

Shropshire Middle Severn Catchment Partnership

Catchment Plan 2017 – 2020



**The Catchment
Based Approach**



Working together
for a healthy water environment

Shropshire Middle Severn Management Catchment Plan

In May 2103 DEFRA published its policy framework, 'Catchment Based Approach: Improving the quality of our water environment'. Which aimed to encourage the 'wider adoption of an integrated catchment based approach' to meeting the targets being set by the Water Framework Directive. This policy document came out of the evaluation of a two year pilot phase and establishes the Catchment Based Approach [CaBA] as the framing method by which the water environment is cared for and viewed in England.

A Catchment is a 'geographic area defined naturally by surface hydrology' [DEFRA May 2013]. Catchment exist at many scales but the CaBA network of catchment partnerships is based on the EA Management Catchment boundaries. The catchment partnership is a 'group that works with stakeholders to agree and deliver strategic priorities for the catchment and support the EA in developing an appropriate River Basin management plan, required under the Water Framework Directive' [DEFRA May 2013]. There are 11 Management Catchments in the River Severn Basin. This document focuses on just one, Shropshire Middle Severn.

The Catchment Based Approach is underpinned by being a locally based partnership, supporting localised networking by DEFRA family organisations, building new connections between sectors such as agriculture and utility companies and support local decision making processes. DEFRA expects the catchment partnerships to aid in the process of 'translating environmental problems in actions'. Actions will vary in scale, for instance practical works are more likely to be localised to waterbody up to providing comment or feedback on River basin planning consultations.

CaBA is evidence led and project development and partnership activity is strongly influenced by the need to share information and utilise the same to prioritise activity and shape collaborative actions. The Defra family, EA, NE and FC are key players in the partnerships and with the design and delivery of their environmental programmes seek to meet catchment priorities. Defra view this process as being framed nationally but brokered for fullest effect locally. Effective local mechanisms are required to deliver the complex solutions required to restore good ecological conditions to our river systems.

This document aims to help in the continuing development of a shared vision, support on-going collaborative working, information sharing, build projects and encourage broad discussion of water environment issues.

1. Shropshire Middle Severn Catchment partnership – general operation

The Shropshire Middle Severn partnership is hosted by Shropshire Wildlife Trust and Severn Rivers Trust. The CaBA partnership operates through a series of meetings and when required separates into two working groups to reflect the urban and rural split on the overall operational area. The operational area for the Shropshire Middle Severn catchment partnership has been determined by the EA in 2013. The County of Shropshire is divided between 5 catchment partnership areas: Shropshire Middle Severn, Severn Uplands, Worcestershire Middle Severn, Teme, Weaver and Gowy [Dee RBMP].

The following web link will provide further information <http://catchmentbasedapproach.org/severn>

Shropshire Wildlife Trust maintains the secretariat for the partnership and support communication to members. Shropshire Wildlife Trust also facilitate the partnership programme through invited speakers and events.

The core membership of the partnership seeks to include representatives of key sectors engaged in catchment management, regulatory bodies and agencies, project groups, utility companies, business and academic sectors.

The working groups:

Telford CaBa Group comprising Environment Agency, Severn Rivers Trust, Severn Trent Water, Telford and Wrekin Council, NFU, Strine Internal Drainage Board, University of Wolverhampton, Telford Green Spaces Partnership, Business Environmental Support Scheme for Telford, Natural England, Canal and River Trust.

Rivers and Meres CaBa group [North Shropshire] comprising Environment Agency, Severn Rivers Trust, Severn Trent Water, Shropshire Council, NFU, Campaign for the Farmed Environment, Catchment Sensitive Farming [NE], Meres and Mosses NIA, RSPB, Canal and River Trust, Country Landowners Association, RSPB, Regional Flood and Coastal Committee, National Flood Forum, Meres and Mosses NIA, Perry Catchment Group

2. Strategic Alignment

At the outset Defra expected the catchment partnerships to forge linkages with other organisational programmes, regional frameworks and seek complementarity in purpose and influence. The Local Enterprise Partnerships, Local Nature Partnerships, Local Authorities and Defra family agencies have all to a greater or lesser extent been contacted and feature in the work of the Shropshire Middle Severn catchment partnership. This network is growing and developing steadily over time. For instance the Blue Business Award funded by EA and delivered by Shropshire Wildlife Trust started in partnership with the Business Environmental Support Scheme for Telford in 2015. In 2016 the Blue Business Award team was joined by the Meres and Mosses Business Environment Network. In 2017 the Blue Business Award is to be a key scheme within the Marches Local Enterprise Partnerships suite of corporate awards regionally.

