

PONDS, LAKES & RESERVOIRS

LOCAL HABITAT ACTION PLAN FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE & PETERBOROUGH

Last Updated: August 2008

1 CURRENT STATUS

This plan covers still waters such as ponds and lakes, reservoirs and flooded mineral sites which have been restored as open water. Ponds include farm and village ponds, temporary pools as well as urban and garden ponds. For the most part the areas of open water in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough may be described as eutrophic standing waters, however new clay pit or gravel pit lakes may be mesotrophic. According to the national Pond HAP, ponds are defined as water bodies up to 2 ha, that should hold water for at least 4 months of the year. Lakes are traditionally defined as water bodies bigger than 1ha. As the distinction between the two is somehow blurry all standing water bodies are combined in this HAP. Additional distinction criteria can be the lack of thermal and light zones in ponds, which should normally occur in lakes. Formal distinction between ponds and lakes should be undertaken on a case to case basis if necessary.

Eutrophic open water is characterised by having dense populations of algae in mid-summer and beds covered by dark anaerobic mud, rich in organic matter. The water column contains concentrations of phosphorus and nitrates, often in excessive quantities when the water-body is said to be hyper-eutrophic.

Mesotrophic lakes (i.e. those in the middle of the trophic range) are relatively infrequent in the UK. They are characterised by having a narrow range of nutrients, the main indicative ones being inorganic nitrogen (N) and total phosphorus (P). Mesotrophic lakes potentially have the highest macrophyte diversity of any lake type. Furthermore, relative to other lake types, they contain a higher proportion of nationally scarce and rare aquatic plants, such as stoneworts. Macroinvertebrates are well represented, with particularly important groups being dragonflies, water beetles, stoneflies and mayflies. New clay pit or gravel pit lakes may be mesotrophic.

There are few natural ponds remaining in Cambridgeshire. Ephemeral peri-glacial ponds survive in the Thriplow/ Whittlesford area at the Hummocky Fields SSSI and very small bodies of standing water are continually being created as temporary pools. Agricultural ponds were typically created (or developed from natural ephemeral ponds) to serve a utilitarian purpose such as provision of water for domestic use, stock watering or for cart washing. It has been suggested that the landscape reached its optimum condition with respect to ponds towards the end of the 19th Century. Coprolite ponds (ponds created by digging for coprolites, fossil dung and fossilised bones of prehistoric animals) are important in some areas of the county, such as around Stow-cum-Quy. Coprolites were used as a fertiliser and many were dug during the 1860s and 1870s. These ponds are typically long, narrow and deep.

There is currently limited information available about open water sites in Cambridgeshire in terms of their conservation status, water quality and importance for biodiversity. Very little survey of the deep water areas has been carried out, and it is possible that the deep waters of lakes contain populations of rare stoneworts. Collecting further information is the key action for this habitat.

A number of SSSIs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have large areas of open water within their boundaries. These sites are Grafham Water, Holme Fen, Little Paxton Pits, Roswell Pits, Wicken Fen and Woodwalton Fen. In addition to these, there are also 38 County Wildlife Sites that have areas of open water larger than 2 ha. Restored mineral workings contribute significantly to the county's open water resource. These sites can provide vital and diverse habitats and links for flora and fauna and new sites present opportunities for habitat creation, although open water is not always the best choice for restoration and other habitats should always be created in addition to open water where possible.

Village ponds have changed extensively through the centuries as their function changed from utility to landscape feature. Most ponds in this category now have well-defined vertical edges and are bounded by roads. As a result such ponds are now limited in their profile, their ability to spread with wet weather and in their association with adjacent habitat. This may reduce their value for wildlife.

Temporary pools have only recently been identified as a habitat in their own right and have thus been undervalued. Many have been changed in character by excavation to create permanent water or at the other extreme drained to produce agricultural land less 'liable to flooding'. The more prosaic examples of standing water such as wheel rut puddles, tree fall pools and branch crotch pools are now better understood although still poorly appreciated. Temporary ponds can encourage species like fairy shrimp that cannot survive in permanent ponds because they have no defence against predators like dragon fly larvae.

