

Appendix A Plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives review

The review of plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives aims to inform the Sustainability Appraisal by identifying key external documents that contain direction on sustainability issues. More information on the role is explained and a summary for each topic is provided in Section 4 of the main Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

A.1 International plans, programmes and protection objectives

Table A.1 International plans, programmes, and protection objectives

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
International			
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	The Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. The Convention sets out the duties of States Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. Article 5 commits State Parties to integrating the protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive planning programmes and to take the appropriate measures for the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage.	The SVWMS should be developed to ensure that it supports the protection and preservation of UNESCO World Heritage sites. Although there are no World Heritage Sites within the catchment area, there is the potential to benefit Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site, which is downstream on the River Severn and is regularly inundated. The SVWMS should strive to align with the overarching principle set out in Article 4; ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of cultural and natural heritage (although the stipulations set	Biodiversity, Cultural heritage, Land use and Landscape

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
		out in Articles 1 and 2 are not met in the area).	
Convention on Biological Diversity	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the international legal instrument for "the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources" that has been ratified by 196 nations. Its overall objective is to encourage actions, which will lead to a sustainable future. The CBD covers biodiversity at all levels: ecosystems, species and genetic resources.	The SVWMS should conserve and enhance biological diversity through avoiding negative impacts to habitat and species and delivering biodiversity net gain.	Biodiversity
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (ETS No. 104)	<p>The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</p> <p>Member parties are required to undertake appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the Parties planning and development policies and pollution control, with particular attention to the conservation of wild flora and fauna.</p>	The SVWMS should conserve and enhance wild flora and fauna species and associated habitat. This includes endangered species.	Biodiversity
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory	The Convention was adopted in 1979 and came into force in 1983. It requires Parties to work together to conserve migratory species and their	The SVWMS should conserve and enhance migratory species and their habitats. This includes where species, such as aquatic species,	Biodiversity

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Species of Wild Animals	habitats by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.	may be impacted by the SVWMS where these are located out with the boundaries of the scheme.	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty that aims to conserve wetlands through local and national action and international cooperation. Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites) declared under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 are considered European designated sites as a matter of Government Policy.	The SVWMS should conserve and enhance Ramsar sites and avoid both direct and indirect adverse effects to these sites.	Biodiversity
European Landscape Convention	<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is open for signature by member states of the Council of Europe as well as European non-member states.</p> <p>The ELC requires “landscape to be integrated into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impacts on landscape”.</p>	The SVWMS will integrate landscape protection, management and planning and will recognise the importance of landscape as an essential part of a sustainable future. This may take the form of place-based green infrastructure, landscape objectives based on understanding of societal values, or climate change adaptation.	Land use and Landscape
Paris Agreement	The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4	The SVWMS should support the commitments in the Paris Agreement through helping to mitigate the effects of climate change through improving water management in the catchment.	Climatic factors

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	<p>November 2016.</p> <p>Its overarching goal is to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.”</p> <p>The Agreement sets long-term goals to guide all nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees Celsius while pursuing efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 degrees; • Review countries’ commitments every five years; • Provide financing to developing countries to mitigate climate change, strengthen resilience and enhance abilities to adapt to climate impacts 	<p>The aim of the scheme is to help to reduce the current and future impacts of flooding and drought. The scheme should also look to reduce carbon emissions, such as through the use of nature based solutions. This will help support the commitments of the Paris Agreement, including reaching net zero by 2050.</p>	
<p>UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015)</p>	<p>The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.</p> <p>The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance</p>	<p>The SVWMS should integrate the UN SDGs. This should include looking at the targets and indicators for each SDG and consider how to transpose these into key performance indicators at a local level. The SVWMS has the potential to support many of the SDGs, including:</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>social, economic and environmental sustainability. The SDGs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1: No Poverty • SDG 2: Zero Hunger • SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being • SDG 4: Quality Education • SDG 5: Gender Equality • SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation • SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy • SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth • SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities • SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities • SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • SDG 13: Climate Action • SDG 14: Life Below Water • SDG 15: Life on Land • SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions • SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3 Good health and wellbeing through reducing illness and death from environmental pollution • SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation through improving water quality, implementing integrated water resource management and protecting and restoring water related ecosystems • SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities through protecting and safeguarding cultural and natural heritage both within the catchment area and downstream • SDG 13 Climate action through strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards • SDG 15 Life on land through ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, restoring degraded land and soil, helping halt habitat loss and integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning. • SDG 17 working in close partnership with stakeholders across the catchment. 	<p>Landscape, Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

A.2 National plans, programmes and protection objectives

Table A.2 National plans, programmes and protection objectives

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
England and Wales			
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 defines 'scheduled monuments' (sites that warrant protection) and makes damage to scheduled monuments a criminal offence. In Wales, this Act has been amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	The SVWMS should be developed to ensure that it does not cause damage to scheduled ancient monuments.	Cultural heritage
Build Back Better: our plan for growth	Policy paper from HM Treasury published March 2021. A publication setting out the government's plans to support economic growth through significant investment in infrastructure, skills and innovation. In creating growth it also aims to drive levelling up of the whole of the UK, support the transition to Net Zero and support the vision for Global Britain.	The SVWMS should support the transition to net zero through implementing low carbon interventions, including nature based solutions. It should also support the levelling up agenda through supporting economic growth in Shropshire and Powys and targeting measures to support those who are most at risk and vulnerable.	Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities)
Clean Air Strategy 2019	This strategy sets out the comprehensive actions required across all parts of government and society to improve air quality. The strategy sets out how the government will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the nation's health • Protect the environment • Secure clean growth and innovation 	The SVWMS should aim to not only reduce pollutants, but also to improve air quality as much as possible, particularly where air quality is poor, thus using Air Quality Management Areas to support prioritisation of interventions.	Air Quality, Biodiversity, Population and human health (communities)

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry • Monitor our progress 		
Clean Growth Strategy	<p>This strategy sets out proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change. This includes carbon emissions associated with water supply.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should consider how to decarbonise water needed in water processing, water pumping and flood management and seek to boost the carbon sequestration and natural capital of the land within the catchment.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste</p>
Climate Change Act 2008	<p>The Climate Change Act 2008 commits the UK to reducing GHG emissions by 'at least 100% below the 1990 baseline year' (net zero Greenhouse Gas emissions) by 2050. This includes reducing emissions from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The Climate Change Act also requires the UK government to produce a National Adaptation Programme (NAP), setting out actions for government and others to adapt to the challenges of climate change in England over a five-year period. The devolved administrations produce their own programmes and policies.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should consider the full risks from climate change within the catchment to understand what the challenges and opportunities are in relation to the Severn's water management and impacts of the water management processes. The SVWMS should ensure that it can be achieved within the EA's annual carbon budgets, given that these are aligned with the carbon glidepath of the Paris Agreement and ensure net zero operations by 2050.</p>	<p>Climatic factors</p>
Climate change: Third national adaptation	<p>The National Adaptation Programme sets the actions that government and others will take to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the UK.</p> <p>The NAP3 sets out the key actions for 2023 to</p>	<p>The SVWMS should help contribute to the actions and targets outlined in the NAP3. This includes helping mitigate impacts to infrastructure from flooding and supporting restoration</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Land</p>

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programme (2023 to 2028)	2028. This report forms part of the 5-yearly cycle of requirements laid down in the Climate Change Act 2008. The key actions are focused around protecting the natural environment, supporting business in adapting to climate change, adapting our infrastructure, protecting buildings and their surroundings, protecting public health and communities and mitigating international impacts on the UK.	and enhancement of the natural environment to increase its resilience to the effects of climate change. For example through using nature-based solutions to help reduce society's vulnerability to climate risk and contribute to species recovery by providing more high-quality habitat for wildlife. The SVWMS should also help support health and wellbeing, and heritage actions outlined in the NAP, such as through providing green infrastructure that can help reduce overheating, and reducing flood risk of heritage assets.	use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities)
Control of Pollution Act 1974	<p>This Act regulates waste disposal, water pollution, noise, atmospheric pollution, and public health; and for purposes connected with these matters.</p> <p>Part I of the Act controls waste on land and states that under the act (except in prescribed cases) a person shall not deposit, cause or knowingly permit the deposit of controlled waste on land. Part II, which relates to the entry of polluting matter into water, states that a person is guilty of offence if they permit toxic or solid waste matter entering streams without authorisation.</p> <p>Section 40 of the Act provides local authorities powers for controlling noise and vibration from</p>	The SVWMS should comply with the Regulations. This includes ensuring that the waste and pollutants are managed and disposed of correctly and do not cause harm to the environment.	Air Quality, Biodiversity, Population and human health (communities), Water environment

