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**A survey and assessment of the birds
of the Cam Washes and Berry Fen
SSSIs, Cambridgeshire,
focussing on breeding and
wintering waterbirds**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report summarises the results of ornithological surveys and a data search undertaken in order to assess the current importance of birds using the Cam Washes (169 ha) and Berry Fen (18 ha) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Cambridgeshire. Both sites were originally scheduled for their important bird fauna, particularly of waterbirds.
2. Three surveys of the breeding waterbirds using the two sites were conducted between mid-April and mid-June 2005, following methods used in previous Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows Surveys. Two further visits were made to each site in December 2005 and January 2006 to assess numbers of wintering waterbirds.
3. Results of the surveys are compared to previous information obtained from Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows Surveys in 1982 and 2002, Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data, Winter Gull Roost Survey data and other incidental records.
4. In total, 11 species of wader were recorded at the Cam Washes SSSI during the 2005 breeding season. Three pairs of Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, six of Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, four of Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* and 13 of Redshank *Tringa totanus* were estimated to have bred (following the standard methods of O'Brien & Smith 1992). Three pairs of Lapwing and one pair of Redshank were assumed to have bred at Berry Fen.
5. Wildfowl species confirmed to have bred at the Cam Washes SSSI in 2005 were Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, Greylag Goose *Anser anser*, Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*, Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* and Shoveler *A. clypeata*; Gadwall *A. strepera*, Teal *A. crecca* and Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* were also likely to have bred. Probable breeding wildfowl at Berry Fen were Gadwall, Teal, Mallard and Shoveler.
6. During the 2005/06 winter, 18 waterbird species were recorded at the Cam Washes and nine at Berry Fen. Most numerous (>100 individuals) were Greylag and Canada Geese and Wigeon *Anas penelope* at Cam Washes and Lapwing at Berry Fen.
7. Using the same methods as above, in the 1982 Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows Survey the Cam Washes south section (Upware Washes) held an estimated eight pairs of Lapwing, nine of Snipe and 12 of Redshank, and in 2002, one pair of Oystercatcher, 14 of Lapwing and 18 of Redshank. In comparison, this section held an estimated one pair of Oystercatcher, four of Lapwing, three of Snipe and 11 of Redshank in 2005.
8. A total of 48 waterbird species were recorded by WeBS core counts during spring/summer (April-June) between 2000 and 2004 on the River Cam: Kingfisher's Bridge WeBS sector and a total of 38 species on the River Cam: Upware to Dimmock's Cote sector. During winter (November to March, 2000/01 to 2004/05), the same sectors held 51 and 34 species respectively. No gulls were recorded at Berry Fen in the 2004 Winter Gull Roost Survey.
9. Both SSSIs remain important for the breeding and wintering waterbirds for which they were designated. Despite its small size, the Berry Fen SSSI supported two species of breeding wader and four of wildfowl and at least nine species of waterbird in winter. The site was originally designated for the Bewick's Swans *Cygnus columbianus* that may use it in winter when the adjacent Ouse Washes are too deeply flooded and although none were recorded during the current surveys, incidental records suggest continued use of the area by the species. The Cam Washes held four species of breeding wader in 2005, though in lower numbers than previous surveys in 1982 and 2002, and at least 51 species in winter (WeBS counts). The future for the ornithological interest of the sites, however, is likely to be highly dependent on grazing and flooding, which if managed can provide beneficial foraging habitat for both breeding and wintering waterbirds.

1. INTRODUCTION

Berry Fen and the Cam Washes are wet grassland / washland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) situated in the Cambridgeshire fens. Both sites were originally scheduled for their important bird fauna, particularly of breeding and wintering waterbirds. However, though there are recent ornithological records from both sites, surveys have often been patchy and there remains a need for a comprehensive assessment of the status of the sites.

The purpose of this work was to:

- i. Obtain up-to-date and complete surveys of the birds using the two sites, both in the breeding season and winter, and
- ii. Supplement these data with information collated from other relevant surveys and records.

This report summarises the results of the surveys and data search undertaken and reviews the current importance of the birds using the two SSSIs. The report focuses on waterbirds, as these are the main features of interest on the two sites. Waterbirds are defined as divers, grebes, cormorants, herons, wildfowl, rails, waders, gulls and terns (Collier *et al.* 2005).

