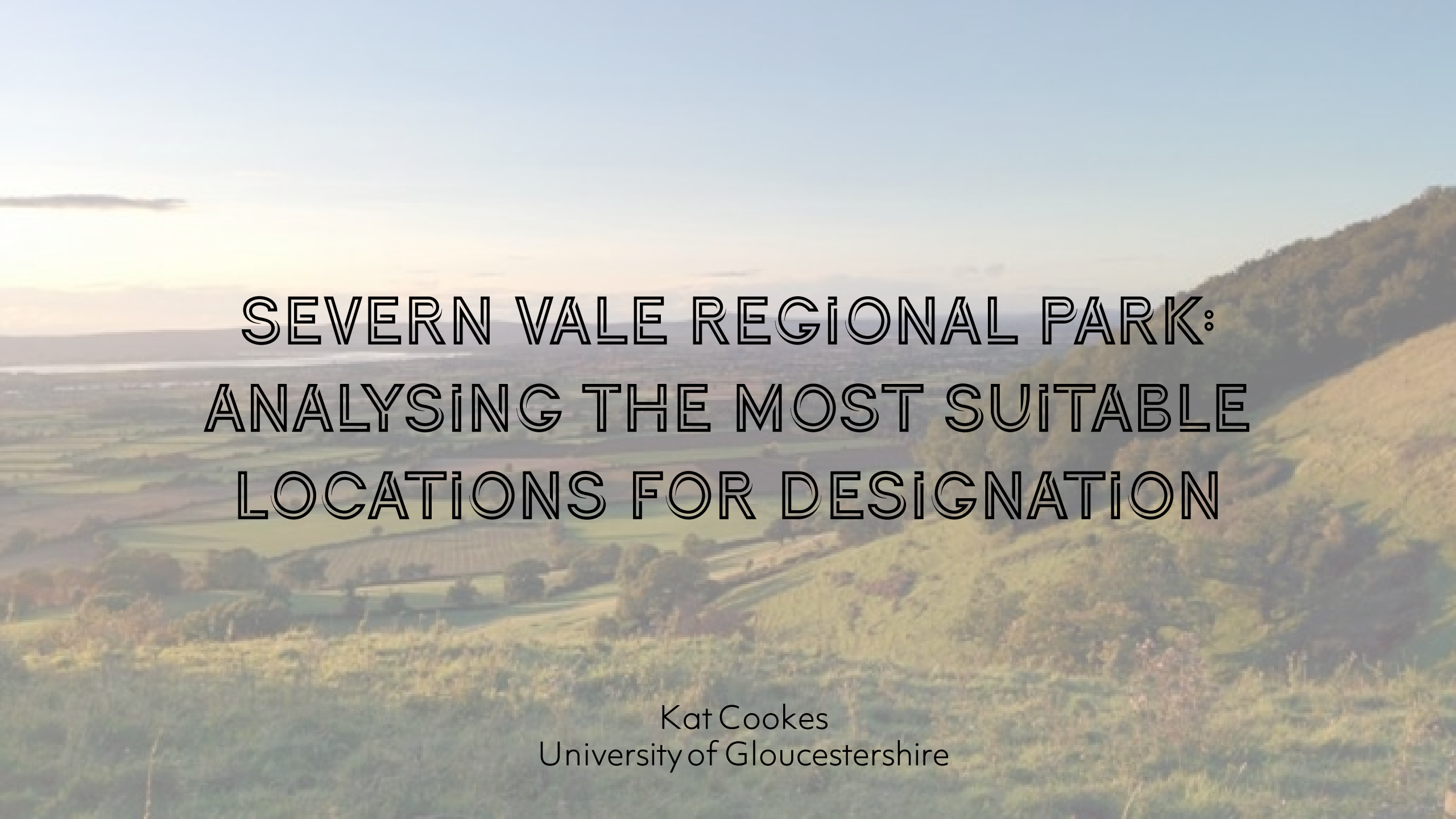
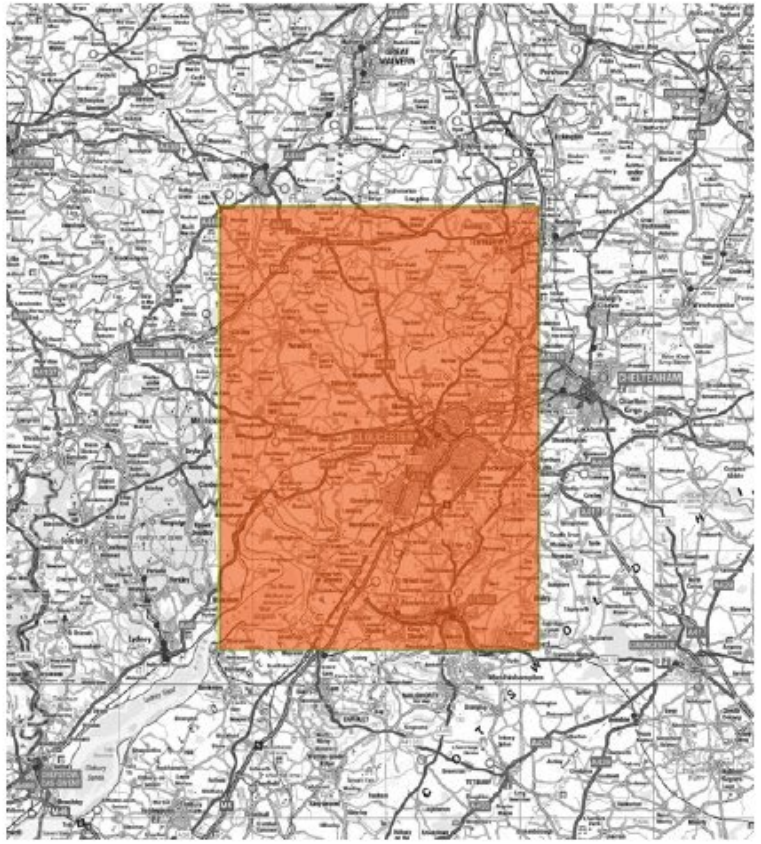


