

Appendix G: SOUTH EAST, European and Internationally Designated sites and key Environmental Sensitivities.

Information taken from:

(i) Appropriate Assessment of the Draft South East Plan Final (October 2006)

(ii) JNCC Natura 2000 data sheets.

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

| 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 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 | % of site in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|------------------|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Arun Valley cSAC | | | | | | | | 34% |
| Ashdown Forest | Development may result in increased recreational pressure causing erosion and making it more difficult to | | General increase in atmospheric nitrogen deposition related to increased development and road use | | | | | 12% |

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| | manage site by grazing. | | may adversely affect vegetation. Site adjacent to the A22. | | | | | |
| Aston Rowant | | | Development and associated increased car use may contribute to air pollution. | | | | | 71% |
| Blean Complex | | | Coupled with development of 1.3 million sq m new business floorspace and associated increased car use, housing growth may cause reduced air quality. | | | | | 83% |
| Briddlesford Copses | Substantial areas of the | | | | | | | 80% |

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| | site are open to the public. | | | | | | | |
| Burnham Beeches | Increased recreation pressure due to development of new homes in South Bucks may be damaging site. | General urbanization effects from developments close to the site. | Ambient levels of sulphur and nitrogen oxides in the Burnham Beeches area may indicate that Environment Agency criteria levels for sensitive vegetation are being exceeded. Increased traffic, with localized air quality implications. | | | | | 63% |

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| Butser Hill | Development of new homes in Hampshire generally will lead to increased recreational pressure on site. | | Development of new homes and consequent increased traffic in East Hants district in general may cause additional reductions in air quality. | | | | | 92% |
| Castle Hill | | | Development of new homes in Brighton & Hove and Lewes and associated increased car use, could lead to negative air quality impacts on site. | | | | | 100% |
| Chilterns | | | Development | | | | | 83% |

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| Beechwoods | | | of new housing and consequent increased traffic may cause reduced air quality. | | | | | |
| Cothill Fen | | | Development of new homes in the Vale of the White Horse and consequent increased traffic may cause reductions in air quality. | Development of new homes in Vale of the White Horse could lead to drawdown of water from the site as a result of increased water demand. | Housing development may result in increased wastewater disposal and water quality issues. | | | 100% |
| Dorset Heaths | Development of new houses in New Forest District may result in increased | | Housing development, expansion of Southampton Port and consequent | Development of new houses in New Forest District may result in increased | Development of new houses in New Forest District may result in increased | | | 15% |

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| | recreational pressure. | | increased traffic may cause reduced air quality. May be exacerbated by required increase in primary aggregate extraction as this will result in increased movements of heavy vehicles. | water abstraction from Avon and reduction in water supply to Dorset Heaths. | wastewater disposal and water quality issues. | | | |
| Dover to Kingdown Cliffs | Development of new homes in Kent may result in increased recreational pressure. | | Development of new homes and business floorspace, landward expansion of Dover Port and associated increased car use may lead | | | | | 56% |

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|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | to increased atmospheric pollution and acidification of chalk grassland. | | | | | |
| Duncton to Bignor Escarpment | | | Development of new homes in Chichester & Arun and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution. | | | | | 98% |
| Dungeness | | | Lydd airport believed to cause adverse air quality impacts. New homes and business floorspace and | Given that abstraction from the watercourses which feed into SAC is already considered to have caused | Development of new homes and business floorspace may result in increased wastewater disposal into | | | 57% |

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| | | | associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and acidification. | damage, new homes and business floorspace likely to have adverse effect on shingle wetlands. | site and associated change in water quality, principally due to nutrient enrichment. | | | |
| East Hampshire Hangers | Development of new homes within Hants generally will lead to increased recreational pressure on the grassland. | | Development of new homes and consequent increased traffic in East Hants district may cause reduced air quality. | | | | | 97% |
| Ebernoe Common | Development of new dwellings in Chichester may result in increased | | New homes and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric | | | | | 93% |

