

APPENDIX 1

South West Regional Biodiversity Targets

Habitat	Maintenance Target (ha)	2010 Target (ha)	2020 Aspiration (ha) including 2010 Target
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	29,300	3,140	9,400
Reedbeds	1,000	110	330
Fens	890	70	220
Chalk Rivers	1,060km	Not quantifiable	Not quantifiable
Coastal Saltmarsh	2,100	50 (for both habitats combined)	220 (for both habitats combined)
Mudflats	13,000		
Coastal Vegetated Shingle	120	1	3
Sand Dunes	2,400	20	60
Sabellaria Reefs	20	Not quantifiable	Not quantifiable
Maritime Cliff and Slope*	14,200	50	200
Saline Lagoons	550	2	6
Seagrass Beds	1,170	Not quantifiable	Not quantifiable
Native Woodland	95,000	10,500	30,500
Lowland Meadows	2,500	900	5,630
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	720	40	180
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	21,800	2,630	7,900
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture	5,300	200	1,000
Arable Field Margins	180km	No reduction	Not quantifiable
Lowland Heathland (outside of upland areas)	18,400	1,000	3,000
Heathland (within upland areas)	17,800	4,090	12,270
Blanket Bog	2,180	7,100	
Quantifiable targets could not be set with existing data for the following habitats. Retaining the existing extent of these habitats and realising opportunities for their expansion is highly important.			
Lowland Raised Bog			
Mesotrophic Lakes and Eutrophic Standing Water			
Maerl Beds			
Sublittoral Sand and Gravel			
Hedgerows			
Wood Pasture and Parkland			

The above Table shows the targets for the maintenance, restoration and expansion of priority wildlife habitats within the region. The definition of the maintenance target is to *maintain the current extent of resource*. These targets are based on the best available data for those priority habitats identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP), which occur in the South West. It is likely that more priority habitat exists in the region than has been recorded so far. All priority BAP habitat should be safeguarded as part of our commitment to

the UKBAP. Quantifiable targets cannot be set for some habitats due to lack of information, but it is important that these habitats are safeguarded wherever they occur. Targets for restoration/expansion should be met through active conservation work both within and outside of the Nature Map selected areas. The targets set out above may be revised as initiatives develop and further surveys take place. A major review of the aspirational target for 2020 will be carried out in 2010.

* The Maritime Cliffs and Slopes targets may take in some areas of Lowland Heathland and be double accounted.

South West Nature Map

South West Nature Map identifies the best areas in our region to conserve, create and connect wildlife habitats at a landscape scale.

Summary

There is significant effort underway throughout the region to conserve our biodiversity, but major challenges lie ahead if we are to stop further losses, re-establish lost wildlife and enable it to adapt to the pressures of climate change. The South West Nature Map shows the best areas to maintain and expand (through restoration and/or re-creation) terrestrial wildlife habitats at a landscape scale. It is important to stress that land outside of the Nature Map areas also contains wildlife sites and species that are important in their own right. There are many different tools and mechanisms in place that contribute to their conservation, and Nature Map is a significant addition to the wider strategy for biodiversity conservation in the region.

Nature Map was produced by the South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership. It selects landscape scale blocks of land, known as Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs), to improve habitat networks and to sustain wildlife within them. This was achieved through regional consultation using the best available biodiversity data, local expert knowledge and the South West Wildlife Trust's Rebuilding Biodiversity methodology. SNAs will contain a mosaic of habitats, building on existing core areas and co-existing with other land uses, such as agriculture and recreation. The principal rivers are also included on the Nature Map as important linear features for biodiversity.

The Partnership expects the Map to be used by the region's decision-makers, organisations and businesses to:

1. Identify where most of the major biodiversity concentrations are found and where targets to maintain, restore and re-create wildlife might best be met
2. Formulate sustainable choices for development, eg through Local Development Frameworks and the Regional Spatial Strategy
3. Assist in targeting the new Environmental Stewardship Scheme
4. Develop partnerships and projects for biodiversity in the region
5. Provide a focus for projects that will help biodiversity to adapt to climate change

The Partnership will use Nature Map to promote biodiversity conservation in the region, but success depends upon partners from all sectors creating the rich and fertile grounds in which biodiversity can flourish. Re-establishing biodiversity in the areas identified by Nature Map will require:

- Excellent support from nature conservation organisations to enable land owners and managers to take up the Nature Map challenge
- A shift in emphasis from a site based approach towards the wider landscape scale
- A strategic approach to forward planning and development control, in order to link, buffer and re-create wildlife habitats
- A focus on biodiversity outcomes, rather than detailed prescriptions for how these are delivered
- Blending the assets, skills, and imagination of different sectors to create effective local delivery partnerships
- Sustained resources from Government, the private sector and voluntary bodies

Following these principles through the use of the Nature Map will make a significant contribution to sustainable development in the South West.

APPENDIX 2

Sub Regional Allocations for Waste Capacity

This Appendix provides capacity allocations for the main waste streams for each sub-region for the years 2010, 2013 and 2020.

These figures are based on the assumption that each sub-region will be self sufficient in waste management facilities to manage waste produced in that sub-region.