The Shropshire Middle Severn operational boundary is a poor fit with Local Authority strategic activity in relation to water resource management and flooding. The partnerships facilitation though does support information sharing and collaborative working in relation to these County and regional issues and strategic policies. Using local examples to explore the application of County wide policies in relation to planning, development, water resource availability, flood management and land management in relation to catchment resilience. It will be difficult to get the scale just right but the trend is clearly to take a more strategic County wide view supported by the development and delivery of local projects. Essentially a High level debate that delivers practical changes in the catchment.

Continuing efforts are being made to ensure the relevance of the catchment partnership to member organisations. Some such as NFU, CLA and FC have limited capacity and will find it difficult to support the partnership if set at too small a geographical scale as this means more meetings. The enlargement of the catchments from the pilots has helped to justify engagement from larger players such as the utility companies, such as Severn Trent Water. This is bearing fruit as the relationship with STW has steadily strengthened and has provided mutual benefit by allowing more effective consultative exchanges.

In regard to Natural England much work has gone on to help forge effective dialogue in relation to the Meres and Mosses Focus area and the work of the Shropshire Middle Severn catchment partnership area. This has been made significantly easier over the last 4 years due to the Meres and Mosses Nature Improvement Area team liaising between the numerous partners engaged with the programme. The Meres and Mosses NIA/LPS ends this year and a new Meres and Mosses focus group is being initiated by Natural England, this group is to be split into a Shropshire and Cheshire group. A representative of the Shropshire Middle Meres will be sitting on the Shropshire working group at the first meeting in June 2017.

Land management issues are a key area of debate and concern in relation to catchment management. The development and delivery of the current Countryside Stewardship scheme has been comprehensively presented to the partnership and opportunities used to shape local projects and deliver feedback to NE representatives.

Strong representation and support from the Flood and Water leads at Shropshire Council and Telford and Wrekin Council have helped immeasurably to raise partnership awareness of relevant WFD and water related local authority activity. LA Highway Plans, Local Flood Risk plans and Flood

and Water Act statutory functions are all better understood by the partnership members. Key issues such as the weakening of SuDs adoption have been better understood and allowed more effective local and national lobbying.

3. Water Framework Directive

In 2000 the EU Water Framework Directive [WFD] was ratified by the UK government. WFD sets targets for all European rivers to achieve 'Good Ecological Status' by 2027. Over 75% of the UK's rivers are in less than 'Good' status. In Shropshire this rises to 81%. The Environment Agency, which is the UK Government's agency for addressing the aims of the WFD, has now completed the baseline assessment of all of England's river systems. Under the DEFRA policy 'Catchment Based Approach' [June 2013] collaborative catchment partnerships across the country are now working together to develop projects.

The Water Framework Directive aims:

- To protect and enhance our water environment
- To promote sustainable water consumption
- To reduce water pollution
- To lessen the effects of floods and droughts

The Directive is being implemented in England and Wales through the River Basin Management process. More information can be found at www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wfd

4. Severn River Basin Management Plan

Following a period of consultation and development, a process supported by the River Basin Liaison Panels and with input from each catchment partnership within the Severn, the River Basin Management Plan was published in 2015. This comprehensive and strategic document lays out the types of activities that will be supported in the achievement of the targets of reaching 'Good ecological statuses' for all water-bodies in the basin. A map showing the extent of the RBMP is below.

The role of the CaBA catchment partnership is an integral part of the delivery framework for the River Severn Basin Management Plan. A member of the SMS sits on the Severn River Basin Liaison Panel. The panel is facilitated by the EA and supports the development of a network of organisations and individuals who have an interest or a stake in the future management of the River Severn and her catchment.

Recent announcements have made it clear the Liaison Panels are shortly to be disbanded this increases directly the importance of the catchment partnerships role in the enactment and network support required to meet the objectives and activities outlined by the RBMP.

