

From: Muller, Antony <Antony.Muller@naturalengland.org.uk>
Sent: 22 May 2020 12:44
To: M54 to M6 Link Road <M54toM6linkroad@planninginspectorate.gov.uk>; Patten, Candice <candice.patten@planninginspectorate.gov.uk>
Cc: Driver, Gillian <Gillian.Driver@naturalengland.org.uk>; tamara.percy@aecom.com
Subject: FAO Candice Patten - M54-M6 Link Road NSIP - Relevant representations - update

Dear Candice,

Thank you for your email dated 20.5.20 acknowledging receipt of Natural England's relevant representations.

Since submitting our representations on Monday 18.5.20 we have noticed an error at paragraph 2.2.2 (Table of Sites of Special Scientific Interest). I attach a corrected version of our representations including the (previously omitted) notified feature for the Cannock Extension Canal SSSI. Please can you ensure the examining authority refers to the corrected version of our representations (attached) and disregards the original.

Please get in touch if we need to discuss further.

Kind regards

Antony

Antony Muller

Lead Adviser

Planning for a Better Environment – West Midlands Area Team

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<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>



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Date: 18 May 2020
Our ref: 14042/311969
Your ref: TR010054



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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Sir/Madam

NSIP: M54 to M6 Link Road - TR010054 – Relevant Representations

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 09 March 2020.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Natural England confirms that we wish to be registered as an interested party in respect of this Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project and we have submitted a summary of these representations as part of our on line registration.

We set out below our relevant representations in respect of this application.

Yours faithfully

Gillian Driver

Lead Adviser – West Midlands Planning for a Better Environment Team

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Natural England is a non-departmental public body established under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (“NERC Act”). Natural England is the statutory advisor to Government on nature conservation in England and promotes the conservation of England’s wildlife and natural features.¹
- 1.2. Natural England is a statutory consultee:
 - 1.2.1. in respect of environmental information submitted pursuant to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ;
 - 1.2.2. in respect of plans or projects that are subject to the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the “Habitats Regulations”) which are likely to have a significant effect on European protected sites – that is, sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (“SACs”) and Special Protection Areas (“SPAs”) for the purposes of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives ;
 - 1.2.3. in respect of proposals likely to damage any of the flora, fauna or geological or physiological features for which a Site of Special Scientific Interest (“SSSI”) has been notified pursuant to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (the “1981 Act”) ; and
 - 1.2.4. in respect of all applications for consent for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects which are likely to affect land in England .
- 1.3. In determining this application, the Secretary of State will be acting as the competent authority for the purposes of the Habitats Regulations and the 2017 Regulations. The Secretary of State is also a section 28G authority with specific duties under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act in respect of SSSIs.
- 1.4. Natural England’s advice in these relevant representations is based on information submitted by Highways England in support of its application for a Development Consent Order (‘DCO’) in relation to the M54 to M6 Link Road (*‘the project’*). The project refers to the construction and operation of a new link road of approximately 2.5km (1.6 miles) in length between the M54 Junction 1 and the M6 Junction 11, including
 - a new junction at M54 junction 1 to provide direct links to and from the M54 and the new link road, and to maintain the connections to the local road network
 - realignment of Hilton Lane over the new link road
 - a new junction at M6 Junction 11 with junction capacity improvements and changes proposed to Mill Lane
- 1.5. Natural England has been working closely with Highway England’s consultants AECOM to provide advice and guidance since March 2019. This phase of dialogue was preceded by a meeting in August 2017. Prior to the Planning Inspectorate’s acceptance of the application on 28 February 2020, Natural England has worked with the developer to develop a statement of common ground in order to develop understanding and resolve outstanding issues.

¹ NERC Act ss. 1(2), 2 and 4

These relevant representations contain a summary of what Natural England considers the main nature conservation and related issues² to be in relation to the DCO application, and indicate the principal submissions that it wishes to make at this point. Natural England will develop these points further as appropriate during the examination process. It may have further or additional points to make, particularly if further information about the project becomes available.

- 1.6. Part I of these representations provides an overview of the issues and a summary of Natural England's advice. Section 2 identifies the natural features relevant to this application. Section 3 summarises Natural England's overall view of the application and the main issues which it considers need to be addressed by the Secretary of State.
- 1.7. Part II of these representations sets out all the significant issues which remain outstanding, and which Natural England advises should be addressed by Highways England and the Examining Authority as part of the examination process in order to ensure that the project can properly be consented. These are primarily issues on which further information would be required in order to allow the Examining Authority properly to undertake its task or where further work is required to determine the effects of the project. This includes the consideration of mitigation and compensation proposals i.e. to provide a sufficient degree of confidence as to their efficacy.
- 1.8. Natural England will continue discussions with Highways England to seek to resolve these concerns and agree outstanding matters in the statement of common ground. Failing satisfactory agreement, Natural England advises that the matters set out in sections 4 to 6 will require consideration by the Examining Authority as part of the examination process.
- 1.9. The Examining Authority may wish to ensure that the matters set out in these relevant representations are addressed as part of the Examining Authority's first set of questions to ensure the provision of information early in the examination process.

² PINS NSIP Advice Note 11 Annex C sets out Natural England's role in infrastructure planning.

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/PINS-Advice-Note-11_AnnexC_20150928.pdf

PART I – SUMMARY OF NATURAL FEATURES AFFECTED BY THE APPLICATION AND NATURAL ENGLAND’S OVERALL POSITION

2. The natural features potentially affected by this application

2.1. The proposal forms a 2.5Km corridor of land covering an area of just under 200Ha. The land currently comprises open farmed countryside, historic parkland and mixed deciduous and conifer woodland.

European designated sites in the area protect a rare freshwater aquatic plant population and extensive lowland heathlands. The corresponding Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) add ancient oak woodland, mires and white clawed crayfish populations to the European designated features. Four further SSSIs within 5km of the project support a further white clawed crayfish population, a reservoir designated for its assemblage of wintering wild birds, a lowland heathland complex with open water, and geological interests dating from the Quaternary Period.