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|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | recreational pressure. | | pollution. | | | | | |
| Emer Bog | | | | | | | | 0% |
| Essex Estuaries | Development of new homes may result in increased recreational pressure due to tourism. | | | | Development may result in increased volumes of effluent disposal into the Thames Estuary. | | | 51% |
| Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment | Development of new homes in Dover and Shepway may result in increased recreational pressure and disruption of grazing. | | Development of new homes and business floorspace and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and acidification of chalk | | | | | 62% |

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| | | | grassland. | | | | | |
| Hackpen Hill | | | Development of new homes in Vale of the White Horse and West Berks and associated increased car use may contribute to air pollution. | | | | | 100% |
| Hartslock Wood | | | Development of new homes & associated increased car use may contribute to air pollution. | | | | | 100% |
| Hastings Cliffs | Development of new dwellings in Rother & Hastings may | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead | | | | | 91% |

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| | result in increased recreational pressure on country park. | | to Increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment. | | | | | |
| Isle of Wight Downs | Development of new homes may increase recreational pressure on site, but most houses will be 5-15 miles away. Expected increase in tourists may increase recreational pressure. | | The development of new homes and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and acidification of chalk grassland. | | | | | 45% |
| Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain | | | | Catchment very sensitive to abstraction and at/near | New houses in West Berks may result in increased | | | 49% |

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| | | | | limit. New houses in West Berks may result in reduced water supply to SAC. | wastewater disposal and water quality issues. | | | |
| Kennet Valley Alderwoods | | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment. | New housing in West Berks may result in reduced water supply as district expected to experience water resource deficit by 2026. Increased abstraction may occur from aquifers and flood waters that support the woodland. | | | | 98% |
| Kingley Vale | Development | | Increased car | | | | | 56% |

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| | of new dwellings in Chichester district may result in increased recreational pressure. | | use associated with additional housing may lead to increased atmospheric pollution that may adversely affect vegetation community. | | | | | |
| Lewes Downs | Development of new dwellings in Wealden and Lewes may result in increased recreational pressure. | | Increased car use associated with additional housing may lead to increased atmospheric pollution that may adversely affect vegetation community. | | | | | 96% |
| Little | | | | | | | | 100% |

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| Wittenham | | | | | | | | |
| Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs | | | Development of new homes and business floorspace in Dover and landward expansion of Dover Port and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and acidification of chalk grassland. | | | | | 86% |
| Margate Long Sands cSAC | | | | | | | | Not assessed |
| Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment | Increased visitor numbers due to increase in housing | | Atmospheric nitrogen deposition from increased | | | | If any of the new houses allocated to Mole Valley | 46% |

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| | resulting in eutrophication (from dogs), fly tipping and trampling and make grazing more difficult to manage successfully. | | traffic on the M25 and nearby roads. | | | | and Reigate & Banstead are located close to site, may result in loss of potential bat foraging areas, severance/loss of bat flight lines. | |
| Mottisfont Bats | | | | | | | | 100% |
| North Downs Woodlands | New homes will lead to increased recreational pressure on grassland component of site, which already subject to considerable pressure due to use of off road | | Development of new homes and business floorspace in Gravesham, Tonbridge & Malling, Maidstone and Medway and consequent increase in car use may cause | | | | | 67% |

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| | vehicles and fly tipping. | | reduced air quality. | | | | | |
| Ouse Washes | | | | | Development will lead to increased volume of effluent discharge into Great Ouse which may result in a decline in water quality. However, dilution factor likely to render any increase negligible. | | | 75% |
| Oxford Meadows | | | Development of new homes in West Oxen, Cherwell, Oxford and | Development may result in increased water demand and reduced/ | Housing development could result in increased wastewater | | | 100% |

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|---------------|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Vale of White Horse, and consequent increased traffic may cause reduced air quality. | altered water supply. Gravel extraction from adjacent quarry could affect hydrology of site. | disposal & water quality issues. | | | |
| Parkgate Down | | | Development of new homes and business floorspace and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and acidification of chalk grassland. | | | | | 100% |
| Peter's Pit | | | | | | | | 100% |
| Pevensey | | | | | | | | 0% |