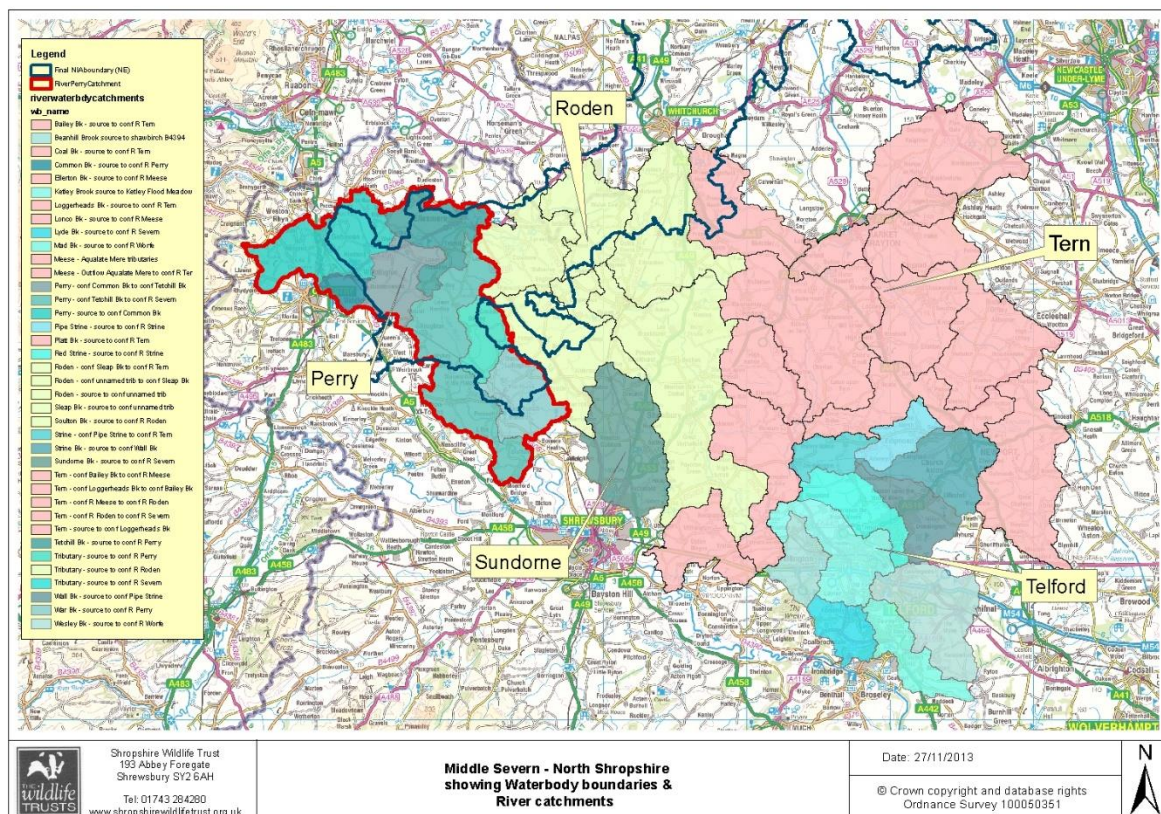
Map showing the River Severn Basin Management Plan boundary



To view a copy of the Severn River Basin Management Plan
www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015

5. River catchments – Shropshire Middle Severn

The Shropshire Middle Severn EA Operational Catchments includes the river catchments of the Perry, Roden and Tern, Strine and most of Telford's watercourses. The River Perry is made up of 7 sub-catchments, the Roden has 9 and the Tern has 16. The sub-catchments are also known as 'Water bodies'. Each 'Water body' has a unique reference code. The Telford water-bodies number 10 which includes the Strine's. Considerable up to date information on the status of the river systems in Shropshire can be found on the EA Catchment Data Explorer website, please follow the link <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/>



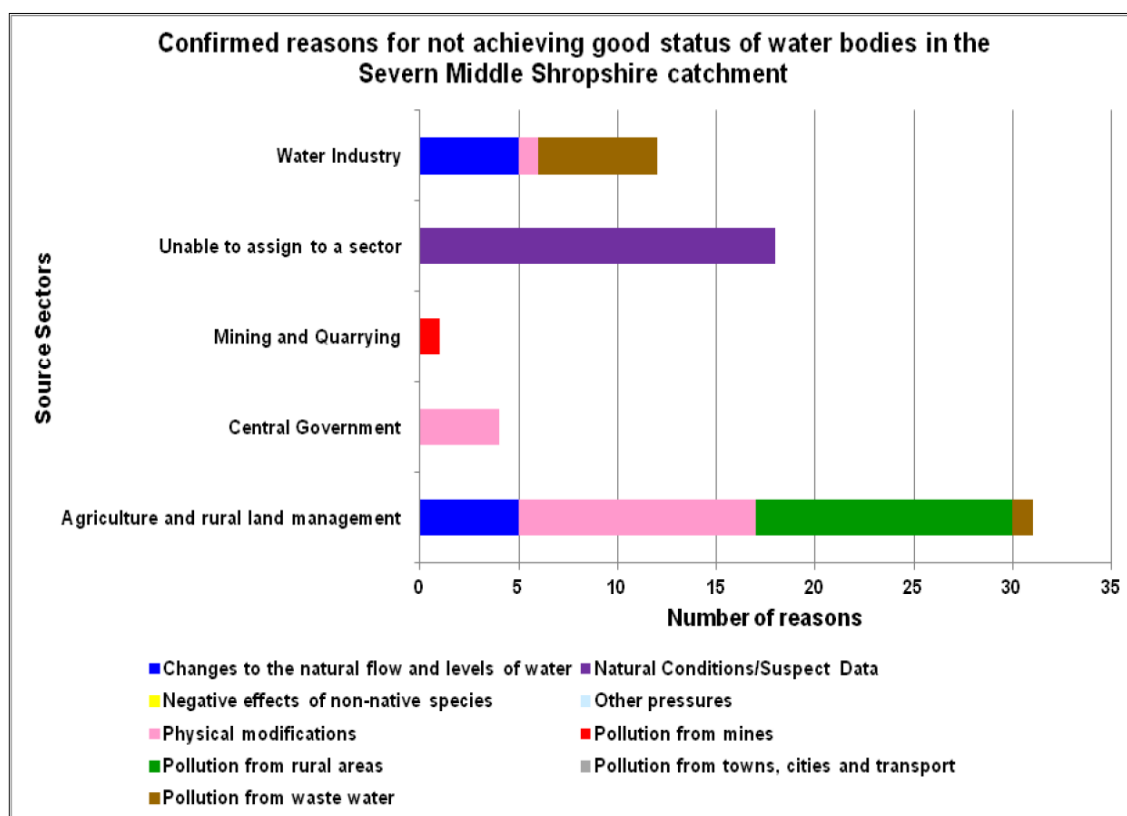
A map showing river catchments of the Shropshire Middle Severn and their division for operational purposes into sets of 'water-bodies'.

