

Appendix C
Plans, Programmes and Policies Review

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
International			
The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (2002)	Adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, sometimes referred to as Earth Summit 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. Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.	The LFRMS should support the sustainability targets of Agenda 21 at the local level, and will need to reflect the principles of sustainable development.	All
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a document approved by the Informal Council of Ministers of Spatial Planning of European Commission in Potsdam in 1999. It is a legally non-binding document forming a policy framework with 60 policy options for all tiers of administration with a planning responsibility. The strategic aim is to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy. The ESDP aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	The LFRMS can influence the historic environment in several ways, including townscape, historic buildings and features. The SEA should include objectives related to protecting historic heritage, whether designated or not.	Cultural heritage
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (6 th EU Environment Action Programme), 2001	The four environmental priorities outlined in this 10-year Action programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling climate change ▪ Protecting nature and wildlife ▪ Addressing environment and health issues, and ▪ Preserving natural resources and managing waste Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality ▪ Soil protection ▪ Sustainable use of Pesticides ▪ Waste prevention and recycling ▪ Sustainable use of natural resources ▪ Urban environment 	GCC needs to be aware of these strategies and consider how its plan can positively influence issues such as: the urban environment, natural resource use and waste prevention and recycling (e.g. in future LFRMS scheme construction).	All
Arhus Convention, 1998	The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters was adopted on 25th June 1998 in the Danish city of Aarhus at the Fourth Ministerial Conference in the 'Environment for Europe' process. The Aarhus Convention is a new kind of environmental agreement. The Convention:	In drawing up the Plan, public consultation and access to information must be introduced in order to support the decision making process. The SEA Directive requires that public	All

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Links environmental rights and human rights ▪ Acknowledges that we owe an obligation to future generations ▪ Establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders ▪ Links government accountability and environmental protection ▪ Focuses on interactions between the public and public authorities in a democratic context. 	consultation is carried out on the Draft Plan and the accompanying Environmental Report.	
EC Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)	<p>Requirements of the Birds Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3); ▪ Identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare and vulnerable species listed in the Directive; ▪ Establishment of a general scheme for the protection of wild bird species (Article 5). <p>In England the Directive is transposed into national law through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (SI 490).</p>	(See below)	Biodiversity
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC).	<p>The Directive lists a number of species and habitats which are to be protected by means of a network of sites across Europe. Once identified and adopted, these sites are known as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The Habitats Directive introduces for the first time for protected areas, the precautionary principle; that is that projects can only be permitted having ascertained no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. Projects may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases compensation measures will be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of network of sites. As a consequence of amendments to the Birds Directive these measures are to be applied to SPAs also.</p> <p>Article 10 requires that linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p> <p>Transposed into English law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (SI 490).</p>	LFRMS should avoid adverse impacts on SACs and SPAs – and, as a matter of policy, Ramsar sites.	Biodiversity
The EU Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)	The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the most substantial piece of EC water legislation to date and is designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed throughout Europe. Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015. It is designed to:	LFRMS could encourage more sustainable water use, for example by promoting increased uptake of and better standards for sustainable	Water, human health, biodiversity.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands, which depend on the aquatic ecosystems ▪ promote the sustainable use of water ▪ reduce pollution of water, especially by ‘priority’ and ‘priority hazardous’ substances ▪ ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution <p>Transposed into English law via the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (SI 3242)</p>	<p>drainage systems (SuDS).</p> <p>LFRMS could identify opportunities for improvements to drainage systems to protect the aquatic environment from water pollution via surface run-off.</p>	
Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological heritage of Europe, Revised 1992	<p>The Valletta Treaty or Malta Convention is an initiative from the Council of Europe. The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage ‘as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered elements of the archaeological heritage. The notion of archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.</p> <p>Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention concerns requirements of Member States to preserve and protect archaeological heritage. Article 5 requires member states to involve archaeologists in developing plans and decision making.</p>	LFRMS should take into account archaeological advice on the historic environment and assets when developing and selecting policy themes.	Cultural heritage
Convention on Biodiversity (since 1993)	<p>The Convention has 3 main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The conservation of biological diversity ▪ The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity ▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources 	LFRMS and SEA should consider biodiversity impacts within their objectives.	Biodiversity
European Commission (2007) ‘Floods Directive’ 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	<p>The aim of Directive 2007/60/EC is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such zones they would then need to draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the EU.</p>	Objectives will be taken on board by the LFRMS.	Water, human health, biodiversity, cultural heritage.
National			
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended)	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is the primary legislation which protects animals, plants, and certain habitats in the UK.	SEA will consider the impact that flood risk management has on wildlife.	Biodiversity
Countryside and	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act 2000), which applies to	SEA will consider the impact that flood	Biodiversity,