SEVERN VALE REGIONAL PARK: ANALYSING THE MOST SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR DESIGNATION

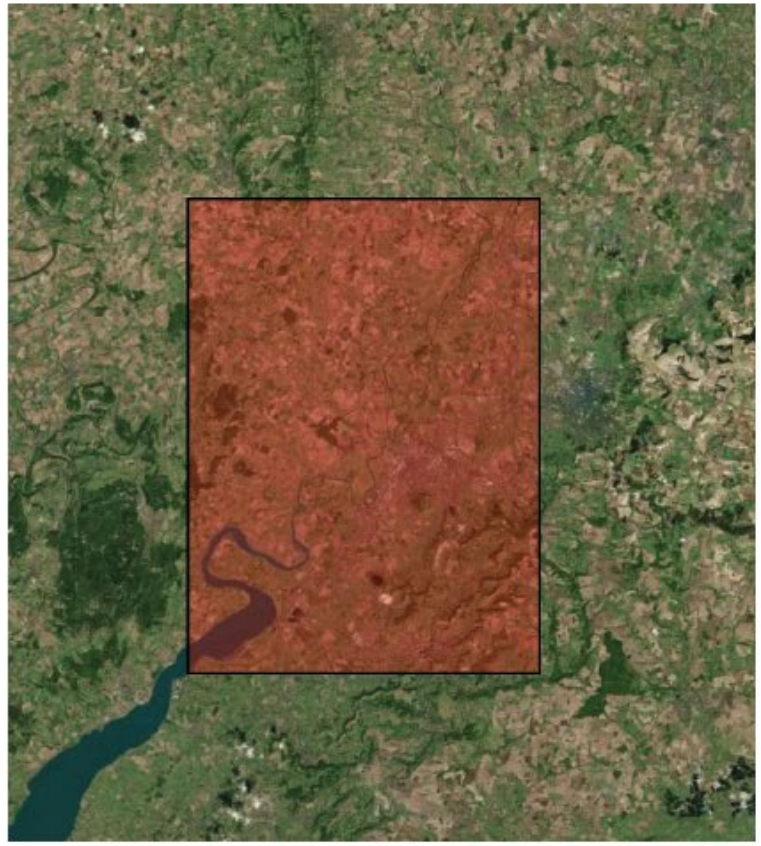
Kat Cookes
University of Gloucestershire

STUDY AREA

Location in the UK.



Study area location, OS Map.



Study area location, aerial.

FEASIBILITY

Identifying existing access, designations and conservation within the study area based on public rights of way (PROW), local nature reserves, Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI's), and participation of landowners in AES – countryside and environmental stewardship - to identify stakeholders which could be willing to work collaboratively.

