

Appendix 2: Literature Review

Note: This literature review was produced for the Local Plan for the Broads. For the purposes of this Sustainability Appraisal process, it will also relate to the Broads Plan review as relevant.

A2.1 International

[Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially Waterfowl Habitat](#) (1971) (amended 1982)

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (also known as the Convention on Wetlands) is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. It is named after the city of Ramsar in Iran, where the convention was signed in 1971.

[Kyoto Protocol](#) (1997)

The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty. It extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the scientific consensus that global warming is occurring and that human-made CO₂ emissions are driving it.

[Rio Earth Summit 1992](#)

Through this summit, the United Nations sought to help national governments to rethink economic development and find ways to stop polluting the planet and depleting its natural resources.

[Johannesburg Declaration on Health and Sustainable Development](#) (2002)

The Johannesburg Declaration builds on earlier declarations made at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972, and the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. While committing the nations of the world to sustainable development, it also includes substantial mention of multilateralism as the path forward.

[UN Convention on Human Rights](#)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. It enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings.

[Paris Agreement](#) (2016)

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century. Climate change will be a key topic running through the entire Local Plan.

A2.2 European

While the UK has left the EU, there are still some documents of relevance as they have been transposed into UK law. These documents are listed below. Over the period of producing

the Local Plan and the Broads Plan, some of these documents may no longer be relevant. We will ensure the plans meet all necessary requirements as they are produced.

[European Climate Change Programme](#)

The European Commission established the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP) in 2000 to help identify the most environmentally and cost-effective policies and measures that can be taken at European level to cut greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change will be a key topic running throughout the Local Plan.

[Air Quality Framework Directives](#)

European Union policy on air quality aims to develop and implement appropriate instruments to improve air quality. The main instruments are a series of Directives setting ambient air quality standards to provide protection from excessive pollution concentrations, based on the latest research on the health effects of air pollution. Air quality will be an important consideration when producing the Local Plan.

[Directive 2002/49/EC on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise](#)

This Directive aims to “define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise.” Noise will be an important consideration in the Local Plan.

[Birds Directive 1979 79/409/EEC](#)

Habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. The Directive therefore places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered and migratory species. It establishes a network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) including all the most suitable territories for these species. Since 1994, all SPAs are included in the Natura 2000 ecological network, set up under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. Protecting and enhancing wildlife is key to the Local Plan. Impacts will be assessed through the Habitats Regulation Assessments.

[Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna Directive \(92/43/EC\)](#)

The Habitats Directive ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right. It forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy with the Birds Directive and establishes the EU wide Natura 2000 ecological network of protected areas, safeguarded against potentially damaging developments. Protecting and enhancing wildlife is key to the Local Plan. Impacts will be assessed through the Habitats Regulation Assessments.

[Water Framework Directive 2000 2000/60/EC](#)

Citizens, environmental organisations, nature, water-using sectors in the economy all need cleaner rivers and lakes, groundwater and bathing waters. Water protection is therefore one of the priorities of the Commission. European Water Policy should get polluted waters clean again, and ensure clean waters are kept clean. Water will be a key consideration in the Local Plan.

[European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive \(2001/42/EC\)](#)

The Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment augments the Espoo Convention by ensuring that individual Parties integrate environmental assessment into their plans and programmes at the earliest stages, and thus help in laying down the groundwork for sustainable development. This Directive is met through Sustainability Appraisals.

[European Renewable Energy Directive \(2018/2001/EU\)](#)

In December 2018, the recast Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001/EU entered into force, as part of the Clean Energy for all Europeans package, aimed at keeping the EU a global leader in renewables and, more broadly, helping the EU to meet its emissions reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement. There will be a renewable energy section of the Local Plan.

[Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development \(2015\)](#)

This agenda, including its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, was adopted on 25 September 2015 by Heads of State and Government at a special UN summit. The Agenda is a commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 world-wide, ensuring that no one is left behind. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda was a landmark achievement, providing for a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all.