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|------------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Levels cSAC | | | | | | | | |
| Queendown Warren | Development of new homes in Swale, Medway and Maidstone may result in an unmanageable increase in recreational pressure and disruption of grazing. | | The development of new homes business floorspace and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and acidification of chalk grassland. | | | | | 100% |
| River Avon | | | | Development of new houses and requirement for greater primary aggregate extraction may result in increased | Development of new houses in New Forest may result in increased wastewater disposal into Avon and an associated | | | 7% |

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| | | | | abstraction as parts of New Forest District expected to experience water resource deficit. | decline in water quality. | | | |
| River Itchen | Development of new homes in Eastleigh, Winchester and Southampton may also result in increased recreational pressure as Itchen flows through all three areas. | | | Development of new homes in Hants may lead to increased abstraction from Itchen, as these boroughs are expected to experience a water resource deficit. Macrophyte and invertebrate populations & associated | Development of new homes may increase wastewater disposal into Itchen and associated change in water quality principally due to nutrient enrichment. | | May be off-site impacts on migratory salmon from port and waterside development and increased shipping, leading to increased pollution and disturbance. | 1% |

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|----------------|--|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | wetland habitats that support southern damselfly will be adversely affected by low flows. | | | | |
| River Lambourn | | | | Development of new houses in West Berks may result in reduced water supply as this Borough is expected to experience water resource deficit. Increased abstraction may occur from | Development of new houses in West Berks may result in increased wastewater disposal and water quality issues. | | | 1% |

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| | | | | Lambourn. | | | | |
| Rook Clift | | | Development of new homes in Chichester and associated increased car use may increase atmospheric pollution. | | | | | 100% |
| Salisbury Plain | | | | | | | | 15% |
| Sandwich Bay | | | Development of new homes and business floorspace in Thanet and expansion of Kent International Airport and associated increased car use may lead | | | | | 77% |

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| | | | to increased atmospheric pollution and deterioration in general dune vegetation quality. | | | | | |
| Shortheath Common | The development of new homes in the East Hants may result in increased recreational impacts on the heathland. | | | The requirement for an increase in primary aggregate extraction may influence the mire due to greater abstraction required to supply mineral workings. | | | | 0% |
| Singleton & Cocking Tunnels | | | | | | | | 100% |
| Solent and Isle | New business | | | Abstractions | The discharges | | | 99% |

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| of Wight Lagoons | floorspace and homes may result in increased recreational pressure. | | | are likely to reduce freshwater inputs to the lagoons & have positive effect through restoring salinity. However, excessive abstraction would result in undesirable contraction of lagoons. | from several sewage treatment works coupled with seepage from some landfill sites are considered to result in nutrient enrichment of some lagoons. Increased sewage treatment work discharges expected due to new business floorspace and homes. | | | |
| Solent Maritime | New housing in Hants & Chichester may | | Housing development and associated | New housing in Hants & Chichester may | Discharges from several sewage | | | 21% |

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| | result in increased recreational pressure. | | increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution & nitrogen enrichment. | result in reduced freshwater water inputs to the Solent via increased abstraction from Itchen and other rivers/ streams that discharge into SAC. | treatment works currently result in nutrient enrichment, which associated with increased macro algal growth - discharges from one site drift across entire coast. An increase in discharge quantities is expected due to new business floorspace and housing and expansion of Southampton Airport. | | | |

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| South Wight Maritime | Development of new homes may lead to increase in recreational pressure on this site. | | | | | | | 43% |
| Stodmarsh | | | | Development of Broad Oak Reservoir and new houses & business floorspace in Ashford and Canterbury could result in increased abstraction from Stour. Drawdown of water from site as a result of increased abstraction | Development of new homes and business floorspace may result in increased wastewater disposal into Stour and associated decline in water quality, principally due to nutrient enrichment and decreases in dissolved | | | 76% |

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| | | | | may mean insufficient water retained in ditch system to support marginal vegetation snail requires. | oxygen. | | | |
| Thanet Coast | Development of new homes may result in increased waterborne recreational pressure and damage to reefs. | | | | | | | 67% |
| The Mens | | | Development of new homes and associated increased car use may lead to increased | | | | | 97% |

