

A large teal graphic element consisting of a triangle at the top and a trapezoid below it, forming a shape that resembles a stylized mountain or a roofline. The trapezoid is on the left side, and the triangle is on the right side, meeting at a point.

# **Anglian Water Revised Draft Water Resource Management Plan 2024 Environmental Report**

Appendix C: Policies Plans and Programme  
Review

August 2023

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**Appendix C: Policies Plans and Programme  
Review**

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# Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
A	30/09/22	Various	Checked	Approved	Appendix for draft WRMP24
B	29/08/23	Various	Checked	Approved	Appendix for revised draft WRMP following review

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# 1 Policies, Plans and Programmes and Applicable Regulation Review

Anglian Water is the largest water and wastewater company in England and Wales geographically, covering 20% of the land area.

As a water company Anglian Water has a statutory obligation to produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) every five years. The WRMP sets out how a sustainable and secure supply of clean drinking water will be provided to its customers over a minimum 25 year planning period, whilst showing how its long-term vision for the environment will be achieved. Wider societal benefits, such as tourism, are also considered and balanced against the plan being affordable. This creates a 'best value' plan.

In the development of a WRMP, companies in England and Wales must follow the Environment Agency Water Resources Planning Guideline (WRPG)<sup>1</sup>, consider broader government policy objectives and adhere to the relevant legislation. The WRPG highlights six environmental assessment processes, and their respective legislative / policy requirements, as noted below. Anglian Water's plan-making for rdWRMP24 has undertaken all six assessments. The broad scope of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process has been used as a framework to integrate the findings of the other environmental assessments to seek to avoiding duplication and inconsistency emerging across the specific requirements of each process:

- Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment
- Natural Capital Assessment via Ecosystem Services (NCA)
- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment
- Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) risk assessment

A review of the policies, plans, and programmes (PPPs), which also includes legislation and guidance relevant to the rdWRMP24 was undertaken as part of the SEA scoping process.

The PPPs were identified based on their relevance to the SEA topics as outlined in the SEA Regulations, allowing for a topic specific review. For the rdWRMP24, the PPPs review was first undertaken for the Scoping Report and has since been updated, following the consultation period of the Environmental Report (late 2022 into Spring 2023). The review captures relevant new PPPs that have emerged and takes into account additional ones identified as part of the rdWRMP24 consultation process.

The aim of the PPPs review was to ensure both plan-makers and consultees developed a good level of understanding of the relationship between the rdWRMP24 and other relevant plans and programmes. This allowed meeting the expectations outlined in the Schedule 2(3)(4) and (5) in relation to identify environmental characteristics, existing environmental concerns and protection objectives which are relevant to the plan and, therefore, allowing the identification of key themes relevant to the rdWRMP24.

Once identified, these relevant themes were used to identify key issues and opportunities, and contribute to the develop the SEA Framework, as described in Section 3 of the Environmental Report. The SEA Framework includes 21 objectives across nine SEA topics (see Table 4.1 the Environmental Report). This work helped to ensure that the SEA objectives, which have been

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<sup>1</sup> Water resources planning guidelines (2023). Available at: [Water resources planning guideline - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/115444/water-resources-planning-guidelines-2023.pdf)

used to assess WRMP24, covered environmental issues associated with the wider planning context of relevant environmental concerns, environmental protection objectives and improvement opportunities. This approach aligns with established SEA practice as identified in the Government's 2005 A Practical Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005) and in the water industry publication - Environmental Assessment Guidance for Water Resource Management Plans and Drought Plans (UKWIR, 2021).

This PPPs review is split into the following six categories. The presented structure aligns with the SEA topics, as listed in Table 3.1 of the main Environmental Report, which represent the environmental issues listed under Schedule 2(6) of the SEA Regulation:

- A. International
- B. European
- C. National – Government (UK or England)
- D. National – Environmental Agency Plans
- E. Regional – Anglian Water Plans and Strategies
- F. Regional and Local

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
<b>A. International</b>		
World Health Organisation (WHO) Global Air Quality Guidelines (2021)	Air	These guidelines take into account the latest body of evidence on the health impacts of different air pollutants and are set out to inform evidence-based legislation and policies to improve air quality and reduce the health impacts associated with air pollution.
Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	Biodiversity	The aims are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats and to promote European cooperation. Particular importance is placed on the need to protect endangered natural habitats and endangered vulnerable species, including migratory species.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	Biodiversity	The Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic, and avian migratory species throughout their range.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, 1973)	Biodiversity	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is a multilateral treaty designed to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild, and it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 33,000 species of animals and plants.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Wildfowl Habitat (1971)	Biodiversity	The Ramsar Convention provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The aim is 'the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world'. The Convention uses a broad definition of the types of wetlands covered, including lakes and rivers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, near-shore marine areas, mangroves and coral reefs, and human-made sites such as fishponds, rice paddies, reservoirs, and salt pans.
Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	Climate	The stated objective is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The parties who are signatories (including United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ratification in 1993) should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)	Climate	The Kyoto protocol was ratified in 2004, and the Doha Agreement added in 2020. It is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Kyoto Protocol requires the EU to cut its greenhouse gas emissions to 8% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012.
Cancun Agreements (2010)	Climate	The Cancun Agreements were a set of significant decisions by the international community to address the long-term challenge of climate change collectively and comprehensively over time, and to take concrete action immediately to speed up the global response to it. The agreements, reached on December 11 in Cancun, Mexico, at the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference, represented key steps forward in capturing plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to help developing nations protect themselves from climate impacts and build their own sustainable futures.
Doha Agreement (2012)	Climate	The Doha Amendment was adopted at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 8), in Doha, Qatar, in 2012. The Amendment sets a goal of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 18% compared to 1990 levels for participating countries. This, according to the UNFCCC, "represents an increase from an average reduction of 5% compared to 1990 levels" during the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period from 2008-2012.
Paris Agreement (2015)	Climate	The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change, adopted by 196 parties at COP 21 in Paris 2015, and was entered into force in 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees, preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius by reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. The Agreement works on a five-year cycle where each country is expected to produce a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) climate plan.
Commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg (2002)	Cross-cutting	The objective of the WSSD was to examine the monumentation of resolutions made at the conference in Rio, with key focus on Agenda 21, where a clear link between poverty and the state of the environment was made. The UK and wider global community adopted the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation – a non-legally-binding plan intended to guide Government activities, and the Johannesburg Declaration – a set of political commitments by heads of state and Government which contains obligations and implementation proposals related to sustainable development.
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) (1998)	Cross-cutting	The Aarhus Convention was adopted at the Fourth Ministerial 'Environment for Europe' Conference in 1998 and was signed by 35 countries including the UK and the European Commission. It came into force in 2001. The Convention establishes several rights to the individuals and civil society organisations regarding the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities at an international, national, or local level have rights within three areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to information</li> <li>2. Public participation in decision-making</li> <li>3. Access to justice in environmental matters</li> </ol>
Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990)	Historic Environment	The Charter was created in response to the increasing threats to archaeological sites worldwide, especially from land development. The charter lays down principles and guidelines relating to the different aspects of archaeological heritage management that are globally valid and can be adapted to national policies and conditions. These include the responsibilities of public authorities and legislators, principles relating to the professional performance of the processes of survey, excavation, documentation, research, maintenance, conservation, preservation, reconstruction, information, presentation, public access and use of the heritage, and the qualification of professionals involved in the protection of the archaeological heritage. The Charter states that policies for the protection of archaeological heritage should constitute an integral component of policies relating to land use, development, and planning as well as of cultural, environmental and educational policies.
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	Historic Environment	An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of – the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee", established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (2009)	Historic Environment	The aim of this Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. Sources are considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs, the preservation and study of which help to retrace the history of mankind and its relationship with the natural environment, for which excavations or discoveries and other methods of research into mankind and the related environment are the main sources of information, and which are located in any area within the jurisdiction of the Parties. The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.
Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)	Historic Environment	The convention is intended to protect all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been under water for over 100 years. This extends to the protection of shipwrecks, sunken cities, prehistoric artwork, treasures that may be looted, sacrificial and burial sites, and old ports that cover the oceans' floors.

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
World Heritage Convention (1972)	Historic Environment	The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1972. The primary mission of the Convention is to identify and protect the world's natural and cultural heritage considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value. It sets out the duties of State Parties and the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations. It is intended that properties on the World Heritage List will be conserved for all time. States that are parties to the Convention agree to identify, protect, conserve, and present World Heritage properties. The Convention stipulates the obligation of State Parties to report regularly to the World Heritage Committee on the state of the conservation of their World Heritage properties. States recognise that the identification and safeguarding of heritage located in their territory is primarily their responsibility. They agree to do all they can with their own resources to protect their World Heritage properties.
Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (2004)	Population and Human Health	The aim of the Children's Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe (CEHAPE) programme developed by the World Health Organisation is to develop and implement national plans and policies to address local priorities to reduce the burden of disease among children caused by environmental risk factors.
<b>B. European<sup>2</sup></b>		
Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) (2008)	Air	It establishes ambitious, cost-effective targets for improving human health and environmental quality up to 2020. The EU objective on air quality is 'to achieve levels of air quality that do not result in unacceptable impacts on, and risks to, human health and the environment.'
Air Quality Framework Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC) (2004)	Air	The Air Quality Framework Forth Daughter Directive aims to regulate concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in ambient air. This proposal does not contain any mandatory limit values for the concentrations of the pollutants.
Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) (2008)	Air	The Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive limits sulphur dioxide, NO2 and other oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter (PM10, PM2,5), lead, benzene and carbon monoxide emissions from 2010. Hourly average emissions of NO2 are limited 200 µg/m3 and yearly to 40 µg/m3.
National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC (2001)	Air	Sets binding emission ceilings to be achieved by each member state by 2010 and not to be exceeded thereafter. The directive covers four air pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) and ammonia (NH3).
Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (2005)	Air	Based on its Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) programme, the European Commission has developed its Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution, a long-term, strategic and integrated policy to protect against the effects of air pollution on human health and the environment. Through this thematic strategy, the EU sets objectives for reducing certain pollutants and reinforces the legislative framework for combatting air pollution via two main routes: improving Community environmental legislation and integrating air quality concerns into related policies. This strategy sets health and environmental objectives and emission reduction targets for the main pollutants. These objectives are to be delivered in stages and will make it possible to protect EU citizens from exposure to particulate matter and ozone in air, and protect European ecosystems more effectively from acid rain, excess nutrient nitrogen and ozone exposure.
Biodiversity Strategy to 2020: Our life insurance, our natural capital (2011)	Biodiversity	Strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The six targets cover: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity</li> <li>2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure</li> <li>3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry</li> <li>4. Better management of fish stocks</li> <li>5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species</li> <li>6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss</li> </ol> The strategy is in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010. The first is the 2020 headline target: 'Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss'; the second is the 2050 vision: 'By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.'
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') (92/43/EEC) (1992)	Biodiversity	The main aim of this Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural, and regional requirements. While the Directive makes a contribution to the general objective of sustainable development; it ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic species, including around 450 animals and 500 plants. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right. The Directive provides for a ban on the downgrading of breeding and resting places for certain strictly protected animal species. Exceptions to the strict protection rules can be granted under very specific conditions. The Habitats Directive also establishes the EU wide Natura 2000 ecological network of protected areas. For these areas it provides a high level of safeguards against potentially damaging developments. Together with the Birds Directive, the Habitats Directive forms the backbone of EU nature protection legislation.
Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the 'Birds Directive') (79/409/EEC and amending Directive 2009/147/EC) (1979 / 2009)	Biodiversity	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (this is the codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended). This Directive ensures far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for 194 particularly threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. They are part of the Natura 2000 ecological network set up under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.</li> <li>• A second component bans activities that directly threaten birds, such as the deliberate killing or capture of birds, the destruction of their nests and taking of their eggs, and associated activities such as trading in live or dead birds (with a few exceptions).</li> <li>• A third component establishes rules that limit the number of bird species that can be hunted (82 species and subspecies) and the periods during which they can be hunted. It also defines hunting methods which are permitted (e.g. non-selective hunting is banned).</li> </ul>
Eel Directive 2007/1100/EC (2007)	Biodiversity	This Regulation establishes a framework for the protection and sustainable use of the stock of European eel of the species <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> in Community waters, in coastal lagoons, in estuaries, and in rivers and communicating inland waters of Member States that flow into the seas in ICES areas III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX or into the Mediterranean Sea.

<sup>2</sup> Note – whilst the UK left the European Union on Friday, 31 January 2020, a number of pre-existing Directives, Regulations, Policies, Programmes and Plan are included in Section B of Appendix C as many of the UK's and England's environmental laws and approaches arose from the EU pre-Brexit and the Brexit process currently requires the retention of many EU laws.