In 2014 the Shropshire Middle Severn catchment partnership produce the 'The River Perry Catchment Handbook'. This document pulled together the challenges being faced by the River Perry catchment and looked closely at the local conditions and needs. To view the Handbook please follow the link <https://www.shropshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/wild-water/catchment-based-approach>

The Shropshire Middle Severn catchment is predominantly rural with some urban areas. Farming is mixed including arable and livestock. Water is used for drinking, agriculture, fisheries, angling, tourism and informal recreation.

6. Challenges for the river catchments in Shropshire

The factors that influence the functioning of a river catchment are myriad. The Water Framework Directive has driven the first comprehensive attempt to understand the pressures on river systems. To achieve positive change it is important to understand clearly the apportionment between the various reasons that may be contributing to poor quality ecological function. Ecological function includes the provision of clean water as this is a key factor in the recovery of river systems. The table below from 2015 indicates the range of negative factors in play on the river catchments in Shropshire Middle Severn. Work is ongoing in refining the apportionment and development of packages of measures to address each issue. The Shropshire Middle Severn CaBA group has been able to view EA documents such as Water Improvement Plans and Waterbody Action Plans. Sharing information has helped significantly in developing a shared understanding of the issues.



7. Reasons for failure

Phosphate – sedimentation is recognised as a major reason for failure in the catchments. Phosphate which attaches to diffuse particulate pollution is partially responsible for the raised levels of P in watercourses. Awareness of the issue is growing and initiatives such as CSF and Farmers as Producers of Clean Water are seeking to address these problems through capital grant schemes. The Utility companies are using targeted asset improvement programmes to tackle P in relation to water treatment works and working with partners to provide public information to reduce the incidence of misconnections.

Pesticides – Monitoring of water quality by EA, NE and Severn Trent Water has shown the presence of a number of pesticides in the watercourses of Shropshire. Surface waterbodies have been designated drinking water protected areas if they directly supply raw water. The River Severn and its tributaries including the Roden and Tern have been identified as Water Safeguard zones. These zones are identified as areas where pollution is impacting on water supply. Common chemicals used in agriculture are detected in watercourses and in response voluntary initiatives, Utility Company led schemes and the Catchment Sensitive Farming NE team are working with the agricultural sector to reduce this problem.

Sediment – Surface water run-off carries with it very large amounts of sediment [soil etc] into watercourses. Highway design, cultivation types and poorly contained development sites have contributed to negative impacts on watercourses and aquatic ecology. Regulation in all sectors can help, as can prompt reporting and effective enforcement. Poor design and high risk activities in the catchments can create sediment hazards. Increased awareness by all players will help in the long run to reduce the impact of sedimentation in rivers.

Morphology – most of the network of watercourses in the UK have been artificially modified, straightened, deepened or impounded. In order to enhance multiple function river catchments it is desirable and where possible, essential to restore variety to our river systems. Simple canalised networks do little to promote wildlife particularly fish, have reduced function for the production of clean water and offer a limited response to flooding. More complex systems that are resilient in the face of peak flows, offer bio-remediation to deal with diffuse pollution and reliable water supply are sought after. Opportunities can be limited but are present and projects developed to respond to these will be welcome.

Abstraction – To date EA WFD and Severn Trent Water investigations have shown there are no 'low-flow' issues in regard to groundwater abstraction in the north Shropshire area. For surface water supply this is a less clear picture. It is also of concern that future demand for drinking water to meet development may exceed supply. The EA Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies [CAMS] support objectives via WFD to prevent deterioration due to new abstractions.

