

Water for Wildlife News

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Water for Wildlife 2010 and beyond

Helen Perkins was appointed as Water for Wildlife Project Manager in November 2009, coming from Derbyshire Wildlife Trust where she worked as Water for Wildlife Project Manager. Helen is based at RSWT offices in Newark and is managed by a steering group comprising representatives from the water industry, EA and RSWT. After a meeting of the W4W steering group in March, planning for the next phase of the project is well underway. Priorities for the next few months are to :

- Consolidate the partnership between water companies, EA and TWTs.
- Approach new partners to ensure continued delivery of the Water for Wildlife Project.
- Represent the W4W partnership at freshwater Biodiversity Implementation Groups (BIGs) for England (Wetland BIG; Rivers BIG; Lakes & Ponds BIG and the England BAP Water & Wetlands Group); the Wetland Vision Steering Group; the Floodplain Meadows Partnership Steering Group; the Wildlife and Countryside Link Water Working Group and other project partnerships as appropriate. Report back to partners after attending the above.
- Collate data on freshwater projects in a new database/GIS.
- Meet relevant water company staff, Trusts freshwater staff and EA staff.
- Contribute to the development of a set of indicators for catchment scale projects.
- Strengthen partnerships to develop future catchment management schemes/approaches e.g. as part of future AMP/PR processes, River Basin Management Plans, BAP delivery and flood risk management strategies.
- Identify and develop work around a range of species for which actions are needed, or where there are issues requiring attention.
- Provide advice and best practice examples of methods for controlling non-native species.
- Organise national meetings/seminars to provide opportunities for sharing experience and good practice.
- Update the WfW Project web pages and liaise with partners to create links between web sites <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/index.php?section=environment:water>



What is Water for Wildlife?

The Water for Wildlife partnership (W4W) was established in 2004, building on the achievements of the Otters and Rivers Project. W4W is a unique partnership supporting wetland conservation across the UK. It aims to co-ordinate the wetland work of The Wildlife Trusts and to work with water companies, the Environment Agency and other partners to provide a consistent and targeted approach to wetland conservation. It supports national and regional project development, raises the profile of wetland conservation and encourages sharing of best practice. The partnership comprises Water UK (the organisation that represents the water industry at national and European level), water companies and the Environment Agency. The water industry is divided into 12 regional water and sewerage companies, with a number of smaller water-only companies. The water companies that directly support Water for Wildlife currently are: Anglian Water, Bristol Water; Dwr Cymru Welsh Water, Portsmouth Water, Severn Trent Water, South East Water, South Staffordshire Water, Thames Water, Wessex Water, South West Water, Bournemouth and West Hampshire Water and Southern Water. The former Folkestone and Dover Water Company (now Veolia) and Mid Kent Water (now South East Water) also supported the project to date.

The Wildlife Trusts is a partnership of 47 voluntary organisations across the UK which works for an environment rich in wildlife for everyone. The Trusts are independent organisations with almost 800,000 members between them. They manage over 2,500 nature reserves, deliver over 100 Living Landscape schemes and carry out education and conservation projects at local level. Each Trust is a member of the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts, a registered charity incorporated by Royal Charter which acts as an umbrella organisation for The Wildlife Trusts and which exists to promote conservation and raise and manage funds for environmental programmes throughout the UK.

In the period 2004-2008 many Trusts appointed Water for Wildlife Project Officers, securing funding from either water companies, the Environment Agency, The Wildlife Trusts or a combination of those. Additional or continuation funding for projects was also found from other sources e.g. charitable trusts and other government agencies.



Wildlife Trusts staff visiting Anglian Water's Tetney Blow Wells SSSI, May 2010

Water for Wildlife 2004-2008

Summary of achievements

The Water for Wildlife partnership has successfully promoted the potential and the need for those delivering actions relating to biodiversity, water quality or water management to design and implement cost effective and multi benefit projects. W4W paved the way for a catchment scale approach to the management of water and the biodiversity it supports. It has facilitated delivery for partners and collated evidence on a range of achievements. One of the most important achievements during the period 2004-2008 was undoubtedly the contribution the partnership made to discussions on the adoption of catchment- based approaches to managing water quality; specifically in work centred around PR09 and catchment approaches.

