

Appendix G: WEST MIDLANDS, European and Internationally Designated sites and key Environmental Sensitivities.

Information taken from:

(i) Treweek Environmental Consultants & URUS (2007); (2009) & WMRSS Phase three Habitats Regulations review of policy recommendations to inform development of the new Regional Strategy – Implications for European Sites (2010);

(ii) Natura 200 datasheets (JNCC database);

(iii) % figure in last column taken from Natural England’s designations list and condition data of sites (data for 31 March 2012).

SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SACs)

SAC	Excessive recreational pressure and other types of disturbance	Other effects of increasing urbanisation (e.g. increased incidence of fires and numbers of cats predating vulnerable chicks)	Deterioration in air quality (both local and diffuse)	Increased abstraction leading to a decline in water levels and freshwater inputs to hydrologically sensitive sites	Deterioration in water quality	Increased ‘coastal squeeze’ or flooding	Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site	% of site in favourable condition 31/3/12
Bredon Hill								14%
Brown Moss								0%
Cannock Chase	Damage or disturbance caused by tourism or recreation.	Visitor pressures include dog walking, horse riding, mountain biking and off-track activities.	Air pollution associated with road traffic.					7%
Cannock Extension	Damage or disturbance		Air pollution associated with		Contaminants from urban			41%

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the West Midlands Regional Strategy

SAC	Excessive recreational pressure and other types of disturbance	Other effects of increasing urbanisation (e.g. increased incidence of fires and numbers of cats preying vulnerable chicks)	Deterioration in air quality (both local and diffuse)	Increased abstraction leading to a decline in water levels and freshwater inputs to hydrologically sensitive sites	Deterioration in water quality	Increased 'coastal squeeze' or flooding	Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site	% of site in favourable condition 31/3/12
Canal	caused by tourism or recreation.		road traffic.		surface water runoff flowing directly into water courses.			
Downton Gorge			Increases in diffuse air pollution.					0%
Ensor's Pool								100%
Fenn's, Whixall, Bettisfield, Wem & Cadney Mosses			Increases in diffuse air pollution.					6%
Fens Pool			Air pollution associated with road traffic.					100%
Lyppard Grange Ponds								92%
Mottley Meadows								100%
Pasturefields Salt Marsh					Eutrophication associated with sewage discharges.			0%
Peak District Dales	Damage or disturbance caused by		Air pollution associated with road traffic.					59%

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	tourism or recreation.		Increases in diffuse air pollution.					
River Clun			Air pollution associated with road traffic.					0%
River Dee & Bala Lake	Damage or disturbance caused by tourism or recreation.		Air pollution associated with road traffic.	Reduction of water supply.	Eutrophication associated with sewage discharges.			0%
River Mease				Reduction of water supply	Eutrophication associated with sewage discharges. Contaminants from urban surface water runoff flowing directly into water courses.			
River Wye	Damage or disturbance caused by tourism or recreation.		Air pollution associated with road traffic.		Eutrophication associated with sewage discharges. Contaminants from urban surface water			10%

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					runoff flowing directly into water courses.			
The Stiperstones & The Hollies	Damage or disturbance caused by tourism or recreation.		Increases in diffuse air pollution.					51%
West Midlands Mosses			Increases in diffuse air pollution.		Contaminants from urban surface water runoff flowing directly into water courses.			
Wye Valley Woodlands			Air pollution associated with road traffic. Increases in diffuse air pollution.					67%

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)

SPA	Excessive recreational pressure and other types of disturbance	Other effects of increasing urbanisation (e.g. increased incidence of fires and numbers of cats predated vulnerable chicks)	Deterioration in air quality (both local and diffuse)	Increased abstraction leading to a decline in water levels and freshwater inputs to hydrologically sensitive sites	Deterioration in water quality	Increased 'coastal squeeze'	Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site	% of site in favourable condition 31/3/12
Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1)	Significant visitor pressure.							

RAMSAR SITES

Ramsar Site	Excessive recreational pressure and other types of disturbance	Other effects of increasing urbanisation (e.g. increased incidence of fires and numbers of cats predated vulnerable chicks);	Deterioration in air quality (both local and diffuse);	Increased abstraction leading to a decline in water levels and freshwater inputs to hydrologically sensitive sites;	Deterioration in water quality;	Increased 'coastal squeeze'	Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site
Midlands Meres and Mosses Phase 1					Eutrophication identified as an ongoing problem. Contaminants from urban surface water runoff flowing		

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Ramsar Site	Excessive recreational pressure and other types of disturbance	Other effects of increasing urbanisation (e.g. increased incidence of fires and numbers of cats preying on vulnerable chicks);	Deterioration in air quality (both local and diffuse);	Increased abstraction leading to a decline in water levels and freshwater inputs to hydrologically sensitive sites;	Deterioration in water quality;	Increased 'coastal squeeze'	Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site
					directly into water courses.		
Midlands Meres and Mosses Phase 2					Eutrophication identified as an ongoing problem. Contaminants from urban surface water runoff flowing directly into water courses.		