The increase in garden ponds may partly compensate for the reduction of agricultural ponds. However, this does not address problems of isolation of ponds in the wider countryside. Furthermore, agricultural ponds may support plants and animals not managed for in garden ponds.

Recent development has brought forward two new categories of pond, namely agricultural irrigation reservoirs and balancing ponds for water run-off control for new building development.

Recently there has been an increase in awareness of the dependence of pond wildlife on its immediate surroundings. The best ponds in the county are surrounded by rough pasture with adjacent shrubby cover, providing essential terrestrial habitat for amphibia and a semi-natural zone providing a measure of insulation from outside activities. The meeting of two or more habitats tends to increase the utility of the pond to species thereby increasing its biodiversity value beyond that of a similar but isolated pond.

Species which will benefit from this plan include the following national priority species: water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*), otter (*Lutra lutra*), bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*), reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*), great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*), Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentonii*), eel (*Anquillaa anquilla*), ribbon-leaved water plantain (*Alisma gramineum*), bearded stonewort (*Chara canescens*), great tassel stonewort (*Tolypella prolifera*). Open water is an important habitat for water birds, which may be supported in nationally important numbers, especially where there are many water bodies close together such as along the valley of the River Great Ouse. It is also important to consider the fish that may not be on the priority list, but are nevertheless important to the ecology of still waters. A balanced population of native species is important, with a mix of different feeding habits. This could include species such as roach, perch, bream, pike and tench. Crucian carp are another important species that have become increasingly rare because they interbreed with

feral goldfish and common carp, which have been widely stocked in many lakes for angling. There are few waters left with pure strains of the species and they are thought to be almost extinct in some areas.

Ponds at different stages of succession support different species. New or temporary ponds support stoneworts and other specialists such as grass poly and fairy shrimp. Mid-successional ponds (the typical pond type found in gardens) support a lot of species, including many common ones but also rarer species such as broad-bodied chaser dragonflies. Mature ponds may be covered with emergent vegetation or surrounded by trees. These are often seen as less valuable but can also support rare species.

2 CURRENT FACTORS AFFECTING PONDS, LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Pollution

- Pollution, from point sources, diffuse sources, organic and inorganic fertilisers, which leads to excessive plant growth and algal blooms, the decay processes and shortage of dissolved oxygen. Algal blooms can lead to limited light conditions in the water body. On top of the lack of dissolved oxygen, this further limits the development of aquatic plants.

Land use changes

- Changes in land cover, such as removal of waterside vegetation (which may be an effective barrier to particle matter, act as a sink for nutrients and is also important for wildlife) can increase soil erosion which increases water borne sediments, which in turn increases nutrients to the water. Other changes in land use and management have had more or less serious effects on ponds. These include infilling and digging out, field drainage, cessation of grazing, nitrate eutrophication, pesticide drift and loss to development.
- Use for recreational and sporting purposes can cause disturbance to bird populations, create turbidity, wave erosion and cutting of vegetation by propellers.
- Open water with artificial banks can be perceived as lacking any substantial biodiversity value, as may small areas of reedbed and other marginal vegetation, particularly because their associated wildlife is typically elusive. This leads very often to perceiving water bodies as a place to dump rubbish.

Management Practice

- Water abstraction from these sites can impact on their conservation status. Abstraction to fill reservoirs has a major interaction with the rivers and streams of the county.
- Introduction of fish and removal of predators can lead to the loss of the natural fish populations and have an effect on plant and invertebrate communities and selected species of amphibians. Loss of invertebrate populations can result in a loss of algal control. Heavy stocking of bottom feeding fish such as Carp can cause turbidity and accelerate the release of nutrients from sediments.
- Unsympathetic management e.g. large scale dredging of lakes, major re-profiling of margins, draining and refilling, overstocking with ducks and/or geese.

Disease

- Anaerobic conditions resulting from nutrient-loading of water bodies can encourage the development of the bacterial spores *Clostridium botulinum*. The toxins of the bacteria can be ingested by waterfowl and may cause the death of significant numbers of birds. Ranavirus occurs in private gardens affecting local populations of frogs. The causes of

Ranavirus are not fully understood. The disease simultaneously affects large numbers of frogs sometimes resulting in large numbers of dying animals. The disease can be carried by fish and potentially by grass snakes.