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Rights of Way Act (2000)	England and Wales only, received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000, with the provisions it contains being brought into force in incremental steps over subsequent years. Containing five Parts and 16 Schedules, the Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Act is compliant with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, requiring consultation where the rights of the individual may be affected by these measures.	risk management plays on natural habitats and designated areas.	population, human health
The Historic Environment: a Force for our Future (2001)	This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment, recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities, as well as in economic centres.	The LFRMS could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, historic structures and features and buried archaeology.	Cultural heritage
Our Towns and Cities, the Future-Delivering an Urban Renaissance. White Paper. DETR (2000)	Sustainable economic growth is based on thriving towns and cities, which are the economic hubs of large areas. To stop urban decline by taking a joined approach to policies on housing, planning, transport and education in and for cities and towns.	The LFRMS should take into account the overarching aims of this document and consider the PSA targets this White paper refers to.	All
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>The Framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It includes a ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development.’ In relation to the natural environment the aims are for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and • remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 	<p>The LFRMS will promote the 12 core planning principles and sustainable development of the NPPF where applicable - especially in relation to flood risk.</p> <p>The LFRMS will encourage appropriate development in flood risk areas across Telford and Wrekin by ensuring that planning decisions are properly informed of flood risk issues and the future impact of planning on flood risk is considered in Telford and Wrekin.</p> <p>Through its SEA, the LFRMS will also consider any potential impacts arising from its implementation on human health, environment, cultural heritage,</p>	All

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		climate change, economic activity and accessibility and will avoid or mitigate where appropriate.	
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework covers the period 2011 – 2020. It forms the UK Government’s response to the new strategic plan of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), published in 2010 at the CBD meeting in Nagoya, Japan. This includes 5 internationally agreed strategic goals and supporting targets to be achieved by 2020. The 5 strategic goals agreed were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use • Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity • Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services • Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 	The LFRMS will promote biodiversity where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LFRMS scheme implementation.	Biodiversity
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>The mission for this strategy, for the next decade, is: <i>‘to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.’</i></p> <p>The 4 key areas to achieve the strategy are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy • reducing environmental pressures • improving our knowledge <p>Specific actions of the strategy that are relevant to the LFRMS include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the proportion of SSSIs in favourable condition. • Agreeing a programme of targeted action with partners for the recovery of priority species. 	The LFRMS will promote biodiversity where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LFRMS scheme implementation.	Biodiversity
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)	<p>Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act.</p> <p>The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local</p>	The LFRMS will promote biodiversity where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LFRMS scheme implementation.	Biodiversity

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	and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.		
Natural England's Natural Area Strategy (unknown date)	Framework for setting nature conservation objectives in a wider setting and helping to achieve the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.	The LFRMS will promote biodiversity where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LFRMS scheme implementation	Biodiversity
Flood Risk Regulations (2009)	The regulations place a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to prepare preliminary assessment maps and reports in relation to river basin districts and flooding within any given local authority area. It also places a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to identify flood risk areas and prepare flood risk management plans.	Objectives will be taken on board by the LFRMS	Water, human health, biodiversity, cultural heritage
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	The Flood and Water Management Act places a duty on all flood risk management authorities to co-operate with each other. The Act also provides lead local flood authorities and the Environment Agency with a power to request information required in connection with their flood risk management functions. It requires flood and coastal erosion risk management authorities (that did not previously have such a duty) to aim to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development when exercising their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions.	Objectives will be taken on board by the LFRMS	Water, human health, biodiversity, cultural heritage
National Standards for sustainable drainage systems: Designing, constructing, operating and maintaining drainage for surface runoff (December 2011)	Overall objective of SuDS: to manage the flow rate and volume of surface runoff to reduce the risk of flooding and water pollution. SuDS also reduce pressure on the sewerage network and can improve biodiversity and local amenity.	To fulfill the Council's role as a SuDS Approval Body (SAB), the LFRMS will describe how the implementation of SuDS will be managed across the local authority. The LFRMS will promote sustainability across Telford and Wrekin.	Water, Landscape, biodiversity,
The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (May 2011)	The overall objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that flooding and coastal erosion risks are well-managed and co-ordinated, so that their impacts are minimised. • Help risk management authorities and communities to understand their different roles and responsibilities and will be particularly relevant to LLFA which have new responsibilities under the Flood and Water Management Act (2011). 	This Strategy is pivotal to the development of the LFRMS	All

