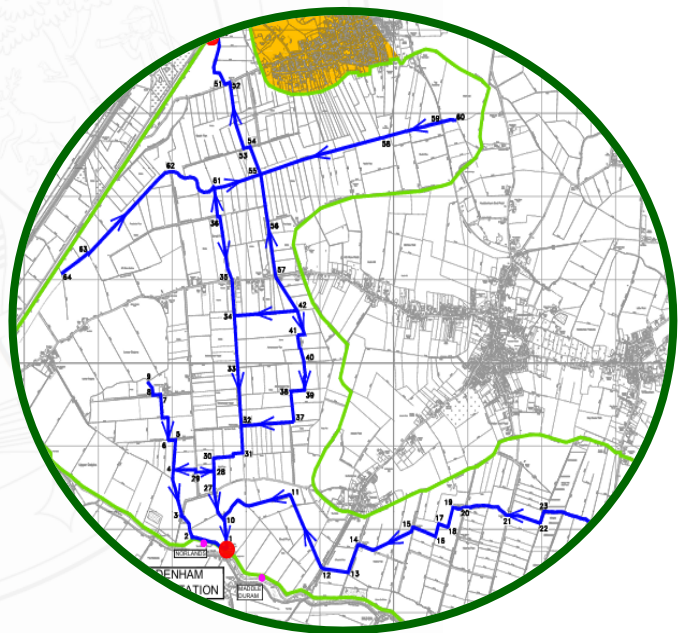




Biodiversity Action Plan

2026 – 2031

Haddenham Level
Drainage Commissioners



1. Statement

This Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been prepared by the Middle Level Commissioners on behalf of Haddenham Drainage Commissioners. It demonstrates the Board's commitment to fulfilling its duty as a public body, in accordance with the Environment Act 2021, to conserve and enhance biodiversity whilst exercising their statutory functions.

Importantly, it reflects the Board's aspiration to maximise the outcomes for biodiversity, particularly priority UK species and habitats and the wider environment in general, through its day-to-day activities, by setting clear objectives, actions and targets, and then taking action. It also highlights the recognition of its vital role in contributing towards a wider thriving natural environment.

The Board has adopted this Biodiversity Action Plan as one of its policies and is committed to its implementation. It will be reviewed annually and updated every 5 years.

Signed Date

Michael Church

Chairman of the Board

Note: We would welcome appropriate involvement in the delivery of the Plan from interested organisations, companies, and individuals.

You can contact us about this Biodiversity Action Plan by writing to the following address:

Haddenham Drainage Commissioners

ADDRESS

Or via email:

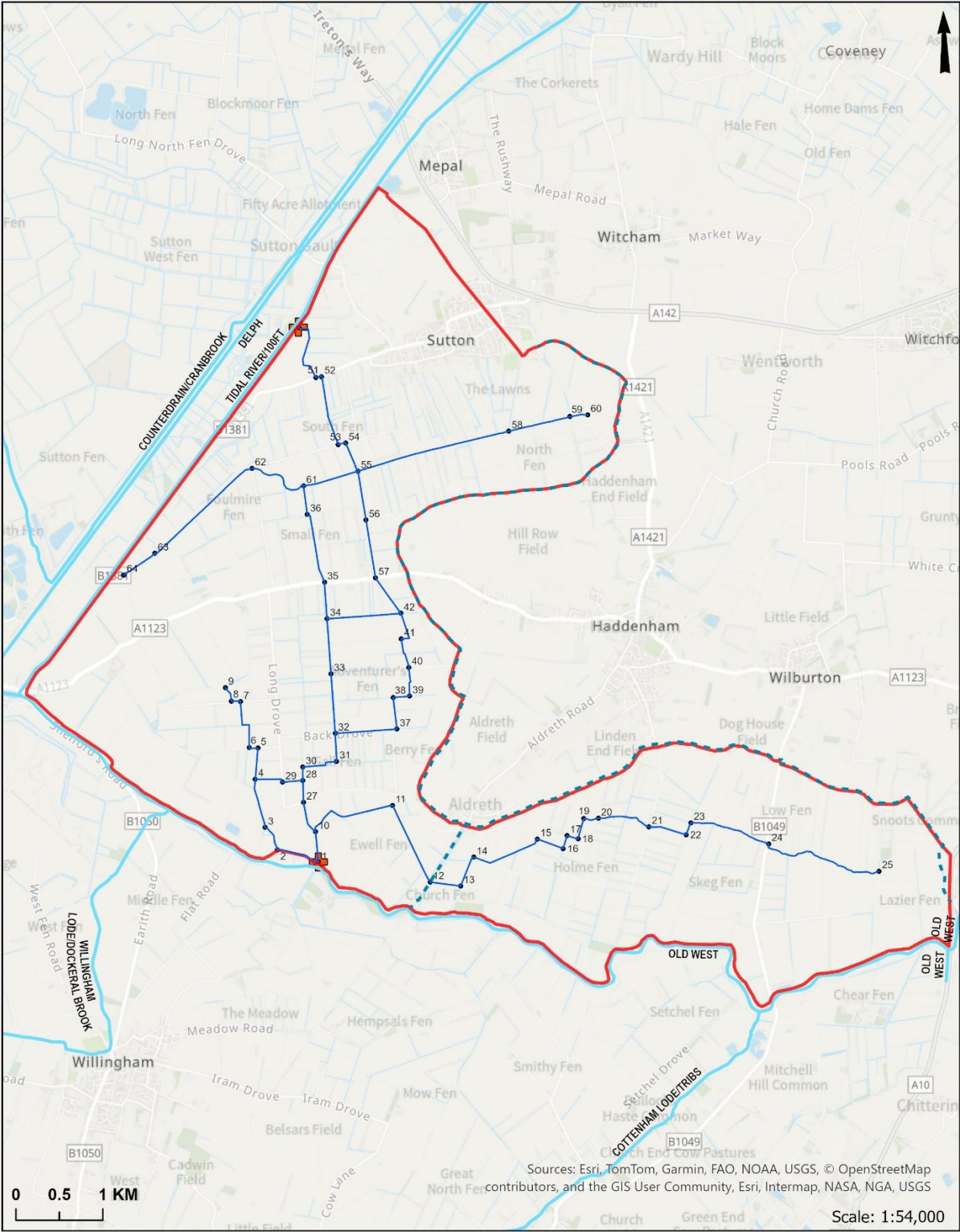
Email Address

Further information is available on the Board's website:

Website Address

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 © Middle Level Commissioners. All Rights Reserved.	PROJECT TITLE: Haddenham Level Drainage Commissioners Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	AUTHOR: Sofi Lloyd	Legend  IDB pumping stations  EA Rivers IDB Name Haddenham Level non- adopted, IDB maintained drain IDB Drains
	DRAWING TITLE: District Map	CHECKED BY:	
		DATE: 17/03/2026	

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2. Executive Summary

The UK is one of the most nature impoverished countries on the planet and Cambridgeshire is one of the most nature depleted counties in the UK. It's no wonder that protecting and improving biodiversity and the environment are higher than ever on the political agenda. The Government is looking for strong and proactive environmental delivery from Public Authorities to contribute towards their own challenging statutory environmental targets. The public services provided by Haddenham Drainage Commissioners (hereafter referred to as HDC or the IDB) are no exception.

All IDBs will increasingly be expected to implement more sustainable approaches to water level and flood risk management. Proactively contributing to biodiversity conservation and enhancement is a vital part of this, and is a statutory requirement of HDC, as a modern Public Authority. Through their water level management activities, HDC is well placed to conserve and enhance a great range of habitats and species, particularly those associated with freshwater, riparian and wetland habitats.

Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) provide IDBs with a formal mechanism to demonstrate and record their contribution to biodiversity conservation and enhancement. While biodiversity conservation thinking has evolved and some new approaches are being taken to protect and enhance our nature, the IDB BAP approach remains the most suitable tool to help IDBs to deliver their statutory conservation duties.

This revised BAP takes into account the most up to date legislation, policy and best practice, and includes current local strategies, plans and priorities for nature conservation. An up-to-date biodiversity audit has also been completed which has identified the valuable habitats and species within the district, but also sets out objectives to achieve improved biodiversity in general. These new and challenging targets and objectives have been set to ensure that the IDB continues to contribute to the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan and meet the associated new legislative requirements.

3. Introduction

3.1. What is biodiversity and why is it important?

Biodiversity can be defined simply as “the variety of life” and encompasses the whole spectrum of living organisms, including plants, birds, mammals and insects. It includes both common and rare species, as well as the genetic diversity within species. Biodiversity also refers to the habitats and ecosystems that support these species.

Biodiversity is part of our natural capital, a vital resource providing:

- Supply of ecosystem services including clean water, nutrients, climate change mitigation, flood mitigation, carbon storage and pollination;
- Life resources including food, medicine, energy and raw materials;
- Improved health and well-being;
- Landscape and cultural distinctiveness;
- Direct economic benefits from biodiversity resources and ‘added value’ through local economic activity and tourism;
- Educational, recreational and amenity resources.

This Biodiversity Action Plan is part of a much larger biodiversity framework that encompasses international, national and local levels of legislation and policy and which also include ecosystem services and climate change.

3.2. Legislative Background

When carrying out its functions, an IDB must pay particular regard to the effects their actions have on the natural environment. Some environmental legislation relates specifically to maintaining or restoring the condition of protected sites or protecting certain species, but there are also statutory duties for IDBs to conserve and enhance biodiversity in general, in and alongside the watercourses they manage and the wider landscape.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on IDBs to conserve biodiversity. The Environment Act 2021 extends this duty to also include the enhancement of biodiversity, and associated statutory reporting to demonstrate the actions they have taken to do so. Below is a list of key environmental legislation (by no means an exhaustive list) relevant to the work of IDBs:

- The Environment Act 2021
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009
- Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Section 40)
- The Environmental Impact Assessment (Land Drainage Improvement Works) (Amendment) Regulations 2017
- Land Drainage Act 1994
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975
- Hedgerow Regulations 2024

3.3. Policy & Strategic Background

In 1992 at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, commonly known as the **Rio Earth Summit**, the UK signed the Convention on Biological Diversity which pledged its commitment to contribute towards halting the worldwide loss of habitats and species and their genetic resources. At the 2010 biodiversity summit in Nagoya, Japan, the UK re-affirmed this commitment and the “Biodiversity 2020” white paper was developed setting out how those commitments would be put into action.

Also in 2010, the report by Sir John Lawton “Making Space for Nature” set out that ecological networks were required in order to halt and reverse the declines seen in many threatened species and habitats. The report succinctly made clear that these ecological networks needed to be bigger, more frequent, better in quality, and more joined up in order to be successful in their ambitions.

The Government’s Biodiversity 2020 strategy was published in 2011 and set out the ambition to halt overall loss of England’s biodiversity by 2020. The publication of the 25 Year Environment Plan (2018) followed along with the first UK Environmental Improvement Plan; a more long-term strategy for nature recovery beyond 2020. The Environment Act 2021 further provided for the development of Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) and along with the EIP, helps to better define the priorities, targets, and goals for successful nature recovery. The enhancements IDBs can make to their management of their arterial networks of drainage channels across the landscape are key to delivering these goals.

Importantly, These policies and strategies take into account the value of the ecological services provided by non-priority species and habitats such as the carbon sequestration of wetlands, the flood alleviation of tree-planting in the uplands and the wellbeing benefits brought about by green space. As such, this BAP presents the actions planned by the IDB to support both priority and non-priority species.

Numerous national and international reports have recognized and reaffirmed that climate change in particular is considered to be one of the biggest threats to our biodiversity now, and in the future. Supporting the continuity, connectivity and quality of habitat through management, restoration and expansion of our drainage ditches may help even the less mobile species to adapt more easily to climate change. This BAP presents the actions the IDB can take to support climate resilience for biodiversity.

3.4. UK Biodiversity Indicators

The latest (Dec 2025) update of the UK Biodiversity Indicators (UKBIs), produced each year by DEFRA and JNCC, give a snapshot of the current status of biodiversity in the UK, and track trends over time, showing whether aspects of biodiversity are improving, declining, or remaining stable.

The UKBIs are used in reporting the UK’s progress against goals and targets agreed under the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**. The UKBIs include 39 indicators, comprising 68 measures in total.

The overall summary for 2025 concludes that more indicators are deteriorating or showing no change than improving, over both the long and short term.

The table below is an extract of the full list of indicators and measures and includes those that could be influenced by the activities of the IDB. Regardless of the current status or trend of the indicator, its presence in the UKBIs is sufficient reason for it to be recognized by IDBs as one that should be a priority for action and therefore included as part of this BAP.

Table 1: Extract of the UKBI summary table of trends and status of indicators and measures as at December 2025

Key:			
		Deteriorating	Improving
		Little or no overall change	Not assessed / Insufficient data
Indicator	Measure	Long term period	Short term period
Birds of the wider countryside and at sea	All bird species	1970 to 2024	2019 to 2024
	Breeding birds on farmland	1970 to 2024	2019 to 2024
	Breeding birds in woodland	1970 to 2024	2019 to 2024
	Breeding wetland birds	1975 to 2024	2019 to 2024
	Breeding seabirds	1986 to 2024	2019 to 2024
	Wintering waterbirds	1975/1976 to 2023/2024	2018/2019 to 2023/2024
	Breeding upland birds	1994 to 2024	2019 to 2024
Insects of the wider countryside (butterflies)	All species of butterfly	1976 to 2024	2014 to 2024
	Habitat specialist butterflies	1990 to 2024	2014 to 2024
	Generalist butterflies	1990 to 2024	2014 to 2024
	Farmland specialist butterflies	1990 to 2024	2014 to 2024
	Woodland specialist butterflies	1990 to 2024	2014 to 2024
Mammals of the wider countryside (bats)	Change in the abundance of bat populations	1999 to 2023	2018 to 2023
Plants of the wider countryside in the UK	Arable field margins		
	Bog and wet heath		
	Broadleaved woodland and hedges		
	Lowland grassland		
Status of priority species: distribution	Priority species distribution		
Status of priority species: relative abundance	Priority species abundance	1970 to 2023	2018 to 2023
Status of threatened species: species of European importance	Conservation status of species of European importance	2007 to 2019	2013 to 2019
Area of land in agri-environment schemes	Area of land under higher-level or targeted agri-environment schemes	1992 to 2022	2017 to 2022
Extent and condition of protected areas	Total extent of protected areas on land	1950 to 2025	2020 to 2025
	Condition of Areas or Sites of Special Scientific Interest		
Habitat connectivity	Habitat connectivity		
Status of threatened habitats: habitats of European importance	Conservation status of habitats of European importance	2007 to 2019	2013 to 2019
Surface water status	Percentage of UK surface water bodies in High or Good ecological status	2009 to 2024	2019 to 2024
Expenditure on UK and international biodiversity	Non-governmental organisation and private sector spending on biodiversity in the UK	2010/2011 to 2023/2024	2018/2019 to 2023/2024
Integration of biodiversity considerations into business activity	Proportion of medium and large UK businesses with ISO 14001 certification		
Pressure from invasive species	Number of terrestrial species establishments	1969 to 2024	
	Number of freshwater species establishments	1969 to 2024	
	Rate of establishment	1920 to 2022	2017 to 2022
Awareness, understanding and support for conservation	Awareness, understanding and support for conservation		
Status of pollinating insects	Change in the distribution pollinators in the UK		
Biodiversity data for decision making	Cumulative number of records in the National Biodiversity Network		
	Number of publicly accessible records at 1 square kilometre resolution or better		
Biodiversity information for conservation decision making	Number of records downloaded		2019 to 2024
	Number of download events		2019 to 2024
	Number of NBN Atlas users		2019 to 2024

3.5. Purpose

This BAP has been produced to demonstrate how the IDB fulfils its legal obligations to conserve and enhance biodiversity and sets out targets and actions that contribute to local, national and international strategies and policies.

While the IDB has a statutory duty to have regard for the environment whilst carrying out their functions, for example on or within drainage assets such as watercourses and their banks, the IDB has also to give consideration to how they can contribute to the enhancement of the wider environment.

It is not within the scope of this document to set out the IDBs' objectives and actions in relation to wider environmental topics, such as reducing carbon emissions or reducing waste. However, strategies to address such topics may be mentioned in connection to the enhancement of habitats and species, such as peatland restoration and carbon sequestration.

The opportunity to work together to support and enhance biodiversity in partnership with other organisations is sought wherever possible, as the IDB recognises the additional value working in such ways can bring to the overall objectives.

The intention is that biodiversity is fully integrated into the Board's activities, policies and procedures such as annual maintenance programmes, capital works projects, training and communications.

3.6. Vision

The IDB's vision is:

A drainage district where thriving wildlife is an integral part of delivering efficient and effective water-level management.

3.7. Aims

The aims of this BAP are:

- To ensure that opportunities for conservation and enhancement of biodiversity are fully considered throughout the IDB's operations;
- To enable more effective monitoring and reporting of progress and outcomes;
- To ensure that priority species and habitats receive effective action within defined targets within the drainage district;
- To identify targets and appropriate actions for other habitats and species of local importance within the drainage district. This includes invasive non-native species;
- To contribute to local environmental partnerships and strategies such as the Local Nature Recovery Strategies to ensure that programmes and priorities for biodiversity conservation are aligned and maintained in the long term;
- To raise awareness, within the IDB and locally, of the need for biodiversity conservation and reporting, and to communicate with the local and wider community about what actions the IDB is undertaking to support biodiversity.