Climate Change

- A substantial change in water supply would alter the character of water bodies and a rise in temperature would produce wide-ranging effects such as changes in the water quality, macrophyte, algal and invertebrate communities. A long term decrease in rainfall could alter groundwater regimes and may ultimately depress levels in the underlying aquifers to such an extent that these water bodies cease to fill with water. All efforts to remedy the situation may then be ineffective. Warmer winters and milder conditions characteristic for urban habitats alter behaviour of animals (increased activity), which would otherwise hibernate. This can lead to losses of energy and consequently affecting the productivity in the breeding season. This process has been well documented for common toads.

Introduced species

- The release of non-native plants and animals can be damaging, for example the signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*) has eliminated almost all the local native populations of white-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*). It has also destabilised the biota of some waters by consuming large amounts of aquatic vegetation. Mink (*Neovison vison*) also have a definite impact on species such as water vole and many water fowl species. Other examples of non-native species include Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), Floating Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*), New Zealand Pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*), Red-eared Terrapin (*Trachemys scripta elegans*), Gold fish (*Carassius auratus*) and Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*).

3 CURRENT ACTION

Legislative protection

Pond habitats are not afforded any specific legal protection unless they occur within designated nature conservation sites, or where protected species (such as great crested newts or water voles) are associated with them. Where lakes and reservoirs support significant numbers of birds, for example, they may be designated as CWSs, SSSIs or SPAs.

Examples of protected sites that include important pond/open standing water areas include Whittlesford/Thriplow Hummocky Fields SSSI, Ouse Washes SPA and Portholme Meadow SAC. Open standing waters within these sites are protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (SSSIs) and by the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 (The Habitats Regulations) (SACs and SPAs), as well as within RAMSAR sites.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the most substantial piece of EC water legislation to date and is designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed throughout Europe. In the UK, much of the implementation work will be undertaken by the Environment Agency. It came into force on 22 December 2000, and was put into UK law (transposed) in 2003. Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015.

Most water bodies therefore have little or no statutory protection. Effective protection can arise from other land management constraints where ponds occur within protected sites e.g. potentially damaging operations in SSSIs.

Ponds became a new national BAP priority habitat in 2007. Pond Conservation and the Environment Agency lead on the development of the Ponds Habitat Action Plan.

There is a range of national, regional and local planning policies that, along with other legislation, set out requirements for biodiversity conservation. Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2005) is the key national planning policy document for biodiversity in England. It sets out the key principles that regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should adhere to in order to ensure that biodiversity is fully considered in the development of planning policy and determination of planning applications. The new biodiversity duty for public authorities set out in Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006 offer some general protection against development for ponds, lakes and reservoirs.

The seven policies within the Environment chapter of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (GO-East, May 2008) set out the requirements for proper consideration to be given to the potential effects of development on the natural, built and historic environment of the East of England. At the local level, the planning policy documents of local planning authorities should take account of BAP and HAP targets and priorities, setting overarching policies for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

The biodiversity checklist and guidance notes for planning applicants have been recently developed by the Association of Local Government Ecologists (ALGE) and adapted in Peterborough. The checklist will have to be filled in by the applicant as part of the planning application process. Many options in this checklist refer to open water habitats. This will help planners in identifying the location of protected species associated with ponds and larger water bodies through the early involvement of ecological consultants.

Conservation action

RSPB has been championing the restoration of former mineral extraction sites into bird friendly water bodies and nature reserves. Example of this work can be seen in Needingworth Quarry Lakes. The extensive advice on restoration of mineral extraction sites, including open standing waters can be accessed via this website: <http://www.afterminerals.com/>

The Environment Agency helps to protect native fish species through its consenting process which prevents the stocking of fish that could damage the ecology of lakes and prevents the movement of invasive non-native species including signal crayfish.

Higher Level Stewardship promotes creation of ponds by farmers and safeguarding protected species associated with ponds, such as Great Crested Newt.

