

- The CWP has experienced over 40 years of mineral activity.
- The interplay between mineral extraction and hydrology has led to lake creation.
- 147 lakes created.

Overriding Development Considerations

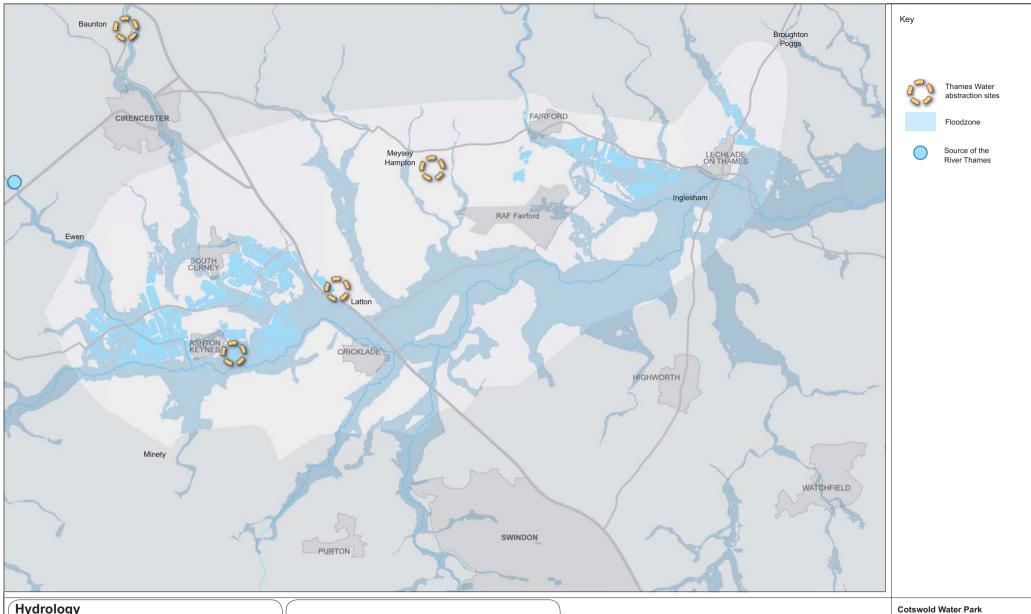
- · Mineral extraction is set to continue for a minimum of 20 years.
- There is potential to create further water bodies.

Opportunity

• There is scope within the CWP to deliver greater benefit for locals and visitors from the existing and future minerals activity.