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species (2014)	Biodiversity	Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 on invasive alien species (the IAS Regulation) entered into force on 1 January 2015, fulfilling Action 16 of Target 5 of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, as well as Aichi Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 under the Convention of Biological Diversity. The IAS Regulation provides for a set of measures to be taken across the EU in relation to invasive alien species included on the Union list. Three distinct types of measures are envisaged, which follow an internationally agreed hierarchical approach to combatting IAS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention: a number of robust measures aimed at preventing the intentional or unintentional introduction of IAS of Union concern into the EU</li> <li>Early detection and rapid eradication: Member States must put in place a surveillance system to detect the presence of IAS of Union concern as early as possible and take rapid eradication measures to prevent them from establishing</li> <li>Management: some IAS of Union concern are already established in certain Member States. Concerted management action is needed to prevent them from spreading any further and to minimize the harm they cause</li> </ul>
Regulation 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel (2007)	Biodiversity	Updated 2019. Advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) in 2006 indicated that the stock of the European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> ) is outside safe biological limits across European waters. The population has declined significantly, reducing to 5% of the original 1980s stock levels. In response to this advice, the European Union adopted Council Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007, which requires Member States to undertake a series of measures aimed at the recovery of eel stock. The goal is to achieve 40% escapement of adult eels, relative to that in absence of anthropogenic factors, to sea to spawn. The EU Regulation was transposed into UK law for England and Wales under the Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009. <p>Eleven Eel Management Plans have been prepared, one for each River Basin identified in England and Wales. The plans outline the current situation and how they intend to achieve the targets required by the European Regulation. Such measures include a reduction in fishing pressure, improving access and habitat quality, and reducing the impacts of entrainment. The measures that will require the installation of passes at obstructions and screens at abstraction and discharge points that prevent the migration of eels.</p>
Freshwater Fish Directive (2006/44/EC) (2006)	Biodiversity	The Freshwater Fish Directive was repealed in 2013 by the EC Water Framework Directive (WFD). The EC Freshwater Fish Directive (2006/44/EC) was originally adopted on 18 July 1978 but consolidated in 2006. The Directive seeks to protect those freshwater bodies identified by Member States as waters suitable for sustaining fish populations. For those waters it sets physical and chemical water quality objectives for salmonid waters and cyprinid waters.
2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy (2014)	Climate	The 2030 climate and energy framework include EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030.
A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy (2018)	Climate	Climate change is a serious concern for Europeans; 18 of the last 20 years were the warmest years on record. This long-term vision focuses on the 7 key regions of the world; Arctic, Atlantic, mountain, coastal, boreal, continental, and Mediterranean, and how climate change can be contained within them. The road to a net-zero greenhouse gas economy could be based on a joint action along a set of 7 building blocks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximising the benefits from Energy Efficiency including zero emission buildings</li> <li>Maximising the deployment of renewables and the use of electricity to fully decarbonise Europe's energy supply</li> <li>Embracing clean, safe, and connected mobility</li> <li>A competitive EU industry and the circular economy as a key enabler to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>Developing an adequate smart network infrastructure and inter-connections</li> <li>Reaping the full benefits of bioeconomy and create essential carbon sinks</li> <li>Tackling remaining CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with carbon capture and storage.</li> </ol> <p>With these building blocks there are multiple pathways to achieving net-zero by 2050, and they are further detailed within the document.</p>
A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050 (2013)	Climate	A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050 sets out a plan to meet the long-term target of reducing domestic emissions by 80 to 95% by mid-century as agreed by European Heads of State and Governments.
Directive on the Promotion of the use of energy and renewable sources (the 'Renewable Energy Directive') (2009/8/EC) (2009)	Climate	This Directive has applied since 2009 and became law in EU countries in 2010. It creates a common set of rules for the use of renewable energy in the EU so as to limit greenhouse gas emissions and promote cleaner transport. It sets nationally binding targets for all EU countries with the overall aims of making renewable energy sources account by 2020 for 20% of EU energy and 10% of energy specifically in the transport sector. Key points include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EU countries should build the necessary infrastructure for using renewable energy sources in the transport sector</li> <li>Each EU country must be able to guarantee the origin of electricity from renewable sources</li> <li>Each EU country is to make a national action plan for 2020, setting out how to achieve the national target for renewables in gross final energy consumption as well as the 10% target for renewable energy sources in transport</li> <li>EU countries can exchange sources energy from renewable sources and to count toward their action plans, EU countries can also receive renewable energy from countries outside the EU provided the energy is used inside the EU</li> </ul>
Energy 2020 – A Strategy for Competitive, Sustainable, and Secure Energy (2000)	Climate	Energy 2020 defines the energy priorities for the next ten years and sets the actions to be taken in order to tackle the challenges of saving energy, achieving a market with competitive prizes and secure supplies, boosting technological leadership, and effectively negotiate with international partners.
Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) (2012)	Climate	The directive introduces legally binding measures to encourage efforts to use energy more efficiently in all stages and sectors of the supply chain. It establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy efficiency within the EU in order to meet its energy efficiency headline target of 20% by 2020. It also paves the way for further improvements thereafter.
Limiting Global Climate Change to 2 Degrees Celsius: The Way Ahead for 2020 and Beyond (2007)	Climate	This document sets out the EU Strategy on climate change for 2020 and beyond. The document sets out concrete steps to limit the effects of climate change and to reduce the risk of massive and irreversible disruptions to the planet. The EU and its Member States have confirmed their target to limit the global average temperature increase to 2° Celsius compared with pre-industrial levels, the point beyond which the impact of climatic change is believed to increase dramatically.
Renewable Energy Directive 2009/8/EC (2009)	Climate	The directive sets a common target – currently set at 32% – for the amount of renewable energy in the EU's energy consumption by 2030. The directive establishes common principles and rules to remove barriers, stimulate investments and drive cost reductions in renewable energy technologies, and empowers citizens, consumers, and businesses to participate in the clean energy transformation.
Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (2013)	Climate	The Strategy on Adaption to Climate Change (2013) aims to ensure that climate change risk management is systematically undertaken by reporting authorities. This aims to help ensure that public service and infrastructure are resilient to climate change, and to monitor the level of preparedness of key sectors to climate change.
Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive') (2001/42/EC) (2001)	Cross-cutting	The SEA Directive aims to ensure a high level of environmental protection and that environmental considerations are considered when preparing, adopting and implementing plans and programmes. It has applied since 2001 and been law in EU countries since 2004. This directive applies to the public plans and programmes which have been prepared and/or adopted by a competent authority and which are subject to legislative, regulatory and administrative rules. The directive sets out a number of steps to follow when assessing a plan or programme that it applies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scoping</li> <li>Preparing the Environmental Report</li> </ul>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public consultation and participation</li> <li>Decision-making</li> <li>Monitoring</li> </ul> <p>EU countries may provide for coordinated or joint procedures in order to avoid duplication of environmental assessment in respect of plans and programmes for which the obligation to carry out assessments arises simultaneously from this directive. From July 2006, and every 7 years from this date, the European Commission will continue to submit reports on the application of the directive to the European Parliament and the Council.</p>
Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) (2004)	Cross-cutting	<p>This directive has applied since 2004 and became law in EU countries since 2007. It lays down the rules of the 'polluter pays' principle. It means that any company causing environmental damage is liable for it and must take the necessary preventative or remedial action and bear all the related costs. The directive defines environmental damage as damage that significantly affects the environmental status of water resources, damage to land that creates significant harm to human health, and damage to protected species and natural habitats. It also identifies the most appropriate measures to remediate damage to land (e.g. to ensure that the contaminated land no longer poses a significant risk of adversely affecting human health).</p> <p>This directive was amended in 2019 to include a 5-year evaluation publication from the Commission. It was also stated by the end of 2020, the Commission must develop guidelines providing a common understanding of the term 'environmental damage'. These were issued in March 2021.</p>
Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC (2008)	Cross-cutting	<p>Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>
Europe 2020 A Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth (2015)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Europe 2020 A Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth plan sets out three mutually reinforcing priorities: smart growth, sustainable growth, and inclusive growth.</p>
Industrial Emissions Directive (integrated pollution prevention and control) 2010/75/EU (2010)	Cross-cutting	<p>Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on industrial emissions is the main EU instrument regulating pollutant emissions from industrial installations. Aiming to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT).</p>
Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' (2013)	Cross-cutting	<p>The seventh environment action programme sets nine priority objectives: three 'thematic' objectives (on natural capital; on a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; and on health and well-being), four 'enabling' objectives (on implementation of EU law; on the knowledge and evidence base; on investments and externalities; and on policy coherence), and two 'horizontal' objectives (on cities; and on the international dimension). The three thematic objectives are linked to a large number of initiatives, legislative acts and international agreements.</p>
Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Sustainable Development Strategy sets out a single, coherent strategy on how the EU will more effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and recognises the importance of strengthening their work with partners outside the EU, including those rapidly developing countries which will have a significant impact on global sustainable development. The Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006) deals in an integrated way with economic, environmental and social issues and lists the following seven key challenges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and clean energy</li> <li>Sustainable transport</li> <li>Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>Conservation and management of natural resources</li> <li>Public health</li> <li>Social inclusion, demography, and migration</li> <li>Global poverty</li> </ol>
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention) (1992)	Historic Environment	<p>The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage.</p> <p>Finally, the Convention constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States. The Committee responsible for monitoring the application of the Convention assumes the role of strengthening and co-ordinating archaeological heritage policies in Europe.</p>
European Landscape Convention (2004)	Landscape	<p>Also known as the Florence Convention — a convention of the Council of Europe, it promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.</p>
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008)	Material assets	<p>The Waste Framework Directive sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, including definitions of waste, recycling and recovery.</p>
Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise Directive (the 'Noise Directive') (2002/49/EC) (2002)	Population and human health	<p>This Directive was applied in 2002 and became law in EU countries in 2004. The Environmental Noise Directive aims to provide a common basis for combating the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise across the EU. It seeks to control noise in built-up areas, public parks, quiet country areas, and near schools and hospitals. It does not apply to noise caused from domestic activities, in workplaces, inside transportations, or from military activities.</p>
Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion 2014-2020 (2013)	Population and human health	<p>Through the Social Investment Package this directive aims to reorient Member States' policies towards social investment where needed, with a view to ensuring the adequacy and sustainability of social systems while linking these efforts to the best use made of the EU funds, notably the ESF.</p>
Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) (1999)	Soil	<p>Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) supports the Union's transition to a circular economy and meeting the requirements of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, and in particular Articles 4 and 12, the aim of this Directive is to ensure a progressive reduction of landfilling of waste, in particular of waste that is suitable for recycling or other recovery, and, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to provide for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill.</p>
Mining Waste Directive (2006/21/EC) (2006)	Soil	<p>Aims to prevent, or reduce as far as possible, the adverse effects from extractive waste management on health and the environment.</p>
Revised European Charter for the Protection and Sustainable Management of Soil (2003)	Soil	<p>This Charter includes definitions and functions of soil types, along with their forms of degradation. There are four objectives within this Charter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable use of all soil</li> <li>Sustainable preservation of biodiversity in the soil</li> <li>Lasting and maintaining fertility in the soil</li> <li>An integrated management of soil through co-ordination of economic, environmental and spatial planning policies and the various national and local institutions in the field of soil</li> </ol> <p>The Charter also lists some recommendations for the uses and management of soil, as well as the instruments for the sustainable management of soil.</p>
Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2006)	Soil	<p>This strategy for soil protection puts forward measures to protect soil and to preserve its capacity to perform its functions in environmental, economic, and social and cultural terms. It includes setting up a legislative framework for the protection and sustainable use of soil, integrating soil protection into national and EU policies, improving knowledge in this area and increasing public awareness. The measures included in the proposal for</p>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		a directive is a key component of the strategy which enables Member States to adopt measures tailored to their local needs. It provides for measures to identify problems, prevent soil degradation and remediate polluted or degraded soil. Note, there is an EU Soil Strategy for 2030 but as this was released in 2021 it does not apply to the UK.
Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC); and Directive 2006/7/EC repealing Directive 76/160/EEC (2006)	Water	The overall objective of the Directive remains the protection of public health whilst bathing, but the revised Directive also offers an opportunity to improve management practices at bathing waters and to standardise the information provided to bathers across Europe and aims to set more stringent water quality standards and also puts a stronger emphasis on beach management and public information.
Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources (2012)	Water	The blueprint emphasises that proper care of water resources is essential not only for environmental and health reasons but also for economic welfare. The Blueprint presents three different strategies for the improvement of water management. The first, involves the need to improve the way existing EU water policy and legislation are applied, such as applying the 'polluter pays' more rigorously. The second involves paying greater attention to current EU's overall water policy objectives when implementing other policies. The final strategy is underlying the need to increase water efficiency by reducing leakages.
Directive 2007/60/EC on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (the 'Floods Directive') (2007/60/EC) (2007)	Water	The Flood Directive 2007/60/EC establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods in the Community. The aim of the Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage, and economic activity. The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such zones they would then need to draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection, and preparedness by 2015. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.
Directive concerning Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (the 'Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive') (91/271/EEC) (1991) (amended 1998)	Water	The objective of this Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors. The Directive concerns the collection, treatment, and discharge of such waste water.
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC) (1998)	Water	The Drinking Water Directive sets out the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sets quality standards for drinking water quality at the tap (microbiological, chemical, and organoleptic parameters) and the general obligation that drinking water must be wholesome and clean</li> <li>Obliges Member States to regular monitoring of drinking water quality and to provide to consumers adequate and up-to-date information on their drinking water quality</li> <li>Member States may exempt water supplies serving less than 50 persons or providing less than 10m3 of drinking water per day as an average and water in food-processing undertakings where the quality of water cannot affect the wholesomeness of the foodstuff in its finished form</li> </ul>
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC) (2006)	Water	This directive establishes a regime which sets groundwater water quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater. The directive establishes quality criteria that takes account local characteristics and allows for further improvements to be made based on monitoring data and new scientific knowledge. The directive thus represents a proportionate and scientifically sound response to the requirements of the WFD as it relates to assessments on chemical status of groundwater and the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations. Member States will have to establish the standards at the most appropriate level and take into account local or regional conditions. The groundwater directive complements the WFD. It requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groundwater quality standards to be established by the end of 2008</li> <li>Pollution trend studies to be carried out by using existing data and data which is mandatory by the WFD (referred to as 'baseline level' data obtained in 2007-2008)</li> <li>Pollution trends to be reversed so that environmental objectives are achieved by 2015 by using the measures set out in the WFD</li> <li>Measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater to be operational so that WFD environmental objectives can be achieved by 2015</li> <li>Reviews of technical provisions of the directive to be carried out in 2013 and every six years thereafter</li> <li>Compliance with good chemical status criteria (based on EU standards of nitrates and pesticides and on threshold values established by Member States)</li> </ul>
Groundwater Directive 2014/80/EU (On the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration)	Water	Annex II to Directive 2006/118/EC is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC) (2004)	Water	The Nitrates Directive aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices. This Directive forms an integral part of the WFD and is one of the key instruments in the protection of waters against agricultural pressures.
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) (1991)	Water	This directive aims to protect the environment in the EU from the adverse effects of urban wastewater. It sets out EU-wide rules for collection, treatment and wastewater discharge. The law also covers wastewater generated by industries such as agro-food industries. EU countries must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and treat wastewater in urban settlements with 2000+ population and apply a secondary treatment of said waters</li> <li>Apply advanced treatment in urban areas exceeding 10,000 population when located in a designated sensitive area</li> <li>Guarantee that treatment plans are properly maintained</li> <li>Take measures to limit the pollution of receiving waters from storm water overflows</li> <li>Monitor the performance of treatment plans</li> <li>Monitor sewage sludge disposal and re-use</li> </ul>
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000)	Water	The WFD has the following key aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater</li> <li>Achieving 'good status' for all waters by a set deadline</li> <li>Water management based on river basins</li> <li>'Combined approach' of emission limit values and quality standards</li> <li>Getting the prices right</li> <li>Getting the citizen involved more closely</li> <li>Streamlining legislation</li> </ul> <p>There are a number of objectives in respect of which the quality of water is protected. The key ones at European level are general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water. Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015.</p>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
<b>C. National - Government (UK or England)</b>		
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate (2010)	Air	The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) policy paper summarises the main issues concerning air pollution and how to benefit from the interconnections between measures to address air pollution and climate change.
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	Air	These Regulations transpose into English legislation the requirements of: (i) Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe; (ii) Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air; and (iii) Council Decision 97/101/EC on the exchange of information They replace the existing Air Quality Standards Regulations 2007.
Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in UK (2017)	Air	This plan sets out requirements for specified local authorities to carry out studies or to implement actions to meet legal limits for nitrogen dioxide in the shortest possible time and sets deadlines.
Air Quality Strategy (2023)	Air	The policy paper sets out the strategic framework for local authorities and other partners given their role in delivering cleaner air for communities and nature across England. It sets out their powers, responsibilities, and further actions the Government expects them to take to contribute to long-term air quality goals, including the ambitious new targets for fine particulate matter (PM2.5).
Clean Air Strategy (2019)	Air	The Strategy recognises the importance of clean air in relation to health, life, the environment and the economy. It sets out the actions that are required to meet the targets for fine particulate matter, ammonia, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, non-methane volatile organic compounds by 2030 and 2050. Actions are focussed on reducing and managing emissions to protect human health and the environment. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut public exposure to particulate matter pollution. Provide powers to enable targeted local action in problem areas</li> <li>• Reduce nitrogen deposition and tackle the environmental impacts of air pollution</li> <li>• Monitor and report the impacts of air pollution on natural habitats</li> <li>• Provide guidance for local authorities to assess and mitigate, through the planning system, the cumulative impacts of nitrogen deposition on natural habitats</li> <li>• Additional actions are focused on achieving clean growth and innovation, transport, at home, from farming, and industry</li> </ul>
Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations (2015)	Air	The Regulations make provision for a purpose mentioned in section 2(2) of, and paragraph 1A of Schedule 2 to, the European Communities Act 1972 and it appears to the Secretary of State that it is expedient for references to Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 to be construed as references to that Annex as amended from time to time.
Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees: Protecting them from development, Forestry Commission and Natural England (2014) (Updated 2017)	Biodiversity	This is a standing advice document and should be a material planning consideration for local planning authorities and should be used when making planning decisions that affect ancient woodland or trees. This guidance may be useful for decision makers who are responsible for major infrastructure projects such as road and rail schemes.
Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions (2022)	Biodiversity	This guide explains how to assess a planning application when there are ancient woodland, ancient trees or veteran trees on or near a proposed development site.
Conservation 21 – Natural England’s Conservation Strategy for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century, Natural England (2016)	Biodiversity	Conservation 21 sets out how they will work to protect England’s nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide, in support of Defra’s ambitions for the environment. The Conservation strategy is based on 3 guiding principles: creating resilient landscapes and seas, putting people at the heart of the environment, and the growing natural capital. The process is underpinned by the outcomes approach – delivering better long-term outcomes for the environment by understanding people’s interests and needs and working toward a shared vision.
Narrative for Conserving Freshwater and Wetlands in England, Natural England (2016)	Biodiversity	This evidence-based narrative provides an overview of circumstances relating to the conservation of freshwater and wetland habitats in England. It considers their ecological function, the natural and anthropogenic factors affecting them, the management principles that can be drawn from the evidence, and the respective roles of the main policy mechanisms involved in their conservation. It covers all running and standing water habitats and terrestrial wetland habitats including bogs, fens, swap, and wet woodland.
Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations (2017)	Biodiversity	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 serve to consolidate and update the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, which are revoked. This is being done in order to consolidate the numerous amendments that have been made to the Regulations into a single, new set of Regulations that will improve clarity and accessibility.
Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)	Biodiversity	The Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, makes these regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8(1) and section 14(1), paragraph 1 of Schedule 4, and paragraph 21 of Schedule 7 to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. The Act contains amendments to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, and the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001. Its Schedules also refer to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 apply in the terrestrial environment and in territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles. The EU Habitats and Wild Birds Directives are transposed in UK offshore waters by separate regulations.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) ‘the Habitats Regulations’ (amended 2011)	Biodiversity	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 apply in the terrestrial environment and in territorial waters out to 12 nautical miles. The EU Habitats and Wild Birds Directives are transposed in UK offshore waters by separate regulations. The 2019 Regulations do not make any substantive changes to existing policies and procedures other than the establishment of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). The MMO takes on certain licensing functions from Natural England to ensure consistency with the approach in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. The objective of the Habitats Directive is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. The Directive lays down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species.
Eels (England and Wales) Regulations (2009)	Biodiversity	The regulations included within this Act came into force in January 2010. It provides the Environment Agency with powers to implement measures necessary to meet the obligations under EC 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European Eel. This regulation requires Member States to implement short and long-term measures to achieve a target of ensuring that at least 40% of the potential production of adult eels return to the sea to spawn on an annual basis.
Great Britain Invasive Non-native Species Strategy 2023 to 2030 (2023)	Biodiversity	The strategy sets out key aims and actions for addressing the threats posed by invasive non-native species. It aims to get people to work better together, including the Government, stakeholders, land managers and the general public and improve co-ordination and co-operation on issues at a European and international level. This refreshed strategy covers 2023 to 2030 and sets out how these species can be tackled to contribute to the achievement of wider environmental ambitions. It notes that since the last strategy, public awareness over the urgency around prioritising biodiversity and green recovery has increased and this strategy is a key part in ensuring appropriate action is taken. It replaces the previous strategy published in 2015 with the first one published in 2008.
Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order (2019)	Biodiversity	This Order gives effect to EU regulations on the prevention and management of the spread of invasive alien species. It also lists 66 species which are of special concern. The Order makes it an offence to import, keep, breed, transport, sell, exchange, cultivate, and release these species without a permit or license.
Making Space for Nature: - A review of England’s Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (2010)	Biodiversity	The report aims to answer the following questions: Do England’s wildlife sites comprise a coherent and resilient ecological network? If not, what needs to be done. The report concludes that the approaches required to achieve a coherent and resilient ecological network are varied, and 24 wide-ranging recommendations are presented. Five themes unite them:

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue the recent progress in improving the management and condition of wildlife sites, particularly Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Recommendations are also made for how these should be designated and managed in ways that enhance their resilience to climate change.</li> <li>Properly plan ecological networks, including restoration areas. Restoration needs to take place throughout England. However, in some areas, both the scale of what can be delivered to enhance the network, and the ensuing.</li> <li>There are a large number of surviving patches of important wildlife habitat scattered across England outside of SSSIs, for example in Local Wildlife Sites (LWS). Steps are needed to improve the protection and management of these remaining wildlife habitats. 'Protection' will usually be best achieved through incentive-based mechanisms, but at times may require designation.</li> <li>Become better at deriving multiple benefits from the ways the environment is used and interacted with. There are many things that society has to do that may seem to have rather little to do with nature conservation, but could have, or even should have if more radical thinking is embraced; flood management by creating wetlands is an obvious example. The 'win-win' opportunities not to be exploited to the full. Being better at valuing a wider range of ecosystem services would help this process.</li> <li>A step-change in nature conservation will not be achieved in England without society accepting it to be necessary, desirable, and achievable. This will require strong leadership from Government and significant improvements in collaboration between local authorities, local communities, statutory agencies, the voluntary and private sectors, farmers, landowners and other land-managers and individual citizens.</li> </ol> <p>Recommendation 4 is relevant for Anglian Water and states that public bodies and statutory undertakers planning the management of water resources should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make space for water and wildlife along rivers and around wetlands</li> <li>Restore natural processes in river catchments, including in ways that support climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>Accelerate the programme to reduce nutrient overload, particularly from diffuse pollution</li> </ul>
Narrative for Conserving Freshwater and Wetlands in England, Natural England (2016)	Biodiversity	This evidence-based narrative provides an overview of circumstances relating to the conservation of freshwater and wetland habitats in England. It considers their ecological function, the natural and anthropogenic factors affecting them, the management principles that can be drawn from the evidence, and the respective roles of the main policy mechanisms involved in their conservation. It covers all running and standing water habitats and terrestrial wetland habitats including bogs, fens, swap, and wet woodland.
Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (1975)	Biodiversity	The aim of this Act is to protect salmon and trout from commercial poaching, to protect migratory routes, to prevent wilful vandalism and neglect of fisheries, and to ensure correct licensing and water authority approval. Thus, helping to sustain the rural inland freshwater fisheries industry.
Securing a healthy natural environment: An action plan for embedding an ecosystems approach (2007)	Biodiversity	<p>This document, which has come to be known as the "Ecosystems Approach Action Plan" (EAAP) was published at the end of 2007 as a result of two years' work within Defra and with a range of stakeholders. The EAAP set out the concept and framework of ecosystem services, and described how this could be translated into "an ecosystems approach" to policy and decision making that could be applied at all levels of Government in this country. This focused on two main areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shifting the focus of policy making and delivery away from looking at natural environment policies in separate "silos" – e.g., air, water, soil, biodiversity – and towards a more holistic or integrated approach based on whole ecosystems</li> <li>Seeking to ensure that the value of ecosystem services is fully reflected in policy and decision making in Defra and across Government at all levels</li> </ol> <p>It set out the national, international and regional situation at the time, to show where this approach and framework was already being embedded in policy that related to the natural environment. It also set out the most up to date thinking about the evidence base for this area, including methods for valuing the natural environment and for taking account of environmental limits. Lastly, it looked to the future challenges of climate change adaptation and mitigation to consider how an adaptive approach to managing the environment in light of these and other pressures and challenges may be required.</p>
Site Improvement Plans for England's Natura (IPENS) 2000 sites: East of England (2012)	Biodiversity	<p>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and SPAs are collectively known as national site network Natura 2000 (previously Natura 2000) sites in England, and are protected under relevant European legislation for their important wildlife and habitats. In England there are approximately 338 sites covering approximately 2,076,875 hectares. A wide range of organisations and individuals own, manage or have an interest in Natura 2000 national site network sites. This includes Government agencies, voluntary bodies, private companies and individuals who collectively have a wealth of knowledge and experience. The improvement programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS) is working with these partners, and other stakeholders to develop a strategic approach to achieving favourable condition on these sites by reviewing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The risks and issues that are impacting on and/or threatening the condition of the site</li> <li>Which actions and measures could be used to address them</li> <li>How much it will cost and where the money could come from</li> </ul> <p>This will be the first time that this information will have been drawn together for all of England's Natura 2000 sites. It provides Natural England and its partners with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An improved understanding of the issues affecting the sites and how to address them</li> <li>A clear plan of action for improving their condition and how much it may cost</li> <li>Recommendations to improve gaps in funding and evidence</li> </ul>
Standing Advice on Protected Species, Natural England (2022)	Biodiversity	This standing advice avoids the needs to consult Natural England on every planning application and helps the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to make planning decisions on development proposals. The LPA must be consulted if the proposed development might affect an SSSI, need an environmental assessment, or need and appropriate assessment under the Habitats Regulations. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) explains how to apply, avoid adverse effects, and compensate for impacts. This standing advice suggests where to expect protected species and when to survey each species. If these species are present, planning permission cannot be granted and the standing advice suggests what to do in these situations.
State of Natural Capital Annual Report 2020. Natural Capital Committee (2020)	Biodiversity	The Government's first Progress Report failed to provide an assessment of progress towards environmental outcomes and instead focuses on a long list of actions. This emphasises the urgent need for a comprehensive natural capital baseline census, as recommended by the Natural Capital Committee, against which progress can be measured. There have been some improvements; however, in order to meet the 2011 objective to be the first generation to improve the environment, the Government must strengthen and reintroduce the various Bills into parliament as a priority. The main point of this report is that the Government's net-zero target should be viewed in the broader context of the 25 Year Plan's goals and be delivered through a joined-up Government response to climate change.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	Biodiversity	This Action Plan sets out a programme for the conservation of the UK's biodiversity and led to the production of action plans to achieve the recovery of many of the most threatened species and habitats. Between 1995 and 1999 a total of 391 Species Action Plans (covering 475 separate species) and 45 Habitat Action Plans were produced, each with specific biological targets and a Lead Partner to co-ordinate plan implementation.
UK National Ecosystem Assessment Follow-on Reports (2014)	Biodiversity	The UK National Ecosystem Assessment Follow-on Project was a major piece of interdisciplinary research that aimed at advancing UK capacity to value and manage ecosystem services. The follow-on project reports were launched in 2014 and are used to discuss projects and relating approaches. They vary depending on the relative project at the time of the event.
UK Peat Strategy (2018-2040) (2018)	Biodiversity	The UK Peatland Strategy aims to drive and co-ordinate action across the UK, supported by country level plans that will establish a course for peatland conservation and management at a more detailed level. This strategy recognises there are different peatlands and types of pressures within the UK and seeks to provide common goals across the four devolved administrations of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales towards an overarching aim of two million hectares under restoration or in good condition by 2040.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	Biodiversity	<p>The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 'Aichi Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), produced in May 2011. The purpose of the Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between 2012 and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK-scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute</li> </ul>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy</li> <li>To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work</li> <li>To streamline governance arrangements for UK-scale activity</li> </ul>
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Biodiversity	The Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed in Schedule 5, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places. The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals. The Act requires surveying authorities to maintain up to date definitive maps and statements, for the purpose of clarifying public rights of way.
National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting: Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2018)	Climate	<p>The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) (2018-2023) sets the actions that Government and others will take to adapt to the challenges of climate change in the UK. It sets out key actions for the next 5 years. This document has 6 key points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses, and infrastructure</li> <li>Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures</li> <li>Risks of shortages in the public water supply for agriculture, energy generation and industry</li> <li>Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity</li> <li>Risks to domestic and international food production and trade</li> <li>New and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people plants and animals</li> </ol> <p>To combat the issues raised within the 6 key points the NAP document has developed an inter-disciplinary working style and are working with key infrastructure sectors on a wide range of climate risks, and greater integration of climate in the health and planning systems.</p>
Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order (2019)	Climate	The Act sets out a legal framework to commit the Government to tackling climate change. Climate change adaptation is also covered in the Act as it provides a legal framework for adaptation policy. The Secretary of State considers that since the Act (2008) was passed, there have been significant developments in scientific knowledge about climate change that make it appropriate to amend section 2(1)(a) of the Act. This amends the target for 2050, which increases the required percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from at least 80% to at least 100%, from the '1990' baseline. This is also known as net zero.
Climate change approaches in water resources planning – Overview of new methods (2013)	Climate	This is the final report of research project SC090017, Climate change and water supply planning, which was co-funded by the Environment Agency and UK Water Industry Research (UKWIR). The aim of the project was to examine how climate change has been built into WRMPs to date, and to recommend best and appropriate practice for the future, with particular reference to the use of the detailed tools and probabilistic climate data in UKCP09, published in July 2009 (Murphy et al., 2009) and the outputs of the Future Flows project (Prudhomme et al., 2012).
Energy Act (2013)	Climate	<p>This Act supersedes the Energy Acts 2008 and 2010. It establishes a legislative framework for delivering secure, affordable and low carbon energy within the UK. At its core is the need to ensure that the UK remains able to generate enough energy to meet its needs, since older power plants are being taken offline. Doing this whilst also decarbonising requires significant investment in new infrastructure to be brought forward and new schemes to be integrated to ensure this investment comes forward. This Act has six parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part 1: Decarbonisation</li> <li>Part 2: Electricity Market Reform</li> <li>Part 3: Nuclear Regulation</li> <li>Part 4: Government Pipeline and Storage System</li> <li>Part 5: Strategy and Policy Statement</li> <li>Part 6: Consumer Protection and Miscellaneous</li> </ul>
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)	Climate	This White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to these changing circumstances, address the long-term energy challenges the country faces and deliver the four energy policy goals. It sets out how the measures in the Energy Review Report in 2006 are being implemented, as well as those announced since, including in the Pre-Budget Report in 2006 and the Budget in 2007.
National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure (2011) (EN1-6)	Climate	The six National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure (EN1-EN6) set out national policy for the energy infrastructure. It has effect, in combination with the relevant technology-specific NPS, on the decisions by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) on applications for energy developments that fall within the scope of the NPSs.
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021)	Climate	<p>The Strategy lays the foundations for a green economic recovery from the impact of COVID-19 with the UK at the forefront of the growing global green economy. It builds on the approach to keep the UK on track for meeting its carbon budgets, the 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution, and net zero by 2050 commitments. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decarbonisation pathways to net zero by 2050, including illustrative scenarios</li> <li>Policies and proposals to reduce emissions for each sector</li> <li>Cross-cutting action to support the transition</li> </ul>
Planning our electric future: A White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)	Climate	This White Paper sets out the Government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system to ensure that future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable. The package of reforms outlined here will mean that by 2030 there will be: a flexible, smart and responsive electricity system, powered by a diverse and secure range of low-carbon sources of electricity, with a full part played by demand management, storage and interconnection; competition between low-carbon technologies that will help to keep costs down; a network that will be able to meet the increasing demand that will result from the electrification of transport and heating systems; and the transition has been made at the least cost to the consumer.
Third UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3) (2021)	Climate	<p>The UK Government is required, under the 2008 Climate Change Act, to publish a Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) every five years. The assessment sets out the risks and opportunities facing the UK from climate change. National summaries are provided for each of the devolved nations and for England, it assesses 61 risks and opportunities from climate change, including to business, infrastructure, housing, the natural environment, health and risks from the impacts of climate change internationally. The key conclusions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of these 61 risks and opportunities, more action is needed in England now to address 34 of them, with sustaining current action only deemed appropriate in four cases</li> <li>Of the 61, six issues are deemed to be both a risk and opportunity, four of which are associated with the natural environment and each of these require more action or further investigation</li> <li>There are also eight opportunities that could arise from climate change in England, with half of these also related to the natural environment</li> </ul>
UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) (2018)	Climate	This document is primarily intended to underpin messages for the interested public and media. It also serves as a summary for users of UKCP18 including the guidance and science reports expected to get more detailed information from other sources, including the UKCP18 website. The UK Climate Predictions 2018 are based on the latest developments in climate science and were subject to an independent peer review to assess the science that underpins it.
UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (2011)	Climate	The roadmap builds on the actions already underway: financial support mechanisms for renewables, the Green Investment Bank to help companies secure investment in green infrastructure, and encouraging the development of new offshore wind manufacturing facilities at port sites.