With its own logo, its promotional materials and the contacts established by the W4W Manager at local, regional and national level, the project has done what it says on the tin: promoted the importance of freshwater ecosystems for wildlife. It has highlighted the role of government, industry and NGOs in protecting our freshwater resource and the unique species it supports. It has demonstrated the value of this unique partnership, consolidating the links between the three networks, facilitating regional and local delivery and acting as a national voice for policy change. More specifically W4W achievements for 2004-2008 relate to:

Benefits of belonging: National events for sharing good practice were held with, for example, over 30 people attending the meeting in Cumbria in 2006. Regular regional meetings enabled representatives from water companies, the Environment Agency and The Wildlife Trusts to come together to discuss current issues and to work together on developing future projects. There have been many benefits of sharing experience and working towards shared aims and feedback from this element of the project has been extremely positive. In both 2007 and 2009 Water for Wildlife linked up with Water UK to organise Catchment Management Forums. These were attended by all the water companies as well as regulators, NGOs and W4W.

Strengthening links: The project manager regularly visited Wildlife Trusts, participating water companies and EA regional officers and played a key role in bringing partners together for joint working at regional and local level.

Promoting the partnership and its aims: Between 2004-2008 the project produced a series of web pages hosted by The Wildlife Trusts website and a W4W leaflet. Through presentations at key conferences and workshops the Project manager promoted the work of the partnership and highlighted common issues.

UK BAP delivery: Working in liaison with TWTs representative on the UK Water Vole Steering Group, the W4W Project Manager developed and managed the Water Vole Database and Mapping Project in 2007-2008 with initial funding for the work from EA, RSWT and PTES. This allowed a part time officer to co-ordinate information nationally. The project manager disseminated a wide range of information on priority species and habitats, and handled many enquiries on freshwater species and habitats.



Water for Wildlife 2004-2008

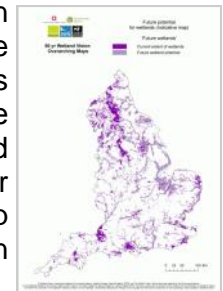
Summary of achievements

Championing locally based work: The project manager acted as a champion for locally based work and promoted the need for and the value of partnership working.

Campaigning on priority issues and lobbying for change: The project developed a campaign on non-native invasive pond plants. Via media releases, postcards and posters and with the support of EA, Water UK, English Nature, Plantlife, British Waterways and the Centre for Aquatic Plant Management, the 'All choked up!' campaign highlighted the dangers of buying pond pest plants. The campaign raised awareness of the issue amongst members of the public and encouraged suppliers to stock alternative oxygenating plants. The project also collated Trusts information on damage to water vole habitat and water vole persecution as part of the campaign to achieve full legal protection for the species. The project's input to this successful campaign received coverage in national media. The project manager completed an advisory booklet on otter predation of fisheries and played a significant role in discussions around the possibilities for joint work under AMP5, lobbying successfully for catchment approaches and a move away from end of pipe technology towards more sustainable ways of managing water resources and water quality.



Representing the partnership: The project manager represented the partnership on the Wetland Vision steering group. This high profile project was established to collate and map data that illustrates historic, current and future wetlands in England. It sets out a vision for England's wetland landscapes. The project manager played an active role in taking this work forward. He also represented W4W on the Wildlife and Countryside Link Water and Wetlands Group. This group produced the Blueprint for Water document in 2008. This outlines ten sustainable steps for water and the group has lobbied and campaigned to ensure the government meets the objectives set out in the Water Framework Directive.