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The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	<p>Overall objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve eel stocks. • Effectively conserve fish stocks for future benefits and control exploitation at sustainable levels. 	The LFRMS will comply with policies outlined in this regulations document.	Biodiversity
Water for People and the Environment; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales, 2009	<p>Overall objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce level of abstraction by introducing water pricing for abstraction and use to ensure its future sustainability. Resolve any environmental problems that have been caused by historic unsustainable abstractions. • Minimise greenhouse gas emissions emitted from using water resources. • Increase the resilience of supplies and critical infrastructure to reduce future impact of climate change. • Careful management of water resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reduce average amount of water used per person; (b) Introduction of near-universal metering of households by water companies; (c) Reduce leakages from mains and supply pipes; (d) Make homes and buildings more water efficient; (e) Efficient allocation of water resources. • Consider the needs of wildlife, navigation, fisheries and recreation, environment and abstractors when allocating water resources. • Implement measures to ensure water bodies achieve WFD objectives. • Integration of catchment management to ensure impacts on water resources and environment are managed together. 	The LFRMS will complement the Strategy, in particular by increasing the resilience of supplies and critical infrastructure to reduce future impact of climate change and potentially by improving catchment management and helping achieve WFD objectives.	All
Future Water, The Government's water strategy for England, 2008	<p>The overall objectives for 2030 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large majority of water bodies in England to have a good ecological and chemical status. • Maximise sustainable use and amenity benefits gained from safe, healthy and attractive waters and water environments. • Healthy rivers, lakes, estuaries, coasts and groundwaters that provide maximum resilience to climate change and sustain biodiversity. • Major improvements achieved from tackling problems of nutrient pollution, chemical pollution, water resources, litter and microbial contamination. • Land increasingly flexibly managed for flood storage. • Reduced adverse impact of agriculture on the water environment through continued evolution of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy to deliver more environmental benefit. 	<p>The Strategy will attempt to implement management plans that will enhance rather than diminish the ecological and chemical status of water bodies (e.g. SuDS).</p> <p>The LFRMS will promote the sustainable use of water as a resource by describing how the implementation of SuDS will be managed across the local authority.</p>	All

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Civil Contingencies Act 2004	<p>Main points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal obligation of emergency services and local authorities (category 1 responders) to assess the risk of, plan and exercise for emergencies. • Category 1 responders are responsible, for informing and warning the public in relation to emergencies. • Local authorities are responsible for providing business continuity advice to local business. • Increased co-operation and information sharing between different emergency services and non-emergency. 	<p>The LFRMS will comply with the duties and powers resulting from this Act.</p> <p>The LFRMS will improve upon the current flood emergency warning system in place in Telford and Wrekin and will contribute to the development of a flood emergency plan. This will be achieved through consultation with statutory bodies, emergency services and general public. See Chapter 2 of LFRMS.</p>	All
Water Act, 2003	<p>Main points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for regulation by EA for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Water resource management, abstraction and impounding. (b) Water quality standards and pollution control. <p>Overall objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Water Resources Act 1991 and the Water Industry Act 1991. • Make provision with respect to compensation under section 61 of the Water Resources Act 1991. • Change how water abstraction and impoundment are regulated. • Improve protection of environment and provide more flexible process of regulation. • Resolve significant problem areas and achieve sustainable water resource management. • Encourage responsible abstractors. 	The LFRMS will comply with the duties and powers resulting from this Act.	All
EA Policy: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, 2002	<p>Overall objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of environmental problems arising from conventional surface water urban drainage. • Present drainage options that are effective in reducing these environmental problems at new or re-development sites – i.e. sustainable drainage systems. • Promote more sustainable urban development. 	To fulfill the local authority's role as a SAB, the LFRMS will describe how the implementation of SuDS will be managed across the local authority.	All
Land Drainage Act, 1991, (as Amended 2004)	<p>Main points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watercourses are to be maintained by the owner in such a way that the free flow of water is not impeded. • If the land owner doesn't comply with his responsibilities or if anyone else causes a watercourse to become blocked or obstructed, the unitary authority 	The LFRMS will comply with the duties and powers resulting from this Act.	All

