

SUMMARY OF TARGETS FROM RELEVANT (TO PETERBOROUGH) HABITAT ACTION PLANS IN THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

It should be recognised that the targets contained in this annex are for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and cover private as well as Local Authority land. The actual targets that the City Council could reasonably be expected to achieve on Peterborough City Council Owned land are significantly less than those stated below which are for the whole of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The City Council will attempt to facilitate and encourage other landowners, as described in the report, within the Authorities area to achieve these goals.

| Habitat | Objectives | Five Year Targets (to 2005) | Ten Year Targets (to 2010) |
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| Woodland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain current area of ancient woodland as identified in the Ancient Woodland Inventory. • Achieve appropriate management of all semi-natural ancient woodland sites, incorporating buffer zones and scrub edge habitat. • Maintain current area of species rich woodland (i.e. that which has a recognised Biodiversity value, including ancient secondary not classed as ancient semi-natural, e.g. Overhall Grove). • Achieve appropriate management of all species rich woodland (as defined in previous bullet). • Identify a strategy for creating new native woodland in terms of species composition, ground flora introduction, site size and location. • Create new native woodland, particularly where it links or buffers existing woodland or other habitats of Biodiversity value. • Achieve appropriate management of all new woodland so that it delivers against species and habitat Biodiversity targets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No loss of semi-natural ancient or species rich woodland. • 100% of SSSI woodland in appropriate management, including woodland edge buffer zones. • Identify all species rich woodland. • 10% increase in the total amount of woodland. • Identify what management regimes are required to deliver species and habitat targets in new woodlands. • Deer management groups established. • If practicable, have consolidated the elm recovery programme. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No loss of semi-natural ancient or species rich woodland. • Restore 50% of coniferised ancient woodland to broad-leaved base. • 50% of semi-natural ancient woodland total resource in appropriate management. • Plant 20ha of new woodland on cleared semi-natural ancient woodland sites or adjacent to existing woodland. • 50% of species rich woodland in appropriate management. |
| Urban Forest (i.e., all trees within the urban area) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To halt the indiscriminate loss of and damage to urban trees. • To diversify the age structure of the urban forest. • To increase the range of tree species. • To make greater use of native species where appropriate. • To maintain and enhance the nature conservation value of the urban forest. • Consolidate the elm recovery programme. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a countywide compatible basic database describing the character and extent of the urban forest. • Publish awareness of the contribution that the urban forest makes to Biodiversity to all sections of the community. • Produce a community-based strategy for the management of the urban forest integrating nature conservation and arboricultural values. • Publish information on tree management to reduce damage to and loss of urban | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be decided. |

| Habitat | Objectives | Five Year Targets (to 2005) | Ten Year Targets (to 2010) |
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| | | trees. | |

| Habitat | Objectives | Five Year Targets (to 2005) | Ten Year Targets (to 2010) |
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| Hedgerows | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the loss of species rich hedgerows • Achieve favourable management of species rich hedgerows within the county • Plant new hedgerows within the county | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the loss of species rich hedgerows through neglect and removal and aim to halt all loss of hedgerows, which are both ancient and species rich by 2005. • Achieve the favourable management of 25% of hedges by the year 2000 and of 50% by 2005. • Encourage at least 120Km new hedgerows by 2005. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish at least 220 km new hedgerows by 2010. |
| Ponds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop the net loss of ponds in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough • Increase the number of ponds in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough • Ensure the provision of quality advice on pond management • Better understand the Biodiversity value of ponds at different successional stages. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve characterisation of pond stock in Cambridgeshire including numbers, turnover and categories (for example: permanent, ephemeral, natural/semi-natural origin). • Research the local rate of disappearance of ponds across the county. • Create new conservation ponds in the landscape and resurrect derelict ponds where appropriate, the target numbers reflecting the local rate of disappearance by both natural and human processes. • Disseminate advice to known landowners that own ponds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat a sample survey of ponds to identify trends in management and numbers. |
| Allotments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the loss of allotments through the generation of interest in this resource. • Ensure that policies are adopted in development plans to provide new allotment provision for new developments. • Cambridgeshire Design and Sustainability Guidance for | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managers of allotments to be implementing widely agreed wildlife friendly management plans on 50% of allotments. • Community composting schemes on 30% of allotments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managers of allotments to be implementing widely agreed wildlife friendly management plans on 75% of allotments. • Community composting schemes on 50% of |

