than 1 January 2026.
- After this, the end date of each reporting period must be within 5 years of the end date of the previous reporting period.
- The start and end dates of the reporting period must be included in each report.
- We must publish all reports within 12 weeks of the reporting period end date.

A template is provided for the reporting [Reporting your biodiversity duty actions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/reporting-your-biodiversity-duty-actions). The first three sections of the government guidance are statutory, as well as the section on Biodiversity Net Gain (as the Broads Authority is a Local Planning Authority). The remainder of the guidance outlines optional information.

Reports from local planning authorities must include:

- the actions you've carried out to meet biodiversity net gain obligations.
- details of biodiversity net gains resulting, or expected to result, from biodiversity gain plans approved.
- how you plan to meet biodiversity net gain obligations in the next reporting period.

Guidance on reporting on biodiversity net gain is not available yet.

4. Overarching considerations

The overarching considerations for the Broads Authority include the Broads Authority purposes that relate directly to the biodiversity duty:

- to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area;
and

- to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.
- Protecting the interests of navigation.

The amendment to the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act amends the requirement on public bodies 'have regard' to National Park management plans to a strengthened General Duty in exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or to affect, a relevant authority **must seek to further** the purposes of the National Park Purposes.

5. Benefits of Biodiversity duty reporting

The expected benefits of the Biodiversity duty reporting include:

- Communicating the biodiversity reports to help everyone understand how we are collectively meeting shared goals to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
- Demonstrating the actions we are taking to improve biodiversity and show other authorities and the public what they can do for nature recovery.
- Sharing good practice.

6. Biodiversity Net Gain information

6.1. Summary of the actions carried out to meet biodiversity net gain obligations

We have been working closely in house and with Norfolk and Suffolk Counties and Districts to prepare for the new Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) duty – the requirement for all new developments to deliver a 10% Net Gain in Biodiversity will become mandatory in January 2023 for large and April 2023 for small developments. We have developed BNG Interim Planning Guidance Note for Suffolk [Biodiversity Net Gain Planning Guidance Note for Suffolk \(broads-authority.gov.uk\)](https://www.broads-authority.gov.uk) which will need updating. The next Local Plan for the Broads will contain policies relevant to helping to meet the BNG requirement.

6.2. Details of biodiversity gains resulting, or expected to result, from approved biodiversity gain plans

No approved biodiversity gains have arisen yet, the expected gains are likely to be small as the applications in the Broads Authority area are few and mainly restricted to small sites. Large developments and infrastructure developers are more likely to meet their liability within their own development footprint, and small developments may decide to purchase BNG offsets. BNG will need to be recorded and quantified data included in the Biodiversity Duty report.

6.3. Summary of how you plan to meet biodiversity net gain obligations in the next reporting period

A BNG officer is being appointed and future reports will include data on BNG. A checklist of tasks is being maintained for internal recording.

Table 1. Broads Authority – summary of current work/action that contributes to the biodiversity duty

Date of consideration: November 2023

Work area	Relevant polices/strategies already in place	Detail	Future plans / comments
Broads Plan	Partnership Management Plan Broads Plan 2022 - 2027 (broads-authority.gov.uk)	Relevant outcomes and reporting against existing plans covers Broads area as well as the work of the Authority.	In 2027 revise the Broads Plan with partners. <i>Assumption that the management plan guidance developed by Defra will incorporate the biodiversity duty.</i> <i>Future plan will need to link to Environment Improvement Plan.</i>
Biodiversity Strategy	Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy 2019 - 2024 (broads-authority.gov.uk) Broads-Biodiversity-and-Water-Strategy-Action-Plan-2019-24-Aug-23.pdf (broads-authority.gov.uk)	The Guiding Strategy Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy and updated Action Plan.	In 2024 revise the Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy and Action Plan with partners and evolve this into a Nature Recovery Strategy.
Annual Business Plan	BA Annual Business Plan 2022/23 (broads-authority.gov.uk)	Annual Business Plan differentiates elements of the management plan which are delivered by the Broads Authority directly and includes its 3-year financial strategy for 2023/24 to 2025/26. The Annual Plan provides detail on the planned biodiversity delivery.	Continue to include biodiversity and environment focus in future Annual Business Plans.
Planning policy	Local plan Local Plan for the Broads (broads-authority.gov.uk)	Present plan 2019. Issues and Options consultation (ended Dec 2022). Preferred Options version consultation planned for early 2024. Policy objectives meeting the first purpose of the Broads: Strategic policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP1: sustainable development • SP2: Strategic flood risk policy 	In 2024 draft strategic policy on biodiversity. <i>Informed by the Broads Plan.</i> <i>Mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain will need to be confirmed after regulations and guidance are provided. A monitoring framework is yet to be provided.</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP3: Climate change • SP4 Soils • SP6: Biodiversity • SP7: Landscape character • SP8: Getting to and around the Broads • SP9: Recreational access around the Broads • SP12: Sustainable tourism <p>Monitoring and reporting laid out in the plan. Informed by Species Conservation and Protected Site Strategies. GIRAMS ensures no adverse effects are caused to Habitats Sites (also called European sites).</p>	
Development management	Determination of planning applications in accordance with wildlife related legislation and policy.	Covered by local plan policies above.	
Specific guidance	<p>Various guides apply to what action the Broads Authority could take.</p> <p>Sustainability Guide (broads-authority.gov.uk)</p> <p>Biodiversity Enhancement Guide.pdf (broads-authority.gov.uk)</p> <p>Guide to understanding and addressing the impact of new developments on peat soil (broads-authority.gov.uk)</p> <p>Riverbank stabilisation guide (broads-authority.gov.uk)</p> <p>A guide to integrating development into the Broads Landscape (broads-authority.gov.uk)</p> <p>Towards-A-Dark-Sky-Standard-V1.1.pdf (southdowns.gov.uk)</p> <p>Biodiversity Net Gain Planning Guidance Note for Suffolk (broads-authority.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Covered by guides on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable design Biodiversity enhancement Impact on peat soils Riverbank stabilisation Landscape integration Dark skies Biodiversity Net Gain Interim Planning Guidance Note for Suffolk 	Review guides as required and create new guides when required.
Access Strategy	Broads-Integrated-Access-Strategy-and-action-plan.pdf (broads-authority.gov.uk)	Integrated Access Strategy designs schemes to deliver biodiversity and habitat improvements.	Adopt reviewed Access Strategy in 2024.

