

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: International Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
Ramsar Convention	1971	The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for international cooperation and national action for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The Ramsar Contracting Parties have committed themselves to: designating suitable wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and ensuring their effective management; working towards the wise use of all their wetlands through national land-use planning, appropriate policies and legislation, management actions, and public education; and cooperating internationally on trans-boundary wetlands, shared wetland systems, shared species, and development projects that may affect wetlands.	The LFRMS will seek to avoid adverse impacts on Ramsar sites and enhance them wherever possible.
European Commission	1979 (Amended in 1997)	EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds	The Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring wild birds. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation applying to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. Member states are required to take measures to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all species of birds. The	The LFRMS will seek to avoid adverse impacts on wild bird species and enhance their habitats wherever possible.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: International Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			following are subject to special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution: species in danger of extinction; species vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat; species considered rare because of small populations or restricted local distribution; and other species requiring particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of their habitat.	
European Commission	1985 (Amended in 1997)	EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC, on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment	The Directive aims to ensure that the authority giving the consent for a particular development project makes its decision in the knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment. The Directive therefore sets out a process, known as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that must be followed for certain types of project before approval can be given.	The LFRMS will have regard to the requirements of the Directive as the Strategy sets out the broad framework for investment in new local flood risk management infrastructure.
United Nations	1992	The Kyoto Protocol and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	The objective of the Convention, and related instruments, is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climatic system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems	The LFRMS will have regard to the Protocol and Convention in seeking to manage and mitigate increased flood risk due to climate change.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: International Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.	
European Commission	1992	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora	The aim of the Directive is to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The Directive lists a number of species and habitats which are to be protected by means of a network of sites across Europe. These sites are known as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). The Habitats Directive introduces the precautionary principle; that projects can only be permitted having ascertained no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. Projects may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In such cases compensation measures will be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of the network of sites.	The LFRMS will seek to avoid adverse impacts on habitats and enhance them wherever possible.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: International Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
European Commission	1998	EU Biodiversity Strategy	The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and address the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at source. It states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends.	The LFRMS will seek to avoid adverse effects on biodiversity, particularly land use changes and construction activities that would result in detrimental changes in water levels.
European Commission	1998	EC Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	The objective of the Directive is to protect the health of consumers and to make sure that water is wholesome and clean. The Directive sets quality standards for drinking water quality at the tap and obliges Member States to monitor regularly drinking water quality, including provision of adequate and up-to-date information to consumers.	The LFRMS will have regard to the requirements of the Directive, particularly in view of the link between flooding and the potential pollution of water supplies.
European Commission	1999	EC Council Directive 1999/31/EC, on the landfill of waste	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements, particularly relating to surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	The LFRMS will have regard to the aims of the Directive, particularly the need for landfill sites to avoid causing problems with surface water and groundwater.
European	2000	EC Council Directive 2000/60/EC,	The Water Framework Directive (WFD) aims to improve and integrate the way	The LFRMS will have regard to the aims of the