A2.3 National

[National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\) \(2019\)](#)

The NPPF sets out Government planning policy and will influence the Local Plan. At the time of writing, changes to the NPPF were being consulted on. We will ensure the Local Plan for the Broads reflects the most up to date national policy.

[National Planning Policy Guidance \(NPPG\)](#)

The NPPG sets out guidance to Government planning policy and will influence the Local Plan. From time to time, aspects are updated. We will ensure the Local Plan for the Broads reflects the most up to date national policy.

[Dark Skies APPG Policy Plan \(2021\)](#)

The All-Party Parliamentary Group has produced policy areas where there could be improvements relating to dark skies. This will be of relevance to the dark sky section of the Local Plan, which will probably be rolled forward.

[National design code \(consultation version, February 2021\)](#)

The purpose of the National Model Design Code is to provide detailed guidance on the production of design codes, guides and policies to promote successful design. It expands on the ten characteristics of good design set out in the National Design Guide, which reflects the government's priorities and provides a common overarching framework for design. As the requirements relating to design codes and guidance are finalised, we will ensure we do what is required. That being said, design is already an important consideration in the Local Plan and will continue to feature strongly.

[Indices of Multiple Deprivation \(IMD\) \(2019\)](#)

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are updated every five years or so. There will be a topic paper that shows how the Broads rates against the IMD.

[English National Parks and the Broads UK Government Vision and Circular \(2010\)](#)

The purpose of this circular, which applies only in England, is to provide updated policy guidance on the English National Parks and the Broads ('the Parks'). The current Local Plan already meets the requirements of the policy, but will be checked as the new Local Plan is produced.

[Planning for the Future, White Paper \(2020\)](#)

This White Paper proposes many changes to the planning system. As such changes come into place, we will ensure the Local Plan reflects them.

[Fixing our broken housing market \(2017\)](#)

This housing white paper sets out the Government's plans to reform the housing market and boost the supply of new homes in England. While the scale of growth that takes place in the Broads is quite small, we will ensure that the economic section reflects this strategy as appropriate.

[Building our Industrial Strategy \(2017\)](#)

This document identifies 10 pillars we believe are important to drive forward our industrial strategy across the entire economy: science, research and Summary10 Building our Industrial Strategy innovation; skills; infrastructure; business growth and investment; procurement; trade and investment; affordable energy; sectoral policies; driving growth across the whole country; and creating the right institutions to bring together sectors and places. These pillars frame our approach, and across each of them we set out a programme of new policy. While the scale of growth that takes place in the Broads is quite small, we will ensure that the economic section reflects this strategy as appropriate.

[National Planning Policy for Waste \(2014\)](#)

This document sets out the government's detailed waste planning policies. It may be more relevant to Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities than to the Broads Authority, but this will be checked when producing the Local Plan. We also work closely with the county councils regarding minerals and waste.

[Air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide \(NO2\) in UK \(2017\)](#)

This plan sets out the UK's plan for reducing roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations. This may be of relevance to the transport and health section of the Local Plan, as well as the Habitats Regulation Assessments.

[UK Marine Policy Statement \(2011\)](#)

The Marine Policy Statement is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. The East inshore and offshore plans relate to the Statement. The current Local Plan already meets the requirements of the policy, but will be checked as the new Local Plan is produced.

[Planning policy for traveller sites](#) CLG (2012 and 2015)

This Government planning policy for traveller sites should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework. The current Local Plan already meets the requirements of the policy, but will be checked as the new Local Plan is produced.

Various consultations on planning reforms

There could be changes to the planning system over the coming years, and the Local Plan will need to reflect and be in conformity with those changes.

[Landscapes Review: National Parks and AONBs](#) (2019)

The Landscapes Review considers the next steps for National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) in England. Any proposals taken forward by the Government could have implications for the Local Plan.

[Environment Bill](#) (ongoing)

The Environment Bill will make provision: about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes. These aspects could influence the Local Plan.