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| | <p>Major New Developments to include specific reference to allotment provision in new developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and emphasise the benefits of increasing Biodiversity for allotment holders. • Optimise the utilisation of under used allotments for the benefits of wildlife. • Maximise wildlife potential of allotments, for example by creating wildlife features and ensuring that maintenance practices benefit wildlife. • Increase organic food production. • Establish local composting schemes both as a habitat and for re-use of materials. • Develop site specific wildlife friendly management plans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of Local Authority excess bark chippings to be used on community composting schemes. • Create uncultivated beetle banks on 15% of large allotments. • Provide buffer zones adjacent to watercourses, woodland and other site components of high Biodiversity value. • Promote individual wildlife schemes by individual allotment holders on their own plots. | <p>allotments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of Local Authority excess bark chippings to be used on community composting schemes. • Create uncultivated beetle banks on 30% of large allotments. |
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| Habitat | Objectives | Five Year Targets (to 2005) | Ten Year Targets (to 2010) |
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| Churchyards, cemeteries and burial grounds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect burial grounds as important wildlife habitats by incorporating them in local development plans and nature conservation strategies. • All burial grounds to be regularly surveyed. • All burial grounds to have widely agreed management plans which are being implemented by the site manager in partnership with the local community. The site working requirements would need to be deconflicted with biodiversity as part of this process. • Carry out regular habitat and specific species surveys of all burial grounds and designate suitable sites as County or City Wildlife Sites. • Raise the profile and celebrate burial grounds as a sanctuary for wildlife. • Educate the public about the ways in which management of burial grounds for wildlife and for people can be complementary. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All burial grounds under the ownership or management of town, district or city council to be implementing a widely agreed wildlife friendly management plan. • 50 per cent of parish burial ground managers to be in the process of producing a wildlife friendly management plan. • All burial grounds to have in place a system for regular habitat and specific species surveys. • All suitable burial grounds under the ownership or management of town, district or city councils to be identified as County or City Wildlife sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All managers of burial grounds to be implementing widely agreed wildlife friendly management plans. • All suitable burial grounds to be identified as County or City Wildlife sites. |
| Gardens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard and improve the existing wildlife value of this resource • To increase the resource by encouraging wildlife gardening across the county. • To increase the resource by encouraging appropriate native planting in new development areas. • To increase awareness of the importance of wildlife gardening to all the community. • To advise gardeners of the ways in which management of gardens for wildlife need not compromise practicalities and aesthetics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a local HAP wildlife gardening leaflet to promote planting of native species only and highlight damage caused to garden wildlife by chemicals. • 40% of gardeners producing own compost as opposed to using imported material such as peat or coir. • 40% of gardeners not using pesticides. • 5 open gardens open in 5 years time as show pieces for best practice, including one small inner-city garden. • New habitats created within gardens. • Implement system for site survey. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All local garden centres encouraging purchase of native, wildlife friendly species only, home composting as an alternative to peat, and reduced usage of chemicals. • Produce a leaflet for developers encouraging appropriate native planting with local character in mind. • 80% of gardeners producing own compost as opposed to using imported material such as peat or coir. • 80% of gardeners not using pesticides. • Best wildlife garden competition running in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. • Encourage gardeners to reduce and stop using fertilisers. |