2.2. The designated sites relevant to this application are

2.2.1. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC):

Site Name	Distance from project site (indicative)	Features for which outstanding concerns remain (where applicable)
Cannock Extension Canal Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	6.5 km	Floating water plantain (<i>Luronium natans</i>)
Cannock Chase SAC	8.6 km	None

2.2.2. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):

Site Name	Distance from project site (indicative)	Features for which outstanding concerns remain (where applicable)
Cannock Extension Canal Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	6.5 km	Floating water plantain (<i>Luronium natans</i>)
Cannock Chase SSSI	8.6 km	None
Stowe Pool and Walkmill Claypit SSSI (Walkmill Claypit unit)	3.5km	White clawed crayfish (<u><i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i></u>)
Belvide Reservoir SSSI	6.0km	None

Four Ashes Pit SSSI	4.8km	None
Chasewater and the South Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths SSSI	7.5km	Mosaic of habitats including Open standing water, lowland heath (wet and dry), scrub woodland, mire and fen, marsh and swamp communities

2.3. The following European protected species may be affected by the proposed project:

- 2.3.1. Great crested newt
- 2.3.2. Bats
- 2.3.3. Otter

2.4. The following nationally protected and priority species may be affected by the proposed project:

- Aquatic invertebrates and macrophytes
- Badgers
- Barn owls
- Breeding and over wintering birds
- Terrestrial invertebrates- Invertebrates associated with woodland/wood pasture/parkland habitats.
- Water voles

2.5. The following areas of non-designated but valuable and sensitive habitat and natural resources could be affected:

- 2.5.1. Ancient woodland and Veteran trees including Oxden Leasow Wood (also known as Whitgreaves Wood) and woodland at Brookfield Farm.
- 2.5.2. Best and Most Versatile land.
- 2.5.3. Priority Habitat - Deciduous woodland

2.6. The main issues raised by this application are

- 2.6.1. **Protected species:** Losses in both habitat extent and continuity giving rise to the need for suitable avoidance and mitigation measures (including relevant licence applications) together with habitats compensation and enhancement.
- 2.6.2. **Statutory sites:** With respect to the designated sites mentioned above the proposal's potential effects have required screening and assessment in terms of indirect adverse effects. We remain in dialogue with Highways England regarding the assessment of air quality impacts and the need for and scope of mitigation.
- 2.6.3. **Non statutory sites:** Losses in habitat extent and continuity (severance) and disturbance.

- 2.6.4. **UK Priority Habitats:** Losses in habitat extent and continuity and indirect impacts including disturbance and air pollution involving – deciduous woodland, veteran trees, hedgerows and ponds, together with habitat compensation and enhancement.
- 2.6.5. **Soils (including “best and most versatile land”):** Out of a total of 80.5 ha of affected agricultural land 15.7 ha comprises temporary losses during construction that will require satisfactory reinstatement. Permanent losses of best and most versatile land total 56.3 ha (Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grades 1-3a).

3. The overall position of Natural England

- 3.1. Natural England considers that the documents presented to the Planning Inspectorate, to support the application for Development Consent, are of satisfactory quality and in general present an acceptable overview of the impacts on nature conservation issues in line with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- 3.2. We advise that in relation to the nature conservation and soils resources issues that are within our remit there is no fundamental reason of principle why the project should not be permitted. However Natural England has concerns regarding (i) the conservation of best and most versatile land, (ii) soils resources and (iii) the extent to which adverse air quality impacts upon designated sites and deciduous woodland and veteran tree priority habitats have either been satisfactorily ruled out or mitigated. Natural England and Highways England have collaborated on a draft statement of common ground since 2019 and continue to work together to resolve these matters.
- 3.3. Natural England's headline points are that on the basis of the information submitted:
 - 3.3.1. 'Cannock Extension Canal' Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – Further discussion is needed between Natural England and Highways England regarding air quality impacts before we can advise the Secretary of State that the proposal will have no likely significant effect upon this European Site.
 - 3.3.2. 'Cannock Chase' SAC - Satisfactory information has been submitted with regard to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to allow Natural England to advise the Secretary of State that the proposal will have no likely significant effect upon this European Site.
 - 3.3.3. 'Four Ashes Pit', 'Belvide Reservoir' and 'Cannock Chase' Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - Satisfactory information has been submitted with regard to environmental impact assessment to allow Natural England to advise the Secretary of State that the proposal will not damage the notified interest features of these nationally designated sites.
 - 3.3.4. 'Cannock Extension Canal', 'Stowe Pool & Walkmill Claypit' and 'Chasewater and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths' SSSIs – Natural England will continue in dialogue with Highways England to verify the ES conclusions regarding air quality impacts and to establish the potential need for and the scope of mitigation.
 - 3.3.5. Ancient woodland, deciduous woodland veteran trees & hedgerows (priority habitats) - Satisfactory information has been submitted with regard to the identification of ancient woodland and the ratio of replacement planting required for those areas lost to the scheme. The formal agreement of the National Trust will be required in respect of improvement works to Whitgreaves Wood. Natural England will continue in dialogue with Highways England to verify the ES conclusions regarding air quality impacts and to establish the potential need for and the scope of mitigation.

3.3.6. Protected species and 'Priority Species' - Surveys and assessments for the following species have been carried out in accordance with Natural England's standing advice for protected species:

- Bats
- Great crested newts
- Otters
- Aquatic invertebrates and macrophytes
- Badgers
- Barn owls
- Breeding and wintering birds
- Terrestrial invertebrates
- Water voles

3.3.7. Bats – The project will result in the loss of two known small roosts of Noctule and Common pipistrelle bats. It may also impact on other small day and hibernation roosts in trees that have high potential to support bat roosts. Natural England have advised on an appropriate mitigation strategy which involves habitat improvements, sensitive lighting and erecting three bat boxes for every roost that will be lost. Natural England have assessed draft licence applications and have issued a 'letter of no impediment' confirming that it sees no impediment to granting a licence in the future should the situation on the ground not change.

3.3.8. Great crested newts – The project will result in the loss of 4 ponds used by Great crested newts as well as terrestrial habitat. Natural England have advised on an appropriate mitigation strategy which involves the creation of 12 new ponds and terrestrial habitat improvements. Natural England have assessed a draft licence application and have issued a 'letter of no impediment' confirming that it sees no impediment to granting a licence in the future should the situation on the ground not change.

3.3.9. Otters – The presence of otters has been confirmed in one part of the site but no holts have been found. One holt is present >200m from the site boundary and will not be affected. Licences will thus not be required unless the presence of an otter holt were to be found during construction. The project will improve habitat for otters including the creation of ledges.

3.3.10. Aquatic invertebrates and macrophytes – Impacts will be compensated by the creation of new water bodies including ditches and ponds

3.3.11. Badgers – No main setts will be lost due to the project. One outlier sett will be permanently lost. Natural England have advised on how this should be appropriately closed. Natural England have assessed a draft licence application for this sett closure and have issued a 'letter of no impediment' confirming that it sees no impediment to granting a licence in the future should the situation on the ground not change. The

project will improve habitat for badgers and three new tunnels will be created underneath the new road.