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	development sites. Part IV relates to the prevention of atmospheric pollution.		
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The Act deals with changes to access to the countryside. This includes open access land, Public Rights of Way, strengthening nature conservation measures and wildlife protection and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	Part of the Upper Severn Catchment is located within the Shropshire AONB. The SVWMS should ensure that it does not deter or detract from the natural beauty of the area and look to enhance this.	Biodiversity, Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities)
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	The Act provides for better flood risk management for people, homes and businesses, whilst also addressing the threat of water scarcity and protecting the affordability of water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer.	The SVWMS should comply with the requirements of the Act. The SVWMS should help better manage water in the catchment to help reduce risk of flooding to people, properties and infrastructure and impacts of drought on water supply. The SVWMS should be developed in partnership with other risk management authorities to deliver flood risk management to better benefit communities.	Climatic factors , Population and human health (communities), Water environment
Groundwater Protection Position Statements (previously GP3)	<p>These position statements describe the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They update Groundwater protection: principles and practice (GP3).</p> <p>This document helps anyone whose current or proposed activities have an impact on, or are affected by groundwater such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developers • Planners 	<p>The SVWMS should take into account the pollution prevention guidelines (PPGs) and position statements in the design and construction of any catchment interventions.</p> <p>Note that NRW have adopted the EA's approach on gov.uk.</p>	Ground conditions (soil and geology)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental permit applicants and holders • water abstractors <p>Many of the approaches set out in the position statements are not statutory but may be included in, or referenced by, statutory guidance and legislation.</p> <p>Environment Agency staff use these position statements as a framework to make decisions on activities that could impact on groundwater. This clear approach aims to remove uncertainty and potentially inconsistent decision-making.</p>		
Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019	<p>The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019 gives effect to EU regulations on the prevention and management of the spread of invasive alien species. It lists 66 species which are of special concern. These regulations apply to live specimens and anything they can reproduce from, such as seeds, spores and fragments of plants.</p> <p>The regulations make it an offence to carry out any of the following activities with listed species, except where a licence, permit or exemption is in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import • Keep • Breed • Transport (except transportation for eradication) • Place on the market • Exchange 	<p>The SVWMS should incorporate measures to ensure the risk and spread of INNS is not increased through the scheme.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow to grow, cultivate or permit to reproduce • Release into the environment 		
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener	<p>The UK Government's Net Zero Strategy sets out the government's long-term plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 level and end the UK's domestic contribution to man-made climate change by 2050. Four key principles set out the approach to achieving the target:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We will work with the grain of consumer choice 2. We will ensure the biggest polluters pay the most for the transition 3. We will ensure that the most vulnerable are protected through government support 4. We will work with businesses to continue delivering deep cost reductions in low carbon tech <p>The strategy sets out policies and proposals for future 5-yearly carbon budgets, the Nationally Determined Contribution and a vision for a decarbonised economy in 2050. Policies and proposals in the Net Zero Strategy include: trebling woodland creation rates in England, restoring 280,000 ha of peat and delivering more than 300 walking and cycling schemes.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should be committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy will particularly support the principle of protecting those that are most vulnerable to climate change. Afforestation, habitat restoration and active travel have the potential to be key aspects of the SVWMS.</p>	<p>Climatic factors</p>
Planning (Listed Buildings and	<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act is a UK Act of Parliament introduced in 1990 that changed</p>	<p>The SVWMS should be developed to ensure that it does not cause adverse</p>	<p>Cultural heritage</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Conservation Areas) Act 1990	laws relating to the granting of planning permission for building works, with a particular focus on listed buildings and conservation areas. It created special controls for the demolition, alteration or extension of buildings, objects or structures of particular architectural or historic interest, as well as conservation areas. In Wales, this Act has been amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	impacts to listed buildings or conservation areas.	
Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (as amended)	<p>The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (SAFFA) is legislation that aims to protect freshwater fish, with a particularly strong focus on salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>). The legislation covers a broad range of topics, but of particular relevance to development are those sections covering water pollution, habitat disturbance and fish migration routes.</p> <p>Under Section 2 (4) it is an offence to wilfully disturb spawn, spawning fish or spawning areas and under Section 4 (1) it is an offence to knowingly permit the flow of poisonous matter and polluting effluents into river courses that are poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish. Sections 9 to 15 are concerned with fish passage and migration routes. It is the duty of the waterway owner that when constructing dams, screens or sluices to provide and maintain a facilitating fish pass for migrating salmon or trout.</p>	The SVWMS should support the protection and conservation of freshwater fish through helping to improve water quality, habitat and reduce impacts of drought. The implementation of the SVWMS also has the potential to have adverse effects to freshwater fish during the construction and implementation of the scheme and should incorporate measures to avoid disturbance and adverse effects.	Biodiversity, Infrastructure and transport, Water environment

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The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017	<p>A plan or project may also require an appropriate assessment, as set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), if it is considered likely to have significant effects on a site defined in the legislation, including candidate SACs, Sites of Community Importance, SACs, SPAs, Ramsar and any relevant Marine Sites.</p> <p>Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 states that any plan or project not directly connected with, or necessary to, the management of a European site, but which would be likely to have a significant effect on such a site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, must be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the European site in view of its conservation objectives. Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations 2017 states that consent should only be granted for a plan or project once the relevant competent authority has ascertained that that it will not adversely affect the integrity of European sites.</p>	<p>There is potential for future SVWMS projects to affect the SAC, SPA, Ramsar and other designated sites within the catchment. The SVWMS strategy should therefore undertake a HRA screening and appropriate assessment if required. The SA will take account of the findings of an appropriate assessment.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Water environment</p>
The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations (2009)	<p>The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 list provisions such as maintaining fish passes where rivers may be obstructed by dams or weirs and the provision of screens on outlets to avoid entrapment of fish.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should avoid creating obstructions to the passage of Eels, and where appropriate look include opportunities to improve passage of Eels within the catchment area.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Infrastructure and transport, Water environment</p>
The Environmenta	<p>This instrument amends the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations</p>	<p>The SVWMS will adhere to Environmental Permitting Regulations</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity,</p>

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I Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2018	2016 to ensure that, on the UK exit from the European Union EU, they remain fully operable. The Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) (2016) consolidate the system of environmental permitting in England and Wales, replacing the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010. They widened the existing environmental permitting and compliance system in England and Wales by integrating the existing permitting regimes covering pollution prevention and control and waste management licensing, water discharge consents, abstraction licensing, construction dewatering and radioactive substances regulation authorisations.	and go beyond requirement in terms of minimising environmental harm and harm to human health, whilst maximising environmental benefits and promoting human health and wellbeing.	Ground conditions (soil and geology), Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment
The Great Britain invasive non-native species strategy	Policy paper from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, published in August 2015 and updated in February 2023. The strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the aims and actions for addressing the threats posed by invasive non-native species. • Sets out a framework to deliver the most effective response to preventing, eradicating and managing invasive non-native species. • Aims to improve co-ordination and co-operation by: government, stakeholders, land managers and the general public against invasive non-native species, across Great Britain 	The SVWMS should incorporate measures to ensure the risk and spread of INNS is not increased through the scheme.	Biodiversity, Resources and waste, Water environment

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
The Hedgerows Regulations 1997	The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 protect important hedgerows by controlling their removal through a notification system. Whether or not a hedgerow is protected is dependent on criteria relating to length, location and 'importance'.	The SVWMS should adhere to the requirements outlined in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997).	Biodiversity, Cultural heritage, Land use and Landscape
The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994	This Regulation sets out how to regulate the disposal of sewage, transposing the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive. It requires Defra to publish a situation report on urban wastewater and sludge disposal and assess compliance with these regulations.	The SVWMS should comply with the Regulations. It should also support wastewater treatment through helping to slow and retain water, reducing the volumes of surface water that is directed towards combined sewer systems during flood events. This can help reduce pressure on these systems and need to use combined sewage outflows to release untreated water into waterbodies.	Resources and waste, Water environment
The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014	These Regulations came into force on 6 April 2014. They amend the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2011/988. Amendments include documentation around controlled waste and relevant offences. The Water (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 requires businesses to apply the waste management hierarchy, introduces a two-tier system for waste carrier and broker registration, and excludes some categories of waste from waste controls.	The SVWMS should adhere to the Regulations in relation to the generation and management of waste, including integrating measures to reducing waste generated by the SVWMS.	Resources and waste
The Water Environment (Water Framework	The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) has been in force since 2000 and is currently the largest and most influential piece of EU legislation relating to the water environment.	The SVWMS should not cause deterioration of WFD waterbody status or prevent waterbodies from achieving 'Good' status. The SVWMS	Biodiversity, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Population and

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<p>Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017</p>	<p>The Directive was transposed into UK law by The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2003, subsequently amended in 2015, 2016 and 2017) and the requirements of the WFD currently remain in place following Britain's exit from the EU in January 2021.</p> <p>The WFD aims to protect and enhance the quality of the water environment. It takes a holistic approach to the sustainable management of water by considering the interactions between surface water, groundwater and water-dependent ecosystems. The overall Environmental Objectives of the WFD are to:</p> <p>Prevent the deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to achieve at least 'good' status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027. • Meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas. • Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource. • Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water. • Progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of 	<p>should also contribute to the enhancement of WFD waterbodies, such as through implementing measures to restore rivers and improve water quality. A WFD compliance assessment will be undertaken as part of the SVWMS to show how the scheme complies with the legislation. The findings of the WFD will be incorporated into the SA.</p>	<p>human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; and <p>Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</p> <p>The WFD Regulations requires the current status of all water bodies to be classified and objectives be set for maintaining or improving status, so that all water bodies reach and/or maintain 'good' status by 2027 at the latest (subject to any exemptions).</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) is transposed into UK law by the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (the 'WFD'). It requires any proposed developments with the potential to impact the water environment, to carry out a risk assessment to demonstrate the proposed development will not result in deterioration of status or prevent the water body from meeting the WFD objective. It is likely that nearly all future SVWMS projects will require a WFD risk assessment due to activities being undertaken on a main river and will likely be subject to a flood risk activity permit.</p>		

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The Water Supply (Water Quality) (Amendment) Regulations 2016	Consolidate legislation concerning the quality of water supplies for human consumption in England. The regulations also apply to supplies in Wales where the water undertaker or licensee is primarily based in England.	The SVWMS should help implement measures to help improve water quality in the catchment and make water supply more resilient to the impacts of drought.	Population and human health (communities), Water environment
The Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996	This Act confers specific protection on rare or threatened mammal species by protecting all wild mammals from any action intended to cause unnecessary suffering.	The SVWMS should be designed in such a way as to not cause adverse impacts to rare or threatened mammal species, and look to incorporate measures to enhance habitats to support these species.	Biodiversity
Water Resources Act 2003	<p>The Act amends the Water Resources Act and Regulations 1991 and the Water Industry Act 1991, to capture the new era of management. The Act has the following four broad aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate sustainable use of water resources and economic growth. • Strengthening the voice of consumers a measured increase in competition • The promotion of water conservation 	The SVWMS should comply with the Act and support the sustainable use of water resources through improving water management in the catchment to provide resilience to flooding and drought.	Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment
The Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021	<p>The Act implement measures to address agricultural pollution in Wales associated with farming practices. This includes requirements in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrient management planning • Sustainable fertiliser applications • Protection of water from pollution relation to application of fertiliser • Manure and silage storage standards 	The SVWMS should help implement measures to improve to framing practices and help address pollution from agricultural lan.	Water environment, biodiversity, Land use and Landscape