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| | | | nitrogen deposition. | | | | | |
| The New Forest | Development of new houses in Hampshire may result in increased recreational pressure on this site. | | Site vulnerable to region-wide air pollution from across the south-east. Development of new houses in Hants, expansion of Southampton Port and consequent increased traffic may cause reduced air quality. | | Development of new housing unlikely to result in increased wastewater disposal and water quality issues within SAC. | | | 46% |
| The Wash | | | | | Development will lead to increased volume of effluent | | | 70% |

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| | | | | | discharge into Great Ouse. However, dilution factor on discharge into Wash likely to render any increase negligible. | | | |
| Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham | Increased visitor numbers due to increase in housing within visitor radius. | Generally, urbanisation leads to more fires, more fly tipping etc. | Increased traffic with localized air quality implications on various roads that cross the SAC. | Risk of effects on water levels if future water needs lead to abstraction from Folkestone & Hythe beds. | | | | 23% |
| Windsor Forest and Great Park | | | Development of new houses and consequent increased traffic may cause reduced | | | | | 48% |

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|------------------------|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | air quality, particularly as site adjacent to A329. | | | | | |
| Woolmer Forest | Development of new homes in East Hants and adjacent Boroughs will lead to increased recreational pressure. | | Development of new homes will contribute to air quality impacts on site, as A3 and A325 situated immediately adjacent and reasonable to assume increased housing will lead to increased traffic movements. | Development of new homes in the East Hampshire District is not expected to affect hydrological process on mire, as district will have a water resource surplus of up to 1 mega litre per day by 2026. | | | | 4% |
| Wye and Crundale Downs | New homes in Ashford, Shepway and | | Development of new homes and business | | | | | 100% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East 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 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % of site in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|-----|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | Canterbury and expansion of nearby campus may result in substantially increased recreational pressure. | | floorspace in Ashford, Shepway and Canterbury and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and acidification of chalk grassland | | | | | |