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	Climate	This Strategy explains how and why renewable electricity, heat and transport will be increased in usage. It sets out the path to meet the legally binding target to ensure 15% of the UK's energy comes from renewable sources by 2020: almost a seven-fold increase in the share of renewables in scarcely more than a decade.
UK Net Zero Growth Plan (2023)	Climate	The Net Zero Growth Plan sets out how the Government plans to meet net zero while supporting economic growth and prosperity in the UK.
UK Powering Up Britain – Energy Security Plan (2023)	Climate	This Plan sets out the steps the Government is taking to ensure the UK is more energy independent, secure and resilient. This Plan builds on the ambitions set out in the British Energy Security Strategy and the Net Zero Strategy for increasing the overall share of domestic energy production and reducing energy demand.
Build Back Better: our plan for growth (2021)	Cross-cutting	The Plan sets out the UK Government's plan to support growth through investment to allow every part of the UK to grow while enabling a transition to net zero. The Plan recognises that there has been a lot of change since the Industrial Plan was published in 2017 (net zero commitments, COVID-19 and the exit from the European Union) and as such, a new framework for growth is needed. Infrastructure, skills and innovation are the three pillars of growth the Plan focuses on.
Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act (2000)	Cross-cutting	The Act was introduced in 2000 with the intention to give greater freedom for people to explore open countryside and contains provisions to introduce a new statutory right of access for open-air recreation to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land. It also includes a power to extend the right to coastal land by order, and enables landowners voluntarily to dedicate irrevocably any land to public access.
Creating a better place: Our ambition to 2025 EA2025 (2022)	Cross-cutting	Details the Environment Agency's ambition for how they plan to protect and improve natural resources in years to come, alongside Defra's proposed 25-year environment plan. The document includes their vision, principles and purpose, and sets out the objectives to create a cleaner healthier environment which benefits people and the economy, a nation better protected against natural threats and hazards, and the commitment to work in partnership. The metrics that the Environment Agency will be measured against to monitor the success of the strategy. This plan, EA2025, translates the Environment Agency's vision for the future into action with the aim to protect and enhance the environment as a whole and contribute to sustainable development. The Environment Agency will contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development goals and help protect the nation's security in the face of emergencies. The plan sets out 3 long term goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nation resilient to climate change</li> <li>• Healthy air, land and water</li> <li>• Green growth and a sustainable future</li> </ul>
Culture White Paper (2016)	Cross-cutting	The Culture White Paper sets out the Government's ambition and strategy for the cultural sectors, and put in place measures to increase participation in culture, especially among those who are currently excluded from the opportunities that culture has to offer.
Delivering a healthy natural environment – An update to Securing a healthy natural environment: An action plan for embedding an ecosystems approach (2010)	Cross-cutting	To evaluate progress and to assess whether benefits of thinking and working in line with an ecosystems approach are being realised, Defra committed to reporting back on the Ecosystems Approach Action Plan (EAAP) after two years. Two interim updates on the individual actions were published in December 2008 and July 2009. This document brings those updates together and provides an opportunity also to show where partners in delivering the EAAP have gone further, exploring new and innovative ways of putting this thinking into their work.
Environment Act (2021)	Cross-cutting	This Act comprises of two halves: a legal framework for environmental governance, and the provision of making specific improvement of the environment. The key need for this Act was to redesign the environmental elements of law post the UK's EU exit, thus fulfilling a legal obligation set out in section 16 of the European Union Withdrawal Act 2018. The measures published at that time related only to environmental principles and governance and placing the previous Government's 25 Year Plan on statutory footing. It brings about urgent and meaningful action to combat the environmental issues that the UK is facing. It sets out a requirement for biodiversity net gain which includes at least a 10% improvement in biodiversity value for new development. It also includes details on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating a new governance framework for the environment</li> <li>• A new direction for resources and waste management</li> <li>• Improving air quality</li> <li>• Securing our water services</li> <li>• Enhancing our green spaces</li> <li>• Updating laws on chemicals (REACH)</li> </ul> A number of the Act Parts are relevant to water companies with further details provided below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in Part 1, Environmental Governance, establishes the new Office for Environmental Protection (OEP) as an independent, domestic watchdog. A body whose functions include those of a public nature will have a duty to co-operate with the OEP in connection with the exercise of its functions. The OEP will have enforcement functions over public authorities who fail to comply with environmental law and powers to deal with significant environmental complaints. Water companies are defined as Public Authorities in OEP guidance.</li> <li>• in Part 5, Water, includes measures intended to support new and existing internal drainage boards. The Act amends the Land Drainage Act 1991 to enable certain valuation calculations to be provided for in secondary legislation, so that necessary updates to the calculations (including data sources) can be readily made in Parts 5 and 6, includes provisions to strengthen and improve the duty on public bodies to conserve and enhance biodiversity, including mandating a net gain biodiversity through the planning system.</li> </ul>
Environment Act (1995)	Cross-cutting	This is an Act to provide for the establishment of a body corporate to be known as the Environment Agency and a body corporate to be known as the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. It seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provides for the transfer of functions, property, rights and liabilities to those bodies and for the conferring of other functions on them</li> <li>• To makes provision with respect to contaminated land and abandoned mines</li> <li>• To makes further provision in relation to National Parks</li> <li>• To makes further provision for the control of pollution, the conservation of natural resources and the conservation or enhancement of the environment</li> <li>• To makes provision for imposing obligations on certain persons in respect of certain products or materials</li> <li>• To make provision in relation to fisheries</li> <li>• To makes provision for certain enactments to bind the Crown</li> <li>• To makes provision with respect to the application of certain enactments in relation to the Isles of Scilly</li> </ul> The Environment Act 1995 led to the creation of a number of Government agencies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environment Agency</li> <li>• The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)</li> <li>• The National Park authorities</li> </ul> The Act also brought in requirements for the Government to prepare strategies on air quality, national waste and hedgerow protection
Environment Protection Act (1990)	Cross-cutting	This is an Act to makes provision for the improved control of pollution arising from certain industrial and other processes; to re-enact the provisions of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 relating to waste on land with modifications as respects the functions of the regulatory and other authorities concerned in the collection and disposal of waste.
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	Cross-cutting	These regulations implement Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment as regards plans and programmes relating solely to any part of England it also implements Council Directive 85/337/EC which is to be referred to as the SEA Directive.

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Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations (2015)	Cross-cutting	These regulations were enacted in July 2015. It consolidates the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009, as amended, and it also contains additional provisions to transpose Article 38 of the Offshore Safety Directive (OSD) (2013/30/EU). The OSD aims to reduce the potential for major accidents relating to offshore oil and gas activities and limit their impacts on the environment and coastal economies and further improve safety standards for offshore workers.
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2016)	Cross-cutting	This guidance aims to provide comprehensive help for those operating, regulating or interested in facilities that are covered by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 SI 2016/1154. It describes the main provisions of the Regulations and sets out how the Regulations should be applied and how particular terms should be interpreted in England and Wales. It also explains where to go for more help.
Environmental Improvement Plan (2023)	Cross-cutting	The Environmental Improvement Plan is the first revision of the UK Government's 25 Year Plan. It builds on the 25 Year Plan vision with a new plan setting out how the Government will work with landowners, communities and businesses to deliver each of the goals for improving the environment, matched with interim targets to measure progress. Taking these actions will help restore nature, reduce environmental pollution, and increase the prosperity of the country.
Environmental Principles Policy Paper (2023)	Cross-cutting	The policy paper outlines the five principles, as set out in section 17(5) of the Environment Act, which are internationally recognised as successful benchmarks for environmental protection and enhancement. These principles play an important role to support Environmental Improvement Plans and to delivering on the net zero commitment to tackle climate change. When making policy, and where relevant, ministers will need to consider the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration principle</li> <li>• Prevention principle</li> <li>• Rectification at source principle</li> <li>• Polluter pays principle</li> <li>• Precautionary principle</li> </ul>
Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation (2015)	Cross-cutting	This document outlines the causal link between higher productivity and household incomes. Productivity is the single most important determinant of average living standards and is tightly linked to the differences in wages across countries. In every member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) where average wages are above UK levels, productivity is also higher. This plan responds to the recent slowdown of productivity growth in the UK and to the long-standing gap compared to other countries. This is fundamental to securing a sustainable recovery and raising living standards over the long term. Small improvements can have transformative impacts if sustained over long periods. This plan commits the Government to concerted action, covering every major Government department. It will also be accompanied by a set of clear actions on public sector productivity.
Government Food Strategy (2022)	Cross-cutting	This strategy responds to the Dimbleby Review, and includes policy initiatives to boost health, sustainability, accessibility of diets and to secure food supply, ensuring that domestic producers and the wider food and drink industry contributes to the levelling up agenda and makes the most of post-Brexit opportunities.
Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, UK Government (2018)	Cross-cutting	This plan sets out a wide range of actions designed to result in cleaner air and water, richer habitats for more wildlife and an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fisheries that puts the environment first. It also frames proposals to tackle waste, soil degradation and the effects of climate change. The 25 Year Plan responds to the conclusions presented by the Natural Capital Committee that many aspects of the natural capital across the country are currently in a state where they are delivering flows of benefits well below what is possible or desirable. The Committee called for a long-term plan to rectify this situation, and therefore this 25 Year Plan uses the concept of natural capital to frame its arguments and actions. An Outcome Indicator Framework has also been developed which is a comprehensive set of indicators describing environmental change that relates to the 10 goals within the 25 Year Environment Plan.
Infrastructure Act (2015)	Cross-cutting	The act will allow the creation of Highways England, a Government-owned company which will use access to long term stable funding to ensure improvements on the country's major road network are streamlined, cost efficient and encourage investment. The legislation will also give local people the right to buy a stake in renewable energy projects, while cutting red tape for nationally significant infrastructure projects to boost investment.
The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (2022)	Cross-cutting	The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) is a key component of the wider programme to level up the country as set out in the Levelling Up White Paper (2022) and aims to reform the planning system to tackle geographical disparities across the UK (following on from the Planning White Paper (2020)). Part 5 of the LURB sets out a new Environmental Outcomes system to replace existing Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and SEA processes, intending to build on the Environment Act 2021 through enhancing the existing assessment process. Environmental Outcomes have yet to be defined but will likely be set by future Environmental Outcomes Regulations which will set the primary framework for assessment.
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (2011)	Cross-cutting	The Government's commitment to sustainable development and the measures it is taking to mainstream it into overall Government policy.
National Food Strategy (2020)	Cross-cutting	This independent report, published on 15 July 2021, looks at the entire food chain, from field to fork. This includes production, marketing, processing, sale and purchase of food (for consumption in the home and out of it). It also looks at the consumer practices, resources and institutions involved in these processes.
National Infrastructure Strategy (2020)	Cross-cutting	The National Infrastructure Strategy sets out plans to transform UK infrastructure to level up the country, strengthen the Union and achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The strategy outlines how the Government will build back better, faster and greener by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boosting growth and productivity across the UK</li> <li>• Putting the UK on the path to meeting its net zero emissions target by 2050</li> <li>• Supporting private investment into infrastructure</li> <li>• Accelerating and improving delivery of infrastructure projects</li> </ul> The Government aims to make cities the engines of growth, including cities outside of London. This includes support for green growth cluster with carbon capture and low carbon infrastructure. As part of the Green Industrial Revolution, infrastructure investment is fundamental to delivering net zero emissions. The Government will unlock private sector investment to accelerate the deployment of existing technology, such as retrofitting the UK's building stock and electrification of vehicles, while advancing newer technologies such as carbon capture and low-carbon hydrogen.
National Planning Policy Framework (2021)	Cross-cutting	The NPPF replaces a very long list of existing guidance including all Planning Policy Statements (PPS) (except PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management), all Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPG), all Mineral Planning Statements (MPS), some Mineral Planning Guidance notes (MPG) (MPG4, 8, 9 and 14 remain in force) and some Ministerial Circulars and Letters. The main change and first policy of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which it states, 'should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking'. The NPPF states that local authorities should adopt pro-active strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking into account flood risk, coastal change, water supply and demand considerations. Paragraphs 100-104 replace the previous advice in PPS25 on flood risk. There is associated interim technical guidance provided in a technical appendix to the NPPF, which retains the sequential test and exception test. The NPPF has changed little with regard to the principles to flood risk but the detailed analysis and guidance has been removed and will be reliant on Local Plans for local guidance. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify as a Coastal Change Management Area any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast. Paragraphs 109-125 of the NPPF provide advice on biodiversity, contaminated land, land stability, geo-diversity, air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution.
Natural Environment White Paper - Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, Defra (2012)	Cross-cutting	This document sets out to mainstream the valuing of the economic and social benefits of a healthy natural environment of nature across society, and put this at the heart of decision making, through four main areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature</li> <li>2. Creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature</li> <li>3. Strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both</li> </ol>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		4. Showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally
Natural Environment and Communities (NERC) Act (2006)	Cross-cutting	The NERC Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. It is about conserving and enhancing places and nature and helping people to enjoy them – taking a wider view, pursuing environmental management which encompasses access and recreation, and aiming where possible to achieve economic and social outcomes alongside conservation goals.
Rural Strategy (2004)	Cross-cutting	The Rural Strategy 2004 sets out how they plan to reform delivery to give a better deal for customers, the environment and the taxpayer, in line with the Prime Minister's principles of public service reform that underpin this Government's approach. The proposals include a radical new approach for streamlining over one hundred rural funding streams to improve the customer experience and ensure that resources are clearly targeted to deliver the outcomes set out in this Strategy.
Securing the future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Cross-cutting	The Strategy for sustainable development aims to '...enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.' Guiding principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• Promoting good governance</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul> UK priorities for immediate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>• Climate change and energy</li> <li>• Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</li> <li>• Sustainable communities</li> </ul>
Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy – Facing the future (2002)	Cross-cutting	The Strategy sets out the Government's priorities for delivering a sustainable farming and food sector. It is structured around five priority themes, which are closely inter-related. The themes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Succeeding in the market</li> <li>• Improving the environmental performance of farming</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>• Climate change and agriculture</li> <li>• Animal health and welfare</li> </ul>
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Cross-cutting	The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 Strategy, both domestically and internationally; the changed structure of Government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; greater emphasis on delivery at regional level and the new relationship between Government and local authorities.
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	Cross-cutting	The Act makes provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission. The Act also provides the framework for the creation of Areas of Outstanding Natural (AONB) Beauty in England and Wales, and also addressed public rights of way and access to open land.
Government Statement on the Historic Environment (2015)	Historic Environment	The historic environment is an asset of enormous cultural, social, economic and environmental value. It makes a very real contribution to quality of life and the quality of places. This document is intended to help Government to realise its vision for the historic environment, and to assist them in working jointly with others to achieve the aims. It sets out the understanding of the value of the historic environment, and the many roles that Government and others can play.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Historic Environment	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (2007)	Historic Environment	The proposals are based around three core principles, developing a unified approach to the historic environment, maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement, and supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.
The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans, Historic England Advice Note 3, Historic England (2015)	Historic Environment	The guidance provides advice to support those involved in Local Plan development and the site allocation process to implement historic environment legislation, NPPF and the related PPG. It intends to ensure that the historic environment is positively considered and that site allocations avoid harming the significance of both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including effects on their setting. It offers advice on evidence gathering and site allocation policies, as well as setting out in detail a number of steps to make sure that heritage considerations are fully integrated in any site selection methodology. The guidance is applicable to all types of developments and supports appropriate site selection.
Lakes and Water Features, Technical Guidance (2023)	Historic Environment	Historic England produced this technical guidance note related to lakes and water features associated with historic parks and gardens. It recognises that the management of these features is often complex and costly and therefore the note sets out guidance on how this can be undertaken. It sets out guidance around safety; design and construction; wildlife; archaeological features and water meadows; lake restoration; dams, spillways, gates and valves; water levels; and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS).
Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)	Historic Environment	The guidance provides advice to support those involved in Local Plan development and the site allocation process to implement historic environment legislation, NPPF and the related PPG. The first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution of its setting to its significance. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. The guidance document sets out how significance of heritage assets should be considered and assessed where understanding of an asset's nature of significance, extent of significance and level of significance is required.
National Heritage Act (2002)	Historic Environment	An Act to make further provision in relation to the functions of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England; and for connected purposes.
Peatlands and the Historic Environment, An Introduction to their Cultural and Heritage Value (2021)	Historic Environment	This resource outlines the archaeological, paleoenvironmental and cultural significance and value of peatlands and describes the wealth and diversity of heritage assets associated with them. The challenges facing peatlands, both natural and anthropogenic threats, are also set out in the report and a summary of how peatlands can be protected is included.
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Historic Environment	An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
Protection of Wrecks Act (1973)	Historic Environment	An Act to secure the protection of wrecks in territorial waters and the sites of such wrecks, from interference by unauthorised persons; and for connected purposes.
Scheduled Monuments & Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments (2013)	Historic Environment	This policy statement sets out the particular considerations used by the Secretary of State when determining whether sites are suitable for statutory designation through scheduling; the key non-statutory criteria are period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival and potential.
Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3), Second Edition (2017)	Historic Environment	This document sets out guidance against the background of the NPPF and related guidance given in the PPG on managing change within the settings of heritage assets including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It gives advice on understanding setting and how it contributes to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated, as well as advice on how views contribute to setting.
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment, Historic England Advice Note 8, (2016)	Historic Environment	This advice note aims to support all those involved in assessing the effects of certain plans on the historic environment. It offers advice on heritage considerations during the SA and SEA, and on implementing historic environment legislation, the relevant NPPF and the related guidance given in the PPG as well as the Marine Policy Statement. This advice note supersedes the 2013 publication on the same matter. This advice should be read in conjunction with the relevant Good Practice Advice in Planning and Historic England Advice Notes.
Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988	Landscape	An Act to establish an authority to be known as the Broads Authority; to make provision with respect to its powers; to make provision with respect to the area commonly known as the Broads and with respect to the Great Yarmouth Port and Haven and its Commissioners; to provide for the making of grants to the Authority by the Secretary of State; and for connected purposes.
Our Waste, Our Resources - A Strategy for England, HM Government (2018)	Material Assets	The strategy laid out in this document sets out the methodology to meet the 25-year Environment Plan. It has a focus on a circular economy principles which will see the UK keeping resources in use for as long as possible. The overall aim is to become a world leader in using resources efficiently and reducing the volume of waste produced as a country.
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	Material Assets	The waste management plan for England (WMPE) provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive.
Safeguarding our Soils – A strategy for England, Defra (2009)	Soil	The vision of this strategy is that by 2030 all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. The strategy will highlight those areas more at risk and prioritise them as a focus for attention. The strategy will be delivered through improving the evidence base, providing information and guidance to those who are actively managing the soil, and using regulations and incentives where necessary to drive further action. The document also mentions how it is down to more than just the Government, with soil responsibility also falling to farmers, land managers, consumers, and construction companies.
Soil Action Plan for England (2004)	Soil	The plan sets out an ambitious programme of work for the next three years, to help move towards a clearly stated vision for the nation's soils. The actions are often only the first, important step in the process. The aim for this first plan is to achieve as much as possible by properly embedding soils into ongoing work; to gather the evidence; and to build consensus and partnerships with others in Government and outside to provide the foundation for future action.
UK Geodiversity Action Plan (UKGAP) (2011)	Soil	The UKGAP sets out a framework for geodiversity action across the UK. It has been developed and agreed through wide consultation and dialogue across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between organisations, groups and individuals currently involved in geodiversity.
Drought Response: Our Framework for England (2017)	Water	This framework tells you how drought affects England and how the Environment Agency works with Government, water companies and others to manage the effects on people, business and the environment. It aims to ensure consistency in the way drought management is co-ordinated across England. It sets out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How drought affects different parts of England</li> <li>• Who is involved in managing drought and how they work together</li> <li>• How we and others take action is taken to manage drought</li> </ul> <p>How we monitor and measure the impacts of drought is monitored and measured to advise senior management and Government on the prospects and possible action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How we report on drought is reported on and communicated with others</li> </ul>
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	Water	The Act seeks to address the threat of flooding and water scarcity. The Act takes forward a number of recommendations from the Pitt Review into the 2007 floods and places new responsibilities on the Environment Agency, local authorities and others to manage the risk of flooding. Climate projections suggest extreme weather will happen more frequently in the future and this Act is central to reducing the flood risk associated with extreme weather.
Flood Risk Assessments: Climate Change Guidance – Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances (2016)	Water	This guidance is for local planning authorities preparing risk assessments and for developers and their agents preparing flood risk assessments for planning applications. The document provides guidance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change allowances</li> <li>• Peak river flow allowances</li> <li>• Sea level allowances</li> <li>• Offshore wind speed and wave height allowances</li> </ul>
Flood Risk Regulations (2009)	Water	These Regulations to transpose the EC Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks) into domestic law and to implement its provisions. In particular, it places duties on the Environment Agency and local authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	Water	The strategy sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030 and the steps required to get there. The Vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest, the Government has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved the quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports</li> <li>• Continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality</li> <li>• Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water</li> <li>• Ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges</li> <li>• Cut greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users</li> </ul>
Groundwater (Water Framework Directive) (England) Direction (2016)	Water	The Groundwater (Water Framework Directive) (England) Direction 2016 revokes and replaces the Groundwater (Water Framework Directive) (England) Direction 2014, which applied to England. Similar Directions have been issued by the Welsh Ministers to Natural Resources Wales. This Direction sets out instructions to the Environment Agency on obligations to protect groundwater (water found below the surface). It updates requirements including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The monitoring and setting of thresholds for pollutants in groundwater</li> <li>• Adding new pollutants to the list of pollutants to be monitored</li> <li>• Changing the information to be reported to the European Commission</li> </ul>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
Living Waterways - Transform Places & Enrich Lives: Our 10 Year Strategy (2015)	Water	This Canal & River Trust strategy aims to transform 2,000 miles of historic waterways and make a difference to the communities they run through. And by transforming these waterways enrich the lives of those who interact with them.
Managing Water Abstraction (2021)	Water	This policy paper explains how to make sure there is enough water for the future needs of people and the environment. The policy paper includes advice on river basin management, water abstraction plans, catchment abstraction management systems, the national framework, the Environment Agency drought plans, the water industry national environment programme, and water company plans.
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	Water	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 gained Royal Assent on 12th November 2009 and provides the legal mechanism to help ensure clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas by putting in place a new system for improved management and protection of the marine and coastal environment. The Marine Act, which mainly affects England and Wales, comprised eight key elements: A MMO, a Strategic Marine Planning System, a Streamlined Marine Licensing System, Marine Nature Conservation, Fisheries Management and Marine Enforcement, Migratory and Freshwater Fisheries, Coastal Access, Coastal and Estuarine Management.
Marine Plans – Northeast Inshore, Northeast Offshore (2021)	Water	The Northeast Marine Plan is one of four marine plans developed concurrently, which will mean for the first time all English waters will have a marine plan in place. It covers an area of around 56,000 square kilometres of inshore and offshore waters stretching from the Scottish border to Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire. It contains large stretches of undeveloped, open coastline to the north and the south alongside important, busy industrial or formerly industrial estuaries. The Northeast Marine Plan provides a framework that will shape and inform decisions over how the areas' waters are developed, protected and improved over the next 20 years. Through its vision for economic, environmental and social prosperity, the Northeast Marine Plan will ensure effective and sustainable use has been made of the space and resources available. This vision will be achieved through its 13 objectives and marine plan policies, which have been developed in partnership with local and national organisations, representatives and users of the area.
Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources (March 2020)	Water	<p>The national framework explores England's long-term water needs for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public water supplies</li> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>The power and industry sectors</li> <li>Environmental protection</li> </ul> <p>The organisations responsible for England's water supplies have worked together to understand the water needs for England from 2025 to 2050 and beyond. This involved looking at each region and across all sectors. The national framework focuses on England. However, Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) have been involved in the work and are members of the senior steering group. The framework contributes to 2 of the pledges in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. These are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leave the environment in a better state than it was found</li> <li>Improve resilience to drought and minimise interruptions to water supplies</li> </ul>
National Policy Statement for Waste Water (2012)	Water	This National Policy Statement (NPS) sets out Government policy for the provision of major waste water infrastructure. It will be used by the decision maker as the primary basis for deciding development consent applications for waste water developments that fall within the definition of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) as defined in the Planning Act 2008.
National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (2023)	Water	The National Policy Statement (NPS) was published in 2023, following the publication of the draft in 2018, and sets out the need and Government's policies for development of nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) and for water resources in England. It provides planning guidance for applicants of NSIPs for water resources, as defined in the Planning Act 2008. Where a development does not meet the current requirements for an NSIP set out in the Planning Act but the Secretary of State considers the project to be nationally significant, under Section 35 of the Planning Act, the Secretary of State may direct that a water resources infrastructure development should be treated as a development for which development consent is required. It sets out the environmental considerations required and the assessments applications will need to undertake in order to gain development consent.
Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations (2015)	Water	<p>These Regulations consolidate the following Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations")</li> <li>Regulations 2 to 10 of the Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Amendment) Regulations 2009</li> <li>Regulation 10 of the Environmental Civil Sanctions (Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) Regulations 2010</li> <li>The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Amendment) Regulations 2012</li> <li>Regulations 2 to 25 of the Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Amendment) and Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2013</li> <li>The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Designation and Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2013</li> </ul>
Preparing for a drier future: England's water infrastructure needs, National Infrastructure Commission (2018)	Water	A reliable water supply is usually taken for granted but, despite its reputation for rain, England risks water shortages. Climate change, an increasing population (especially in the drier south and east) and the need to protect the environment bring further challenges. The water supply system is already strained, and the pressure will only rise over the coming decades. Concerted action is needed to address these challenges, but conflicting incentives, limited cooperation between water companies and a short-term focus mean that insufficient progress is being made. As a result, in the event of a serious drought, the nation faces an unacceptable risk of severe supply limitations and even homes and businesses being cut off. This document sets out the National Infrastructure Commission's advice on how to address England's water supply challenges and deliver the appropriate level of resilience for the long term.
Restoring Sustainable Abstraction Programme (undated)	Water	<p>The RSA programme has successfully worked with licence holders to reduce the amount of water taken from the environment. It also works with them to prevent and reduce damage to the environment in other ways, such as by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moving or swapping existing licensed abstractions (for example moving a larger abstraction downstream and a smaller one upstream)</li> <li>Seeking alternative solutions that use water more efficiently and less harmfully</li> <li>Ensuring only water that is needed is allowed to be taken. This prevents damage to the environment eg by removing risk to European designated Habitats Directive sites</li> <li>Placing conditions on licences that allow water to be taken at times when it is least likely to harm the environment</li> <li>Committing licence holders to reduce abstraction when there are alternative supplies</li> <li>Working with other organisations and local groups to solve abstraction-related problems</li> <li>Restoring physical processes for example through gravel management and habitat improvement</li> </ul>
Shoreline Management Plan Guidance (2006)	Water	A shoreline management plan (SMP) is a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and helps to reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment. This guidance sets out methods to help in producing an SMP, including examples of some of the methods used when developing this guidance.
UK Flood risk and coastal erosion management: Policy Statement (2020)	Water	This policy statement sets out the Government's long-term ambition to create a nation more resilient to future flood and coastal erosion risk. This means to reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment, and the economy. This policy statement forms part of the Government's wider commitment to tackle climate change. It has been informed by the Environment Agency's consultation exercise on the updated National Flood and