A couple of pond surveys namely the 1998 Rural Pond Survey (Peterborough area) and Pond Rescue (S. Cambs area) provided some baseline data from a small part of the county. A public engagement pond survey was carried out in 2008 by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Records Centre.

Some national projects and visions such as Pond Conservation's Million Ponds Project or RSPB's Wetland Vision provide a framework for the creation of open standing waters at the local level. Equally local visions such as the Great Ouse Wetland Vision, Great Fen Project or Wicken Fen provide the space for incorporating various forms of standing water in these areas.

4 OBJECTIVES AND LONG TERM TARGETS

***Flagship** standing waters are of outstanding quality and they are managed to the highest standard. These sites will be used to maintain the quality of the habitat and for publicity. These sites would normally qualify for being included in the National Pond HAP and make up about 1% of the priority standing waters.*

***Priority** standing waters are of high quality or have potential for achieving high quality and qualify for being included in the National Pond HAP, but require some restoration or management work. These sites will be used to achieve an increase in site quality (or at least keep up with the loss of the habitat)*

4.1 Objectives

- Develop a strategic, sustainable approach to the conservation of ponds, lakes and reservoirs in Cambridgeshire through recognising their distribution and ecological value and through prioritising conservation action and setting objectives.
- Maintain the condition of all flagship sites currently judged as in favourable condition.
- Initiate action to restore to favourable condition¹ priority sites that have been damaged
- Increase knowledge and understanding by land managers and the general public regarding of standing waters and their associated habitats and species.
- Promote creation of ponds and habitats associated with open water.

4.2 Targets

1. Collate the existing data on standing water resources and their ecological value to prioritise conservation action by 2009.
2. Conduct targeted surveys of ponds, lakes and reservoirs outside of designated areas to inform conservation action by 2015.
3. Update survey information and identify key features and objectives for all SSSI and County Wildlife Sites with more than 2 ha of open water by 2015.
4. Ensure appropriate maintenance and promotion of flagship sites by 2015.
5. Restore, manage and monitor selected priority sites by 2015.
6. Create at least 5 new quality ponds per district council per year until 2015 through the promotion of Million Ponds Project and other mechanisms
7. Maximise the biodiversity potential of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).
8. Collect information on the use of open water in the valley of the River Great Ouse by water birds, compare with water use for abstraction and for recreation to identify pressures and any potential conflicts / key refuge areas.
9. Encourage and provide advice to the general public about the value and logistics of creating ponds in gardens, schools, parks and other public places.

¹ With typical plant and animal communities present
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan

5. ACTIONS

BAP target	Action	Progress (to 2006)	Lead partner	Priority / Date	Resources
1. Collate the existing data on standing water resources and their ecological value to prioritise conservation action by 2009	1.1 Undertake a review of existing data on priority sites	New action	PL, FL, WT, NE, CPBRC	2009	Own resources
	1.2 Develop GIS-based database and analyse the distribution, ecological value and level of protection for high quality standing water in Cambridgeshire	New action	PL, FL, WT, NE, CPBRC	2009	Own resources
2. Conduct targeted surveys of ponds, lakes and reservoirs outside of designated areas to inform conservation action by 2015	2.1 Develop a funding proposal for a partnership project to survey and restore selected sites for priority species.	New action	PL, FL, WT, NE, CPBRC, CPARG, AW	2008	Own resources
	2.2 Design and carry out targeted surveys for stoneworts outside of designated areas to inform conservation measures for stoneworts.	New action	PL, FL, WT, NE, CPBRC, FWAG, AW	2015	Partially secured through the project (Action 2.1)
	2.3 Develop a conservation strategy for stoneworts in Cambridgeshire	New Action	PL, FL, WT, NE, AW	2015	Part of the project (Action 2.1)
3. Update survey information and identify key features and objectives for all SSSI and County Wildlife Sites with more than 2 ha of open water by 2015	3.1 Re-visit all designated sites	Ongoing	NE (SSSI), WT (CWS), Land managing partners	2015	Existing / as part of SSSI / CWS system

