




| OBJECTIVE | TARGET | PROGRESS | PLAN STATUS | |
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| | | | 2008-2010 | 2011-2020 |
| A. To achieve condition of 102 existing water bodies larger than 1ha which are currently in unfavourable condition, to favourable or recovering. | 2026 | Known progress at 15 sites (only 47% of 2015 target) including management of 6 out of 7 SSSIs and 4 out of 11 LWS by Natural England, Severn Trent, Warwickshire Wildlife Trust and 'Friends of the Nook', Bedworth. Our 2026 target may still be achievable. | Slight↑ (was graded with ponds) | ↑ |
| B. To achieve condition of land buffering water bodies. | 2026 | Some known progress. Management of adjoining grassland at two reservoirs (Butterfly Conservation Warwickshire); coppicing of marginal trees at Coombe Pool SSSI (Coventry City Council); planting of marginal vegetation at Kingsbury Water Park (Warwickshire County Council) . | | |
| <p>Key to status: 2010: ↑ Any improvement ↔ No change ↓ Decline 2020: ↑ Good progress ↑ Some progress ↔ No change ↓ Decline</p> | | | | |

| PROPOSED ACTIONS | BY | REPORTED PROGRESS | NO.OF SITES/ ITEMS | % OF TARGET | ACTION STATUS ↑↑↔↓ |
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| PL1. Ensure that any site meeting the relevant criteria is considered for designation as an SSSI. | ongoing | No further progress. Natural England (NE): there will be no new wetland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) proposed in the LBAP area (2018). | | | ↔ |
| PL2. Continue to select all qualifying open water bodies as LWSs and enter onto database. | ongoing | In progress Local Wildlife Sites Project: 11 LWS have been designated: Kingsbury Water Park: water quality good overall but varying across the 1ha site of 17 water bodies; marginal vegetation has been planted to utilise the nutrients washed in from the R. Tame flooding. Some lakes are used for water sports and are turbid either with algae or fine silt, some maintained with a natural stocking regime for anglers and some not managed at all. Dosthill Lake: water quality unknown; high disturbance to birds from watersports. Wyken Slough: water quality poor with industrial pollutants; decline in birds due to silting up. Wormleighton Reservoir: water quality poor due to agricultural runoff and stocking with carp; coot population nil in 2020 and decline and extinction of many native pondweed. Napton Reservoirs: no information on condition Stockton Reservoir: no information on condition | 11 sites | | ↑ |

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| | | <p>Earlswood Lakes: potential for improvement in water quality as major engineering works in 2021 are providing the opportunity for mitigation and enhancement.</p> <p>Draycote Water: water quality good; submerged plants present and a considerable draw down area reveals some good examples of marginal plants. A good selection of fresh water fish and invertebrates but also the invasive 'Demon Shrimp' present. Large numbers of wildfowl including some exceptional winter visitors.</p> <p>Lea Marston: silting up and Coton Pools: good for overwintering wildfowl and feeding area for large numbers of swifts; water quality unknown</p> <p>Compton Verney Lakes: water quality unknown; upper lake suffers disturbance from wild swimming and fishing.</p> <p>New Waters, Warwick Castle: poor water quality due to silting concentrating heavy metals but is now managed by a large reed bed sheltering warblers and water rail so improvement should occur.</p> | | | |
| PL3. Ensure that the protection of all water bodies is included in Local Development Plans, Neighbourhood Plans and any other relevant strategies, | ongoing | <p>Known progress in 1 Local Authority</p> <p>Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC): Neighbourhood Plans reference the appropriate waterbodies and the new Local Plan Policies P10 (Natural Environment), P9 (Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change) and P11 (Water and Flood Risk Management) make reference to protection of waterbodies. The River Blythe SSSI is also specifically mentioned in P10.</p> | 1 out of 7 LAs | 14% | ↑ |
| PL4. Ensure that new minor or major developments result in net biodiversity gain through adherence to the mitigation hierarchy. | ongoing | <p>In progress</p> <p>Warwickshire County Council (WCC): works with all Warwickshire Local Planning Authorities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) policies. The use and checking of Biodiversity Impact Assessments (BIAs) that are submitted with applications is the mechanism that demonstrates the adherence to the mitigation hierarchy and the delivery of BNG.</p> | | | ↑ |
| SM1. Achieve favourable condition of 32 existing water bodies larger than 1ha by 2018 and a further 70 by 2026, by appropriate management, to include a range of water depths and both submerged and marginal vegetation, giving priority to those holding UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species & Red Data Book species, e.g. silt removal to restore volume of water. | 2018--2026 | <p>Some known progress</p> <p>Natural England: water level management plans for the benefit of wildlife on SSSI sites have been produced for all SSSIs with surface waters: Alvecote Pools - favourable Brandon Marsh – favourable Claybrookes Marsh – favourable Coombe Pools - unfavourable recovering due to management by Coventry City Council Ensors Pool – unfavourable declining Middleton Pool – favourable Ufton Fields - favourable</p> <p>Warwickshire County Council: at Kingsbury Water Park marginal vegetation has been planted to utilise the nutrients washing in from the R. Tame when it floods.</p> <p>Habitat Biodiversity Audit (HBA): 2 LWS have good water quality, 2 have potential for improvement, 2 have poor quality and 5 of unknown quality.</p> <p>Severn Trent: Shustoke Reservoir has fresh water fish present as well as some good examples</p> | 16 sites | 50% | ↑ |