4. The IDB BAP Process

4.1. The Biodiversity Audit

Middle Level Commissioners on behalf of Haddenham DC has conducted a biodiversity audit of its drainage district (Figure 1) and identified those habitats and species that would benefit from particular management or actions by the IDB.

This audit focuses on nationally important priority habitats and species, that is to say those that have been deemed of 'principal importance' in England under the NERC Act 2006. However, those that are not priority species or habitats, but may be locally significant for a variety of reasons have also been considered. Invasive non-native species have also been included.

The information gathered, which is presented in later sections, has been used to develop this IDB's Biodiversity Action Plan.

4.2. Objectives and Actions

Conservation and enhancement **objectives** have been identified for each included habitat and species. The action plan then details individual **actions** required to achieve the objectives, and the associated monitoring and reporting of progress and impact.

In order for this BAP to be as effective as possible, the actions have been devised to be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-limited).

Procedural actions have also been considered allowing the Board to measure the way in which it considers and incorporates biodiversity across the whole range of its operations. These may involve changes to administrative, management and operating procedures.

4.3. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring is the on-going process of regularly collecting and analysing relevant information to determine whether the actions within the Plan are positively contributing towards the objectives, and to capture any additional benefit achieved. The Plan sets out how and when this monitoring will take place throughout the life of the plan.

The frequency and type of information reported is also defined by the Plan and includes the publication of progress reports in the public domain via the IDB's website and in accordance with the duty set out in the Environment Act 2021.

The overall plan will be updated at least every 5 years but as this is a dynamic document it may change more frequently. For example, in the light of routine monitoring or local strategy introductions, changes may be necessary to ensure an objective can be met.

5. The Biodiversity Audit

5.1. The Haddenham Level Drainage District

The drainage district is located to the south of the Middle Level Area and in Fen Edge of Cambridgeshire.

The following outlines the key details of the District:

- Total area of the drainage district: **3035 ha**
- Catchment area draining to and including the District: **4360 ha**
- Area of agricultural land: **2995 ha**
- Area of other (non-agricultural) land: **40 ha**

Assets for which the Board has operational responsibility:

- Water level control structures: 6
- Watercourses (maintained): 30 km
- Raised embankments: N/A
- Reservoirs: N/A
- Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS): N/A
- Pumping Stations: 2
- Extent of “other” land owned: TBC

Assets within or adjacent to the District that are maintained by the Environment Agency:

- Main Rivers: 19 km
- Raised embankments/flood walls: 13 km
- Pumping Stations: N/A

5.2. Map of Audit Area (Drainage District)

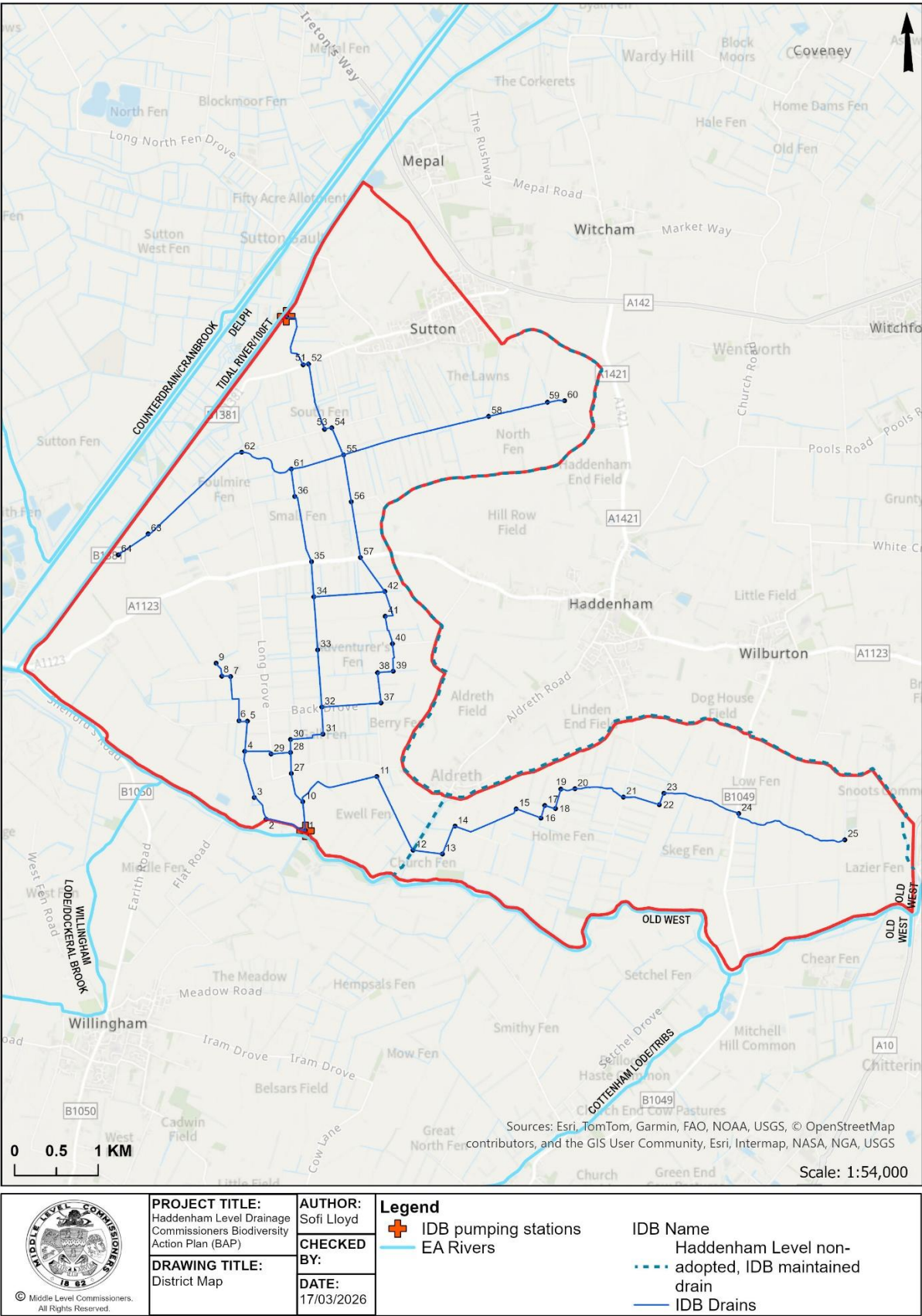


Figure 1. Haddenham Level DC District

5.3. Geology & Soils

Bedrock in the local area is sedimentary; limestone, mudstone and calcareous mudstone lithology laid down in the late Paleozoic era by water and biogenic processes in a coastal or marine environment. This bedrock is overlaid with superficial geology as shown in the map below.

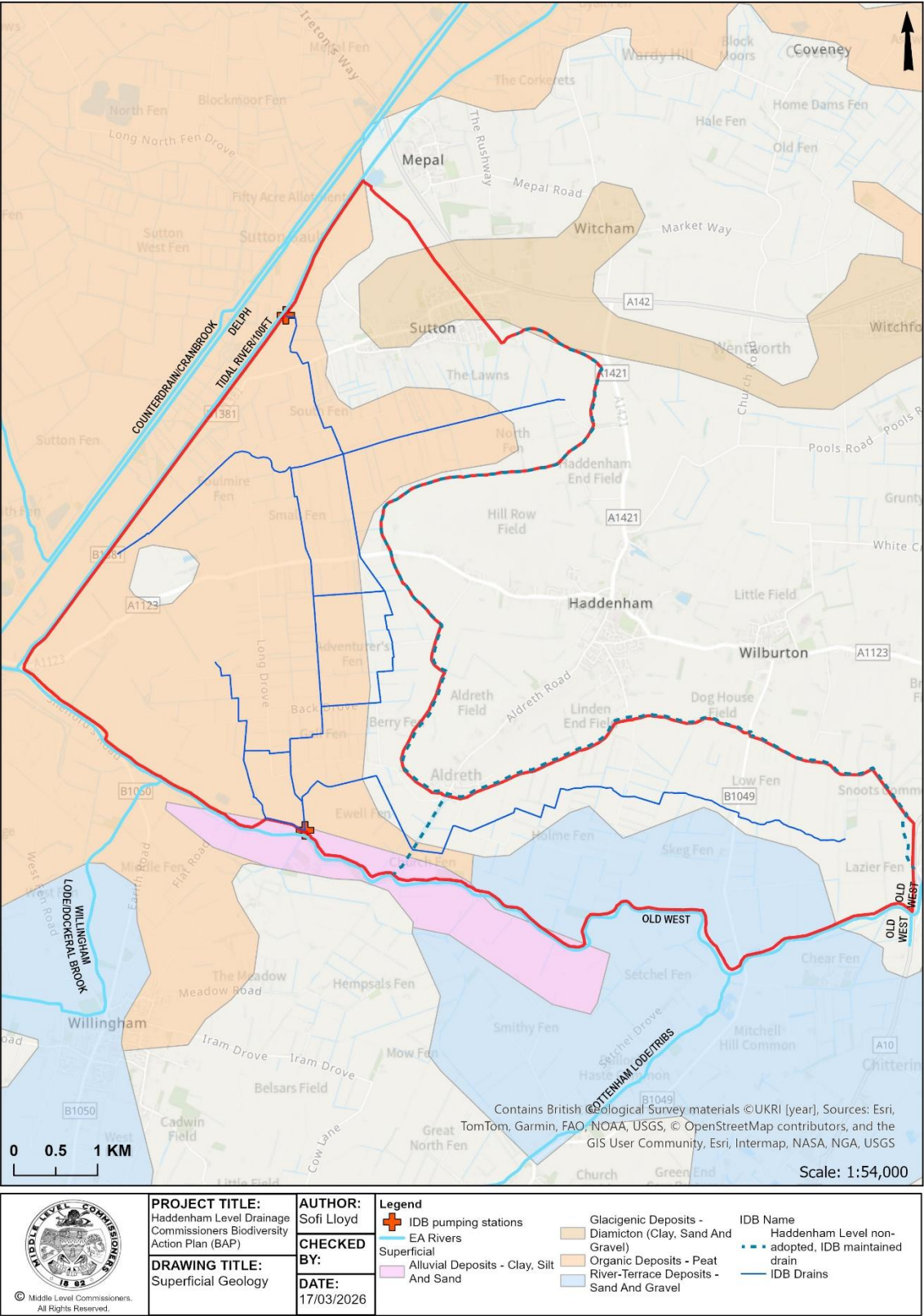


Figure 2. Haddenham DC map of superficial geology

5.4. Peat

In 2019, UK peatlands emitted an estimated 23.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂e). This is around 4% of the UK's total annual greenhouse gas emissions. When peat soils are drained and become drier, the organic matter within them oxidises and begins to decompose which releases carbon dioxide. The largest sources of emissions are from peatlands used for agriculture. For this reason, reducing the carbon emissions from cultivated peat soils is a strong focus for the UK Government and International policy makers. The Haddenham Level area therefore is receiving significant attention in terms of its potential to be managed in different ways with the aim of reducing emissions from farmed peat soils. This includes incentives for farmers and landowners to survey land to determine how much peat remains, engage in new farming methods and with new crops which require ground water levels to be held higher, and to switch to more sustainable farming practices which can reduce soil erosion.

There are varying estimations of the volume of peat to be conserved within the district and no one source is entirely reliable. Interrogation of all sources available as listed below suggests that there are significant extents of peat to be found in the western area of the District particularly. The borehole data confirms this, albeit that some data is now aged and ideally areas would need to be retested, particularly cultivated areas as surface peat may now have been eroded. However, the Soilscales data shows peat should be expected more to the north eastern area of the district, with *Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater* in the western corner of the district against the Hundred Foot River and Old West River and *Loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface* types in the south eastern areas, which correspond to the England Peat map data which shows pockets of shallow deposits of peat. It is worth noting this significant extent of peat as a priority focus for conservation efforts for the IDB.

The IDB may be asked if they can assist with such incentives by controlling water levels in IDB channels in different ways. A landowner or farmer may ask the IDB to support an application for funding for new water level control structures such as tilting weirs which would help them to manage water levels around their land more dynamically. They may simply request that water levels are held higher in some IDB drains so that a greater proportion of their peat soils are kept wet, perhaps to grow a crop dependent on more waterlogged conditions (called paludiculture) or simply to help to reduce carbon emissions from more conventional farming approaches.

These matters are rarely straight forward as most often, even in very flat landscapes, hydrology can be very complex and is influenced by many factors including underlying substrates, gradients and surrounding land use. Simply holding water levels higher on a field-scale can have a number of unintended and unwanted consequences, including increased flood risk across a wider area. However, the IDB recognizes that it is uniquely placed to share its unique landscape-scale hydrological knowledge and experience to inform such approaches so that all stakeholders can achieve their desired outcomes.

The IDB will proactively seek ways to become involved with and support any proposals or projects within the district to reduce carbon emissions from peat while maintaining local flood risk and water level management.

- BGS Boreholes data - https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html?layer=BGSBoreholes&_ga=2.93480798.298319960.1728295174-1769537369.1728295174
- England Peat Map - <https://england-peat-map-portal-ncea.hub.arcgis.com/>
- Soil Surface Map (below) - [LandIS - Land Information System - Soilscape soil types viewer](#)



Figure 3. Haddenham DC map of soil types showing a mix of soil types including a significant instance of peat.

5.5. Landscape Character

Natural England has divided the whole of England into a number of National Character Areas (NCA) based on characteristic landforms, wildlife and land use. For each NCA, there is a prepared profile that characterises the wildlife and natural features, identifies the influences that act upon those features and sets objectives for nature conservation.

Haddenham Level DC sits within the Fens as shown in figure 4 below. The NCA has a number of environmental enhancement targets defined within it, called Statements of Environmental Opportunity, (SEO). As part of this BAP, these have been reviewed and those that can be influenced or controlled by the IDB have been included as part of the BAP objectives. The full list of environmental opportunities are included in Appendix I but a summary is as follows:

The Fens Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO)

- SEO 1: Manage the agricultural landscape and soils which allow the Fens to be a major provider of food and horticultural produce, while seeking to enhance opportunities for biodiversity.
- SEO 2: Manage the core wetland complexes and increase their connectivity by enhancing the main rivers, waterways and their associated riparian habitats and improve recreational access opportunities to the Fens.
- SEO 3: Plan for the creation of new coastal landscapes in the Wash area that are adapted and resilient to the impact of climate change, for the benefit of people and wildlife.
- SEO 4: Conserve, manage and enhance the Fens landscape and increase educational opportunities to access its geodiversity, archaeology and cultural heritage to enhance enjoyment and understanding for those who live and work in and visit the Fens.

5.6. Landscape Designations

N/A

5.7. Sites and Monuments (Table 2)

Feature Name	Designation	Desc.	Features Relevant to IDB
Long barrow	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) and Heritage at Risk Register	Long barrow at South Fen, 180m south east of Between Ditches Drove, Sutton - 1009994 Historic England	No ditches through area
Long Barrow	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) and Heritage at Risk Register	Long barrow at South Fen, 90m south west of the west end of Rymanmoor Long Turning, Sutton - 1019988 Historic England	Immediately adjacent to IDB drain – understand how the IDB can help to conserve the features
Oval Barrow	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Oval barrow and round barrow at Small Fen, 250m north of the junction of Back and Small Fen Drove, Haddenham - 1019984 Historic England	200m + from an IDB ditch so low likelihood of impact
Long Barrow	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Long barrow at Foulmire Fen, 140m north west of the junction of Back and Small Fen Drove, Haddenham - 1019983 Historic England	500m + from an IDB ditch so low likelihood of impact
Round Barrow	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Round barrow at Small Fen, 220m east of the junction of	300m + from an IDB ditch so low likelihood of impact

		Back and Small Fen Drove, Haddenham - 1019986 Historic England	
Three Bowl Barrows	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Three bowl barrows 450m and 570m east of New England, part of the Haddenham round barrow cemetery, Haddenham - 1019982 Historic England	800m + from an IDB ditch so low likelihood of impact
Two Bowl Barrows	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Two bowl barrows 370m and 505m south of New England, part of the Haddenham round barrow cemetery, Haddenham - 1019985 Historic England	1.2km + from an IDB ditch so low likelihood of impact
Bowl Barrows	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	Bowl barrow 450m east of Shelford Farm, Haddenham - 1020398 Historic England	Distanced from an IDB ditch so low likelihood of impact
Various listed buildings within and adjacent to conservation area in Sutton	Listed Buildings & Conservation Area	Listed Buildings	None in close proximity to IDB drains

5.8. Tree Preservation Orders

There are no Protected Trees within the Haddenham Level DC Area.