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Equality Act 2010	<p>The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society, whilst increasing equality of opportunity. The Act sets out who is protected from discrimination (nine protected characteristics), the types of discrimination under the law and what action one can take if one feels unfairly discriminated against in a range of scenarios, for example, in relation to services, education, premises and employment. Section 149 of the Act sets out the Public Sector Equality Duty ('the Duty'). This requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited under the Act. • Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and • Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. 	<p>The SVWMS will have due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty identifying where any outcomes result in benefits or disbenefits that have disproportionate or differential impacts on protected characteristic groups within local communities. An Equalities Impact Assessment will be undertaken for the scheme and reported in the SA Environmental Report to demonstrate how the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty and Equality Act 2010 have been met.</p>	<p>Economy, Population and human health (communities)</p>
England			
25 Year Environment Plan	<p>Policy paper from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Rt Hon Michael Gove, published in January 2018 and updated in February 2023. The 25 Year Environmental Plan (A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment) outlines</p>	<p>The SVWMS should support delivery of the goals and targets outlined in the 25 Year Environmental Plan. Many of the targets and actions are of particular relevance to the SVWMS, this includes achieving:</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>a series of actions and goals to be undertaken to help the natural world regain and retain good health. This includes achieving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air • Clean and plentiful water • Thriving plants and wildlife • A reduction of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently <p>Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment</p> <p>It also outlines that pressure on the environment will be managed through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigating and adapting to climate change • Minimising waste • Managing exposure to chemicals • Enhancing biosecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean and plentiful water through helping waterbodies reach or exceed objectives. • Thriving plants and wildlife through helping to restore protected sites, creating wildlife rich habitat, increasing woodland and helping to recover threatened and important species of animals and plants. • Reducing risks of environmental harm from environmental hazards through working with sectors and communities to reduce the risk of harm, increasing resilience of water supplies to drought and boosting the resilience of homes, businesses and infrastructure. • Using resources sustainably and effectively through improving soil management and ensuring food is produced sustainably. • Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment through safeguarding and enhancing natural scenery and heritage and providing high quality accessible natural green space. • Mitigating and adapting to climate change through reducing GHG 	<p>and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape, Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
		<p>emissions and taking account of the extent of future climate change.</p> <p>Enhancing biosecurity through tackling non-native species.</p> <p>The SVWMS should also support the policies outlined in the plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using and managing land sustainably through embedding an environmental net gain principle, improving land management, improving soil health and protecting and restoring peatlands, maximising benefits of woodland, reducing risk from flooding (such as through use of nature based solutions and restoring natural processes). • Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes through protecting and recovering nature, conserving and enhancing the beauty of AONBs and using water more sustainably. • Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing through improving access to green space and creating green infrastructure. 	

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing resource efficiency and reduce pollution and waste through minimising risk of chemical contamination in our water improve quality of recreational waters. Protecting and improving our global environment through leading by example in tackling climate change and protecting and improving international biodiversity. 	
Agenda 2030: Delivering the Global Goals	Policy paper from the Department for International Development and the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, published in March 2017. This document provides an overview and examples of how the UK Government is contributing to the delivery of each of the Goals. This includes commitment to investment in cleaner water, air quality, housing, sustainable management of the UK's resources, reducing water contamination and protecting and conserving UK nature.	The SVWMS should integrate measures to support the delivery of the Goals. This includes promoting health and well-being, improving the water quality in the Severn catchment area, supporting economic growth and employment through reducing areas at risk of flooding, reducing inequalities through targeting placement of interventions to support those that are most vulnerable, and carefully considering use of land and resources and the impact the scheme may have on these.	Air Quality. Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape, Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment
Agriculture Act 2020	This act forms the legislative framework for replacement of agricultural support schemes	The SVWMS will identify interventions to be implemented	Biodiversity, Ground conditions

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	<p>following the UK exit from the EU. It sets out how farmers and land managers in England will be rewarded in the future with public money for “public goods” – such as better air and water quality, thriving wildlife, soil health, or measures to reduce flooding and tackle the effects of climate change, under the Environmental Land Management scheme.</p>	<p>across the landscape, including on agricultural land. Nature based solutions should be considered as part of the scheme to help reduce the impacts of flooding and drought, and provide wider benefits to the environment and society. The strategy should also explore how partnerships funding and other funding mechanisms can be used to support the scheme.</p>	<p>(soil and geology), Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Water environment</p>
<p>Drought management for England</p>	<p>This policy paper sets out a framework for the Environment Agency to work with government, water companies and others to manage water resources during a drought in England. The framework outlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How drought affects different parts of England in different ways • Which organisations are involved in managing drought and how they work together • How the EA and others make decisions and determine appropriate actions • How the EA monitors and measures the impacts of drought • How the EA reports on drought and communicates with others 	<p>The SVWMS should support the actions outlined in the drought management plan to help reduce the impact of drought on people, business and the environment. The scheme should support the sustainable management of water resources in the catchment to help reduce the impact on the environment and safeguard supplies for the future.</p>	<p>Climatic factors , Population and human health (communities), Water environment</p>
<p>e:Mission 2030</p>	<p>The e:Mission 2030 plan outlines the actions the Environment Agency will take to cut its carbon emissions and reach net zero by 2030. A key element of the strategy relates to carbon</p>	<p>The SVWMS should seek to deliver a net zero scheme, demonstrating the possibilities for other Environment Agency catchments. Nature-based</p>	<p>Climatic factors , Infrastructure and transport, Population and</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>associated with the construction of flood defences. The EA will aim to cut carbon emissions associated with this through manging flood risk through nature based solution where possible. The EA will also look to offset carbon emissions through projects that achieve multiple wide-ranging and long-lasting benefits for people and nature through delivery of environmental net gain.</p>	<p>solutions from the scheme can support the reduction and offset of carbon emissions from the whole Lifecycle of the scheme.</p>	<p>human health (communities), Resources and waste</p>
<p>EA2025 Creating a Better Place</p>	<p>The EA has committed to reaching net zero by 2030, by reducing emissions by 45% by 2030 and offsetting the remainder. Planning for net zero is one of the priorities in the EA’s current business plan, EA2025. The vision articulated in EA2025 is to “protect and enhance the environment as a whole and contribute to sustainable development”.</p> <p>Responding to the climate emergency and “protecting and enhancing the environment as a whole and contributing to sustainable development” are also key priorities in the Environment Agency’s current business plan, EA2025 Creating a Better Place. EA2025 emphasises the need to work with a large range of stakeholders including DEFRA and the wider government to local councils and communities in order to achieve ambitions. EA2025 goals drive the Environment Agency and partners to act now to restore habitats and biodiversity, and to be guided by the principle of</p>	<p>The SVWMS should contribute towards all the goals, delivering cleaner and healthier air, better water quality in rivers, lakes, groundwater and coasts and better protect and enhance nature. The SVWMS should look at how the Metrics can be translated and used for this scheme.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Economy, Population and human health (communities), Water environment</p>

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	<p>putting people and wildlife first. The plan sets out three long term goals of a nation resilient to climate change, healthy air, land and water, and green growth and a sustainable future. It also outlines a series of 5 year aims in relation to each of the long-term goals.</p>		
<p>Environment Act 2021</p>	<p>The Environment Act 2021 is the UK’s new approach to environmental protection following EU Exit. The Act established the Office of Environmental Protection, tasked with holding Government and other public bodies to account, and provides powers to set new binding targets for air quality, water, biodiversity, and waste reduction.</p> <p>The five environmental principles set out in the Act (namely integration, prevention, rectification at source, polluter pays and precautionary) operate as a guide to the development of all relevant policy, towards opportunities to prevent environmental damage and enhance the environment.</p> <p>This Act is a key enabler for the UK’s ambitious 25 Year Environment Plan which sets out goals to help the natural world regain and retain good health. The goals include ensuring provision of clean air, clean & plentiful water, thriving plants and wildlife, reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, using resources from nature more sustainably, and enhancing beauty, heritage and</p>	<p>The SVWMS should support the delivery of the commitments outlined in the Act. The SVWMS should support long term targets to improve air quality, biodiversity, water, and waste reduction and resource efficiency and help halt the decline of nature. It should support delivery of biodiversity net gain, provide environmental improvements whilst ensuring benefits are considerate of how to maximise benefits to human health and wellbeing and who is benefitting the most from the benefits, focusing on improving proximity to green spaces for the most deprived communities.</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage , Ground conditions (soil and geology), Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>engagement with the natural environment. Subsequently, key policy areas are emerging around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using and managing land sustainably – embedding an environmental net gain principle and natural capital approaches to development, including working with natural processes and natural flood management. Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes. <p>Connecting people with the environment to improve health and well-being.</p> <p>The Environment Act enacted in 2021 also establishes a legal framework for environmental governance and the setting of long-term and legally binding targets, plans and policies on a wide range of matters including air quality, biodiversity, water, resource efficiency and waste reduction.</p>		
<p>Environmental Improvement Plan 2023</p>	<p>This document represents the first review of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It reinforces the intent of the 25 Year Environment Plan: where the 25 Year Environment Plan set out the framework and vision, this document sets out the plan to deliver. The overall goal of the plan is thriving wildlife. This will be achieved through improving environmental quality, improving the use of resources, improving our mitigation of climate change and improving our biosecurity.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should ensure that contribution to the goals of the Environment Plan are maximised. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving environmental quality through helping to reduce nutrient pollution, restoring rivers and creating new woodlands. Improving use of resources through improving soil health and sustainably managing soil 	<p>Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape, Population and</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving mitigation of climate change through implementing measures to protect most frequently flooded areas and work with farms to reduce risks and impacts from flooding and drought. Improving the beauty of nature through creating new and improved accessible green space. 	human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment
Flood and coastal erosion risk management	<p>This policy statement sets out the government's long-term ambition to improve the nation's resilience to flood and coastal erosion risk. Reducing the impacts of flooding to communities and properties. The statement sets out 5 policy areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrading and expanding our national flood defencing and infrastructure 2. Managing the flow of water more effectively 3. Harnessing the power of nature to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk and achieve multiple benefits 4. Better preparing our communities 5. Enabling more resilience places through a catchment-based approach 	<p>The SVWMS should support the long-term ambitions outlined in the policy statement, including through expanding flood defences infrastructure, better managing water, using nature based solutions to reduce flood risk and provide wider environmental benefits, and taking a catchment-based approach help tackle impacts of climate change. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	Water environment
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England	<p>Policy paper from the Environment Agency published in July 2020 and updated June 2022. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 places a statutory duty on the Environment Agency to develop a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy for England. This strategy describes what needs</p>	<p>The SVWMS should support the ambitions outlined in the National FCERM Strategy for England. This includes through increasing resilience of the area to flooding, supporting the use of nature based solutions, support sustainable growth, delivering</p>	Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Water environment

