

Consultation on Draft Environmental Delivery Plan

Nutrient Pollution

Norfolk: Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Bure), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC

Consultation Guide

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Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Consultation details.....	7
3. Consultation documents	10
4. Next steps.....	33

1. Introduction

This section explains what an Environmental Delivery Plan is and summarises how it offers a strategic approach to managing nutrient pollution from new development. It addresses how this differs from the existing 'nutrient neutrality' approach.

What is an Environmental Delivery Plan?

The Nature Restoration Fund (NRF) is a new approach to meeting certain existing environmental obligations that supports both nature recovery and sustainable development, established through part 3 of the [Planning and Infrastructure Act 2025](#). The NRF allows developers to pay a levy, with Natural England taking responsibility for delivering conservation measures at a landscape scale via an Environmental Delivery Plan (EDP).

An EDP is a statutory plan, developed by Natural England and made by the Secretary of State. EDPs present a new way of addressing certain environmental impacts of development at a strategic scale. It moves beyond fragmented, site-by-site mitigation, providing a more coordinated and streamlined way of securing environmental outcomes, while enabling homes, infrastructure and economic growth the country needs.

The aim is not simply to offset development impacts. The effect of the conservation measures must materially outweigh the impacts of development from nutrient pollution on the conservation status of the protected habitats and species by the EDP end date.

Nutrient pollution and its consequences

Nutrient pollution is just one factor amongst many, affecting conservation status, and for all the habitats and species involved with this draft EDP, there are also other pressures that are driving conservation status downwards.

This draft EDP will address the impacts of nutrient pollution from the EDP development on the environmental features of The Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Wensum), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC (the protected sites).

Nutrient pollution (nitrogen and phosphorus) affects aquatic habitats such as rivers, lakes and wetlands, mainly through the process of eutrophication. The fertilising quality of nutrients encourages the growth of certain plants and algae that can overwhelm and crowd out more sensitive species and habitats. In aquatic habitats,

water clarity and oxygenation can be seriously impacted by eutrophication, causing a negative effect on conservation status.

New housing development contributes additional nutrient inputs to protected sites, even where wastewater is treated through existing treatment works or on-site treatment systems. These additional nutrients increase pressure on habitats and species that are already affected by elevated levels of nitrogen and phosphorus.

In the absence of specific measures (such as an EDP, or a requirement in the planning system for 'nutrient neutrality'), the environmental impact of nutrient pollution on the protected sites would be increased by new housing development within the catchment.

Statutory and other measures are already in place that will improve the effectiveness of certain wastewater treatment works. Some of these improvements will be effective by April 2030. These will improve the quality of wastewater discharged from these facilities, but in many cases, it will not fully cure the problem of pollution from residential development. These improvements, and their expected date and extent, have been considered by Natural England in drafting this EDP.

This draft EDP will enable new housing development, whilst ensuring the positive effects of the conservation measures materially outweigh the negative effect of such development on the conservation status of identified habitats and species.

Why are EDPs needed for nutrient pollution?

The existing regulatory approach:

Under the [Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#) a new plan or project (for example, a residential development) that is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, cannot currently receive permission unless it undergoes an 'appropriate assessment' of its impacts. The definition of a European site is set out in [Regulation 8](#) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

Permission can only be granted where the relevant planning authority is satisfied that the development will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site, through adequate avoidance, mitigation or compensation.

In March 2022, Natural England advised [local authorities](#) that one solution to this issue would be for developments to achieve nutrient neutrality. Local authorities require developments to achieve nutrient neutrality to pass the appropriate assessment process and to meet the relevant requirements for a grant of planning permission. This is typically achieved by securing a reduction in existing nutrient

pollution elsewhere within the catchment, neutralising the nutrient load generated by the new development.

The reduction is quantified as nutrient credits, representing units of nitrogen, phosphorus, or both. Developers can purchase these credits and use them to demonstrate that the overall nutrient burden on the European site will not increase because of the development.

Nature Restoration Fund - A new regulatory approach:

The [Planning and Infrastructure Act 2025](#) provides an alternative approach, via Environmental Delivery Plans, that can deliver both environmental benefits and development more effectively. Developers can discharge certain environmental obligations (such as, addressing the impacts of nutrient pollution on protected sites) through payment of the Nature Restoration Levy to Natural England. Natural England will use the levy to pay for conservation measures that address the harm caused by the development to the environmental features and which contribute to an overall improvement in the conservation status of those environmental features.