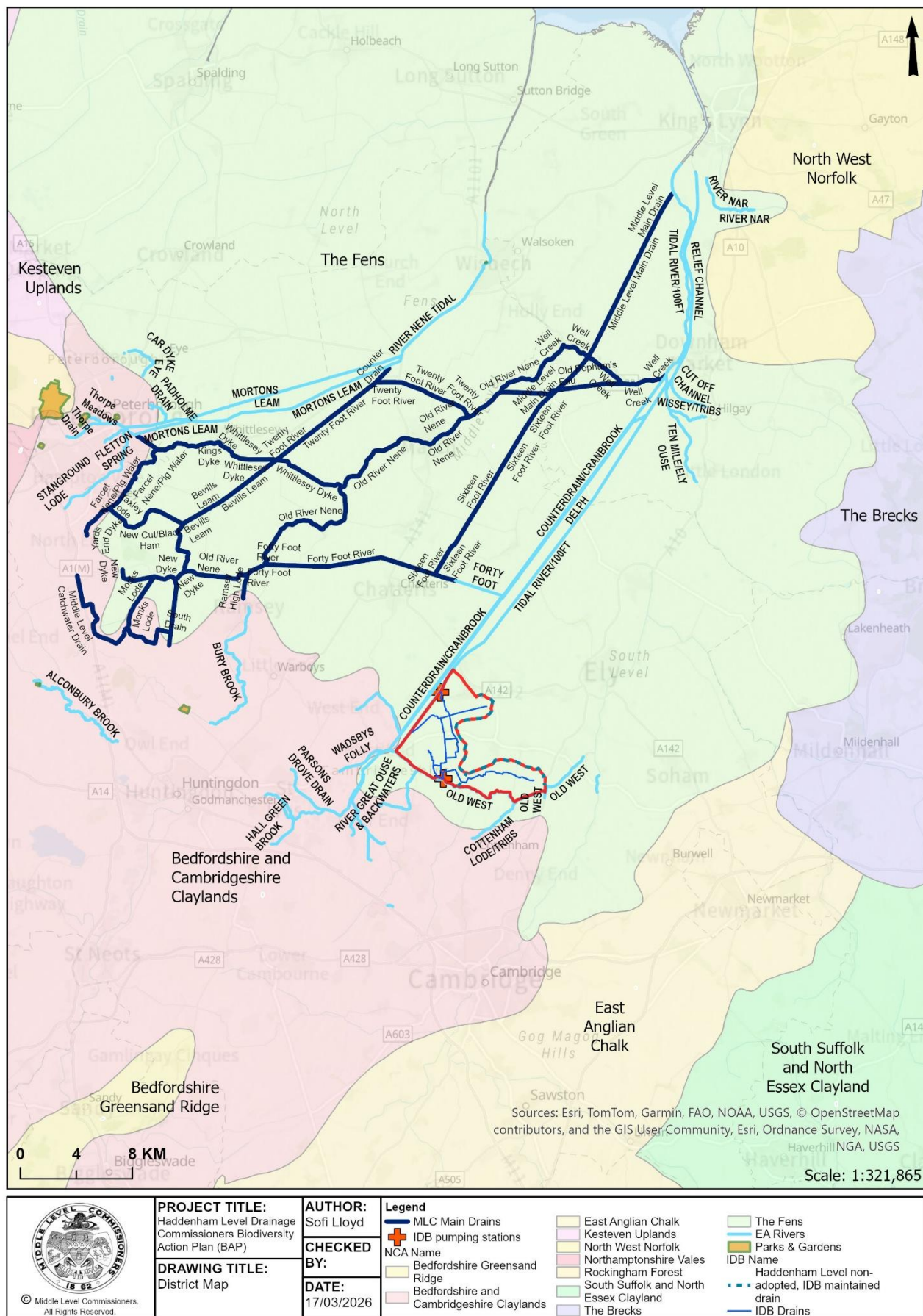


Figure 4. Map of Haddenham Level DC within the Fens NCA

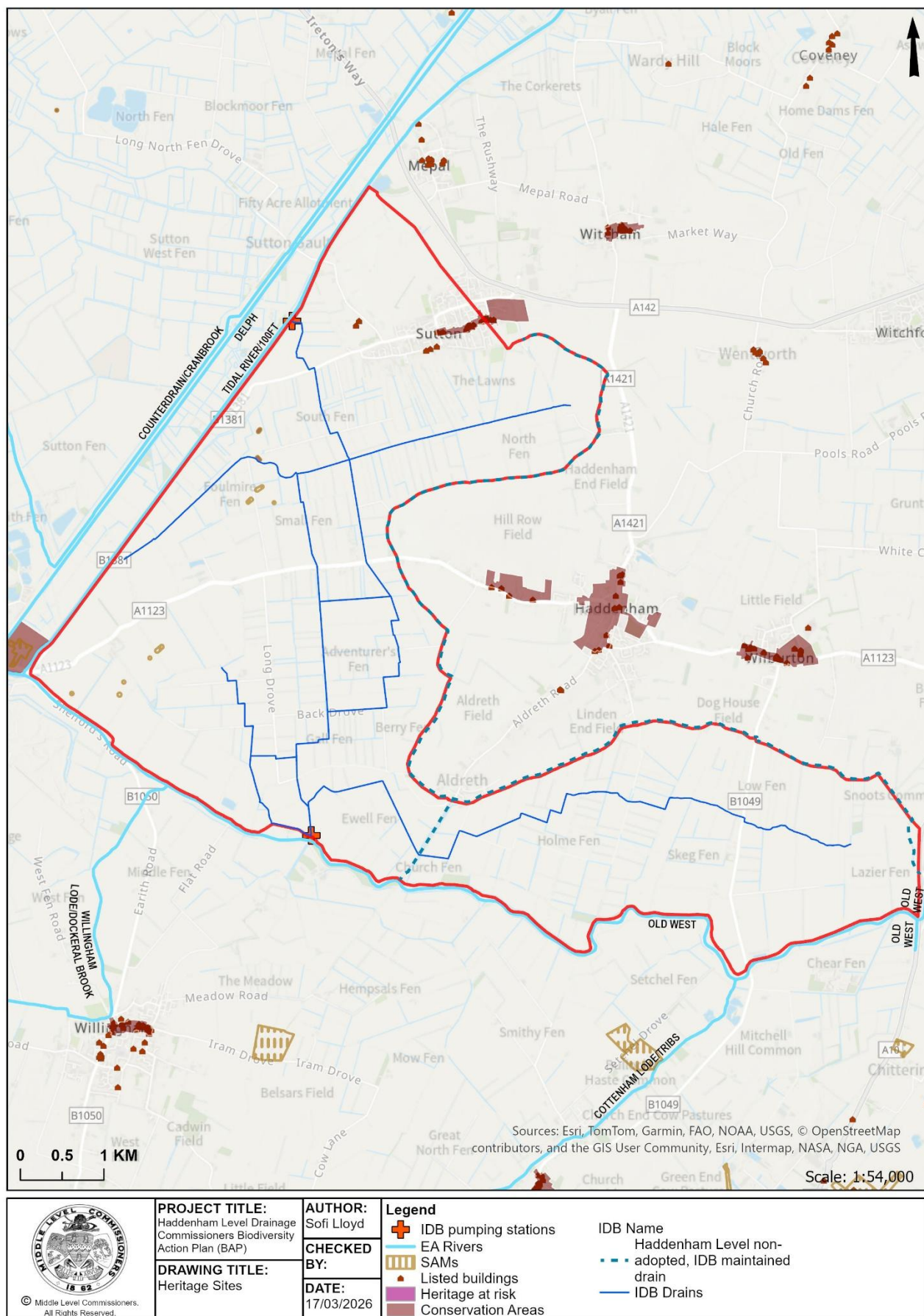


Figure 5. Map of heritage features within Haddenham Level DC Area

5.9. Statutory Nature Conservation Sites

5.9.1 Internationally Designated Sites

The north-western boundary of the District sits against the Hundred Foot River which forms the boundary of the **Ouse Washes, a RAMSAR and SPA** site designated as one of the most extensive areas of seasonally-flooding washland of its type in Britain. Managed in a traditional agricultural, manner, the washlands support nationally and internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl and nationally important numbers of breeding waterfowl. The site is also of note for the large area of unimproved neutral grassland communities which it holds, and for the richness of the aquatic flora within the associated watercourses. The HLDC district therefore will be part of the functionally-linked land associated with the Ouse washes, used by, and important for the associated waterfowl.

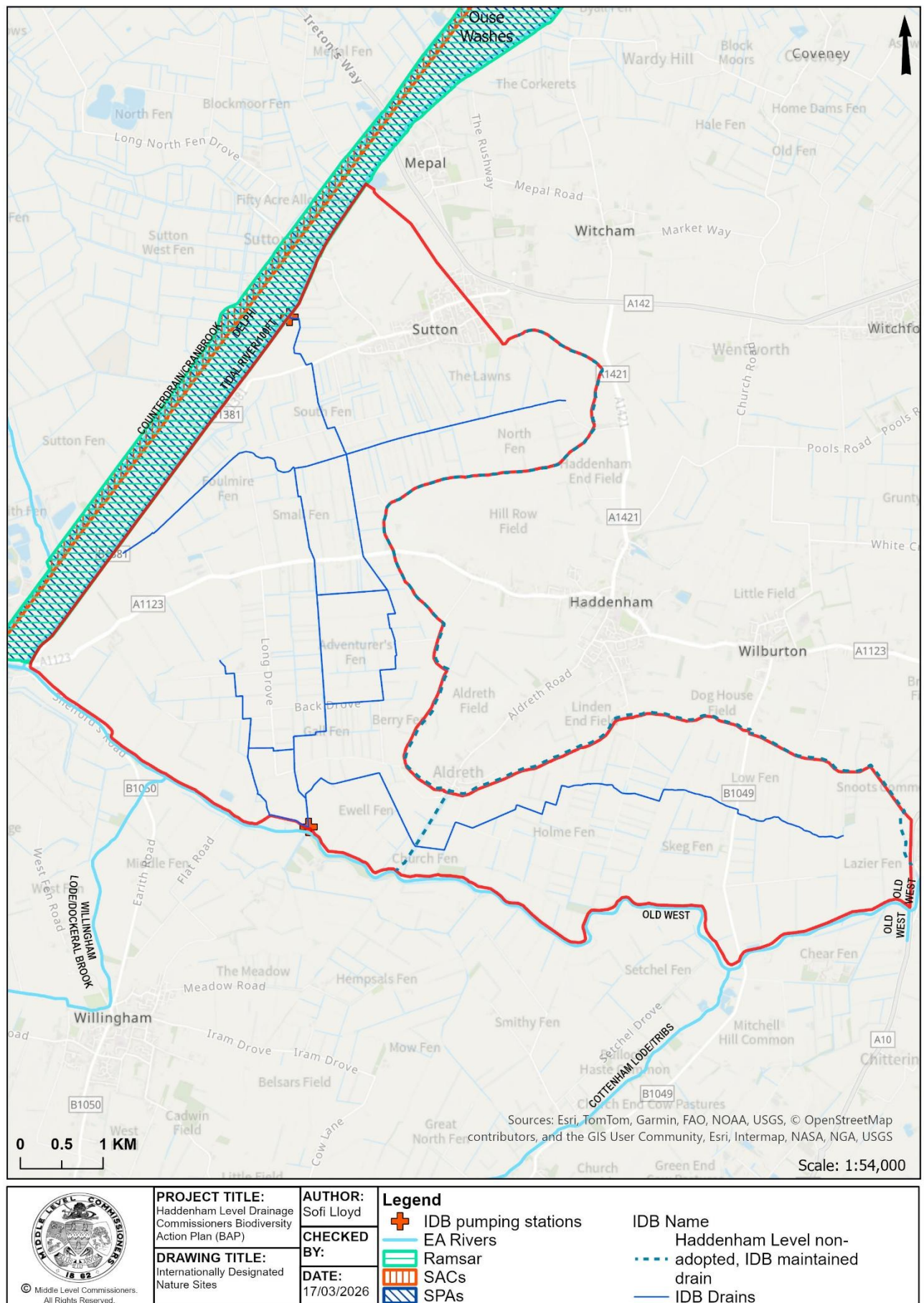


Figure 6. Map of internationally designated sites near Haddenham Level DC Area

5.9.2 Nationally Designated Sites

The western boundary of the District sits against the Hundred Foot River which forms the boundary of the ***Ouse Washes SSSI*** designated for the same features as the RAMSAR and SPA mentioned above. The HLDC district therefore will be part of the functionally-linked land associated with the Ouse washes, used by, and important for the associated waterfowl and within the formal Impact Risk Zones for the site, which identify and constrain certain types of development or disturbance which could negatively impact the designated features of the site. See Appendix II for details of these constraints.

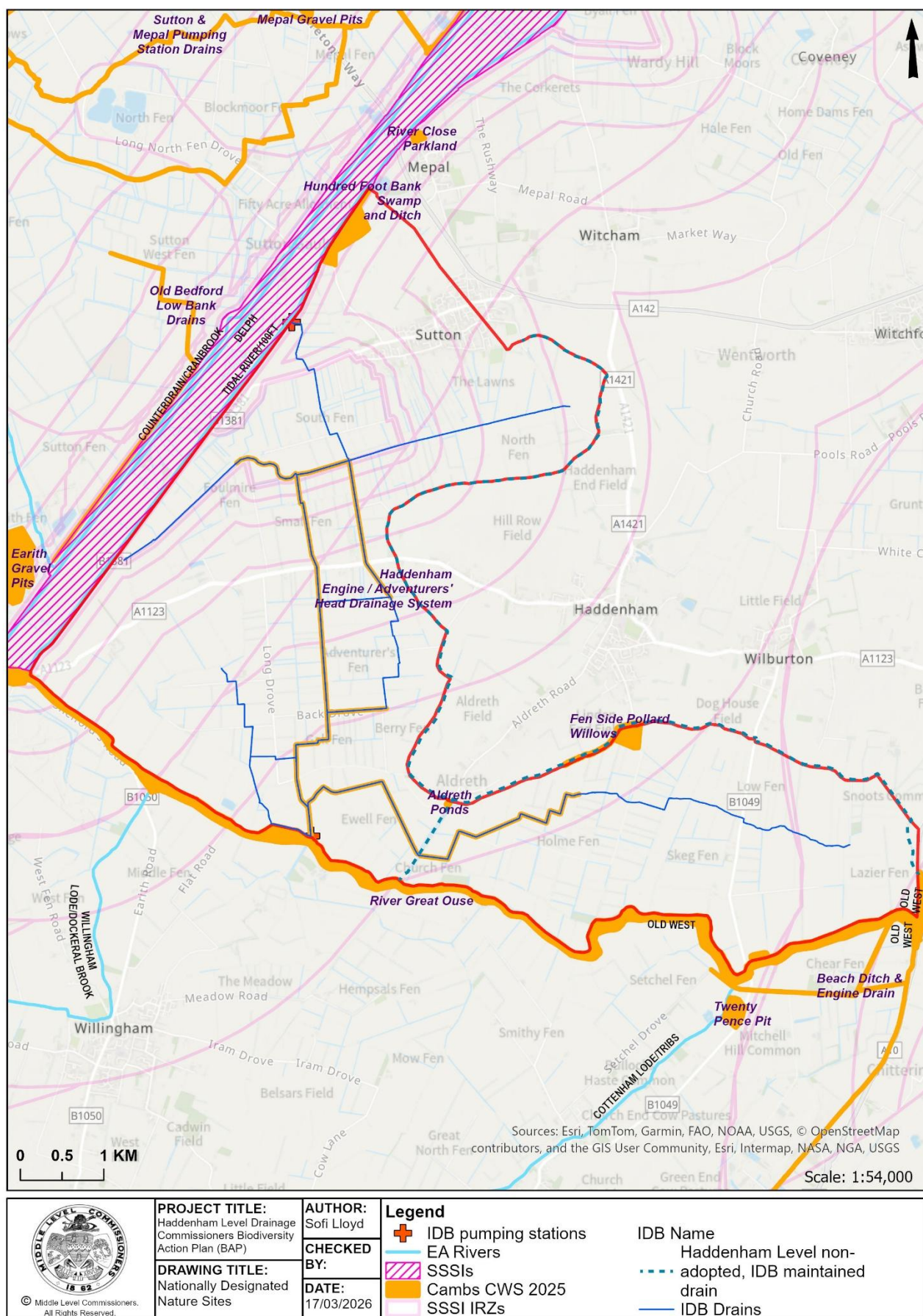


Figure 7. Map of nationally and locally designated sites near and within Haddenham Level DC Area

5.9.3 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

N/A

5.9.4 Non-statutory Nature Conservation Sites (Table 3)

Site Name	Assoc. WLMP?*	Desc.	Features Relevant to IDB
Hundred Foot Bank Swamp and Ditch CWS	N	Contains a drain with at least 10 submerged, floating, emergent and wet bank species per 20m stretch.	Not connected to or near an IDB ditch
Haddenham Engine / Adventurers' Head Drainage System CWS	N	Supports at least 5 submerged, floating and emergent species per 20m stretch and is a waterbody with at least three Potamogeton species. Additionally it supports populations of a Nationally Scarce vascular plant (Sium latifolium).	IDB drains themselves are the designated area
Aldreth Ponds CWS	N	Supports at least 5 mature pollard willows in association with other semi-natural features.	Adjacent channels managed by IDB so could influence the features.
Fen Side Pollard Willows CWS	N	Contains more than 20 mature pollard willows	Adjacent channels managed by IDB so could influence the features.
River Great Ouse CWS	N	A major river not grossly modified by canalisation or poor water quality; supports >0.5ha NVC S6 swamp; >0.5ha S4 swamp; >0.05ha MG13 grassland; a NS vascular plant (Nymphoides peltata); breeding populations of a NR dragonfly (Libellula fulva)	Follows the southern boundary of the IDB

5.10. Habitat Audit Summary

This habitat audit summary lists the UK and priority habitats that occur within the drainage district. A map of the Priority Habitats polygons within the district are shown in Figure 8. Linear and more general priority habitats are not mapped. Brief notes are included on the potential for the IDB to maintain, restore or expand the habitats present. its important habitats.