Sites and location

The Cam Washes (TL5370) extends for 6.5 km along the banks of the River Cam in eastern Cambridgeshire, between the junction with the River Great Ouse in the north and Commissioner's Farm in the south (Fig 1). The SSSI encompasses 169 hectares of flood meadows and wet grassland, and was designated (in 1986) primarily for its importance for breeding and wintering waterbirds. In spring, breeding bird species of note include Teal *Anas crecca*, Gadwall, *Anas strepera*, Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*, Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia* and Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*. In winter, the site supports large numbers of Wigeon *Anas penelope*. The site is divided into three sections – for the purposes of this report, north, mid and south.

Berry Fen (TL3774) is situated between Earith and Bluntisham on the northern banks of the River Great Ouse in east Cambridgeshire (Fig. 2). The site covers approximately 18 hectares of wet grassland and was designated as a SSSI in 1971. Ornithologically, the site is principally designated due to the large numbers of Bewick's Swans *Cygnus columbianus* that may use it in winter when the adjacent Ouse Washes are too deeply flooded. The site's wet grassland also supports a small number of breeding waders.

Habitat photos of both sites are contained in a separate annex to this report.

2. METHODS

2.1 Ornithological Surveys

2.1.1 Breeding waterbirds

Surveys of the breeding waterbirds using the two sites were conducted between mid-April and mid-June 2005. Methods followed O'Brien and Smith (1992) and were comparable to those of previous Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows Surveys (Smith 1983, O'Brien & Smith 1992, Wilson *et al.* 2005; see *Data Search*). Three visits were made to each site (i.e. Berry Fen and the three parts of the Cam Washes), as recommended with a minimum of two weeks between each visit. All surveys were undertaken between dawn and midday.

The two SSSIs were viewed from public rights of way, the survey route covering all areas to within 100 m. Each site was sub-divided into its constituent fields and the locations of waterbirds mapped. Any evidence of breeding (displaying, nests or young) was noted.

During surveys, we also recorded other birds present on the study sites using standard Common Bird Census (CBC) methodology. As the surveys were primarily limited to waterbirds and it was possible to survey these species, i.e. the key interest features of the sites, from public rights of way, we did not attempt to access every field during the surveys. Consequently records may underestimate the numbers of other species (such as passerines) present.

2.1.2 Wintering waterbirds

Two visits were made to each site to assess numbers of wintering waterbirds, one during December 2005 and one during January 2006. All waterbird species present were counted, following standard Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) methodology (Bibby *et al.* 2000, Collier *et al.* 2005).

2.2 Data Search

2.2.1 Breeding waterbirds

Supplementary data on breeding waterbirds from two previous Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows Surveys (see Smith 1983, Wilson *et al.* 2005) were available for the southern (Upware Washes) section of the Cam Washes. These data were collected under the same methodology as outlined above, during three visits between mid-April and mid-June in 1982 and again in 2002.

In addition, WeBS data were obtained for the spring/summer period (April to June) for two sectors of the Cam Washes – “River Cam: Kingfisher’s Bridge” (WeBS sitecode 32344) and “River Cam: Upware to Dimmock’s Cote” (WeBS sitecode 32340) – that have been monitored since 1996 and 1993 respectively. These two WeBS Core Count sectors include part of the north and mid sections of the Cam Washes SSSI (Fig. 3) and data were available up to 2005.

2.2.2 Wintering waterbirds

WeBS counts were also obtained to provide further information on the numbers of waterbirds using the north and mid sections of the Cam Washes in autumn (July to October) and winter (November to March). As above, data were available for the periods 1996 and 1993 to 2005.

Data were also obtained from the Winter Gull Roost Surveys carried out in 1973 and 2004 (see Hickling 1977, Banks *et al.* submitted).

In addition, recent Cambridge Bird Reports (Clark 2004, 2005) and online resources were referenced to look for any other significant records of breeding, passage or wintering birds.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Ornithological Surveys

3.1.1 Breeding waterbirds

A total of 30 species of waterbird were recorded at the Cam Washes SSSI during the 2005 breeding season, 23 of which were present on at least two out of the three visits (Table 1, Appendix 1). During the same period nine species were present at Berry Fen, with five of these being present during at least two visits.