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 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 | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|----------------|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Arun Valley | New dwellings may result in increased recreational pressure (including wildfowling). | | | Development of new dwellings may result in increased water abstraction and reduced/ altered water supply. | New homes may result in increased wastewater disposal and an associated change in water quality (principally due to nutrient enrichment). | | | 31% |
| Ashdown Forest | Development may result in increased recreational pressure causing erosion and making it more difficult to manage site by grazing. | | Housing and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to habitats on | | | | | 11% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | which species of European importance depend. | | | | | |
| Avon Valley | | | | Development of new houses in New Forest and requirement for greater primary aggregate extraction may result in increased abstraction from Avon as parts of New Forest District are expected to experience water resource deficit . | Development of new houses in Hants may result in increased wastewater disposal into Avon and associated decline in water quality. | | | 46% |
| Benfleet and Southend Marshes | Development of new homes in Medway, | | | | Development may result in increased | | | 80% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on SPA, due to tourism. | | | | effluent disposal into Thames. Some may reach the Marshes and lead to decline in water quality, principally due to increased nutrient inputs. However, given the distance from discharge contribution likely to be minor. | | | |
| Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on | | | | Development may result in increased effluent disposal in Thames. Some may reach Blackwater & lead to decline | | | 23% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | SPA, due to tourism. | | | | in water quality, principally due to increased nutrient inputs. | | | |
| Chichester and Langstone Harbours | Development of new houses in Chichester, Portsmouth and Havant increase recreational pressure (including aquatic activities) on site. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment | New housing may result in reduced freshwater water inputs to Harbours via increased abstraction from rivers and streams. Havant Thicket Reservoir may require abstraction from streams that ultimately drain into Langstone – this may further reduce freshwater | Discharges from sewage treatment works currently result in nutrient enrichment of SPA, which associated with increase in macro algal growth. Increased discharge associated with new housing may lead to further nutrient enrichment. | | | 17% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| 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 | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | flows into SPA. | | | | |
| Crouch & Roach Estuaries | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on SPA, due to tourism. | | | | Development may result in increased volumes of effluent disposal into Thames Estuary. Some may reach Crouch & Roach and lead to decline in water quality. | | | 23% |
| Dengie (Mid Essex Coast Phase 1) | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on SPA due to | | | | Development may result in increased effluent disposal in Thames. Some may reach SPA and lead to a decline in water quality. | | | 63% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | tourism. | | | | | | | |
| Dorset Heathlands | Development of new houses in New Forest District may result in increased recreational pressure. | | Housing development, expansion of Southampton Port and consequent increased traffic may cause reduced air quality. May be exacerbated by required increase in primary aggregate extraction as this will result in increased movements of heavy vehicles. | Development of new houses in New Forest District may result in increased water abstraction from Avon and reduction in water supply to Dorset Heaths. | Development of new houses in New Forest District may result in increased wastewater disposal and water quality issues. | | | 22% |
| Dungeness to Pett Level | | | Housing development and associated increased car | Given that abstraction from the watercourses | Development may result in increased wastewater | | | 58% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment | which feed into the SAC is already considered to have caused damage, new homes and business floorspace in Shepway and Rother likely to have adverse effects on habitat. | disposal into site and associated change in water quality, principally due to nutrient enrichment. | | | |
| Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on SPA due to tourism. | | | | Development may result in increased effluent disposal into Thames. Some may reach SPA & lead to decline in water quality. | | | 78% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Medway Estuary and Marshes | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham, Swale and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure given that site already under extensive recreational pressure. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to the habitats for on which the species of European importance depend. | | | | | 2% |
| New Forest | New housing in Hampshire may ultimately result in increased recreational pressure on | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased | | New housing in New Forest may result in increased wastewater disposal and | | | 46% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|--------------------|---|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | this site. | | atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichments | | water quality issues. | | | |
| Pagham Harbour | Development of new dwellings may result in increased recreational pressure on site. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment resulting in changes to habitats. | Proposed development may result in reduced freshwater water inputs to SPA via increased abstraction from rivers and streams feeding into harbour. | New housing may result in increased wastewater disposal into Harbour and an associated change in water quality principally due to nutrient enrichment. | | | 93% |
| Porton Down | | | | | | | | 15% |
| Portsmouth Harbour | Development may result in increased recreational pressure. | | Housing development under SE Plan and associated increased car use may lead | New housing may result in reduced freshwater water inputs to Harbour via | Discharges from sewage treatment works currently result in nutrient | | | 24% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to habitats. | increased abstraction from River Wallington. | enrichment of SPA, which associated with increase in macro algal growth. Increase in discharges can be expected due to new housing & business floorspace. | | | |
| Salisbury Plain | | | | | | | | 14% |
| Solent and Southampton Water | Development may result in increased recreational pressure. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, | The development of new houses may result in reduced/altered freshwater water inputs to the Solent via increased abstraction | Discharges from sewage treatment works currently result in nutrient enrichment of SPA, which associated with increase in | | | 56% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | resulting in changes to the habitats for on which the species of European importance depend. | from the Itchen and other watercourses that discharge into SPA. | macro algal growth. Increase in discharges can be expected due to new business floorspace & housing | | | |
| South West London Waterbodies | Development of new houses may result in increased recreational pressure on this site (Thorpe Park, water-sports etc). | | | Development of new houses may lead to reduction in water levels in some reservoirs. | | | | 82% |
| Stodmarsh | | | Housing development and associated increased car | Development of Broad Oak Reservoir and new housing | | | | 72% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|---------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to habitats. | and business floorspace could result in increased abstraction from River Stour. Drawdown of water from site as a result may mean insufficient water retained on site. | | | | |
| Thames Basin Heaths | Development of new houses may result in severe increase in recreational pressure on site. | Development of new houses may result in severe increase in recreational pressure on site and proximity of other elements of urbanisation, | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in | Risk of effects on water levels if future water needs lead to abstraction from aquifers in hydraulic continuity with heathlands. Generally, urbanisation | | | | 23% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | such as cats. | changes to habitats for on which the species of European importance depend. | leads to more fires, more fly tipping etc. | | | | |
| Thames Estuary and Marshes | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution & nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to habitats on which the species of European importance depend. | | | | | 97% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay | | | New homes and business floorspace in Thanet coupled with the expansion of Kent International Airport and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and deterioration in quality of the habitats. | | Development of new homes and business floorspace coupled with expansion of Kent International Airport may result in increased volumes of effluent disposal into SPA and an associated decline in water quality. | | | 78% |
| The Swale | Development may increase recreational pressure. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead | | New homes and business floorspace may result in increased | | | 98% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | | to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to the habitats | | volumes of effluent disposal into SPA and associated decline in water quality. | | | |
| Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase 1) | Increased visitor numbers due to increase in housing. | Generally, urbanisation leads to more fires, more fly tipping etc. Increased housing density near site, leading to increase in cats (predators). | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to the habitats. | Risk of effects on water levels if future water needs lead to abstraction from aquifers in hydraulic continuity with heathlands (such as Greensand aquifer). | New homes may result in increased wastewater disposal and an associated change in water quality (principally due to nutrient enrichment). | | | 48% |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| SPA | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site | % in favourable condition 31/3/12 |
|------------------------|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Wealden Heaths Phase 2 | Increased visitor numbers. | Generally, urbanisation leads to more fires, more fly tipping etc Housing. Increased housing density near site, leading to an increase in cats (predators). | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to the habitats. | Risk of effects on water levels if future water needs lead to abstraction from aquifers in hydraulic continuity with heathlands (such as Greensand aquifer). | | | | 6% |