Table 4. Habitat Audit Summary

National Priority Habitat	National Status & Extent	Habitat classification	National Targets	Local Priority Habitat	Local Status and Extent	Local Targets	IDB Potential for Maintaining, Restoring or Expanding Habitat (high/medium/low)
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	220,000 ha in England approx.	BNG: Floodplain Wetland Mosaic UKHab: Lowland Meadow G3a / 19 (CFPGM) or 55 (Floodplain Wetland Mosaic)	Aim to improve natural function wherever possible as part of future restoration within the floodplain. Aim for the habitat to meet “good condition” as per BNG habitat condition assessments.	Wetland (LNRS)	Approx. 20ha in northernmost tip of the district, adjacent to and complimenting the Ouse Washes habitat	We3 -enhance and create floodplain wet grassland sites to better support breeding and wintering wetland birds (LNRS)	Low - No IDB drains nearby. Look for opportunities to support and encourage the favourable management of the habitat and encourage the creation of new areas in close proximity
Deciduous Woodlands	967,000 ha in England	BNG: Woodland UKHab: W1f7 Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	By 2050 achieve a minimum of 16.5% of land covered by woodland/trees outside woodland Annual planting of 30,000 hectares (ha) of new woodland per year.	Woodland (LNRS)	Locally very rare (scattered 8.5 ha approx.) and highly fragmented	Wo1 - better manage woodlands to improve resilience and structural diversity.	Low – Not on land owned or managed by the IDB. Use IDB networks to encourage its retention, favourable management and support its expansion if appropriate.
No Main Habitat	N/A	A “main” habitat type cannot be assigned but potentially significant habitats are still present	Protecting 30% of land and sea by 2030	Habitat Mosaic (LNRS)	Locally very rare and highly fragmented	M1 - Improve the diversity of habitats at a landscape and site-scale to increase the diversity and abundance of species and make them more resilient to climate change.	Low – Not on land owned or managed by the IDB. Use IDB networks to encourage its retention, favourable management and support its expansion/improvement if appropriate.

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Traditional Orchard	24,600 to 27,000 ha	BNG: Traditional Orchard UKHab: Grassland – Traditional Orchard	4,700 hectares of traditional orchards to be created or brought into favorable condition (25YEP)	Woodland (LNRS)	Very small and fragmented, locally rare	WO 8 - Improve the management of traditional orchards and seek to expand them where possible.	Low – Not water level management sensitive or within the Boards influence.
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National Priority Habitat	National Status & Extent	Habitat classification	National Targets	Local Priority Habitat	Local Status and Extent	Local Targets	IDB Potential for Maintaining, Restoring or Expanding Habitat (high/medium/low)
Rivers & Streams	n/a	Fen Main Drains and drainage ditches	WFD - Improving at least 75% of waters to Good Ecological Status or Potential by 2027	Rivers, chalk streams & drainage ditches (LNRS)	Locally abundant	RD5A – maximise opportunities for nature in fen drainage ditches by choosing nature-supporting and enhancing maintenance and management approaches such as enhancing in channel habitats to provide more habitat for wetland wildlife alongside managing flood risk and water levels.	High – Manage ditches according to best practice & SOPs to maximise opportunities for biodiversity
Arable Field Margins	N/A	UKHab: C1a Arable field margins		Farmed Landscape (LNRS)	Locally abundant	F1 - Increase the presence and quality of biodiversity rich arable field margins around farmland to improve the diversity of farmland species and provide habitat that is connected and more resilient to climate change.	Med – Encourage landowners in IDB network to establish good quality stewardship field margins
Hedgerows	Approx. 390,000k m in England	BNG: Hedgerow UK Hab: Native Hedgerow H2	Create or restore 30,000 miles of hedgerows by 2037 and 45,000 miles by 2050	Farmed Landscape (LNRS)	Locally frequent	F4 - Increase the presence of hedgerows around farmland to control run-off, improve the abundance and diversity of farmland species and provide habitat that is connected and more resilient to climate change	Med – Retain hedgerows within IDB control and manage favourably. Encourage the retention and favourable management of hedgerows on private and community land and creation where appropriate.

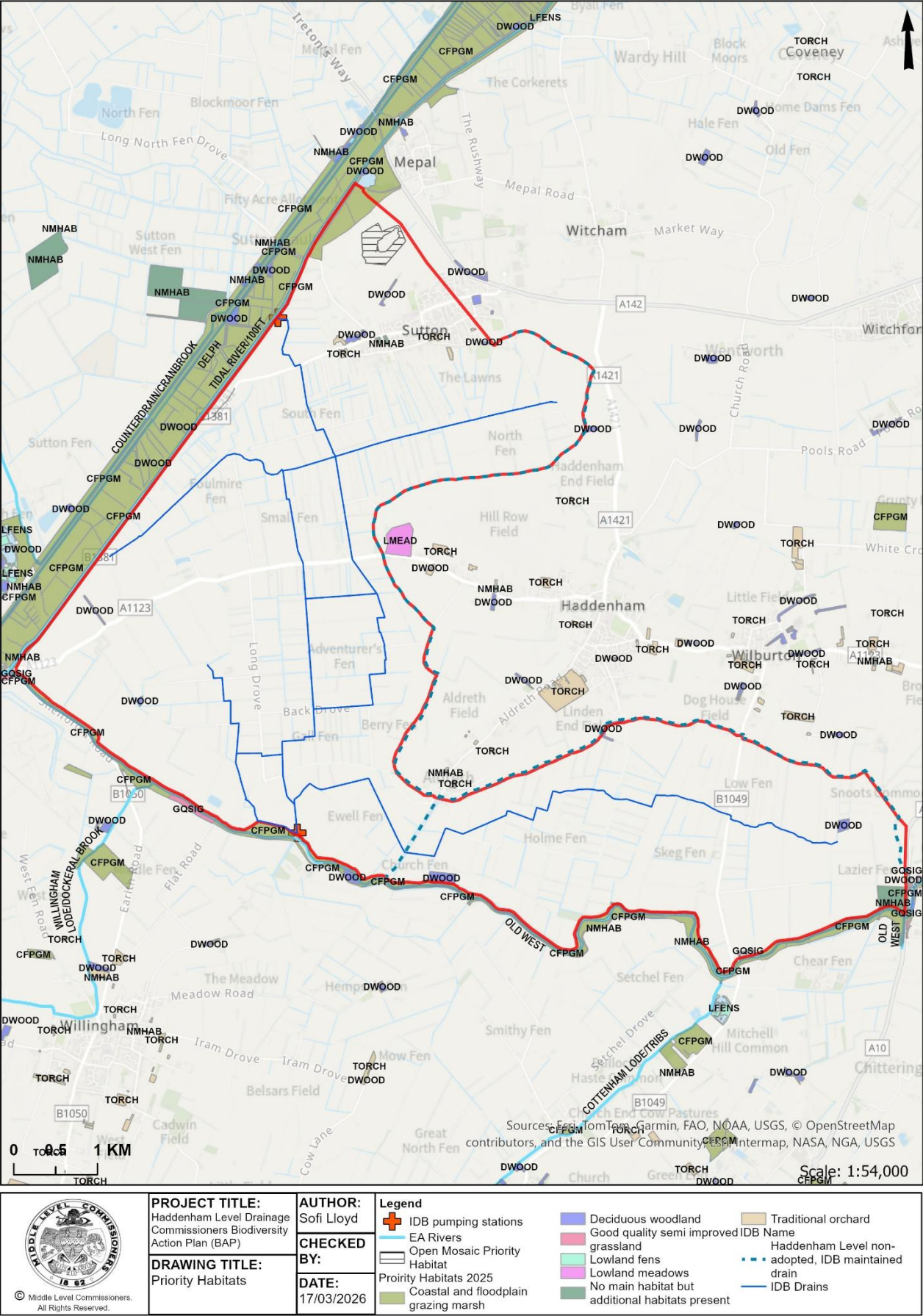


Figure 8. Map of Priority Habitats in Haddenham Level DC

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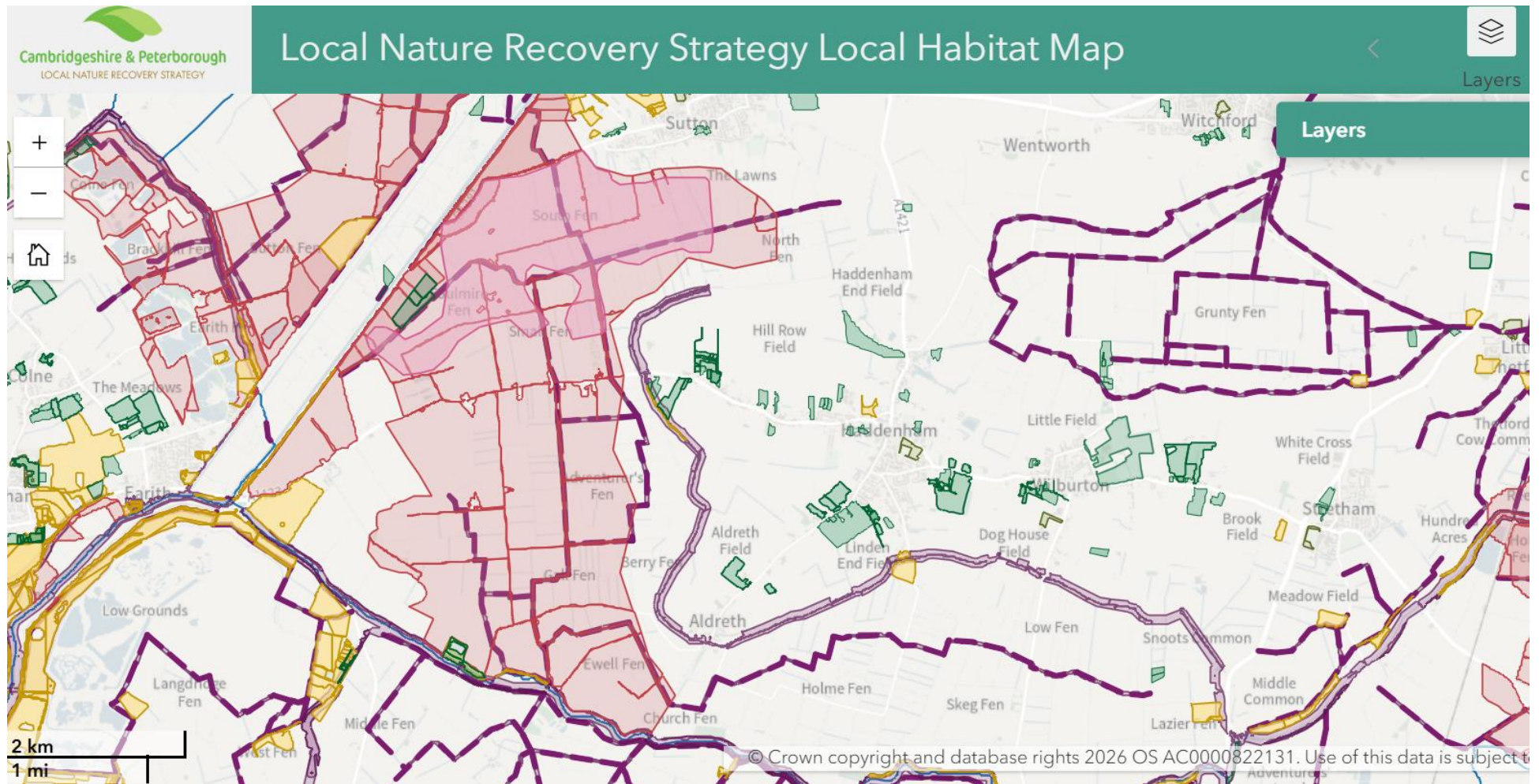
The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Cambridgeshire, published on the 23rd December 2025, identifies a number of additional habitats that are of importance for conservation and creation within Cambridgeshire. There is potential for some such habitats to be created or restored within the IDB District. Those which could be directly influenced and/or supported by the Boards' activities have been mapped in the LNRS in Figure 9 and/or are detailed in the below table.

Table 5. LNRS habitats prioritized for action that are relevant to IDB Activities

LNRS Priority Habitat	Local Targets	IDB Potential for Supporting / Influencing Habitat (high/medium/low)
Woodland	Wo3A – improve biodiversity by creating mixed deciduous woodland consisting of appropriate native or climate change tolerant (European only) species to increase resilience and diversity. Such newly created woodlands are to be within 2.5 kilometres of existing woodland, though in practice should be much closer (ideally within 500 metres). Newly created woods would ideally form a woodland block (or group of woodlands within 200 metres of each other) which are at least 40 hectares in size. Woodland creation would be expected over approximately 80% of the site area mapped under this measure, with the remaining 20% a mosaic of other complementary habitats such as species-rich grassland, scrub, ponds, and individual trees.	Low – not on IDB-owned land and unlikely to be influenced by Board Activities. However the encouragement, if possible, via IDB networks for planting on the highland sloping towards the catchwater should be made as it would likely reduce and/or slow flows into the catchwater
Fen Droves (LNRS)	U3B – Map the locations of fen droves and identify remaining biodiversity hotspots, including for locally significant species such as elms and scarce invertebrate species. F4B - Identify all fen droves with important populations of elms or assemblages of invertebrate species and prioritise the protection and enhancement of the hedgerows and associated grasslands.	High – Use local knowledge within IDBs to map and identify ownership, provenance and status. Encourage and support landowners in IDB network to retain, survey, protect and enhance, particularly those adjacent to IDB drains or used to access and/or maintain IDB drains.
Grassland	G2A – enhance existing species-rich neutral grassland sites to support the diversity of scarce and common species associated with this habitat. G2B – improve biodiversity by creating species-rich neutral grassland adjoining to, and up to 500 metres from, existing designated and other neutral grassland sites. There is no minimum size threshold, but larger sites are preferable (in combination with other complementary habitats) and there should be a realistic ambition for site to become priority habitat in the future. G3A – deliver wider environmental benefits such as runoff reduction, water quality enhancement and potential access to nature, by creating species-rich grasslands in appropriate locations.	Low – not on IDB-owned land or near IDB watercourses and unlikely to be influenced by Board Activities
Wetlands	We1A – in the following large-scale Fenland wetland vision areas: Wicken Fen; Great Fen; Ouse Washes landscape area; and adjacent to the Nene Washes, create mosaics of wetland habitats such as fens, reedbeds, wet grasslands for breeding and wintering waterbirds, wet woodlands, pools and ponds on peat and other suitable soils. On the higher, drier ground within these vision areas on non-peat soils, create other complementary habitats such as meadows, scrub, woodland and ponds. We3B – create areas of floodplain wetland mosaics within the embanked floodplains of the major rivers and other suitable locations to enhance connectivity between wetland sites and reverse habitat fragmentation to support diverse species assemblages.	High – While the land is not owned by the IDB, the water levels within it can be influenced by the activities of the IDB. Encourage and support landowners in IDB network to create new wetland mosaics adjacent to IDB watercourses so new areas buffer the existing high-quality Ouse Washes habitats.

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Rivers & Streams	RD1A – establish natural or semi-natural buffer zones 50 metres wide adjacent to all rivers and streams to improve river water quality, and consequently their biodiversity value and ecological functionality. Within such buffer zones, appropriate measures should be introduced which both enhance biodiversity and reduce sediment or pollutant run off into the water. Restore the biodiversity and natural function of the river / stream through restoration of the channel, reconnecting rivers with floodplains and creating backwaters and backchannels to provide fish spawning and riparian habitats along the river. RD5A – maximise opportunities for nature in fen drainage ditches by choosing nature-supporting and enhancing maintenance and management approaches such as enhancing in channel habitats to provide more habitat for wetland wildlife alongside managing flood risk and water levels. RD5B – establish uncultivated riparian buffer zones at least 15 metres wide from the top of the bank (including the 9 metre internal drainage board bylaw maintenance corridor). Plant or promote low growing, non-woody vegetation such as diverse grasses or wet grassland mixes that are compatible with regular ditch maintenance operations, to provide habitats for nature	High –Encourage and support landowners in IDB network to create and maintain riparian buffers. Manage IDB ditches according to the SOPs and best practice to maximise opportunities for wildlife.
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KEY: ■ = Woodland, ■ = Grassland, ■ = Wetland Mosaic, ■ = Rivers & streams

Figure 9. Mapped Priority Habitat Action Opportunities as detailed in the LNRS in Haddenham Level DC area, available from this link:

[Local Nature Recovery Strategy](https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/climate-change-energy-and-environment/improving-the-natural-environment/cambridgeshire-and-peterborough-local-nature-recovery-strategy#local-nature-recovery-strategy-published-5-0) or <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/a1963a71DB51c4c259a8d19832b63f461>

<https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/climate-change-energy-and-environment/improving-the-natural-environment/cambridgeshire-and-peterborough-local-nature-recovery-strategy#local-nature-recovery-strategy-published-5-0>

5.11. Species Audit Summary

There are 194 protected, priority or other notable species that have previously been recorded within the district, as reported by the Local Environmental Records Centre (LERC). Of these, 141 species are associated with the habitats the Board manages and so could be influenced by the Boards' activities. A table listing these species is provided below.