This is a new legislative approach which requires Natural England to plan and deliver a programme of measures that are designed to achieve a net benefit for each of the identified environmental features, rather than focussing merely on maintaining the status quo, as required under the [Habitats Regulations 2017](#).

First plan of its kind in England

This draft EDP focuses on tackling nutrient pollution affecting the 'Norfolk: Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Bure), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC'.

This draft EDP is the first of 23 that Natural England notified the [Secretary of State](#) on 22 December 2025 that it intends to prepare. It is intended that sixteen of those EDPs, including this one, will address impacts caused by nutrient pollution from development on protected habitats and species, and seven will address impacts on Great Crested Newts caused by development.

Our findings

Following this consultation, we will publish a summary of responses, a government response and, subject to the responses, the final Environmental Delivery Plan – Nutrient Pollution – Norfolk: Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Bure), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC, once it has been agreed with the Environment Secretary. This will be available on the [GOV.UK website](#).

2. Consultation details

Why are we consulting?

Under the [Planning and Infrastructure Act](#), Natural England is required to undertake a public consultation on every Environmental Delivery Plan (EDP) before it can be approved by the Secretary of State. Each consultation will run for 28 working days, providing stakeholders and the public with the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed plan.

Feedback received through the consultation will play an important role in the approval process and will help ensure that EDPs are robust, evidence-based, and responsive to local needs and priorities.

The draft Environmental Delivery Plan – Nutrient Pollution – Norfolk – Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Bure), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC will be the first to undergo consultation. The experience and learning gained from this process will help refine future consultations and strengthen the development and delivery of subsequent EDPs.

Ongoing engagement with stakeholders will be critical to ensuring that EDPs deliver lasting environmental benefits while supporting those operating within the affected areas.

Geographical scope

This consultation applies to England only.

Body responsible for the consultation

This consultation is being carried out by the Nature Restoration Fund programme in Natural England. The purpose of this consultation is to seek views on the proposed draft Environmental Delivery Plan – Nutrient Pollution – Norfolk – Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Bure), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC.

Your voice matters

Whether you are a resident, developer, local planner, environmental group, or simply someone who cares about iconic landscapes like the Norfolk Broads, we are inviting you to influence how they are protected for generations to come. Alongside reading this plan, we would like your input through our consultation survey to influence the design of levy mechanisms, conservation measures and delivery

approaches. Your feedback will help ensure this new approach is practical, proportionate and effective.

Getting the design right at this early-stage matters – both for Norfolk and for the many communities, landowners, developers, and conservation organisations across England who want to see the benefits maximised from future Environmental Delivery Plans. This learning opportunity carries a significance that extends well beyond the county boundary.

This is your chance to work with us to reframe the relationship between nature recovery and development across England. We need to get the balance right to help our economy and the environment to thrive.

Future Environmental Delivery Plans will follow, covering additional environmental issues and locations. As required by the [Planning and Infrastructure Act 2025](#), we will adopt the same consultative approach to ensure we are working with communities, developers and environmental experts on the next Environmental Delivery Plans.

Audience

This consultation is open to all, but we are especially keen to hear views from the following in England:

- House builders and developers
- Local planning authorities
- Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (eNGOs)
- Nature market provider
- Landowners
- Environmental Non-Government Organisation member/employee
- Central or local government employee
- Consultants or legal representatives
- Academics
- Marine management organisations
- Local and strategic highways authorities
- Residents

Consultation period

This consultation will run from 9.30am on Thursday 17 September and close at 9.29am on Tuesday 27 October 2026.

After the consultation we will provide an update to all respondents on the findings of this consultation and any potential next steps, via the [GOV.UK website](#).

Responding to the consultation

Please respond to this consultation in one of the following ways:

- Online using Smart Survey, the government's consultation hub.
For ease of analysis, responses via the Smart Survey platform would be preferred, but alternative options are provided below, if required:
- By email to: nrfconsultations@naturalengland.org.uk
Please use the word document titled 'Consultation questions on draft Environmental Delivery Plan – Nutrient Pollution – Norfolk' on Smart Survey to complete your responses before sending to the email address above.
- By post:
EDP Consultation Team
Natural England
Foss House,
Kings Pool
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Please use the word document titled 'Consultation questions on draft Environmental Delivery Plan – Nutrient Pollution – Norfolk' on Smart Survey to complete your responses before sending to the postal address above.

Please note, any responses sent by post must have arrived at the above address by the closing time (9.29am) and date of the consultation Tuesday 27 October 2026 to be counted.

Any responses received after this date will not be counted and analysed.