In total, 11 species of wader were recorded at the Cam Washes SSSI, of which at least four – Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Snipe and Redshank – can be assumed to have bred. Of the 11 species of wader recorded, eight are recognised as being of Medium Conservation Concern (Amber listed) and one – Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* – as being of High Conservation Concern (Red listed) based on their breeding populations (Gregory *et al.* 2002). Using the methods described in O'Brien & Smith (1992) (see also Gilbert *et al.* 1998) to estimate the numbers of breeding pairs of waders, it can be concluded that one pair of Lapwing bred in each of the northern and mid sections of the Cam Washes while four pairs may have bred in the southern section. The same methods indicated that two pairs of Redshank bred in the northern section and up to 11 pairs were present in the southern section, with breeding confirmed by the presence of a brood of four young in the southern section during early June. Assumed breeding attempts by Oystercatcher were based on the presence of two individuals on the northern section (minimum estimate of one pair) and one individual on each of the mid and southern sections (one pair each). Up to three drumming Snipe were present on the southern section of the Cam Washes indicative of three breeding pairs and one on the mid section. It should be noted that Lapwing present on the Cam Washes during surveys may have actually nested on adjacent farmland, though pairs may have then brought their young to the SSSI to feed once they were hatched. Breeding waders were evenly distributed within the most important southern section of the Cam Washes (the Upware Washes).

Wildfowl species confirmed to have bred at the Cam Washes SSSI (i.e. young seen) were Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, Greylag Goose *Anser anser*, Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*, Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*, Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* and Shoveler *A. clypeata*, with Gadwall *A. strepera*, Teal *A. crecca* and Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* also likely to have bred.

The only breeding waders at Berry Fen were an estimated three pairs of Lapwing and one pair of Redshank. Probable breeding wildfowl at Berry Fen were Gadwall, Teal, Mallard and Shoveler.

In addition to the species of waterbird listed in Table 1, a further 50 bird species were recorded on the Cam Washes and Berry Fen SSSIs during breeding season surveys (Appendix 1).

It should also be noted that several waterbird species were also present on the wetland habitat at TL5473 adjacent to the Cam Washes, a site at present undesignated.

3.1.2 Wintering waterbirds

During the early winter visit a total of 16 waterbird species were recorded at the Cam Washes (Table 2, Appendix 2). Of these, six species are recognised as species of Medium Conservation Concern (Amber listed), having an unfavourable conservation status based on their wintering population (Gregory *et al.* 2002). A total of 13 species were recorded during the later winter period, of these two were additional to those recorded during the early period. These two additional species were both Amber listed species. Waterbirds were most concentrated around floodwater (present both in winter and the breeding season) in the southern section of the Cam Washes, near Duckett's Farm (TL535696) and Angler Drove (TL531693).

The early winter visit at Berry Fen revealed seven species of waterbird, five of which are Amber listed (Table 2). An additional two species were present during the later visit. Again waterbirds were concentrated around floodwater between the two ditches running into the main channel through the site.

In summary, 18 species were recorded at the Cam Washes of which eight are Amber listed and nine species were recorded at Berry Fen, including five that are Amber listed. Most numerous (>100 individuals) were Greylag and Canada Geese and Wigeon at Cam Washes and Lapwing at Berry Fen.

3.2 Data Search

3.2.1 Breeding waterbirds

Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows

During past Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows Surveys on the Cam Washes south section (Upware Washes), three species were recorded during 1982 and six in 2002, three of which were deemed to have bred (Table 3). Using the same methods as above, there were estimated eight breeding pairs of Lapwing, nine of Snipe and 12 of Redshank in 1982, and one breeding pair of Oystercatcher, 14 of Lapwing and 18 of Redshank in 2002. In comparison, this section held an estimated one pair of Oystercatcher, four of Lapwing, three of Snipe and 11 of Redshank in 2005.

Wetland Bird Survey counts

Wetland Bird Survey core count data were collated for spring and summer months (April to June) between 2000 and 2004 (Tables 4 & 5). During the spring and summer period a total of 48 waterbird species were recorded on the core count sector River Cam: Kingfisher's Bridge (32344) and 38 species were present on the River Cam: Upware to Dimmock's Cote sector (32340). This includes 17 wader species across the count sectors; furthermore, the main species identified through breeding surveys – Oystercatcher, Lapwing, Snipe and Redshank – were also present at each site. In addition, up to eight Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* and four Ringed Plover *C. hiaticula* – both potential breeding species – were recorded during this period. A peak of 14 Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* was also recorded over the five-year period – this species breeds intermittently at the nearby Ouse Washes (Stroud *et al.* 2001) and it is likely that birds were on passage to that or another breeding site. Ruff was the only species present on the Cam Washes in nationally important numbers; the five-year mean of the spring peaks at sector 32340 surpassed the national threshold of seven birds by 43%.