Feasibility

Public Rights of Way

Existing Designations

Local Nature Reserves

Special Sites of Scientific Interest

Agri-Environment Scheme Participation

Environmental Stewardship Agreements

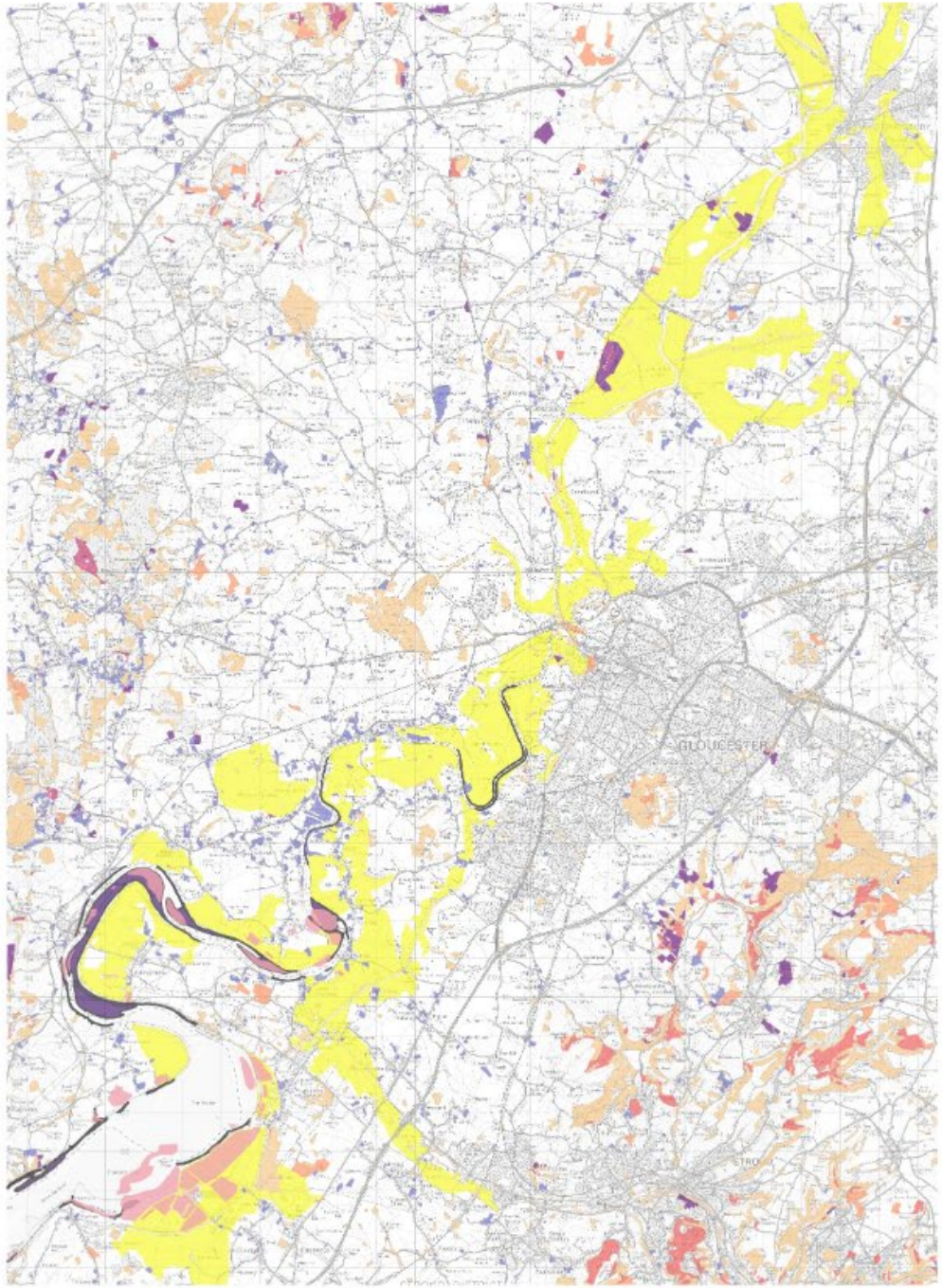
Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Covering 283.5km2 – 35.4% of the study area

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

PRIORITY HABITATS

Use of the priority habitat inventory to locate habitats of principal importance to biodiversity conservation, and wintering waterfowl high tide roosts on the Severn Estuary SSSI. This defines existing notable ecological features which would be beneficial to incorporate into the park for their protection and attraction including important nesting sites for birdwatching.