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy, the results of the Government's Call of Evidence 2019, and advice from the National Infrastructure Commission and the Committee on Climate Change. The Policy Statement sets out 5 areas to drive this: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upgrading and expanding national flood defences</li> <li>2. Managing the flow of water more effectively</li> <li>3. Harnessing the power of nature to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk and achieve multiple benefits</li> <li>4. Better preparing communities</li> <li>5. Enabling more resilient places through a catchment-based approach</li> </ol>
Understanding the Risks, Empowering Communities, Building Resilience: The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2011)	Water	The Strategy's overall aim is to: '...ensure that flooding and coastal erosion risks are well managed and coordinated, so that their impacts are minimised'. The Strategy was published by the Environment Agency and Defra to ensure that Government, the Environment Agency, local authorities, water companies, internal drainage boards and other organisations that have a role in flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) understand each other's roles and co-ordinate how they manage these risks. The Strategy states that these organisations will work together with communities to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage the risk of flooding and coastal erosion to people and their property. Over time, the Government will be able, where possible, to improve standards of protection.</li> <li>• Help householders, businesses and communities better understand and manage the flood and coastal erosion risks they face</li> <li>• Respond better to flood incidents and during recovery, and to coastal erosion</li> <li>• Move the focus from national Government-funded activities towards a new approach that gives more power to local people, either at an individual, community or local authority level. Local innovations and solutions will be encouraged, too</li> <li>• Invest in actions that benefit communities who face the greatest risk, but who are least able to afford to help themselves</li> <li>• Put sustainability at the heart of the actions they take, so that they work with nature and benefit the environment, people and the economy</li> </ul>
Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations (1994)	Water	These Regulations implement, in respect to England and Wales, Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment.
Water 2020 (2016)	Water	This Ofwat regulation sets out the future regulatory framework for the water and wastewater industry in England and Wales to enable the water sector to address the challenges it faces and to help build trust and confidence among customers and wider society. It outlines the changes to company licences that flow from the new regulatory framework. It also sets out specific areas for further consultation about the role of markets and the regulatory framework for the 2019 price review.
Water Act (2003)	Water	This is an Act to amend the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Water Industry Act 1991; to make provision with respect to compensation under section 61 of the Water Resources Act 1991; to provide for the establishment and functions of the Water Services Regulation Authority and the Consumer Council for Water, and for the abolition of the office of Director General of Water Services; to make provision in connection with land drainage and flood defence; to amend the Reservoirs Act 1975; to make provision about contaminated land so far as it relates to the pollution of controlled waters; to confer on the Coal Authority functions in relation to the discharge of water from coal mines; to extend the functions of the Environment Agency in relation to the Rivers Esk, Sark and Tweed and their tributaries so far as they are in England; to repeal section 1 of the Metropolis Water Act 1852; and for connected purposes.
Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2003) Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2017) Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2021)	Water	These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing in river basin districts within England and Wales EU Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23rd October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy known as the WFD. The Regulations transpose the EUC WFD in UK law. They will help implement the WFD requirement in England and Wales. They aim to protect and enhance the quality of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface freshwater (including lakes, streams, and rivers)</li> <li>• Groundwaters</li> <li>• Groundwater dependant ecosystems</li> <li>• Estuaries</li> <li>• Coastal waters out to one mile from low-water</li> </ul>
Water for Life – the Water White Paper (2011)	Water	This White Paper describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious resource it is and it explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision. Since the water industry was privatised, it has invested over £90 billion to reduce its impact on nature and to continue to deliver high quality drinking water while keeping water bills affordable. In recent decades we have seen a dramatic improvement in the health of many rivers. However, pollution and over-abstraction means only a quarter of the UK's rivers and lakes are fully functioning. This White Paper draws the following conclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water resources are already under pressure</li> <li>• In the future there is likely to be less water available for people, businesses, and the environment</li> <li>• Future pressures will not be limited to the southeast of England</li> <li>• In the longer term, climate change may have a bigger effect on the available water resources than population growth</li> <li>• The water environment will change as some species will be better suited to the change than others</li> <li>• The demand of water will need to be managed and significant new water resources may be needed</li> </ul>
Water Framework Directive (Standards and Classification) Directions (England and Wales) (2015)	Water	This list of priority substances was reviewed in accordance with Article 16(4) WFD and updated by the Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) Directive which also set standards for each of those substances. Following a further review of the list of priority substances the European Commission proposed to revise a number of the standards set by the EQS Directive and add twelve new substances to the list.
Water Industry Act (1991)	Water	An Act to consolidate enactments relating to the supply of water and the provision of sewerage services, with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.
Water Resources Act (1991)	Water	This is an Act to consolidate enactments relating to the National Rivers Authority (now the Environment Agency) and the matters in relation to which it exercises functions, with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.
Water Resources Long Term Planning Framework (2015-2065) (2016)	Water	In accordance with the Water Industry Act 1991, each water company must produce a WRMP. These plans are updated every 5 years with the aim of ensuring that there is a sufficient supply of water to meet the anticipated demands of its customers over a minimum 25-year planning period, even under conditions where water supplies are stressed, that is, under dry conditions where supplies are stretched and demand for water tends to be higher than normal. Water companies are also required to produce Drought Plans. These demonstrate how each water company would manage the security of supplies in the event of impending or actual drought events, which are normally of short duration (typically affecting water supplies over a period of one to two years). The Drought Plan describes the company's tactical and operational responses during a drought event, whereas the WRMP is a strategic plan setting out the planned investments required over a 25-year period.