A2.4 East Anglia

[A47 Business Case](#) (2017)

The Acle Straight passes through the Broads and is part of the A47. We are aware of the desire of some people to dual this part of the A47. The Local Plan already has a policy relating to this, and it is likely that this policy will be rolled forward into the new Local Plan.

[East Anglia Rail Prospectus](#) (2015)

Rail lines and rail stations run throughout the Broads. There is a policy in the Local Plan that relates to rail stations and halts, and this is likely to be rolled forward into the new Local Plan.

[Norfolk and Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Strategy](#) (2012)

The actual need for Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Show People was calculated as part of a 'needs assessment', completed jointly with other Local Planning Authorities. This concluded a need of zero in the Broads, but we included a development management policy relating to such sites, which is likely to be rolled forward in the new Local Plan.

[East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans / MMO](#) (2014)

These Marine Plans are already reflected in the Local Plan. The MMO is a key stakeholder and will be consulted at various stages of the Local Plan production.

[Anglian Water: Water Resources Management Plan](#) (2019)

Anglian Water supplies water to parts of the Broads and is responsible for waste water for the whole of the Broads Authority Executive Area. Their plans will be of relevance to the Local Plan.

[Essex & Suffolk Water WRMP \(2019\)](#)

Essex & Suffolk Water supplies water to parts of the Broads. They also extract water from the Broads. Their plans will be of relevance to the Local Plan.

[Shoreline Management Plans](#)

There is a small section of coastline in the Broads executive area. There is a policy that seeks to protect the general openness and low-key development on the coast in the current Local Plan, and this policy stance is likely to be rolled forward in the new Local Plan.

[Broadland Catchment Plan \(2018\)](#) and [Anglian River Basin District River Basin Management Plan \(2018\)](#)

What happens upstream of the Broads can have significant impacts on the Broads. These reports will inform the Local Plan, as will the advice of the Broadland Catchment Officer.

[Water Resource East Updated Resource Position Statement \(February 2021\)](#)

Water Resources East (WRE) is one of five Regional Planning Groups working under the National Framework for Water Resources to develop a long-term integrated water management plan for Eastern England. WRE's vision is for Eastern England to have sufficient water resources to support a flourishing economy, a thriving environment and the needs of its population, and for the region to be seen as an international exemplar for collaborative integrated water resource management. Water resources will be an important aspect of the Local Plan.

[Norfolk and Suffolk Natural Capital Assets Evidence Compendium | Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service \(nbis.org.uk\) \(2020\)](#)

The counties of Norfolk and Suffolk have stewardship of a wealth of natural assets. The purpose of this Evidence Compendium is to present information about these assets and the potential risks to them, to provide an element of the preparatory work that will feed into a Norfolk & Suffolk 25 Year Environment Plan. Where possible, data is provided by county and also for five important natural areas within them: the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Suffolk Coasts & Heaths AONB, plus The Broads, The Brecks and the Dedham Vale AONB.

A2.5 New Anglia LEP

[Local Industrial Strategy \(2020\)](#)

This Local Industrial Strategy is based on strong evidence and sets out the actions local partners are taking and how they are working with government to continue to make this one of the best places in the world to live, work, learn and succeed in business. While the scale of growth that takes place in the Broads is quite small, we will ensure that the economic section of the Local Plan reflects this strategy as appropriate.

[Economic Strategy and Investment Plan \(2017\)](#)

The Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk is a shared endeavour between businesses, education providers, local councils, the voluntary and community sector and is led by New Anglia LEP. It outlines ambitious plans for future growth across Norfolk and Suffolk. While

the scale of growth that takes place in the Broads is quite small, we will ensure that the economic section of the Local Plan reflects this strategy as appropriate.

[Covid-19 Economic Recovery Plan](#) (ongoing)

The Norfolk and Suffolk Covid-19 Economic Recovery Restart Plan brings together commitments and actions from local authority, private sector, third sector and education organisations to outline the key activities in place to help our region's economy restart after the COVID-19 pandemic. The Norfolk and Suffolk Visitor Economy Recovery Plan, from New Anglia LEP and Visit East of England, outlines commitments and actions to support our tourism and cultural sectors.