4. Ensure appropriate maintenance and promotion of <u>flagship</u> sites by 2015.	4.1 Designate important standing water sites that meet the relevant criteria as County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)/City Wildlife Sites and/or SSSIs	New action	NE, CCC, WT	2015	Own resources
	4.2 Ensure appropriate management and monitoring of <u>flagship</u> and <u>priority</u> ponds and lakes with land managers	New action	NE, FL, WT, RSPB, PL, AW, NT	2015	Provision of advice as part of the project (Action 2.1)
5. Restore, manage and monitor selected <u>priority</u> sites by 2015	5.1 Restore <u>priority</u> sites (selected through Actions 1.1, 1.2 and 2.2), where it is not feasible to create a new habitat and where the long-term management is ensured (for example village or parkland ponds)	New action	NE, EA, WT, NT, FL,	2015	Part of the project (Action 2.1)
	5.2 Identify <u>priority</u> ponds with invasive/ non-native species (selected through Actions 1.1, 1.2 and 2.2) and take action to eradicate or lessen their impact	New action	Land managing partners	2015	Part of the project (Action 2.1)
6. Create at least 5 new quality ponds per district council per year until 2015 through the promotion of Million Ponds Project ² and other mechanisms	6.1 Actively promote and disseminate information about the Ponds Conservation's Million Ponds Project and other mechanisms identified in Action 8.4	New action	WT, FL, PL, NE, RSPB, AW, EA, LAs	2015	Million Pond Project; own resources
	6.2 Where open water habitat is created, ensure this is complemented by creation of associated habitats (e.g. grassland, hedgerows, scrub and woodland, log piles for amphibians, etc).	Ongoing	Land managing partners	Ongoing	Provision of advice as part of the project (Action 2.1)
7. Maximise the biodiversity	Action 7.1 Produce an adoption guide for new SUDS which builds on the	New Action	Cambridge City, LAs	2010	

² Million Ponds sites should have drainage from a clean water source, surface water drainage should be over a semi-natural water catchment and not be significantly impacted by man in their after use (ie. stocking with fish/dogs). Should be located in a range of landscape types to maximise regional biodiversity.

potential of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.	CIRIA SUDS manual.				
8. Collect information on the use of open water in the valley of the River Great Ouse by water birds, compare with water use for abstraction and for recreation to identify pressures and any potential conflicts / key refuge areas.	8.1 Initiate a study to collect water bird data throughout the year and compare with recreational & other uses of lakes (could be part of the project in Action 2.1).	New action	NE, RSPB, CBC	2015	Partnership project required Own resources
9. Encourage and provide advice to the general public about the value and logistics of creating ponds in gardens, schools, parks and other public places.	9.1 Maximise media coverage for garden ponds and other standing water related habitats and species, three media coverage pieces every year from 2008	New action	WT, FL, CPBRC, FWAG	2015	Own resources
	9.2 Promote the creation of and provide advice on wildlife friendly ponds in gardens and public places website (including native species, spawn movement, buffer zones, etc)	New action	FL, NE, EA, WT, NT, FWAG, CPBRC, RSPB, AW, LAs	Ongoing	Own resources
	9.3 Provide case studies of the sites managed as part of Actions 4.2, 5.1 and 5.2	New action	FL, NE, EA, WT, NT, FWAG, RSPB, AW	Ongoing	Own resources and part of the project (Action 2.1)

	9.4 Promote pond and wetland systems on farms as an ecosystem service solution	New action	FL, FWAG	2015	Own resources and part of the project (Action 2.1)
	9.5 Review and disseminate information about grant schemes or other mechanisms that encourage the creation of new ponds and make suggestions for any improvements to existing options or new options to encourage the creation of more ponds	New action	NE, CBF, WT, EA, FWAG	2011	Part of the project (Action 2.1)

AW – Anglian Water

CBC – Cambridgeshire Bird Club

CBF – Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Forum

CCC – Cambridgeshire County Council

CPARG - Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Amphibian and Reptile Group

CPBRC – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Recording Centre

EA – Environment Agency

FL – Froglife

FWAG – Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group

NE – Natural England

NT – National Trust

PL – Plantlife

RSPB – Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

SUDS – Sustainable Urban Drainage System

WT – Wildlife Trust

6 LINKS TO OTHER PLANS

This plan should be considered in conjunction with Habitat Action Plans for rivers, fens, reedbeds, floodplain grazing, marsh, fenland drainage ditches and arable land.