Increasing partnership working across the sector: The W4W partnership has worked with a range of other organisations, for example on the non-native invasive plant species campaign the project worked with British Waterways. The project established good working relationships with many other organisations including English Nature (now Natural England), Plantlife and Pond Conservation.

Providing advice and support: As the W4W Project became established the project manager increasingly became an important source of advice for partners and was able to provide advice on project development at local and regional level.

Facilitating funding: The project manager worked with RSWT's fund-raising and partnership manager to identify large scale funders who could support local and national projects; provided information to partners on potential funding streams; supported funding bids and helped develop regional projects.

Monitoring achievements: An Access database was created to record achievements. This enabled assessments on the status of key species and the extent of habitat brought into sympathetic management or newly created. The database was linked to a GIS which mapped projects and helped plan future work. Data collated in 2007-2008 showed that nearly 5,000 volunteer days were worked on freshwater projects by local people through the Wildlife Trusts and that this helped partners to achieve 9,500ha of wetlands maintained or restored, 750 km of rivers protected or restored, 1,900 otter surveys and 1,600 water vole surveys. In addition over 10,000 people participated in walks and talks related to freshwater projects.

Just in time: Flood Bill makes it onto the statute book

The Flood and Water Management Bill passed through the House of Commons just prior to the dissolution of Parliament and is now an Act of Parliament. The Wildlife Trusts, RSPB and National Trust joined forces and lobbied successfully against a proposed amendment to remove Clause 38 from the Bill. This Clause allows EA to undertake works to allow for flooding, an increase in water below ground or coastal erosion, if it is in the interests of nature conservation, cultural heritage or amenity. We also used our publication Nature's Place for Water to promote the idea of the Bill as a first step towards developing a coherent framework for water. The Act will implement several key recommendations of Sir Michael Pitt's Review of the Summer 2007 floods, protect water supplies to consumers and protect community groups from excessive charges for surface water drainage. See the full Act at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2010/pdf/ukpga_20100029_en.pdf. Provisions include:

- **New statutory responsibilities for managing flood risk** – a national strategy and guidance for managing flood risk will be drawn up by the Environment Agency. Unitary and county councils will bring together relevant bodies who will have a duty to cooperate to develop local strategies for managing local flood risk.
- **Protection of assets which help manage flood risk** – EA, local authorities and internal drainage boards will be able to ensure that private assets which help manage the risks of floods cannot be altered without consent.
- **Powers to carry out environmental works** – EA, local authorities and internal drainage boards will be able to manage water levels to deliver environmental benefits.
- **Other protection for water company customers** – there will be new powers to reduce the level of bad debt, new arrangements for managing high risk infrastructure projects which could be a threat to the ability of water companies to provide its services, and updated arrangements for administration of water companies should they get into difficulties.
- **Sustainable drainage** – drainage systems for all new developments will need to be in line with new National Standards to help manage and reduce the flow of surface water into the sewerage system.
- **New sewer standards** – all sewers will be built to agreed standards in future so that they are adopted and maintained by the relevant sewerage company.
- **Reservoir safety** – there will be a new risk-based regime for reservoir safety.
- **Water company charges** – there will be protection against unaffordable charges for surface water drainage for community groups such as churches, scouts and others. Future water company charges can include social tariffs for those who would otherwise face difficulty meeting their bills.
- **Protection of water supplies** – there will be wider powers for water companies to control non-essential domestic uses of water in times of drought.

What will happen next?

It is quite likely that the new Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition government will bring in consolidating legislation on water management at some stage in the near future. No specific reference was made to this in the list of agreements between the parties issued on 11th May. However, this statement did make reference to '*Measures to promote green spaces and wildlife corridors in order to halt the loss of habitats and restore biodiversity*'.