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	have the power of enforcement by serving a notice.		
The National Adaptation Programme; Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2013)	This Programme was drawn up by the government, industry and other non-government organisations working together. It contains a mix of policies and actions to help the UK adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities.	The LFRMS will complement the Programme by making Telford and Wrekin more resilient to the effects of climate change	All
Regional or County level			
Water Resources Strategy: Regional Action Plan for the Midlands Region (2009)	The strategy incorporates a number of principles underpinning the Environment Agency's approach to water resources planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prudent and sustainable use of natural resources • To seek the efficient use of water while bringing forward timely proposals for resource development (the 'twin-track' approach) • The need for the strategy to be robust to uncertainty and change • Where there is uncertainty about the consequences of a proposal, decisions taken should ensure that the environment is protected (the 'precautionary principle') 	The LFRMS should have regard to the objectives of the Regional Water Resources Strategy and facilitate prudent use of natural resources.	All
River Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan (CEMP) 2009	CFMPs are produced by the Environment Agency and are high-level planning tools that set out objectives for flood risk management for each river catchment and estuary. They also identify flood risk management policies that are economically practical, have a potential life of 50 to 100 years, and will help partnership working to put them in place. CFMPs consider inland risk from rivers, surface water, groundwater and tidal flooding but do not consider sewer flooding.	The LFRMS and SEA will need to consider the CFMPs in terms of cumulative flood risk impacts (e.g. fluvial, groundwater and surface water flooding water combined).	All
Shropshire Biodiversity Action Plan Delivery Plan 2009	The SBP has revised its approach to focus on developing and delivering 12 Priority Areas for Conservation Action. Two of these areas are now in major funded projects to deliver landscape-scale conservation, including the Meres and Mosses Nature Improvement Area. The SBP has supported the development of a level Local Nature Partnership (LNP) for Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin. The SBP will provide expert biodiversity advice to the LNP and help to implement action on the ground.	The LFRMS will promote biodiversity where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LFRMS scheme implementation	Biodiversity
Shropshire Geodiversity Action Plan August 2007	The Shropshire Geodiversity Action Plan (SGAP) is a strategy to protect and promote Shropshire's exceptional geological heritage. It has been prepared by a group of organisations with an interest in Shropshire's geology. A series of such plans have been prepared nationally under a process started by English Nature (now Natural England) in 1998.	The LFRMS will consider how best to protect geodiversity in planning LFRMS measures for Telford and Wrekin	
Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding	The primary purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area, now and for future generations. The designation gives a	The LFRMS should ensure that future LFRMS scheme development proposals	Biodiversity, Landscape