To ensure your response is included in the analysis, please consider responding online via the Smart Survey platform.

Consultation principles

This consultation is being conducted in line with the [Cabinet Office 'Consultation Principles' on GOV.UK](#).

If you have any complaints about the consultation process, please address them by email to: consultation.coordinator@defra.gov.uk:

3. Consultation documents

When completing this consultation, please refer to the following documents:

Consultation Guide

This Consultation Guide provides essential information relating to the EDP consultation. It includes details on how to submit a response, the consultation timeline, data protection, survey questions, summaries of the EDP chapters, and links to relevant resources.

Environmental Delivery Plan

The draft Environmental Delivery Plan – Nutrient Pollution – Norfolk: Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Bure), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC. It is available via Smart Survey and it's important you read this when considering your responses to the consultation.

Consultation questions

For ease of reference, the consultation questions are set out below. While you may wish to review all questions in advance, we prefer that you submit your responses via Smart Survey.

Confidentiality

1. Would you like your response to be confidential?

- Yes
- No

If you answered Yes to this question, please give your reason(s).

About you

These questions are designed to develop an understanding of the breadth of respondents interested in the Environmental Delivery Plan (EDP) and the wider Nature Restoration Fund (NRF)

2. Key information

- What is your name?
- Email address
- Organisation
- What is your role?
- Where are you located?

3. What best describes your interest in this consultation?

- I am mainly interested in the Norfolk Environmental Delivery Plan
- I am interested in Environmental Delivery Plans more widely
- Other — please specify

4. Which of the following best describes you or the capacity in which you are responding? You may select more than one:

- a resident in Norfolk
- a resident outside of Norfolk
- landowner in Norfolk
- landowner outside of Norfolk
- interested party
- Environmental Non-Government Organisation member/employee
- central government employee
- local government employee
- representative of an organisation
- nature market provider
- developer
- consultant
- academic
- lawyer
- other

5. If you are a developer how likely is your organisation to be proposing a development within the development area of the Norfolk EDP?

- Very unlikely
- Unlikely
- Neutral (or Undecided)
- Likely
- Very likely

The following questions relate directly to the Draft Environmental Delivery Plan (EDP) for public consultation, which can be found on Smart Survey. Title: 'Nutrient Pollution – Norfolk: Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare & Bure), Broadland Ramsar & River Wensum SAC'.

Please read this document in conjunction with responding to the following consultation questions. We have provided a summary of each chapter below.

Chapter 1 - Executive summary

This chapter provides a high-level overview of the Norfolk EDP, the environmental issues it is intended to address, and how the EDP will operate in practice. It is intended to provide readers with a concise overview before moving into the detailed chapters that follow. It summarises the environmental challenges affecting the protected sites, the amount of development covered by the EDP, the conservation measures proposed, and how developers can participate.

It also introduces the central concept that conservation measures funded through the Nature Restoration Levy are intended not simply to address development impacts, but to contribute to an overall improvement in the conservation status of the identified environmental features.

Key messages

- The Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC are affected by nutrient pollution and other environmental pressures
- Up to 15,780 homes may use the EDP over a ten-year period
- Developers may pay the Nature Restoration Levy to discharge their relevant environmental obligations on a voluntary basis
- The levy rate is £2,675 per house or flat, plus indexation
- Natural England will use levy funding to deliver a strategic programme of conservation measures
- All conservation measures will be maintained for 100 years
- Natural England considers the package of measures will materially outweigh the negative effect of the EDP development on the conservation status of the environmental features.

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 1 pages 3 to 8

Chapter 2 - Introduction

This chapter explains the context for the EDP. It describes the protected sites involved, explains nutrient pollution and its ecological consequences, describes the policy context and sets out the structure of the EDP.

Key messages

- Nutrient pollution affects water quality, habitats and species across the protected sites
- Nutrient inputs come from several sources including agriculture, wastewater treatment works, urban runoff and non-mains drainage systems
- The EDP will address the negative effect of nutrient pollution from the EDP development only. The EDP introduces a strategic catchment-scale approach funded through the Nature Restoration Levy
- The [Planning and Infrastructure Act](#) introduces a new and more ambitious test (the Overall Improvement Test) than that applied under the [Habitats Regulations](#).

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 2 pages 9 to 14

Refer to annex 2A page 113

Questions – chapter 1 and 2

6. To what extent do you think the overall purpose of the EDP is sufficiently clear?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

7. To what extent does the Executive summary and the Introduction (chapters 1 and 2) clearly set out the approach the EDP will take to deliver a material improvement that outweighs the negative effect of development?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

Chapter 3 – Scope of the EDP

This chapter defines the geographic area of the EDP, the environmental obligation discharged by this EDP, the kind of development that may use it, the time period of the EDP and the maximum amount of development enabled by the EDP.