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
Water Resources Management Plan Regulations (2007)	Water	These Regulations prescribe how water undertakers are to prepare and publish water resources management plans.
Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (2016)	Water	These Regulations provides the legislative framework for drinking water quality in England in respect of public supplies provided by water companies and licensed water suppliers. This is water intended for human consumption including cooking, drinking, food preparation and other domestic purposes as well as water used in food production undertakings. The Drinking Water Inspectorate, acting on behalf of the Secretary of State, enforces the legislation.
<b>D. National - Environmental Agency Plans</b>		
Better Sea Trout and Salmon Fisheries: Our Strategy for 2008-2021 (2008)	Biodiversity	A strategy to 2021 to help protect the iconic salmon and sea trout from the complex environmental challenges they face.
Areas of Water Stress: Final Classification (2021)	Water	This report sets out the results of the updated determination of areas of water stress that took place in 2021. These results update the report previously published in 2013. The report takes into account the changes within the water resources environment including the National Framework for Water Resources and water companies' water resources management plans (WRMP19) which were published in 2020. This has improved the understanding of water resources needs which includes the impact of climate change, pressure on the environment and how to meet the challenges they create.
Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales (2018) Water Resources Planning Guideline Customer Engagement Forum (2019)	Water	This Forum is an online public space where multiple stakeholders have summaries of their roles and level of engagement. These range from a Local Consumer Advocate to the Chair of the Customer Engagement Panel. There are also links to recent panel meeting minutes for public viewing.
Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs): Grimsby and Ancholme CFMP (2009) River Witham CFMP (2009) Louth Coastal CFMP (2009) North Norfolk CFMP (2008) Broadland Rivers CFMP (2008) East Suffolk CFMP (2008) River Nene CFMP (2009) Great Ouse CFMP (2010) River Welland CFMP (2009) North Essex CFMP (2008) South Essex CFMP (2008) River Tees CFMP (2009) [Anglian Water Hartlepool supply area]	Water	<p>CFMPs have been produced to assess inland flood risk across England and Wales. The CFMPs relevant to the WRMP are detailed in the column to the left. The CFMPs consider all types of inland flooding: from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding (but not coastal flooding, which is covered by Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs)). The role of the CFMPs is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term. CFMPs should be used to inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders such as the Environment Agency, local authorities, Internal Drainage Boards, water companies and other utilities; transportation planners; landowners, farmers and land managers; the public and businesses to enhance their understanding of flood risk and how it will be managed.</p> <p>The CFMPs identify six generic flood risk management policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 1 - Areas of little or no flood risk where the Environment Agency will continue to monitor and advise: this policy will tend to be applied in those areas where there are very few properties at risk of flooding. It reflects a commitment to work with the natural flood processes as far as possible.</li> <li>Policy 2 - Areas of low to moderate flood risk where the Environment Agency can generally reduce existing flood risk management actions: this policy will tend to be applied where the overall level of risk to people and property is low to moderate</li> <li>Policy 3 - Areas of low to moderate flood risk where the Environment Agency are generally managing existing flood risk effectively: this policy will tend to be applied where the risks are currently appropriately managed and where the risk of flooding is not expected to increase significantly in the future</li> <li>Policy 4 - Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where the Environment Agency are already managing the flood risk effectively but where they may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change: this policy will tend to be applied where the risks are currently deemed to be appropriately managed, but where the risk of flooding is expected to significantly rise in the future</li> <li>Policy 5 - Areas of moderate to high flood risk where the Environment Agency can generally take further action to reduce flood risk: this policy will tend to be applied to those areas where the case for further action to reduce flood risk is most compelling, for example where there are many people at high risk, or where changes in the environment have already increased risk</li> <li>Policy 6 - Areas of low to moderate flood risk where the Environment Agency will take action with others to store water or manage run-off in: locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits. This policy will tend to be applied where there may be opportunities in some locations to reduce flood risk locally or more widely in a catchment by storing water or managing run-off</li> </ul> <p>To select the most appropriate policy, the CFMPs consider how the social, economic and environmental objectives are affected by flood risk management activities under each policy option. The policies identified in the CFMPs will be delivered through a range of delivery plans, projects and actions.</p>
River Basin Management Plans: Anglian River Basin Management Plan (2022) Humber River Basin Management Plan (2022) Thames River Basin Management Plan (2022) Severn River Basin Management Plan (2022)	Water	<p>A River Basin Management Plan seeks to provide information to assist in decision making of water management plans. The environmental objectives and information in river basin management plans inform the development of long-term statutory plans and other strategic plans, including WRMPs. River basin management plans provides information about where additional improvement measures are needed and constraints on new activities or developments which must be complied with. The environmental objectives covered by the plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventing deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater</li> <li>Achieving objectives and standards for protected areas</li> <li>Aiming to achieve good status for all water bodies</li> <li>Reversing any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater</li> <li>Cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters</li> <li>Progressively reducing the pollution of groundwater and preventing or limiting the entry of pollutants</li> </ul>
Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (2018)	Water	This document updates the 'Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice'. It contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. This document will be of interest to developers, planners, environmental permit applicants and holders, abstractors, operators and anyone whose current or proposed activities have an impact on or are affected by groundwater. Each section is focused on different activities or sectors.
Groundwater Protection Technical Guide (2017)	Water	This document will be of interest to developers, planners, environmental permit applicants and holders, abstractors, operators and anyone whose current or proposed activities have an impact on or are affected by groundwater. Each section is focused on different activities or sectors. It identifies that if an activity is being carried out that could lead to the input of substances to the ground, which could go on to affect the quality or quantity of groundwater, then a permit will be required. The Environment Agency will consider the geological characteristics of the location when assessing for a permit so this should be of importance to the permit application. This guide includes the discernability of hazardous substances and the geological formations that are permanently unsuitable for other purposes.
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GPNote 3) (2013)	Water	<p>Groundwater is important. It supplies about one third of mains drinking water in England and around three per cent in Wales. It also supports numerous private supplies. But pollution and demands for water puts the resource under pressure. The Environment Agency's core groundwater policy is: 'To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify'. Nine themes support this policy, with number four being: reducing flood risk. GP3 states that groundwater flooding is a significant but localised issue and in recent years, there has been considerable concern about the risk of flooding from groundwater. Groundwater flooding is a problem partly because it happens very infrequently. Memories or information about previous floods may have been lost. Developments may have taken place in areas susceptible to the break-out of new springs or the appearance of lakes fed by groundwater. These 'new' groundwater features can flood property and land for many weeks because of the large storage potential of groundwater. Rising groundwater can also inundate sewers. This can cause serious problems for sewage treatment works, overloading their flow capacity and polluting surface water.</p> <p>The Environment Agency use a series of guiding principles to ensure a consistent approach to the assessment and management of groundwater. These are:</p>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To secure the proper use of water resources for all purposes, including environmental need</li> <li>• To protect the environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identifying a minimum flow or groundwater level below which abstraction may be curtailed or flows augmented</li> <li>○ Protecting flow and water-level variability across the full range of seasonal regimes from low to high water flow/level conditions</li> <li>○ Protecting the critical aspects of the water environment including, where relevant, habitats that are dependent upon river flows or water levels, and recognising that some watercourses or wetlands are more sensitive than others to the impact of flow or level changes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To ensure no reduction in existing protected rights</li> <li>• To protect the interests of other legitimate water users</li> <li>• To take account of existing and future local requirements that are currently not considered. These could be protecting or changing flows from rivers into estuaries in order to provide protection for the estuarine environment</li> <li>• To take account of water quality considerations throughout the catchment in both surface waters and groundwater</li> </ul>
<p>Managing Water Extraction - Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) (2013):</p> <p>The Grimsby, Ancholme and Louth CAMS (2006)</p> <p>The Nene CAMS (2005)</p> <p>The Steeping, Great Eau and Long Eau CAMS (Consultation Draft, Jan 2007)</p> <p>The Welland CAMS (2007)</p> <p>The Witham CAMS (March 2004)</p> <p>The Broadland Rivers CAMS (2006); Update on Strategy Actions (2008)</p> <p>The Combined Essex CAMS (Feb 2007); Update on Strategy Actions (2008)</p> <p>The North Norfolk CAMS (March 2005); Update on Strategy Actions (2008)</p> <p>The Cam and Ely Ouse CAMS (March 2007); Update on Strategy Actions (2008)</p> <p>The North-West Norfolk CAMS (March 2005); Update on Strategy Actions (2008)</p> <p>The East Suffolk CAMS (2008)</p> <p>The Tees CAMS (2008)</p> <p>Idle and Torne Abstraction Licensing Strategy (February 2013)</p>	Water	<p>The CAMS set out how the Environment Agency will manage water abstraction. They outline where water is available, and also, if relevant, where the Environment Agency needs to reduce current rates of abstraction. Each CAMS provides an overview of the catchment area and characteristics, including abstractions, geology, hydrology, hydrometry, water quality and discharges, ecology and conservation, recreation and navigation. The CAMS make information on water resources and licensing practice publicly available and allow the balance between the needs of abstractors, other water users and the aquatic environment to be considered in consultation with the local community and interested parties. CAMS are also the mechanism for managing time limited licences by determining whether they should be renewed and, if so, on what terms.</p>
Protect groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution, Environment Agency (2017)	Water	This guidance document aims to support applications for a permit or licence to discharge or abstract from groundwater. The document explains what groundwater is, how to prevent groundwater pollution, how to prevent hazardous substances from entering groundwater, how to limit non-hazardous substances from entering groundwater, how to consider the geological characteristics of the location, groundwater vulnerability, the restrictions within groundwater sensitive locations, any sensitive groundwater locations, and saline intrusion.
Water Resources Planning Guidelines (WRPG), Environment Agency (2023)	Water	These planning guidelines replaced the May 2016 version and are relevant to water companies in England and Wales and those producing regional plans. A WRMP sets out how a water company intends to achieve a secure supply of water for its customers and a protected and enhanced environment. This guideline recommends using adaptive planning within the preferred planning. A preferred programme is reference to the most likely future and the pathway through it. This guideline instructs on how to write a plan that complies with all the relevant statutory requirements and Government policy. The water resources management and planning framework used in England and Wales has developed considerably over the past decade. Methods for incorporating climate change into the analysis have become more advanced over this time, at a cost of time and complexity that may not always have been proportionate to the situation faced by individual water companies.
Water for People and the Environment: Water Resource Strategy – Regional Action Plan for East of England Region (2009)	Water	The Environment Agency has the dual responsibility of managing water resources for people -ensuring secure and sustainable supplies - and the environment. But they cannot do this alone. This action plan shows how the Environment Agency will work together with a wide range of organisations to secure water supplies and a better water environment for future generations.
Water industry national environment programme (WINEP) (2022)	Water	The WINEP is the programme of actions water companies need to take to meet statutory environmental obligations, non-statutory environmental requirements or delivery against a water company's statutory functions. The methodology sets out the overarching process for designing, developing, and delivering the WINEP for England.
Water Industry Strategic Environmental Requirements (WISER) (2022)	Water	<p>The WISER guidance was written by Natural England and the Environment Agency to set out how water companies are expected to perform in relation to environmental requirements given the challenges that are currently faced within the water environment and across the wider environment. It provides the strategic steer to water companies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the environment</li> <li>• Resilience for the environment and customers</li> <li>• Flood risk</li> <li>• Relevant legal requirements</li> </ul> <p>WISER also requires water companies to take all planning frameworks into account alongside the WINEP. The WISER vision for the water industry is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A thriving natural environment – increased environmental value, healthy rivers, lakes, wetlands, coastal waters, and a sustainably functioning eco-system</li> <li>• Performance and compliance – day to day service excellence for customers and acts in the long-term interests of society and the environment</li> <li>• Resilience for the environment and customers – resilient, safe, and affordable water and waste water services today and for future generations</li> </ul>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
Environmental Assessment Guidance for Water Resources Management Planning (2021)	Water	The UKWIR guidance is an update to the 'SEA and HRA – Guidance for WRMPs and Drought Plans' to reflect updates to guidance and case law. It also takes into account updates regarding WFD, ecosystem services, natural capital accounting, and environmental net gain, amongst others. The guidance confirms the requirement for SEA and also provides a checklist for compliance to ensure that water companies are complying with the requirements of the SEA regulations.
<b>E. Regional – Anglian Water Plans and Strategies</b>		
Biodiversity Strategy Our Plan 2015 – 2020 (undated)	Biodiversity	<p>The Biodiversity Strategy sets out what Anglian Water will do to protect and enhance wildlife, on its own land at places like Rutland Water and across the region in and around the communities it serves. Actions identified in the Strategy include:</p> <p>Operational Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to invest in their SSSIs to bring them into and maintain them in favourable condition</li> <li>Identify operational sites designated as LWS in order to bring into favourable condition. All operational LWS to have management prescriptions by March 2018.</li> <li>Investigate the feasibility of implementing a net biodiversity gain policy for operational sites by March 2019</li> <li>Identify location and extent of priority habitats on operational sites, screen against criteria such as size, proximity to protected sites, landscape-scale conservation projects, species priority areas by March 2020. Develop management prescriptions for key sites in AMP7.</li> <li>Identify sites within the B-Lines network where action to support pollinating insects can be undertaken by March 2020</li> <li>Identify sites across the region where action to support farmland birds can be undertaken by March 2020</li> <li>Support operational staff to ensure compliance with protected species legislation and implement management prescriptions for biodiversity</li> <li>Continue to develop and support a network of Biodiversity Champions among operational staff, to support and encourage nature conservation on their landholdings</li> <li>Where feasible, eradicate or prevent the spread of invasive non-native species</li> <li>Maintain existing network of successful Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i> boxes on Anglian Water sites</li> <li>Explore the potential of Anglian Water water towers and similar assets to provide Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> nesting sites to support their range expansion, where this does not impact upon their operations</li> <li>Conserve or mitigate impacts upon priority species where found on their sites</li> </ul> <p>Wider Countryside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to support RiverCare, BeachCare and Water for Wildlife through to March 2020</li> <li>Launch a grant scheme to provide funds for wetland habitat and species conservation projects in 2016</li> <li>Support the mapping of B-Lines across the Anglian Water Region (2015/16)</li> <li>Continue support for the Pool frog project though to March 2020</li> <li>Support catchment and coastal advisors to enable them to provide advice that delivers biodiversity benefits</li> </ul>
Hartlepool Water: Our Biodiversity Priorities (May 2014)	Biodiversity	Hartlepool Water Biodiversity Priorities aims to identify priority habitats and highlight certain associated species found both on and in the vicinity of Hartlepool Water sites. It outlines the pressures faced by these, as well as the commitments Hartlepool Water have made to conserve and enhance them.
Our net zero strategy to 2030 (2021)	Climate	<p>The Strategy sets out Anglian Water's plan to achieve net zero operational emissions by 2030. Net zero covers their operational activities (Scope 1, 2 and outsourced Scope 3 operations). They have also set a 70% capital carbon reduction target by 2030 from a 2010 baseline. The strategy is centred on the following which will contribute to achieving the reductions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximising energy efficiency and renewable energy generation and storage</li> <li>Procuring green electricity</li> <li>Decarbonising our vehicle fleet</li> <li>Maximising the value of our biogas</li> <li>Managing our process emissions</li> <li>Opting for alternative fuels</li> <li>Developing our offsetting strategy</li> </ul>
Strategic Direction Statement 2020–2045 (2017)	Water	<p>Anglian Water's Strategic Direction Statement sets out their future vision, looking ahead to 2045, and provides an update to the first Strategic Direction Statement they published in 2009 as part of the Price Review. It recognises the challenges faced (such as climate change, population and economic growth, and environmental protection) and provides an outline of the plans to deliver the outcomes they have committed to in the face of these challenges. The following long-term goals have been set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make the east of England resilient to the risks of drought and flooding</li> <li>Enable sustainable economic and housing growth in the UK's fastest growing region</li> <li>Be a carbon neutral business by 2050</li> <li>Work with others to achieve significant improvement in ecological quality across their catchments</li> </ul>
Business Plan for 2020 to 2025 (2018)	Water	This plan covers the period between 2020-2050 and is framed by the Strategic Direction Statement. This plan responds to the specific challenges facing the region, the most noteworthy being rapid housing and economic growth and a changing climate. More than half a million interactions with stakeholders and customers made it clear that they want Anglian Water to invest now to continue the war on leaks; to enable sustainable growth; to increase resilience to drought and flood; and to enhance the natural environment.
Drought Plan (2022)	Water	<p>Published in April 2022, the new Drought Plan provides an overview on how they propose to manage water resources during a drought to protect public water supplies and whilst minimising environmental impacts. To ensure alignment with the WRMP, they reviewed measures in the Drought Plan to maintain secure water supplies during the worst recorded drought for all their water resources. There had been no major drought events since 2019 so the most recent reference was 2010-2012.</p> <p>The final Drought Plan 2022 is structured in three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part 1: Drought Plan framework, regional overview and technical background</li> <li>Part 2: Drought Plan monitoring, triggers and forecasting</li> </ul>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part 3: Drought Plan response actions</li> </ul>
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) (2023)	Water	This is Anglian Water's first DWMP and builds on the Water Recycling Long Term Plan published in 2018. The DWMP covers the period 2025-2050 and sets out how Anglian Water will manage and recycle water in their region over this time period, understanding the pressures and challenges faced such as population growth and climate change. It sets out how wastewater systems and the drainage networks can be maintained, extended and improved to make sure they're robust and resilient to future pressures. There are three key themes of risks which are identified: escape from sewers, WRC capacity and environment and wellbeing.
Annual Integrated Report 2022	Water	The Integrated Annual Report sets out Anglian Water's achievements and challenges in the second year of AMP7.
Annual Performance Report 2022 (2023)	Water	<p>The Report provides a number of key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Largest ever single year programme of capital investment completed on schedule: £577.7 million invested in the East of England in 2021/22 (31 March 2021: £447.0 million), including £109 million in abstraction reduction to protect chalk streams and rivers; £68.1 million for climate resilience schemes and £63.1 million to address population growth</li> <li>Accelerated £800 million environmental programme delivery well ahead of schedule</li> <li>£32 million of tailored support in 2021/22 to customers facing affordability</li> <li>Net zero carbon programme ahead of schedule: industry-leading 2030 net zero route map published as company leads the water sector at COP26</li> <li>Challenging year for performance against regulatory commitments resulting in net outcome delivery incentives (ODI) penalty: Majority on track or ahead of target, including environmental programme delivery, leakage and mains repairs, but targets not met for some key measures including pollutions, flooding and mains bursts, leading to an overall forecast net penalty for 2021/22 of circa £8 million. Across the asset management plan (AMP) period to date Anglian Water remain in a net positive position, and anticipate returning to net reward in 2022/23.</li> <li>Flow to full treatment: Ofwat and the Environment Agency launched industry-wide investigations in 2021 into compliance with conditions of environmental permits. While the final outcome of these investigations isn't yet known, Anglian Water have provided comprehensive information to both regulators and continue to engage positively with them.</li> <li>Company financial restructure completed: shareholder injection of more than £1 billion into Anglian Water, reducing gearing to 65 per cent (31 March 2021: 82 per cent)</li> </ul>
Love Every Drop (undated)	Water	<p>Love Every Drop is Anglian Water's strategy to put water at the heart of a whole new way of living. Taken together, the 12 ambitious business goals and the commitments and measures that underpin them form Anglian Water's sustainability roadmap.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The business goals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No accidents</li> <li>No incidents</li> <li>No pollutions</li> <li>100% of their customers very satisfied with their service</li> <li>Frontier performer in the UK</li> <li>Leading employer in their region</li> <li>Effective management of the impact of growth and climate change in our region</li> <li>Zero waste. Get it right first time, every time</li> <li>Reduce operational carbon emissions by 10% in real terms by 2015 from 2010 baseline</li> <li>Halve embodied carbon in new assets we build by 2015 from a 2010 baseline</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Water Resources Management Plan (2019)	Water	The WRMP19 should be read alongside the Statement of Response which summarises feedback on Anglian Water's WRMP and how they have revised their plan. The WRMP 2019 is a technical document written primarily for the regulators, as well as other technical stakeholders, following principles set out in the WRPG. The separate Summary document provides a non-technical overview of the plan.
<b>F. Regional and Local</b>		
Canal & River Trust (2015) South East Waterway Fisheries & Angling Action Plan (2015)	Biodiversity	<p>The plans identified the key fisheries and angling issues that need to be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retaining existing angling customers and attracting new ones, developing and improving access to the fishery, opportunities to engage with local communities, taking advantage of the opportunities for volunteering and adoptions, improving communication between them and their customers, funding, fish passage and migration, predation and non-native species, fish stocks and fisheries management, fisheries and water quality and quantity.</li> </ul>
Defra (2010) Eel Management Plans (various)	Biodiversity	The local plans set out the delivery of measures towards the recovery of European eel and 3 yearly stock assessment across UK river basin districts.
Joint Norfolk and Suffolk County Council Natural Capital Assessment (2020)	Biodiversity	The Natural Capital Assessment for Norfolk and Suffolk is a local assessment of the natural assets across the two counties and identifies risks to them, particularly in the context of climate change. It also recommends seven priority themes for action: Water; Land Management; Green House Gases; Carbon Sequestration; Habitats; Bio-security and Resilience.
Local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) including Species and Habitats Action Plans (various)	Biodiversity	The UK BAP described the biological resources of the UK and provided detailed plans for conservation of these resources. Action plans for the most threatened species and habitats were set out to aid recovery, and national reports, produced every three- to five-years, showed how the UK BAP was contributing to the UK's progress towards the significant reduction of biodiversity loss called for by the CBD.
Local Nature Recovery Strategies (various, emerging)	Biodiversity	Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRSs) are a new, England-wide system of spatial strategies that will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery and provide wider environmental benefits. The requirement for there to be Local Natural Recovery Strategies, what they are and how they will generally work is outlined within the Environment Act 2021. The area covered by each Strategy Plan will be set out by Defra's Secretary of State who will be able to produce regulations on the process for preparing, publishing, reviewing and republication of a LNRS and any guidance on what they should contain.
Local Wildlife Trust Strategies (various)	Biodiversity	The Local Trust Strategies are based on three key goals of the wildlife trust as a whole, nature in recovery, meaningful action and nature-based solutions.
Natural Capital Evidence Compendium for Norfolk and Suffolk (2020)	Biodiversity	This Compendium contains information surrounding Norfolk and Suffolk's land types, soil types, habitats and species, the quality of different water bodies, emissions and particulate information, and coastal and marine quality/stocks. It includes risks and the implications of them. The Compendium is in the form of a detailed 93 slide presentation. At the end it lists the impacts of the information in the presentation and follows up with a response in the form of priorities and next steps.
Babergh Local Plan 2011-2031: Core Strategy & Policies (adopted 2014)	Cross-cutting	The following policies within the local plan (2011-2031) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA: Policy CS4: Green Infrastructure:

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing green infrastructure will be protected and enhanced. In new developments green infrastructure will be a key consideration and on the larger sites it will be central to the character and layout of development. All new development will make provision for high quality, multi-functional green infrastructure appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposal. Particular consideration will be given to ensuring new provision establishes links with existing green infrastructure, providing a well-connected network of green infrastructure in urban and rural areas.</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS15: Implementing Sustainable Development in Babergh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals for development must respect the local context and character of the different parts of the district, and where relevant should demonstrate how the proposal addresses the key issues and contributes to meeting the objectives of the Local Plan. All new development within the district, will be required to demonstrate the principles of sustainable development and will be assessed against the presumption in favour of sustainable development – as interpreted and applied locally to the Babergh context (through the policies and proposals of this Local Plan), and in particular, and where appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposal, should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respect the landscape, landscape features, streetscape/ townscape, heritage assets, important spaces and historic views</li> <li>Make a positive contribution to the local character, shape and scale of the area</li> <li>Protect and enhance biodiversity, prioritise the use of brownfield land for development ensuring any risk of contamination is identified and adequately managed, and make efficient use of greenfield land and scarce resources</li> <li>Minimise the exposure of people and property to the risks of all sources of flooding by taking a sequential risk-based approach to development, and where appropriate reduce overall flood risk and incorporate measures to manage and mitigate flood risk.</li> <li>Minimise surface water run-off and incorporate SUDs where appropriate</li> <li>Minimise the demand for potable water in line with, or improving on government targets, and ensure there is no deterioration of the status of the water environment in terms of water quality, water quantity and physical characteristics</li> <li>Minimise waste (including waste water) during construction, and promote and provide for the reduction, re-use and recycling of all types of waste from the completed development</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>*Draft joint local plan between Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council is currently at examination stage.</p>
Bedford Borough Local Plan (adopted 2020)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Bedford Local Plan (2030) sets out a wide range of policies and proposals positively to encourage development to occur in suitable forms and locations with the aim of improving the quality, convenience, and sustainability of the environment in Bedford. The following policies have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 50S – Water resources - The Borough Council will seek to protect, and where possible, enhance, the water resources in the Borough. Proposals containing non-mains drainage will only be considered acceptable where it can be demonstrated that it is not feasible to connect to an existing public sewer and no impact will occur on ground or surface water.</li> <li>Policy 42S – Protecting biodiversity and geodiversity: The Council will not permit development that may destroy or have an adverse effect on a Natura 2000 or SSSI sites unless there are exceptional reasons outweighing the harm to the site. Where prioritised species are affected, the application will need to demonstrate mitigation factors.</li> <li>Policy 41S – Historic environment and heritage assets: The policy seeks to protect heritage assets via the requirement of impact assessments to inform the decision-making committee. Where substantial harm will be caused the development is to be refused unless there is significant increase to public benefit can be proven.</li> </ul>
Braintree District Council Local Plan (adopted 2021)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (2013-2033) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy LPP65: Surface Water Management Plan: The Council will require development to be in compliance with and contribute positively towards delivering the aims and objectives the Braintree and Witham Surface Water Management Plan.</li> <li>Policy LPP61: Protecting and Enhancing Natural Resources: Proposals for all new developments should minimise all emissions and other forms of pollution and ensure no deterioration to water quality.</li> <li>Policy LPP56: Natural Environment: Development proposals must take all available measures to ensure the protection, and where possible, the enhancement of the natural environment, habitats, biodiversity, and geodiversity of the district. This will include, where appropriate, protection from all types of pollution and the excessive use of water and other resources.</li> <li>Policy LPP50: Alterations to Heritage Assets and their Settings: The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the settings of heritage assets by appropriate control over the development, design, and use of adjoining land.</li> </ul>
Breckland Local Plan (adopted 2019)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (to 2036) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <p>ENV 02: Sites of European, National &amp; Local Nature Conservation Importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy GEN02 Promoting High Quality Design: The Council will require high quality design in all development within the district that is sensitive to the character of the surrounding area, contributes positively to the public realm and public spaces, protecting the high levels of amenity and quality of life, creates high quality, safe and sustainably designed buildings, places and streets and maximises connectivity within and through a development and to the surrounding areas.</li> <li>Policy ENV02 Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement: The highest level of protection will be given to European Sites, with development only permitted where the proposal is in accordance with the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Development likely to have an adverse effect (either directly or indirectly) on a site of national, regional or local biodiversity, or geological interest, as identified on the Policies Map, will not be permitted unless it meets the criteria set out in Policy ENV02.</li> <li>Policy ENV09 Food Risk &amp; Surface Water Drainage: All new development will: be located to minimise the risk of flooding, mitigating any such risk through design and implementing SuDS principles; and incorporate appropriate surface water drainage mitigation measures to minimise its own risk of flooding and should not materially increase the flood risk to other areas. Particular care will be required in relation to habitats designated as being of international importance in the area and beyond which are water sensitive, as well as habitats designated of regional or local importance.</li> </ul>
Castle Point Saved Policies (adopted 2007)	Cross-cutting	<p>The current Local Plan was adopted in November 1998. It was saved in its totality until 28th September 2007. Since that date only certain policies are still in place as part of this saved policies documents. The Draft 2016 local plan was examined and formally withdrawn. Therefore, until such time as the New Local Plan is adopted, the 1998 Adopted Local Plan should be considered alongside the NPPF. This requires the Council to give due weight to the 1998 Adopted Local Plan in accordance with the degree of consistency it has with the NPPF. The closer the policies are in the Adopted Local Plan to those in the NPPF, the greater the weight they may be given. In order to assist those involved on making and deciding planning applications, a conformity check has been prepared for the 1998 Adopted Local Plan which identifies the degree of consistency each policy has with the NPPF. This should be considered when submitting and considering planning applications.</p>
Central Bedfordshire Council Local Plan (adopted) 2021)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Local Plan (2015-2035) was adopted in 2021 and is the key strategic planning document for Central Bedfordshire and will guide and support the delivery of new infrastructure, homes and jobs. It sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the area, what is going to happen, where, and how this will be achieved and delivered over the next 20 years. Key policy includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy EE3: Nature Conservation: Important habitats and sites of geological and geomorphological interest will be protected, maintained and enhanced.</li> <li>Policy CC3: Flood Risk Management: A site-specific FRA will be required for any site within 20m of any watercourse (including those not shown on the Environment Agency Flood Maps), or within an area at high risk of surface water flooding. Development will be supported provided it meets the requirements set out further in CC3.</li> <li>Policy HE3: Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Built Heritage: Development proposals affecting designated and non-designated heritage assets of local importance will be granted provided they comply with requirements further set out in HE3.</li> </ul>
Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted 2017)	Cross-cutting	<p>This local plan (2012-2036) document covers the Local Planning Authorities of Lincoln, North Kesteven, and West Lindsey. The following policies have been highlighted due to their relevance to this SEA:</p> <p>Policy LP14: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood Risk - All development proposals will be considered against the NPPF, including application of the sequential and, if necessary, the exception test</li> <li>• Protecting the Water Environment - Development proposals that are likely to impact on surface or ground water should consider the requirements of the Water Framework Directive</li> </ul> <p>Policy LP21: Biodiversity and Geodiversity: All development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance (statutory and non-statutory), including sites that meet the criteria for selection as a Local Site</li> <li>• Minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity</li> <li>• Seek to deliver a net gain in biodiversity and geodiversity</li> <li>• Any development which could have an adverse effect on sites with designated features and / or protected species, either individually or cumulatively, will require an assessment as required by the relevant legislation or national planning guidance</li> </ul> <p>Policy LP25: The Historic Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development proposals should protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire</li> <li>• Listed Buildings - Permission to change the use of a listed building or to alter or extend such a building will be granted where the local planning authority is satisfied that the proposal is in the interest of the building's preservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting</li> <li>• Conservation Areas - Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should preserve, and wherever possible enhance, features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting</li> </ul>
Colchester Borough Local Plan (adopted 2022)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (2017-2033) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy DM23: Flood Risk and Water Management: The LPA will seek to direct development away from land at risk of flooding in accordance with the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance. Sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan have been considered sequentially with respect to flood risk. The sequential test will be applied to planning applications for new sites coming forward that have not been allocated through the Plan.</li> <li>• Policy ENV1: Environment: The Local Planning Authority will conserve and enhance Colchester's natural and historic environment, countryside and coastline. The Local Planning Authority will safeguard the Borough's biodiversity, geology, history and archaeology, which help define the landscape character of the Borough, through the protection and enhancement of sites of international, national, regional and local importance.</li> <li>• Policy DM15: Design and Amenity: All development, including new build, extensions and alterations, must be designed to a high standard, positively respond to its context, achieve good standards of amenity, and demonstrate social, economic and environmental sustainability.</li> </ul>
Dedham Vale Management Plan 2021-2026	Cross-cutting	<p>The Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Project Area Partnership produces a Management Plan every five years on behalf of the Local Authorities that operate across the Protected Landscape. The plan has a series of strategic topics that outline the key issues and offer management objectives and policies to secure the vision for the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Countryside: The plan seeks to co-ordinate activity to conserve and enhance the AONB and Stour Valley by setting out a framework for land use decisions and development proposals which reflect the special qualities of the area. The plan explains how work to support the natural beauty of the area can be delivered</li> <li>• Village Infrastructure and Residents: The plan gives statutory undertakers a framework to deliver appropriate development</li> <li>• Enjoying the Area: The plan seeks to encourage visitors and residents to enjoy the landscapes, natural heritage, and historic nature of the area without compromising its special qualities for future generations</li> <li>• The River and Its Tributaries: The plan recognises that the Stour and its tributaries play an important part in the natural beauty of the area, as a habitat for wildlife, flood management and in providing opportunities for quiet informal recreation</li> <li>• Working Together: The plan sets out how different organisations can work together to ensure the best for the AONB and Stour Valley. A Partnership made up of representatives of the environmental; agricultural; business; community sectors; amenity societies and local authorities, including parish councils, provide a forum for discussion on the best way to manage the area for the widest possible positive outcome</li> </ul>
East Cambridgeshire Local Plan, (adopted April 2015)	Cross-cutting	<p>This new local plan (to 2031) replaces the East Cambridgeshire Core Strategy (2009) and sets out emerging planning policies and proposals for growth and regeneration. The following policies have been identified as they are relevant to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy LP25: Managing Water Resources and Flood Risk: All development proposals will be considered against the NPPF and against the European Water Framework Directive.</li> <li>• Policy LP26: Pollution and land contamination: All development proposals should minimise, and where possible, ensure no deterioration in water quality.</li> <li>• Policy LP27: Conserving and enhancing heritage assets: The Council will protect, conserve, and enhance heritage assets through the special protection afforded to listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments, and by carefully controlling developments which may affect such area.</li> <li>• Policy LP30: Conserving and enhancing Biodiversity and Geodiversity: All developments should protect, manage and enhance the network of habitats, species and sites of international, national and local importance (statutory and non-statutory), including sites that meet the criteria for selection as a local site, minimise impacts on biodiversity and seek to deliver a net gain in biodiversity where possible.</li> </ul>
East Lindsey Core Strategy (adopted 2018)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (up to 2031) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Policy 11: Historic Environment: East Lindsey Council will support proposals that secure the continued protection and enhancement of heritage assets in East Lindsey, contribute to the wider vitality and regeneration of the areas in which they are located and reinforce a strong sense of place.</li> <li>• Strategic Policy 16: Inland Flood Risk: The Council will support development for business, leisure and commercial uses in areas of inland flood risk providing it incorporates flood mitigation measures in its design. However, development in identified flood storage areas will not be supported. All appropriate development must be accompanied by a site-specific flood risk assessment. Development that demonstrates an integrated approach to sustainable drainage, green infrastructure, improved amenity, biodiversity and the quality of water bodies under the Water Framework Directive is supported.</li> <li>• Strategic Policy 23: Landscape: Development proposals should seek to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity value of land and buildings, sites designated internationally, nationally or locally for their biodiversity and geodiversity importance, species populations and habitats identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan and the NERC Act 2006.</li> </ul>
East Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (adopted 2020)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies local plan (up to 2036) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy SCLP9.5: Flood Risk: The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be the starting point in assessing whether a proposal is at risk from flooding. Proposals for new development, or the intensification of existing development, will not be permitted in areas at high risk from flooding, i.e. Flood Zones 2 and 3, unless the applicant has satisfied the safety requirements in the Flood Risk National Planning Policy Guidance (and any successor).</li> <li>• Policy SCLP.6: Sustainable Drainage Systems: Developments should use sustainable drainage systems to drain surface water. Developments of 10 dwellings or more, or non-residential development with upwards of 1,000 sqm of floorspace or on sites of 1 hectare or more, will be required to utilise sustainable drainage systems, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate.</li> <li>• Policy SCLP10.1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity: Development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that it maintains, restores or enhances the existing green infrastructure network and positively contributes towards biodiversity and/or geodiversity through the creation of new habitats and green infrastructure and improvement to linkages between habitats, such as wildlife corridors and habitat 'stepping</li> </ul>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		stones'. All development should follow a hierarchy of seeking firstly to avoid impacts, mitigate for impacts so as to make them insignificant for biodiversity, or as a last resort compensate for losses that cannot be avoided or mitigated for. Adherence to the hierarchy should be demonstrated.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy SCLP10.3: Environmental Quality: Development proposals will be expected to protect the quality of the environment and to minimise and, where possible, reduce all forms of pollution and contamination.</li> </ul>
Fenland Local Plan (adopted 2014)	Cross-cutting	<p>This is the Local Plan document for Fenland (to 2031). It contains the policies and broad locations for the growth and regeneration of Fenland over the next 20 years. The following policies have a particular relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy LP14: Climate Change and Flood Risk: All development proposals should adopt a sequential approach to flood risk from all forms of flooding. The discharge of surface water from developments should be designed to contribute to an improvement in water quality in the receiving watercourse or aquifer in accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.</li> <li>Policy LP16: Delivering and protecting high quality environments across the district: Developments will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that they protect and enhance biodiversity on and surrounding the proposal site, taking into account locally designated sites and the special protection given to internationally and nationally designated sites in line with Policy LP19 which aims to conserve, enhance and protect the natural environment.</li> <li>Policy LP18: The Historic Environment: The Council will protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment throughout Fenland. Development will be permitted only if they protect and enhance any affected heritage assets and their settings to an extent commensurate with policy in the NPPF.</li> <li>Policy LP1: A presumption in favour of sustainable Development: When considering development proposals, Fenland District Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF.</li> </ul>
Greater Norwich Development Partnership Joint Core Strategy (adopted 2014)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the strategy (up to 2026) cover Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk have been highlighted due to their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 3: Energy and water: The release of land for development will be dependent on there being sufficient water infrastructure to meet the additional requirements arising from the new development and to ensure that water quality is protected or improved, with no significant detriment to areas of environmental importance.</li> <li>Policy 1: Addressing climate change and protecting environmental assets: To address climate change and promote sustainability, all development will be located and designed to use resources efficiently, minimise greenhouse gas emissions and be adapted to a changing climate and more extreme weather. Development will seek to expand and link valuable open space and areas of biodiversity importance to create green networks.</li> </ul>
Greater Norwich Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2021) (covering Norwich, South Norfolk, and Broadland LPAs)	Cross-cutting	<p>This Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) document undertakes a Level 2 assessment of site options identified by the Greater Norwich Authorities. It builds upon the Level 1 SFRAs completed in December 2017 for Greater Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and West Norfolk, and North Norfolk areas. In addition, since the previous SFRA was published, there have been updates to national and local planning policy, including the release of updated SFRA guidance in August 2019. This 2021 Level 2 SFRA has updated information on flood data, flood risk policy and has recommendations for the cumulative impact of development. There are two levels of SFRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level One: where flooding is not a major issue in relation to potential development sites and where development pressures are low. The assessment should be sufficiently detailed to allow application of the sequential test.</li> <li>Level Two: where land outside Flood Zones 2 and 3 cannot appropriately accommodate all the necessary development creating the need to apply the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Exception Test.</li> </ul>
Hartlepool Local Plan (adopted 2018)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (2016-2031) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy CC1: Minimising and adapting to Climate Change: Locating development in areas of low flood risk wherever possible and incorporating appropriate measures to minimise flood risk such as sustainable drainage systems, porous materials along with water retention and recycling.</li> <li>Policy NE1: Natural Environment: The Council will protect, manage, and enhance Hartlepool's natural environment and sites designated for nature conservation will be protected and where appropriate enhanced.</li> <li>Policy HE1: Heritage Assets: The Council will seek to preserve, protect, and positively enhance all heritage assets. Proposals which will achieve this or better reveal the significance of the asset will be supported.</li> </ul>
Huntingdonshire Local Plan (adopted 2019)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Local Plan (to 2036) guides sustainable development in Huntingdonshire up to 2036. The policies outlined below have particular relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy LP5: Flood risk: A proposal will only be supported where all forms of flood risk, including breaches of flood defences, have been addressed as detailed in the National Planning Practice Guidance and that refer to the Cambridgeshire Flood and Water Supplementary Planning Document. Any reliance on emergency services to make the proposal safe will be unacceptable.</li> <li>Policy LP6: Waste Water Management: A proposal for a major scale development that would require a new connection to a sewer network, significantly increase in-flow to a sewer, or potentially limit sewer network capacity will only be supported where a sustainable foul/used water strategy has been prepared and agreed with Anglian Water.</li> <li>Policy LP30: Biodiversity and Geodiversity: A proposal will be supported where it does not give rise to a significant impact on a site of international importance for biodiversity, protected species, priority habitats or species, or sites of local or regional importance for biodiversity or geology, unless the need for, and benefits of, the proposal outweigh the impacts.</li> <li>Policy LP34: Heritage Assets and their Settings: A proposal which affects the special interest or significance of any heritage asset or its setting must demonstrate how it will conserve, and where appropriate enhance, the asset. Any harm must be fully justified and this harm will be weighed against the public benefit of the proposal.</li> </ul>
Ipswich Local Plan (adopted 2022)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (2018-2036) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <p>Policy CS1: Sustainable Development: Climate Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the implementation of the Ipswich Flood Defence Strategy by the Environment Agency</li> <li>Requiring building and infrastructure design to incorporate water conservation, capture, recycling and efficiency measures and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS)</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 4: Protecting Our Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The council is committed to protecting and enhancing the Borough's built, historical, natural and geological assets</li> <li>The council will protect and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas, by preparing character appraisals and using them to guide decisions about development</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 16: Green Infrastructure, Sport and Recreation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council will protect, enhance and extend the network of green corridors, open spaces, sport and recreation facilities for the benefit of biodiversity, people and the management of local flood risk</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 18: Strategic Flood Defence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council will continue to work with partners to implement the Ipswich Flood Defence Management Strategy as a key piece of infrastructure needed to support regeneration in Ipswich</li> </ul> <p>Policy DM 4: Development and flood risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development will only be approved where it can be demonstrated that the proposal satisfies all the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It does not increase the overall risk of all forms of flooding in the area through the layout and form of the development and appropriate application of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)</li> <li>It will be adequately protected from flooding in accordance with adopted standards wherever practicable</li> <li>It is and will remain safe for people for the lifetime of the development</li> <li>It includes water efficiency measures such as rainwater harvesting, or use of local land drainage water where practicable</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Policy DM 10: Protection of Trees and Hedgerows:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applications for development should retain existing trees and hedgerows of amenity or biodiversity value where possible.</li> </ul> <p>Policy DM 31: Conserving Local Natural and Geological Interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council will seek to conserve the nature conservation and geodiversity interest of County Wildlife Sites, LWS and RIGS identified on the Proposals Map, and Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats, by controlling the type and intensity of development. The Council will not grant planning permission for development which would be likely to cause net loss after mitigation and compensation of the relevant biodiversity or geodiversity interest, or protected BAP species, in terms of population size or loss of extent of BAP habitat or feature for which the site was designated</li> </ul>
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council: Local Development Framework- Core Strategy (adopted 2011)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (up to 2026) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <p>Policy CS08: Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Homes and Communities Agency adopted the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 as a base standard. The Code sets minimum standards for energy and water use.</li> <li>Water resources should be protected to ensure that people have access to water and that growth is sustainable. A Water Cycle Study is being formulated to ascertain the level of water resources needed to cope with the growth in the borough. Integration of water saving devices and SUDs.</li> <li>Protect and enhance the historic environment</li> <li>Respond to the context and character of places in West Norfolk by ensuring that the scale, density, layout, and access will enhance the quality of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS12: Environmental Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet the environmental, social and economic needs of local communities and the wider borough</li> <li>Create a high-quality environment for biodiversity and geodiversity to flourish</li> <li>The incorporation of SUDs with new development will also be promoted to encourage new habitats</li> <li>The council will preserve the historic and built environment and where appropriate enhance its qualities and characteristics</li> <li>Development should seek to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse impacts on biodiversity, geodiversity and heritage as well as seeking to enhance sites through the creation of different features of new biodiversity, geodiversity, and heritage interests</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS14: Implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carefully plan to provide for adequately and timely utilities infrastructure, including water supply, fowl drainage, sewage treatment capacity, as well as the provision of other basic services to new development. The local plan is made up of two parts including the Core Strategy and Local Plan Part 2 which covers the period of 2013-2030</li> </ul>
Lincolnshire Wolds Management Plan 2018-2023 (2018)	Cross-cutting	<p>The five key aims of the Management Plan are to sustain and enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lincolnshire Wolds' natural beauty and its landscape character</li> <li>Farming and land management in the Wolds as the primary activities in maintaining its character, landscape, and biodiversity</li> <li>Recreational, tourism and interpretive activities and opportunities appropriate to the area</li> <li>The economic and social base of the Wolds including the development and diversification of enterprises appropriate to the area</li> <li>Partnerships between organisations, the local community, landowners, and others with an interest in the Wolds</li> </ul> <p>Six influences have been instrumental in helping to determine the overall aims and resulting Strategy of the Management Plan. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local participation</li> <li>Economic values of AONBs</li> <li>Agri-Environment support</li> <li>State of the environment</li> <li>Health and Wellbeing</li> <li>Partnership workings</li> </ul>
Local Plan for the Broads (adopted 2019)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (2015-2036) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy DM1: Major Development in the Broads: Applications for major development will not be permitted other than in exceptional circumstances and where applicants can demonstrate that the development is in the public interest. Proposals for major development will need to demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations</li> <li>The impact of permitting or refusing the development upon the local economy and local communities and the extent to which it will provide a benefit to the Broads and wider area</li> <li>The cost of and scope for locating the development elsewhere outside the Broads, or meeting the need for it in some other way, and a justified explanation of why these options have been discounted</li> <li>That there are no adverse effects on proposed or designated European Sites for nature conservation both within their boundaries and in areas that ecologically support the conservation objectives of the site. Project Level Habitats Regulation Assessments may be needed to assess implications on European Sites. Measures to mitigate for the effects of new development may be required</li> <li>Any detrimental effect on the natural and historic environment, the landscape, and recreational opportunities, taking into account the special qualities of the Broads, and the extent to which any such effect could be moderated (through applying the avoidance, mitigation and compensation sequence of tests set out in clause 4 of this policy)</li> <li>That the cumulative impact of the development when viewed with other development proposals and types of development is acceptable</li> </ul> </li> <li>Policy SP2: Strategic Flood Risk: All new development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will be located to minimise flood risk, mitigating any residual risk through design and management measures, and ensuring that flood risk to other areas is not materially increased</li> <li>Will incorporate appropriate surface water drainage mitigation measures, and will implement sustainable drainage (SuDS) principles, to minimise its own risk of flooding and to not materially increase the flood risk to other areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>Policy SP3: Climate Change: The Authority welcomes positive action from development which enables a move to a low carbon economy and society and helps biodiversity to adapt to climate change. Contributions to climate change arising from development will be minimised by means of a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation). Proposals are required to consider how climate change could impact development through its lifetime (adaptation and resilience).</li> <li>Policy SP5: Heritage and Historic Assets: The historic environment of the Broads will be protected and enhanced. Key buildings, structures and features which contribute to the Broads' character and distinctiveness will be protected from inappropriate development or change.</li> </ul>
Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review (2012)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy (up to 2025)* was adopted in 2008 and in 2012 A Core Strategy Focused Review was undertaken and then adopted in 2012. Key policies from the 2012 document include:</p> <p>Core Strategy Objectives SO 2: To seek to improve water quality and reduce pollution to the wider environment.</p>