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: International Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
Commission		establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy	<p>water bodies are managed. Member States must aim to reach good status in inland and coastal waters by 2015. The WFD seeks to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands • promote the sustainable use of water • reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances • ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution. 	Directive, in particular by seeking to encourage more sustainable water use and identifying opportunities for improving drainage systems to protect the aquatic environment from water pollution via surface run-off.
European Commission	2006	EC Council Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration	The Directive establishes a regime which sets underground water quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater.	The LFRMS will have regard to the Directive, particularly in view of the link between flooding and potential water pollution.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: International Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
European Commission	2007	EC Council Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	The Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coastlines are at risk from flooding; to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas; and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. Its aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.	The LFRMS will take direct account of the Directive, dealing as it does with the assessment and management of flood risk at the local level.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
UK Parliament	1981	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain.	The LFRMS will seek to avoid adverse impacts on natural habitats and wild bird species wherever possible.
UK Parliament	2000	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 applies to England and Wales and provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	The LFRMS will seek to avoid adverse impacts on areas of countryside and public access.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
English Nature	2003	Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards in Towns and Cities: a Review and Toolkit for their Implementation	This report sets out the results of a research project into the contemporary natural greenspace standards model in order to determine whether its validity could still be supported, how local authorities were managing greenspace policy and how the standards might be promoted effectively in the new and changing policy environment.	The LFRMS will have regard to the linkages between areas of natural greenspace and areas for local flood management.
DCLG	2004	The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (S.I. 2004 No. 1633)	These Regulations implement Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment	The LFRMS is one such plan and hence will be accompanied by an Environmental Report prepared in line with these SEA Regulations.
DEFRA	2005	Securing the Future - UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>The Strategy establishes a set of actions and priorities to support the achievement of Sustainable Development. The 4 priorities are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change • Natural resources and protection • Sustainable communities <p>The 5 statements of principle are:-</p>	The LFRMS will consider the effects of climate change on flood risk and will have regard to protecting water resources. The LFRMS is also required to contribute towards wider environmental objectives, and supporting sustainable development will be a key theme.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing within environmental limits • Promoting a strong healthy and just society • Achieving sustainable economic growth • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly 	
ODPM/Scottish Executive/Welsh Assembly Government/DoENI	2005	A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	This Practical Guide provides information and guidance on how to comply with the European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment” (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive).	In undertaking SEA of the LFRMS, regard will be given to the advice contained in the Practical Guide.
UK Parliament	2006	Contaminated Land (England) Regulations	The Regulations aim to provide an improved system for the identification and remediation of contaminated land where contamination is causing unacceptable risk to human health or the wider environment.	The LFRMS will have regard to the need to avoid pollution caused by run-off from contaminated land.
DEFRA	2013	Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement	The Policy Statement is based around a clear hierarchy of priorities: protecting, improving and expanding public and private woodland assets. This will support economic growth, benefit people communities, wildlife and the natural environment. An increase in woodland cover to 12% is sought by 2060.	Tree, woodland and forest cover have an important influence on run-off. The LFRMS will have regard to these as it deals with surface water, ordinary watercourses and groundwater.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