The count areas used for WeBS only partially overlapped with the north and mid areas of the Cam Washes SSSI, therefore these species may not have necessarily have been recorded within the SSSI boundary. In particular counts of many species for the northern sector are likely to refer to birds on the lake and surrounding land adjacent to the River Cam at TL5473. Similarly, birds recorded on the southern WeBS sector were possibly recorded on the small lake south of the mid-Cam Washes SSSI boundary.

Other sources

Records of breeding waders were also collected from county bird reports between 2000 and 2004. Up to 15 pairs of Lapwing, seven pairs of Redshank and two pairs of Little Ringed Plover were recorded at Kingfisher's Bridge (Cam Washes north sector) in 2004 (Clark 2005), while up to four drumming Snipe were recorded during 2003 (Clark 2004). Breeding records for Upware Washes (Cam Washes south) included two pairs of Lapwing plus four young during 2004, one pair of Redshank and one pair of Snipe (Clark 2005). Additionally, two pairs of Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* were evident on the Cam Washes during 2003, with three juveniles present in August of the same year. A flock of 34 Ruff were present at the "Earith Washes" during spring 2004, as were 17 Black-tailed Godwit (Clark 2005). As with WeBS data, sites referred to in county bird reports may have only partially overlapped with

areas of the Cam Washes SSSI, therefore these species may not have necessarily have been recorded within the SSSI boundary.

3.2.2 Wintering waterbirds

Wetland Bird Survey counts

Peak WeBS counts over the past five winters (November to March, 2000/01 to 2004/05) are shown in Tables 4 and 5. During this time 51 waterbird species were recorded at sector 32344 and 34 species at sector 32340. No species was regularly recorded in nationally important numbers in winter.

Again it should be noted that the count areas used for WeBS only partially overlapped with the north and mid areas of the Cam Washes SSSI, therefore these species may not have necessarily have been recorded within the SSSI boundary. In particular counts of many species for the northern sector are likely to refer to birds on the lake and surrounding land adjacent to the River Cam at TL5473. Similarly, birds recorded on the southern WeBS sector were possibly recorded on the small lake south of the mid-Cam Washes SSSI boundary.

Winter Gull Roost Surveys

A total of 1,015 gulls were recorded roosting at “Gull Field” (TL370742) adjacent to Berry Fen in 1973, including 840 Black-headed Gulls *Larus ridibundus*, 120 Common Gulls *L. canus*, 10 Herring Gulls *L. argentatus*, 10 Lesser Black-backed Gulls *L. fuscus* and 35 Great Black-backed Gulls *L. marinus*. No gulls were recorded either here or on the SSSI when surveyed on 8 January 2004.

Other sources

Reports of 78, 105 and 158 Bewick’s Swans, on 1, 9 and 15 February 2003 respectively, were obtained from *Birdguides.com* (<http://www.birdguides.com>, accessed 15 March 2006).

4. DISCUSSION

Breeding species

Our surveys of the Cam Washes identified four species of breeding wader – Oystercatcher, Lapwing, Snipe and Redshank. All four were also recorded during past surveys of the southern section of the Cam Washes (the Upware Washes) undertaken in 1982 and 2002. On this section of the SSSI, both Lapwing and Redshank bred in lower numbers in 2005 than during the previous two surveys. Numbers of breeding Snipe were a third of the total in 1982, but the species was absent as a breeding species during the 2002 survey. A single Oystercatcher pair was present in 2005 and 2002, though none in 1982. These changes are likely to reflect declines in the national populations of these species (Wilson *et al.* 2004, 2005), as well as local conditions. Early spring visits revealed that the Cam Washes were generally dry, although the southern section was on the whole wetter with some standing water in places. During late April and early May heavy rain meant the washes became predominantly wetter (see photos in Annex). The Cam Washes also supported nine species of wildfowl that likely bred, including Gadwall and Shoveler. Of the two other breeding species noted in the site's original designation, Reed Warblers were absent and only one Grasshopper Warbler was noted.