[Local Energy East Strategy](#) (2018)

The three LEP areas of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (formerly Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough), Hertfordshire and New Anglia have joined together to create a tri-LEP area project. The project also involves their constituent local authorities, the Distribution Network Operator (DNO), universities, third sector and energy sector businesses. This strategy sets out the collective ambitions to 2030. These are underpinned by a range of activities that the LEE Network and the Greater South East Energy Hub will take forward to ensure that we remain at the forefront of Clean Growth in the UK and grasp the opportunities ahead. This will be relevant to the energy section of the Local Plan.

[Rail Prospectus](#) (2015)

There are rail lines and rail stations that run throughout the Broads. There is a policy already in the Local Plan that relates to rail stations and halts and this is likely to be rolled forward into the new Local Plan.

A2.6 Norfolk

[Central Norfolk SHMA](#) (2017)

This SHMA calculated the housing need for the Broads. While it is now a few years old, it still contains relevant information. In the near future we will start work on calculating the housing need for the new Local Plan.

[Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Site Allocations documents.](#)

There may be some sites that the new Local Plan allocates near or on sites that have been identified as sources of minerals. Working with the planners at Norfolk County Council, we will seek to safeguard/seek the use of such materials as relevant.

[Norfolk Rural Development Strategy](#) (2017)

While a few years old, this strategy is relevant to the Local Plan for the Broads as much of the Broads is rural.

[Norfolk's Earth Heritage - valuing our geodiversity](#) (2010)

Geodiversity is addressed through the natural environment policy of the Local Plan, which is likely to be rolled forward to the new Local Plan.

Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework, Version 3 (2021)

This framework includes agreements that Local Plans need to address as they are produced.

This is also important in addressing the Duty to Cooperate requirements. At the time of writing, the document is in the process of being endorsed by the Norfolk Local Planning Authorities.

[Norfolk County Council Environment Policy](#) (2019)

This policy reflects the areas that the Council sees as key to protecting and maintaining the health of Norfolk's distinctive environment and its occupants. The Policy signposts to overarching activity spanning a range of environmental interactions the Council is involved with, including those where it already has its own statutory environmental responsibilities. Generally, the policy aligns with the general aims of the Local Plan.

[Norfolk Local Transport Plan](#) (being updated)

This plan sets out the approach to transport over the coming years. As well as liaising with the County Council Highways team, this document will be of relevance to the Local Plan.

[Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Plan](#) (2020)

The Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan (SIDP) sets out Norfolk's high-level infrastructure priorities for the next 10 years (see [project map](#)). Some projects are near to the Broads. The Acle Straight passes through the Broads and is part of the A47. We are aware of the desire of some to dual this part of the A47. The current Local Plan already has a policy relating to the dualling and it is likely that this policy will be rolled forward into the new Local Plan.

[Norfolk Rail Prospectus](#) (being updated)

There are rail lines and rail stations that run through the Broads. There is a policy already in the Local Plan that relates to rail stations and halts and this is likely to be rolled forward into the new Local Plan.

[Wroxham and Hoveton Network Improvement Strategy](#) (2020)

This strategy could influence the Hoveton and Wroxham sections of the Local Plan.

[Public Health Strategy](#) (2016) and [Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) (2018)

These strategies look at health issues across Norfolk and review Public Health priorities and vision for the next four years. The link between health and planning is clear and we will ensure health continues to be addressed in the new Local Plan.

[Norfolk Access Improvement Plan](#) (2019)

This looks into land and water-based ways to enjoy the area, with benefits to the economy and health and wellbeing. The Local Plan will look to protect existing routes and safeguard future routes.

[Digital Inclusion Strategy](#) (2018)

The strategy's aim is that: "Every Norfolk resident has ability to take full advantage of the opportunities and benefits of accessing online services and harnessing internet technology." Generally, this aim is supported in the current Local Plan and the relevant policies are likely to be rolled forward into the new Local Plan. Care needs to be taken to balance the importance of providing telecommunications and the impact on protected landscapes.