Priority Habitats

Waterbird Roosting Sites

Prioirity Habitat Inventory

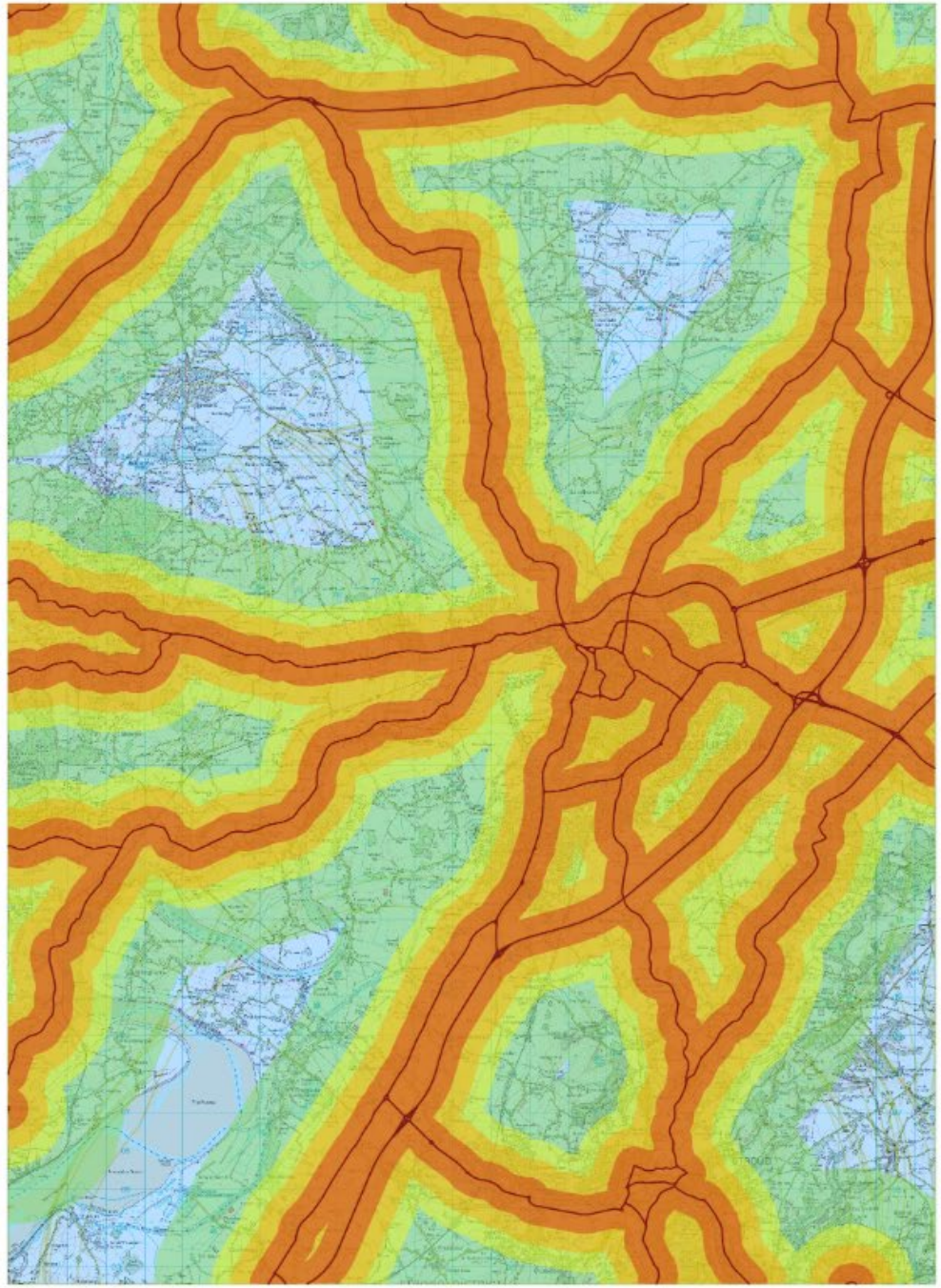
- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
- Deciduous woodland
- Good quality semi-improved grassland
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland fens
- Lowland meadows
- Mudflats
- Traditional orchard

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

LEVEL OF TRANQUILLITY

Tranquillity is noted as an important feature of the Severn Vale landscape and is desired for areas of the regional park as "adjoining urban areas often have poor provision of public open space and lack access to tranquil areas. Therefore, areas with sparse main road networks and therefore reduced traffic noise will be located.