Key messages

- The development area predominantly comprises surface water catchments associated with the Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Bure), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC protected sites.
- Certain locations, including the protected sites themselves and surrounding buffer zones, are excluded from this EDP.
- The EDP time period is ten years.
- The kind of development that can use the EDP is new dwellinghouses including flats, up to a maximum amount of development of 15,780 units.
- Development using the EDP can only discharge environmental obligations as set out in the EDP and will remain subject to all other existing environmental obligations. See Figure 4 below for a map of the EDP development area.

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 3 pages 15 to 19

Refer to annex 3A pages 114 to 115

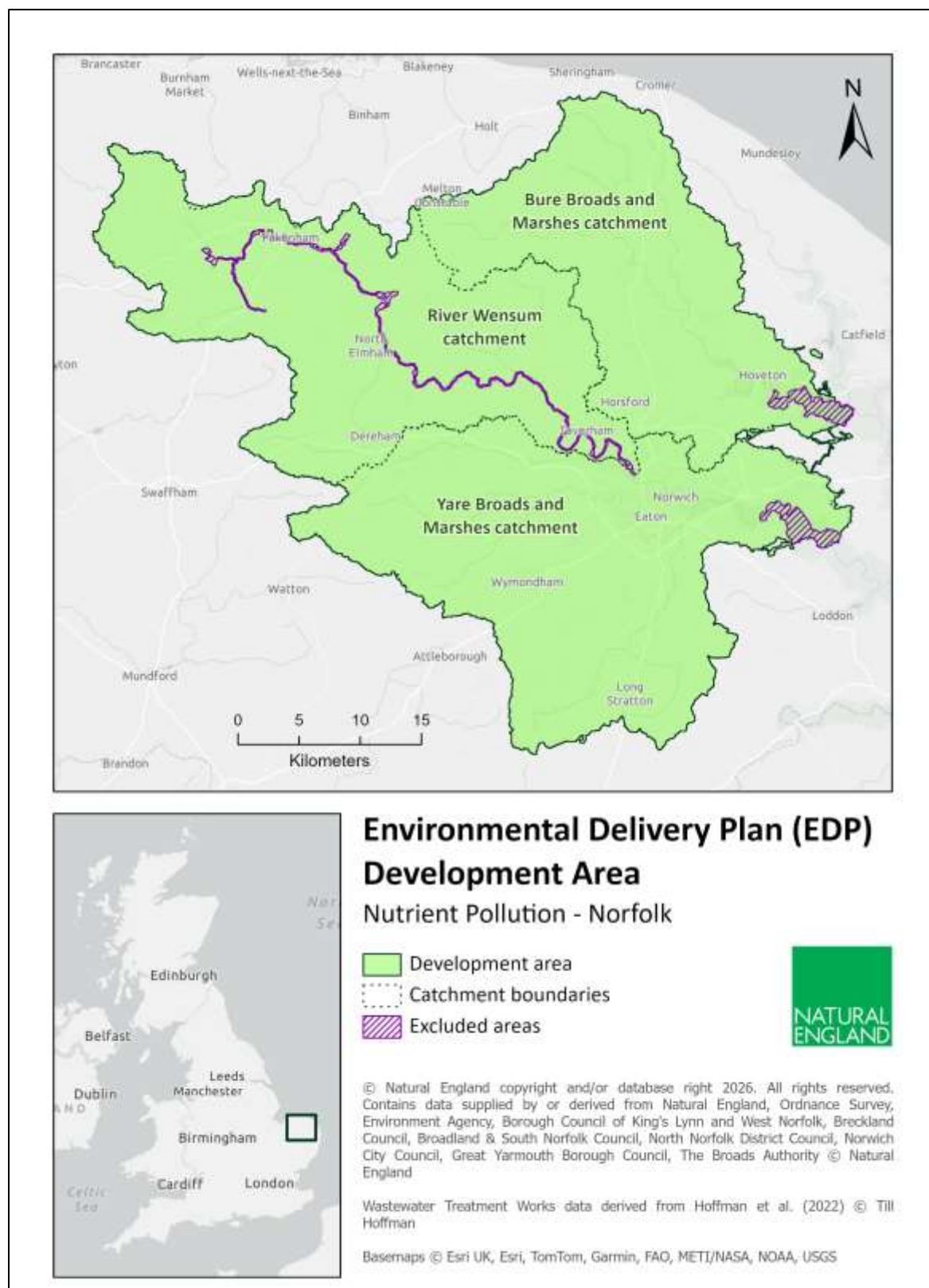


Figure 1: Map of development area for this Environmental Delivery Plan

Questions – chapter 3

8. Is the EDP period clearly set out?

- Yes
- No
- Somewhat
- Maybe
- Unsure

9. To what extent do you agree that the geographic scope of the EDP has been clearly defined?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