[Local Flood Risk Management Strategy](#) (most recent parts adopted 2020)

Flood risk from all sources of flooding and the impact of climate change are fundamental issues the Local Plan will need to address. The Pitt Review produced 91 recommendations for the Government to act upon. At the heart of these recommendations are: Knowing where and when it will flood, reducing the risk and impact of flooding, better advice and help for people to protect their families and homes, maintaining power and water supplies and protecting essential services, rescuing and caring for people during an emergency, staying healthy and speeding up recovery. To fulfil these recommendations locally, Norfolk County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority is required to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management strategy.

[Surface Water Management Plans](#)

As Lead Local Flood Authority, Norfolk County Council is responsible for looking at the causes of surface water flooding and its consequences, in order to learn lessons and help predict potential future flooding and minimise its effects. They do this through our Surface Water Management Plans (SWMP) which utilise historical flood records and detailed models of potential future floods. If there are any SWMP for areas which are allocated for development in the Local Plan, we will liaise with the LLFA.

Emerging documents

The Norfolk Green Infrastructure and Recreation Impact Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy and the Norfolk Older Persons Accommodation report were in preparation at the time of preparing this report. Their findings will inform the new Local Plan.

A2.7 Suffolk

[Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan](#) (2020)

There may be some sites that the new Local Plan allocates near or on sites that have been identified as sources of minerals. Working with the planners at Suffolk County Council, we will seek to safeguard/seek the use of such materials as relevant.

[Suffolk Green Access Strategy](#) (2020)

This strategy looks into land and water-based ways to enjoy the area, with benefits to the economy and health and wellbeing. The Local Plan will look to protect existing routes and safeguard future routes.

[Suffolk Transport Plan](#) (2011)

This plan sets out the approach to transport over the coming years. As well as liaising with the County Council Highways team, this document will be of relevance to the Local Plan.

[Suffolk Growth Strategy](#)

This strategy provides the broad framework showing how the county, district and borough councils, working together, intend to do “whatever they can” to enable business to be successful. This will be relevant to the economic section of the Local Plan.

[Suffolk Design](#)

Suffolk Design is an initiative to ensure the quality of new buildings, public spaces and

neighbourhoods throughout the county meets today's needs and tomorrow's challenges. This will be relevant to the design section of the Local Plan.

[Suffolk's Nature Strategy](#) (2015) and [Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan](#) (2012)

These documents outline priorities and how the landscapes and wildlife in Suffolk contribute to economic growth and health and wellbeing. This will be relevant to the natural environment aspects of the Local Plan.

[Suffolk Flood Risk Management Strategy](#) (2016) and [Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment](#)

Flood risk from all sources of flooding and the impact of climate change are a fundamental issue that the Local Plan will need to address. This is an important tool to help everyone understand and manage flood risk within Suffolk. The strategy summarises the information available on the risk of flooding in Suffolk and way to manage that risk. The strategy document has been published by the Suffolk Flood Risk Management Partnership, which is made up of all the relevant Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) relevant to flood risk in Suffolk. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment is an assessment of floods that have taken place in the past, floods that could take place in the future. It considers flooding from surface water runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.

[A policy to address poverty in Suffolk](#) (2015)

The aim of this policy is to ensure that we build on work that is already in place to address poverty, so that it is embedded in the planning and delivery of all services, in particular for our most vulnerable groups.

[Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan](#) (2006)

Geodiversity is addressed through the natural environment policy of the Local Plan, and is likely to be rolled forward to the new Local Plan.

[Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) (2019)

The link between health and planning is clear, and we will ensure health continues to be addressed in the new Local Plan.

A2.8 Local

[North Norfolk AONB Management Plan](#) (2014) and [\(more recent version under preparation\)](#)

Part of the AONB is in the Broads and therefore this management plan is an important consideration.