3.3.12. Barn owls – Barn owls use the project area, but there are no known nests or roost sites. Mitigation will be achieved through habitat improvements and fencing to reduce collision risks.

3.3.13. Breeding and wintering birds – A range of breeding and wintering birds use the area. Mitigation will be achieved through habitat improvements and disturbance avoidance techniques.

3.3.14. Terrestrial invertebrates – The loss of important habitat will be compensated for by the creation of new woodland, wetland and grassland

3.3.15. Water voles – Water voles are present on the site but no burrows have been found. Licences are thus not required. Should burrows be found water voles will be captured and translocated (under licence) to the new ditches and ponds that the project is creating.

3.4. Natural England advises that all protected species issues (including any licensing requirements under the Habitats Regulations and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) have either already been addressed or can be addressed by the proposed draft DCO requirements.

3.5. Biodiversity Net Gain – Natural England acknowledges Highways England's approach to the scheme whereby 'no net loss to biodiversity' is proposed. Natural England will continue in dialogue with Highways England to flesh out mitigation and/or compensation proposals and thereby to establish the potential scope for biodiversity net gains.

3.6. Soils

3.6.1. Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land / Soils resources - The ES identifies that the proposal will result in the permanent loss of 41.8Ha of Grade 2 and 14.5Ha of Grade 3a 'best and most versatile land'. A high percentage of the agricultural land affected by the scheme represents BMV land indicating the high quality of farmland affected. As a result Natural England acknowledges the extent of permanent and irreversible loss of best and most versatile land when the scheme is complete subject to the following comments.

3.6.2. We welcome the Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) undertaking regarding use of the Defra 'Code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites' to support the effective restoration of affected land to its original Agricultural Land Classification grading. However with regard to the relationship between the loss of BMV land and creation of compensatory biodiversity habitat (species rich grassland) Natural England believes this requires further consideration. At the time of writing Natural England and Highways England are in active discussions in order to resolve this issue through the draft statement of common ground

- 3.7. Natural England advises that, if approved, the project must be subject to all necessary and appropriate requirements which ensure that unacceptable environmental impacts either do not occur or are sufficiently mitigated.

PART II: OUTSTANDING MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION

4. Further details about the project in order to enable assessment

4.1. European sites

- 4.1.1. In discussions with the Applicant's consultant Natural England agreed that based on the information presented in the Habitats Regulations Assessment ('No Significant Effects Report'), we would agree no likely significant effects. With regard to indirect impacts upon air quality, having reviewed the ES documents we would now advise that we cannot yet agree no likely significant effects for Cannock Extension Canal SAC and that further discussions are required.

4.2. SSSI

- 4.2.1. Natural England notes that the air quality assessment found that there would be an increase in NO_x and nitrogen deposition at Stowe Pool and Walk Mill Clay Pit SSSI and Chasewater and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths SSSI. Further discussions are required over the assessment and the ES conclusions with regard to the potential impacts of these increases and mitigation.

4.3. Ancient woodland, deciduous woodland, veteran trees and hedgerows (priority habitats)

- 4.3.1. In a similar vein to the European Sites and SSSI commentary above, further discussions will be required on potential air quality impacts and their mitigation.
- 4.3.2. Improvement works to Whitgreaves Wood have been discussed as part of the mitigation strategy for ancient woodland. Currently the Applicant is in discussions with National Trust who own the woodland and further dialogue may be required. Discussions on the details of compensation measures, including the interplay with best and most versatile land/soils resources, will also be required.

4.4. Soils and Agricultural Land Classification

- 4.4.1. Dialogue on soils and impacts on best and most versatile land are ongoing as part of the draft statement of common ground.

5. Further evidence or assessment work required

5.1. European Sites

- 5.1.1. In 2018 Natural England published NEA001 '*Natural England's approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations*' partly in response to case law known as the Wealden Judgement (Wealden –v- SSCLG 2017). A key element of this case law focuses upon the need for careful assessment of the in combination or cumulative effects of projects on European Sites. Although governed by different legislation the principles set out in NEA001 are likely to apply similarly to nationally designated sites (SSSI)³. Separate case law, known as the Dutch nitrogen case ('Co-operatie Mobilisation' – joined cases C293 & 294/17) raises questions regarding the approval of projects that would add further to pollution levels where the relevant European Site is already regarded as 'ecologically failing' due to existing ('background') levels of nitrogen related pollution.
- 5.1.2. From the ES information provided we are not clear how the Affected Road Network (ARN) was identified or the rationale for other roads being included in the model and associated air quality assessment (reference – ES Chapter 5 - Figure 5.1 Air Quality Study Area).
- 5.1.3. We would welcome further dialogue to clarify the approach taken to assessment and the results informing 'screening out' of the Cannock Extension Canal SAC. Examples of those locations subject to air quality assessment, which need further discussion, include:
- Norton Canes Motorway service area westbound slip roads.
 - A5 immediately north of the SAC
 - B4154 adjacent to and bisecting the SAC
- 5.1.4. We have noticed typographical errors in paragraph 3.1.11 (page 8) of Volume 6.9 Habitats Regulations Assessment - No Significant Effects Report. The current average nitrogen load for Cannock Chase SAC is 21.2kg/N/Ha/Year (Source) while that for Cannock Extension Canal is 17.1Kg/N/Ha/Year. These current average loads are above and therefore exceeding the upper nitrogen critical load thresholds for the SAC habitats.

³ NEA001 – para 1.16 - <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4720542048845824>

5.2. SSSI

- 5.2.1. Consistent with our comments above (5.1.1) regarding recent guidance and case law we would welcome further dialogue with the applicant regarding the assessment of Stowe Pool & Walkmill Claypit SSSI and the Chasewater and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths SSSI.

5.3. Ancient woodland, deciduous woodland, veteran trees and hedgerows (priority habitats)

- 5.3.1. Consistent with our comments above (5.1.1) regarding recent guidance and case law we would welcome further dialogue with the applicant regarding the assessment of these priority habitats.

6. Matters that must be secured by requirements in the DCO

6.1. The requirements set out in the OEMP are numbered differently to those in the DCO. This should be clarified/rectified, as necessary.

6.2. Natural England has the following comments regarding the proposed requirements:

6.2.1. Soils resources and best and most versatile land (BMV)

6.2.1.1. 'Construction and Handover Environmental Management Plans' (CEMP & HEMP) – Proposed requirement 4 sub-section (d) (x) 'Soil Management Strategy (including a Soil Management Plan and a soil Handling Strategy)' will be essential in order to ensure suitable application of the Defra code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites. Requirement 4 sub-section (viii) 'Landscape & Ecology Management Plan' (LEMP) will be essential to ensure that soils forming part of the proposal's landscaping provisions are suitably protected from damage during subsequent phases of work. Both are needed to safeguard soils resources and agricultural land quality as an integral part of the proposal.