The Floodplain Meadows Partnership

Helen represents W4W on the Floodplain Meadows Partnership Steering Group. The Floodplain Meadows Partnership aims to monitor, protect and encourage the restoration of wildflower-rich floodplain meadows. It is an innovative project focusing on research, management, promotion and restoration of these special meadows in England and Wales. The project is undertaking long-term monitoring to improve knowledge about plant community responses to environmental change; disseminating this information to all those involved in the conservation, management and restoration of floodplain meadows; running short courses and workshops and developing publications and literature that summarise the latest knowledge.

The Project is keen to find out more about projects around the country that are restoring meadows so that experiences can be shared. They would also like to hear about meadow experiences, memories, favourite sites and names that people remember and still use for floodplain meadow flowers. The project hopes to develop a wide network of interested organisations and individuals so if you would like to be on the contact list, find out about workshops and courses, keep abreast of the latest research regarding floodplain meadows ecology and receive newsletters, then please get in touch with project co ordinator Emma Rothero via Floodplain-Meadows-Project@open.ac.uk

Steering Group members are:

The Open University – www.open.ac.uk

Natural England – www.naturalengland.org.uk

Environment Agency – www.environment-agency.gov.uk

The Wildlife Trusts – www.wildlifetrusts.org

Centre for Ecology and Hydrology – www.ceh.ac.uk

Field Studies Council – www.field-studies-council.org

The Grasslands Trust – www.grasslands-trust.org

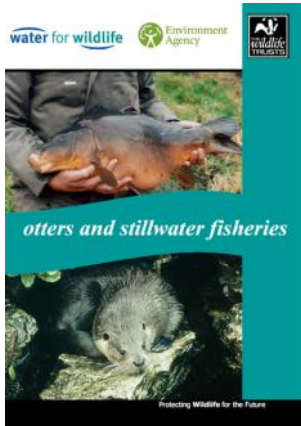


We will shortly be disseminating the partnership's new leaflet to W4W partners but in the meantime for further information about the project see www.floodplainmeadows.org.uk/



Photos: Ragged Robin & Common knapweed by Shirley Freeman.
Green-veined white by Philip Precey.

Otters and fisheries



Following recent articles in the angling press regarding otter predation of fisheries, we have responded to several press enquiries on the issue. The W4W/EA booklet on Otters and Fisheries predation is available via Natural England's website:

http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/ottersandstillwaterfisheries_tcm6-4592.pdf.

Discussions on this issue are continuing, with Graham Roberts from Hampshire WT now representing W4W and TWTs at meetings with the Agency and the Angling Trust. The next meeting is scheduled for September. For further information please contact Helen: hperkins@wildlifetrusts.org.

Farming Floodplains for the Future report now available

The final report of the Farming Floodplains for the Future project is now available at

www.ontrent.org.uk/youcando/farmingfloodplains

A series of other documents (case studies, issue studies and toolkits) are also available. This national pilot project aimed to understand how the farmed landscape can be viably managed in

ways that reduce flood risk downstream, whilst also enhancing the natural environment. A partnership project hosted by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust, FFF has been funded over the past three years by Defra's Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Innovation Fund. Consideration is now being given to how this important work can be taken forward. For further information contact Matt Jones m.jones@staffs-wildlife.org.uk.



BAP update: England

Helen represents W4W on three of the Biodiversity Implementation Groups (BIGs) for England: Wetlands, Rivers, and Lakes & Ponds. The BIGs meet four times a year and aim to bring together habitat and associated species interests. Nine groups have been established to help set the standards for habitat-based working and to identify and carry out landscape-scale delivery projects. This new framework for biodiversity delivery ('Securing Biodiversity') also includes six sector and five crosscutting workstreams, which aim to improve policies to enable biodiversity delivery and targeted species recovery. Natural England is the lead delivery body for the England Biodiversity Strategy. <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/framework.aspx>

BAP habitats covered by the freshwater BIGs

Lakes and Ponds: Eutrophic Standing Waters, Mesotrophic Lakes, Oligotrophic and Dystrophic Lakes, Ponds, Aquifer fed naturally fluctuating water bodies.