Despite its smaller size and disturbed location – adjacent to a busy road and caravan site – two species, Lapwing and Redshank, were believed to have bred at Berry Fen. The site was generally wetter in the centre and around drains. Vegetation at the site was uniform with no apparent bare patches between tussocks or adjacent to the ditches, which became heavily vegetated as the season progressed. Wader chicks often forage along the muddy fringes of drains or other wet patches and, as shown for example on RSPB reserves, may benefit from the creation of such microhabitat (Ausden *et al.* 2001, Joiner 2002, Smart & Coutts 2004, Smart *et al.* in press). Precise requirements (e.g. the extent of vegetative cover) may vary between species, however (Coutts 2005).

Black-tailed Godwits were recorded on the southern section of the Cam Washes during both the 2002 Breeding Wader of Wet Meadows Survey and the present survey. This species was only recorded during the first visit of each survey and birds were likely to be on passage rather than locally breeding; approximately 45 pairs of the nominate race are known to breed on the nearby Ouse and Nene Washes and passage birds were also noted in the area of Berry Fen (Clark 2005). Monthly WeBS count data indicated that the Cam Washes is used by a number of waterbird species during passage periods, with Ruff occurring in nationally important numbers.

The importance of the sites both for breeding and wintering waterbirds is highly dependent on the extent and management of flooding of wet meadows. At the Ouse Washes, adjacent to Berry Fen, flooding is nowadays more frequent in spring – leading to the more frequent breeding failure of the waders nesting there (Green *et al.* 1987, Ratcliffe *et al.* 2005). At these times, it is possible that Berry Fen may be important not only for any waders that may use it on spring passage, but also in a local context for providing a habitat for breeding waders that is less prone to the disastrous flooding that affects the larger Ouse Washes. Only Lapwing and Redshank were recorded at Berry Fen during the present surveys, though the habitat may also be suitable for other species.

Wintering species

The Cam Washes held 18 species of waterbird during the present winter surveys, with a total of 51 waterbird species being recorded by WeBS counts during the past five years. Good numbers of wildfowl were present on the southern sections, particularly in the floods and areas of standing water (see photos in Annex). The majority of the birds recorded in the mid and northern sections were associated with the River Cam, with most of the areas away from the river remaining dry during both visits. Teal, Gadwall, Shoveler and Wigeon were present on the southern section although during the winter visits records of Redshank and Snipe were restricted to the northern section; however, due to its secretive nature it is likely that Snipe were present in greater numbers than indicated here.

The importance of Berry Fen for wintering waterbirds is very much dependent on the extent of winter flooding. When the Ouse Washes is deeply flooded, the site may become a feeding and roosting site for Bewick's Swans. It is probably only when it is flooded that Berry Fen or adjacent habitat is also used by roosting gulls.

Over the last 25 years, winter flooding of the Ouse Washes has increased, both in terms of depth and duration (Green *et al.* 1987, Posthoorn *et al.* 2001). Numbers of Bewick's Swans on the Ouse Washes have shown a sharp decline in numbers since the late 1990s, though this seems to be due to a national trend (Maclean *et al.* 2005) rather increased use of other local sites such as Berry Fen consequent of increased flooding. Although no Bewick's Swans were recorded at Berry Fen during the current surveys, records from *Birdguides.com* suggest continued use of the area by the species.

Conclusions

Both the Cam Washes and Berry Fen SSSIs remain important for the breeding and wintering waterbirds for which they were designated, though the latter perhaps less so due to the decline in numbers of Bewick's Swans wintering in the country. The future for the ornithological interest of the sites, however, is highly dependent on appropriate seasonal grazing and the extent and management of flooding of wet meadows, which may reflect not just the needs of enhancing biodiversity, but also of flood defence and agricultural management (Morris *et al.* 2004). Clear action plans, such as that produced for floodplain grazing marsh by Cambridgeshire County Council, and agri-environment schemes (Ausden & Hirons 2002) can benefit both breeding and wintering waterbirds, though need to be tailored to species' specific needs, as described above.

The area of lakes adjacent to the northern section of the Cam Washes, although not comprehensively surveyed, held a number of waterbird species during both the breeding and winter surveys as well as during WeBS counts. It is likely that this area provided additional breeding and wintering habitats for many of the species that also occurred within the SSSI boundary. A further survey of this area would be needed to assess its importance in relation to the adjacent SSSI.