6.2.1.2. In respect of Natural England's concern regarding the relationship between BMV soils and species rich grassland creation requirement 4 sub-sections (viii) (LEMP) and requirement 5 'Landscaping' may need to be amended and/or supplemented. This may be necessary to ensure all reasonable steps have been taken to reconcile the grades of soils moved within a given phase with effective allocation to agricultural, landscaping and priority habitat end uses.

6.2.1.3. Landscaping – Requirement 5 'Landscaping' – Due to the interrelationship between ecological resources, soils and landscaping on the proposal site proposed requirement 4 (CEMP & HEMP) will be essential to inform the effective implementation of proposed requirement 5.

Protected species and wider biodiversity

6.2.1.4. Requirement 4 sub-section (d) (viii) (LEMP) and sub section (4) (HEMP) will be essential to deliver, phase by phase, the package of measures to mitigate impacts on protected species and wider biodiversity and to deliver management of the proposal site's overall biodiversity resource during the construction and operation phases of the proposal.

6.2.1.5. Landscaping – Due to the interrelationship between landscape resources and biodiversity (both wildlife and their habitats) proposed requirement 4

Sub-sections (d) (vi) Arboricultural mitigation strategy and (viii) LEMP will be essential to deliver requirement 4 (CEMP & HEMP).

- 6.2.1.6. Details of lighting – Proposed requirement 4 (CEMP & HEMP) sub section (d) (viii) may need to be amended and/or supplemented. Information dealing with ‘details of lighting’ will be essential in order to address ecological considerations (including European Protected Species mitigation licence in respect of named bat species above) and thereby support delivery of requirement 4 (d) (viii) (LEMP).
- 6.2.1.7. Water and flood risk – Surface and foul water drainage – Proposed requirement 8 – Due to the interrelationship between landscape resources, biodiversity (wildlife and habitats) and drainage features (including e.g. wetland habitats) proposed requirement 8 (Surface and foul water drainage) will be essential to ensure the successful implementation and delivery of the LEMP through proposed requirement 4 subsection (d) (viii).

Natural England

18 May 2020

Annex – Designated sites information

European designated sites - Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

- **Cannock Extension Canal**
- **Cannock Chase**

Cannock Extension Canal SAC



Key

- Special Areas of Conservation England © Natural England
- Ordnance Survey (Greyscale) © Ordnance Survey



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Cannock Extension Canal Special Area of Conservation

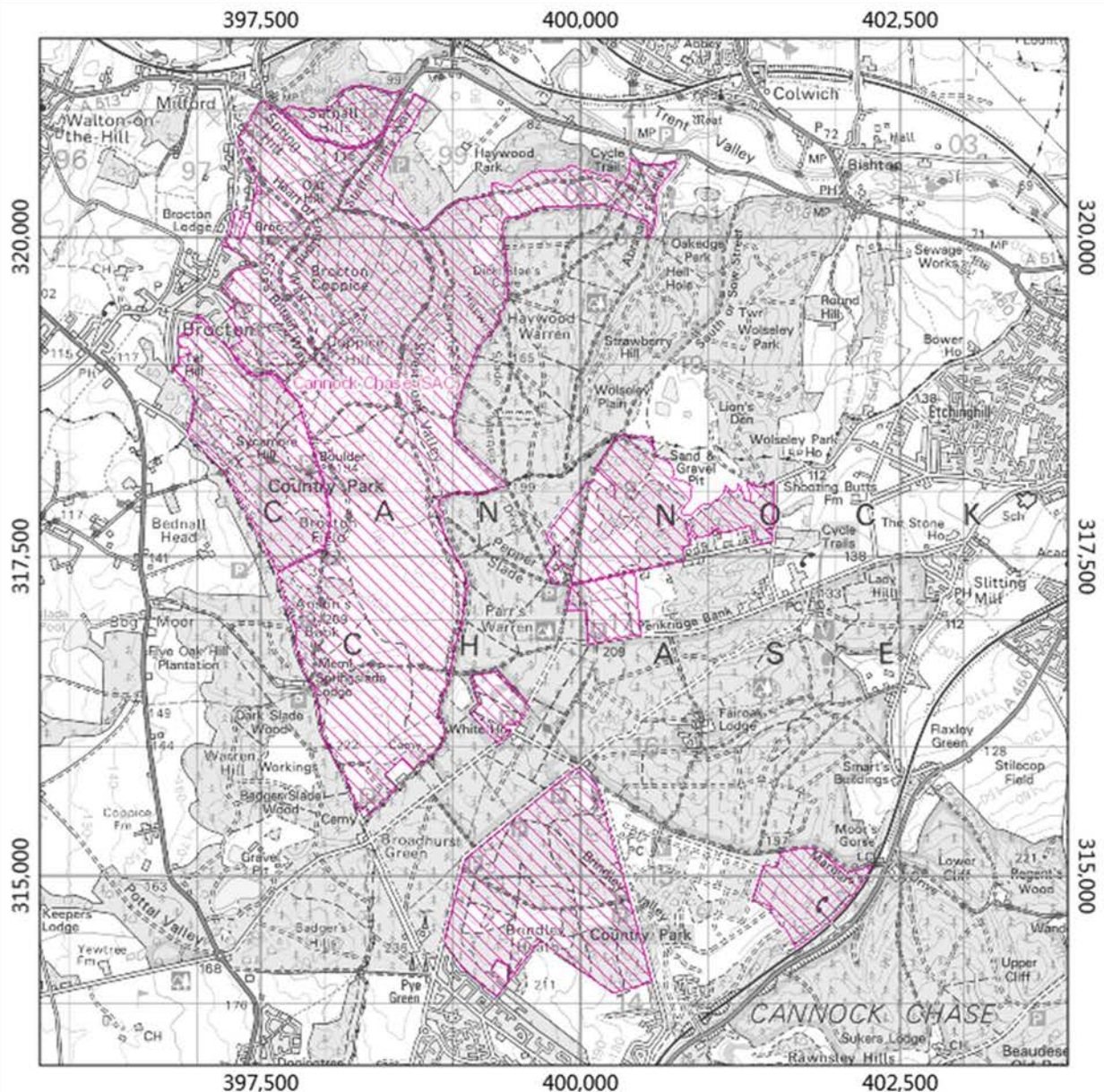
Summary information (JNCC)