Table 6: Rare, protected, notable and priority species previously recorded within the drainage district:

Taxon	Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Potential for IDBs to influence	Species Info
Bird	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	WCA1i, LNRS	Yes. Seek local conservation projects to support / fund.	ID opportunities for IDBs near Ouse and Nene washes to become involved in/fund conservation projects or create wetland sites
	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS	Yes. Promote uptake of environmental stewardship riparian buffer strip options	Prefers sites with a mixture of habitats including grassland, scrub and reedbed/wetland areas, therefore a good indicator of relatively wild habitats.
	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	CPASI, WCA1i, LNRS	Yes. Manage existing boxes, fund and install new ones where necessary and support box surveys. Retain areas of taller bank veg to support small mammals.	Species is still under threat from a range of factors relating to agricultural intensification and urbanisation. Erect and manage Barn Owl Boxes.
	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	CPASI, LNRS	Yes. Fund nest boxes and manage ditches to provide insect-rich foraging near nest sites.	Manage ditches to provide insect-rich habitats close to known swift nest sites & fund boxes
	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	WCA1i, LNRS	Yes. Check and maintain artificial nest sites. Retain bank-side trees / scrub as fishing perches and as a refuge for small fish which the bird eats. Record sightings.	Check and maintain artificial nest sites. Retain bank-side trees / scrub as fishing perches and as a refuge for small fish which the bird eats.
	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS	Moderate. Rotationally manage ditch vegetation to maximise diversity which will support better numbers of inverts for chick food. Encourage cereal retention options in stewardship agreements next to ditches. Record sightings.	A key farmland indicator species. Has had a dramatic decline nationally and has been lost from many areas of the county but still remains in good numbers locally. Availability of invertebrates in summer and seeds in the winter are key to its abundance. Manage ditch vegetation to maximise diversity which will support better numbers of inverts.
	Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	CPASI, LNRS	Moderate. Look for opportunities to create and/or restore reedbeds and wetland habitats. Manage ditches to maximise diversity.	Now over a dozen pairs and a wintering population in excess of 80 individuals, making Cambs. and Pboro a key county. Continued management of existing and creation of new areas of mixed wetland will bolster breeding numbers further - IDB action.
	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	WCA1i	Moderate. Look for opportunities to create and manage scrapes/ponds/reedbeds. Record any sightings.	Occasional migrant with no established UK breeding population though potential to colonise.
	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i, LNRS	Moderate. Look for opportunities to create and manage reedbeds such as old pump drains. Record sightings.	Look for opportunities to create and manage reedbeds such as old pump drains.
Bird	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS	Limited. Promote uptake of environmental stewardship riparian buffer strip options. Record sightings.	Localised breeding species in the county, with the main populations in Cambs. in the South Cambs. chalk areas. Promote

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					Environmental stewardship alongside IDB drains for a number of reasons
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS	Limited. Promote uptake of environmental stewardship riparian buffer strip options to provide insect-rich foraging near nest sites.		Ground nester in farmland. One of the most strongly declining birds in Europe but Cambs. is a stronghold
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	WCA1i	Limited. Encourage establishment and retention of arable margins.		Spring and summer visitors favouring arable farmland and open grassland.
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	WCA1ii	Yes. Retain dense mature scrub stands i.e. bramble near water and manage extent rather than remove. Retain bankside trees and pollard rather than remove. Retain marginal and bank vegetation as much as possible and cut banks rotationally outside of bird nesting season. Trim hedges outside bird nesting season. Encourage farmers to establish stewardship margins alongside hedgerows and ditches for foraging. Record sightings.		Nest in holes in trees near water
Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	WCA1i			Reedbed nesters
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i			Assoc with fenland fields and washes when overwintering
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Dense hedge and scrub nesters
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	WCA1i			Dense scrub nesters near water. Uses same nest sites across years.
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Will often use a reed warbler's nest to lay and egg for them to raise so can be present in nests in reeds.
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Ground nesters in rough/damp pasture
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Hedge & scrub nesters
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	WCA1i, LNRS			Swampy meadows and marshy area nesters
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	WCA1i			Tree nesters hunting across open habitats
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Dense hedge nesters
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Tree nester in wet woodlands
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Ground & low scrub/hedge nesters
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	WCA1i			Ground-nesters using reedbeds and grassy margins
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	WCA1ii			Ground nesters near water
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA1i			Hedge & scrub nesters
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Ground, or near to, nesting birds with broods into late August. Favour ditch edges and grass margins.
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	WCA1i			Ground nesters near water
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i			Ground nesters near water
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP			Nest low in hedges and scrub
Bird	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		Dense hedge and scrub nesters

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	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP	Yes. Retain dense mature scrub stands i.e. bramble near water and manage extent rather than remove. Retain bankside trees and pollard rather than remove. Retain marginal and bank vegetation as much as possible and cut banks rotationally outside of bird nesting season. Trim hedges outside bird nesting season. Encourage farmers to establish stewardship margins alongside hedgerows and ditches for foraging. Record sightings.	Hedge & scrub nesters
	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS		Hedge & scrub nesters
	Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	WCA1i		Ground nesters in marshland and farmland
	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		Ground nesters in damp channel margins and banks and agricultural margins.
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		Ground, or near to, nesting birds with broods into late August. Favour ditch edges and grass margins.
Flowering plant	Flat-stalked Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	CPASI, NS, RLENG.VU, RLGB.Lr(NT)	Yes. Maintain a programme of rotational bank cutting and desilting little and often to support aquatic, marginal and terrestrial plants. Where found, and/or diversity is high, identify the historic management regime and maintain it as closely as possible to retain valuable species or make informed improvements to regime to enhance the stand. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC. Encourage establishment and retention of arable margins.	Aquatic herb favouring eutrophic, still, or slowly flowing waters especially fenland lodes and ditches.
	Field Pepperwort	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	RLENG.Lr(NT)		Open grassland/arable specialist favouring sandy/gravelly soils.
	Blue Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. foemina</i>	NS		Arable field margins on sunny slopes
	Carex acutiformis x riparia = C. x sooi	<i>Carex acutiformis x riparia = C. x sooi</i>	NR, RLGB.VU		
	Common Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	CPASI, RLENG.Lr(NT)		Found in moist, nitrogen-rich environments, including damp grasslands, marshes, fens, riverbanks, and ditches
	Field Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	CPASI, RLENG.EN, RLGB.EN		It is often found on conservation headlands or cultivated margins designed to protect rare flora.
	Greater Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	CPASI		Found in nutrient-poor to moderately nutrient-rich (oligotrophic to mesotrophic), base-rich still or slow-moving waters
	Hairlike Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>	CPASI		Found in specialized, damp habitats. It is primarily associated with wetlands, fens, marshy grasslands, and the banks of water bodies
	Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	CPASI		
	Tufted-sedge	<i>Carex elata</i>	CPASI, RLENG.Lr(NT)		
	Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	RLENG.VU		
	Common Meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	CPASI		
	Fen Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton coloratus</i>	CPASI, NS, LNRS		Fenland is the British stronghold. Shallow calcareous water. Most records in the Wicken and Whittlesey areas. Wetland habitats such as ponds and drains. All IDB surveys
	Fine-leaved Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>	CPASI		
	Frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	CPASI, RLENG.VU, RLGB.VU		

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Greater Water-parsnip	<i>Sium latifolium</i>	NS, RLENG.EN, RLGB.EN, Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS	Yes. Maintain a programme of rotational bank cutting and desilting little and often to support aquatic, marginal and terrestrial plants. Where found, and/or diversity is high, identify the historic management regime and maintain it as closely as possible to retain valuable species or make informed improvements to regime to enhance the stand. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC. Encourage establishment and retention of arable margins	Fenland characteristic species. Found parts of the Ouse Washes. Small populations remain vulnerable. Look for in surveys
Large-flowered Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis speciosa</i>	RLENG.VU, RLGB.VU, LNRS		Found in peaty fields and disturbed fen. Look out for in surveys
Lesser Water-plantain	<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>	CPASI, RLENG.VU, RLGB.Lr(NT), LNRS		Only a few sites now have significant numbers. Under threat from a range of factors. Survey for them annually.
Marsh Dock	<i>Rumex palustris</i>	CPASI		
Marsh Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea aquatica</i>	CPASI, RLENG.Lr(NT)		
Narrow-leaved Water-plantain	<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>	CPASI		
Opposite-leaved Pondweed	<i>Groenlandia densa</i>	CPASI, RLENG.VU, RLGB.VU, LNRS		Typical of shallow nutrient-poor calcareous waters. Mostly found in fen drains. Look for in surveys
Pepper-saxifrage	<i>Silaum silaus</i>	CPASI, LNRS		Strong indicator of old species-rich grassland, especially damp grassland. Many populations are small and so are under threat from a lack of appropriate management and potentially development where sites are not protected. Look for in surveys
River Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>	CPASI		
Shining Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton lucens</i>	CPASI		
Stinking Chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	RLENG.VU, RLGB.VU		
Strawberry Clover	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	CPASI, RLENG.VU, RLGB.VU		
Treacle-mustard	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	RLENG.Lr(NT)		
Tubular Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	RLENG.VU, RLGB.VU, Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS		Found in areas with winter flooding, including flood meadows and ponds. Look for around Nene and Ouse Washes IDBs
Water-violet	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	CPASI, RLENG.VU, RLGB.VU, LNRS		Found in still, shallow, base-rich, clear and not eutrophic waterbodies so it is a positive indicator. Found in fenland drains, although has declined here. Look for in surveys
Whorled Water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	CPASI, RLENG.Lr(NT), RLGB.VU		

Bagous tempestivus	<i>Bagous tempestivus</i>	Nb	A hygrophilous weevil primarily found in wet, aquatic biotopes.
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Insect - Beetle	Berosus luridus	<i>Berosus luridus</i>	Nb, RLGB.Lr(NT)	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	A rare water scavenger beetle in the UK, found in clean, shallow, still, or slow-flowing waterbodies like ponds, ditches, and marshes, often in areas with dense vegetation
	Chaetarthria seminulum/simillima	<i>Chaetarthria seminulum/simillima</i>	NS		
	Dryops similaris	<i>Dryops similaris</i>	NS		A rare long-toed water beetle in the UK, is found in shallow, base-rich coastal ponds, dune-slacks, and similar wetland sites
	Eubrychius velutus	<i>Eubrychius velutus</i>	Nb		Rare, aquatic "swimming weevil" found in well-oxygenated, still, or slow-flowing waterbodies, including lakes, lochs, and drainage ditches
	Hydronomus alismatis	<i>Hydronomus alismatis</i>	Nb		Found in the UK in wetland habitats, particularly those supporting its host plant, <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> (European Water-plantain).
	Oulimnius rivularis	<i>Oulimnius rivularis</i>	CPASI, NS		A riffle beetle found in the UK that typically inhabits well-aerated, running water environments
	Scydmorephes helvolus	<i>Scydmorephes helvolus</i>	N		Found in damp, secluded habitats. Often associated with woodland edges, ancient woodlands, fens, and shady, humid areas
	Smaller Noterus	<i>Noterus crassicornis</i>	NS		A small (3.5-4mm) aquatic beetle, is found in the UK primarily in stagnant or slow-flowing water, such as ponds, marshes, and sometimes ditches.
	Tournotaris bimaculata	<i>Tournotaris bimaculata</i>	Nb		Typically associated with sedge beds, fens, and other wetlands. It is considered an uncommon species that thrives in moist vegetation at the water's edge
	Donacia dentata	<i>Donacia dentata</i>	RLGB.VU, LNRS		Very few known sites in Cambs. and Pboro. Found in larger drains and rivers and feeds mainly on Arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> . Relatively large and identifiable. Look out for in surveys
	Gymnetron villosulum	<i>Gymnetron villosulum</i>	Nb		
	Hydaticus transversalis	<i>Hydaticus transversalis</i>	NS		
Insect - Butterfly	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	RLGB.Lr(NT), Sect.41, UKBAP	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	
	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	RLGB.Lr(NT), Sect.41, UKBAP		

Scarce Chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>	RLGB.Lr(NT)		
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Insect - Dragonfly	Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>	RLGB.Lr(NT)	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	
Insect - Moth	V-moth	<i>Macaria wauaria</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	<i>Dependent on fruit bushes in cultivated environments.</i>
	Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Brown-spot Pinion	<i>Anchoscelis litura</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Centre-barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Crescent	<i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Dark Brocade	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		<i>Prefers damp habitats</i>
	Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Garden Dart	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		<i>Open damp grassland species</i>
	Goat Moth	<i>Cossus cossus</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Green-brindled Crescent	<i>Allophytes oxyacanthae</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Large Nutmeg	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Large Wainscot	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		<i>Damp, grassy, and marshy habitats.</i>
	Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		

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Insect - Moth	Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	
	Sallow	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		Assoc with ditches and streams
	Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania comma</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	Small Square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		
Insect - Orthopteran	Great Green Bush-cricket	<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	CPASI, LNRS	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	Populations with sustainable numbers may only be present in less than five sites in Cambs. and Pboro. Found in rough grassland with some scrub or on woodland edges. Look for in surveys near Nene and Ouse washes and WWF
Insect - True fly	Neoscasia geniculata	<i>Neoscasia geniculata</i>	N	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	A hoverfly species found in damp, wetland-adjacent habitats across the UK, with a focus on areas with lush, herbaceous vegetation.
	Pherbellia nana	<i>Pherbellia nana</i>	N		Found in the UK in wetland, coastal, and limestone habitats, often associated with stony lake margins
	Platypalpus praecinctus	<i>Platypalpus praecinctus</i>	NS		Rare wetland-associated fly found in the UK, inhabiting coastal levels, inland fens, and marshes
Reptile	Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5	Yes. Manage channels according to the SOP. Retain & create suitable habitat. Record sightings.	
	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5		
Stonewort	Clustered Stonewort	<i>Tolypella glomerata</i>	CPASI, NS	Yes. Maintain a programme of rotational bank cutting and desilting little and often to support aquatic, marginal and terrestrial plants. Where found, and/or diversity is high, identify the historic management regime and maintain it as closely as possible to retain valuable species or make informed improvements to regime to enhance the stand. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	A rare algae found in shallow, calcareous UK aquatic habitats, often in clean, unpolluted water
	Tassel Stonewort	<i>Tolypella intricata</i>	RLGB.EN, Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS		
Terrestrial Mammal	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP	Yes. Retain areas of uncut undisturbed marginal and bank vegetation for refuge and foraging and manage rotationally.	
	Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	HabRegs4, Sect.41, UKBAP	Yes. Retain areas of uncut undisturbed marginal and bank vegetation for refuge and foraging and manage rotationally.	

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Terrestrial Mammal	Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	RLGB.VU, Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS	Yes. More associated with mosaic habitats but IDBs must be mindful not to disturb scrub patches / weed screen piles / leaf piles after October as they may be hibernating. Fund hedgehog hotels, encourage leaf piles and don't keep things "tidy". Record sightings.	More associated with mosaic habitats but IDBs must be mindful not to disturb scrub patches / weed screen piles / leaves after October as they may be hibernating. Fund hedgehog hotels, encourage leaf piles and don't keep things "tidy".
	Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	RLGB.EN, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5, LNRS	Yes. Manage ditches according to the SOPs to ensure no burrows are damaged and marginal vegetation is maintained for optimal vv habitat. Manage bank face vegetation rotationally to maintain/develop a favourable & diverse sward as optimal habitat for vv. Continue support for mink control project. Record in surveys.	IDB ditches are stronghold for them. Ensure water levels of at least 30cm are maintained all year round, keeping summer/winter level fluctuations as small as possible. Retain marginal vegetation for refuge. Fund and support mink trapping.
	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	HabRegs2, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5	Yes. Manage channels according to the SOP. Retain & create suitable habitat. Record sightings and field signs.	
Terrestrial Mammal - Bat	Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5	Yes. Retain mature bank-side trees to provide suitable roosts for bats. Trim or pollard trees rather than remove them. Install bat boxes on bank-side trees or elsewhere in the district to improve roost provision. Provide bat boxes	
	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	HabRegs2, RLGB.Lr(NT), WCA5	Yes. Retain mature bank-side trees to provide suitable roosts for bats. Trim or pollard trees rather than remove them. Install bat boxes on bank-side trees or elsewhere in the district to improve roost provision. Provide bat boxes	Favours parkland, light woodland and areas near waterbodies.
	Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	HabRegs2, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5		
	Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	HabRegs2, WCA5		Assoc. with water
	Noctule	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	HabRegs2, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5		
	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	HabRegs2, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5		

5.11.1 Local Nature Recovery Strategy Species

In addition to the species already recorded in the District, there are a number of species identified by the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) that are a priority for nature conservation within Cambridgeshire. Some of these species are commonly associated with the habitats that the Board manages. While there are no known recent records of these species being present within the district, there is potential for them to be found, or for them to colonise, either naturally or via translocation if the habitats they prefer are managed favorably. There is therefore potential for the conservation status of these species across the county to be influenced by the activities of the Board.

Table 7: Species identified by the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Cambridgeshire as being a conservation priority in the county:

Taxon	Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Potential for IDBs to Influence	Species Info
Amphibian	Pool Frog	<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>	WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b		
Birds	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	UK Amber List, LNRS	Yes. Look for opportunities to create / restore reedbeds and wetland habitats	Requiring wet grassland / water meadow. IDBs Look for opportunities to restore / create reedbeds & wet grasslands and/or support conservation efforts within the district.
	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Bern-A2	Yes. Retain dense mature scrub stands near water and manage extent rather than remove. Retain bankside trees and pollard rather than remove.	
	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	BirdsDir-A2.2	Retain marginal and bank vegetation as much as possible and cut banks rotationally outside of bird nesting season. Trim hedges outside bird nesting season. Encourage farmers to establish stewardship margins alongside hedgerows and ditches for foraging. Record sightings & send to LERC.	
	Motacilla flava	<i>Yellow Wagtail</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP		Ground nesters in damp habitat & farmland
Fish	European Eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	UKBAP. RL Critically Endangered. SPI UK. Eel Regs, LNRS	Yes. Retain marginal vegetation for eel refuge and foraging. Only desilt centre 2/3rds of channel.	Spends most of its life in European rivers. Retain marginal veg as refuge for them.
	Spined Loach	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS	Yes. Desilt little and often to provide diversity of substrate for the filter-feeders	Appears to be restricted to Trent, Welland, Witham, Nene and Great Ouse, with their associated waterways. Moreton's Leam is thought to contain the highest recorded density of spined loach in the UK and is designated an SAC for this reason, as are Ouse Washes Counter Drain and Old Bedford River. Have been found on occasion in the Middle Level system. Desilt little and often
	Brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	RLGB NT, SFWF, HabsRegs, LNRS	Limited. Look for presence during surveys.	A positive indicator for rivers and streams. It tends to be observed in the headwaters of smaller waterbodies (but may be present in the middle reaches of rivers). The species has a larval form which requires unpolluted and stable silt beds, thus if a river supports brook lamprey it could be considered as one that is in a better ecological condition and is exhibiting stability and naturalness of the river environment.