Department for Culture, Media and Sport/Welsh Assembly Government	2007	Heritage protection for the 21 st Century – White Paper	The White Paper proposes an overhaul of heritage policy to provide a simplified system of protecting historic or other important assets and allowing developers and owners greater certainty over designations and development affecting such assets.	The LFRMS will have regard to flood risk as it relates to listed buildings, including buildings at risk, and other heritage assets.
DTI	2007	Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy	<p>The White Paper aims to deliver four goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to cut CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020; • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and, • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	The LFRMS will need to acknowledge the potential consequences of human-induced climate change. This will include making climate change assumptions for flood risk assessment and management purposes. The LFRMS will also need to consider flood risk to existing and proposed power-generation infrastructure, and how this can best be managed.
DEFRA	2007	Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty	Local authorities have a duty to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in exercising their functions. This duty was introduced by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. This document provides guidance for local	The LFRMS is required to contribute towards wider environmental objectives, and supporting biodiversity will be a key theme.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			authorities on implementing that duty.	
Pitt Review	2008	Learning lessons from the 2007 floods	The Pitt Review makes recommendations for urgent and fundamental changes in the way the country is adapting to the increased risk of flooding and calls on the Government to set out publicly how it will make rapid progress, and be held to account, on improving the country's flood resilience.	The LFRMS will set out a co-ordinated approach to managing flood risk at the local level, which is one of the key themes of the Pitt Review.
UK Parliament	2008	Climate Change Act 2008	The Act establishes a target to reduce UK carbon emissions by 80% by 2050, relative to 1990 levels. The Act also requires the Government to publish 5-yearly carbon budgets starting with the period 2008-2012. Emissions are to be reported on annually. Targeted greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide and methane. Other greenhouse gases are nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride, and others designated by the Secretary of State. The Act provides for the inclusion of international aviation and shipping emissions, with the Government to determine how and when.	The LFRMS will need to acknowledge the potential consequences of human-induced climate change. This will include making climate change assumptions for flood risk assessment and management purposes.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
UK Parliament	2009	The Flood Risk Regulations 2009	The Regulations place a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to prepare maps and reports in relation to river basin districts and flooding within any given local authority area. They also place a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to identify flood risk areas and prepare flood risk management plans.	Mapping produced in order to meet the requirements of the Regulations will be a key data source for the LFRMS. Linkages will also need to be made between the LFRMS and flood risk management plans.
DEFRA	2009	Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England	The Strategy sets out the Government's approach for improving soil quality in England and safeguarding the ability of soils to provide essential services.	Soils and vegetation have an important influence on run-off, and surface water runoff can make a key contribution to soil erosion. The LFRMS will have regard to these as it deals with surface water, ordinary watercourses and groundwater.
Environment Agency	2009	Water for People and the Environment; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales	<p>The Strategy sets out actions for:-</p> <p>Climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling habitats and species to adapt better • allowing the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly • considering environmental pressure from human water use and its whole 	The LFRMS will deal with local flood risk management, which is a key element of managing the wider water environment.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			<p>life-cycle.</p> <p>The water environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting conservation sites that depend on water • improving environmental resilience • safeguarding water resources via effective catchment management • improving understanding of how water and ecology interact. <p>Managing water resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting housing/related development where the environment can cope with additional demands • allowing a targeted approach where resource stress is greatest • ensuring efficient water use in homes/buildings/industry/agriculture • providing greater incentives to manage demand <p>Valuing water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allowing water companies to address affordability issues • allowing more efficient water use • providing better information on a product's water efficiency 	