Nitrate – The entire Shropshire Middle Severn catchment falls within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. The Perry and Roden are subject to more localised occurrences but the Tern monitoring shows elevated and increasing levels of nitrate. The threat here is to groundwater quality as nitrates percolate down into the abstraction zones. Nutrient planning can help and the targeted protection of designated Groundwater Safeguard Zones.

Dissolved Oxygen – Aquatic life requires dissolved oxygen to thrive and survive. Raised water temperature and organic matter in watercourses will reduce oxygen availability and in extreme cases will lead to fish mortality. Preventing materials such as grass cuttings being deposited in watercourses will help in this regard.

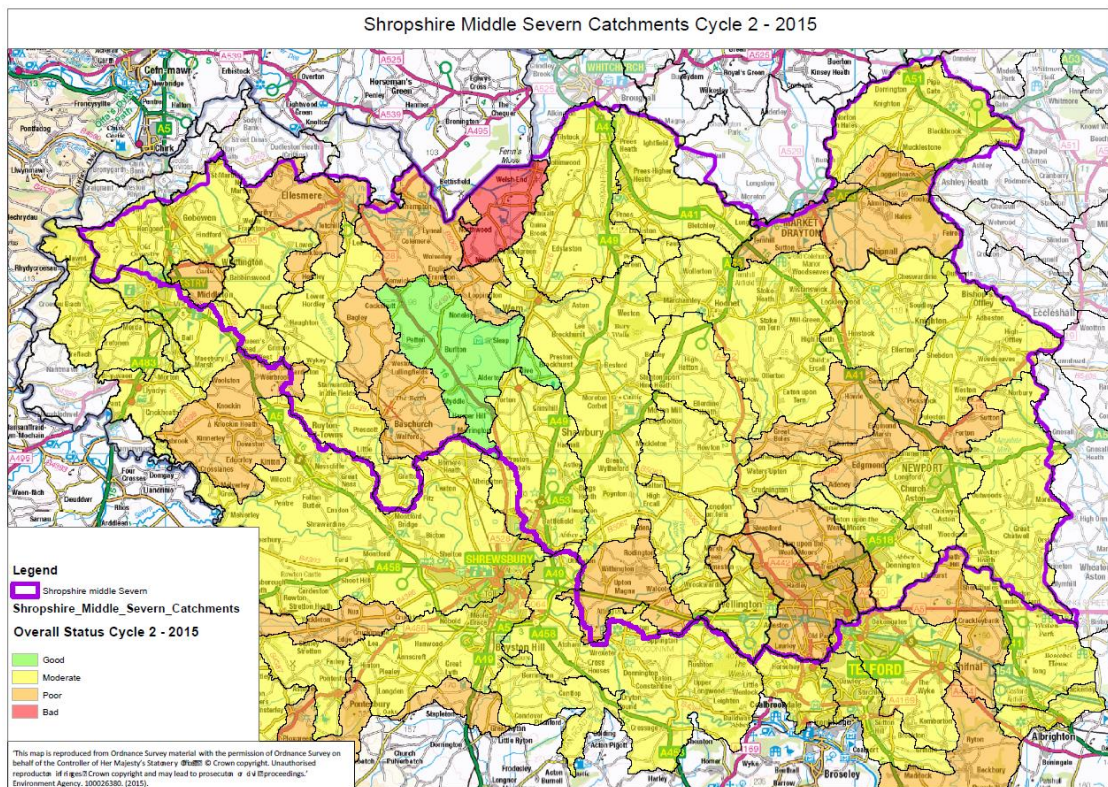
Hydrology – The EA maintain a range of monitoring regimes in relation to water flow and quantity. The information gathered helps deliver flood related programmes, alerts and helps shape catchment planning.

Fish Barriers – Migratory species such as Brown trout, Atlantic salmon, Brook and River lamprey face numerous barriers to free seasonal movement. Some obstacles are total and block whole river systems from fish access. Other river systems include partial obstacles that divide a watercourse into discrete lengths. The rivers Perry, Roden and Tern have significant barriers to fish movement and the Telford watercourses are disrupted along most of their sections.

8. Water Framework Directive Status

The WFD status for the water-bodies in the Shropshire Middle Severn is under constant review by the EA monitoring team. The map below is from 2015 and gives some indication of the overall low status of the river catchments within the operational area. The project development of the partners has to make reference to the most up to date assessments these can be found at:

Catchment Data Explorer EA <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/>



9. DEFRA 25 Year Plan

It is unclear what the Defra 25 year plan for the natural environment is going to look like. At date the plan has not reached publication. Strong representations at consultations stages have been made in favour of the continuance and strengthening of the catchment partnership network in the UK. It seems though the effectiveness of local delivery mechanisms has been recognised and certainly in regard to the water environment the catchment partnerships have a clear and positive role to play.