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Flowering Plant	Flat-sedge	<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	<i>Scottish Biodiversity List</i>	Yes. Maintain a programme of rotational bank cutting and desilting little and often to support aquatic, marginal and terrestrial plants. Where found, and/or diversity is high, identify the historic management regime and maintain it as closely as possible to retain valuable species or make informed improvements to regime to enhance the stand. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	
	Fibrous Tussock-sedge	<i>Carex appropinquata</i>	<i>NS-excludes</i>		
	Long-stalked Yellow-sedge	<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i>	<i>RLGB LC. RLENG LC. , LNRS</i>		<i>Strong indicator of high-quality wet fen meadow habitats. Likely less than ten sites in Cambs and Pboro where it still occurs, at some of those in small numbers. Look for in surveys</i>
	Meadow Thistle	<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	<i>CPASI, LNRS</i>		<i>Strong indicator of high-quality wet fen meadow habitats. Perhaps less than five sites in Cambs and Pboro where it still occurs. Look for in IDB surveys</i>
	Early Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	<i>RedList_ENG_post2001-LC</i>		
	Marsh Helleborine	<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	<i>W(NI)O-Sch8_part1</i>		
	Common Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	<i>RedList_ENG_post2001-VU</i>		
	Slender Tare	<i>Ervum gracile</i>	<i>RedList_GB_post2001-VU</i>		
	Dyer's Greenweed	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	<i>CPASI, RLENG.VU, LNRS</i>		<i>Good indicator of old permanent grassland of interest (including verges), particularly in the clay areas of Cambs and Pboro. Number of sites in Cambs and Pboro has been declining in recent decades and it is still under threat as many populations are small. Pboro IDBs</i>
	Fen Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea paludosa</i>	<i>NR, RLENG.CR, RLGB.CR, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA8, LNRS</i>		<i>Look for reintro sites, particularly in vegetated drains, old pump drains, dead end drains, reedbed peripheries etc.</i>
	Fen Orchid	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	<i>Bern-A1</i>		
	Fen Wood-rush	<i>Luzula pallescens</i>	<i>RedList_GB_post2001-CR</i>		<i>Found in Holme Fen, Needs ground disturbance</i>
	Bog Pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia tenella</i>	<i>RedList_GB_post2001-LC</i>		
	Grass-poly	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	<i>WACA-Sch8</i>		
	Narrow-leaved Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>	<i>CPASI, NS, LNRS</i>		<i>Characteristic flood meadow species. Mostly restricted to a few sites in the River Great Ouse valley area. IDBs near Ouse washes only</i>
	Fly Orchid	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	<i>England_NERC_S.41</i>		
	Marsh Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	<i>RedList_ENG_post2001-VU</i>		
	Tasteless Water-pepper	<i>Persicaria mitis</i>	<i>CPASI, NS, RLENG.VU, RLGB.VU, LNRS</i>		<i>Found in the Ouse and Nene Washes and only found in a few sites outside of these and has been lost from some locations. Found in wet places in open vegetation, typically on nutrient-rich mud and peat that is exposed by a rapid 'drawdown' of water in the summer. Look out for in Ouse washes IDBs</i>
	Common Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	<i>RedList_ENG_post2001-VU</i>		

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Flowering Plant	Oxlip	<i>Primula elatior</i>	NS-excludes	Yes. Maintain a programme of rotational bank cutting and desilting little and often to support aquatic, marginal and terrestrial plants. Where found, and/or diversity is high, identify the historic management regime and maintain it as closely as possible to retain valuable species or make informed improvements to regime to enhance the stand. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	
	Great Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	NI_Priority		Characteristic flood meadow and positive old grassland indicator species (although can be found in woodland). Associated with sites of natural history interest in Cambs and Pboro and has declined significantly. Many populations are small and so are under threat from destruction or neglect.
	Meadow Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	RedList_ENG_post2001-LC		Occasionally found on banks or in floodplains, indicator of good quality unimproved grasslands
	Cambridge Milk-parsley	<i>Selinum carvifolia</i>	RENG.EN, RLGB.EN, WCA8, LNRS		Known to be present in an IDB drain near Ramsey
	Saw-wort	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	RedList_ENG_post2001-LC		Strong indicator of a range of old species-rich habitats, including grassland and woodland edges. Has declined significantly nationally and locally. At the eastern edge of its range in Cambs and at many sites numbers are small so these populations are under threat. Now may only be present at less than ten sites in Cambs and Pboro.
	Marsh Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	RENG.VU, RLGB.VU, Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS		Strong old wet grassland indicator. Present at less than ten sites in Cambs and Pboro and at risk in many of them. Look for in surveys near Nene, Ouse and WWF
	Hampshire Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum akteum</i>	NR-excludes		
	English Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum anglicum</i>	RedList_ENG_post2001-VU		
	Marsh Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum palustre</i>	RedList_ENG_post2001-VU		
	Water Germander	<i>Teucrium scordium</i>	WACA-Sch8		
	Milk-parsley	<i>Thysselinum palustre</i>	RLGB VU. RENG VU., LNRS		
	Greater Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> agg.	RENG.LC, RLGB.LC., LNRS		Good indicator of high-quality wetland habitats as it is susceptible to eutrophication. At risk where populations are small. Look for in surveys
	Marsh Valerian	<i>Valeriana dioica</i>	RedList_ENG_post2001-NT		
	Heath Dog-violet	<i>Viola canina</i> subsp. <i>ruppii</i>	RLGB EN. RENG EN., LNRS		In Woodalton Fen, Holme fen & RUGR IDB only.
	Fen Violet	<i>Viola stagnina</i>	RedList_GB_post2001-CR		

Insect - Beetle	Agabus uliginosus	<i>Agabus uliginosus</i>	Nb, RLGB.Lr(NT), LNRS	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their	Potentially a flagship species for seasonal pools. Found in a range of wetlands in isolated ponds or in seasonally flooded fen.
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				larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	Found at Wicken Fen, Woodwalton Fen and a relatively small number of sites outside of these. Look out for in surveys
	Agabus undulatus	<i>Agabus undulatus</i>	CPASI, RLGB.Lr(NT), LNRS		Most often found in fenland drains. Suitable flagship species for improved drain management as it is a distinctive species that is relatively recognisable. Look out for in surveys
	Eyed Longhorn beetle	<i>Oberea oculata</i>	NR-includes		
	Mud Beetle	<i>Sphaerius acaroides</i>	RedList_GB_post2001-EN		
Insect - Butterfly	Large Copper	<i>Lycaena dispar</i>	WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a		
	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b		
	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	RLGB.VU, Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS		Active management is needed to maintain suitable habitat where the suitable food plants grow (such as Creeping Cinquefoil, Agrimony and Wild Strawberry). Relatively open, patchy grassland seems to be preferred where there is some periodic disturbance. This includes land by railway lines and brownfield sites.
	Black Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium pruni</i>	RedList_GB_post2001-EN		
Insect - Caddis Fly (Trichoptera)	Erotesis baltica	<i>Erotesis baltica</i>	NR-includes		
Insect - Moth	White-spotted Pinion	<i>Cosmia diffinis</i>	Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	Caterpillar feeds on elms. Disappearing from almost all its range except Cambs, which now comprises over three-quarters of its current British range.
	Silver Barred	<i>Deltote bankiana</i>	RedList_GB_Pre94-VU		Restricted distribution nationally. Species of fens, coastal marshes and bogs. Long-standing populations known only at Wicken Fen and Chippenham Fen in Cambs and Pboro.
	Marsh Carpet	<i>Gagitodes sagittata</i>	RLEN EN., LNRS		Present south of Benwick and Doddington & west of Coates.
	Reed Leopard	<i>Phragmataecia castaneae</i>	RLGB VU. UKBAP, LNRS		Long-standing populations known only at Wicken Fen and Chippenham Fen but recorded from a few other sites in this area of the county. The larval food plant is common reed.
	Four-spotted	<i>Tyta luctuosa</i>	Nationally Scarce. UKBAP, LNRS		Food plant is field bindweed so dependent on early successional habitats which are threatened by inappropriate management and eutrophication. May be more widespread and common than previously thought but more surveys are required to establish this.
Insect - Orthopteran	Large Marsh Grasshopper	<i>Stethophyma grossum</i>	England_NERC_S.41		
Insect - Spider	Rosser's Sac-spider	<i>Clubiona rosserae</i>	NL, LNRS	Yes. Invertebrates use a wide range of plants as hosts for their larval stage and for feeding and	Only found in 1-2 sites in Britain, with recent records only at Chippenham Fen. Found in fens amongst cut sedge and reeds and in sedge tussocks.

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	Pardosa paludicola	<i>Pardosa paludicola</i>	NR-includes	egg laying in their adult stages. Aim to create and maintain the most diverse sward possible on banks, channel margins and in channel to support them by following a rotational vegetation management regime. Retain trees, hedgerows and scrub and plant more where possible. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	
	Zora armillata	<i>Zora armillata</i>	NR-includes		
Mollusc	Taylor's Spire Snail	<i>Marstoniopsis insubrica</i>	RLUK Rare, LNRS	Limited. Look for presence during surveys.	IDBs along the Ouse washes
	Witham Orb Mussel	<i>Sphaerium solidum</i>	NL, LNRS		IDBs along the Ouse washes
	Large-mouthed Valve Snail	<i>Valvata macrostoma</i>	RLGB LC. RLENG ? , LNRS		Look for in surveys
	Desmoulin's Whorl Snail	<i>Vertigo (Vertigo) moulinsiana</i>	HabDir-A2*		
Reptile	Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a	Yes. Manage channels according to the SOP. Retain & create suitable habitat. Record sightings.	
Stonewort	Hedgehog Stonewort	<i>Chara aculeolata</i>	RLGB VU, UKBAP, NR, LNRS	Yes. Maintain a programme of rotational bank cutting and desilting little and often to support aquatic, marginal and terrestrial plants. Where found, and/or diversity is high, identify the historic management regime and maintain it as closely as possible to retain valuable species or make informed improvements to regime to enhance the stand. Look for in surveys, record presence & inform LERC.	Only in some of the old Pboro brick pit sites in Cambs and Pboro. A freshwater species tolerant of slightly brackish water.
Stonewort	Bearded Stonewort	<i>Chara canescens</i>	WACA-Sch8		
Stonewort	Dwarf Stonewort	<i>Nitella tenuissima</i>	RedList_GB_post2001-EN		
Stonewort	Great Tassel Stonewort	<i>Tolypella prolifera</i>	RLGB.EN, Sect.41, UKBAP, LNRS		Found in small alkaline water bodies which prefers slow-moving water and tends to grow in deeper water. A spring or summer annual and often occurs in quantity after ditch clearances.
Terrestrial Mammal	Harvest Mouse	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	England_NERC_S.41	Yes. Retain areas of uncut undisturbed marginal and bank vegetation for refuge and foraging and manage rotationally.	GB Red List Near Threatened. Thought to have declined significantly due to agricultural intensification. Not commonly recorded in Cambs and Pboro so population levels are unknown.
Terrestrial Mammal - Bats	Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	HabRegs2, RLGB.VU, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA5, LNRS	Yes. Retain mature bank-side trees to provide suitable roosts for bats. Trim or pollard trees rather than remove them. Install bat boxes on bank-side trees or elsewhere in the	Thought to prefer pastoral landscapes with a mixture of deciduous woodland and other habitats. Roost mainly in cracks in trees.

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				district to improve roost provision. Provide bat boxes	
Tree	Black-poplar	<i>Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia</i>	CPASI, LNRS	Yes. Look for planting opportunities. Identify those existing and conserve.	One of the rarest native trees in Cambs and Pboro. Under threat because of a lack of natural reproduction opportunities. Most trees present now are thought to have been planted but maybe not all. Natural habitat is river floodplains. Look for planting opportunities
	Dark-leaved Willow	<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i>	RENG.LC, RLGB.LC., LNRS	Limited. Look for presence during surveys. Retain where present	Cambs holds the majority of the of the remaining southern / eastern England (likely) native sites for the species (less than five sites). Found in wet riverside woodland and fens. Look out for in surveys
	Elm (various)	<i>Ulmus spp.</i>	RedList_ENG_post2001-LC	Yes. Map droves across district	Map droves and record Elm locations

5.11.2 The Hull International Fisheries Institute (HIFI), EDNA Surveys

Between 2021 and 2023, the Hull International Fisheries Institute (HIFI) collected and analysed Environmental DNA (EDNA) samples from channels within almost all IDB catchments in the Middle Level and surrounding areas. The aims of the project were; to gain a better understanding of the presence and

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distribution of the endangered European Eel within IDB pumped catchments, to better inform and focus conservation efforts and regulation in areas where eels are already present, as well as to better understand their habitat requirements, identify and remediate the obstacles to eel passage and welfare. The EDNA studies also identified the presence of a number of other species, which have been detailed below. It is important to understand that these samples and results only represent a snapshot in time. The presence or absence of any EDNA of any particular species is not conclusive proof of their presence or absence in the channel at any other time. But it does give us a good understanding of what species the habitats managed by the IDB are capable of supporting.

The studies demonstrate that eel had been present in Haddenham Level channels around the time the EDNA samples were taken, so the catchment is important for the conservation of the species and should be managed with this in mind. The full EDNA report is presented in Appendix IV.

Table 8: Species identified by the EDNA studies undertaken in the Haddenham Level DC Catchment:

IDB	Samples Taken	Mammal & Reptile Species Identified	Species Richness	Species Richness Range*	Fish Species	Species Richness	Species Richness Range*
Haddenham	8	1. Common Toad 2. Common Frog 3. Smooth Newt 4. Grey Long-Eared Bat 5. Water Vole 6. Brown Rat	6	0-7	1. European Eel 2. Spined Loach 3. Common Bream 4. Silver Bream 5. Roach 6. Rudd 7. Stone Loach 8. Tench 9. Northern Pike 10. Three-spined Stickleback 11. Nine-spined Stickleback 12. Ruffe 13. Perch/Zander	13	1-13

*The range provided is the greatest and lowest species richness across all IDB sites sampled. A total of 29 fish and 31 mammal and amphibian species were detected in all samples taken.

Note: Samples were only taken up to the point when eels were detected. Some of the smaller sites were only sampled once.

5.12. Invasive Non-native Species Summary

The IDB has identified the following aquatic and riparian invasive non-native species within or adjacent to the drainage district that are identified as likely to be

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influenced by, or impact upon the Board's activities. Some INNS species records have been excluded as they are not considered to be any greater detriment to the habitats managed by IDBs than some similar native species, and they are common throughout the district and Middle Level area so would be very difficult to control and/or eradicate. Only the most recent record from each specific location has been included.

Table 9: Aquatic & riparian invasive non-native species summary

Taxon	Common Name	Scientific Name	Location	Most Recent Date Recorded
Fern	Water Fern	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Aldreth	20/08/2011
			Haddenham	08/03/2008
			Hundred Foot Bank Swamp and Ditch CWS	01/10/1996
			Over	09/08/2012
Flowering plant	Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Sutton (Cambs)	14/10/2017
	Italian Alder	<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Aldreth	20/08/2011
			Chear Fen, Cottenham	20/10/2016
			Sutton (Cambs)	14/10/2017
	Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Mepal	04/08/2013
			St Andrew's Church, Sutton	14/10/2017
			Willingham	16/05/2012
	Canadian Waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Beach Ditch & Engine Drain CWS	18/08/2011
			Haddenham	09/07/2013
			Haddenham Engine/Adventurers' Head Drainage System CWS	29/06/2005
			Hundred Foot Bank drain, Sutton	16/06/1905
			St George's Farm, Haddenham	16/08/1997
Flowering plant	Nuttall's Waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Aldreth	20/08/2011
			Beach Ditch & Engine Drain CWS	07/08/1997
			Chear Fen, Cottenham	20/10/2016
			Cottenham	25/06/2008
			Cottenham Lode	30/07/1997
			Elford Closes, Stretham	21/06/2021
			Haddenham	09/07/2013
			Haddenham Engine Drain, Haddenham (non-CWS section)	21/06/2021
Flowering plant	Nuttall's Waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Haddenham Engine/Adventurers' Head Drainage System CWS	21/06/2021
			Haddenham Level Pumping Station Drain	24/09/1996

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			Hundred Foot Bank Swamp and Ditch CWS	08/04/1998
			New Bedford River, Sutton	03/08/2013
			Queenholme Drain, Willingham	28/07/2008
			River Great Ouse wash area, Chear Fen	24/06/2021
			River Great Ouse, Cottenham	24/06/2021
			Sutton (Cambs)	17/08/2016
			Willingham	26/05/2021
	Russian-vine	<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Haddenham	22/05/2011
			Over	09/08/2012
			Sutton (Cambs)	03/08/2013
			Sutton Cemetery	14/10/2017
	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Sutton (Cambs)	14/10/2017
	Floating Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Elford Closes, Stretham	21/06/2021
	Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>	Wentworth	22/05/2011
	Least Duckweed	<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Aldreth	20/08/2011
			Haddenham	21/06/2021
			Hoghill Drove, Haddenham	21/06/2021
			River Great Ouse, Haddenham	21/06/2021
			River Great Ouse, Willingham	09/07/2013
			Smithey Fen, Cottenham	27/05/2021
			St George's Farm, Haddenham	16/08/1997
			Wentworth	22/05/2011
Flowering plant	Fringed Water-lily	<i>Nymphaeoides peltata</i>	Aldreth	20/08/2011
			Elford Closes, Stretham	13/07/2013
			Haddenham	15/05/2011
			Old Bedford River, Earith	17/08/2016
			Old Bedford River, Sutton	17/08/2016
			River Great Ouse, Cottenham	24/06/2021
			River Great Ouse, Haddenham	29/06/1994
Terrestrial mammal	American Mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>	River Great Ouse, Aldreth	06/01/2012
			River Great Ouse, Elford Closes	12/01/2012

5.13. Water Level Management Plans

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There are no Water Level Management Plans (WLMP) within the drainage district.