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
DCLG	2009	Development and Flood Risk PPS25 Practice Guide	The Practice Guide provides advice on development and flood risk and, though originally produced to supplement PPS25 (which has now been superseded by the NPPF), still offers useful guidance.	The LFRMS will have regard to the technical advice on flood risk contained in this document.
UK Parliament	2010	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 ¹	The Flood and Water Management Act places a range of new duties on lead local flood authorities, including production of asset registers and local strategies, investigation of flooding incidents and a new regime for sustainable drainage. Risk management authorities are to co-operate with each other, and the Act provides lead local flood authorities and the Environment Agency with a power to request information required in connection with their flood risk management functions. The Act also requires flood and coastal erosion risk management authorities to aim to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development when exercising their functions.	The need for, and overall purposes of, the LFRMS are set out in the Act. The LFRMS is required to have specific regard to these key legislative provisions.
HM Government	2010	Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England	The White Paper outlines the Government's commitment to protecting the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and	Flooding, particularly by polluted waters, can have a major, detrimental impact on health and

¹ Implementation is being undertaken via a range of statutory instruments. A number of provisions, including those relating to sustainable drainage approving bodies, have yet to be commenced.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
		(White Paper)	more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest.	wellbeing. The LFRMS will play its part in managing these risks in local communities.
HM Government	2010	Local growth: realising every place's potential (Local Growth White Paper)	<p>The White Paper outlines a new approach to local growth, shifting power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. This means recognising that where drivers of growth are local, decisions should be made locally. The aims are to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shift power to local communities and business, enabling places to tailor their approach to local circumstances • promote efficient and dynamic markets, in particular in the supply of land, and provide real and significant incentives for places that go for growth; and • support investment in places and people to tackle the barriers to growth. 	Supporting sustainable development, to underpin local growth, will be a key theme of the LFRMS.
DEFRA	2010	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The 1994 Regulations transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and	The LFRMS is required to contribute towards wider environmental objectives, and protecting habitats and species will be a key theme.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law.	
DCLG	2011	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	The PPS sets out the Government's planning policy framework for achieving sustainable waste management, and provides specific guidance to a range of authorities on preparing plans and deciding planning applications.	The LFRMS will have regard to the need to avoid pollution by run-off from land which is, or has been, in waste management use and for such uses (particularly landfill/landraising) to avoid compromising the function of floodplains and other local flood management areas.
Environment Agency	2011	The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England	The Strategy's overall aim is to ensure that flooding and coastal erosion risks are well-managed and co-ordinated, so that their impacts are minimised. The Strategy helps bring together Government and the authorities who are responsible for managing these risks with the organisations, communities, and people who are at risk. The Strategy covers flooding from the sea, rivers, surface water, sewers, groundwater and reservoirs.	The LFRMS is required to be consistent with the National Strategy.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
DEFRA	2011	Biodiversity 2020 - A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>The overall aim of the Strategy is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. There are four priorities for action up to 2020:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy • reducing environmental pressures • improving our knowledge. 	The LFRMS is required to contribute towards wider environmental objectives, and supporting biodiversity will be a key theme.
HM Government	2011	The Natural Choice (Natural Environment White Paper)	<p>The White Paper proposes key reforms for protecting and improving our natural environment, and reconnecting people and nature. These are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Local Nature Partnerships • Identifying Nature Improvement Areas • Ecologically coherent planning, retaining the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system • Piloting biodiversity offsets, to make requirements to reduce the impacts of 	The LFRMS is required to contribute towards wider environmental objectives and protecting and improving the natural environment will be a key theme.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			<p>development on biodiversity simpler and more consistent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving public health locally, by making high-quality green space available to everyone; • Action to get more children learning outdoors; • New Green Areas Designation, empowering communities to protect local environments that are important to them. 	
HM Treasury	2011	National Infrastructure Plan 2011	<p>The Government's ambitions are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the performance, capacity, connectivity and environmental impacts of the UK's transport networks; • Achieving a secure, diverse and reliable energy supply for the UK while reducing the carbon intensity of electricity generation at least cost to consumers; • Increasing superfast broadband and mobile coverage, and ensuring adequate spectrum availability to support a thriving communications industry; • Maintaining the security and performance of the water and 	<p>The LFRMS will set out a co-ordinated approach to managing flood risk at the local level, which should benefit existing and proposed infrastructure. The LFRMS will also identify specific investment schemes for local flood management.</p>

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			<p>sewerage system while reducing its environmental impacts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigating the impacts of flooding as part of a well-managed, co-ordinated and affordable risk management system; and • Reducing waste sent to landfill, increasing recycling rates and moving towards a zero waste economy. 	
DEFRA	2011	Guidance for risk management authorities on sustainable development in relation to their flood and coastal erosion risk management functions	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 requires certain flood and coastal erosion risk management authorities to aim to make a contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development when exercising their functions. It also requires the Secretary of State to issue guidance on how those authorities are to discharge this duty and explain the meaning of sustainable development in this context – this document does that.	Supporting sustainable development will be a key theme of the LFRMS.
DEFRA	2011	Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	The review sets out a commitment to work towards a zero waste economy and reaffirms the importance of managing waste in line with the waste hierarchy. It sets out a number of detailed measures which will contribute to achieving these aims.	The LFRMS will have regard to the need to avoid pollution by run-off from land which is, or has been, in waste management use and for such uses (particularly landfill / landraising) to avoid compromising the