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		<p>Policy CS 2: Development in the Countryside and Countryside Villages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the countryside development will be restricted to defined categories in accordance with other Core Strategy Policies. These will include the preservation of listed buildings.</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 3: Reduce contributions to Climate Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Construction techniques will be encouraged in all new dwellings to achieve at least a three-star rating under the Code for Sustainable Homes. This requirement will rise over the plan period and by 2013 new dwellings will achieve at least a four-star rating and by 2016 new dwellings will achieve a six star (carbon zero) rating. These standards require initiatives such as the use of low water volume fittings and grey water systems.</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 4: Adapting to Climate Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The council will support development proposals that avoid areas of current and future flood risk, and which do not increase flooding elsewhere, adopting the precautionary principle to development proposals</li> <li>Development must also seek to adapt for the anticipated negative impacts from climate change upon biodiversity by protecting the districts natural capital and applying an ecological network approach – re-enforcing and creating links between core areas of biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 5: Mid Suffolk’s Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Core Strategy has a duty to protect biodiversity and enhance the natural and built environment. The Countryside that surrounds Mid Suffolk settlements is attractive and will be protected for its own sake.</li> <li>Development will be of high quality design that respects the local distinctiveness and the built heritage of Mid Suffolk, enhancing the character and appearance of the district. It should create visual interest within the street scene and where appropriate encourage active uses at ground floor level, creating uses of public space which encourage people to walk and cycle.</li> </ul> <p>*Draft joint local plan between Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council currently at examination stage.</p> <p>The Council will introduce policies in the other DPDs of the Local Development Framework to protect, conserve and where possible enhance the natural and built historic environment including the residual archaeological remains. These policies will seek to integrate conservation policies with other planning policies affecting the historic environment.</p>
Milton Keynes Local Plan (adopted 2019)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Milton Keynes Local Plan (2016-2031) was adopted in March 2019 and sets out the Council’s strategy for meeting the Borough’s needs until 2031. The following policies have been identified for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <p>Policy HE1(a) Heritage and Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals will be supported where they sustain and, where possible, enhance the significance of heritage assets which are recognised as being of historic, archaeological, architectural, artistic, landscape or townscape significance</li> </ul> <p>Policy FR1 Managing Flood Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new development must incorporate a surface water drainage system with acceptable flood control and demonstrate that water supply, foul sewerage and sewage treatment capacity is available or can be made available in time to serve the development. Suitable access is safeguarded for the maintenance of water supply and drainage infrastructure.</li> <li>Plan: Milton Keynes will seek to steer all new development towards areas with the lowest probability of flooding. The sequential approach to development, as set out in national guidance, will therefore be applied across the Borough, taking into account all sources of flooding as contained within the Council’s Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA).</li> <li>Development within areas of flood risk from any source of flooding, will only be acceptable if it is clearly demonstrated that it is appropriate at that location, and that there are no suitable available alternative sites at a lower flood risk</li> </ul> <p>Policy SD1 Place-Making Principles for Development: Proposals for new strategic urban extensions, strategic scale development and, where relevant, other development within or adjoining the Milton Keynes urban area should demonstrate place-making principles have been considered as per SD1 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development takes a strategic, integrated and sustainable approach to water resource management (including SUDS and flood risk mitigation)</li> </ul>
Newark & Sherwood Amended Core Strategy (adopted 2019)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core Policy 9: Sustainable Design: The District Council will expect new development proposals to demonstrate a high standard of sustainable design that both protects and enhances the natural environment and contributes to and sustains the rich local distinctiveness of the district. Through its design, pro-actively manage surface water including, where feasible, the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.</li> <li>Core Policy 12: Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure: The District Council will seek to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological diversity of the district by working with partners to implement the aims and proposals of the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, the Green Infrastructure Strategy and the Nature Conservation Strategy. The District Council will seek to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological diversity of the district by working with partners to implement the aims and proposals of the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, the Green Infrastructure Strategy and the Nature Conservation Strategy.</li> <li>Core Policy 14: Historic Environment: Newark &amp; Sherwood has a rich and distinctive historic environment and the District Council will work with partners and developers in order to secure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The continued preservation and enhancement of the character, appearance and setting of the district’s heritage assets and historic environment, including Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and buildings of local historic importance, Conservation Areas and other cultural assets of significant value</li> <li>The preservation of the special character of Conservation Areas - including such character identified in Conservation Area Character Appraisals which will form the basis for their management. Important open spaces and features identified through the Conservation Area Appraisal process will be protected through subsequent allocation in the Allocations &amp; Development Management DPD.</li> <li>The protection of Historic Landscapes including the Historic Battlefield at Stoke Field, the Sherwood Forest Heritage Area and the Historic Landscape around Laxton. A sustainable future for Laxton will be sought, which preserves and enhances its Open Field System and culture, the built and natural environment which sustain it, including the Historic Landscape around Laxton, and the institutions which manage it. This will be achieved by working in partnership with the Court Leet, the Crown Estates and the Parish Council. Appropriate new development which facilitates these aims will be supported.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Norfolk Environment Policy (2019)	Cross-cutting	<p>This policy is framed to reflect the increasing importance that climate change has on all aspects of the environment, whether the landscape itself, the species within it, or the rich cultural heritage that occupies it. This policy reflects the areas that the Council sees as key to protecting and maintaining the health of Norfolk’s distinctive environment and its occupants. The Policy itself signposts to overarching activity that spans a range of environmental interactions that the Council is involved with, including those where it already has its own statutory environmental responsibilities. From now on this Environmental Policy will guide all the Council’s future decision-making. The RWRP will have 4 key components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand management – leakage per capita consumption reduction with multi-sector water efficiency measures</li> <li>Large infrastructure options &gt;10 MI/d that have a whole regional or national significance</li> <li>‘Local’ non-water company and smaller (&lt;10MI/d) water company infrastructure projects and schemes which requires the specialist, local knowledge of WRE members</li> <li>Supporting, facilitating or overseeing water innovations and exemplars in Eastern England which push the ‘art of the possible’.</li> </ol> <p>Producing this document by 2023 will require many trade-offs and compromises.</p>
North East Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted 2018)	Cross-cutting	<p>The NE Lincolnshire Local Plan (2013-2032) sets out what the Council considers to be its planning policies looking forward to 2032, and is the Plan which it is seeking to adopt. The plan sets out the Council’s vision and strategy for development and the following policies have been highlighted due to their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 3: Infrastructure Provision of physical infrastructure including drainage and surface water management.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 38: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment: There is a need to safeguard and where possible enhance, the character, setting and integrity of identified heritage assets, including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas, and the assessment of the value of non-designated heritage assets.</li> <li>Policy 40: Biodiversity and Geodiversity: The Council will have regard to biodiversity and geodiversity when considering development proposals, seeking specifically to take opportunities to retain, protect and restore the connectivity between components of the Borough's ecological network.</li> </ul>
North Essex Authorities' Shared Strategic Plan (Section 1, adopted 2021)	Cross-cutting	<p>The 'Section 1 Plan' was prepared jointly by Colchester Borough Council, Braintree District Council and Tendring District Council, – the 'local planning authorities' (LPAs) collectively known as the 'North Essex Authorities' (NEAs) to form the first part of each of the authorities' respective Local Plans. The following policies within Section 1 (2013-2033) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy SP1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development: the authorities will apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development in accordance with guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework.</li> <li>Policy SP3: Spatial Strategy for North Essex: Existing settlements will be the principal focus for additional growth across the North Essex Authorities area within the Local Plan period. Development will be accommodated within or adjoining settlements according to their scale, sustainability and existing role both within each individual district and, where relevant, across the wider strategic area.</li> <li>Policy SP7: Place Shaping Principles: All new development must meet high standards of urban and architectural design. Development frameworks, masterplans, design codes, and other design guidance documents will be prepared in consultation with stakeholders where they are needed to support this objective.</li> </ul>
North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework (adopted 2011)	Cross-cutting	<p>This Core Strategy (2006-2026) sets out the long-term spatial planning framework for the development of North Lincolnshire up to 2026 by providing strategic policies and guidance to deliver the vision for the area*. The following policies have been identified as relevant to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CS5: Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire: New development in North Lincolnshire should ensure it takes account of the existing built heritage from the earliest stages in the design process, in particular in terms of scale, density, layout and access.</li> <li>CS16: The council will protect, enhance, and support a diverse and multi-functional network of landscape, greenspace, and waterscape.</li> <li>CS17: Biodiversity: The council will promote effective stewardship of North Lincolnshire's wildlife by supporting enhancements that contribute to the habitat restoration targets set out in national, regional, and local biodiversity action plans.</li> <li>CS19: Flood Risk: The council will support development proposals that avoid areas of current or future flood risk, and which do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</li> </ul> <p>*Note – New Local Plan (2020-2038) to be submitted for examination (testing) in 2022 and is intended to be adopted 2023.</p>
North Norfolk draft Local Plan (2022)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Plan (2016-2036) sets out the long-term vision and strategy for how towns, villages and the countryside of North Norfolk will develop and evolve up to 2036. It is currently in draft stage and has been submitted for review. The examination and future public hearings is anticipated to begin in Autumn 2023. The following policies have been identified as relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Delivering Climate Resilient Sustainable Growth</li> <li>3.2 Renewable &amp; Low Carbon Energy</li> <li>3.3 Sustainable Construction, Energy Efficiency &amp; Carbon Reduction</li> <li>3.4 Water Efficiency</li> <li>3.5 Coastal Change Management</li> <li>3.6 Coastal Change Adaptation</li> <li>3.7 Flood Risk &amp; Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>3.10 Biodiversity Net Gain</li> <li>3.11 Green Infrastructure</li> <li>3.12 Trees, Hedgerows &amp; Woodland</li> <li>3.13 Protecting Environmental Quality</li> <li>5.1 Health &amp; Wellbeing</li> <li>6.1 Norfolk Coast AONB &amp; The Broads</li> <li>6.2 Protection &amp; Enhancement of Landscape &amp; Settlement Character</li> <li>6.3 Heritage &amp; Undeveloped Coast</li> <li>6.4 Biodiversity &amp; Geodiversity</li> <li>6.5 Impacts on Internationally Designated Sites: Recreational Impact Avoidance &amp; Mitigation Strategy</li> <li>6.6 Protection of Amenity</li> <li>6.7 Protecting &amp; Enhancing the Historic Environment</li> <li>6.8 High Quality Design</li> </ul>
North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (2011-2031): Corby, East Northamptonshire, Kettering and Wellingborough (Adopted 2019)	Cross-cutting	<p>The Joint Core Strategy (2011-2031) covers the Local Planning Authorities of Corby, East Northamptonshire, Kettering and Wellingborough. The following policies have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <p>Policy 2: Historic Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The distinctive North Northamptonshire historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals should conserve and, where possible, enhance the heritage significance and setting of an asset or group of heritage assets in a manner commensurate to its significance</li> <li>Proposals should complement their surrounding historic environment through the form, scale, design, and materials</li> <li>Proposals should protect and, where possible, enhance key views and vistas of heritage assets, including of the church spires along the Nene Valley and across North Northamptonshire</li> <li>Proposals should demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets and their setting. Where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report.</li> <li>Where appropriate, flexible solutions to the re-use of buildings and conservation of other types of heritage assets at risk will be encouraged, especially, where this will result in their removal from the 'at risk' register</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Policy 3: Landscape Character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development should be located and designed in a way that is sensitive to its landscape setting, retaining and, where possible, enhancing the distinctive qualities of the landscape character area which it would affect</li> </ul> <p>Policy 4: Biodiversity and Geodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A net gain in biodiversity will be sought and features of geological interest will be protected and enhanced through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting existing biodiversity and geodiversity assets</li> <li>Enhancing ecological networks by managing development and investment</li> <li>Supporting, through developer contributions or development design, the protection and recovery of priority habitats and species linked to national and local targets. Such measures could include the retention of, and provision of areas of open green space, and hard and soft landscaping to address habitat and visitor management.</li> <li>Developments that are likely to have an adverse impact, either alone or in-combination, on the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area or other European Designated Sites must satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations, determining site specific impacts and avoiding or mitigating against impacts where identified. Mitigation may involve providing or contributing towards a combination of measures.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Policy 5: Water resources, Environment and Flood Risk Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development should contribute towards reducing the risk of flooding and to the protection and improvement of the quality of the water environment</li> </ul>

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development should, wherever possible, be avoided in high and medium flood risk areas through the application of a sequential approach considering all forms of flooding for the identification of sites and also the layout of development within site boundaries</li> <li>Development should meet a minimum 1% (1 in 100) annual probability standard of flood protection with allowances for climate change unless local studies indicate a higher annual probability, both in relation to development and the measures required to reduce the impact of any additional run off generated by that development to demonstrate that there is no increased risk of flooding to existing, surrounding properties</li> <li>Development should be designed from the outset to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems wherever practicable, to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and promote environmental benefits</li> <li>Where appropriate, development should, subject to viability and feasibility, contribute to flood risk management in North Northamptonshire</li> <li>Following any identified mitigation, development that would lead to deterioration or may compromise the ability of a water body or underlying groundwater to meet good status standards in the Anglian River Basin Management Plan (required by the Water Framework Directive) is unlikely to be permitted</li> <li>Development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that adequate and appropriate water supply and wastewater infrastructure is available (or will be prior to occupation)</li> </ul>
Rochford District Council Local Development Framework Development Management Plan (adopted 20134) and Core Strategy (adopted 2011)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies the Development Management Plan and Core Strategy (to 2025) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy DM28: Sustainable Drainage Systems: In cases where there is a perceived risk of flooding from surface water run-off arising from the development of 10 residential units or fewer, the LPA will require the submission of a flood risk assessment to properly consider the proposal.</li> <li>Policy DM27: Species and Habitat Protection: Planning permission will only be granted for development provided it would not cause harm to priority species and habitats identified under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006.</li> <li>Policy DM1: Design of New Developments: The Design of New Developments should reflect the character of the locality to ensure a positive contribution to the surrounding natural and built environment and residential amenity. Proposals should take into account the impact on the natural environment including sites of nature conservation importance, and on the historic environment including Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings, archaeological sites and the wider historic landscape.</li> <li>Policy CP1: Design: The Council will promote good, high quality design that has regard to local flavour through the use of the adopted Supplementary Planning Documents and the positive contribution of Village Design Statements.</li> <li>Policy ENV1: The Council will promote good, high quality design that has regard to local flavour through the use of the adopted Supplementary Planning Documents and the positive contribution of Village Design Statements: The Council will maintain, restore and enhance sites of international, national and local nature conservation importance. These will include SACs, SPAs, Ramsar Sites, SSSIs, Ancient Woodlands, Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and LWSs.</li> <li>Policy ENV3: Flood Risk: The Council will direct development away from areas at risk of flooding by applying the sequential test and, where necessary, the exceptions test, as per Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25 – Development and Flood Risk). The vast majority of development will be accommodated within Flood Zone 1.</li> <li>Policy ENV4: Sustainable Drainage Systems: All residential development over 10 units will be required to incorporate runoff control via SUDS to ensure runoff and infiltration rates do not increase the likelihood of flooding. The requirement for SUDs will only be relaxed where there is conclusive evidence demonstrating that the system is not viable on a particular site.</li> </ul>
South East Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted 2019)	Cross-cutting	<p>This adopted Local Plan has been produced by Boston Borough, South Holland District and Lincolnshire County Councils who have worked together to create a single Local Plan (2011-2036) for South East Lincolnshire. The following policies have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 3: Design of New Development: All development will create distinctive places through the use of high quality and inclusive design and layout and, where appropriate, make innovative use of local traditional styles and materials. Design which is inappropriate to the local area, or which fails to maximise opportunities for improving the character and quality of an area, will not be acceptable.</li> <li>Policy 4: Approach to Flood Risk: ensures that development proposals take proper account of flood risk issues, and that new development will be resilient to the potential consequences of flooding. Any adverse effects must be mitigated against for permission to be granted to development.</li> <li>Policy 28: The Natural Environment: A high quality, comprehensive ecological network of interconnected designated sites, sites of nature conservation importance and wildlife-friendly greenspace will be achieved by protecting, enhancing and managing natural assets.</li> </ul>
South Kesteven Core Strategy District Council Local Plan (adopted 2020)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plan (2011-2036) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy EN2: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity: Proposals that are likely to have a significant impact on sites designated internationally, nationally or locally for their biodiversity and geodiversity importance, species populations and habitats identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, Geodiversity Strategy and the NERC Act 2006 will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. The Council, working in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, will facilitate the conservation, enhancement and promotion of the district's biodiversity and geological interest of the natural environment. This includes seeking to enhance ecological networks and seeking to deliver a net gain on all proposals, where possible.</li> <li>Policy EN5: Water Environment and Flood Risk Management: Development should be located in the lowest areas of flood risk, in accordance with the South Kesteven Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). Where this is not possible the sequential approach to development will be applied. Where the requirements of the sequential test are met, the exception test will be applied, where necessary.</li> <li>Policy EN6: The Historic Environment: The Council will seek to protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings in keeping with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework.</li> <li>Policy DE1: Promoting Good Quality Design: This policy seeks to ensure high quality design is achieved throughout the district.</li> </ul>
Southend-on-Sea Core Strategy (2007)	Cross-cutting	<p>The aim for the Southend-on-Sea is to secure a major refocus of function and the long-term sustainability of Southend as a significant urban area which serves the local people and the Thames Gateway. The following policies have been identified due to their relevance to this SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy KP2: Development Principles: All development proposals should demonstrate how they will maximise the use of renewable and recycled energy, water and other resources. All development proposals should demonstrate how they incorporate SuDS to mitigate the increase in surface water run-off, and, where relevant, how they will avoid or mitigate tidal or fluvial flood risk.</li> <li>Policy CP4: The Environment and Urban Renaissance: Development proposals will be expected to enhance the natural and built assets of Southend by maximising the use of previously developed land, whilst recognising potential biodiversity value and promoting good, well-designed, quality, mixed use developments.</li> <li>Policy CP4: The Environment and Urban Renaissance: Development proposals will be expected to enhance the natural and built assets of Southend by safeguarding and enhancing the historic environment, heritage and archaeological assets, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Scheduled Monuments.</li> </ul>
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) (adopted 2014): Daventry, Towcester and Brackley	Cross-cutting	<p>The Joint Core Strategy covers the Local Planning Authorities of Daventry, Towcester and Brackley. The following policies with the local plan (up to 2029) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <p>Policy BN2: Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development that will maintain and enhance existing designations and assets or deliver a net gain in biodiversity will be supported. Development that has the potential to harm sites of ecological importance will be subject to an ecological assessment.</li> <li>Development management decisions will reflect the hierarchy of biodiversity and geodiversity designations attaching appropriate weight to the status of the site which would be affected.</li> </ul> <p>Policy BN3: Woodland Enhancement and Creation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities will be sought to create new woodland buffer, extend and relink areas of ancient woodland which have become fragmented.</li> </ul> <p>Policy BN5: The Historic Environment and Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings and landscapes will be conserved and enhanced in recognition of their individual and cumulative significance and contribution to West Northamptonshire's local distinctiveness and sense of place.</li> <li>In environments where valued heritage assets are at risk, the asset and its setting will be appropriately conserved and managed.</li> </ul> <p>Policy BN7A: Water supply, quality and wastewater infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New development proposals will ensure that adequate and appropriate water supply and wastewater infrastructure is available to meet the additional requirements placed upon it and to ensure that water quality is protected, and as far as is practicable, improved.</li> <li>Development should use sustainable drainage systems, wherever practicable, to improve water quality, reduce flood risk and provide environmental and adaptation benefits.</li> </ul> <p>Policy BN7: Flood Risk:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development proposal will comply with flood risk assessment and management requirements set out in the national planning policy framework and planning practice guidance and the West Northamptonshire strategic flood risk assessments to address current and future flood risks with appropriate climate change allowances.</li> <li>A sequential approach will be applied to all proposals for development in order to direct development to areas at the lowest probability of flooding unless it has met the requirements of the sequential.</li> <li>A flood risk assessment must also accompany proposals where it may be subject to other sources, and forms, of flooding or where other bodies have indicated that there may be drainage problems.</li> </ul> <p>Policy B9: Planning for pollution control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain, protect and improve surface and groundwater quality.</li> </ul>
West Suffolk Local Plan (consisting of former Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury areas) Core Strategy's (adopted 2010)	Cross-cutting	<p>The following policies within the local plans (to 2026) have been highlighted for their relevance to this SEA:</p> <p>Policy CS 2: Natural Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas of landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity interest and local distinctiveness within the district will be protected from harm and their restoration, enhancement and expansion will be encouraged and sought through a variety of measures. Links between such areas will also be sought.</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 3: Landscape Character and the Historic Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the district's landscape and historic environment shall be protected, conserved and, where possible, enhanced.</li> <li>Proposals for development will take into account the local distinctiveness and sensitivity to change of distinctive landscape character types, and historic assets and their settings. Landscape types are described in the Forest Heath Landscape Character Assessment (LCA).</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 4: Reduce emissions, mitigate and adapt to future Climate Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable construction methods will consider the use of low water volume fittings and grey water recycling.</li> <li>Land will not be allocated in Flood Zones 2 and 3 with the exception of allocations for water compatible use. In the towns, where no reasonable site within flood zone 1 is available, allocations in flood zones 2 and 3 will be considered in accordance with PPS25 and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and only when the development meets the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate land at a lower risk is not available</li> <li>There are exceptional and sustainable circumstances for locating the development within such areas</li> <li>The risk can be fully mitigated by engineering and design measures.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Policy CS 13: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide for additional strategic waste water treatment capacity in accordance with Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Water Cycle Study. This waste water infrastructure will be upgraded as required and operational in time to meet the demands of the development.</li> </ul> <p>Policy CS2 Sustainable Development: A high quality, sustainable environment will be achieved by designing and incorporating measures appropriate to the nature and scale of development.</p> <p>Policy CS3 Design and Local Distinctiveness: Proposals for new development must create and contribute to a high quality, safe and sustainable environment.</p>
AONB Management Plans (various)	Landscape	<p>Producing an area management plan is a statutory requirement for every AONB. Its purpose is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlight the special qualities and significance of the AONB</li> <li>Present a vision for the future of the AONB</li> <li>Set out objectives and policies to secure the vision</li> <li>Identify what needs to be done, by whom and when</li> <li>State the condition of the AONB and how the effectiveness of its management will be monitored</li> <li>Reflect the views and aspirations of a wide range of AONB stakeholders and parties with an interest in it</li> <li>Co-ordinate the work of different partner organisations</li> </ul> <p>Every AONB will have a different management plan, and these could vary quite significantly. This Compendium contains information surrounding Norfolk and Suffolk's land types, soil types, habitats and species, the quality of different water bodies, emissions and particulate information, and coastal and marine quality/stocks. It includes risks and the implications of them. The Compendium is in the form of a detailed 93 slide presentation. At the end it lists the impacts of the information in the presentation and follows up with a response in the form of priorities and next steps.</p>
National Park Management Plan (The Broads) (2022-2027)	Landscape	<p>This Management Plan looks 5-10 years ahead. It establishes shared objectives and priorities and influences not only for the work of the National Park Authority (NPA), but also a host of organisations that the Authorities work alongside. The plans are for the National Park as a whole, not the NPA specifically. The Broads Authority has a duty to manage the Broads for the following three purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Broads</li> <li>Promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Broads by the public</li> <li>Protecting the interests of navigation</li> </ul>
Natural Character Area Profiles (various)	Landscape	<p>Areas defined at the national level (which describe the geographical, ecological and historical variations in landscape character) make one area different from another. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment. National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas.</p>
Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Management Plan 2018 – 2023	Landscape	<p>The vision can be summarised as: an area of special wildlife, landscape, seascape and heritage qualities that are conserved and enhanced with the needs of people living, working and visiting the AONB. The Management Plan has five objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theme 1 - Landscape</li> <li>Theme 2 - Coast and estuaries</li> <li>Theme 3 - Land use and wildlife</li> <li>Theme 4 - Enjoying the area</li> <li>Theme 5 - Working together</li> </ul>
The Chilterns Management Plan 2019-2024 (2019)	Landscape	<p>The Management Plan is based on a vision for the Chilterns AONB in which people can be inspired by its distinctive natural beauty, space and tranquillity It advocated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All special qualities and natural resources of the Chilterns will be protected forever for everyone, current and future generations</li> <li>The wildlife and natural beauty of the Chilterns have an intrinsic value that will be preserved and restored</li> <li>The landscape is designated for the nation and will be protected by the nation</li> <li>More people need to understand the value of the Chilterns as a unique and special landscape, of national and international significance</li> <li>The Chilterns provides a valuable resource for the enjoyment, health and wellbeing of a significant proportion of the country's population</li> <li>The landscape is a place where many people live and work, where community facilities must be retained to foster sustainable, vibrant communities</li> <li>Viable, sustainable and diverse farming, forestry and rural economy sectors are essential to conserve and enhance the wildlife and natural beauty of the Chilterns, and public benefits of land management are supported by public funding</li> <li>More people should use the Chilterns for quiet recreation, especially the 1.6 million people who live within 8km of the boundary and the adjacent urban populations, with carefully managed access to ensure the special qualities are protected</li> <li>Those who live in or near, make a living from, visit and love the Chilterns are encouraged to help care for it</li> <li>Given the Chilterns is already more developed than most protected landscapes and given the potential benefit of the landscape to millions, there should be no major development in the AONB</li> </ul>