6. Habitat and Species Action Plans

6.1. Introduction

The following sections detail the objectives that the IDB has defined for each of the habitats and species that have been identified as a priority in the biodiversity audit, and that have the most potential to be influenced by the Boards activities, and the associated actions that will help to deliver each objective.

6.2. Habitat Action Plans

6.2.1 IDB Ditches

6.2.1.1 IDB Ditch Objectives:

1. *Develop and regularly review an Operations Manual to help to define the most favorable channel maintenance approaches for flood risk management and biodiversity, on a reach-by-reach basis.*
2. *Maximise the biodiversity value of IDB channels, banks and margins through sensitive management, all designed to support a wide range of species.*
3. *Enhance channel biodiversity via non-routine works where opportunities arise*

6.2.1.2 IDB Ditch Actions

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Categorise / review categorisation of all IDB channels by flood risk to determine maintenance intensity and approach and document reasoning	• Map with channels coloured by risk category	2026 then annually	IDB	
			• Supporting table for above with reasoning	2026 then annually	IDB	
			• Minuted review of any changes from previous years categorisation and approval of current determination at Board Meeting ahead of works	2026 then annually	IDB	

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6.2.1.2 IDB Watercourses Actions Cont.

	1b	Define/redefine and deliver most appropriate vegetation management approach/intensity for each IDB channel reach to manage flood risk and maximise opportunities for biodiversity.	Map with planned veg management approach defined for each reach	2026 then annually	IDB	Ecologist
		Favour the retention and rotational management of marginal and bank vegetation wherever possible.	Documented confirmation that works were carried out in line with plan for each reach and if not, reasons why.	2026 then annually	IDB	Contractor
			Minuted review of any changes to previous approach and approval of plan ahead of works at Board Meeting	2026 then annually	IDB	Ecologist
	1c	Define/redefine and deliver most appropriate desilting approach/intensity for each IDB channel reach to manage flood risk and maximise opportunities for biodiversity.	Map with desilting approach defined for each reach	2026 then annually	IDB	Ecologist
		Aim for regular and light desilting on a 3-year rotation approx. to mimic natural scour in periodic high flows.	Documented confirmation that works were carried out in line with plan for each reach and if not, reasons why.	2026 then annually	IDB	Contractor
			Minuted review of any changes to previous approach and approval of plan ahead of works at Board Meeting	2026 then annually	IDB	Ecologist
2	2a	Undertake routine channel maintenance in line with standard operating procedures (SOPs), best practice and in compliance with a range of environmental law.	Spot checks during and after routine maintenance for SOP compliance	Annually	Ecologist	
			Minuted report to the Board of compliance non/compliance for maintenance undertaken	Annually	Ecologist	
	2b	Survey a different sample reach of channel each year to benchmark biodiversity.	Channel survey results and recommendations included in Board papers with summary review each year.	2026 then annually	Ecologist	IDB
		Aim to identify areas of high biodiversity value and which areas could benefit from enhancement. Also aim to identify any correlation between diversity, habitat quality and management approaches.	Results of surveys submitted to LERC			
3	3a	Ensure all non-routine channel works are assessed for environmental and ecological constraints and opportunities in advance of works. Identify and design-in opportunities to enhance channels using natural engineering approaches i.e. vegetated coir roll for bank toe stabilisation, hydroseeding, vegetated berms and diverse seed mixes.	- Minuted review of planned non-routine works and ecol. assessment requirements for forthcoming year at each Board Meeting. - Extent of habitat enhanced as a result of non-routine works reported annually in Board papers	2026 then Annually	IDB	Ecologist

6.2.2 Reedbeds

6.2.2.1 Reedbeds Objectives

1. *Retain, enhance and increase the extent of reedbeds within the District by encouraging and supporting private landowners to do so, and creating or supporting the creation of new reedbeds where possible and appropriate in and around IDB channels.*

6.2.2.2 Reedbeds Actions

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Identify and map any existing patches of reedbed within IDB control and develop a plan to manage them favourably	Map of reedbeds & plan of enhancement opportunities	2026	IDB	Ecologist
	1b	Identify and take opportunities to create new reedbeds in the IDB system i.e. ditch junctions, channel margins, berm creation, dead-end channels or old pump drains. Even small patches of a few metres are valuable as stepping stones.	Map of reed bed creation opportunities	2026-27	IDB	Ecologist / Landowners
	1c	Identify existing reedbed owners / managers adjacent to IDB watercourses and make contact to ascertain if the IDB can do anything to support the favourable management / conservation status of the habitat	No. of reedbed owners / managers contacted	2027	IDB	Ecologist / Landowners
	1d	Publish a note on the website detailing the value of Reedbeds for biodiversity in the District, particularly for priority birds and invertebrates, and encouraging the retention, favourable management and creation of the habitat, and signpost further advice & information	Published note on website	2026	IDB	Ecologist
	1e	Include brief flyer with rate demands promoting the retention, favourable management, creation and importance of Reedbeds, particularly for priority birds and invertebrates, within the District and signpost further advice and guidance	Flyer with rate demand	2027	IDB	Ecologist
	1f	Audit the extent of reedbeds at the start and end of the BAP period	Extent of reedbed in the district calculated	2026-31	Ecologist	IDB

6.2.3 Fen Droves

6.2.3.1 Fen Droves Objectives

1. *Identify and map all existing and defunct Droves within the district and confirm ownership, provenance and status, particularly those with IDB ditches adjacent to them and those that IDBs use as access to inspect and maintain assets.*
2. *Retain, protect and enhance Droves within the District by encouraging and supporting private landowners/managers to do so.*

6.2.3.2 Fen Droves Actions

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Liaise with/enlist assistance of community groups, IDB members and rate payers to develop a register and map of Fen Droves within the district	• Map with Droves highlighted	2026-7	IDB	Ecologist / Community Groups
			• Supporting table detailing drove ownership, provenance, status i.e. PRoW. and any other relevant history	2026-8	IDB	Ecologist / Community Groups / Landowners
	1b	Publish findings of Fen Droves Register project within local community	• Publication of map and drove history via Parish News or similar and IDB website	2027-8	IDB	Ecologist / Community Groups
			• Summary of project findings in Board Report	2028	IDB	Ecologist
			• Provide map and details to LERC	2028	IDB	Ecologist
2	2a	Support/encourage biodiversity surveys of Fen Droves, particularly those along IDB ditches, to identify any enhancements that could be made to maximise biodiversity. <i>*Annual channel biodiversity surveys could be expanded to incorporate this.</i>	• Number of survey reports with current & historic management approaches detailed along with enhancement recommendations made, provided to relevant landowner	2026-31	IDB / Ecologist	Ecologist / Community Groups / Landowners
			• Number of surveys & summary published in Board Reports			
			• Number of survey results sent to LERC			

6.2.4 Arable Field Margins

6.2.4.1 Arable Field Margins Objectives

1. Retain, enhance and increase the extent of arable field margins within the District by encouraging and supporting private landowners to do so, particularly adjacent to IDB drains, and encourage the establishment of new arable field margins wherever possible.

6.2.4.2 Arable Field Margins Actions

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Publish details on the IDB website of the benefits of retaining and creating good quality arable field margins for the IDB and for biodiversity and signpost further advice, including LNRS habitat opportunity map	Post on the website	2026-27	IDB / Ecologist	
	1b	Develop a brief flyer encouraging the retention, enhancement and creation of field margins for the benefit of IDBs and biodiversity & signpost further advice, , including LNRS habitat opportunity map, and send with rate demands	Flyer sent out with rate demand	2027 & 2029	IDB / Ecologist	Ecologist
	1c	Audit the extent of arable field margins at the start and end of the BAP period	Map of extent of field margins in 2026 & 2031	2026 & 2030	IDB	Ecologist & Landowners/LNRS owner

6.2.5 Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh (CFPGM) & wet grasslands

6.2.5.1 CFPGM Objectives

1. *Retain, improve and increase the extent of CFPGM within the District by encouraging and supporting private landowners to retain and manage existing CFPGM habitat favorably, primarily via assisting with favorable water levels, and creating or supporting the creation of new CFPGM habitat where possible and appropriate.*

6.2.5.2 CFPGM Actions

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Identify CFPGM owners / managers adjacent to IDB watercourses and make contact to ascertain if the IDB can do anything to support the favourable management / conservation status of the habitat	No. of CFPGM owners / Managers contacted	2026	Ecologist	IDB
	1b	Publish a note on the website detailing the value of CFPGM for biodiversity in the District and encouraging the retention, favourable management and creation of the habitat, and signpost further advice & information	CFPGM note on website	2027	Ecologist	IDB
	1c	Include brief flyer with rate demands promoting the retention, favourable management, creation and importance of CFPGM within the District and signpost further advice and guidance	Flyer sent out with rate demand	2028/2030	Ecologist	IDB
	1d	Audit the extent of CFPGM at the start and end of the BAP period	Extent of CFPGM in District at the end of the BAP period is the same / greater than at the start.	2026 & 2030	IDB	Ecologist

6.3. Species Action Plans

6.3.1 Notes on species without specific actions

Some species have not been detailed specifically in this section, as actions to provide more, and better quality, habitat for them are delivered via other actions, mainly habitat and procedural actions. Such species include a range of flora that will be better supported via standard operating procedures (SOPS) for ditches, which aim to retain marginal and bank-side vegetation and manage it rotationally. Actions for habitats also encourage retention, creation and favorable management which will be of benefit to a range of species, such as the creation of arable field margins and reedbeds. Also, annual surveys aim to identify, record, report and protect many priority plant and animal species. SOPs and best practice IDB habitat management will also optimize opportunities for reptiles, many birds, invertebrates, other mammals, eels and fish.

6.3.2 Birds

6.3.2.1 Birds Objectives:

1. *Maximise habitat availability and quality for all birds that use IDB channels and margins for foraging and nesting, through sensitive routine channel maintenance activities*
2. *Improve opportunities for particular priority birds within the IDB District that could be impacted by IDB activities, with specific provisions*
3. *Improve understanding of bird population trends in District by recording and reporting bird sightings, particularly for priority birds*
4. *Protect and enhance bird habitats through non-routine works*

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6.3.2.2 Birds Actions

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Define and publish standard operating procedures (SOPs) for routine maintenance activities, in line with legislation and best practice, that consider birds, including: - Retention and rotational management of marginal vegetation fringes - Bank-side tree and scrub retention and management, - Rotational bank vegetation cutting - Scheduling work outside the nesting season i.e. mid-August onwards	- Published SOPs available on website which consider birds covering: ~ Channel vegetation management, ~ Bank vegetation management inc. trees and scrub, ~ Desilting, ~ Herbicide use	2026	IDB	Ecologist
2	2a	Map, retain, protect and increase bank-side trees for KINGFISHERS as fishing perches wherever possible, favouring trimming for access and conveyance rather than removal.	Important Kingfisher fishing areas mapped & made available to works operatives	2027	Ecologist / IDB	Landowners, Community
			No. of important Kingfisher areas equal or greater at end of BAP period	2031	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Community
	2b	Map, retain, manage, protect and create KINGFISHER nesting sites along IDB watercourses	Kingfisher nest sites mapped & made available to works operatives	2027	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Community
	2c	Map existing BARN OWL BOXES within the district, maintain existing boxes, fund and install new ones either on IDB assets or by liaising with private landowners and communities	Map of Barn Owl boxes in district	2027	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Volunteers, Community
			Number of boxes maintained each year reported in Board Report	Annually	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Volunteers, Community
			No. of Barn Owl boxes in district equal or greater at end of BAP period	2027-2031	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Volunteers, Community

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2	2d	Install on IDB assets, or encourage the installation of SWIFT NEST BOXES on private and community assets near IDB channels by funding nest boxes and providing installation assistance where necessary	Promotion of swift nest box installation and provision via website, community news and rate demands	2028	IDB	Ecologist
			Number of swift boxes installed and map of them	Ongoing	IDB	Ecologist, Community, Landowners
3	3a	Encourage and support bird SURVEYS . RECORD AND REPORT SIGHTINGS of birds, particularly priority birds, and encourage others via IDB networks to do the same	- Publication to encourage surveys, recording and reporting to the ecologist and/or iSpot/irecord via: ~ Board Report ~ IDB website ~ Rate demand ~ Community communications	2026	IDB	Ecologist, Community, Landowners
			Mapped sightings across the IDB District published with Board report	Annually	IDB	Ecologist
4	4a	Ensure all non-routine channel and asset works are assessed for impacts to birds and mitigations and enhancements are designed-in ahead of works, particularly scheduling works outside nesting season. Enhancements could include retaining valuable habitat, artificial nest box provision and using green engineering such as coir roll and enhanced seed mixes.	- Minuted review of planned non-routine works and ecol. assessment requirements for forthcoming year at each Board Meeting. - Enhancements that benefit birds as a result of non-routine works reported annually in Board papers	2026 then Annually	IDB	Ecologist

6.3.3 Mammals

6.3.3.1 Mammals Objectives:

1. *Maximise habitat availability and quality for all mammals but particularly priority mammals, that use IDB channels and margins for foraging and refuge, through sensitive routine channel maintenance activities*
2. *Improve opportunities for particular priority mammals within the IDB District that could be impacted by IDB activities, with specific provisions*
3. *Improve understanding of mammal population trends in District by recording and reporting sightings, particularly for priority mammals*
4. *Protect and enhance mammal habitats through non-routine works*

6.3.3.2 Mammals Actions

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Define and publish standard operating procedures (SOPs) for routine maintenance activities, in line with legislation and best practice, that consider mammals, including: - Retention and rotational management of marginal vegetation fringes - Bank-side tree and scrub retention and sensitive management, - Rotational bank vegetation cutting - Scheduling work outside sensitive seasons	- Published SOPs available on IDB website which consider WATER VOLES, OTTERS, HEDGEHOGS AND BATS at least, covering: ~ Channel vegetation management, ~ Bank vegetation management inc. trees and scrub, ~ Desilting, ~ Herbicide use	2026	Ecologist	IDB
2	2a	Support WATER VOLE conservation through the mink control project	Funding provided to support mink control project	Annually	IDB	Waterlife Recovery Trust
			Number of mink control rafts hosted or funded on IDB watercourses	Annually	IDB	Waterlife Recovery Trust
			Publication to promote the mink control project via posts on website, rate demand notices, Board meetings and community communications and no. of volunteers recruited	Ongoing	IDB	Waterlife Recovery Trust, MLC

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	2b	Identify and protect known or potential OTTER holts (refuges) and create or support the creation of more along appropriate IDB channels	Known and potential otter holts (refuges) mapped & made available to works operatives	2027	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Community
			No of otter holts increasing along IDB channels	Ongoing	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Community
			Promotion of otter holt creation and retention via website, community news and rate demands	2028-2030	IDB	Ecologist
	2c	Identify and protect known and potential BAT roosts (in trees and structures) along or near to IDB watercourses and install or support the installation of bat boxes in appropriate places along or near to IDB channels	Known and potential bat roosts in trees and structures mapped & made available to works operatives	2027	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Volunteers, Community
			No. of bat roost provisions increasing along IDB channels	Annually	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Volunteers, Community
			Promotion of bat roost retention and bat box installation via website, community news and rate demands	2027-2031	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Volunteers, Community
3	3a	Encourage and support mammal surveys , particularly priority mammals. Record and report sightings of mammals, particularly priority mammals, and encourage others via IDB networks to do the same	- Publication to encourage recording and reporting to the ecologist and/or iSpot/irecord via ~ Board Report ~ IDB website ~ Rate demand ~ Community communications	Ongoing	IDB	Ecologist, Community, Landowners, Volunteers
			Mapped sightings across the IDB District & (non-sensitive elements) published with Board report	Annually	IDB	Ecologist
4	4a	Ensure all non-routine channel and asset works are assessed for impacts to mammals and mitigations and enhancements are designed-in ahead of works, particularly scheduling works outside sensitive seasons.	- Minuted review of planned non-routine works and ecol. assessment requirements for forthcoming year at each Board Meeting. - Enhancements that benefit mammals as a result of non-routine works reported annually in Board papers	Annually	IDB	Ecologist

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		Enhancements could include retaining valuable habitat, creation of artificial refuges and boxes, provision and use of green engineering such as coir roll and enhanced seed mixes.				
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6.3.4 Trees

6.3.4.1 Trees Objectives:

1. *Identify and protect priority trees, particularly elm, black poplars and dark-leaved willow within the District*
2. *Increase numbers of black poplars*

6.3.4.2 Trees Actions

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Map and protect elm, black poplars and dark-leaved willow within the IDB district	Map of selected trees & made available to works operative	2028	Ecologist / IDB	Landowners, Community
2	2a	Seek and progress opportunities to plant more black poplars in appropriate locations across the IDB district	- Publication to request opportunities to plant black poplar via: ~ Board Report ~ IDB website ~ Rate demands ~ Community communications	At least twice in BAP period	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Volunteers, Community
			No. of black poplar in District equal or greater at end of BAP period	2027-2031	IDB	Ecologist, Landowners, Volunteers, Community

6.3.5 Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)

6.3.5.1 INNS Objectives:

1. *Minimise the risk of introducing or spreading INNS through IDB activities*
2. *Identify, control and eradicate INNS from the District*

6.3.5.2 INNS Actions:

Objective ref.	Action no.	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Develop/update, publish and adhere to a biosecurity protocol for IDB activities	Biosecurity protocol published on-line and made available to IDB operatives	2026	Ecologist	IDB
2	2a	Encourage and support all IDB networks to: - Improve their recognition of INNS - Report suspected INNS in and around IDB channels promptly - Follow good biosecurity procedures such as check-clean-dry protocols - Signpost further information	- Information published via: ~ Board Report ~ IDB website ~ Rate demands ~ Community communications ~ Information Boards	2027	IDB	Ecologist, Community, Landowners
	2b	Provide support to partners in IDB networks to control existing INNS within the IDB District	No. of INNS control projects supported	Ongoing	IDB	Ecologist, Community, Landowners

7. Procedural Action Plan

7.1. Introduction

A number of procedural actions have been identified and detailed below. These aim to help to underpin all other actions to support and enhance biodiversity via IDB activities.