10. Funding and the role of CaBA groups as multipliers

Since 2011 project activity in the Shropshire Middle Severn spent and committed up to 2020 totals £4,702,500. Since 2013 Defra has contributed an annual grant to support the Shropshire Middle Severn Catchment Partnership core functions of networking and collaborative project development and delivery. The direct cash support is approximately £32,500; this means that the partnership has a multiplier function of 1:144. We thought this was a reasonable return on DEFRA's modest investment and we think they do too as news has recently been received that funding is to continue into another year [2017-18].

The medium term aim must be for catchment partnerships to be self-funding or certainly to be sustainable beyond DEFRA core funding. But given the critical importance of the water environment to the UK economy and survival maybe it is more appropriate that the DEFRA support continues though at a low level to ensure it does not impede movement towards self-sufficiency. What is now becoming a proven fact that the catchment partnerships are effective tools to generate collaborative projects and attract funding must be tempered by an increasingly competitive market for charitable grants. Equally important is the recognition that for many funders we may be attempting to gain financial support for endeavours that may be essentially Statutory in nature and therefore ineligible. Partnership is good and success cannot be secured alone but the challenge is great.

11. Rural Diffuse Pollution

'CPAF River Perry Demonstrator – The members of the Shropshire Middle Severn catchment partnership collaborated in the development of a project which successfully secured funding under the Catchment Partnership Action Fund for a one year programme in 2015/16.

1. In-channel enhancements to River Perry
2. Nutrient management research in dairy farming
3. Maize crop trial to demonstrate under-sowing and cover crop cultivations and soil resource protection.
4. Tree planting on farmed floodplains research
5. Water quality sampling in relation to Priority Sites
6. River Rangers schools sessions
7. Integrated Pest Management workshop

The project successfully demonstrated the value of collaborative working and should pave the way to future projects led by the Shropshire Middle Severn partnership.

12. Natural Flood Management

Natural Flood Management (NFM) is about working with natural processes to reduce the downstream maximum water height of a flood (the flood peak) or to delay the arrival of the flood peak downstream, increasing the time available to prepare for floods. Applying a custom-fit catchment approach, aimed at tackling the problem from the source, has the potential to benefit properties and communities at risk from frequent low level flood events. In 2014 Shropshire Council and Shropshire Wildlife Trust began development work on a Natural Flood Management project for Shropshire, this was launched in late 2015 and attracted full support from the EA and RFCC shortly after [Project profile below]. NFM is an area of growing interest and has allowed new partners to get involved in cross cutting work related to flooding and FCRM management.



The purpose of the project is to explore the challenges of delivering a truly integrated catchment management approach to address the negative impacts of flooding. By using natural measures throughout selected priority catchments, we aim to assess the feasibility of creating measurable reductions in flood risk downstream whilst enhancing and creating habitats and sustaining other ecosystem services such as food production. Using a suite of techniques in combination creates cumulative benefits. Some NFM techniques will have immediate, measurable benefits, such as the creation of on-line and off-line storage, while others can take longer for their benefits to be felt, such as tree planting.

The Shropshire Slow the Flow Project has been inspired by many examples of successful natural flood management projects including the work in the Stroud Valleys by Stroud District Council, the Pontbren farmers in the Severn Uplands, the opportunity mapping of the Woodlands for Water initiative [FC/EA] and many other research projects nationally. Shropshire Council, Shropshire Wildlife Trust and the Environment Agency will promote the use of natural sustainable drainage solutions and the 'upstream thinking', or 'slow the flow', ideas being developed elsewhere in the country.

Ongoing funding has been secured from sources including Flood Defence Grant in Aid, the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee and DEFRA.

Shropshire Slow the Flow has successfully implemented NFM activities in the Battlefield Brook and the Seifton Brook catchments in the first two years of the project. Activities in Battlefield, north of Shrewsbury, included the construction of a road-side swale, a series of leaky dams and a number of additional NFM features. These activities form part of a phased project that will include the creation of a wetland and additional leaky dam installations. Activities in the Seifton Brook, in south Shropshire have included the construction of leaky dams, enhancement of on-line ponds and support of local community Flood Action Groups.