RAMSAR SITES

| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|-------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Arun Valley | New dwellings may result in increased recreational pressure (including wildfowling). | | | Development of new dwellings may result in increased water abstraction and reduced/altered water supply. | New homes may result in increased wastewater disposal and an associated change in water quality (principally due to nutrient enrichment). | | |
| Avon Valley | | | | Development of new houses and requirement for greater primary aggregate extraction may result in increased abstraction from Avon as parts of New Forest District are expected to | Development of new houses in Hants may result in increased wastewater disposal into Avon and associated decline in water quality. | | |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | | experience water resource deficit. | | | |
| Benfleet and Southend Marshes | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on site, due to tourism. | | | | Development may result in increased effluent disposal into Estuary. Some of this may reach the Marshes and lead to decline in water quality, principally due to increased nutrient inputs. | | |
| Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on site, due to tourism. | | | | Development may result in increased effluent disposal in Thames. Some may reach Blackwater & lead to decline in water quality, principally due to | | |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | | increased nutrient inputs. However, given distance from discharge, any contribution likely to be minor. | | |
| Chichester and Langstone Harbours | Development of new houses in Chichester, Portsmouth and Havant increase recreational pressure (including aquatic activities) on site. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment. | New housing may result in reduced freshwater water inputs to harbours via increased abstraction from rivers and streams. Havant Thicket Reservoir may require abstraction from streams that ultimately drain into Langstone – this may further reduce freshwater flows into site. | Discharges from sewage treatment works currently result in nutrient enrichment of site, which associated with increase in macro algal growth. Increased discharge associated with new housing may lead to further nutrient enrichment. | Development of new houses may result in coastal squeeze & loss of valuable habitat for Brent geese. | |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Crouch & Roach Estuaries | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on site, due to tourism. | | | | Development may result in increased volumes of effluent disposal into Thames. Some may reach Crouch & Roach and lead to decline in water quality. | | |
| Dengie (Mid Essex Coast Phase 1) | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure on site due to tourism. | | | | Development may result in increased effluent disposal in Thames. Some may reach SPA and lead to a decline in water quality. | | |
| Dorset Heathlands | Development of new houses in | | Housing development, | Development of new houses in | Development of new houses in | | |

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| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | New Forest District may result in increased recreational pressure. | | expansion of Southampton Port and consequent increased traffic may cause reduced air quality. May be exacerbated by required increase in primary aggregate extraction as this will result in increased movements of heavy vehicles. | New Forest District may result in increased water abstraction from Avon and reduction in water supply to Dorset Heaths. | New Forest District may result in increased wastewater disposal and water quality issues. | | |
| Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational | | | | Development may result in increased effluent disposal into Thames. Some may reach site & lead to decline in water quality. | | |

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| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | pressure on site due to tourism but given distance of site from SE, any contribution likely to be minor. | | | | However, given distance site from SE, any contribution likely to be minor. | | |
| Medway Estuary and Marshes | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham, Swale and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure given that site already under extensive recreational pressure. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to the habitats for on which the species of European importance depend. | | | New housing and business floorspace & landward expansion of Medway Ports may contribute to coastal squeeze & loss of habitat. | New homes may result in loss of off-site foraging habitat. Expansion of ports associated with increased shipping could lead to increased pollution. |