Cotswold Water Park

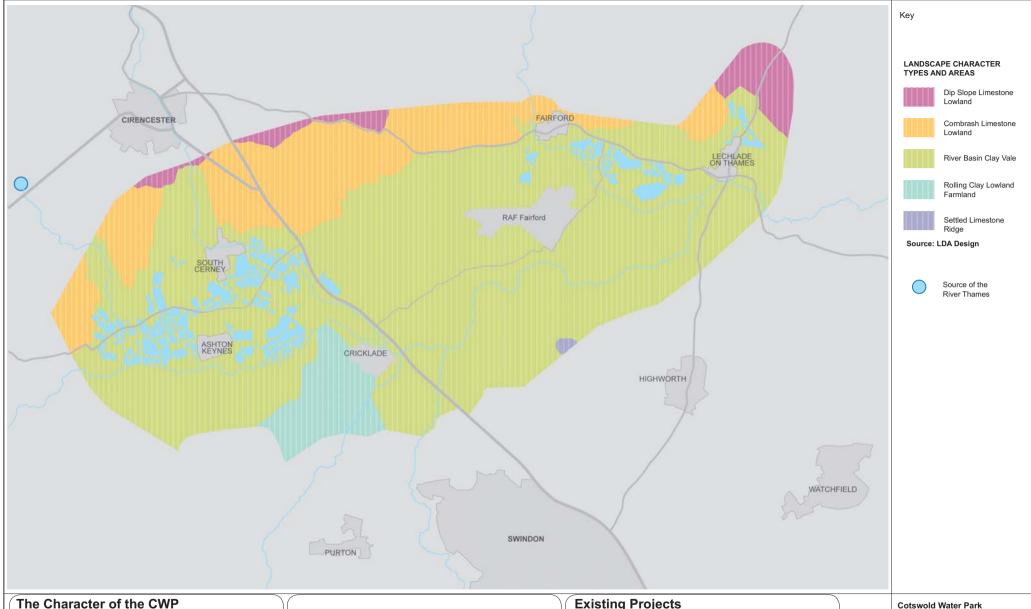
Map S2.1 Base Map



Hydrology

- Hydrology has a key influence on the restoration strategies adopted for extraction sites.
- Hydrology also has a direct links to other activities and drivers (sports, tourism, biodiversity).
- Future development needs to be assessed against hydrology issues e.g. abstraction; low flow of rivers; aerodrome safeguarding; flood risk; impact on settlements; and retaining/improving the countryside character.

Map S2.2 Hydrology



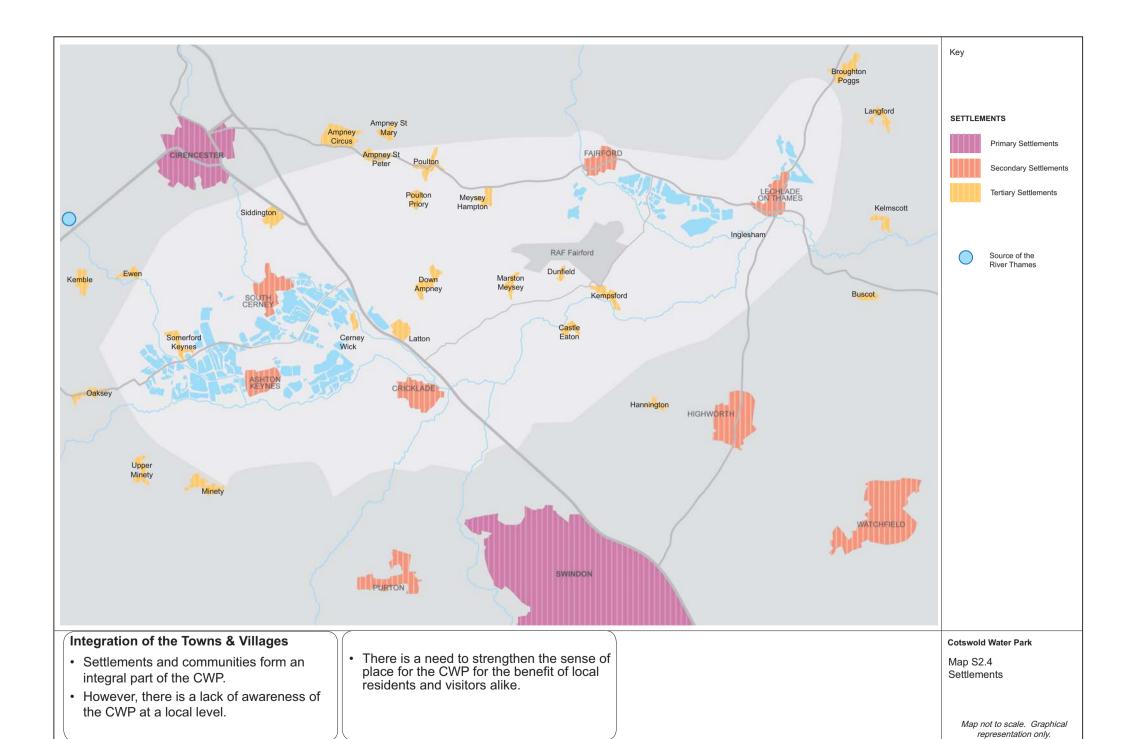
- The character of the countryside has been transformed by the creation of the lakes.
- · However, this has led to a fragmented and incoherent landscape.
- · This problem could be further exacerbated.
- The preservation and improvement of the countryside character is fundamental.
- The future design and decision making needs to help deliver greater visual cohesion to this countryside environment.