ROAD DISTANCE BUFFERS	SCORE
500m (Substantial traffic disturbance throughout zone)	0
1000m	1
1500m (Distant traffic noise noticeable in average conditions)	2
3000m (Distant traffic hum)	3
3000m+ (Non-constant traffic hum)	4



Tranquillity

Main Roads

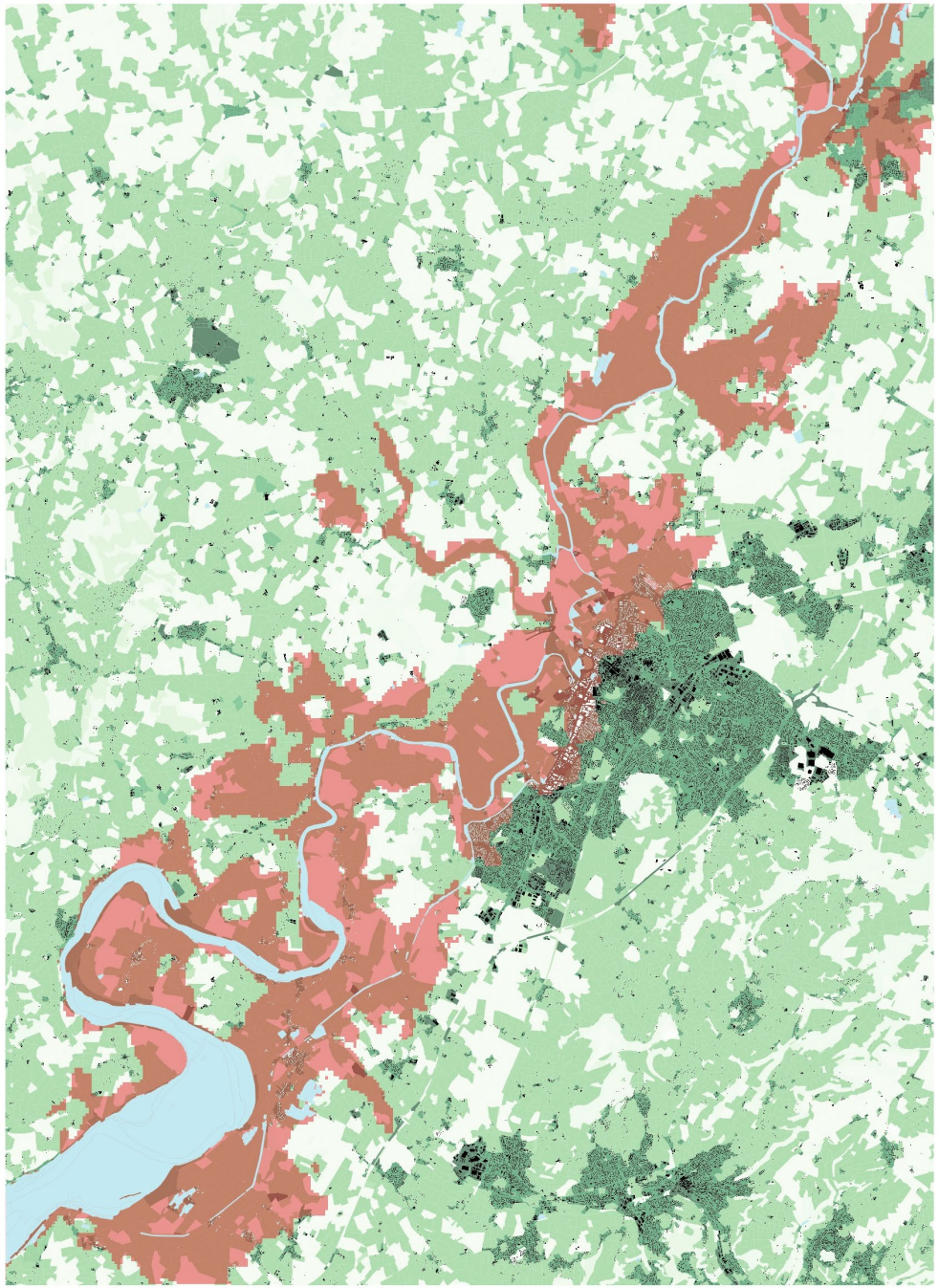
Distance From Main Road

- 500m (Least tranquil)
- 1000m
- 1500m
- 3000m
- 3000m< (Most tranquil)

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

FUTURE FLOOD RISK

Identifying the areas that are projected to be below the 1 in 10 year coastal flood level in 2050 and locating how many buildings will be affected. This will help to understand the requirement for and locate suitable areas for the creation of managed wetland for flood management when combined with land cover data.