Neighbouring Local Planning Authority Local Plans, Core Strategies, Development Management and Site Allocations documents

More Local Plans will be adopted while the Local Plan for the Broads is being prepared. These documents will not directly be relevant to the Broads, as the Broads Authority is the Local Planning Authority and produces its own documents, but it will be important to understand local policy approaches, particularly for settlements that are partly in the Broads and partly in the neighbouring Local Planning authority's area.

Constituent District/Council/Borough economic strategy, environment strategy, housing strategy, business plan

While the Broads Authority is the Local Planning Authority for the Broads, the Broads sits within six district council and two county council areas that provide services to residents, and the various strategies produced by these councils will therefore be of relevance and could inform the Local Plan for the Broads.

District and County Sustainable Community Strategies

While these strategies are past their published end date, they are still in place as far as we are aware. A note produced to support the 2019 Local Plan will be updated when policies of the new Local Plan are formulated.

[Solar PV and Building Regulations in Conservation areas](#) – covering Suffolk

This was produced to cover all of Suffolk. As we produce the Local Plan, we will review the potential and need to incorporate this into the Local Plan.

[Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#) (2017, 2018 and 2019) and [Broadland Futures Initiative](#) (ongoing)

This sets out detailed flood risk zones. Working with other Local Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency, we will assess the need to review these documents. But flood risk from all sources of flooding and the impact of climate change are a fundamental issue that the Local Plan will need to address. The Broadland Futures Initiative work will be relevant to the Local Plan for the Broads as well.

[River Wensum Strategy](#)

The River Wensum Strategy's vision is: "To breathe new life into the river by enhancing it for the benefit of all and increasing access to, and greater use of, this important asset. An enhanced river corridor, with its unique natural and historic environment, will once again play an important part in the growth and vitality of the city, strengthening the visitor economy and helping to give the city a competitive advantage in attracting inward investment."

[Suffolk Coast RAMS strategy](#)

The RAMS project allows for a strategic approach to mitigating the in-combination effects of development on these designated areas and allows mitigation to be delivered across the project area.

A2.9 Broads-specific

[Broads Plan](#)

The Broads Plan sets out the strategic direction for managing the Broads. It is the key document for the Broads, which other documents need to reflect. The Broads Plan is being reviewed and updated during the production of the Local Plan.

[Broads Integrated Access Strategy](#) (2019)

This looks into land and water-based ways to enjoy the Broads, with benefits to the economy and health and wellbeing. The Local Plan will look to protect existing routes and

safeguard future routes. The Authority's Waterways and Recreation Officer will advise on relevant aspects of the Local Plan.

[Broads Flood Risk SPD](#) (2020)

Flood risk is a key constraint in the Broads. This elaborates on adopted policy. It does provide more detail than might be relevant for a Local Plan, but the potential to incorporate elements of the SPD into the Local Plan will be reviewed. The SPD may need updating over the coming years, certainly when a new Local Plan is adopted.

[Landscape Character Assessment](#) (2016) and [Landscape Sensitivity Study](#) (2012)

Impact of development on landscape character is a key consideration for the Local Plan. These documents will be reviewed and may be updated and findings will be reflected in the Local Plan.

[Sustainable Tourism in the Broads](#) (2016)

Tourism is an important part of the local economy, and for the wider economy as many businesses, located outside of the Broads, rely on the Broads. The Strategy may be updated during the production of the Local Plan.

[Education Strategy](#) (2017-2022)

The Education Strategy provides a framework for environmental education and wider outreach in the Broads, including the [Broads Curriculum](#).

[Volunteer Strategy](#) (2017-2022)

The Volunteer Strategy outlines how the Broads Authority uses volunteers to help its work in the Broads, and identifies objectives to develop and refine our volunteer offer.

[Broads Climate Change Adaptation Plan](#) (2016) and [Cutting the Broads' Carbon Footprint](#) (ongoing)

The Broads Authority, like many other Authorities, has declared a climate emergency. A lot of work is ongoing on the issue of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Climate change will be a fundamental theme running throughout the Local Plan, and the Authority's Climate Reduction Project Manager will provide advice.