Link - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012672>

Conservation Objectives

Link – <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5063623810482176>

Cannock Chase SAC



Key

- Special Areas of Conservation England © Natural England
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Cannock Chase Special Area of Conservation

Summary information (JNCC)

Link - <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0030107>

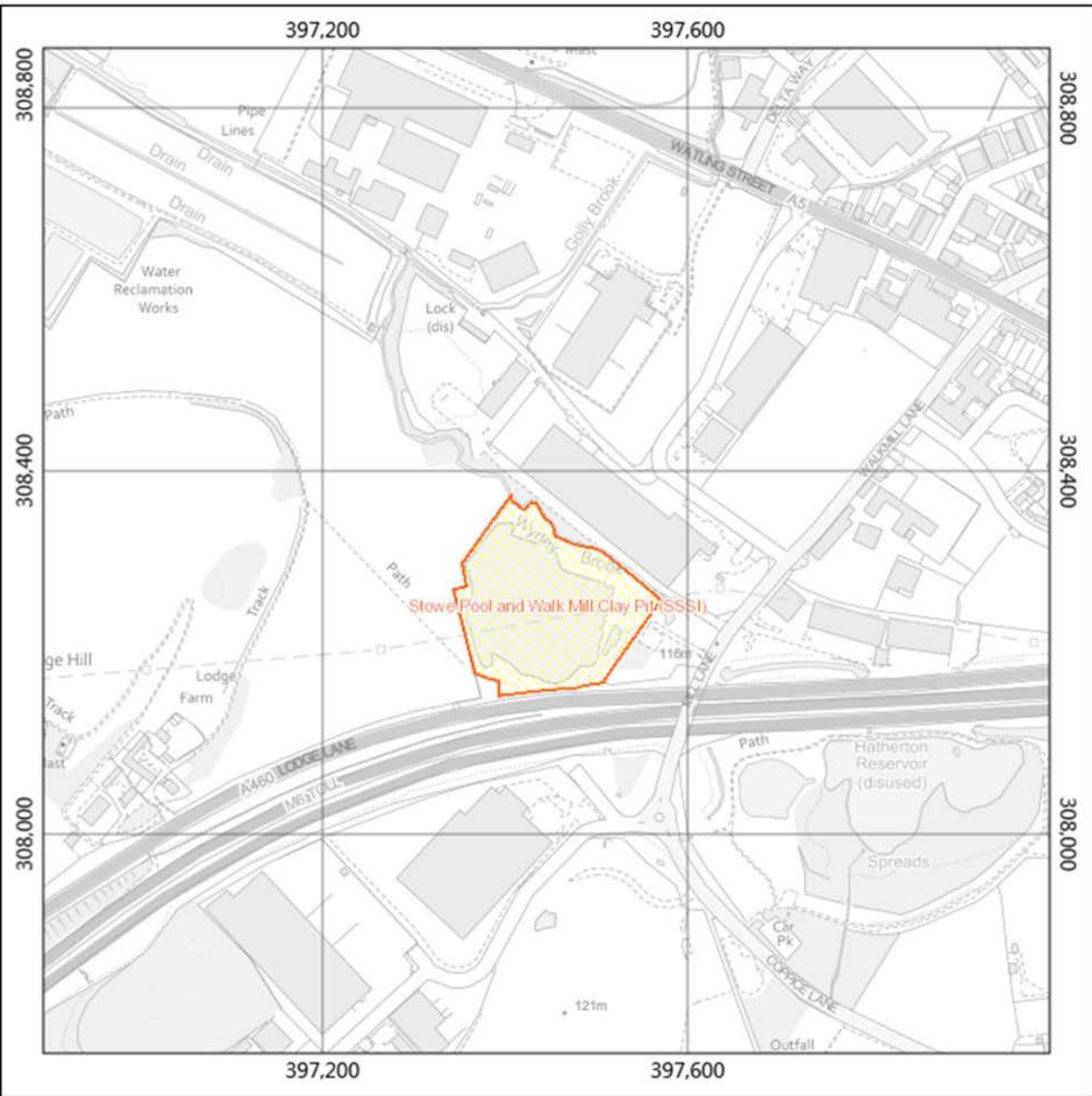
Conservation Objectives

Link – <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6687924741472256>

Nationally designated sites - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

- **Stowe Pool & Walkmill Claypit (Walkmill Claypit unit)**
- **Four Ashes Pit**
- **Belvide Reservoir**
- **Chasewater and the South Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths**
- **Cannock Extension Canal**
- **Cannock Chase**

Stowe Pool & Walkmill Claypit SSSI



Key

- SSSI England Detailed © Natural England
- Ordnance Survey (Greyscale) © Ordnance Survey



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Stowe Pool & Walkmill Claypit SSSI (Walkmill Claypit unit)