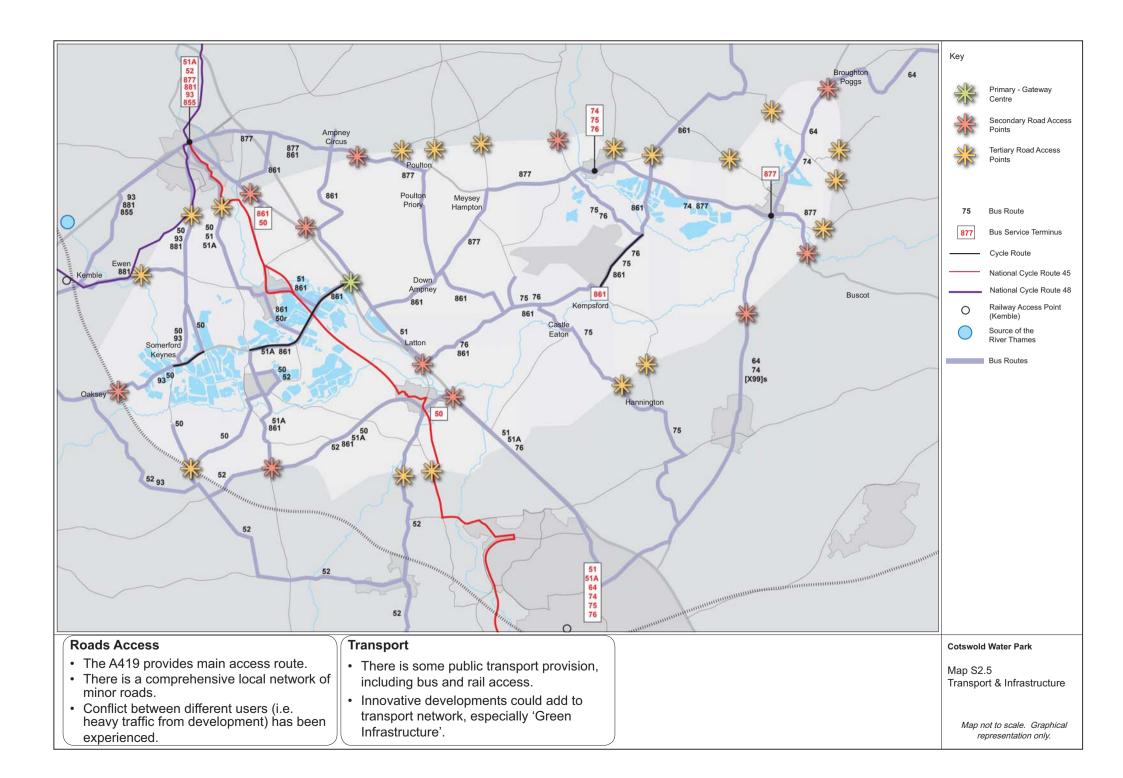
Existing Projects

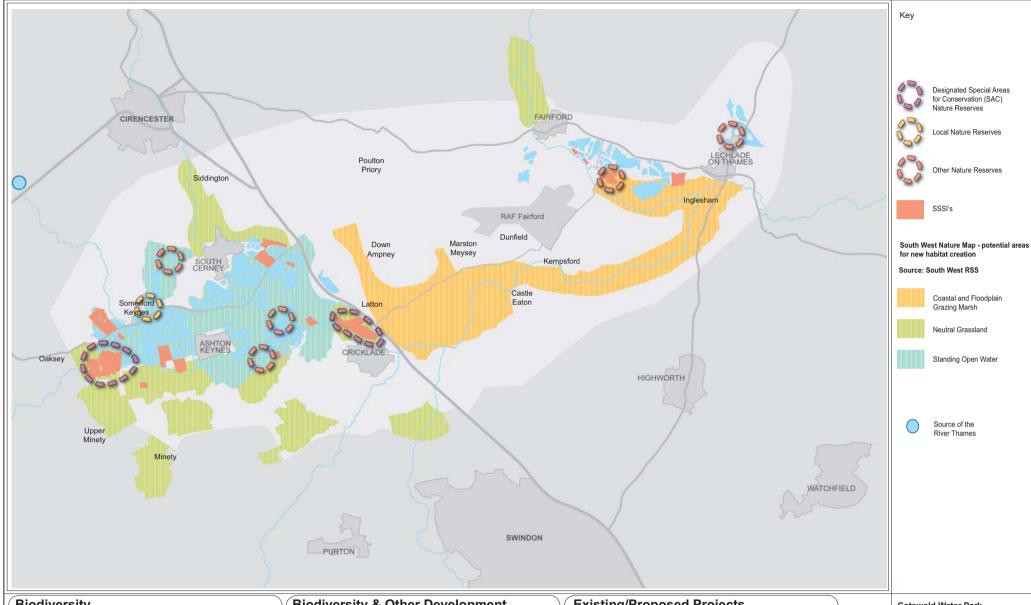
- Upper Thames Heritage Project.
- · Great Western Community Forest.