BAP priority species in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough associated with this plan according to the Million Ponds Project are

- * Annual Knawel – *Scleranthus annuus*
- * Beetles – *Bidessus unistriatus*, *Donacia aquatica*,
- * Common Toad – *Bufo bufo*
- * European Eel - *Anguilla anguilla*
- * Shining ram's-horn snail - *Segmentina nitida*
- * European Water vole - *Arvicola terrestris*
- * European Otter – *Lutra lutra*
- * Fen Orchid – *Liparis Loeselii*
- * Fen Violet – *Viola persicifolia*
- * Flat Sedge – *Blysmus compressus*
- * Glutinous Snail – *Myxas glutinosa*
- * Grass-poly – *Lythrum hyssopifolia*
- * Grass Snake – *Natrix natrix*
- * Grass-wreck pondweed – *Potamogeton compressus*
- * Greater Water Parsnip – *Sium latifolium*
- * Great Bittern – *Botaurus stellaris*
- * Great Crested Newt – *Triturus cristatus*
- * Lesser Horseshoe Bat – *Rhinolophus hipposiderus*
- * Marsh Stichwort – *Stellaria Palustris*
- * Mud Pond Snail – *Omphiscola glabra*
- * Noctule Bat – *Nyctalus noctula*
- * Norfolk Hawker – *Aeshna isosceles*
- * Northern Lapwing – *vanellus vanellus*
- * Reed bunting - *Emberiza schoeniclus*
- * Pennyroyal – *Mentha pulegium*
- * Pillwort – *pilularia globulifera*
- * Reed Bunting – *Emberiza schoeniclus*
- * Ribbon Leaved Water Plantain - *Alisma gramineum*
- * *Segmentina nitida* – Shining ram's-horn Snail
- * Sharp-leaved pondweed – *Potamogeton acutifolius*
- * Small Fleabane – *Pulicaria vulgaris*
- * Song Thrush – *Turdus philomelos*
- * Soprano Pipistrelle – *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
- * Stoneworts - *Nitella tenuissima*, *Tolypella prolifera*, *Tolypella intricata*
- * Three-lobed Crowfoot – *Ranunculus tripartitus*
- * Tree Sparrow – *Passer montanus*
- * True Fox-sedge – *Carex vulpina*
- * Tubular Water-dropwort – *Oenanthe fistulosa*
- * Water Germander – *Teucrium scordium*
- * White Clawed Crayfish - *Austropotamobius pallipes*
- * Yellow Wagtail – *Motacilla flava*

A list from the Million Pond Project with habitat descriptions for each of these species is available from the Biodiversity Partnership Coordinator or on

<http://www.pondconservation.org.uk/millionponds/bapspecies/bapspecies.htm>

7 REFERENCES

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8 LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANISATIONS CONSULTED

ADAS

Anglia Ruskin University

Anglian Water Services Ltd

Beetle Specialists

Bird specialists

British Dragonfly Society

British Herpetological Society

Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust

Butterfly Conservation

Cambridge City Council

Cambridge Natural History Society

Cambridge Preservation Society

Cambridge Water

Cambridgeshire Mammal Group

Cambridgeshire Bat Group

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Amphibian and Reptile Group

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Centre

Cambridgeshire County Council

Countryside Restoration Trust

East Cambridgeshire District Council

Environment Agency

Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group

Fenland District Council

Flies Specialists

Flowering Plants Specialists

Forestry Commission

Froglife

Huntingdonshire Fauna and Flora Society

Huntingdonshire District Council

Kingfisher Bridge Project

Landscape 2000, Bedfordshire County Council

Langdyke Trust

Moth Specialists

National Farmers Union

Natural England

Nene Park Trust

Opportunity Peterborough
Peterborough City Council
Plantlife
Pond Conservation Trust
RSPB – East Anglia
South Cambridgeshire District Council
The National Trust
The Wildlife Trust
The Woodland Trust
University of Cambridge
Wildfowl and Wetland Trust