7.2. Procedural Objectives

1. *Improve IDB representative's and contractor's knowledge and delivery of biodiversity support through training*
2. *Maintain no net loss of trees and hedgerows as a result of IDB activity and consenting*
3. *Maintain a no-culverting policy which aims to maintain the extent of open ditch habitat in the District*
4. *Liaise closely with Parish Councils to improve knowledge and support for IDB work*

7.3. Procedural Actions

Objective ref.	Action number	Action	Measurable / Indicators	Completion date	Action Lead	Partners
1	1a	Ensure all staff including contractors have received biodiversity training within 6 months from the start date of this Plan, or as part of their induction, and refresher training provided every 3 years.	Numbers of staff and trained and dates	2026 & 29	IDB	Ecologist
2	2a	Develop and publish a “no net loss” policy for trees and hedgerows	Publication of approved policy on website	By 2028	IDB	
3	3a	Develop and publish a “no culverting” policy	Publication of approved policy on website	By 2029	IDB	
4	4a	Deliver IDB updates at Parish Council meetings and request attendance of Parish Council at IDB meetings	No of meetings attended by IDB and Parish Councils	Ongoing	IDB	Parish Council

8. Monitoring

Appropriate indicators have been set for each of the IDB's biodiversity actions. The individual action plans set out the indicators and measurables which will be used to assess progress and execution against the plan. The IDB will review actions and indicators at least annually.

The overall plan will be updated at least every 5 years but is a dynamic document so may change more frequently for example in the light of monitoring outcomes or changing priorities.

9. Reporting

The Board is responsible for ensuring that progress against the Plans' targets are routinely reviewed and reported, at least annually, at Board meetings to allow the Board to discuss and review BAP activity and to modify the BAP and actions to meet the objectives where necessary.

Annual summary progress reports will detail which actions have been progressed according to the plan, any new opportunities identified, risks and issues affecting the objectives or actions, and the contribution actions have made towards achieving the objectives. Recommendations will be made in the light of the monitoring outcomes.

Making this information available to a wider audience is important in increasing the understanding of the importance of the Boards' actions regarding biodiversity and inspiring people about biodiversity. As such, the IDB will make the summary reports available externally in the following ways:

1. *In the public domain via the IDB's website;*
2. *Provided to conservation partners and community groups such as Parish Councils to assist with further local biodiversity conservation planning;*
3. *Provided to local authorities in order to contribute towards their legislative biodiversity reporting requirements including the Local Nature Recovery Strategies;*
4. *The Local Biological Records Centre.*

10. Appendices

10.1. Appendix I – National Character Area 46 – The Fens - Detailed Statements of Environmental Opportunity

Detailed Statements of Environmental Opportunity

Link to full Fens NCA - [The Fens - National Character Area Profiles](#)

SEO 1: Manage the agricultural landscape and soils which allow the Fens to be a major provider of food and horticultural produce, while seeking to enhance opportunities for biodiversity.

For example by:

- Maintaining the valuable, productive, open agricultural landscape of the Fens National Character Area (NCA) with its high-quality soils, many of which are classed as Grade 1 agricultural land, through sustainable farming and agricultural agreements to the benefit of food production, biodiversity, sense of place and climate change regulation.
- Increasing opportunities to manage and protect the remaining peat resource, for example by raising water levels, to maintain (or enhance where possible) the build-up of organic matter; and encouraging landowners and managers to pursue such activities.
- Encouraging landowners and managers to use sustainable farming methods that protect the soil, such as maintaining vegetative cover and using grass buffer strips to reduce soil erosion from susceptible arable fields in the autumn and winter.
- Encouraging the adoption of good practice to avoid soil compaction and maintain good soil structure.
- Encouraging landowners and managers to manage land to prevent peat from drying out, and to maintain wetted peat soils to reduce loss through compaction, oxidation and wastage.
- For mineral soils in the NCA, promoting management techniques to build up soil organic matter to help maintain and enhance soil quality.
- Encouraging farmers to use techniques such as establishing break crops to manage land and protect soil.
- Encouraging minimum tillage and greater use of organic manures, biosolids and digestates plus soil conditioners, which will help to ameliorate soil losses if pursued on sufficient scale.
- Encouraging the establishment of areas of semi-natural habitat such as reedbed and washland which slow the passage of water through the hydrological system.
- Restoring and managing traditional orchards where there is already a traditional pattern, for example around Wisbech, promoting the planting of new orchards of mixed fruit trees to encourage bees where they are absent, and promoting the expansion of traditional shelterbelts around orchards.

SEO 2: Manage the core wetland complexes and increase their connectivity by enhancing the main rivers, waterways and their associated riparian habitats and improve recreational access opportunities to the Fens.

For example by:

- Promoting the creation and restoration of wetland landscapes through co-ordinated and sensitive management of water resources in conjunction with Fens for the Future partners, including Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) and the farming community.
- Managing key wetland sites, including Wicken, Woodwalton and Holme Fens, remnants of the original fen, together with the great washlands which will form the core wetland complexes.
- In addition to the existing core areas, developing extensions at Baston Fen, Great Fen

and Wicken Fen as envisioned in the Wicken Vision, as well as new areas such as Lakenheath Fen, Needingworth and the Wissey Wetland, to create more and larger areas of wetland habitats.

- Improving the water quality and quantity in water bodies in the Fens and improving their habitat value by creating buffer zones and undertaking habitat enhancement works, and identifying means by which issues including diffuse pollution can be co-operatively tackled, thus making a valuable contribution to outcomes required by the Water Framework Directive.
- Critically assessing the engineered network of ditches, installing new water management mechanisms where necessary, to enable localised management of groundwater.
- Encouraging winter flood storage on appropriate areas of land, ensuring appropriate management and control of any water resource created, in accordance with Water Level Management Plans, promoting the reversion of existing flood-storage washlands to permanent grassland with extensive grazing regimes, and promoting the creation of new multi-functional washlands.
- Ensuring that sustainable flood risk management for the Fens is delivered through close partnerships.
- Promoting and establishing strategic, appropriately sized areas for biodiversity across the Fens to mitigate the impacts of local, summer storm-related catchment flooding, and to develop robust populations.
- Integrating and developing water resource management within flood management works and land management regimes, particularly at break point areas along the edge of the fen.
- Ensuring that the soils remain adequately hydrated to prevent erosion and maintain soil chemistry, especially where these soils could form ochre and become extremely acidic if dried and re-wetted.
- Promoting the creation of permissive and definitive access to increase opportunities for people to visit the Fens using sustainable transport methods; identifying the strategic gaps in the network and providing public transport in association with employment, heritage, education and recreation initiatives for local people and neighbouring towns and cities; and ensuring that existing projects with capacity such as Fens for the Future and the Fens Waterway Link address recreational and access issues.
- Identifying the strategic access gaps in the network and providing public transport in association with employment, heritage, education and recreation initiatives for local people and neighbouring towns and cities.

SEO 3: Plan for the creation of new coastal landscapes in the Wash area that are adapted and resilient to the impact of climate change, for the benefit of people and wildlife.

For example by:

- Seeking opportunities to reinstate intertidal salt marshes through realignment from arable to extensively grazed salt marsh, in line with the Wash Shoreline Management Plan.
- Seeking opportunities to create grazing marsh, reedbed and salt marsh throughout the Fens to compensate for losses of these habitats at the coast as a result of climate change and associated isostatic adjustment-induced sea-level rise, or where work carried out has damaged habitat.
- Seeking opportunities to identify and monitor key coastal active process sites.
- Replacing habitat lost from the coast through the East of England Regional Habitat Creation Programme.
- Planning for provision of permissive and definitive access (including the coastal access path) to increase opportunities for people to visit the Fens using sustainable transport methods.

SEO 4: Conserve, manage and enhance the Fens landscape and increase educational opportunities to access its geodiversity, archaeology and cultural heritage to enhance enjoyment and understanding for those who live and work in and visit the Fens.

For example by:

- Protecting and appropriately managing the historic environment, for its contribution to local character and sense of identity and as a framework for habitat restoration and sustainable development.
- Improving the condition of heritage assets through appropriate measures and seeking to reduce conflicting or unsympathetic management regimes, while recognising the high potential in this landscape for undiscovered remains.
- Providing a wider understanding of the geological record of environmental change held within the peat and associated Quaternary sediments, and supporting demonstration projects and sites that illustrate the cultural history, successional fenland habitats and geodiversity of the Fens.
- Managing and conserving the geological exposures throughout the Fens by the removal of undergrowth and the prevention of fly-tipping on these sites, in addition to identifying and protecting new (key) sites as they are discovered.
- Making links between geodiversity, archaeology and cultural heritage, building towards an integrated approach with the surrounding natural environment/landscapes.
- Conserving and monitoring buried geological and archaeological remains that are under threat through erosion of peat, increased or inappropriate cultivation, drying out from dewatering for irrigation, and pressures from development.
- Conserving historic landmark buildings and earthwork sites together with their setting, especially on the settled fens and clay islands.
- Using understanding of the area's traditional and historic architecture, and its distinct patterns of settlement, to inform appropriate conservation and use of historic buildings and farmsteads, and to plan for and inspire any environmentally beneficial new development that makes a positive contribution to local character.
- Promoting understanding of the benefits and potential adverse impacts of wind farms and associated electricity transmission pylons, which are an increasing feature of the fenland landscape.

SEO 5: Seek partners to aid in the development and future provision of new, distinctive, Fenland economies.

For example by:

- By promoting fenland cuisine and food preparation using local ingredients.
- Promoting natural art and craft production (such as baskets, woven reed mats, screens and fences for garden or poultry/ animal management purposes) in order to diversify the economic opportunities and output from Fenland resources.



10.2. Appendix II - Impact Risk Zones for Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Does the proposed development match any of the descriptions below?

All Consultations: All planning applications (except householder applications) where the proposed development is outside or extends outside existing settlements/urban areas and will increase lighting levels or affect greenspace, farmland, semi natural habitats, trees/woodland, waterbodies, rural buildings/structures (manmade or natural) or linear landscape features such as hedgerows, streams and rivers through direct loss, fragmentation or change of use.

Infrastructure: Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables (excluding upgrades and refurbishment of existing network). Any transport proposal including new or extended footways, cycleways, roads/car parks, railways and waterways (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind and Solar: Solar schemes with a footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines.

Minerals, Oil and Gas: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non-Residential: Large non-residential developments outside of existing settlements/urban areas where the net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or the footprint exceeds 0.2ha.

Residential: Residential development of 50 units or more.

Rural Residential: Any residential developments outside of existing settlements/urban areas with a total net gain in residential units.

Air Pollution: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (including: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with a floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 200m² & manure stores > 250 tonnes).

Combustion: General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/combustion.

Waste: Landfill. Including: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Compost: Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharge: Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m³/day that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply: Any development needing its own water supply eg remote rural housing that is not connected to a mains water supply, OR large infrastructure such as warehousing/industry where the total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is > 1,000m².

10.3. P-37549 - EAN - OJUE – Ouse Washes Habitat Creation

Project (OWHCP)

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Scope

Description

The Sutton scheme needs to create wet grassland from arable fields to benefit both wintering and breeding birds, the target species for the OWHCP being breeding ruff, black tailed godwit, snipe, and wintering widgeon.

Total value (estimated)

£4,940,000 excluding VAT

£5,928,000 including VAT

Above the relevant threshold

Contract dates (estimated)

26 January 2026 to 25 January 2027

Possible extension to 24 January 2028

1 year, 11 months, 30 days

Main procurement category

Works

CPV classifications

45247270 - Reservoir construction works

71322000 - Engineering design services for the construction of civil engineering works

90710000 - Environmental management

77310000 - Planting and maintenance services of green areas

Contract locations

UKH12 - Cambridgeshire CC

Engagement

Engagement deadline

28 October 2025

Engagement process description

Defra Group Commercial on behalf of Environment Agency (EA) intends to publish a tender opportunity for the provision of Ouse Washes Habitat Creation Project (OWHCP), tentatively scheduled early 2026.

Purpose of Engagement:

Market engagement is being undertaken because our requirements have two unusual features. First, we are looking for a single supplier to undertake all aspects of habitat design, undertake works on the ground, and subsequently manage the site and habitat. We are doing so because in practice for habitat creation schemes there are not clear boundaries between these stages and is an iterative process. Second, we require the contractual arrangements to be in place for 25 years. This is because habitat establishment is a gradual process over a number of years and involves suppliers developing an understanding over time as to how the site functions under different circumstances. A shorter duration would lose the efficiency of having built such experience and knowledge.

From market engagement we hope to understand the size and maturity of the pool of potential suppliers, their technical capabilities and experience, and gauge their appetite for entering into such long-term arrangements.

Scope of Engagement:

The client has the intention of creating approximately 200ha of new wet grassland habitat suitable to accommodate breeding snipe, black-tailed godwit, and ruff, and also for wintering widgeon. The site is located at Sutton within the Cambridgeshire Fens, adjacent to the Ouse Washes. The landholding is being assembled and so the final site boundary is still to be set. The land is largely peat-based currently in cultivation. The supplier is required to produce the scheme design together with materials needed to secure

consents, undertake the habitat creation works, and then manage the site and habitat for 25 years. The design and construction work will be administered through an NEC Engineering and Construction Contract, and the site management will be subject to a bespoke management agreement.

The supplier will design the scheme from scratch taking account the nature of the site and constraints. A specification for the habitat has been produced, but it is accepted that given the site and constraints the specification may not be met at all times across the whole site. The main design constraint is that in order to manage cost no large-scale water storage such as a raised reservoir or excavated lake will be included. In addition, to manage the risk to archaeology, as far as possible excavation must be confined to the top 0.5m of the ground. A range of possible water sources have been identified but it would be for the supplier to secure sources and design how water is stored and managed across the site. There is ground information available, largely from hand auger survey, to inform the design.

Dependent on the design it is anticipated the following consents will be required: planning permission (for some elements), abstraction licence, IDB bylaw consent, Flood Risk Activity Permit, and Scheduled Monument consent. The supplier will provide the studies and reports needed to support consent applications by the client, such as environmental impact assessment, flood risk assessment, Habitats Regulations assessment, biodiversity net gain assessment. A range of ecological and archaeological studies and surveys have been completed and may need to be updated in order to inform the design, consents, construction, and possible protected species licence application.

Following acceptance of the design by the client and the granting of consents the supplier will undertake the habitat creation works. It is appreciated that habitat creation especially for wetland sites can be an iterative and possibly extended process. While land acquisition is still in progress, in order to make a start on the ground the scheme delivery may be divided into two or more phases that are progressed once all the land within a phase has been secured. Each phase would need to be ecologically appropriate and hydrologically self-contained in order that water levels can be raised. It would be for the supplier to propose the phases as part of the overall integrated scheme design. The timing of phases will depend on the land acquisition process and could potentially be years apart. The contractual arrangements will be designed to accommodate a phased approach.

When habitat creation works are completed for the whole site, or the first phase, the 25-year habitat management stage will commence. The supplier will be wholly responsible for and address all aspects of site management. The first step will be the production of the site management plan for acceptance by the client. Thereafter the client and supplier will meet and review progress with respect the target species and an overview of management activity on an annual basis. The management agreement will include provisions for its breaking should the habitat creation be no longer required, become unfeasible, or if there are issues of poor supplier performance.

Engagement Method:

Written submissions are required via email to Mohammed.Ali1@defra.gov.uk expressing interest in the outline above and some demonstration of your technical competence and robustness as a business.

We would appreciate receiving all expressions of interest by 12pm on 28th October 2025

Outcome Use:

Feedback from engagement will either confirm our intended procurement approach or may cause us to reconsider aspects of it. This could include, for example, the reliance on a single supplier or the duration of the management agreement.

We will consider holding a virtual supplier engagement event. This session would provide an overview of our requirements and invite supplier feedback. A Q&A session would follow, giving participants the opportunity to raise questions which will be addressed by our team, please state in your response if this would be something you would be interested in.