[Knackers Wood Water Recycling Centre Joint Position Statement](#) (2017)

Produced in 2017, this Statement will be reviewed and updated. Depending on the current position, development may still be difficult to bring forward in Horning, until the capacity issues at the Water Recycling Centre are addressed.

[Mooring Design Guide](#) (2015)

Moorings, including their design and availability, is a key consideration for the Broads. The topics covered in this guide will be important when producing the Local Plan. The need to review and update this guide will be scoped out during the Local Plan production. The potential to incorporate elements of the guide into the Local Plan will also be reviewed.

[River bank stabilisation guide](#) (2015)

Most of the Broads is water and so there are many river banks. With natural erosion and the effects of climate change, as well as the need to protect the character of the area, the topics

covered in this guide will be important when producing the Local Plan. The need to review and update this guide will be scoped out during the Local Plan production. The potential to incorporate elements of the guide into the Local Plan will also be reviewed.

[Peat Guide](#) (2021)

With part of the Broads being peat soils, with pressures from development and considering the special qualities of peat, peat will be an important consideration in this Local Plan. As this guide is so recent, it could be reviewed later in the production of the Local Plan. The potential to incorporate elements of the guide into the Local Plan will be reviewed.

[Biodiversity Enhancements Guide](#) (2016)

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity will be an important theme in the Local Plan. The need to review and update this guide will be scoped out during the Local Plan production. The potential to incorporate elements of the guide into the Local Plan will also be reviewed. It is anticipated that over the coming months/years, the need for biodiversity net gain will be a requirement and that could inform the review of this guide.

[Planning for waterside bungalows/chalets](#) (2016)

With so many riverside bungalows and chalets, which are part of the character of the area, and with owners often wishing to undertake work to them, these buildings will be an important consideration when producing the Local Plan. The need to review and update this guide will be scoped out during the Local Plan production. The potential to incorporate elements of the guide into the Local Plan will also be reviewed.

[Guide to integrating development into the Broads Landscape](#) (2017)

Protecting and enhancing landscape character will be an important theme in this Local Plan. The need to review and update this guide will be scoped out during the Local Plan production. The potential to incorporate elements of the guide into the Local Plan will also be reviewed.

[Annual Monitoring Reports](#) (various years)

The most recent AMRs (2019/20 and 2020/21) will be of particular relevance as they are the first to reflect the 2019 Local Plan for the Broads; for example, where some policies are used more than others or where schemes tend to depart from some policies.

[Statement of Community Involvement](#) (2020)

The SCI sets out how we will consult on the Local Plan and other key documents such as the Broads Plan. The SCI may need to be updated, given the Government roadmap out of Covid-19 lockdown and requirements for social distancing.

[Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy](#) and [action plan](#) (2019)

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity will be an important theme in the Local Plan. This strategy may be relevant to the policies of the Local Plan. We will work closely with our ecologists and other environment advisors when producing the Local Plan.

[Evidence Base](#) and [Examination Library](#) to support the 2019 Local Plan.

The evidence base produced to support the last Local Plan may still be relevant to this new

Local Plan. It will be reviewed and updated as required, and the examination library will also be reviewed.

[Management of the Marshes](#) (2014)

This document is an analysis of the intentions of farmers and landowners in respect of marsh management post ESA and Environmental Stewardship.

A2.10 Neighbourhood Plans

Numerous Neighbourhood Plans are in production, and details are on the Authority's website at [Neighbourhood planning \(broads-authority.gov.uk\)](http://neighbourhoodplanning.broads-authority.gov.uk). The following Plans have been adopted:

- [Acle](#) (2015)
- [Brundall](#) (2016)
- [Salhouse](#) (2016)
- [Strumpshaw](#) (2014)
- [Wroxham](#) (2019)

The Local Plan will have a site-specific policies section. Neighbourhood Plans will be checked as policies for each area are formulated.

(end of document)