Rivers: Rivers and Chalk Rivers

Wetlands: Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, Lowland Fens, Lowland Raised bog, Reedbeds

There is a separate BIG for coastal habitats. We aim to provide a mechanism for greater engagement in the BAP process by the W4W partnership in future, but in the meantime if you have any queries about the process contact Helen hperkins@wildlifetrusts.org

Reservoir Focus: the Midlands

Rutland Water

It is almost 35 years since Anglian Water's drinking water reservoir, Rutland Water, was constructed. Covering 3,100 acres the reservoir has achieved a fantastic amount for biodiversity and has done much to raise awareness of a range of species and the value of reservoirs for biodiversity. Rutland Water is one of the largest artificial lakes in Europe and has the largest surface water area of any reservoir in England. A nature reserve at the western end of the lake is managed by Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. This area is designated as an SPA (Special Protection Area) for its wintering bird populations. The site supports 4% of Europe's population of gadwall during winter months. It is also an important site for shoveler, lapwing (a UK BAP species), coot, goldeneye, tufted duck, pochard, teal, wigeon, cormorant, great crested grebe and little grebe. The site is the most significant breeding site for osprey in England. There are several pairs incubating eggs at the time of writing. Check out the latest news about Rutland Water's ospreys via their website and webcam <http://www.ospreys.org.uk/>. Current work includes the creation of over 80 hectares of wetland including banded areas within the reservoir and new lagoons and wet grassland on old arable farmland.



Gadwall by Rich Andrews

The reservoir plays host to the annual Bird Fair: the world's largest international birdwatching event, which this year takes place on Friday 20th - Sunday 22nd August. For three years the fair has acted as a Global Sponsor of the BirdLife Preventing Extinctions Programme (PEP) and in 2009 it presented the project with £263,000 (the proceeds from the 2009 fair), taking the total raised by the fair in its three-year support for the preventing extinctions programme to £754,000.



For more details about the 2010 Birdfair see: <http://www.birdfair.org.uk/>

For more information about Rutland Water visit: <http://www.rutlandwater.org.uk/>.

Carsington Water



Over 200 species of birds have been recorded at Severn Trent Water's Carsington Water since 1992, with 77 species proven to breed at this large reservoir in Derbyshire. In winter the site supports more than 2,000 ducks and more than 1,000 coot.

The site is an SSSI for its bird interest and it has its own bird club <http://www.carsingtonbirdclub.co.uk/cbc/index.asp>. The club organises talks and walks and co ordinates



Photo by Shirley Freeman

recording at the site. Carsington Water is an important site for the tree sparrow (a UK BAP species) and a strategically important site for the water vole (a UK BAP species). Derbyshire Wildlife Trust staff have undertaken work at the site for water vole as part of their Water for Wildlife Project, linking up with Severn Trent Water staff and volunteers to develop and implement habitat management and creation works. The site also supports populations of two other UK BAP priority species: the harvest mouse and the white-clawed crayfish, the latter having been introduced to the site. For more details about Carsington and work being undertaken there see