Explain your choice (optional)

10. To what extent is the explanation and depiction of excluded areas sufficiently clear?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

Explain your choice (optional)

11. To what extent is the methodology used to define the maximum development capacity (15,780 dwellings) under this Norfolk EDP clearly set out?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

Explain your choice (optional)

Chapter 4 - Plans and strategies considered during EDP preparation

The [Planning and Infrastructure Act](#) requires EDPs to identify the strategies and plans considered by Natural England in their preparation, and to provide an overview of measures being taken or likely to be taken by Natural England or other public authorities.

The EDP is not intended to operate in isolation. This chapter demonstrates how conservation measures align with wider environmental objectives and helps ensure that activities funded through the EDP are genuinely additional rather than duplicating work already required through other mechanisms.

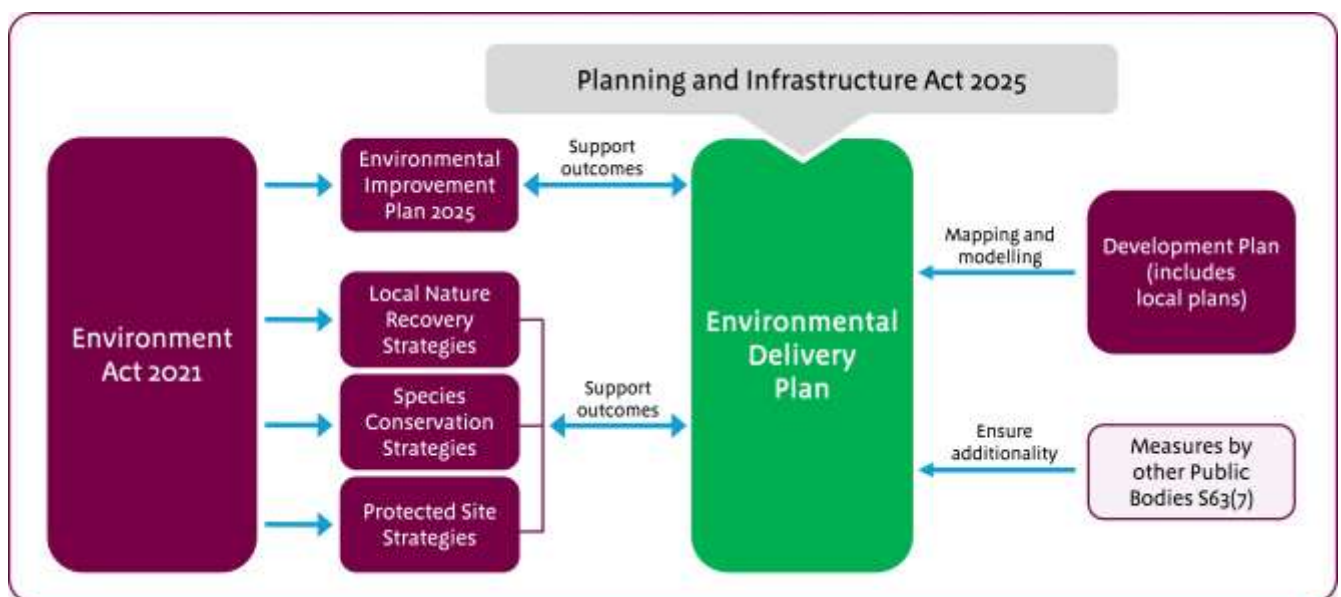


Figure 5: Summary of main interactions between the Environmental Delivery Plan and other strategies and plans

Key messages

- The EDP has been prepared with reference to local plans, the current Environmental Improvement Plan, the Norfolk Local Nature Recovery Strategy and other relevant environmental strategies or plans
- The EDP provides an overview of any other measures (in addition to the conservation measures set out in the EDP) that are being taken or are likely to be taken by Natural England or another public authority with the aim of improving the conservation status of each identified environmental feature. This is to avoid double counting, duplicate funding, or reliance on actions that would occur regardless of the EDP

- Wastewater treatment upgrades required through other legislation and agri-environment schemes are recognised but are not counted as EDP conservation measures
- The Local Nutrient Mitigation Fund is active in this area. Natural England will seek opportunities, where appropriate, to incorporate these measures into EDP conservation measure delivery
- Conservation measures are intended to complement wider nature recovery efforts across Norfolk.