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
				function of floodplains and other local flood management areas.
Environment Agency	2011	SEA and Climate Change: Guide for Practitioners.	The Guide provides practical advice for plan-makers, responsible authorities and consultants preparing SEAs or SAs.	In undertaking SEA of the LFRMS regard will be given to the advice contained within this document.
DCLG	2012	National Planning Policy Framework	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. A key thrust of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan making and decision taking. The NPPF reinforces the requirement for sustainability appraisal and states that it should be an integrated part of the plan preparation process.	The LFRMS will need to be in line with the aims of the NPPF, particularly the focus on achieving sustainable development; specific guidance on flood risk will be considered as part of this.
DCLG	2012	Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework	The Technical guidance provides additional advice to local planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the NPPF as it relates to development in areas at risk of flooding and mineral extraction.	The LFRMS will have regard to the technical advice on flood risk contained in this document.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
Plans and Programmes: National Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
Environment Agency	Updated quarterly	On-line Flood Map	The EA have produced a number of predictive flood maps addressing flooding from different sources which are updated quarterly.	The LFRMS will have regard to the EA's flood map where it is the best available information.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Regional and Sub-Regional Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
Red Rose Forest	1994	Red Rose Forest Plan	The Red Rose Forest Plan sets out a 40 year programme to achieve the aim of establishing a community forest in Greater Manchester. The Plan sets out the Forest wide vision under headings including community contact, sport, recreation and access, and tourism as well as strategies for the development of core Forest areas. In addition the Plan sets out short, medium and long term targets for delivery by the Red Rose Forest Partnership.	Tree, woodland and forest cover has an important influence on run-off. The LFRMS will have regard to these as it deals with surface water, ordinary watercourses and groundwater.
Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA)	2002	Greater Manchester Derelict Land Strategy	This Strategy sets out the framework for the reclamation of derelict, underused and neglected sites across the conurbation for soft end after uses such as landscaping and habitat creation.	The LFRMS will have regard to the linkages between land reclamation for soft end after uses and areas for local flood management.
AGMA	2006	Manchester City Region Spatial Strategy	This strategy was prepared by AGMA and submitted as a contribution to the review of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The Strategy outlines a vision and key strategic objectives for the Manchester City Region, and defines a spatial policy framework designed to achieve these.	The LFRMS will need to be developed within the context of the spatial strategy for the Manchester City Region.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Regional and Sub-Regional Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
GONW ²	2008	North West of England Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021	The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provided a framework for development and investment up to 2021. It established a broad vision for the region and its sub-regions, priorities for growth and regeneration, and policies to achieve sustainable development across a wide range of topics – from jobs, housing and transport to climate change, waste and energy.	The LFRMS will have regard to the wider regional/sub-regional spatial context.
AGMA	2008	Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for GM	This report was commissioned by AGMA and Natural England to advise how Green Infrastructure (GI) might be embedded into the City-Region's spatial planning policy and practice in order to enable and sustain growth.	Development of Green Infrastructure, particularly for flood storage and strategic sustainable drainage, can offer considerable benefits for local flood management. The LFRMS will have regard to opportunities identified in such GI initiatives.
Salford City Council / Manchester City Council / Trafford Council	2008	Irwell City Park Planning Guidance	This non-statutory Planning Guidance relates to the intention to establish the Irwell City Park as an exciting and unique waterfront location within the Regional Centre. The principles set out are intended	The LFRMS will have regard to the aspirations of the Irwell City Park Planning

² The current Government has now abolished the RSS.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Regional and Sub-Regional Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			to provide clear guidance to stakeholders in the development process – landowners, local businesses and residents, statutory agencies, public sector organisations and private developers.	Guidance.
AGMA	2008	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for Greater Manchester	This study provides a sub-regional overview of flood risk across the conurbation, making use of existing information to establish the broad baseline position and identifying where further, more detailed assessments are required. Limited information on District-level issues is provided and recommendations made for further work.	Areas identified within the SFRA as being at risk of flooding should be taken into account in drafting the LFRMS, where the SFRA continues to be the best available information.
AGMA	2009	Prosperity for all: The Greater Manchester Strategy	This strategy was a direct response to the 2009 Budget which gave the Manchester City Region the opportunity to become a pilot statutory city region. This decision allows for the tailoring of programmes at a local level to meet the area's economic, social and environmental needs and for the local authorities in Greater Manchester to have a direct and more dynamic hand in where the future of the city region lies. ³	The LFRMS will have regard to relevant programmes developed by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority.