<http://www.moretoexperience.co.uk/server.php?show=nav.5997> and

http://www.moretoexperience.co.uk/upload/pdf/CW_Conservation_DL_for_web.pdf


Reservoir Focus: the Midlands

Blithfield Reservoir : South Staffordshire Water

Though it can't match Rutland or Carsington in size, South Staffordshire Water's Blithfield Reservoir has considerable bird interest, for which it was designated an SSSI. This 800 acre drinking water supply reservoir is near Abbots Bromley. The reservoir was opened in 1953 to supply water to the growing conurbation around North Birmingham. Its position close to the "flyways" of the Tame and Trent valleys have made it one of the most important sites for wetland birds in the Midlands. The site supports nationally important numbers of tufted duck, significant numbers of wigeon and goosander in the winter, and birds such as smew on a regular basis. The site can experience dramatic falls in water level in late summer and at these times attracts wading birds such as dunlin. A range of terns can be observed in the spring and autumn and gulls roosting at the site in winter months include black-headed gull, with more unusual species such as kittiwake and Mediterranean gull also recorded. Recently the water company has erected 4 bird hides, 3 of which have feeder stations and a further feeder station has been erected elsewhere. Feeding stations are providing school groups, birdwatchers and members of the public with excellent views of birds like nuthatch, coal tit and great spotted woodpecker. Newly constructed permissive paths, which offer views of the water, as well as access through wetland and woodland areas, provide for disabled access in some areas. A Natural England Special Project Grants contributed greatly to the cost of the paths and their facilities, with SSW funding the balance. West Midland Bird Club www.westmidlandbirdclub.com has a lease with the company which enables the club to issue permits for the purpose of observing and recording birds and for the study of natural history.



Tittesworth Reservoir

 Severn Trent Water's Tittesworth Reservoir, near Leek in Staffordshire, covers approx. 10 hectares and supports areas of Lowland Wet Grassland, Unimproved Neutral Grassland, Open Water, Reedbed, Rivers and Streams. In a partnership project between Severn Trent Water, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust and others, wetland habitats have been restored, with water levels raised along the feeder stream through the construction of a large stone weir, which was designed to allow fish movement. Additional 'dams' were made using logs from certain trees removed from the floodplain. These created online ponding and increased in-channel biodiversity. Several hundred metres of the reservoir feeder stream were reprofiled and the reservoir bed and other areas were altered to provide optimal feeding habitat for passage wading birds. For information about the woody debris work undertaken here and for further guidance on the use of woody debris see: <http://www.staffordshirewildlife.org.uk/reports.asp?ses=&pl=false>



Water company catchment scale projects to deliver for water quality and wildlife

Ofwat's announcement on water pricing 2010-2015, made on 26th November 2009, outlined the contribution that water companies will make to protecting and restoring the quality of the water environment. In total £4.6 billion will be spent over the next five years on improving drinking water and the environment and significant sums of money have been set aside by some water companies for improving water quality in rivers, lakes and around the coast.

A total of 107 catchment management schemes and investigations have been included in water company business plans for the period. Water for Wildlife worked with water companies and regulators to help achieve this outcome, which enables water companies to address water quality issues at source. The sorts of schemes that Ofwat agreed to include projects to reduce concentrations of pesticides, protect water by making changes to farm management, re wet moorland to increase water retention and improve water quality, restore moorland to reduce colour, investigate risks and threats relating to water abstraction processes, increase understanding of the impact and sources of nitrates and reduce nitrate loads entering water from diffuse sources. Many of these projects will bring direct benefits for biodiversity. In one such project, South West Water are working closely with Devon Wildlife Trust as part of the company's Upstream Thinking project. The Trust will extend its existing work to protect and extend areas of culm grassland habitat in its Working Wetlands Project. Helen has been working with the press and marketing staff at The Wildlife Trusts head office to raise awareness of this strong partnership and what it will achieve for water quality and biodiversity. We are featuring the project in our members magazine Natural World, are issuing local and national press releases in liaison with all partners and will be producing film footage that can be used on our website and at presentations. For more information about Devon Wildlife Trust's Working Wetlands Project visit Devon's website at:

<http://www.devonwildlifetrust.org/>

Culm grassland

The flower rich culm grasslands of Devon and Cornwall are amongst the rarest grasslands in the world. They are a priority UK habitat and support a range of rare species including the Marsh fritillary butterfly and the narrow -bordered bee hawk- moth. Boundary hedges support species such as dormouse. The grasslands occur on the 'culm measures' in mid and north west Devon and north east Cornwall where a mix of shales and sandstones has created poorly drained and acid soils. The word culm comes from a local word for a kind of soft coal which is sometimes present. There are similar areas of wet pasture elsewhere in Devon and Cornwall as well as in South Wales and SW Scotland. These grasslands are known as Rhos pasture, Rhos meaning wet in Welsh.