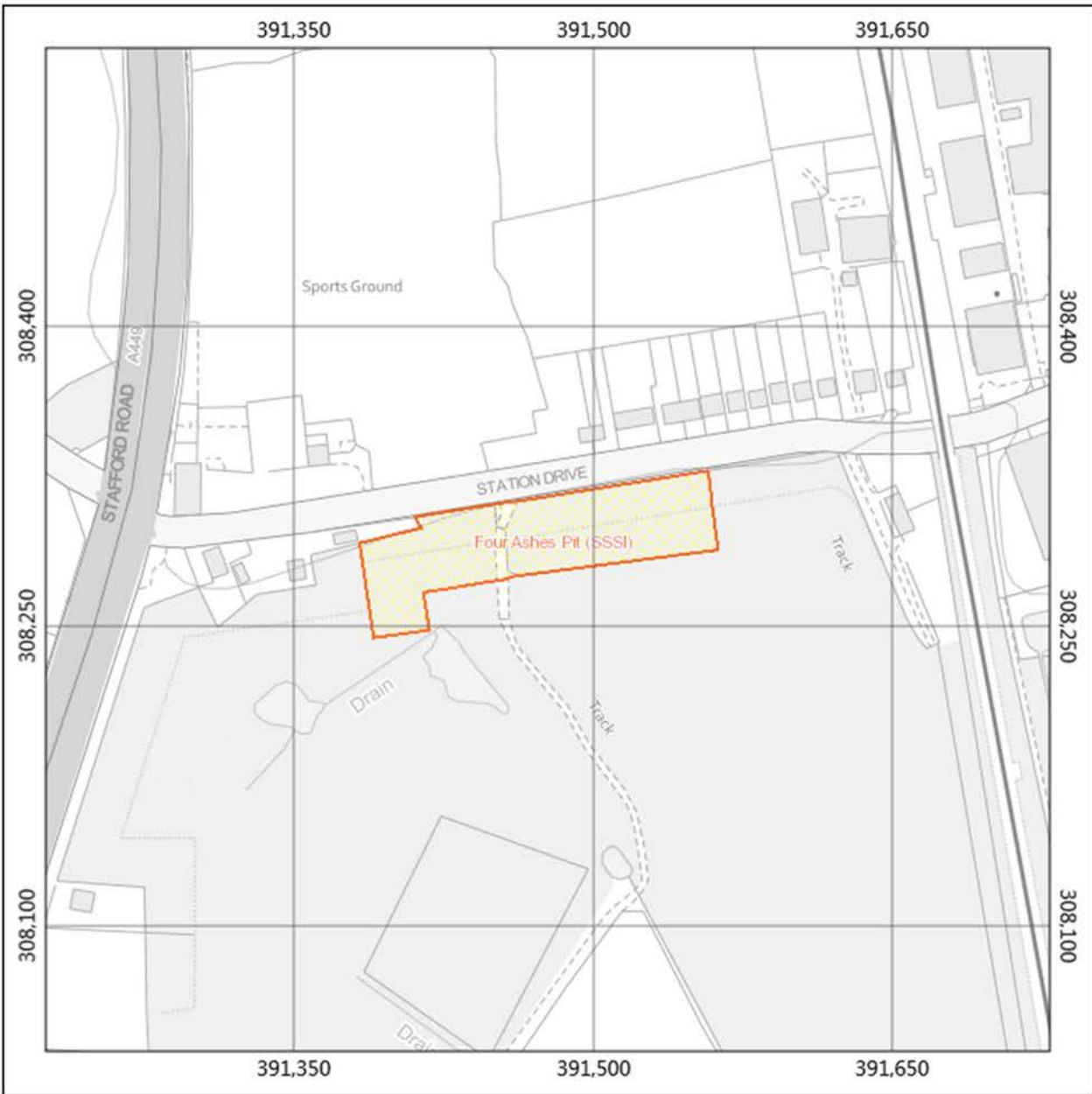
Link to SSSI citation -

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/2000245.pdf>

Link to list of operations likely to damage the special interest –

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Consent/2000245.pdf>

Four Ashes Pit SSSI



Key

- SSSI England Detailed © Natural England
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Four Ashes Pit SSSI

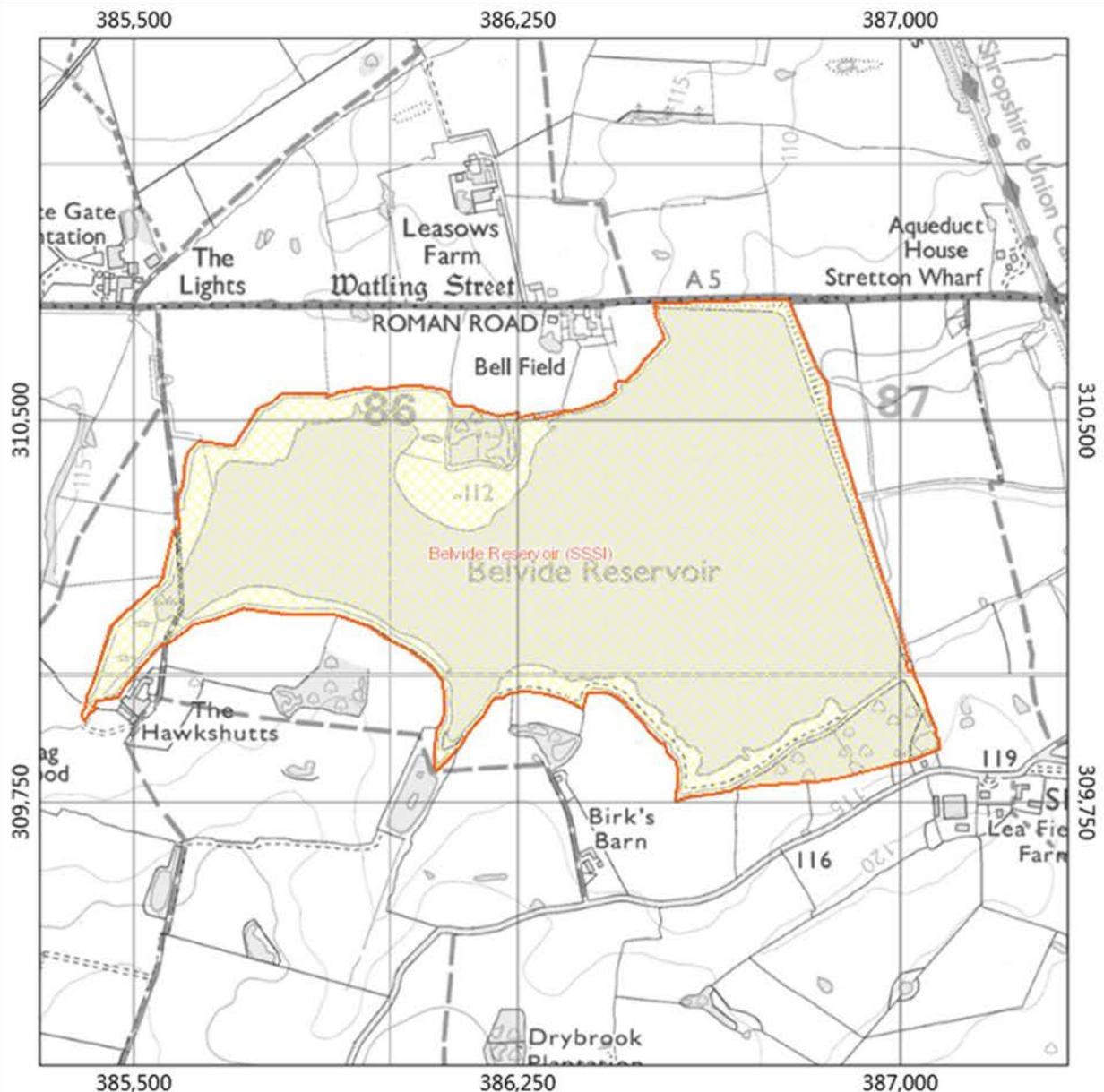
Link to SSSI citation -

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1000962.pdf>

Link to list of operations likely to damage the special interest –

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Consent/1000962.pdf>

Belvide Reservoir SSSI



Key

- SSSI England Detailed © Natural England
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Map Projection: British National Grid