³ AGMA agreed to the creation of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority in March 2010 and in April 2011 the combined authority was established.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Regional and Sub-Regional Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
United Utilities	2009	Business Plan 2010-2015: Planning for the Future	This 5-year Plan sets out how UU will maintain its current standards of service, where it will invest to meet expectations and how it will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. It sets out the implications of that investment for investors and consumers, and contains detailed tables providing information on its plans.	The LFRMS will set out a co-ordinated approach to managing flood risk at the local level and identify specific investment schemes for local flood management. These should be formulated having regard to other actions proposed within UU's current Business Plan.
Environment Agency	2009	Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan (Summary Report)	This CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Irwell catchment and sets out the Environment Agency's preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.	The LFRMS will set out a co-ordinated approach to managing flood risk at the local level and identify specific investment schemes for local flood management. These should be formulated having regard to other actions proposed within the CFMP.
Environment Agency	2009	Mersey Estuary Catchment Flood Management Plan (Summary Report)	This CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Mersey Estuary catchment and sets out the Environment Agency's preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100	The LFRMS will set out a co-ordinated approach to managing flood risk at the local level and identify

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Regional and Sub-Regional Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			years.	specific investment schemes for local flood management. These should be formulated having regard to other actions proposed within the CFMP.
Environment Agency	2009	Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan (Summary Report)	This CFMP gives an overview of the flood risk in the Upper Mersey catchment and sets out the Environment Agency's preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.	The LFRMS will set out a co-ordinated approach to managing flood risk at the local level and identify specific investment schemes for local flood management. These should be formulated having regard to other actions proposed within the CFMP.
Environment Agency	2009	Water for life and livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan - North West River Basin District	This plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the North West River Basin District, and the actions that will be taken to address them. It has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive, and is the first of a series of six-year cycles of planning and action.	The LFRMS will set out a co-ordinated approach to managing flood risk at the local level and identify specific investment schemes for local flood management. These should be formulated having regard to other actions proposed within

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Regional and Sub-Regional Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
				the River Basin Management Plan.
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Project	2009	Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan	The overall aim of this Plan is to promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity in Greater Manchester for current and future generations.	The LFRMS is required to contribute towards wider environmental objectives, and supporting biodiversity will be a key theme.
NWRA	2010	Atlantic Gateway – Accelerating Growth Across the Manchester and Liverpool City Regions – Framework for a Global Growth Opportunity	Atlantic Gateway is a framework for collaboration between the Manchester and Liverpool city regions which will help unlock their full sustainable economic growth potential. The framework outlines how partners will work together to resolve common barriers and challenges to growth faced across the Gateway area. It sets out a complementary approach, which supports existing city region plans, and will accelerate the delivery of low carbon economic growth.	The LFRMS will have regard to the growth aspirations of the Atlantic Gateway framework.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Regional and Sub-Regional Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
Transport for Greater Manchester and Greater Manchester Combined Authority	2011	Greater Manchester's third Local Transport Plan 2011/12 – 2015/16	This document seeks to support the development of an integrated transport network to meet the demands that will be placed upon it by a growing economy, whilst addressing the need to tackle social exclusion, create sustainable communities and enhance the environment.	The LFRMS will need to have regard to the impact of local flood risk management measures on existing and proposed transport infrastructure programmed in the current Local Transport Plan.
Manchester CC Salford CC Trafford Council	2010/2011	Manchester, Salford, Trafford Hybrid Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	This document provides a detailed assessment of flood risk from rivers, canals, groundwater, surface water and sewers in Manchester, Salford and Trafford. It builds on the overview provided by the SFRA for Greater Manchester and sets out detailed modelling/mapping outputs for areas within Manchester, Salford and Trafford where key development is proposed.	Areas identified within the SFRA as being at risk of flooding should be taken into account in drafting the LFRMS, where the SFRA continues to be the best available information.
AGMA	2012	Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD	The Joint Waste DPD sets out a waste planning strategy to 2027 that enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes. The Plan identifies specific sites and areas for waste management and provides a suite of policies for	The LFRMS will have regard to the need to avoid pollution by run-off from land which is, or has been, in waste management use and for such uses (particularly landfill/landraising) to