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 4 pages 20 to 28

Questions – chapter 4

12. Are there any other relevant plans and strategies you think this EDP should take into account?

- Yes
- No
- Somewhat
- Maybe
- Unsure

Explain your choice (optional)

12.To what extent has the EDP provided a clear overview of the measures currently being taken or likely to be taken by other public authorities?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

Chapter 5 - Environmental features: Conservation status and negative effect

This chapter identifies the environmental features (habitats and species of the protected sites) relevant to this EDP, how conservation status is defined, the conservation status of each environmental feature at the EDP start date and how nutrient pollution from EDP development negatively affects the environmental features.

Key messages

- The environmental features likely to be negatively affected by development to which the EDP applies are listed in Table 4 – page 33 of the EDP
- The conservation status, at the EDP start date, of all identified environmental features (habitats and species) is assessed as being in deteriorating condition
- Additional housing development will contribute further nutrient pollution and if no intervention took place, this would increase pressure on deteriorating environmental features.

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 5 pages 29 to 34

Refer to annex 5A pages 116 to 156

Refer to annex 5B pages 157 to 170

Questions – chapter 5

13. To what extent do you agree that all environmental features (habitats and species designated under The Broads SAC, Broadland Ramsar, and River Wensum SAC) likely to be negatively affected by nutrient pollution from development have been identified in the EDP?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

Explain your choice (optional)

14. To what extent do you agree with the approach of defining current conservation status of environmental features using habitat structure and function and their future prospects?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

15. To what extent do you agree with the description of how the negative effect of additional nutrient loading from new development impacts the environmental features of the protected sites?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

16. Do you think the approach used to assess the environmental impacts of additional nutrient loading from EDP development on the conservation status of the environmental features is appropriate and proportionate?

- Yes
- No
- Somewhat
- Maybe
- Unsure

Explain your choice (optional)

Chapter 6 - Conservation measures

The chapter sets out the conservation measures to be taken by, or on behalf of, Natural England. It explains how Natural England has identified selected and sequenced these measures. This has been done in accordance with the Environmental Delivery Plans (Appropriate Prioritisation) [Regulations 2026](#). These regulations define the terms avoidance measures, mitigation measures and compensation measures. This chapter also explains how much the conservation measures are expected to cost and how they will be delivered and maintained. See Figure 6, below, to see the process for conservation measure selection.