Map Scale at A4: 1:11,595

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Belvide Reservoir SSSI

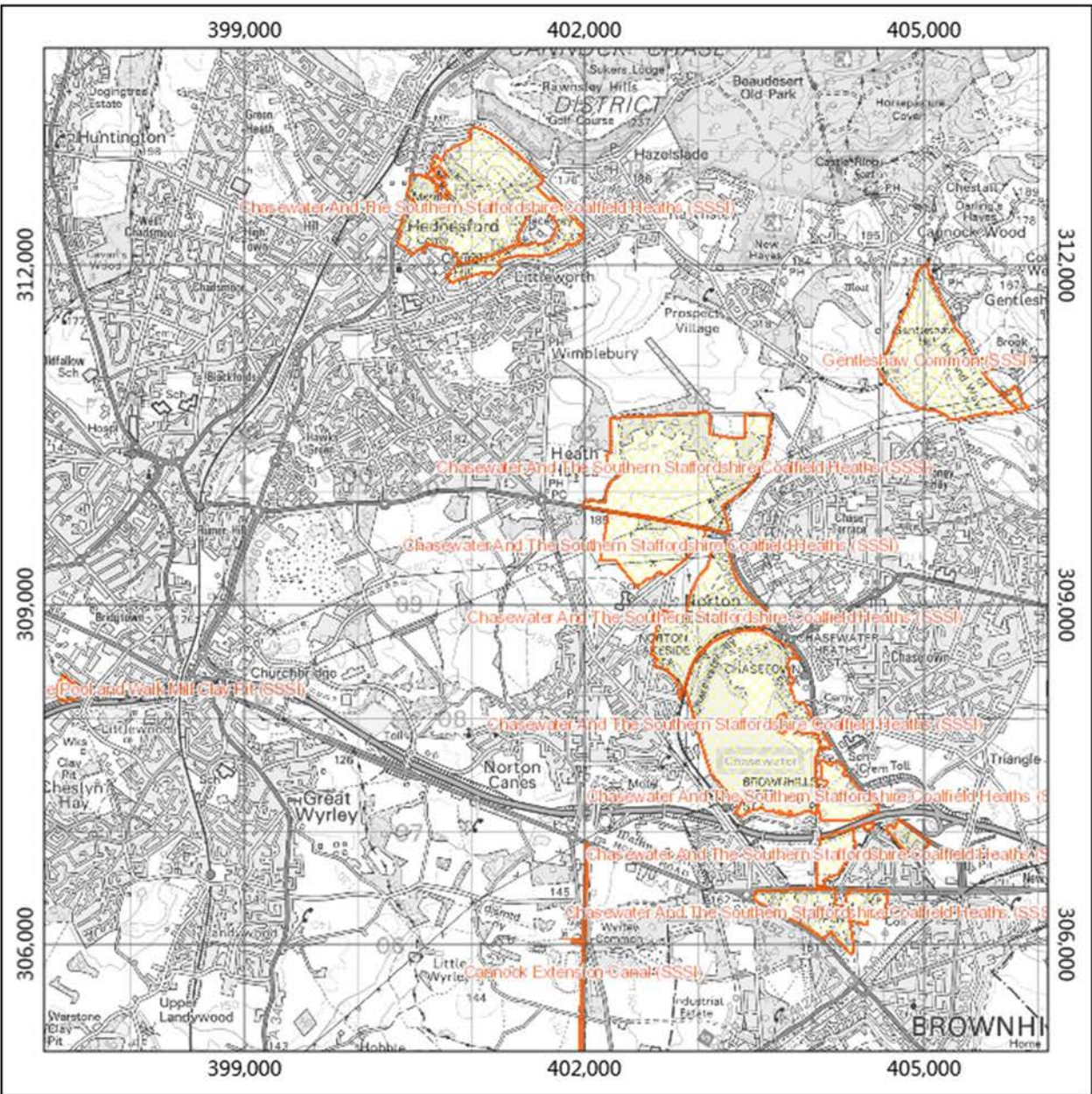
Link to SSSI citation -

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1003826.pdf>

Link to list of operations likely to damage the special interest –

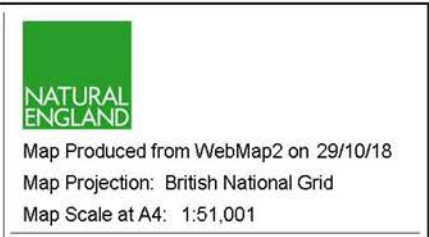
<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Consent/1003826.pdf>

<p>Chasewater & Sth Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths SSSI</p>
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Map Projection: British National Grid
Map Scale at A4: 1:51,001

Map Scale at A4: 1:51,001

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Chasewater and the Southern Staffordshire Coalfield Heaths SSSI