Marsh fritillary by Philip Precey

Drawdown zones

Drawdown zones are found in ponds, lakes and reservoirs with fluctuating water levels. These fluctuating water levels produce a cycle of succession consisting of disturbance, colonisation and growth. In areas subject to regular drawdown there is often a zonation of plant communities. Drawdown zones are also found in turloughs, the Breckland Meres and winterbourne streams. They support unique assemblages of higher plants, bryophytes and liverworts and are also important areas for invertebrates and shoreline birds. Plants include rarities like Six-stamened Waterwort, Thread Rush, Mudwort, Pillwort and Shoreweed. The value of drawdown zones for birds is well known. They are important sources of food for passage waders like golden plover, redshank, oystercatcher and common sandpiper. When these areas flood in winter, drowned invertebrates and seeds are released, providing food for birds such as teal and shoveler. Climate change is likely to impact on the hydrologic regime which creates this special habitat, posing both threats and potential opportunities. On 16 June 2010 a one day Drawdown Zone conference in London will provide a forum for researchers and practitioners interested in the ecology of this habitat type. For more information see www.drawdownzone.eu. This website also provides links to copies of the key articles on the subject.



Teal and Oystercatcher by Ian Rose

Freshwater Biological Association

In February Helen visited the Freshwater Biological Association, with a view to joint working in the future. The FBA is a membership association, an independent scientific organisation and a registered charity. It was founded in 1929 to promote freshwater science through innovative research, specialist scientific facilities, a programme of scientific meetings, production of publications and by providing sound independent scientific opinion. The Association has one of the best sources of freshwater information in the world. It houses published and unpublished collections, two specialist libraries and a range of long term data sets from sites of scientific significance. The Association has an office on the shore of Windermere and another alongside the River Frome at East Stoke in Dorset. The FBA is managed by Director, Dr Michael Dobson who is assisted by 25 staff. A board of trustees, elected by the members, guide the strategic direction of the Association in line with the charitable objectives.

We hope to be able to work with the FBA to explore monitoring of freshwater projects and perhaps to develop tailor made training courses for W4W partners. In the meantime, during 2010, FBA is organizing a range of courses which are available to non members as well as members of the association. Details of the courses can be accessed here:

<http://www.fba.org.uk/index/training/contentParagraph/00/document/2010FBACoursesWeb.pdf>

For more information about the FBA and for details on how to join see <http://www.fba.org.uk/index.html>



Emerald damselfly: Philip Precey

Catchment Scale Projects meeting, May 11th & May 12th

This two day meeting was organised by W4W and the Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project. The aim of the meeting was to share information and best practice on planning, implementing and monitoring catchment scale projects. The meeting was aimed primarily at Wildlife Trust staff delivering freshwater projects. Day 1 comprised a series of presentations and on day 2 visits were made to a number of sites in Lincolnshire which included a look at the work undertaken by the Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project, small stream restoration and HLS special projects. Wildlife Trusts staff can access presentations and notes from the meeting via Wildnet <http://wildnet.wildlifetrusts.org/>. These will be circulated to other key partners and uploaded to the Water for Wildlife web pages soon.



Back to BAP: Engaging with the new framework and making your achievements count

Tuesday 22nd June 10.15-16.15, Rutland Water

This session aims to bring water company staff up to speed with developments in the BAP delivery framework and with new reporting mechanisms. It aims to help ensure that the actions water companies take for species and habitats on the revised list are recognised and incorporated into reporting at local, regional and country level. The day will also include an opportunity to look at some of the work that has been undertaken at Rutland Water to benefit BAP species and habitats. The venue can accommodate over 50 people, so the day will be open to relevant water company staff. Anglian Water has kindly offered to provide lunch and refreshments. Please contact Helen for further details. hperkins@wildlifetrusts.org

Future News If you have any information or news that you would like including in the next newsletter please send to Helen by July 2nd 2010. The next edition will be sent out at the end of July.

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ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY