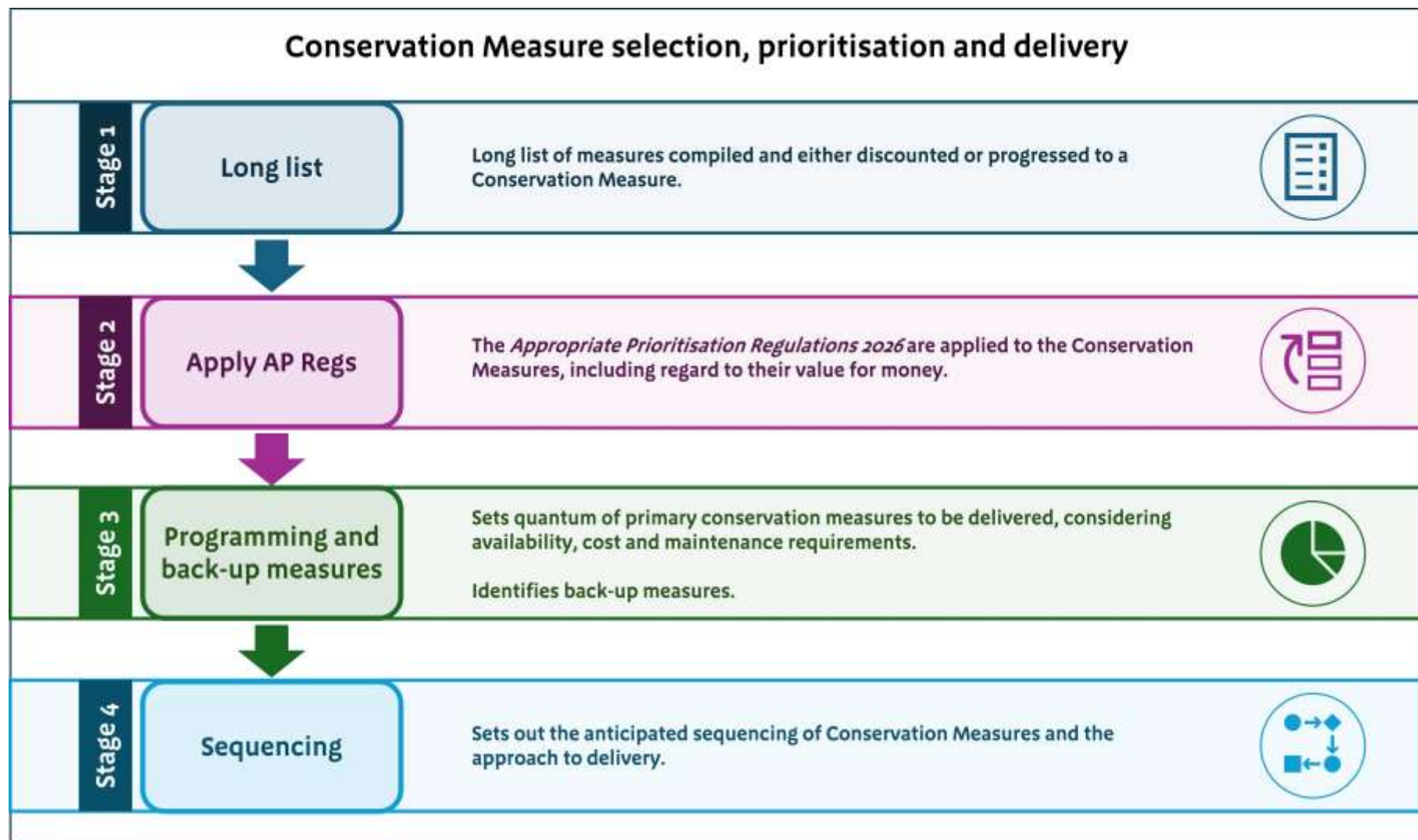


Figure 6: Diagram showing the process for conservation measure selection, prioritisation and deliver

Key messages

- A wide range of possible measures was considered against the criteria set out in this chapter. Measures that did not perform sufficiently against these criteria were discounted
- The remaining conservation measures were categorised as avoidance measures, mitigation measures and compensation measures and their value for money was assessed.
- No avoidance measures have been identified. One mitigation measure in the form of a planning condition was chosen. The remaining conservation measures have been categorised as compensation measures, but may take the form of mitigation depending on their timing of delivery relative to when the environmental impact of development occurs
- Table 9, page 63, of the EDP sets out the programme of conservation measures. These include fen creation and restoration, fen management, land use change to semi-natural habitat, catch-dyke restoration, deer management, river restoration, removal of structures in rivers, and a planning condition securing non-mains drainage standards
- Table 10, page 70, of the EDP sets out the sequencing of conservation measures equating to three phases of 5,000 homes per phase
- Conservation measures will be maintained for 100 years
- The expected cost of each type of conservation measures is set out in Table 9, page 63, of the EDP
- Procurement of conservation measures will be in line with public procurement regulations, creating opportunities for local and national partners and suppliers
- The backup conservation measures are identified, should they be required.

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 6 pages 35 to 74

Refer to annexes 6A to 6C pages 171 to 217

Questions – chapter 6

17. To what extent do you agree that the proposed programme of conservation measures is appropriate to outweigh the negative effect of development?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

18. Do you have any comments on the conservation measures that were considered by Natural England but not included within the programme of conservation measures, or are there any additional measures that should have been considered?

Please add your answer as free text

19. To what extent do you agree that the EDP clearly sets out the role of back-up conservation measures and the circumstances in which they will be implemented?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

20. To what extent do you agree with the proposed back up conservation measures?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

21. To what extent do you agree that 100 years is the appropriate period to secure and maintain conservation measures?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

22. To what extent do you agree that Natural England has adequately considered the value for money offered by the conservation measures that have been selected?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

23. To what extent do you agree with the proposed approach to sequencing of conservation measures?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

24. To what extent do you agree with the proposed approach for the delivery (including procurement) of conservation measures?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

Chapter 7 – Overall Improvement Test

This chapter explains the Overall Improvement Test (OIT) and sets out how Natural England has assessed whether, by the EDP end date, the effect of the conservation measures will materially outweigh the negative effect of the EDP development on the conservation status of each identified environmental feature.