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| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|-----------------|---|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Pagham Harbour | Development of new dwellings may result in increased recreational pressure on site. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment resulting in changes to habitats | Proposed development may result in reduced freshwater water inputs to site via increased abstraction from rivers and streams feeding into harbour. | New housing may result in increased wastewater disposal into harbour and an associated change in water quality principally due to nutrient enrichment. | | |
| Pevensey Levels | | | Housing development, and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to | Development of new dwellings may result in increased water demand and reduced/ altered water supply. Potential hydrological effect of Clay Hill Reservoir. | Development of new dwellings may result in increased waste water treatment works discharges, with risk of water quality implications and altered water supply. | Risk of coastal squeeze. | Loss of important habitat outside the site. |

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| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | habitats | | | | |
| Portsmouth Harbour | Development may result in increased recreational pressure. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to habitats. | New housing may result in reduced freshwater water inputs to harbour via increased abstraction from River Wallington. | Discharges from sewage treatment works currently result in nutrient enrichment of site, which is associated with increase in macro algal growth. Increase in discharges can be expected due to new housing & business floorspace | Portsmouth flood defence works, port infrastructure improvements & house and business construction may all contribute to coastal squeeze | New homes may result in loss of off-site foraging habitat |
| Solent and Southampton Water | Development may result in increased recreational pressure | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and | The development of new houses may result in reduced/altered freshwater water inputs to the Solent via increased | Discharges from sewage treatment works currently result in nutrient enrichment of site, which is associated with increase in macro | Port Infrastructure improvements and house & business construction may all contribute to coastal squeeze | |

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| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to the habitats for on which the species of European importance depend. | abstraction from the Itchen and other watercourses that discharge into site. | algal growth. Increase in discharges can be expected due to new business floorspace & housing. | | |
| South West London Waterbodies | Development of new houses may result in increased recreational pressure on this site (Thorpe Park, water-sports etc). | | | Development of new houses may lead to reduction in water levels in some reservoirs. | | | |
| Stodmarsh | | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric | Drawdown of water from site as a result of increased abstraction may mean insufficient water retained | | | |

Appendix G - SEA of the Revocation of the South East Regional Strategy

| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to habitats. | within ditch system to support marginal vegetation that this snail requires. | | | |
| Thames Estuary and Marshes | Development of new homes in Medway, Gravesham and Dartford may result in increased recreational pressure. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution & nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to habitats on which the species of European importance depend. | | | Development of new homes coupled with flood defence works may contribute to coastal squeeze. | Development of new homes may result in loss of valuable off-site foraging habitat. |

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|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay | | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to the habitats on which the species of European importance depend. | | Development of new homes and business floorspace coupled with expansion of Kent International may result in increased volumes of effluent disposal into site and an associated decline in water quality. | Port expansion may contribute to coastal squeeze. | |
| The New Forest | New housing in Hampshire may ultimately result in increased recreational pressure on this site. | | Housing development and expansion of Southampton Port and consequent increased traffic may cause | | New housing in New Forest may result in increased wastewater disposal and water quality issues. | | |

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|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | reduced air quality. May be exacerbated by increase in aggregate extraction as will result in increased movements of heavy vehicles. | | | | |
| The Swale | Development may increase recreational pressure. | | Housing development and associated increased car use may lead to increased atmospheric pollution and nitrogen enrichment, resulting in changes to the habitats. | | New homes and business floorspace may result in increased volumes of effluent disposal into site and an associated decline in water quality. | Development & flood defence works may contribute to coastal squeeze. | |
| Thursley and Ockley Bogs | | Urbanisation leads to more | Increased traffic with localized air | Risk of effects on water levels if | | | |

| Ramsar | 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' | Loss of important supporting habitat outside the boundary of the European site |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | fires & fly tipping. Increased housing density near site, increase in cats (predators). | quality implications on various roads that lie close to the site. | future water needs lead to abstraction from aquifers in hydraulic continuity with heathlands (such as Greensand aquifer). | | | |