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Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan 2014-19	<p>formal recognition to an area's landscape importance and allows for the development of communities and economic activity where they help in delivering the primary purpose of the designation. However development is only permitted in ways that enhance the landscape character of the AONB.</p> <p>The Management Plan considers current issues and future trends, pressures and challenges to devise objectives and actions to address these in order to conserve and enhance the special qualities to achieve the Vision for the AONB.</p> <p>The final draft new Management Plan for 2014-19 has now been prepared.</p>	<p>that could have significant landscape or biodiversity impacts on the AONB are only permitted for cases of overriding national need.</p> <p>Ensure that major development proposals throughout the AONB are subject to Sustainability Appraisals and EIAs.</p>	
Shropshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (May 2011)	<p>The purpose of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment is to assess surface water flooding through readily available information obtained from a data collection exercise on past and future flooding.</p> <p>The assessment identifies any flood risk areas firstly of national significance and then of local significance. A total of 57 flood risk areas deemed to be locally significant have been identified in Shropshire.</p> <p>The extent of the county of Shropshire is the geographical extent of this PFRA study (excluding the Borough of Telford and Wrekin).</p>	Provides an evidence base for the LFRMS in terms of flood risk in neighbouring boroughs	All
Borough level			
Growing Towards the 2021 Vision - A Tree & Woodland Strategy for The Council area	<p>Key objectives are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A landscape rich in trees and woodland, diverse in age range and species, managed sustainably to provide an accessible, safe, attractive and high quality environment for the people and wildlife of the Council area. • Protection and Development - which deals with aspects relating to trees and the planning system. • Maintenance and Enhancement - which deals with sustainable management of our trees and woodland. • Trees and the Public - which deals with the interface between the urban forest and the people of the Council area. • Risk Management - which deals specifically with legal obligations relating to, for example, Health & Safety, the Highways Act and the Council's Duty of Care. 	The LFRMS will promote the protection or planting of woodland where possible by considering biodiversity protection and enhancements that could be made during LFRMS scheme implementation	Biodiversity
Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site Management Plan	<p>Key objectives are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the unique industrial heritage and character of the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site for present and future generations • Strengthen the World Heritage Site as a vibrant living and working community • Interpret the World Heritage Site in ways which ensure its accessibility to all • Preservation of character • Visitor management and access 	If LFRMS measures are planned for Ironbridge, the protection of the World Heritage Site and its setting will be a priority	Cultural Heritage

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land instability • Management of the river and banks 		
Telford and Wrekin Housing Strategy 2010-2013	This Strategy is an overarching or 'umbrella' document. It complements a range of other housing related documents. It covers all aspects of housing, including meeting local housing needs, improving housing conditions and helping people to access or remain in the housing that they need.	The LFRMS will consider SuDS and other flood risk measure for new housing developments	All
Telford and Wrekin Local Transport Plan 3, 2011-2026	The third LTP for Telford and Wrekin has now been prepared and sets out how the Council plans to manage, maintain and develop the borough's transport network over the period 2011 to 2026. This covers all forms of travel including car and motorcycle based travel, public transport, walking and cycling.	The LFRMS will consider the drainage requirements of transport infrastructure	All
Telford Town Centre: Development Control Guidance October 2005	<p>The guidance will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a progressive, forward-looking town centre, which has adopted good practice in contemporary sustainable urban living. • cater for a more diverse mix of compatible economic and social activities including an expansion of current roles to provide a broader range of shopping, civic and community facilities, town centre living, tourism and leisure uses. • transform to accommodate a wide range of distinctive new and refurbished buildings, set in a public realm network of high quality, safe spaces. • have a distinctive skyline and attractive streetscape including some buildings and structures of national repute • be an inclusive and safe town centre for all ages and social groups at all times of the day, evening and at weekends. • be supported by a highly integrated, user-friendly public transport system, which connects the parts of the centre, and the areas beyond complemented by well-managed car access and a safe, efficient and attractive provision for circulation by foot or cycle. • be a progressive, vibrant contemporary town centre with an enhanced sense of place and a strong community. • harness the strengths of its environmental assets as well as its unique relationship to the national and regional highway infrastructure 	The LFRMS will consider how to reduce flood risk in relation to town centre development	All
Telford & Wrekin Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) – Level 2 (2008)	Telford and Wrekin Council commissioned a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in 2008 to refine and build upon the work undertaken during the Level 1 assessment (2007). The aim of a SFRA is to map all forms of flood risk and use this as an evidence base to locate new development primarily in low flood risk areas. Most of this work was completed as part of the Level 1 assessment, with Level 2 work required to fully guide the planning and development control process.	The LFRMS should take account of any identified flood risk areas.	All