Cotswold Water Park

Map S2.3 Character & Landscape







Biodiversity

- There is recognised potential for a whole landscape approach to biodiversity in the CWP.
- · New nature-based development to be at the heart of the conservation corridor.

Biodiversity & Other Development

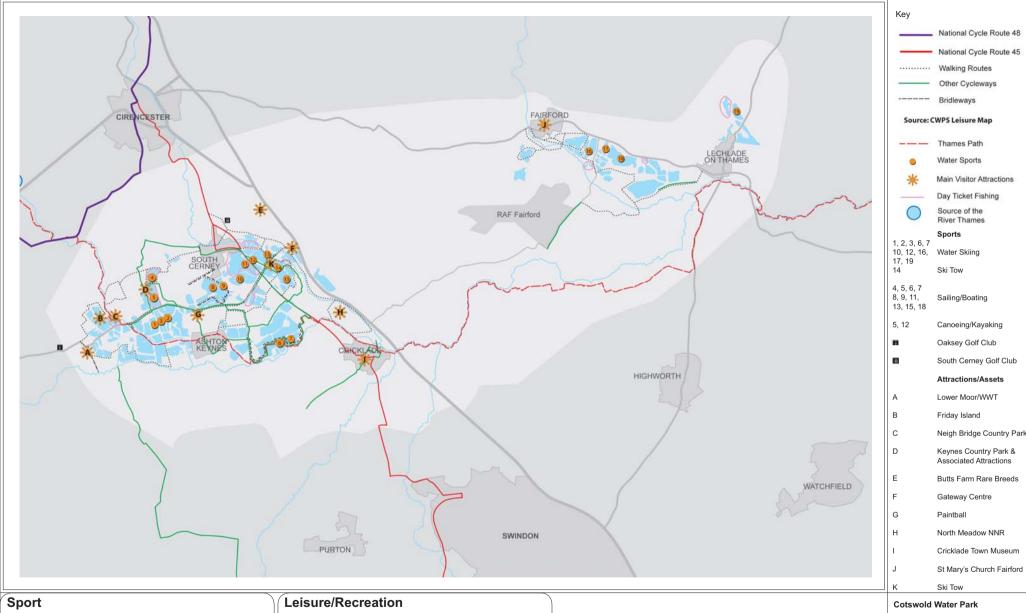
- · Other development needs to support biodiversity aims.
- There is scope for innovation in non-nature based developments (sport, tourism, business) for mutual benefit.

Existing/Proposed Projects

- · CWP Biodiversity Action Plan.
- WWT Lower Moor Farm Complex.
- RSPB Proposed Centre.
- · Canal developments.
- · River Thames/Upper Thames Project.