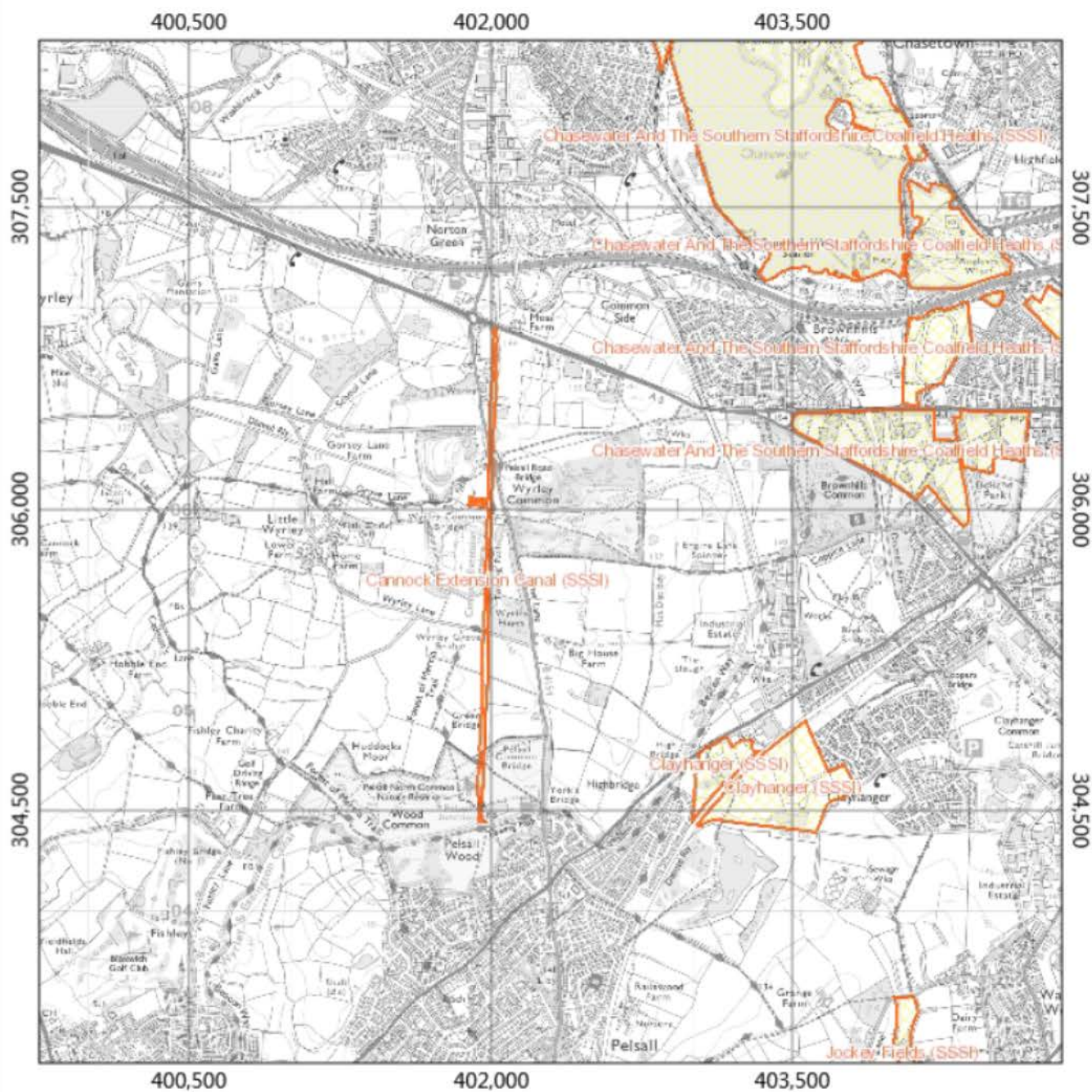
Link to SSSI citation -

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/2000693.pdf>

Link to list of operations likely to damage the special interest –

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Consent/2000693.pdf>

Cannock Extension Canal SSSI



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Map Produced from WebMap2 on 15/05/20
Map Projection: British National Grid
Map Scale at A4: 1:29,308

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Cannock Extension Canal SSSI (Note - Boundary coincident with that of SAC)

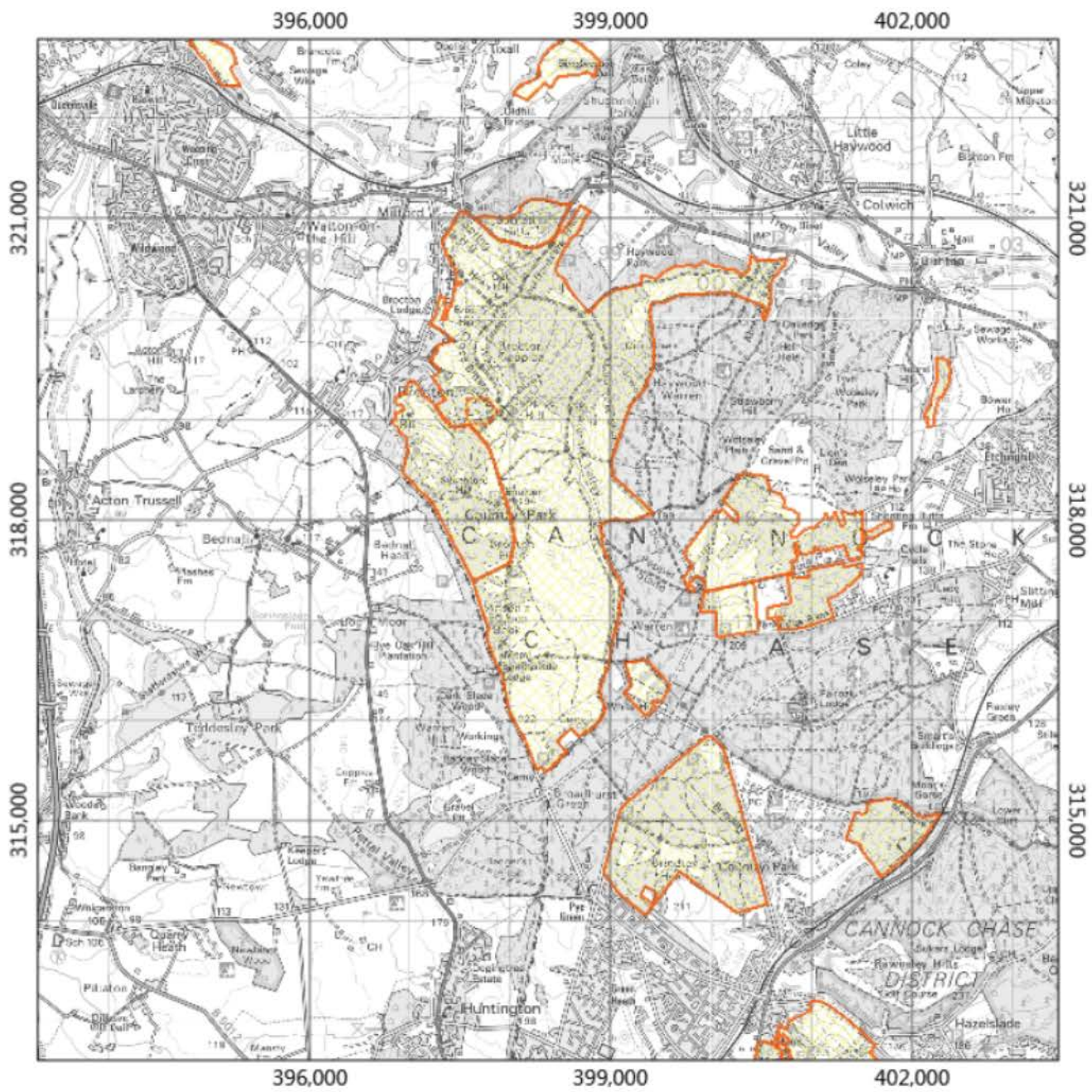
Link to SSSI citation –

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1006558.pdf>

Link to list of operations likely to damage the special interest –

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Consent/1006558.pdf>

Cannock Chase SSSI



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Map Produced from WebMap2 on 15/05/20
Map Projection: British National Grid
Map Scale at A4: 1:58,617

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Cannock Chase SSSI

Link to SSSI citation –

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1004497.pdf>

Link to list of operations likely to damage the special interest –

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Annex ends