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	<p>to be done by all risk management authorities (RMAs) involved in flood and coastal erosion risk management for the benefit of people and places. The Strategy has three core ambitions concerning future risk and investment needs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate resilient places: working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change 2. Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: Making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as resilient infrastructure. 3. A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change: Ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change, and know their responsibilities and how to take action. 	<p>biodiversity net gain and contribute to environmental net gain. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	
<p>National Planning Policy Framework</p>	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework was revised on 20 July 2021 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The policies set out in this framework apply to the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans and to decisions on planning applications. The NPPF covers a wide range of topics including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 5: Delivering a sufficient supply of homes 	<p>The SVWMS should adhere to the topics and guidance outlines in the NPPF to see that it supports the creation of sustainable development. This includes helping promote healthy and safe communities through providing access to high quality open space, making effective use of land to provide multiple benefits, planning for climate change</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6: Building a strong, competitive economy • Section 7: Ensuring the viability of town centres • Section 8: Promoting healthy and safe communities • Section 9: Promoting sustainable transport • Section 10: Supporting high quality commination's infrastructure • Section 11: Making effective use of land • Section 12: Achieving well designed places • Section 13: Protecting Green Belt land • Section 14: Meeting the challenges of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Section 15: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Section 17: Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals 	and flood risk, protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, biodiversity and geodiversity and reducing and mitigating pollution.	Landscape, Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	The purpose of the Act is to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities. This includes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and rights of way.	The SVWMS should support the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and landscapes, including protecting SSSI and AONBs.	Biodiversity, Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities)

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Plan for Water	This Plan aims to deliver clean and plentiful water - a healthy water environment, and a sustainable supply of water for people, businesses and nature. The plan promotes a catchment based approach to managing the water system, working to improve water quality and resilience of water supply.	The SVWMS will take a catchment based approach to water management. It should incorporate measures to improve the quality of water and ecological and chemical status of waterbodies in the catchment. The SVWMS should ensure that operations, assets and interventions are conserving water in line with the future climate and water demand models.	
The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	The ambient air quality standards and objectives are given statutory backing in England through the Air Quality Standard Regulations 2010. These Regulations seek to control human exposure to pollutants in outdoor air to protect human health and the environment by requiring concentrations to be within specified limit values. These Air Quality Standards Regulations set 'limit values', 'target values' and 'long-term objectives' for ambient concentrations of the pollutants	The SVWMS should adhere to The Air Quality Standards and Regulations, minimising air pollutions for the full lifecycle of interventions and their indirect impacts as well.	Air Quality, Biodiversity, Population and human health (communities)
The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009	Every year there are many thousands of cases of damage to the environment. The Regulations require action in response to the most significant cases, covering specific types of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage to species and habitats; - damage to water; or - risks to human health from contamination of land. 	The SVWMS should comply with the Regulations and see that the scheme does not propose measures that would result in damage to species, habitats, water or human health.	Biodiversity, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment

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The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006	The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended) transpose the Environmental Noise Directive into domestic law for England. These Regulations apply to environmental noise, mainly from transport. The regulations require regular noise mapping and action planning for road, rail and aviation noise and noise in large urban areas (agglomerations).	The SVWMS should see that the scheme adheres to Environmental Noise Regulations.	Biodiversity, Population and human health (communities)
The Heritage Statement 2017	Policy paper from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport outlines the Government's vision and strategy for Heritage and the historic environment.	The SVWMS should support the UK Government's vision and strategy for English heritage through supporting the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.	Cultural heritage
The National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018	The UK National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018 are transposed from the EU National Emission Ceilings Directive and the Gothenburg Protocol to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. The EU National Emission Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC) (NECD) set annual ceilings applicable for emissions of nitrogen oxides, ammonia, non-methane volatile organic compounds, and sulphur dioxide to each Member State for the years 2010 to 2019. The original Gothenburg Protocol to the UNECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) also set annual ceilings for the same pollutants over the same period which include countries outside of the EU.	The SVWMS should support adherence to the National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018 through seeing that its emissions of relevant pollutants are minimised.	Population and human health (communities)

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The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015	The Regulations implement EU Nitrates Directive into UK law and aim to reduce the pollution in the water environment from nitrates. The regulation provides for the designation of nitrate vulnerable zones and sets annual limits on quantities of nitrogen that may be applied or spread on a crop in a variety of locations where nitrogen may leach into water bodies.	The SVWMS should help reduce pollution from nitrates through use of interventions, such as nature based solutions, to help filter and remove pollutants before they enter waterbodies.	
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) provides for a network of national designated sites through the provision of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The WCA provides protection to European Protected Species (EPS) and other species, including wild birds, water voles and reptiles.	The SVWMS should avoid adverse effects to SSSI and seek to protect and enhance European protected species and the habitats that support them.	Biodiversity
Wales			
Climate Change (Interim Emissions Targets) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2021	These Regulations make amendments to the Climate Change (Interim Emissions Targets) (Wales) Regulations 2018, which set the interim emissions targets under Part 2 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The Act requires Welsh Ministers to meet target for reducing emissions of greenhouse gasses from Wales. In addition to increase the current 2050 target of 80% lower than the baseline to at least 100% ('net zero') (as outlined in The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (Amendment of 2050 Emissions Targets), it increases the 2030 and 2040 interim targets to 63% and 89% respectively.	The SVWMS should contribute to helping Wales achieve its climate change targets through exploring the use of nature based solutions and low carbon alternatives to help reduce emissions and sequester carbon.	Climatic factors

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Climate Emergency	In April 2019, the Welsh Environment Minister declared a climate emergency in Wales. The declaration sends a clear signal that the Welsh Government will not allow the process of leaving the EU to detract from the challenge of climate change, which threatens Wales's health, economy, infrastructure and Wales's natural environment.	The SVWMS should help reduce the impact of climate change on the environment, society and the economy. It should also explore the use of low carbon alternatives and measures that sequester carbon (such as habitat creation) to help reduce carbon emissions associated with the scheme and its contribution to carbon budgets.	Climatic factors
Environment (Wales) Act (2016)	<p>The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires the 'sustainable management of natural resources' and sets out a framework to ensure this is a core consideration in decision making, including the State of Natural Resources Report (SoNARR) and a Natural Resources Policy (NRP). The NRP sets three national priorities for managing Wales's natural resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering nature-based solutions • Increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency; and • Taking a place-based approach. <p>The Environment (Wales) Act (2016) also sets a legal target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Wales by at least 80% in 2050.</p>	The SVWMS should support the management of water resources through an integrated approach to help achieve long-term sustainability. This should include through increasing resilience to the effects of flooding and drought from climate change. The scheme should also help reverse the decline of biodiversity and enhance ecosystems through providing biodiversity net gain.	Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Land use and Landscape , Resources and waste
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 made a number of important amendments to the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This includes in relation to	The SVWMS should adhere to the requirements outlined in the Historic Environment Act (2016).	Cultural heritage

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	consultation and interim protection, temporary stop notices, extending the scope of urgent works notices, applications for certificates of immunity from listing and heritage partnership agreements.		
National Landscape Character Areas (NLCA19)	The National Landscape Character Areas report recognises landscape character, and the natural resources and cultural heritage that defines them, we can better understand how to shape our future. NLCAs are defined at a broad landscape scale throughout Wales. The descriptive profiles for the 48 individual character areas highlight what distinguishes one landscape from another, with reference to their regionally distinct natural, cultural and perceptual characteristics.	The SVWMS should have regard for the influences on the National Landscape Character Area and recognise the importance of the water environment to this river valley.	Land use and Landscape
National Natural Resources Policy 2017	<p>The focus of this Natural Resources Policy (NRP) is on improving the way Wales manage their natural resources. The three national priorities for the management of Wales's natural resources are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering nature-based solutions • Increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency and, • Taking a place-based approach. 	The SVWMS should adhere to the policies set out to help improve the management of natural resources in Wales. This should include through taking a place-based approach to delivering nature-based solutions and increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency.	Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Resources and waste
The National Peatland Action Programme	<p>The National Peatland Action Programme is a 5 year plan of peatland restoration in Wales. The National Peatland Action Programme has six priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peatland erosion • Peatland drainage 	The SVWMS should align opportunities for peatland protection and restoration with those opportunities and priorities identified by the programme.	Land use and Landscape, Biodiversity, water environment Climatic factors

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of blanket peats • Sustainable management of lowland peats • The restoration of afforested peatlands • The gradual restoration of our highest carbon-peatlands 		
Nature Based Climate Action Memorandum of Understanding	<p>In December 2015, Welsh Government attended Conference of Parties (COP) 21 in Paris. This was part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Along with other sub-national government, Wales agreed a Nature Based Climate Action Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Interest of issues for the parties include natural carbon stocks and sinks; Forests; Sustainable Land Management; Oceans and Ecosystem based adaptation. The MOU outlines specific actions and commitments that Wales will undertake. These relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking ecosystem resilience and climate change adaptation and mitigation • Natural or 'green' infrastructure solutions • Promoting investments • Global responsibility 	<p>The SVWMS should support the actions Wales has committed to within the MOU, including through promoting the use of natural or 'green' infrastructure solutions and promoting investment in landscape-scale projects.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Water environment</p>
Natural Resource Wales Flood Risk Management Plan: National Overview	<p>This Flood Risk Management Plan outlines NRW's priorities and proposed actions across Wales from 2023 to 2029, for the areas of flooding for which NRW have lead responsibilities. The plan's objective is to reduce the risk to people and communities from flooding from main rivers, reservoirs and the sea. To</p>	<p>The SVWMS should support the implementation of the plan through helping to reduce risk of flooding to communities and target the priorities identified by the plan. This includes through responding to the climate and nature emergencies, creating</p>	<p>Population and human health (communities), Water environment, Biodiversity</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>achieve this, NRW have set out 14 priorities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the climate and nature emergencies by seeking innovative practices, promoting adaptation and preparing for future change. • Develop and deliver catchment approaches to reduce flooding and contribute to ecosystem resilience, working with partners and stakeholders where possible and appropriate. • Improve community resilience to current and future flood risk. Work with partners to support communities to become more aware and take action to mitigate their own flood risk. • Seek and take opportunities for enhancement to the health and wellbeing of communities, biodiversity and the environment, and the wider benefits they provide, to support NRW's response to the Nature Emergency. • Increase resilience of flood risk management assets, to reduce the impacts of current and future flood risk. • Promote, support and implement nature-based solutions where appropriate to reduce the risk and impacts of flooding and to deliver wider ecosystem benefits. • Undertake our strategic oversight role to understand all sources of flood risk on a 	<p>resilience, delivering catchment approaches, promote and implement nature-based solutions and implement opportunities for enhancement and provision of wider benefits, such as to the health and wellbeing, biodiversity and the environment.</p>	