	National Trails: management standards - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	Link with National Trails, with over 300km of public rights of way, three long distance trails and England Coast Path.	
Waterways Management Strategy	Waterways Management Strategy and Action Plan 2022/23 - 2026/27 (broads-authority.gov.uk)	Over 200km of inland, navigable waterways. The Waterways Management Strategy (2022-2026) provides a framework for sustainable management of the Broads navigable waterways.	In 2026 report and review the Waterways Management Strategy.
Tourism Strategy	Sustainable Tourism in the Broads 2016-20 May 2016.docx (broads-authority.gov.uk)	The Sustainable Tourism Strategy sets out actions to enhance, manage and promote sustainable tourism in the Broads.	In 2024 adopt the revised Tourism and Recreation Strategy.
Education Strategy	Education Strategy for the Broads 2017-22 APPENDIX 1 ba240317 (broads-authority.gov.uk) Broads Curriculum (broads-authority.gov.uk) Resources Archive - Water Mills and Marshes Broadcaster 2023 by Countrywide Publications -	The Education Strategy sets out actions raise awareness of biodiversity in the community. The Broads Curriculum and Water Mills and Marshes provide educational resources. Strategic officers, Ecologists and Rangers provide advice on how to conserve and enhance biodiversity to particular interest groups including farmers, young and disadvantaged people and visitors and Broads users. Staff Development Days and weekly staff briefings provide opportunity for staff updates and for staff to do activities to enhance biodiversity. Visitor Centres, publications and social media promote biodiversity enhancement work to the public.	In 2023 adopt the revised Education Strategy.
Local Nature Recovery Strategy	The Broads Authority is a Supporting Authority for the two Responsible Authorities in the area (Norfolk County Council and Suffolk County Council)	The Broads is supporting the creation of these strategies through provision of evidence and advice. Ensure the Broads targets are ambitious and progress against these is monitored.	In 2023/24 support the Responsible Bodies in delivering the LNRS for Norfolk and Suffolk.
Protected sites and species strategies	The Broads Nature Recovery Prospectus (broads-authority.gov.uk)	The Broads Nature Recovery Prospectus sets out what we could theoretically achieve for habitats and species.	Develop bid for external funding to deliver projects.

where they exist		Enhancement for SSSI, National Nature Reserves. Local Nature Reserve, County Wildlife Site, Section 41 priority habitat and/or species outlined in Broads Plan and Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy.	
Office estate	Environment Standard Operating Procedures	Our operating procedures outline the likely impacts of each activity and how we minimise them. They are designed to guide both staff and contractors as to the most sensitive working practices, methods and timings to protect the environmental and ecological qualities of the Broad. Buildings incorporate features for birds, such as swallows and other nesting birds and where these are found staff are notified of procedures to protect species. Provide recycling in all main offices to reduce water pollution and air pollution from waste transport and landfill. Collect rainwater for reuse at one facility.	In 2024 install solar at the Dockyard. In 2024 reduce the footprint of the Norwich office by half. Scope approach on how offices and buildings, including artificial lighting and water efficiency measures could be better managed for biodiversity by end of 2025.
Land owned by the Broads Authority and under management agreement, including the waterways under navigation	Environment Standard Operating Procedures	Management Plans are in place to ensure biodiversity enhancement at all 20 owned and management agreement sites. Environment Standard Operating Procedures are in place in all sites for contractors and staff undertaking routing operations. Protected Sites are adequately managed. Monitor fen and water plants in lakes and rivers. Water conservation reports (broads-authority.gov.uk)	Scope approach on how biodiversity enhancements are included (also for moorings) and recorded by end of 2025.
Internal staff policies	Environment Standard Operating Procedures	Personal Biosecurity procedure training and facilitation.	Continue to provide training on biosecurity.
Sustainable Travel	What we are doing in the Broads (broads-authority.gov.uk)	Support sustainable travel, including education visits by rail, to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality. Move people from private	Along with the wider National parks Family, the BA will join the Race to Zero by the end of 2023 and report on progress annually.

	Climate change (broads-authority.gov.uk) Climate-Adaptation-Plan-Report.pdf (broads-authority.gov.uk)	<p>cars to reduce impacts of road growth and pollution.</p> <p>Operates a fleet of electric pool vehicles and hybrid boat for staff.</p> <p>Adding electric hook up points.</p> <p>Committed to making the Broads National Park into a Zero Carbon area.</p> <p>Use biodiesel for operational machinery.</p>	
Catchment scale	Broadland Catchment Partnership	Broadland Catchment Partnership is tackling issues around water quality, water shortage, flooding and wildlife habitat across the river catchment feeding into the Broads.	<p>In 2024 revise the Broadland Catchment Partnership Plan.</p> <p>In 2024 coordinate training on water resources for partners.</p>
Procurement Strategy	Updated-Procurement-Strategy-June-2020.pdf (broads-authority.gov.uk) http://basps/sites/intranet/FinancePolicies/Strategies/Procurement%20Strategy%20Jul%202023.aspx	Buy sustainable materials and supplies to reduce the demand on natural resources.	In 2027 review the sustainable procurement strategy.