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Table 1. Mean and peak counts of adult waterbirds recorded at the Cam Washes and Berry Fen SSSIs in the breeding season showing species categorised as being of High (**) or Medium (*) Conservation Concern by Gregory *et al.* (2002).

Species	Cam Washes north			Cam Washes mid			Cam Washes south			Berry Fen		
	Visits	Mean	Peak	Visits	Mean	Peak	Visits	Mean	Peak	Visits	Mean	Peak
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>							3	1.7	2			
Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	1	0.7	2				2	1.3	2			
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> *							2	1.0	2			
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	0.3	1	1	0.3	1	3	3.0	4	2	0.7	1
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i> *	3	4.7	6	3	1.7	2	3	7.3	8			
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>							3	32.7	52			
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	3	6.0	8	3	2.0	2	3	22.7	31			
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>							3	6.0	12			
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>										1	0.3	1
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> *	3	5.7	8	2	1.7	3	3	5.0	7	1	0.3	1
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	2	2.0	4				3	10.7	25	1	0.7	2
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	3	15	19	3	7.0	9	3	20.7	26	3	5.7	7
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	3	6.3	7	3	1.0	1	3	7.3	9	3	1.7	2
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	3	2.7	3				2	1.0	2			
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	3	4.7	7	3	4.0	5	3	10.3	16	2	2.3	4
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	1	0.7	2	2	1.7	3	3	14.3	17	1	0.3	1
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> *	3	1.7	2	1	0.3	1	3	3.0	7			
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> *	3	1.7	2				2	0.7	1			
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>							1	0.3	1			
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> *	2	1.0	2	3	3.0	3	3	5.7	9	2	3.0	6
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> *	1	0.7	2	2	0.7	1	3	4.0	5			
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> *							1	1.0	3			
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> **							1	7.3	22			
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> *							1	0.7	2			
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> *	3	2.7	3	1	0.3	1	3	11.3	15	2	0.7	1
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i> *							1	1.0	3			
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>							1	0.3	1			
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i> *							3	10.3	12			
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> *							2	0.7	1			
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2	1.3	2	3	1.7	2	3	2.3	3			

Table 2. Maximum counts of waterbird species recorded at the Cam Washes and Berry Fen SSSIs in winter showing species categorised as being of Medium Conservation Concern (*) by Gregory *et al.* (2002).

Species	Cam Washes	Berry Fen
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	10	
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	5
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i> *	16	4
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	400	3
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	500	36
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> *	9	
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> *	163	
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> *	62	
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> *	94	
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	28	
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> *	12	
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	3	
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	10	3
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	68	
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> *		326
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> *		48
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> *		2
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> *	3	
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i> *	3	41
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	21	
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	2	

Table 3. Counts of adult waders and minimum estimated numbers of pairs recorded on Cam Washes south (Upware Washes) during the Breeding Waders of Wet Meadows Surveys in 1982 and 2002.

Species		1982				2002			
		25/04	09/05	30/05	Estimated territories	21/04	20/05	22/06	Estimated territories
Oystercatcher	Pairs					1		1	
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Total					2	1	1	1
Lapwing	Pairs	5	6	6		7	6	3	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Total	12	16	17	8	28	18	49	14
Snipe	Pairs	7	9	4					
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Total	7	9	4	9	2		4	0
Black-tailed Godwit	Pairs								
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Total					43			0
Redshank	Pairs	8	7	7		8	5	4	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Total	13	13	10	12	22	10	22	18
Green Sandpiper	Pairs								
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Total							1	0

Table 4. Monthly peak numbers of waterbirds recorded on WeBS count sector 32344 (River Cam: Kingfisher's Bridge) between April 2000 and March 2005.
S = Spring five-year mean peak; A = Autumn five-year mean peak; W= Winter five-year mean peak