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Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority (CPCA) Local Transport Plan (2020)	Material Assets	<p>Under the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority Order, 2017, the CPCA is the Local Transport Authority with strategic transport powers for the area previously covered by Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council. As such, responsibility for the LTP in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough rests with the CPCA. The LTP covers the geographical areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambridge City Council</li> <li>• Cambridgeshire County Council</li> <li>• East Cambridgeshire District Council</li> <li>• Fenland District Council</li> <li>• Huntingdonshire District Council</li> <li>• Peterborough City Council</li> <li>• South Cambridgeshire District Council</li> </ul> <p>The vision developed for the LTP is to 'Deliver a world-class transport network for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough that supports sustainable growth and opportunity for all'. Three goals, covering economy, society and the environment have been development, with ten objectives sitting underneath the vision, and a range of policies have been developed to deliver these.</p>
Norfolk County Council Local Transport Plan 2021-2036 (2022)	Material Assets	<p>The Local Transport Plan sets out Norfolk County Council's plans, policies and programmes on transport and transport infrastructure. The plan details how Norfolk County Council will deliver a transport network in Norfolk through identifying the projects and programmes important to them, and in their design and direct delivery. The Plan sets out the following seven key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embracing the future</li> <li>• Delivering a sustainable Norfolk</li> <li>• Enhancing connectivity</li> <li>• Enhancing Norfolk's quality of life</li> <li>• Increasing accessibility</li> <li>• Improving transport safety</li> <li>• A well-managed and maintained transport network</li> </ul>
Durham Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) (2011)	Material Assets	<p>The LTP sets out the Plan for transport across the country from 2011 onwards. It is in two parts, covering the transport plan and the delivery plan and is aligned with five transport goals developed by the Department for Transport (DfT) as well as being complemented by a sixth goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support economic growth</li> <li>• Reduce carbon emissions</li> <li>• Promote equality of opportunity</li> <li>• Contribute to better safety security and health</li> <li>• Improve quality of life and a healthy natural environment</li> <li>• Maintenance of the Transport Asset</li> </ul>
Essex County Council Local Transport Plan (2011)	Material Assets	<p>This is Essex County Council's third LTP and is a long-term plan covering 15 years, setting out their aspirations for improving travel in the county, demonstrating the importance of our transport network to achieving sustainable long-term economic growth and enriching the lives of their residents. The LTP vision "...is for a transport system that supports sustainable economic growth and helps deliver the best quality of life for the residents of Essex." There are five broad outcomes which have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide connectivity for Essex communities and international gateways to support sustainable economic growth and regeneration</li> <li>• Reduce carbon dioxide emissions and improve air quality through lifestyle changes, innovation and technology</li> <li>• Improve safety on the transport network and enhance and promote a safe travelling environment</li> <li>• Secure and maintain all transport assets to an appropriate standard and ensure that the network is available for use</li> <li>• Provide sustainable access and travel choice for Essex residents to help create sustainable communities</li> </ul>
Suffolk Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 (2011)	Material Assets	<p>This is Suffolk County Council's third local transport plan and the key ambition is to support the local economy, attract world class businesses, and support and develop the local workforce, in the context of a shift towards a low carbon economy. There are four key priorities set out in the LTP each of which have transport aims which sit alongside them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prosperous and vibrant economy</li> <li>• Creating the greenest county</li> <li>• Safe, healthy and inclusive communities (Protect vulnerable people and reduce inequalities)</li> <li>• Learning and skills for the future (Transform learning and skills)</li> </ul>
Lincolnshire County Council Local Transport Plan 5 (2022)	Material Assets	<p>Lincolnshire's fifth LTP covers the period 2020-2036 and is designed to cover the short, medium, and longer-term time horizons for transport and highways for the whole of Lincolnshire. The overarching vision is "By 2036, having delivered on its ambitious growth aspirations, Lincoln will be a more prosperous, attractive and healthy place to live, learn, work and visit." and there are objectives which support this vision as summarised by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing traffic</li> <li>• Inclusive access</li> <li>• Preparation for future mobility</li> <li>• Promoting technologies to reduce the need to travel</li> <li>• Improving access to employment, education, resources and markets</li> <li>• Rural accessibility</li> <li>• Efficient strategic road and rail network</li> <li>• Rebalance movement towards walking, cycling and multi-occupancy, shared mobility and passenger transport options</li> <li>• Enhancement of health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment</li> <li>• Minimise impacts on the natural environment</li> <li>• Reduce carbon emissions</li> <li>• Manage and support new housing and employment sites</li> </ul>
Nottingham County Council Local Transport Plan (2011)	Material Assets	<p>The Nottingham Local Transport Plan (known as the third Local Transport Plan) covers the whole of the county and runs from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2026. The LTP3 transport goals are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide a reliable, resilient transport system which supports a thriving economy and growth whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel</li> <li>2. Improve access to key services, particularly enabling employment and training opportunities</li> <li>3. Minimise the impacts of transport on people's lives, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions</li> </ol> <p>These goals are underpinned by 12 local transport objectives which identify how transport in the county will help support economic growth; protect the environment; improve health and safety; improve accessibility; and maintain and improve existing infrastructure.</p>

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Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPs) (various)	Soil	The LGAPs set out the actions required to conserve, enhance and promote the geodiversity of a particular geographical area.
Catchment Management Strategies (various)	Water	A catchment is the area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. The waters within a catchment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closely reflect in their quality and quantity a wide range of natural processes and human activities across the catchment</li> <li>• Are connected</li> <li>• Provide a range of benefits or 'ecosystem services' to society</li> </ul> Catchment management is an environmentally friendly and potentially low-carbon method of influencing water quality at its source. Collectively addressing issues affecting our rivers and reservoirs can also help build better relationships with farmers, while preventing pollution and reducing the risk of flooding. Catchment management strategies are the most sustainable way to protect the water resources within the UK whilst also putting communities at the heart of protecting and managing their local environment.
North West of England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan SMP2	Water	The North-West England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 (SMP2) (July 2010) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with erosion and flooding along the region's coast, between Great Orme's Head in North Wales and the Scottish Borders.
Environment Agency (2013) Abstraction Licensing Strategies (CAMS process) (various)	Water	Abstraction licencing strategies set out how water resources will be managed in the local catchments and provides information on how existing abstraction licences will be managed, and water availability for further abstraction.
River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) (various)	Water	Guidance for river basin planning function for the planning period from 2021 to 2027 with updates made in 2022. They set out expectations for the main steps and principles of the river basin planning process and the documents the Environment Agency must produce. The plans are the foundation for delivering the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan 'clean and plentiful water' goal.
Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) (various)	Water	The FRMPs identify the conclusions of what is at risk of flooding alongside the objectives and measures that are proposed to manage the risk of flooding to people, the environment and economic activity across England, Scotland and Wales. The plans cover a 6 year period from December 2015 to December 2021.
Norfolk (Local) Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) (2015)	Water	The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy aims to inform all groups and individuals who may have an interest in, or an ability to influence or manage flood risk, including householders, businesses, landowners, developers and risk authorities.
Norfolk Coast Management Plan 2019-2024 (2019)	Water	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 places a duty on the local authorities for the Norfolk Coast AONB to jointly produce an AONB management plan and to review the plan at 5-yearly intervals. The Norfolk Coast Partnership undertakes review of the AONB Management Plan and coordination of its implementation on behalf of its local authority partners under their statutory duties. The plan consists of a five-year strategy, which sets out the framework for management, and an action plan which is reviewed at least annually. The AONB Management Plan Objectives are: Landscape: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OL1: The integrity and diversity of the area's landscapes and seascapes will have been maintained and preferably enhanced, assessed with reference to the Integrated Landscape Guidance for the AONB</li> </ul> Biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OL2: Internationally and nationally designated sites for wildlife will be in favourable condition and under effective management</li> <li>• OL3: Locally designated sites for wildlife will be under positive management</li> <li>• OL4: A local expression of Biodiversity 2020 targets for the area will have been developed and a programme for their achievement nearing completion</li> <li>• OL5: The area's rivers and estuaries will be in good ecological condition or approaching this state</li> </ul> Geodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OL6: Large scale geodiversity features, including dynamic coastal features will have been conserved so that their integrity and their influence on the landscape remains apparent</li> <li>• OL7: Significant local geodiversity sites will be in positive management</li> <li>• OL8: The area's geodiversity will be better understood and appreciated by decision makers and the public, and public access and information for a range of sites will be available</li> </ul>
Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015) and Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Policy Review (2021)	Water	Following the exceptional flooding across England in 2007, which saw 55,000 properties flooded and around 7,000 people rescued from the flood waters by the emergency services, the Government commissioned the Pitt Review to understand the causes and consequences of the flooding and learn lessons from people's experiences. The Pitt Review produced 91 recommendations for the government to act upon. At the heart of these recommendations were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowing where and when it will flood</li> <li>• Reducing the risk and impact of flooding</li> <li>• Better advice and help for people to protect their families and homes</li> <li>• Maintaining power and water supplies and protecting essential services</li> <li>• Rescuing and caring for people during an emergency</li> <li>• Staying healthy and speeding up recovery</li> </ul> Since the adoption of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy in 2015, Norfolk has been subject to significant rainfall and widespread flooding (as well as droughts and heatwaves) thus sparking the updated 2021 review.
Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) (various)	Water	SMPs in England and Wales are developed by the Coastal Groups with members of the Environment Agency. They identify the most sustainable approach to managing the flood and coastal erosion risks to the coastline in the short-term (0-20 years) medium-term (20-50 years), and long-term (50-100 years). The East Anglian Coastal Group is group associated with the coastline within Anglian Water's range.
Cambridge Water Draft WRMP24 (2022)	Water	The draft WRMP24 replaces the previous version published in 2019 and looks at the predictions for water demand over the next 25 years, and what water supply is available to meet this demand. It then details how this demand will be met through the identification of a range of demand management options and new supply options. The following key challenges are identified for the Cambridge water supply region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambridgeshire is one of the fastest growing regions in the country</li> <li>• Cambridgeshire is one of the driest regions in the country</li> <li>• Substantial growth in population and properties is driving demand upwards</li> <li>• There are environmental pressures to ensure that abstractions do not cause deterioration to the environment, and measures to further improve the status of the environment are implemented</li> <li>• Customer expectations regarding our approach to demand management</li> </ul> The demand side options include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakage reduction</li> <li>• Water efficiency</li> <li>• Metering</li> </ul> Supply options set out in the plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in existing groundwater sources</li> <li>• New groundwater sources</li> <li>• New surface water sources</li> <li>• Trades with third parties</li> </ul>
Cambridge Water Drought Plan (2022)	Water	The Drought Plan describes how Cambridge Water will manage the effects of a drought. It does not reduce the risk of drought occurring but instead sets out the operational steps and management framework can be applied to maintain customer supplies according to current levels of service through droughts of different length and severity. Cambridge Water aim to balance the needs of customers against the needs of the environment by

Document Name	Topic	Key Objectives, Requirements, and Guidance
		<p>considering and implementing a number of demand-side and supply-side measures, maximising demand-side measures as a priority before resorting to supply side options that may impact on the environment. Demand side actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extra promotion of water efficiency and demand management</li> <li>• Leakage reduction</li> <li>• Enhanced pressure management</li> <li>• Appeals for restraint</li> <li>• Temporary use bans</li> <li>• Ordinary drought orders – non-essential use bans</li> </ul> <p>The supply side options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned and unplanned outage</li> <li>• Bulk transfers</li> <li>• Use of existing licensed headroom</li> <li>• Drought orders and permits</li> <li>• Emergency drought orders</li> </ul>
Essex and Suffolk Water Draft WRMP24 (2022)	Water	<p>The Essex and Suffolk Water’s draft WRMP24 replaces the previous version published in 2019 and looks ahead 75 years, from 2025 to 2100, as it recognises that it can take a long time to design, cost and deliver the right schemes. In the previous 2019 Plan, they reported that there was enough water to meet demand up to 2060 and did not need to take any action to increase supply. However, as part of this update, Essex and Suffolk are forecasting that there will not be enough water supplies to meet forecasted demand over the next 25 years and beyond given additional planning requirements, such as taking into account worsening droughts. A twin track approach is being adopted as part of the draft WRMP24 to address this through reduced demand and putting plans in place to increase supply.</p> <p>The demand side options include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakage reduction</li> <li>• Water efficiency</li> <li>• Metering</li> </ul> <p>Supply options set out in the Best Value Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New reservoirs (with raw water transfer)</li> <li>• New potable water transfers</li> <li>• Water reuse</li> <li>• Desalination</li> </ul>
Essex and Suffolk Drought Plan (2022)	Water	<p>The Drought Plan details how Essex and Suffolk will ensure there is sufficient supply of water for basic needs, however bad a drought becomes. It confirms how they will manage a future drought, what trigger levels can be used to identify when action is required, and what those actions are to ensure we maintain resilient supplies. The demand side options and restrictions on water use include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appeal for restraint</li> <li>• Phase 1 Temporary use ban</li> <li>• Phase 2 Drought Order ban</li> <li>• Standpipes and rota cuts</li> <li>• Media and communications</li> <li>• Supply pipe repairs</li> </ul> <p>The supply side options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trades and transfers between companies and sectors</li> <li>• Drought orders including actions such as:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Temporary increases to licences that have been reduced or revoked</li> <li>○ Compensation flow reductions</li> <li>○ Abstraction from alternative sources</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Affinity Water Draft WRMP24 (2022)	Water	<p>The draft WRMP24 sets out a roadmap for Affinity Water to deliver reliable, resilient, sustainable, efficient and affordable water supply to their customers between 2025 and 2075. A key challenge for the Affinity Water region is that it operates in a supply area which is uniquely home to 10% of all globally rare chalk streams. There is sufficient water to serve customers now, however they cannot continue to abstract water from boreholes near these rare habitats in the longer term therefore they need to reduce abstraction from chalk groundwater sources. Alongside climate change and population growth, there are key challenges across the water supply region.</p> <p>To manage the demand for water, the following options are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopting and installing different metering technologies</li> <li>• Helping customers to reduce their water consumption</li> <li>• Working with business customers and retailers to reduce their water consumption</li> <li>• Government interventions to reduce water consumption such as white goods labelling and building regulations for new builds</li> <li>• Considering temporary options to reduce water usage in times of significant drought</li> </ul> <p>The supply side options are made up of a mix of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groundwater options such as new boreholes</li> <li>• New treatment works</li> <li>• Desalination</li> <li>• Surface water options such as new reservoirs</li> <li>• Water recycling options</li> <li>• Bespoke options such as licence relocation</li> <li>• Transfers within the Affinity Water region and between other companies in the south east region</li> <li>• Third party licence transfers and trading</li> <li>• Connections and upgrades in the network</li> </ul>
Affinity Water Drought Plan (2023)	Water	<p>The Drought Plan is a short-term operational plan that covers the period 2023 to 2028 and explains how Affinity Water will identify and monitor drought events, as well as how they will respond to these to minimise any risks to the environment and to supply. The demand side options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication</li> <li>• Restrictions on household customers – temporary use bans</li> </ul>

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Thames Water Draft WRMP24 (2022)	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakage activity</li> <li>• Restrictions on non-household customers – Drought Orders</li> <li>• Pressure reduction</li> <li>• Emergency Drought Orders</li> </ul> <p>The supply side options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfers – within water supply area and with neighbouring companies</li> <li>• Minimising outage</li> <li>• Drought permit preparation</li> <li>• Drought Permits</li> </ul>
Thames Water Drought Plan (2022)	Water	<p>Thames Water’s draft WMRP24 replaces the previous version and covers the period from 2025 to 2075, taking a long-term view with a 50-year planning period to take into account the challenges and risks faced in relation to future water supply. The key challenges include: population growth, climate change, increasing risk of drought and environmental pressures. Thames Water aim to tackle demand through both demand reduction solutions and water supply solutions.</p> <p>The demand reduction solutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling leaks</li> <li>• Helping their customers save water</li> <li>• Working in partnership with the Government, other sectors and wider society</li> </ul> <p>The water supply solutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water recycling</li> <li>• Water transfers</li> <li>• Desalination</li> <li>• Reservoirs</li> <li>• Groundwater storage through Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR)</li> <li>• Sharing water across the south east</li> </ul>
Severn Trent Water Draft WRMP24 (2022)	Water	<p>The Drought Plan sets out the actions Thames Water would take and when these would be taken during and following periods of drought. The demand side measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media /water efficiency campaign</li> <li>• Enhanced media /water efficiency campaign</li> <li>• Leakage reduction</li> <li>• Temporary Use Ban</li> <li>• Non-Essential Use Bans</li> <li>• Emergency Drought Order</li> </ul> <p>The supply side measures outlined in the Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimisation of existing sources</li> <li>• Strategic schemes</li> <li>• Bulk supplies</li> <li>• Drought Permits or Orders</li> <li>• Recommissioning of disused sources</li> <li>• In extremis options - tankering, emergency raw water pipeline transfers, reduction in bulk supplies, temporary desalination units and alternative sources for non-potable use.</li> </ul> <p>The draft WRMP provides an update to WRMP19 and sets out Severn Trent Water’s long-term strategy for the next 25 years, looking ahead to 2085. It includes future plans to balance the future supply / demand deficit as a result of some of the challenges faced such as: climate change, population growth, leakage losses, and value for customers. A summary of the demand measures planned for implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roll out of universal metering</li> <li>• Leakage reduction</li> <li>• Delivery of the Severn Trent Efficiency Plan</li> </ul> <p>Challenges around long-term sustainability mainly affect groundwater sources therefore Severn Trent’s future plans are focussed on the use of existing reservoirs and river water as well as new infrastructure to transfer water to areas of need. The supply options therefore include the following, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfers</li> <li>• New water treatment works and upgrades to existing water treatment works</li> <li>• Reservoirs, including expansion to existing reservoirs</li> <li>• Imports and exports</li> </ul>
Severn Trent Water Drought Plan (2022)	Water	<p>Severn Trent’s Drought Plan covers the period 2022 to 2027 and sets out how they will manage our resources and supply system in dry spells to maintain an above standard service to our customers. It outlines the following demand side options which would be implemented during periods of drought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness within the company</li> <li>• Liaise with the Environment Agency and other stakeholders about emerging drought and flexibility of available options</li> <li>• Closely monitor demand, flows and abstraction/ releases</li> <li>• Increase leakage detection</li> <li>• Increase water conservation campaign (e.g. extra distribution of water saving devices or increased numbers of water audits)</li> <li>• High profile promotion of meter option</li> <li>• Media appeals for customer restraint</li> <li>• Temporary water use restrictions which affect household customers</li> <li>• Restrictions on non-essential use which affect non household (e.g. business) customers</li> </ul> <p>The supply side options focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drought orders and permits</li> <li>• Extreme drought action - rota cuts / standpipes</li> </ul>
Yorkshire Water Draft WRMP24 (2022)	Water	<p>The draft WRMP24 sets out how Yorkshire Water plan to maintain a safe and reliable water supply to customers over the long term, covering the period 2025 to 2085. A supply-demand deficit is forecasted for the future as a result of the impacts of climate change, population growth, the need to protect the environment and the loss of imported water from a neighbouring water company. A twin track approach is present to close the deficit where</p>

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Yorkshire Water Drought Plan (2022)	Water	<p>alongside the options to achieve the demand reduction policy, Yorkshire Water plan to implement supply options to provide a more secure solution that results in a surplus supply-demand balance and addresses resilience needs.</p> <p>The demand related options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leakage reduction</li> <li>• Helping customers reduce the water they use in their homes</li> <li>• Working with retailers (who provide retail services to commercial properties) to help commercial users reduce their demand for water</li> </ul> <p>The supply options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New groundwater sources</li> <li>• Ground water enhancement</li> <li>• New surface water sources</li> <li>• Surface water enhancement</li> <li>• Aquifer recharge</li> <li>• Bulk supply transfer</li> <li>• Conjunctive use/new internal transfers</li> <li>• Desalination/tidal abstraction</li> </ul>
Fens Reservoir Strategic Resource Option (SRO) Gate 2 Report (2022)	Water	<p>Yorkshire Water's Drought Plan shows the actions they would take to maintain secure supplies to all customers during a drought. As all droughts are different in terms of location, extent, severity and impact on the supply system the Drought Plan has flexibility to account for a range of possible scenarios. The demand side options involve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inset appointees and retailers</li> <li>• Restrictions on use during a drought <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Temporary use bans</li> <li>◦ Non-essential use bans</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Private supplies and vulnerable customers</li> </ul> <p>The supply side options which are identified for potential implementation during periods of drought include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rescheduling planned outage events and escalating actions to remove unplanned outages</li> <li>• Re-commissioning of unused infrastructure/sources</li> <li>• Reducing compensation releases</li> <li>• Increasing existing abstraction licences</li> <li>• Extreme drought supply-side actions, including alternative sources of supply and inter-company bulk transfers</li> </ul>
South Lincolnshire Reservoir (SLR) Gate 2 Report (2022)	Water	<p>The Fens SRO is one of two SROs associated with Anglian Water and is being developed in partnership with Cambridge Water. It is a proposed development of a 55 cubic megametres (Mm3) reservoir with a useable volume of 50Mm3. SROs are required to follow the RAPID process which is a gated process. The gate two concept design produced by Anglian Water and Cambridge Water shows the reservoir covering an area of approximately 5km2 with a maximum embankment height of 20m. A proposed site has been identified for the Fens Reservoir, located north of Chatteris in Cambridgeshire. It is anticipated that the new reservoir will deliver benefits beyond just water supply, by enabling a range of wider social, environmental and economic benefits. The new reservoir could be a valuable leisure destination for activities such as walking, cycling, sailing and angling and provide a support system to conserve wildlife and enhance biodiversity, protecting valuable species and creating new habitats. Opportunities are also being explored with partners and stakeholders for the reservoir and transfers to be part of a much bigger system, enabling wider, multi-sector benefits across the region. The following key risks have also been identified for delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inflation impacts the cost of delivering the work needed; budget no longer sufficient</li> <li>• Unfavourable ground conditions or archaeological finds delay programme and increase cost</li> <li>• Delay to final WRMPs publication or DCO application delays programme</li> <li>• Information from stakeholder feedback causes programme delays</li> <li>• Findings from the full HRA delay programme</li> <li>• Unable to obtain and retain abstraction licences</li> <li>• Supply chain not able to resource earthworks programme</li> </ul>
South Lincolnshire Reservoir (SLR) Gate 2 Report (2022)	Water	<p>The SLR SRO is one of two SROs associated with Anglian Water and is being developed in partnership with Affinity Water. It is a proposed development of a 55 million cubic metre (MCM) reservoir, with 50MCM useable volume in Lincolnshire, south of Sleaford. The reservoir plans show a maximum embankment height of 20m covering an area of about 5km. The deployable output is modelled to be 166 megalitres per day (ML/d). Water will be abstracted from the River Witham (when flows allow) with a 400ML/d capacity, with a backup transfer to the River Witham from the River Trent sized at 300 ML/d. It is anticipated that the new SLR will deliver benefits beyond just water supply, by enabling a range of wider social, environmental and economic benefits. The new reservoir could be a valuable leisure destination for activities such as walking, cycling, sailing and angling and provide a support system to conserve wildlife and enhance biodiversity, protecting valuable species and creating new habitats. Opportunities are also being explored with partners and stakeholders for the reservoir and transfers to be part of a much bigger system, enabling wider, multi-sector benefits across the region. The following key risks have also been identified for delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inflation impacts the cost of delivering the work needed; and the budget is no longer sufficient</li> <li>• Unfavourable ground conditions or archaeological finds delay programme and increase cost</li> <li>• Information from stakeholder feedback causes programme delays</li> <li>• Delay to final WRMP publication or DCO application delays the programme</li> <li>• Findings from the full Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) delay programme</li> <li>• Unable to obtain and retain abstraction licences</li> <li>• Supply chain not able to resource earthworks programme</li> </ul>

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