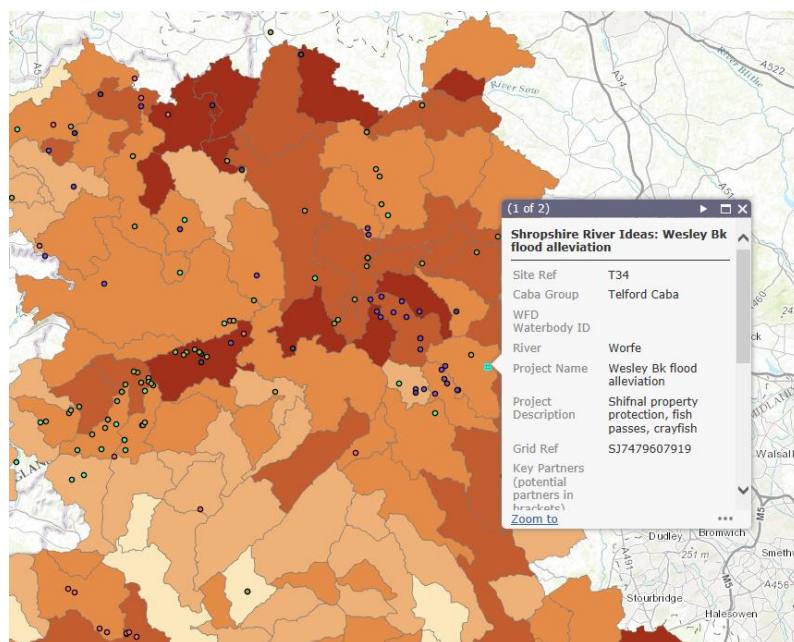
13. Shropshire Rivers Project Register

Since 2013 Shropshire Wildlife Trust has been compiling the Shropshire Rivers Project Register which helps identify project opportunities. Partners within the catchment have been asked to submit projects to the register. Originally in simple spreadsheet form and enhanced by the publication of the EA Waterbody Action Plans in 2016 the register was used by EA in 2016 to create a shared on-line mapping system. A mapping layer has been added which uses a prioritisation tool to highlight where greatest benefit can be gained from projects. The Shropshire Rivers project register will be accessible and editable by all members of the partnership via a password.

The aim of the tool is to provide the following benefits:

- Help partners understand where projects are now and where there may be opportunities for collaborative working.
- Provide this information visually on interactive catchment maps
- Provide key contact details to facilitate collaborative working.
- Provide links to and from partner webpages.
- Help prioritise activity within catchments based on existing pressures and potential opportunities.
- Identify opportunities for additional funding where there could be multiple benefits – e.g. links between Food Risk funding and Biodiversity
- Build a medium term plan of potential projects working in partnership across the Severn Basin.
- Improve visualisation of the work being undertaken to address WFD and Flooding to improve public engagement and partnership development.

The register will allow partners easy access to review project information, upload their own projects or record project ideas. Project ideas range widely across all catchment management topics.



Above is a screenshot of the Project Register mapping tool

14. Partner Projects and Programmes

The Shropshire Middle Severn Partnership comprises a partnership grouping with an active role in the County in regard to catchment management, below are some of the project and activities being carried out by its members:

- **Shropshire Council**

Shropshire Council is a statutory drainage authority. The Flood and Water Act 2010 gave additional powers and responsibilities to local authorities and enhanced their role in regard to the water environment. This includes planning and development scrutiny and consenting in relation to what are known as Ordinary Watercourses. Shropshire Council has undertaken communication activity to help riparian owners understand their rights and responsibilities under the Land Drainage Act 1991. Shropshire Council work very closely with other agencies in their Flood management role.

More information on Shropshire Council plans can be found for:

1. Much Wenlock www.shropshire.gov.uk/environmental-maintenance/drainage-and-flooding/surface-water-management-plans/much-wenlock-iudmp
2. Shifnal www.shropshire.gov.uk/environmental-maintenance/drainage-and-flooding/surface-water-management-plans/shifnal-surface-water-management-plan/

- **Telford and Wrekin Council**

Telford and Wrekin Council is the drainage authority in its Unitary Area. It maintains a wide range of activities in relation to Flood and water management. Among its current activities it is developing Sustainable Drainage Guidance for Developers – in collaboration with Staffordshire CC, Herefordshire CC and Shropshire Council. TWC are very active partners in the CaBA grouping being involved in the Love your River Telford project, Telford Catchment Restoration Project and now The Freshwater First ERDF project.

- **Shropshire Wildlife Trust**

Freshwater First ERDF – lead partner in £2.3m programme to deliver habitat creation and enhancement at 18 sites across Shropshire and Telford.

Love your Magnificent Severn – lead partner in annual celebratory event/Severn river trip

Slow the Flow Shropshire – delivery partner

Love your river Telford – delivery partner

Shropshire Middle Severn catchment partnership facilitator

- **Environment Agency**

Annual Environmental Programme – WFD works programme

Love your river Telford – lead partner

- **Severn Trent Water**

AMP6 Catchment Management Strategy 2015 £20m investment

STEPS – nutrient management

Farmers as Producers of Clean Water - Metaldehyde product substitution

Strine investigation

- **Natural England**
Priority Sites
CSF – area targeting
Countryside Stewardship
- **Perry Catchment Group**
A local farmer lead group of riparian owners. Work collaboratively on watercourse maintenance of the River Perry through Baggy Moor.
- **Aqualate/Tern/Meese Facilitation Group**
- **Business Environmental Support Scheme for Telford, Meres and Mosses Business Environment Network, Shropshire Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency and The Marches LEP** all work together to deliver the Blue Business Award. The award now in its third year recognises business innovation and resource management for water.