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	<p>The aim of the Level 2 study was therefore to improve the existing Flood Zone information for six watercourses in Telford and Wrekin, assess the flood hazard posed by these watercourses and assess the residual risk from partial blockage of selected culverts; and will be used to inform the preparation of the Local Development Framework Documents.</p>		
<p>Telford and Wrekin Council Sustainable Drainage Systems for Local Development Framework (2008).</p>	<p>As part of the Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, the Council commissioned a Sustainable Drainage Systems overview, to advise on the most appropriate techniques applicable to future developments. The assessment comprises a main report, the separate appendix and associated maps providing an understanding of which sustainable drainage techniques are appropriate across the Borough.</p>	<p>Contributes to the evidence base for the LFRMS</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Telford and Wrekin Core Strategy Development Plan Document (Adopted December 2007)</p> <p>Telford & Wrekin new Local Plan 'Shaping Places' (in prep.)</p>	<p>The Core Strategy DPD identifies the spatial development issues for Telford and Wrekin and sets out planning policies to show how the Borough will develop physically up to 2016.</p> <p>The spatial development objectives of the Core Strategy are drawn from the relevant policies and strategies at the national, regional and local levels and the Borough's Community Strategy in particular.</p> <p>The Core Strategy covers the period up to 2016. For the period beyond 2016, Telford & Wrekin Council is preparing a new Local Plan to replace the Core Strategy – titled 'Shaping Places'. Shaping Places will set out where new homes, jobs, green space etc. should be built.</p> <p>In order to deliver the Telford and Wrekin spatial Vision 2031, the Council has developed objectives under 6 aims, they are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim 1: Cohesive, healthy and prosperous communities Aim 2: Economic prosperity Aim 3: Transformation of education Aim 4: Accessible and integrated transport network Aim 5: Rich cultural experience Aim 6: Environmental enhancement 	<p>The LFRMS should ensure consistency between itself and Local Plan objectives.</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Telford & Wrekin Landscape Sensitivity & Capacity Study (2009)</p>	<p>White Consultants were appointed to undertake a landscape sensitivity and capacity assessment for defined areas around Telford, Newport and other settlements in the area in the borough, using the same method developed as part of the county landscape character assessment (undertaken by Shropshire County Council). Analysis of sensitivity has been made using a method based on four aspects of inherent sensitivity: ecological, cultural, visibility and tranquility.</p> <p>The intention is that the findings of the study are taken into consideration in the</p>	<p>The LFRMS need to consider landscape impacts and potential enhancements that could be associated with any LFRMS measures on the ground</p>	<p>Landscape</p>

Other policy, plan or programme	Objectives or requirements of the other plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board	SEA topic
	preparation of the LDF Documents and the allocation of sites for housing development.		
Telford & Wrekin Council – Water Cycle Scoping Study (2012)	<p>The Water Cycle Study assesses the impact development will have on the water environment, and identifies whether the necessary water infrastructure will be provided in a timely manner to support growth.</p> <p>The assessment focuses on water demand and supply, water quality and waste water collection and treatment as well as flood risk and drainage.</p>	Study may provide evidence for LFRMS and vice versa	All
<p>Telford & Wrekin Green Infrastructure Framework &</p> <p>Telford & Wrekin Green Infrastructure Framework Evidence & Analysis Document (2012)</p>	<p>The Green Infrastructure Framework sets out a comprehensive overview of the current green provision in the borough. It provides a strategy for the coordination of the planning, design and management of the green infrastructure in Telford & Wrekin.</p> <p>It aims to enable the authority to value, plan, design and manage every green space and natural feature including water in an integrated and connected way; optimising its performance for multiple social, economic and environmental benefits. Green infrastructure provides a valuable asset in helping to address the issues involved in climate change such as flooding and extremes in the weather.</p> <p>The Green Infrastructure Framework (GIF) Evidence & Analysis document was produced in 2012 to provide a database of the current provision and performance of green infrastructure in Telford and Wrekin. The GIF Evidence & Analysis Document is a major component in the provision of an overall GIF.</p>	The LFRMS should support the framework, by supporting projects that help to achieve the same objectives and principles.	All
Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study (June 2013)	A Local Green Infrastructure Needs Study was commissioned as part of the production of the Shaping Places Local Plan. The new study analyses the existing supply of green infrastructure in the borough and assesses whether it meets local needs. This study replaces the previous Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities Study.	May provide information on opportunities for how the LFRMS could use GI to manage flood risk	All