Species	Spring/Summer			Autumn				Winter					S	A	W
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar			
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	14	7	6	16	23	16	13	7	8	8	8	13	9	14	10
Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	9	9	5	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	5	5	7	3	3
Slavonian Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	11	16	23	12	37	36	41	25	5	15	6	10	13	27	13
Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	3	3	1	5	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	51	56	4	9	6	6	7	15	14	22	12	9	22	5	13
Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pink-footed Goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
European White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Greenland White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greylag Goose (re-established) <i>Anser anser</i>	66	86	18	24	55	166	248	223	203	300	195	69	46	171	199
Bar-headed Goose <i>Anser indicus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	67	72	23	56	317	335	236	385	253	165	129	118	55	264	199
Barnacle Goose (naturalised) <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Feral/hybrid Goose	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	2
Egyptian Goose <i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ruddy Shelduck <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	9	4	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	9	10	6	0	8
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	35	0	1	0	1	31	32	265	510	150	108	730	10	24	941
										0	0				
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>	69	36	24	6	13	41	29	27	27	40	106	26	39	29	42
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	71	4	2	0	4	99	80	178	142	160	177	169	45	70	155

Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	165	105	69	12	286	104	87	294	160	152	294	141	99	147	177
Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	3	33	2	0	3	11
Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	48	13	5	14	18	29	31	21	24	11	45	65	26	22	46
Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>	7	4	4	0	10	0	4	0	14	56	28	14	6	3	33
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	53	42	35	10	8	5	41	44	40	58	68	57	42	23	54
Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	1	0	2
Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	2	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	3	0	0	0	6	0	4	3	8	8	4	12	1	4	8
Spotted Crake <i>Porzana porzana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	30	16	13	6	25	10	10	9	7	8	24	25	15	11	17
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	69	69	145	199	164	193	252	149	131	127	166	79	117	194	122
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	1	2
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	0	0	0	0	5	10	100	120	0	200	105	160	0	217	700
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	40	29	21	608	350	220	180	513	100	11	110	408	29	285	513
Little Stint <i>Calidris minuta</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	7	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	1
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	19	3	1	0	9	1	16	21	32	13	15	5	8	6	18
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	1	1	0	0	3
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	1
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	20	9	4	0	7	2	2	4	2	2	9	6	12	3	5
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	0	1	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	0	0	0	2	6	7	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	1
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Black-headed Gull	372	301	240	90	25	10	21	150	100	126	760	370	254	39	323
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>															
Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	7	8	33	3	1	1	6	3	1	50	5	17	12	2	15
<i>Larus fuscus</i>															
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2
Unidentified Yellow-legged Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Great Black-backed Gull	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	41	1	1	0	0	11
<i>Larus marinus</i>															
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	6	22	23	14	7		0	0	0	0	0	0	17	6	0
Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5. Monthly peak numbers of waterbirds recorded on WeBS count sector 32340 (River Cam: Upware to Dimmock's Cote) between April 2000 and March 2005.
S = Spring five-year mean peak; A = Autumn five-year mean peak; W= Winter five-year mean peak.

Species	Spring/Summer			Autumn				Winter					S	A	W
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar			
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	2	3	2	5	7	8	3	2	6	2	2	2	1	3	3
Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	11	7	3	12	14	15	14	7	5	6	6	7	5	10	5
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	7	4	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	3	5	5	3	5
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	9	9	10	7	9	19	15	21	17	19	35	6	9	12	17
Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Pink-footed Goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greylag Goose (re-established) <i>Anser anser</i>	39	46	121	149	141	168	204	332	132	181	242	104	52	78	173
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	48	29	37	97	6	97	287	279	287	296	57	100	31	74	209
Barnacle Goose (naturalised) <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	16	25	29	29	11	0	1	1	2	5	14	8	23	9	8
Mandarin Aix <i>galericulata</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	18	2	0	0	0	4	295	598	120	345	447	282	9	68	544
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>	28	30	22	21	18	4	7	7	14	18	8	10	25	12	10
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	62	18	2	19	27	258	280	344	365	195	218	226	34	95	205
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	179	301	249	288	138	87	39	101	140	24	40	58	169	102	60
Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	3	0	2
Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i>	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	52	25	12	12	21	11	20	22	14	10	6	44	34	14	20
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	8	4	5	6	0	2	4	2	3	6	9	4	6	3	4
Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	49	18	26	33	27	28	33	31	15	34	82	19	35	19	32
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	68	54	85	81	58	55	44	58	49	62	170	72	57	40	70
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	1
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	8	2	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	120	52	184	554	715	153	457	106	369	126	239	180	117	391	633
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	5	3	9	5	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	4	1	1
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	14	0	0	8	13	12	1	1	0	2	0	5	10	5	2
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	27	44	31	15	48	69	57	35	23	28	12	48	20	25	33
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	40	13	0	15	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	5	0
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	37	28	65	53	6	0	5	13	17	9	27	53	52	14	21
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	2	2	2	14	5	11	6	1	0	1	2	1	1	6	1
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	62	17	102	41	79	13	27	88	56	67	75	14	67	33	62
Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	4	0	0	0	4
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	3	2	0	4	5	0	6	4	3	1	0	0	1	3	1
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	0	3	5	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0