| Habitat | Objectives | Five Year Targets (to 2005) | Ten Year Targets (to 2010) |
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| Parks, shelterbelts and open spaces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater appreciation of the Biodiversity value of parks, shelterbelts and open spaces by their managers, users and the public. • Appropriate management of parklands, open spaces and shelterbelts for their existing and potential wildlife benefit. • Fullest investigation of opportunities for the imaginative design and management of shelterbelts and open spaces associated with new development. • Greater use of native species in landscape designs for new and existing open spaces and shelterbelts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring accessible open space of high value for wildlife within 280m for 50% of all residents by 2005. • At least 40% of the total area of urban parks managed for measurable wildlife benefit. • At least 40% of the total length of shelterbelts in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough managed for measurable wildlife benefit. • At least 25% of the total area of publicly accessible open space in urban areas managed for measurable wildlife benefit. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring accessible open space of high value for wildlife within 280m for all residents by 2010. • At least 80% of the total area of urban parks managed for measurable wildlife benefit by 2010. • At least 80% of the total length of shelterbelts in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough managed for measurable wildlife benefit by 2010. • At least 50% of the total area of publicly accessible open space in urban areas managed for measurable wildlife benefit by 2010. |
| Built environment and derelict sites | <p><u>Derelict Land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the Biodiversity value of derelict sites in location and design of new development. • Identify derelict sites of particular significance for Biodiversity and outline any management needs. • Improved information about the Biodiversity value of derelict sites for planners, developers. • Raised public awareness of the Biodiversity value of derelict sites. <p>Built Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new development incorporates measures to protect existing built environment features where a Biodiversity value has been identified and if possible to create new habitats. • Raised public awareness of the Biodiversity value and potential of buildings. | <p><u>Derelict Land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or increase Biodiversity value of 50% of sites recognised as Wildlife Sites. • Raise awareness of the Biodiversity value and increase public participation in recording. • Secure public access at 2 new derelict sites where appropriate. <p><u>Built Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New features for Biodiversity on buildings to be incorporated into 10 larger developments. • Raise awareness of the Biodiversity value of the built environment and increase participation in recording features such as old walls and bat roosts. | <p><u>Derelict Land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or increase Biodiversity value of 100% of sites recognised Wildlife Sites. • Raise awareness of the Biodiversity value and increase participation in recording. • Secure public access at 5 new derelict sites where appropriate. <p><u>Built Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of the Biodiversity value of the built environment and increase participation in recording features such as old walls and bat roosts. • New features for Biodiversity on buildings to be incorporated into 100 larger developments. |

| Habitat | Objectives | Five Year Targets (to 2005) | Ten Year Targets (to 2010) |
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| Road Verges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing County Wildlife Site and protected roadside verges within the county. • Ensure favourable management status of all County Wildlife Site and protected roadside verges. • Instigate a condition-monitoring programme for County Wildlife Site and protected roadside verges. • Designate additional roadside verges on suitable sites. • To have re-evaluated the wildlife value of all roadside verges. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain a 44 ha area of protected roadside verges (approx. measured 1991 area) by year 2005. • To achieve the favourable management of 11 ha (approx. 25% of measured 1991 road verge area) by year 2001 and 22 ha (approx. 50% of measured 1991 road verge area) by 2005. • To instigate an on-going monitoring programme (both botanical and measured area assessments) for protected roadside verges. A 22 ha sample (approx. 50% of measured 1991 area) should be surveyed before 2000 and 4 ha (approx. 10%) annually there after until 2005. • To maintain protected roadside verge signs for all 74 sites by year 2005. • To cost and trial removal of cut material from protected road verges in 2 pilot areas in 1999/2000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To investigate designation of a further 2 ha of protected roadside verge per year equals 10 ha by 2010. • Re-survey all protected verges and monitor 8 ha per year of the total verge area (approx 20%) equalling 40 ha by 2010. |

Note: The interpretation of the phrase "Woodland Buffer Zone" should be taken to refer to the transitional habitat that occurs at the edge of woodland, where a transition occurs between woodland habitat and another type of habitat such as reed bed or grassland