Future Flood Risk (2050)

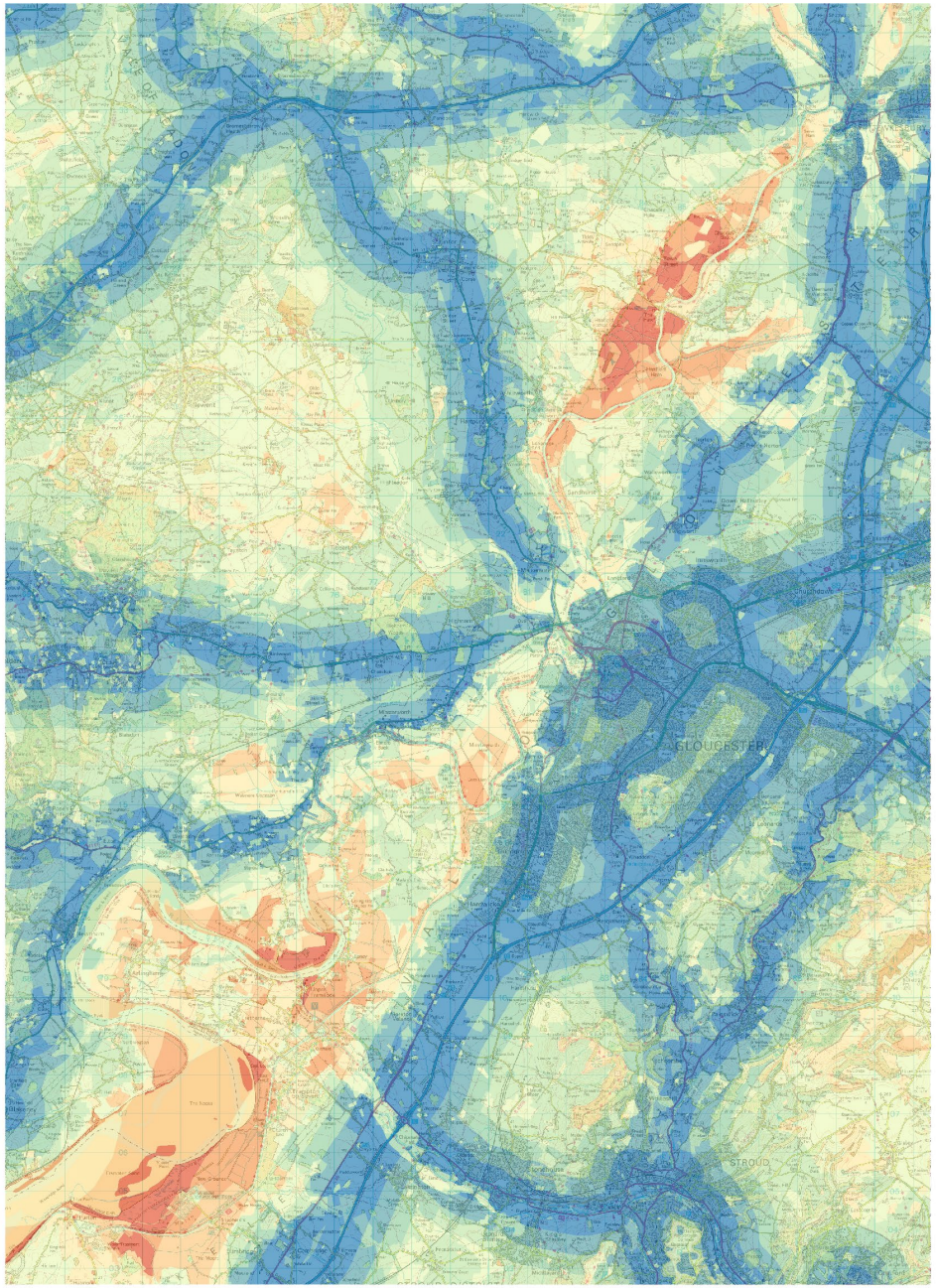
- Buildings
- Buildings Within Flood Risk Zone
- Existing Waterbodies
- Projected 2050 1 in 10 year Flood Level