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	<p>national basis to inform investment and optimise how we plan work including with other partners.</p>		
<p>Net Zero Wales Carbon Budget 2 (2021 to 2025)</p>	<p>This Net Zero Wales Plan represents outlines Wales's decarbonisation journey with a new net zero target. This Plan sets out 123 policies and proposals, alongside commitments and action across Wales. The polices are broadly set out under the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across the UK • Electricity and heat generation • Transport • Residential buildings • Industry and business • Agriculture • Land use, land use change & Forestry • Waste management • Public sector 	<p>The SVWMS should adhere to the policies set out in the Net Zero Wales Carbon Budget. In addition, the SVWMS should take into account the Climate Change Commission's latest Risk Independent Assessment.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Resources and waste</p>
<p>Our corporate plan to 2030 - Nature and People Thriving Together</p>	<p>This document outlines Natural Resource Wales mission, values and objectives to help reach the vision of a Wales where nature and people thrive together. The three objectives outlined in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature is recovering • Resilience to climate change • Minimising pollution <p>through sustainable management of natural resources. These objectives are supported by a series of actions that will be implemented to help</p>	<p>The SVWMS should contribute towards all the goals outlined in the plan, supporting nature to recover, create communities that are resilient to climate change and minimise pollution. The SVWMS should incorporate actions outlined in the plan, including measures to protect and restore nature, valuing nature in the decision making process, reconnecting people and nature, scaling up delivery of nature based solutions, adapting to the risks and</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Ground conditions (soil and geology), Land use and Landscape, Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	achieve them and the overarching vision for 2030.	impacts of climate change, reducing carbon emissions, making nature and communities resilient to climate change and taking action to minimise pollution.	
Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 11	<p>Sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. The primary objective of PPW is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation and resultant duties such as the Socio-economic Duty. PPW themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic & Spatial Choices • Active & Social • Productive & Enterprising • Distinctive & Natural <p>The PPW sets out the need to for greater protection and enhancement of the environment. This includes green infrastructure assets and networks, including through undertaking green infrastructure assessments, providing net benefit for biodiversity, and greater protection of designated sites (such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest).</p>	The SVWMS should adhere to the land use planning policies set out in the PPW. This should include protecting and enhancing the environment, supporting the creation of accessible and healthy environments and green infrastructure, promoting economic activity and helping to unlocking land for development.	Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment

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Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017)	<p>The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled monuments • Archaeological remains • Listed buildings • Conservation areas • Historic parks and gardens • Historic landscapes • Historic assets of special local interest 	<p>The SVWMS should implement best practice guidance outlined in the TAN to ensure heritage assets are protected and enhanced, including built assets, historic landscapes and buried archaeology.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage, Infrastructure and transport</p>
Prosperity for all: A Climate conscious Wales	<p>Prosperity for all: A Climate Conscious Wales is the Welsh Government's 5 year plan to adapt to the impacts Wales may face from climate change. The document aims to raise awareness of climate adaptation and offers knowledge and best practice to improve climate resilience.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should incorporate climate resilience.</p>	<p>Climate, Population and Human health (communities)</p>
Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk	<p>This TAN provides technical guidance which supplements the policy set out in Planning Policy Wales in relation to development and flooding. It advises on development and flood risk as this relates to sustainability principles and provides a framework within which risks arising from both river and coastal flooding, and from additional run-off from development in any location, can be assessed.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should help reduce the impacts of flooding on at risk communities, infrastructure and development within the catchment. It should also incorporate measures to increase land available that is suitable for development, in line with the criteria and guidance outlined in the advice note.</p>	<p>Infrastructure and transport, Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Technical Advice Note 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space	This TAN provides technical guidance to supplement policy set out in PPW. It advises on the role of the planning system in making provision for sport and recreational facilities and informal open spaces, as well as protecting existing facilities and open spaces in urban and rural areas in Wales. This includes consideration of inland water features, such as rivers, canals, reservoirs and lakes.	The SVWMS should help increase provision and quality of accessible natural green open space and access to blue space, such as improving the quality of waterbodies so that these are more suitable for recreational activities.	Biodiversity, Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities), Water environment
Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning	The Technical Advice Note provides advice about how the land use planning system should contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation. This includes advice on sustainability appraisal and the strategic environmental assessment of development plans.	The SVWMS should implement best practice guidance outlines in the TAN to help ensure biodiversity is protected and enhanced. This includes providing biodiversity net gain and implementing measures to help species and habitats be more resilient to the effects of climate change.	Biodiversity, Infrastructure and transport
The Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010	The ambient air quality standards and objectives are given statutory backing in Wales through the Air Quality Standard (Wales) Regulations 2010. These Regulations seek to control human exposure to pollutants in outdoor air to protect human health and the environment by requiring concentrations to be within specified limit values. These Air Quality Standards Regulations set 'limit values', 'target values' and 'long-term objectives' for ambient concentrations of the pollutants	The SVWMS should adhere to The Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations, minimising air pollutions for the full lifecycle of interventions and their indirect impacts as well.	Air Quality, Biodiversity, Population and human health (communities)
The Environmenta	Every year there are many thousands of cases of damage to the environment. The Regulations	The SVWMS should comply with the Regulations and see that the scheme	Biodiversity, Ground conditions

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
I Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009	<p>require action in response to the most significant cases, covering specific types of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to species and habitats; • Damage to water; or • Risks to human health from contamination of land. 	<p>does not propose measures that would result in damage to species, habitats, water or human health.</p>	<p>(soil and geology), Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>
The National Plan 2040	<p>The National Plan 2040 outlines the Welsh Government's twenty year plan for shaping the future growth and development of Wales. The development plan includes a strategy for addressing key national priorities through the planning system including sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, achieving decarbonisation and climate resilience, developing strong ecosystems and improving the health and well-being of our communities. The plan sets out 11 goals for the next 20 years. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Wales where people live and work in connected, inclusive and healthy places that everyone can be a part of. • A Wales where places manage natural resources and reduce pollution. • A Wales where there are biodiverse, resilient and connected ecosystems. <p>The plan supports "growth of the right things" i.e. development in town and city centres that supports people's health and wellbeing such as green infrastructure, and "more green</p>	<p>The SVWMS should support the Welsh Governments National Plan. This includes through supporting growth in identified regional growth areas, such as Welshpool and Newtown, supporting sustainable growth, investing in infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of flooding, promoting the use of nature based solutions, enhancing biodiversity, increase woodland cover and supporting the economic growth of Mid-Wales.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Population and human health (communities)</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>infrastructure" to protect and enhance biodiversity. Plans should value and protect nature, find areas to protect or turn into places for ecosystems and include more green infrastructure.</p> <p>Policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 – Where Wales will grow • Policy 2 – Shaping Urban Growth and Regeneration – Strategic Placemaking • Policy 3 – Supporting Urban Growth and Regeneration – Public Sector Leadership • Policy 8 – Flooding • Policy 9 – Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure • Policy 15 – National Forest • Policy 25 – Regional Growth Areas – Mid Wales • Policy 26 – Growing the Mid Wales Economy 		
<p>The National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales</p>	<p>This is the second National Strategy on Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) for Wales, replacing the 2011 Strategy. It is prepared under the terms of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. This Strategy sets out how Welsh Government intend to manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion across Wales. It sets objectives and measures for all partners to work towards over the life of this document. The aim of the strategy is to reduce the risk to people and communities from flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should support the National FCERM Strategy for Wales. This includes through increasing the resilience of communities to the future impacts of climate change, supporting the uptake and use of nature based solutions in Wales and encourage partnership funding contributions to support resilience schemes. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Population and human health (communities), Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>Five objectives are identified to achieve this. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving our understanding and communication of risk • Preparedness and building resilience • Prioritising investment to the most at risk communities • Preventing more people becoming exposed to risk • Providing an effective and sustained response to events. 		
<p>The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales 2020 - 2021</p>	<p>The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales has been refreshed to take into account the growing evidence around the scale of the loss of biodiversity and the changing policy context in Wales. This includes the legislative framework and the Natural Resources Policy, the expected impacts of our exit from the EU, the escalating ecological crisis and the need to respond urgently to that alongside the response to the climate emergency. The refreshed plan has five themes for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligning the responses to the climate emergency with the biodiversity crisis • Addressing the post EU exit funding gap for Agri-environment measures • Providing spatial direction for targeting action for biodiversity • Improving the condition of the Protected Sites Network 	<p>The SVWMS should positively contribute to each of the objectives of the NRAP, including through embedding biodiversity in decision making, safeguarding species and habitats of principal importance, increasing resilience and restoring natural habitats, talking pressure on habitats.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Climatic factors</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring new and sustainable funding mechanisms for biodiversity action. 		
Water Strategy for Wales	<p>The Strategy sets out Welsh Governments long-term policy direction in relation to water. The aim is to ensure Wales have a more integrated and sustainable approach to managing water and associated services in Wales. The policies within the strategy relate to six themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water for nature people and business Improving the way we plan and manage our water service Delivering excellent service to customers Protecting and improving drinking water quality 21st century sewerage and drainage system Supporting delivery 	<p>The SVWMS should support the approach to water management set out in the strategy, including through protecting and improving water quality and creating and improving spaces for recreation and community benefit.</p>	<p>Climatic factors , Population and human health (communities), Water environment</p>
Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (2015)	<p>The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2016 focuses on improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act sets out the following seven goals, and makes clear that the listed public bodies (including NRW and local authorities) must work to achieve all of them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Prosperous Wales – low carbon society, recognising planetary limits, efficient use of resources A Resilient Wales – maintain and enhance biodiverse natural environment, healthy functioning ecosystems that support resilience and adaptability 	<p>The SVWMS should support the goals outlined in the Future Generations Act. This should include incorporating measures to enhance the natural environment, support wellbeing and reducing inequalities, create safe communities and protect Welsh heritage.</p>	<p>All topics</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A More Equal Wales – fulfilled potential no matter the background or circumstances • A Healthier Wales – physical and mental well-being maximised • A Wales of Cohesive Communities – attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities • A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language – promote and protect Welsh language, heritage and culture • A Globally Responsible Wales – positive contribution to global well-being 		
Woodland for Wales Strategy	<p>The strategy outlines Welsh Government’s vision and targets for Wales's trees, woodlands and forest. It is built around four strategic themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to climate change • Woodlands for people • A competitive and integrated forest sector • Environmental quality <p>The strategy acknowledges that woodlands and trees can contribute to water and soil management at a local and catchment level.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should consider the goals of this plan when exploring afforestation interventions, ensuring that woodland creation is guided by the objectives in this strategy and by the need to protect semi-natural habitats, historic features and characteristic landscapes.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