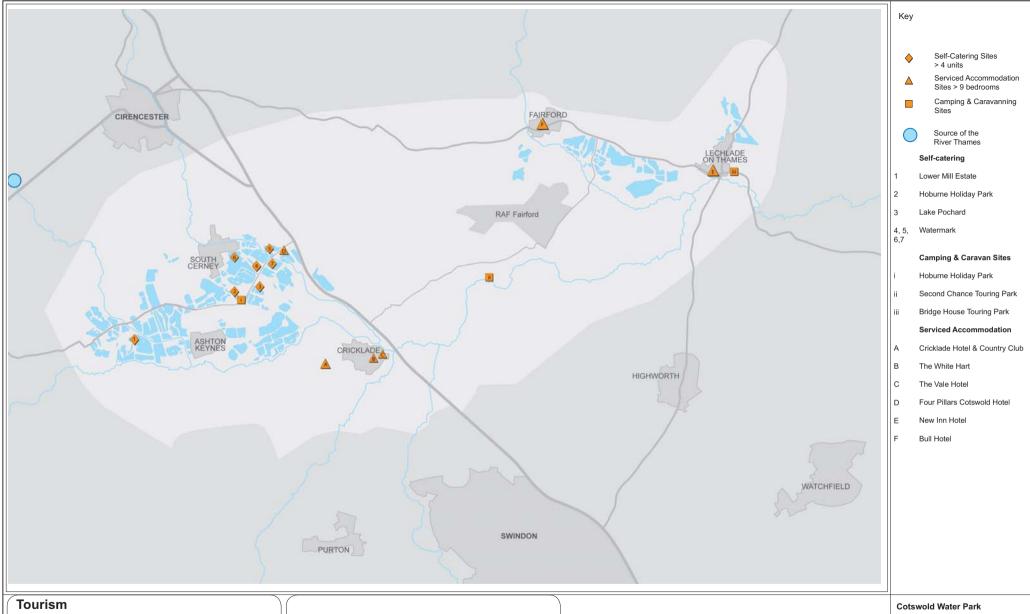
Cotswold Water Park

Map S2.6 Biodiversity



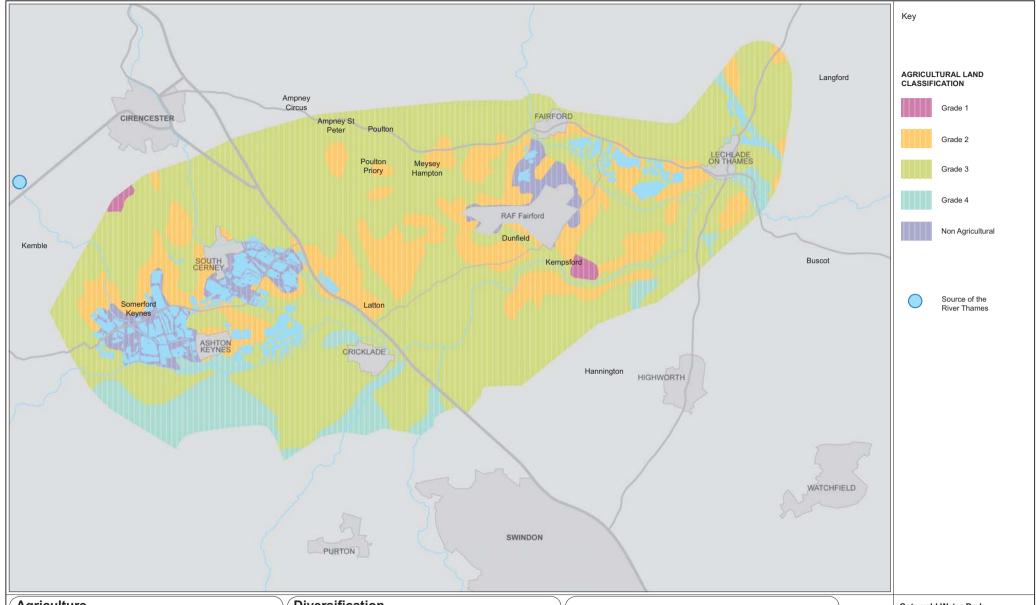
- · Sport facility potential yet to be realised.
- Low level of sporting activities for general public 'Pay and play'.
- Opportunities for other sports to utilise countryside character.
- · Potential for 'signature' sports developments.
- Existing network of facilities spatially disparate and not interlinked.
- · Incomplete leisure routes network.
- Recognised growth potential, but needs to be appropriate to the countryside character,

Map S2.7 Sport, Leisure, Recreation



- A high level of recent and planned development is increasing accommodation capacity.
- Much of the development is based on second homes which is perceived as 'tourism' development.
- Other development areas (leisure, sport and biodiversity) will create new opportunities to explore/exploit other markets.
- Family-fun, sport and recreation, wildlife tourism to be the key themes.
- · Other niche opportunities are possible.

Map S2.8 Existing Tourism Accommodation



Agriculture

- Agriculture will continue to play a significant role in CWP, particularly in relation to the stewardship of the environment.
- This particularly relates to environmental conservation higher level stewardship and agri-environment schemes.

Diversification

- · There is also the potential for crop and non-crop diversification.
- Non-crop in principle potential for diversification into tourism, leisure, smallscale business premises.
- · Crop there is potential for ethical and environmentally sound produce; for fish farming (subject to controls); and biomass for bio-fuels to be consumed locally (lowering carbon footprint).

Cotswold Water Park

Map S2.9 Agriculture