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| | | <p>of waterfowl, however a problem with invasive weed growth requires cutting during the growing season.</p> <p>Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT): at Earlswood Lakes: part of the Green Connections Landscape Scale project 2012-2015, reduction in erosion impact of waves on banks with coir rolls which have become partially vegetated.</p> <p>Butterfly Conservation Warwickshire (BCW):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mowing of banks at Calcutt Reservoir in 2014. • work with Severn Trent at Draycote Reservoir Dam area 2020 <p>Friends of the Nook': enhancement of a 8ha site in Bedworth to improve the site for water voles, included dredging, planting of 2200 native trees, reed bed creation for nesting birds, mud flats, bund creation and seasonal flooding/grass areas for invertebrates.</p> | | | |
| SM2. Encourage appropriate management of all LWS water bodies to maintain condition or improve to good condition. | ongoing | <p>Known progress at 4 out of 11 LWS</p> <p>Known management at: Kingsbury Water Park, Earlswood Lakes, Draycote Reservoir and New Waters, Warwick Castle.</p> <p>The implementation of Farm Waste Management Plans is part of the 'Cross Compliance' checking for all farms receiving funding from Defra.</p> | 4 LWS | 36% |  |
| SM3. Actively manage sites to remove/control non-native invasive species present in water bodies. | ongoing | <p>In progress</p> <p>WWT: removes Himalayan Balsam from all relevant water bodies on its reserves. Clowes Wood Stream (Earlswood Lakes) is managed as far as the junction with Terry's Pool.</p> <p>Earlswood Wildlife Partnership: control of Himalayan Balsam around the lakes in 2019 when some was cut along Spring Brook where it passes the pumping station at the top of Windmill Pool.</p> <p>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB): Middleton Lakes are under mechanical management to control invasive non-native species; biological control with the release of the rust fungus is scheduled for 2019.</p> <p>Coventry City Council (CCC): an ongoing programme of control of Himalayan Balsam on Coombe Pool margins & ditches is being carried out at Coombe Country Park.</p> | 4 sites min | |  |
| RM1. Record lake and reservoir habitats (see SM2) | ongoing | <p>In progress</p> <p>HBA: an accurate digitised database of water bodies in the sub-region has been established and is annually updated. In 2012 274 separate water bodies larger than 1ha were recorded covering a total area of 1,262.59ha; it is not aware of any new lakes.</p> <p>NE: the Environmental Stewardship Scheme offers funding for the creation of ponds and larger water bodies, and some new ones have been created, e.g. farmland near Mappleborough Green</p> <p>New water bodies have been created by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restoration of past mineral extraction: e.g. Middleton Lakes where a 23ha range of wetland habitats has been created by Hanson Aggregates / RSPB. • ongoing mineral extraction: e.g. Salford Priors, Marsh Lane Bird Reserve near Meriden by RMC | | |  |

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| | | WWT: monitors the quality of water output from Earlswood Lakes to the R.Blythe | | | |
| RM2. Use habitat data and connectivity mapping to identify opportunities to provide habitat links between lakes and reservoirs and associated wetland habitat. | ongoing | No progress HBA: has no intention of doing this. | | | ↔ |
| RM3. Continue 'Canada Geese Monitoring' and, following a review of the results, implement appropriate measures where required to resolve problems of eutrophication and loss of bank side vegetation, e.g. at Brueton Park, Solihull and Coombe Country Park. | ongoing | In progress. CCC: at Coombe Pool, Coombe Country Park, geese numbers are monitored monthly by the Wetland Bird Survey (Webs) Counts and action taken to control numbers if they become excessive. SMBC: not sure if the problems at Brueton Park can be attributed purely to Canada Geese, it is a combination of factors including inappropriate duck feeding, poorly designed and maintained silt traps in addition to geese (Canada and White Fronted geese). | | | ↑ |
| CP1. Actively promote the 'Check Clean Dry' Campaign to protect native species from non-native species threats and diseases. | ongoing | In progress. Environment Agency: offers bio-security advice to clean fishing equipment and clothing after fishing and leave to dry through the 'Check Clean Dry' campaign. | | | ↑ |