A.3 Regional plans, programmes and protection objectives

Table A.3 Regional plans, programmes and protection objectives

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Mid-Wales			
Forestry Resource Plans	The forest resource plan is a core management document used on the Welsh Government's Woodland Estate. It lays out proposals for the future management of a woodland in accordance with current policy and practice. Hirnant Forest, Hafren Forest, Dyfnant Forest and Carno Forest are located within the Upper Severn Catchment and have resource plans associated with them. The plans outline objectives for their management and opportunities such as in relation to timber production, biodiversity, habitat creation and restoration, water quality, flood risk, heritage, landscape and recreation.	The SVWMS should align with the resources plans and objectives identified for the forests located within the Upper Severn Catchment area and incorporate those opportunities identified in the plans, where appropriate, as part of the strategy.	Biodiversity, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment, Land use and landscape, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
<p>Mid Wales Area Statement</p>	<p>Area Statements outline the key challenges facing that particular locality, what can be done to meet those challenges, and how-to better manage natural resources for the benefit of future generations. The Statement is a response to the Natural Resources Policy (2017). The role of the Area Statement is to coordinate existing measures and enable new initiatives. Mid Wales Area Statement outlines five themes, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving biodiversity - responding to the nature emergency • Sustainable land, water and air • Reconnection people and places - improving health, well-being and the economy • Forest resources - managing timber resources effectively <p>Climate emergency - adaptation and mitigation across four themes</p> <p>Each theme outlines what success would look like and outlines further opportunities to and projects to deliver the themes.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should incorporate measures to help tackle the challenges identified in the Mid-Wales locality and climate change more broadly, incorporating measures identified in the statement. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving biodiversity through habitat creation and restoration, improving habitat connectivity. • Supporting sustainable land water and air through developing catchment and landscape scale approaches to tackle pollution at source, working across sectors to maintain, improve and restore water quality and river habitat and exploring opportunities for natural flood management and nature based solutions more widely. • Reconnecting people and places through supporting outdoor recreation and access to natural green spaces 	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Mid Wales Strategic Economic Priorities	This document sets out the Strategic Economic Priorities that will deliver growth across Mid Wales Region from 2019 to 2033. The priorities have been set out on behalf of the Growing Mid Wales Partnership, which was established to progress jobs, growth and the wider economy. The vision sets out for "An enterprising and distinctive region delivering economic growth driven by innovation, skills, connectivity and more productive jobs supporting prosperous and bilingual communities." The key focus areas are agriculture and rural economy, defence and security, tourism, manufacturing and foundation economy.	The SVWMS should support the objectives of the plan, in particular objective 2 for a sustainable and complete Mid-Wales region and utilise the actions set out within the plan to understand more about where water demand may increase e.g. aims for increased hydrogen production will require increased water demand for the electrolysis process.	Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste
Mid-Wales and Shropshire Cross-Border Study: Final Strategy	Following a review of challenges in the area, the Mid-Wales and Shropshire final strategy identifies a number of objectives for connectivity in the area. These objectives include increasing journey time reliability, increasing the safety, improving air quality and minimising the negative impacts of transport across the cross-border area. A short list of proposed interventions are provided including highway improvements, bus route and frequency increases and new railway stations.	The SVWMS should support the strategy and achievement of the objectives, including in relation to supporting economic growth and prosperity, reducing noise pollution and improving air quality and improvements to transport and connectivity.	Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities)

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Nature Resource Wales Flood Risk Management Plan: Mid Wales Places	This document forms part of the Wales wide FRMP and sets out more detailed information in relation to the Mid Wales place region. It identifies 13 communities most at risk of flooding within the Mid Wales region, 10 of which are located in Powys. In addition to this, it also highlights economics assets, infrastructure and environmental designations at risk of current and future flooding. The document outlines a delivery plan for the area help manage the risk of flooding.	The SVWMS should support the delivery of the plan through incorporating measures to reduce flood risk to those communities and assets identified as at risk, and aligning with the delivery plan for the area.	Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities), water environment
Severn River basin			
Severn river basin district Flood Risk Management Plan	The second cycle Flood Risk Management Plan is a plan to manage significant flood risks in the Flood Risk Areas identified in the Severn River Basin District. It outlines the main flood risk issues and changes in the Severn River Basin District and objectives and measures to be addressed. It identifies nine flood risk areas, across the catchment. None of the areas are located within the Upper Severn Catchment area, however many are located downstream.	The SVWMS should take into consideration the main flood risk issues and changes and the climate change risks identified in this plan. The SVWMS should also take into account the Severn's 106 measures that have been developed to support meeting national objectives.	Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities), Water environment

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Severn River basin management plan: Updated 2022	<p>River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) are developed for each RBD every six years, in accordance with the river basin management planning cycle. The plans set out the current status and status objectives of each water body, together with the pressures affecting the water environment and a programme of measures and actions needed to achieve the objectives. The Environment Agency (EA) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are the competent regulatory authorities responsible for implementing the WFD Regulations and developing the RBMPs in England and Wales, respectively.</p> <p>The plan provides detail on the current condition, environment objectives, challenges for the water environment, summary programmes of measures, the river basin planning process overview, a progress report and the updated plan.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should incorporate measures to help meet the challenges highlighted in this water management plan. This includes implementing measures to help tackle the climate emergency and biodiversity crisis, restore rivers to remove or reduce impacts of physical modifications, reduce pollution from agriculture, wastewater, urban areas and mines, and help maintain flows. Interventions outlined in the programme of measures should be incorporated to help achieve the environmental objectives for waterbodies in the catchment.</p>	<p>Ground conditions (soil and geology), Water environment</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Welsh part of the Severn Basin Management Plan (2021-2027) Summary	<p>This document is part of the latest update to the management plan and relates to the Welsh part of the Severn River Basin District only. River basin management is a continuous cycle of planning and delivery. Responsibility for coordinating the planning of the future of waters in Wales lies with Natural Resource Wales (NRW) and in England lies with the Environment Agency (EA). However, NRW and the EA work jointly in the Severn River Basin District. The plan sets the objectives for rivers, lakes, estuaries, and ground waters. The plan outlines the actions NRW believe are needed to improve the environment, the benefits they could achieve and who is best placed to deliver them.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should incorporate measures to help meet the challenges and opportunities highlighted in this water management plan. This includes physical modifications, pollution from sewage and wastewater, pollution from towns, cities and transport, pollution from rural areas, pollution from mines, changes to the natural flow and levels of water and invasive non-native species. Measures and objectives outlined in the plan should be incorporated to help achieve the environmental objectives for waterbodies in the catchment.</p>	<p>Ground conditions (soil and geology), Water environment</p>

A.4 Local plans, programmes and protection objectives

Table A.4 Local plans, programmes and protection objectives

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Powys			
A Local Housing Strategy for Powys 2016-2020	The Local Housing Strategy sets out the practical solutions to housing issues affecting Powys. It introduces three key strategic aims: to identify and meet the housing needs of the citizens of Powys, to maximise the impact of housing expenditure on the economy of Powys and to ensure that housing contributes to the delivery of stronger communities in Powys.	The SVWMS should support the aims of the Local Housing Strategy for Powys. This includes through better managing flood risk and the effects of climate change, connecting communities and enabling access to open space. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.	Population and human health (communities)
A Strategy for Climate change - Net positive Powys 2021-2030	The Powys Climate Change Strategy sets the ambition to be net zero carbon by 2030 after having declared a climate emergency on 24th September 2020. Also by 2030, the Powys County Council will be climate resilient. Areas of focus proposed in the strategy include understanding the environmental impact on council land and opportunities available and encouraging community groups to develop green spaces and other similar initiatives with the aims of maximising opportunities for carbon sequestration and minimising carbon release, raising awareness and rising to the challenge of the climate emergency.	The SVWMS recognises the importance of climate resilience. The strategy will consider working alongside the Council and communities on climate positive outcomes and may use the opportunity to increase awareness of climate change and environmental issues more widely. Through tree planting and a use of low carbon local materials, for example, the strategy will minimise GHG emissions and maximise sequestration. The SA will consider the potential cumulative	Climatic factors