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
Plans and Programmes: Regional and Sub-Regional Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			development management.	avoid compromising the function of floodplains and other local flood management areas.
AGMA	2013	Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD	The Joint Minerals DPD was adopted by each Council on 26 th April 2013. The DPD sets out a Minerals planning strategy to 2027 including the identification of suitable locations for minerals protection and extraction and a suite of policies to be applied in this regard.	The LFRMS will have to have regard to the implications of the Joint Minerals DPD, including in terms of groundwater flooding from redundant mines.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Local Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
Manchester CC	1995	Unitary Development Plan (UDP) – Extant Policies July 2012	The UDP was adopted by the Council in 1995 and was subject to a number of partial reviews between 1998 and 2005. Manchester's Core Strategy (adopted July 2012) replaces the majority, but not all, of the policies in the UDP.	The LFRMS will need to be developed within the context of the development plan for the City, including extant UDP policies.
Manchester CC	2005 (Action Plan refreshed 2012)	Wildabout Manchester – the Manchester Biodiversity Strategy + Action Plan	The Strategy outlines what biodiversity is, why it is important, what's already happening and an Action Plan to help protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity in the City. The Strategy also details the important habitats and species present and identifies specific priorities for Manchester.	The actions and priorities identified in the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan should be taken into account in drafting the LFRMS, and be refined in the light of the latter.
Manchester CC	2006	The Manchester Way: Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-2015	The Strategy sets out a vision and set of priorities for the City: to support continued and sustainable economic growth and ensure that more people and communities share its benefits; it identifies the environment, education, training, poor health and anti-social behaviour as the most important issues that need to be addressed.	The LFRMS will need to be developed within the context of the Sustainable Community Strategy and have regard to its vision and priorities.

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Local Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
Manchester CC	2009	Manchester: A Certain Future (MACF)	This document is a climate change action plan for Manchester which aims to reduce our contribution to global warming, with headline actions to 2020. It forms the starting point for actions through to 2050 towards a better adapted, lower carbon future.	The actions and goals identified in MACF should be taken into account in drafting the LFRMS, and be refined in the light of the latter.
Manchester CC	2009	Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study	This study is an assessment of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities within the City Council boundaries in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) and its Companion Guide. It incorporates local standards for seven open space typologies, and identifies strategic priorities.	The areas identified in the study, and the standards and priorities, should be taken into account in drafting the LFRMS, and be refined in the light of the latter.
Manchester CC	2011	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	This document confirms that a large part of the City is included within the Greater Manchester Flood Risk Area as identified by the Environment Agency.	The area identified as a Flood Risk Area should be taken into account in drafting the LFRMS.
Manchester CC	July 2012	Core Strategy DPD	The Core Strategy is the key Local Development Document that sets out the long term strategic policies for	The LFRMS will need to be developed within the context of the

APPENDIX B: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Plans and Programmes: Local Level

Organisation	Date	Title	Main aims and objectives	Relevance to LFRMS
			Manchester's future development up to 2027, and forms part of the framework that planning applications are assessed against. It is accompanied by the latest proposals map which shows Core Strategy, GM Waste Plan and GM Minerals Plan and extant UDP policies.	development plan for the City, including the Core Strategy DPD, and have regard to its vision and priorities. Future reviews of the development plan should also have regard to the LFRMS.
Manchester CC	In Draft, January 2013	Manchester Green and Blue Strategy	This Strategy provides an assessment of the extent and functionality of Green and Blue Infrastructure in Manchester, which aims to recognise gaps, identify priorities, and provide a framework for prioritising investment. It will incorporate a 15-year G&B action plan.	The priorities and actions identified in the Green & Blue Strategy should be taken into account in drafting the LFRMS, and be refined in the light of the latter.