Table 1 Municipal Waste - Annual Municipal Waste Management Capacities for Landfill Directive Target Years

Target Year	Sub-Region	Minimum Source Separated ¹ (000s t/annum)	Maximum Secondary Treatment ² (000s t/annum)	Maximum Landfill ³ (000s t/annum)
2010	Former Avon	230	150	300
	Cornwall	120	80	150
	Devon	310	210	410
	Dorset	210	140	270
	Gloucestershire	130	80	160
	Somerset	140	90	180
	Wiltshire	180	120	240
	Totals	1,320	870	1,710
2013	Former Avon	280	220	240
	Cornwall	140	110	120
	Devon	380	300	310
	Dorset	250	200	210
	Gloucestershire	150	120	130
	Somerset	170	130	140
	Wiltshire	220	180	190
	Totals	1,590	1,260	1,340
2020⁴	Former Avon	310	370	120
	Cornwall	150	190	60
	Devon	410	500	150
	Dorset	270	330	100
	Gloucestershire	170	200	60
	Somerset	180	220	70
	Wiltshire	240	290	90
	Totals	1,730	2,100	650

¹ Source separated waste includes all municipal and household waste collected and segregated by material at source such as kerbside collection, bring banks and Household Waste Recycling Centres. It also includes separated organic materials sent direct to composting and anaerobic digestion systems.

² Secondary treatment is indicative of the types of technologies known and near market to treat the mixed residual waste streams from households. It necessarily includes mechanical and biological treatment methods, MBT and thermal treatment systems from conventional incineration to potential gasification and pyrolysis plants.

³ Landfill figures are maximum assuming primary recycling and secondary treatment divert sufficient quantities of the biodegradable fraction of municipal waste from landfill to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive as implemented by The Waste and Emission Trading Act and the draft Local Authority Trading Scheme Regulations.

⁴ Figures to 2020 are included for reference. The extended length of the plan period means these figures will be revised and reviewed particularly when the impact of further proposed waste policy measures such as Extended Producer Responsibility become known.

Table 2 Commercial and Industrial Waste - Annual Commercial and Industrial Waste Management Capacities for Target Years

Year	Sub-Region	Recycling/Re-use (000s t/annum) ⁵	Recovery (000s t/annum) ⁶	Landfilled (000s t/annum)
2010	Former Avon ⁷	420-460	220-240	470-515
	Cornwall	160-170	80-90	175-195
	Devon	420-460	220-240	460-505
	Dorset ⁸	240-260	120-140	260-290
	Gloucestershire ⁹	260-280	150-180	285-315
	Somerset	240-260	120-140	260-290
	Wiltshire	260-290	140-150	290-320
	Totals	2,000-2,180	1,050-1,180	2,200-2,430
2013	Former Avon	440-490	280-310	390-430
	Cornwall	170-190	100-120	150-160
	Devon	440-490	270-300	380-420
	Dorset	250-280	160-170	220-240
	Gloucestershire	270-300	170-190	240-260
	Somerset	250-280	160-170	220-240
	Wiltshire	280-300	170-180	240-270
	Totals	2,100-2,330	1,310-1,440	1,840-2,020
2020	Former Avon	490-530	430-470	190-200
	Cornwall	180-200	160-180	70-80
	Devon	480-520	430-460	190-200
	Dorset	280-300	240-260	110-120
	Gloucestershire	300-320	260-290	110-120
	Somerset	270-300	240-260	110-120
	Wiltshire	300-330	270-290	120-130
	Totals	2,300-2,500	2,030-2,110	900-970

⁵ This category includes all materials that are source separated eg paper, metals and potentially organic materials. The total figures necessarily include a proportion of material sent direct to reprocessors outside the region.

⁶ This category is broad and includes all materials and waste sent to treatment and waste transfer facilities. Again this includes materials sent to specialist facilities outside the region, eg hazardous waste incineration. A detailed analysis of baseline data is available in the Environment Agency's SWMA South West Region 2000.

⁷ Recent work commissioned and accepted by the combined authorities has considered that there will be a reduction of 2% per annum in waste growth that exceeds that currently modelled in this Strategy document.

⁸ Dorset County Council Plan figures have grouped construction and demolition wastes in the commercial sector and hence figures will differ.

⁹ Gloucestershire County Council has followed a 'managed' waste model for this waste stream. Figures presented in their Waste Local Plan are significantly lower because they do not necessarily capture waste managed outside the region or directly recycled and reused.

APPENDIX 3

Multiple Deprivation in the South West

Table 1

	Local Authority	SOAs in the Most Deprived 20% in England		
		Number	% of the South West total	Cumulative %
1	Bristol, City of	69	24.8	24.8
2	Plymouth	45	16.2	41.0
3	Bournemouth	19	6.8	47.8
4	Swindon	17	6.1	54.0
5	Gloucester	15	5.4	59.4
6	North Somerset	12	4.3	63.7
7	Torbay	12	4.3	68.0

Table 2

	Local Authority	Rank of SOA Data Relative to All English LAs		
		Rank of Average SOA Score	Rank of Average SOA Rank	Rank of Concentration
1	Penwith	56	34	89
2	Bristol, City of	67	68	34
3	Plymouth	76	84	66
4	Kerrier	87	63	114
5	Restormel	93	72	144
6	Torbay	94	89	119
7	Bournemouth	95	96	103