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
<p>Powys County Council - Local Development Plan (2011-2026)</p>	<p>This plan sets out the council's policies for the development and use of land until 2026. It states the vision and objective that respond to the issues and needs of the county and its communities, as informed by various assessments, including a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. The plan distributes development of dwellings and affordable homes according to a hierarchy of settlements. Key to this plan is supporting the protection of Powys natural and historic environment.</p> <p>The LDP contributes to the commitment to Mental Health and Well-being and Healthy Living through open space policies, preventing the loss of important community facilities and services unless mitigated against and by being supportive of well-designed and well located recreational and leisure facilities. This works alongside the LDP's protection of the natural environment for the enjoyment of all. The Plan can also facilitate active travel for commuting and/or access to services through locating development where it can take advantage of, or add to, the network of safe pedestrian and cycling routes, so as to reduce demand for car travel.</p>	<p>effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p> <p>The SVWMS should adhere to Powys local planning policies and incorporate measures to support the delivery of the vision and objectives outlined in the plan. Themes in the plan of particular relevance to the scheme are planning for growth in sustainable places, supporting the Powys economy, guardianship of natural, built and historic assets and supporting healthy communities. This includes through better managing flood risk and the effects of climate change, supporting the conservation of water, supporting key economic sectors and a vibrant economy, conserving Powys' land, air and water resources, preserving and enhancing landscape and the historic environment and enabling access to open space. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>
<p>Powys Nature Recovery</p>	<p>The Powys Nature Recovery Action Plan contains the strategy for nature recovery, the</p>	<p>The SVWMS would align with the strategies set out in the Powys</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Climatic factors,</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Action Plan 2022-2032	<p>Habitat Action Plans, Species Action Plans and suggestions of ideas for action. The Plan aims to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity in Powys and aligns with the objectives of the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales with actions identified as meeting local priorities. Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage, support and enable communities to take action to protect and enhance biodiversity • Support any projects on common land which involve action to maintain and enhance biodiversity • Use the PNRAP Resilient Ecological Network Maps to help identify areas to restore or create habitats and to inform land management and planning policy action • Use nature based solutions wherever possible • Develop collaborative projects to tackle INNS at appropriate scales • Develop collaborative projects to increase resilience of species, habitats and ecosystems to address climate change and biodiversity loss • Use and promote the importance of the right tree, right place approach to guide community-led tree planting and woodland establishment 	<p>Nature Recovery Action Plan and will support in achieving the aim to reverse the decline in biodiversity across the SVWMS area. The strategy will strive to work collaboratively and be informed by best available data. It will also implement nature based solutions and plant the right trees in appropriate places. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Land use and Landscape</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Powys Well-being Plan	<p>The Powys Well-being Plan sets out three local objectives and three well-being steps to achieve the objectives. The objectives; 'people in Powys live happy, healthy and safe lives', 'Powys is a county of sustainable places and communities' and 'an increasingly effective Public Service for the people of Powys' will shape the work taken to achieve the vision (Fair, Sustainable and Healthy Powys).</p> <p>In response to the climate emergency, Powys plans to progress action towards decarbonisation, increase carbon sequestration and improve climate change adaptation measures.</p>	<p>The SVWMS will be aligned on the vision for Powys to be "Fair, Sustainable and Healthy". The strategy will look to improve health outcomes for communities by improving green and blue spaces and facilitating active travel. The strategy will also endeavour to increase carbon sequestration through native tree planting. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Population and human health (communities)</p>
Shropshire			
Climate Action Plan and Project Pipeline 2020	<p>The Shropshire Climate Action Plan and Project Pipeline 2022 lists a selection of actions for Shropshire Council to undertake in order to reduce the Council's own emissions. Shropshire Council has a number of projects that help to store carbon in vegetation and soils. This includes an ambition to plant 345,000 trees by 2050 and the Defra Trees Outside Woodland project, which is being piloted in Shropshire. Within the Corporate Climate Action Plan, an action to plant 5% of council owned land without tree cover with native trees aims to help store carbon.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should consider the actions that are set out to be undertaken by Shropshire Council in their Climate Action Plan and Project Pipeline. The strategy should recognize that the Council has chosen to prioritise of tree planting and should seek to complement this ambition through tree planting (where appropriate). If tree planting is to be undertaken as part of the SVWMS, native trees should be considered, in line with the Corporate Climate Action Plan.</p>	<p>Climatic factors</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
		The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.	
Draft Shropshire Local Plan (2016-2038)	This plan transposes the objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), by providing its own framework for managing development, seeking to provide a sustainable pattern of growth. In addition, it addresses other strategic challenges for the county such as how to transitions to a net zero carbon economy. The key challenges to balance as part of the plan is the need for affordable housing for local needs, the need to provide improved conditions for economic growth, the need to protect and enhance the county's wealth of natural and historic assets and the need to respond to the climate emergency. This plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in 2021 to assess whether the draft meets the NPPF and relevant legislative requirements.	The SVWMS should incorporate measures to support the delivery of the vision, objectives and plans outlined in the draft Local Plan. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.	Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment
Groundwater Management: The Shropshire Groundwater Scheme	The Shropshire Groundwater Scheme involves 50 groundwater abstraction boreholes hydrogeologically linked to the River Severn to allow for flexibility and greater resilience in the water supply during dry periods. Specifically, the objective is to utilise the scheme during peak dry periods, to augment the inflow to the river from Llyn Clywedog and Lake Vyrnwy. The scheme is split into 8 phases, at the completion of the final phase there should be up to 300MI/d of groundwater available with 64 abstraction and	The SVWMS will recognise that the Shropshire Groundwater Scheme is to be utilised during peak dry periods and will strive to minimise the potential impact on the availability of groundwater at the boreholes. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.	Ground conditions (soil and geology), Water environment

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>91 observation boreholes.</p> <p>Currently, Phases 1 to 5 of the scheme have been implemented, which adds 160-175MI/d to the overall groundwater availability. The scheme, and the borehole array, are just north of Shrewsbury in a sigmoidal/S-shape, extending about 50km E-W.</p>		
Shropshire Community and Rural Strategy	<p>The strategy provides a high level framework and is supported by a collection of local strategies and delivery plans that provide more detail. Priorities identified include finding effective and sustainable ways to move people around, and reduce the impact on the climate, nature and the wider environment.</p>	<p>The SVWMS will support the high-level objectives of the Shropshire Community and Rural Strategy through positive impacts on the environment and communities. The strategy will also consider impacts on existing and future active travel arrangements.</p> <p>The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Population and human health (communities)</p>
Shropshire Council Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan	<p>The Site Allocations and Development Management (SAMDev) Plan sets out proposals for the use of land and policies to guide future development in order to help to deliver the Vision and Objectives of the Core Strategy for the period up to 2026. The SAMDev Plan supports the Council's commitment to sustainability and will make a positive contribution to delivering sustainable communities by setting out detailed policies to deliver sustainable development across Shropshire. The amount of development in</p>	<p>The SVWMS will align with the Shropshire Council Site Allocations and Management of Development Plan. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Land use and Landscape</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
	<p>Shropshire up to 2026 is already established by the Core Strategy. The SAMDev Plan also sets out further detailed policies for the management of new development across Shropshire to complement the policies already adopted in the Shropshire Core Strategy, and to provide a greater level of detail on a number of planning issues.</p>		
<p>Shropshire Council Green Infrastructure Strategy</p>	<p>Green Infrastructure (GI) is increasingly recognised as a cornerstone of sustainable development and communities. It is a ‘must have’, due to the many economic, social and environmental benefits it offers. It is essential to the quality of life of residents and business, contributing towards creating places where people want to live and work. The GI Strategy and the evidence underpinning it will inform land use planning and policy in Shropshire by identifying ways in which existing Green Infrastructure assets and networks can be protected and enhanced, as well as identifying opportunities for the creation of new Green Infrastructure.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should recognise the multifunctional nature of Green infrastructure and its importance to achieving positive outcomes for people, biodiversity and landscape. The SVWMS could help to realise the ambition to extend the green infrastructure network in Shropshire (and beyond) whilst contributing to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change, enhancing health and wellbeing, improving water quality and supporting ecosystem recovery.</p> <p>The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Land use and Landscape , Biodiversity, Climate change, Population and human health (communities)</p>
<p>Shropshire Council Site Allocations and Management of</p>	<p>This plan sets out proposals for the use of land and policies to guide future development, which support the vision and objectives of the Core Strategy until 2026. In addition, the plan sets out further detailed policies for the management of new development to complement existing</p>	<p>The SVWMS should incorporate and adhere to the Shropshire local planning policies, in particular MD12 - Natural Environment. The SVWMS should also help support the development and growth plans</p>	<p>Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities),</p>

Document name	Description	Relationship to the SVWMS	Links to SA topics
Development (SAMDev) Plan (2015)	policies adopted in the Core Strategy. This plan supports the council's commitment to sustainable development.	outlined in the plan through helping reduce flood risk and increase land available for development. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.	Resources and waste
Shropshire Cultural Strategy - Vibrant Shropshire	The Shropshire Cultural Strategy aims to inspire people to "explore, create, be active and enjoy themselves" which in turn will enhance lives and nurture the environment. In order to achieve this, several key priorities, including ensuring that natural landscapes are valued and enhanced, which will be implemented in the next ten years, are introduced. Commitments include encouraging more local action on climate change, contributing to the development of new active travel plans, fostering a love of nature, working with Natural England on the successful introduction of new environmental land management schemes, ensuring that schools and young people engage with the natural environment and developing habitat conservation and enhancement projects for key sites.	The SVWMS should aim to align with the values of the Shropshire Cultural Strategy. It could do this through measures to ensure the natural landscape is valued and enhanced. The SVWMS will support climate change adaptation and mitigation and could provide opportunities to engage local people more with their environment, particularly younger people through outreach and educational projects. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.	Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities)
Shropshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022 – 2027	The Shropshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out the long-term vision, identifies the priority areas and how these should be addressed. Strategic priorities identified in the Strategy include joined up working, improving population health, working with and building	The SVWMS will be focused on wellbeing outcomes including providing opportunities for improvements in mental and physical health and providing accessible green and blue spaces for communities to get together and thrive.	Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities)

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	strong and vibrant communities and reduced inequalities.	The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.	
Shropshire Local Development Framework: Adopted Core Strategy	The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) will be the principal document of the Shropshire Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF is a set of documents setting out policies relating to the use and development of land in Shropshire. The Core Strategy sets out the Council's vision, strategic objectives and the broad spatial strategy to guide future development and growth in Shropshire during the period to 2026. It will be the starting point for the determination of planning applications and will be supported in due course by other documents relating to the allocation of land and more detailed development management policies. It will guide the aspirations of not only Shropshire Council but also other key service providers and stakeholders, whose input will be essential to the successful implementation of the strategy The Core Strategy embodies an innovative approach to development in Shropshire and aims to deliver more sustainable places at all levels and in both urban and rural settings.	The SVWMS should be cognisant of the policies set out in the LDF. In particular the spatial strategy should be taken into consideration in the development of options. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.	Land use and Landscape
Shropshire Local Development Framework: Adopted Core	The Core Strategy Development Plan Document is the principal document of the Shropshire Local Development Framework. The Core Strategy sets out the Council's vision, strategic objectives and the broad spatial strategy to	The SVWMS should take into consideration the key challenges highlighted through the plan (in particular the environmental challenges) and adhere to the	Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil

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Strategy (2006 - 2026)	<p>guide future development and growth in Shropshire during the period to 2026. The vision for Shropshire outlined in the Core Strategy is " A flourishing Shropshire", this is supported by three priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise and growth, with strong Market Towns and rebalanced rural settlements • Responding to climate change and enhancing our natural and built environment • Healthy, safe and confident people and communities <p>The Core Strategy outlines a series of strategic objectives that are supported by policies. The strategic objectives include supporting the development of sustainable communities, delivery of housing and employment opportunities, mitigation and adaption to climate change, protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment and improving open space.</p>	<p>policies of Shropshire's Local Development Framework, in particular with CS17-CS20 (Environmental Policies). This includes supporting the protection and enhancement of environmental assets and networks and supporting sustainable water management. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>
Shropshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	<p>The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy outlines the long-term vision and priorities to deliver the greatest benefit to people, properties and the environment of Shropshire (and Staffordshire as this is a collaborative strategy). Actions and responsibilities on organisations responsible for flood risk management in Shropshire are set out. Key priorities introduced in Part 2 relevant to the SVWMS include:</p>	<p>The SVWMS should help manage and reduce flood risk in the Upper Severn Catchment. The strategy will work with natural processes and all thinking will be done at a catchment level, in line with the LFRMS priorities. The SVWMS will also consider the environmental objectives including enhancing biodiversity,</p>	<p>Water environment , biodiversity, Population and human health (communities)</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council will seek to deliver SuDS as part of new development • Where appropriate, the council will use its permissive powers to construct flood alleviation schemes that reduce the risk of flooding to properties • The council will seek to improve the local environment when delivering flood alleviation schemes, work with natural processes and take a catchment based approach when considering suitable options for flood mitigation <p>The strategy states Shropshire Councils commitment to the protection and enhancement of recognised environmental sites. The following environmental objectives from the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy apply to all flood risk management functions undertaken by the council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging source control measures e.g. SuDS • Enhancing biodiversity and habitat creation as part of flood risk management activities • Encouraging opportunities for targeted new woodland creation to help mitigate water flow issues • Considering opportunities to enhance/protect biodiversity and create habitats 	<p>creating habitats and improving water quality.</p> <p>The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting the EA with the delivery of WFD targets Seeking opportunities to promote hydromorphological improvements to watercourses <p>Prioritising solutions to manage flooding from local sources that work with natural processes, encouraging biodiversity enhancements and minimising adverse effects to the local environment</p> <p>The council pledges to prioritise flood risk management activities based on a range of conditions which includes those that would deliver multiple benefits, including wider environmental benefits.</p>		
Shropshire's Economic Growth Strategy 2022-2027	<p>This strategy was created in response to the pandemic, to help steer the recovery of the region. The three aims of the strategy are to 1) provide the right tools and support to support businesses (supporting local business), 2) champion investment in wider infrastructure that underpins business investment (strategic locations) and 3) provide appropriate housing, connectivity, networks and workplace progression s that the workforce are appropriately supported to deliver economic growth (employment and skills). The strategy has an accompanying Action Plan which identifies governance, key ambitions for delivery</p>	<p>The SVWMS should support the KPIs outlined in the strategy, which includes those relating to the championing of sustainable development and resilience, supporting increases in productivity, creation of jobs and building of homes.</p> <p>The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Economy, Infrastructure and transport, Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste</p>

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	<p>projects and KPIs, which will be annually updated.</p>		
<p>The Shropshire Plan 2022 to 2025 - Strategic Plan</p>	<p>The Shropshire Plan sets out the plan for 2022 to 2025 within the context of the Council's longer term plans and strategies. The Plan introduces the following priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Healthy people - Strategic objectives: tackle inequalities, early intervention, partnerships and self responsibility 2. Healthy economy - Strategic objectives: skills and employment, safe, strong and vibrant destination, connectivity and infrastructure and housing 3. Healthy environment - Strategic objectives: climate change strategy, safe communities and natural environment 4. Healthy organisation - Strategic objectives: best workforce, absorb, adapt, anticipate, communicate well, align our resources, strong councillors <p>The Plan recalls the vision of Shropshire Council: Shropshire living the best life, and the purpose: to work with partners and communities to deliver the vision and priorities for Shropshire. Relevant actions to support the strategic objectives are set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with communities to increase health and wellbeing and reduce social isolation through inspirational, locally based cultural and physical activities, sites and venues. 	<p>The SVWMS should adhere to Shropshire local planning policies and incorporate measures to support the delivery of the vision, objectives and priorities outlined in the plan. Strategic objectives in the plan of particular relevance to the scheme are strong and vibrant destination, connectivity, climate change strategy and natural environment. This includes creating sustainable communities, delivering on the Climate Action tree scheme, developing opportunities for active travel and enhancing nature recovery. The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a strategic plan for the delivery of public transport in Shropshire by April 2023, that reflects the post pandemic wants and needs of a largely rural county, encouraging changes to the way people travel and the use of sustainable transport options. • Creating sustainable, prosperous, growing communities, putting people’s needs at the heart of housing, infrastructure, employment, and local service provision. • Deliver the Climate Action tree scheme and explore opportunities to secure external funding towards corporate tree planting target 2030. • Developing more opportunities for active travel in Shropshire and public transport options, generating a range of related benefits including improved air quality and better health and wellbeing. • Supporting the increase in low carbon transport in the County. • Working with partners and communities to improve the natural environment for future generations. • Using our land and estate to reduce the Council’s and county’s carbon footprint. • Working with Shropshire communities to maintain a clean and attractive environment. • Working with DEFRA and other external partners to deliver the Trees Outside Woodlands Projects until Sept 2023. 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing nature conservation and recovery, including on Council managed country parks and heritage sites Delivering and championing biodiversity net gain ensuring that planned growth enhances the environment and contributes to our ecological networks and conserves our precious landscapes. Enhancing nature conservation, habitat management and nature recovery across Council and partner managed green space 		
Towards Net-Zero Carbon: Corporate Climate Strategy	<p>The Shropshire Corporate Climate Strategy outlines how Shropshire Council plan to reduce the corporate carbon footprint and promote adaptation measures. After a Climate Emergency was declared in May 2019, the Council established the objective of a net-zero corporate carbon performance target by 2030 in the Strategy Framework. Shropshire Council will focus efforts on measures such as GHG sequestration and improving resilience and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>The SVWMS should consider promoting climate change adaptation measures and strive for net zero/low carbon in construction and operation, as set out in the Shropshire Corporate Climate Strategy. Similarly, the SVWMS should also endeavour to increase GHG sequestration where possible.</p>	Climatic factors
Shropshire Hills AONB Nature Recovery Plan	<p>The Shropshire Hills AONB Nature Recovery Plan sets out a vision of more resilient habitats, cleaner and more natural rivers, greater numbers of trees and vegetation, and that people feel a greater sense of connection to nature. The priorities outlined for nature recovery in the Shropshire Hills are below:</p>	<p>The SVWMS should align with the vision of the Shropshire Hills AONB and can support achieving the priorities outlined for nature recovery. The strategy should strive to renaturalise riparian areas and increase connectivity between habitats, as well as connecting people to nature.</p>	Biodiversity, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities),

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best possible management of existing high quality habitats as 'core areas' of a nature recovery network • Improving margins and buffer areas to heathland and rough grassland hills • Renaturalising catchment headwater areas • Regenerating and expanding upland semi-natural woodlands • Woodland creation to improve habitat networks • Habitat improvement of river and stream corridors • Managing and re-creating wildflower meadows and species-rich grasslands • More sustainable regenerative management of farmland • Management of invasive non-native species • Connecting people to nature 	<p>The SA will consider the potential cumulative effects of the SVWMS with the development plan.</p>	
Gwynedd			
Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan 2011 - 2026	<p>This joint development plan sets out the strategy and aims for development and land use for the two councils with a strong cross-boundary relationship in terms of function, economy, infrastructure and policy. The plan will be used to determine which development will receive permission in the future by the councils. Key joint issues were: jobs, Wales Spatial Plan (2008), Anglesey Energy Island Programme,</p>	<p>A small portion of the Upper Severn Catchment area is located within the boundaries of Gwynedd Council. The SVWMS should see that the goals of this joint plan are incorporated, where appropriate and relevant.</p>	<p>Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and</p>

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	road and railway networks, housing market areas, shopping, infrastructure, landscape.		Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment
Wrexham			
Wrexham Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) 2013 to 2028	This Local Development Plan provides a long-term land use and development strategy, focused on achieving sustainable development and will guide development for housing, employment, retail and other uses. Once adopted, the policies set out will be used to decide on planning applications and safeguard areas of land requiring protection of enhancement. The focus areas of the plan are housing, open space, employment, community, transport and education.	A small portion of the Upper Severn Catchment area is located within the boundaries of Wrexham County Borough. The SVWMS should give due regard to the vision, objectives and policies outlined in the plan and how they scheme may impact these, and ensure that it adheres to relevant policies (once adopted).	Air Quality, Biodiversity, Climatic factors , Cultural heritage, Economy, Ground conditions (soil and geology), Infrastructure and transport, Land use and Landscape , Population and human health (communities), Resources and waste, Water environment
Wrexham Unitary Development Plan 1996 - 2011	The Plan covers the administrative area of the Wrexham County Borough Council. The strategy outlines the Council's broad intention for development in different areas and provides a framework for the more specific policies and	A small portion of the Upper Severn Catchment area is located within the boundaries of Wrexham County Borough. The SVWMS should give due regard to the vision, objectives	Cultural heritage, Land use and Landscape

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	proposals. Specific policies are outlined in the document, which expand on the strategic vision for the County Borough and provide detailed guidance for the development and other use of land.	and policies outlined in the plan and how the scheme may impact these and ensure that it adheres to relevant policies.	