Land Cover

- Acid grassland
- Arable and horticulture
- Broadleaf woodland
- Calcareous grassland
- Coniferous woodland
- Fen, marsh and swamp
- Heather
- Heather grassland
- Improved grassland
- Inland rock
- Littoral sediment
- Neutral grassland
- Saltmarsh
- Suburban
- Supralittoral rock
- Supralittoral sediment
- Urban

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

SEVERN VALE REGIONAL PARK SITE SUITABILITY MAPPING

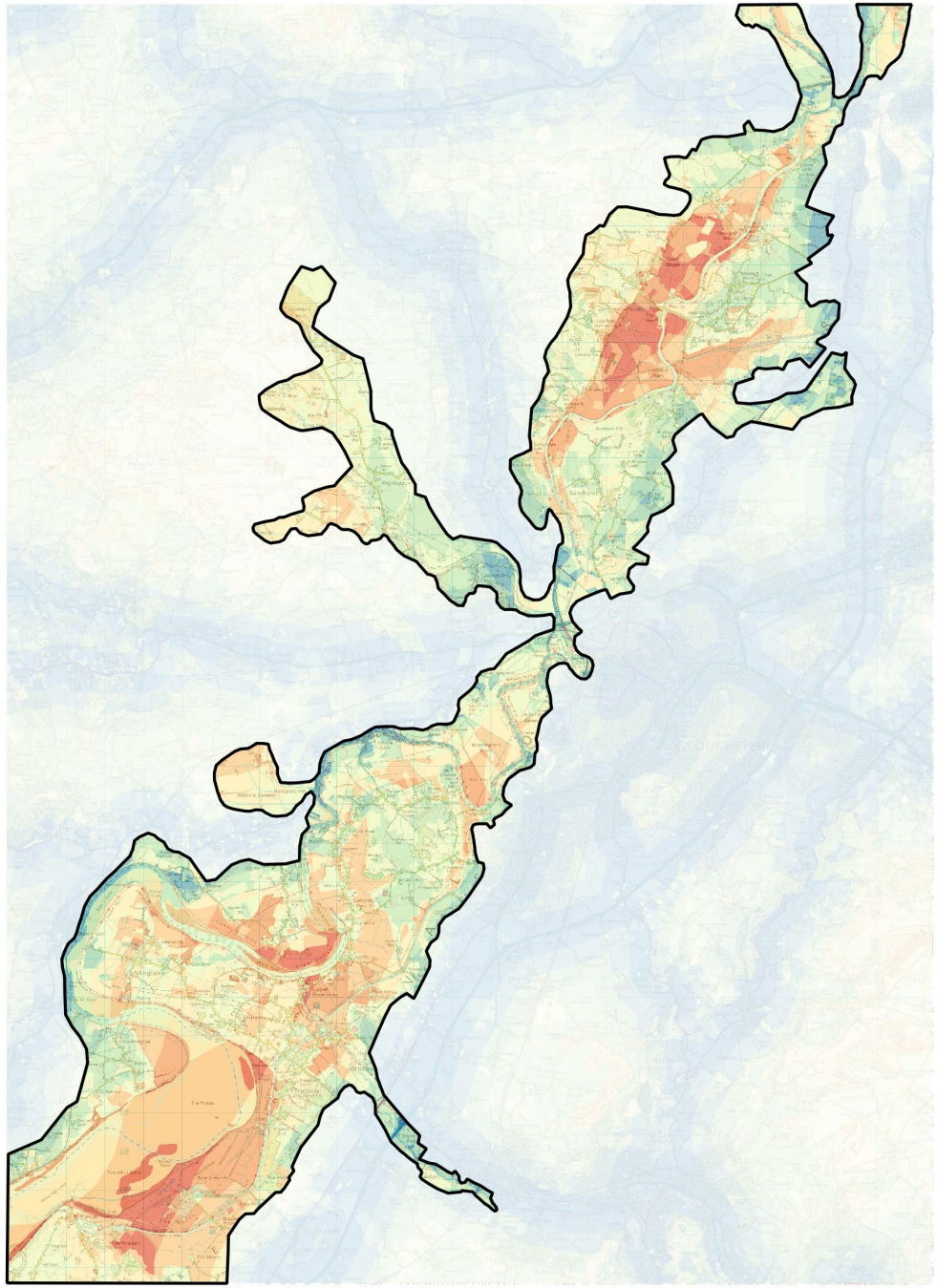


Site Suitability Map

Suitability Score

- 0 Least Suitable
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 Most Suitable