The Secretary of State can only make an EDP if satisfied that it passes the Overall Improvement Test.

Key messages

- Natural England recommends that this EDP passes the Overall Improvement Test
- The test has been applied individually to each identified environmental feature
- The evidence and expert judgement that has been used to inform Natural England's conclusions has been set out in this chapter and related annexes.

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 7 pages 75 to 95

Refer to annex 5B pages 157 to 170

Refer to annex 6C pages 192 to 217

Refer to annex 7A pages 218 to 221

Refer to annex 7B pages 222 to 244

Questions – chapter 7

25. To what extent do you agree with the methodology for assessing the Overall Improvement Test?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

26. Would you suggest any improvements that can we made to strengthen the methodology for assessing the Overall Improvement Test?

Please add your answer as free text

27. To what extent does the EDP clearly set out the evidence that underpins Natural England's assessment of the Overall Improvement Test?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

Explain your choice (optional)

Chapter 8 – Nature Restoration Levy

This chapter explains how the Nature Restoration Levy is set, the components of the levy and the planning condition(s) necessary to use the levy.

Key messages

- The components of the levy include conservation measure delivery, conservation measure maintenance, monitoring, and administration
- A proportion of the funds will be invested to support future ongoing monitoring and maintenance of the conservation measures
- The levy rate is £2,675 per dwelling (index linked)
- New requests to pay the levy will not be possible after the end of the 6th year after the EDP start date.

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 8 pages 96 to 100 (includes the charging schedule).

Questions – chapter 8

28. To what extent do you agree that the allocation between (i) administration, (ii) delivery of conservation measure and (iii) long-term maintenance, (iv) management and (v) monitoring costs have been clearly set out?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

Please explain your answer

29. Based upon the cost alone how likely are you to use or supply services to the EDP compared to other available mechanisms, for example, local private providers, local planning authority schemes, bespoke mitigation etc?

- Extremely likely
- Somewhat likely
- Neutral / Neither likely nor unlikely
- Somewhat unlikely
- Extremely unlikely

30. To what extent do you agree that the proposed EDP will accelerate decision making and delivery timescales compared with alternative nutrient mitigation approaches?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

31. Do you agree with the approach taken to aggregating the costs of conservation measures at plan level and then apportioning these evenly across all development?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

Chapter 9 - Monitoring and reporting

This chapter explains how Natural England will monitor the EDP, options for corrective action (including the circumstances in which back-up measures need to be deployed or if an amendment of an EDP is required), and describes how progress will be reported throughout the lifetime of the EDP.

Key messages

- We will monitor development uptake, levy income and expenditure, the implementation of conservation measures, the ongoing effectiveness of conservation measures and validation of forecasts used in the EDP
- EDP monitoring will confirm if backup conservation measures or any amendments to an EDP are required
- Midpoint (year 5) and endpoint (year 10) reports will be published to assess whether the EDP remains on track to pass, or has passed, the Overall Improvement Test
- These reports will assess whether the EDP remains on track to satisfy, or has satisfied, the Overall Improvement Test.

EDP reference pages

Refer to chapter 9 pages 101 to 107

Refer to annex 9A pages 245 to 247

Questions – chapter 9

32. To what extent do you agree with the proposed monitoring themes as set out in chapter 9 of the EDP?

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

Explain your choice (optional)

33. To what extent does the EDP clearly set out how the reporting requirements will be met?

- Very clear
- Clear
- Not very clear
- Not clear at all

General

34. Do you have any additional comments from the chapters above?

Please add your answer as free text

35. Public Sector Equality Duty

We would like to hear about any potential impacts of any of the above proposals on businesses, or of any differential impact on persons with a relevant protected characteristic as defined by the [Equality Act 2010](#) compared to persons without that protected characteristic, together with any appropriate mitigation measures, which may assist in deciding final policy approaches in due course. Is there anything that could be done to mitigate any impact identified?

Please add your answer as free text

4. Next steps

Following this consultation, we will publish a summary of responses, a government response and, subject to the responses, the final Environmental Delivery Plan – Nutrient Pollution for Norfolk: Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Yare and Bure), Broadland Ramsar and River Wensum SAC once it has been agreed with the Environment Secretary. This will be available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Natural England is here to secure a healthy natural environment for people to enjoy, where wildlife is protected and England's traditional landscapes are safeguarded for future generations.

Should an alternative format of this publication be required, please email nrfconsultations@naturalengland.org.uk

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