15. Community Engagement

Much of the work to rehabilitate river catchments requires effective communication with a wide range of audiences. Members of the catchment partnership are active in many ways, for instance NFU supporting its members, through the River Rangers schools programme, attendance at events such as the Shrewsbury River festival, 2013's Curragh voyage or last year's source to sea journey led by Shropshire Wildlife Trust. Severn Trent Water uses its billing process to reach customers with broader message about water resource protection and efficiency. We envisage this essential educative journey to continue and grow ever more effective.

The canoes of the Love your Magnificent Severn 2016 River trip at Cressage



16. Future aims and Priorities

With additional funding even more could be achieved. In 2015 the partnership was asked what it thought were the future aims and priorities in the Shropshire Middle Severn. To do so they had to imagine what they could do with additional funding. The following responses still apply.

Below are the outlines of the key projects and outcomes the partnership could realise with either £100k or £1m per year.

Additional measures with £100k per year:

- Reduce rural diffuse pollution. This will be developed alongside Severn Trent Water's catchment officers in relation to STW innovatory activity - STEPS programme and the 'Farmers as producers of clean water' scheme.
- Improve cohesion between CSF, STW, NFU, CFE and others in their support for enhanced water management within the farming sector
- Build river restoration programmes for the Roden and Tern catchments under the Magnificent Severn [Shropshire] delivery mechanism.

Additional measures with £1m per year (as above plus the following):

- Landscape scale watercourse and water quality programme in Perry, Tern and Roden – 3m people drink water from Shropshire – Safeguard Zones are extensive – aim to reduce rural diffuse pollution, sustain food production and conveyance.
- Develop range of projects in Telford to reduce impacts of surface water flow in terms of quantity and quality. Design and deliver programmes on urban watercourses that deliver enhanced resilience, restore ecological function and bring about enhanced public amenity.
- Develop a catchment wide approach to flood alleviation and silt runoff through natural processes including a woodlands for water programme.

17. Activity and Monitoring Plan 2017 – 2020

Our vision for the Shropshire Middle Severn includes the desire for cleaner water, watercourses rich in wildlife, reliable water supply, mitigation of flooding and a supported economy and health and wellbeing benefits as we work for all the above. The table below sets out a simple outline of the activities that will help us steer our way forward over the next few years.

Objective	Fund	Project/activity	Evidence	Monitoring	Partners	Value/£
WFD improvements	EA	EA Environmental Programme	EA WFD sampling	EA WFD monitoring	EA/STW/SWT	
Project development	EA	Shropshire rivers Project register	EA WFD	EA WFD	EA/SWT/All	
Business sector engagement	SWT	Blue Business Award			SWT/BESST/MMBEN/Marches LEP	
Habitat creation	ERDF	Freshwater First			SWT/SC/TWC/SRT/CRT	£2.5m
Natural Flood Management	RFCC/EA	Slow the Flow Shropshire	Properties at Risk	Data gathering	SC/SWT/RFCC/EA	£750k
Diffuse pollution reduction	STW	STEPS	Water quality sampling	STW	STW	
Water resources	STW	PR19/AMP7	STW	STW	STW	
Priority sites	NE	Priority Sites	NE monitoring	Condition Assessment	NE	
Land Management	NFU/CLA	Land management guidance			NFU/CLA	
Local Wildlife Sites [Rivers]	SWT	Wildlife Sites condition assessment	Ecological Condition	Condition review	SWT	
Diffuse Rural Pollution	NE	Catchment Sensitive Farming		EA/STW monitoring		
CaBA Partnership	DEFRA	Shropshire Middle Severn Catchment Partnership	CaBA Evaluation		SWT/All	
Water Environment Regulation	DEFRA/LDA's	Main River/ Ordinary Watercourse/ Land management			EA/NE/SC/TWC	

18. Other Useful Links

1. Catchment Data Explorer EA <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning//>
2. Marches LEP – Natural Environment Investment Prospectus
http://www.marcheslep.org.uk/download/environment/Mearches_LEP-natural-environment-investment-prospectus-web.pdf
3. Marches Ecosystem Assessment – full report: <http://bit.ly/MEA-Report>
4. RICOH SuDS case study <http://bit.ly/Ricoh-casestudy>

Shropshire Wildlife Trust – Wild Water <https://www.shropshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/wild-water/catchment-based-approach>

19. Bibliography

River Severn Basin Management Plan 2016 EA

The Catchment based approach – Defra 2013



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This plan has been prepared by Shropshire Wildlife Trust
under the Severn CaBA Partnership co-ordinated by Severn Rivers Trust