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km



Regional Park Boundary

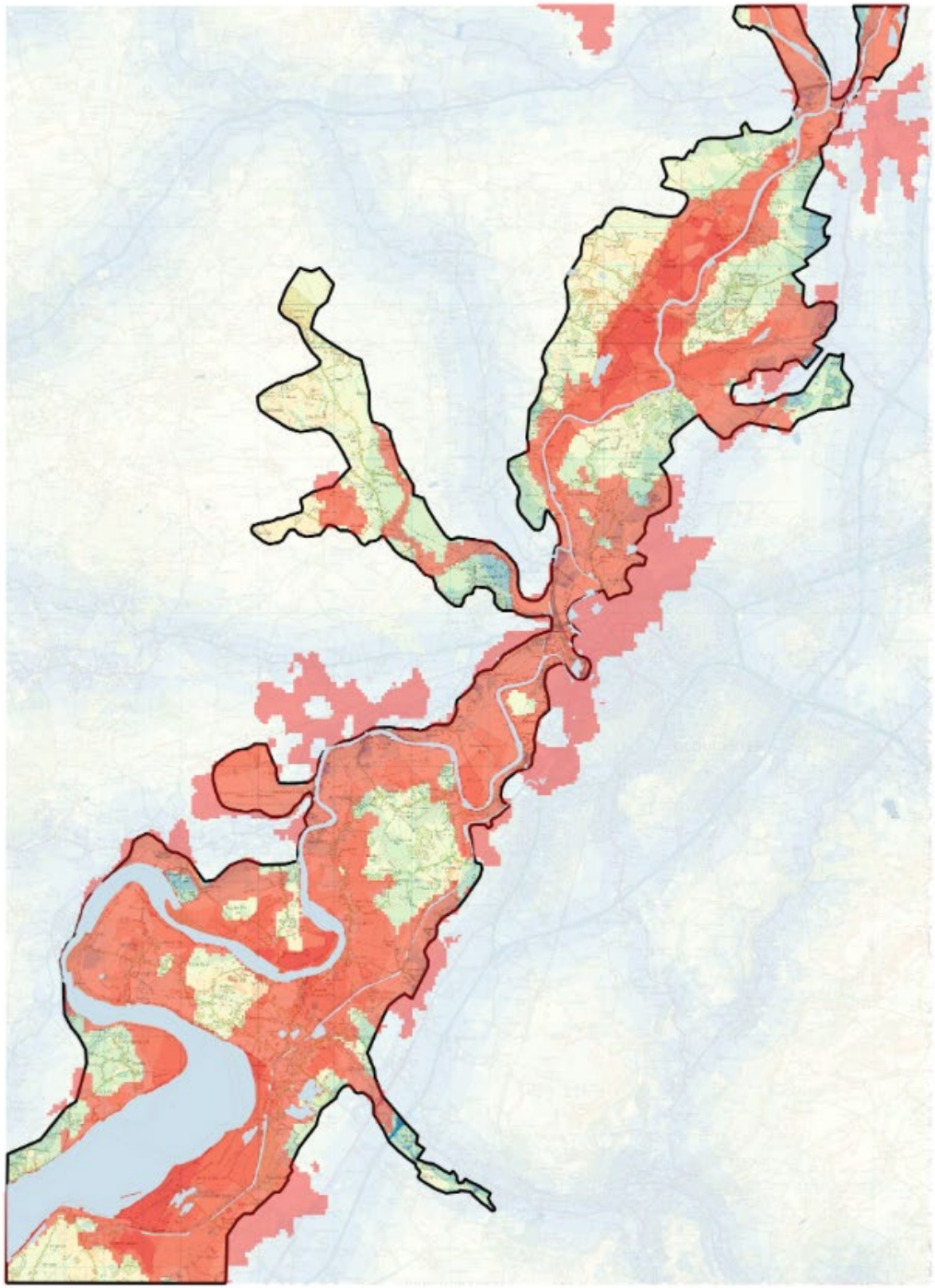
Suggested Boundary for the Regional Park

Suitability Score

- 0 Least Suitable
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 Most Suitable

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

Park Area: 194km²



Flood Risk Overlay

Projected 2050 1 in 10 year Flood Level

Suggested Regional Park Boundary

Suitability Score

- 0 (Least Suitable)
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 (Most Suitable)

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km