

Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership 2011

Facing national changes, and sweeping cuts in spending, the time is apparent to review the work of the partnership in light of having to consider such things as funding and exit strategy, work programmes and priorities, interacting with partners and what the partnership should try and maintain should other partners no longer have the capability to continue their role.

The LBAPs or local biodiversity partnerships have evolved as a result of need at a local level, and recognition at a national level that they are essential part of a national strategy and local delivery, allow the BAP to be inclusive and representative, and provide skills and expertise needed to deliver (DEFRA, Working with the Grain of Nature, 2002). They are a proven mechanism to focus delivery, identifying local values and priorities, embedding opportunities, and translating national targets into local action (The Wildlife Trusts, Natural Partners, 2003).

What do we think should be our focus in 2011? There will be major inputs from the Natural Environment White Paper and the new England Biodiversity Strategy during spring 2011, so that we need to be ready to adapt to the new framework and not stop delivery.

We have tried to attribute work to core elements of a partnership, and suggest some key priorities for work in 2011 while things settle in England.

Core Elements of a Biodiversity Partnership and corresponding Defra core service from Memorandum of Agreement ([see business plan for info](#))

Core Element	Defra Core Service
Establishing and Developing the Partnership	1, 5, 6 & 7
Reviewing the wildlife Resources	5
Identifying priorities and specific objectives	2 & 3
Published programme of action	2 & 3
Implementation and delivery	2 & 3
Monitoring of progress and review	4

There are four key areas summarised overleaf:

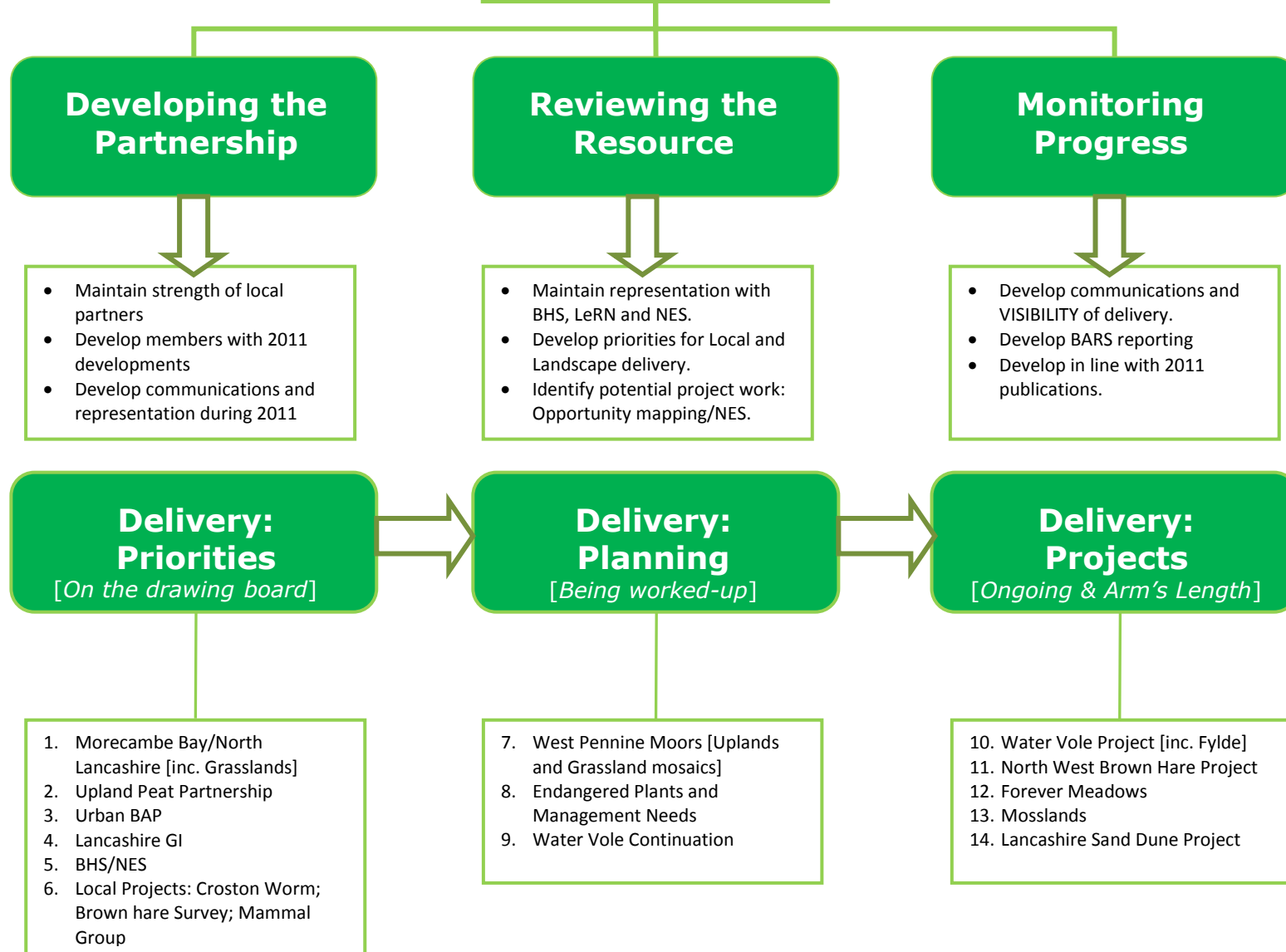
Developing the Partnership covers a wide variety of work, with communications, representation on external groups, membership, integrating with policy and strategies.

Reviewing the resource is about knowing what our resource is and what priorities may be for it. This is through such things as representation on the local record centre (LeRN) steering group, and helping develop projects to generate information.

Monitoring Progress links with making the partnership visible through understanding what is being delivered. It is also reporting, through mechanisms like BARS.

Delivery is key part of Partnership work, and here is split into three sections to cover (i) identifying priorities, (ii) a programme of action and (iii) implementation. Priorities (i) identifies those projects which are early on in design but may become a priority to work on in the future; Planning (ii) identifies those areas of work which are starting to be more formally planned and worked on; Project (iii) describes those projects which are running and delivering or awaiting funding outcomes, they may then be least intensively involving for the partnership as steering groups and project officers take over management.

**LANCASHIRE'S
BIO DIVERSITY
PARTNERSHIP**



BAP is the blueprint for conservation action. Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership delivers locally.