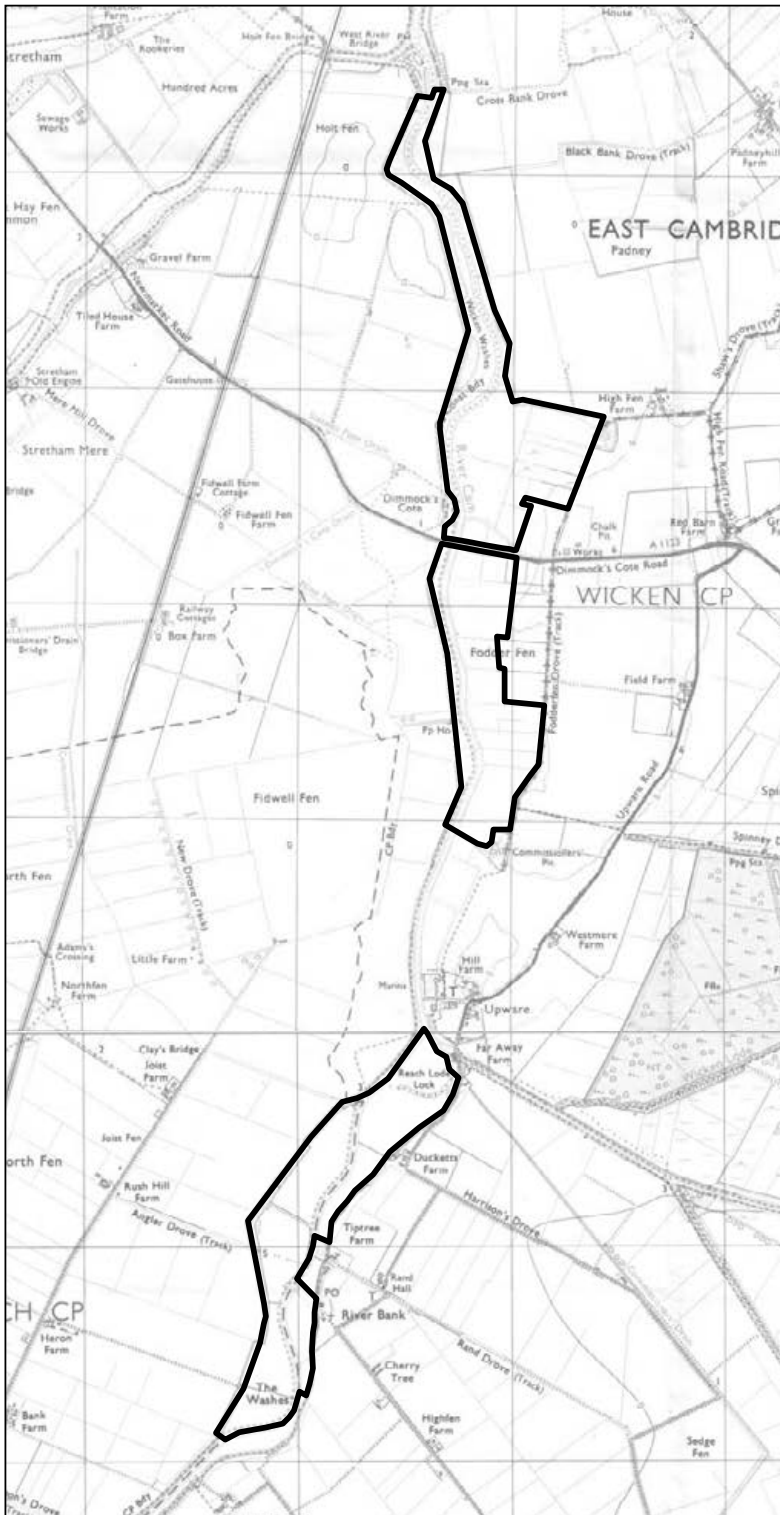


Figure 1. The Cam Washes SSSI (bold outline) near Upware, Cambridgeshire.

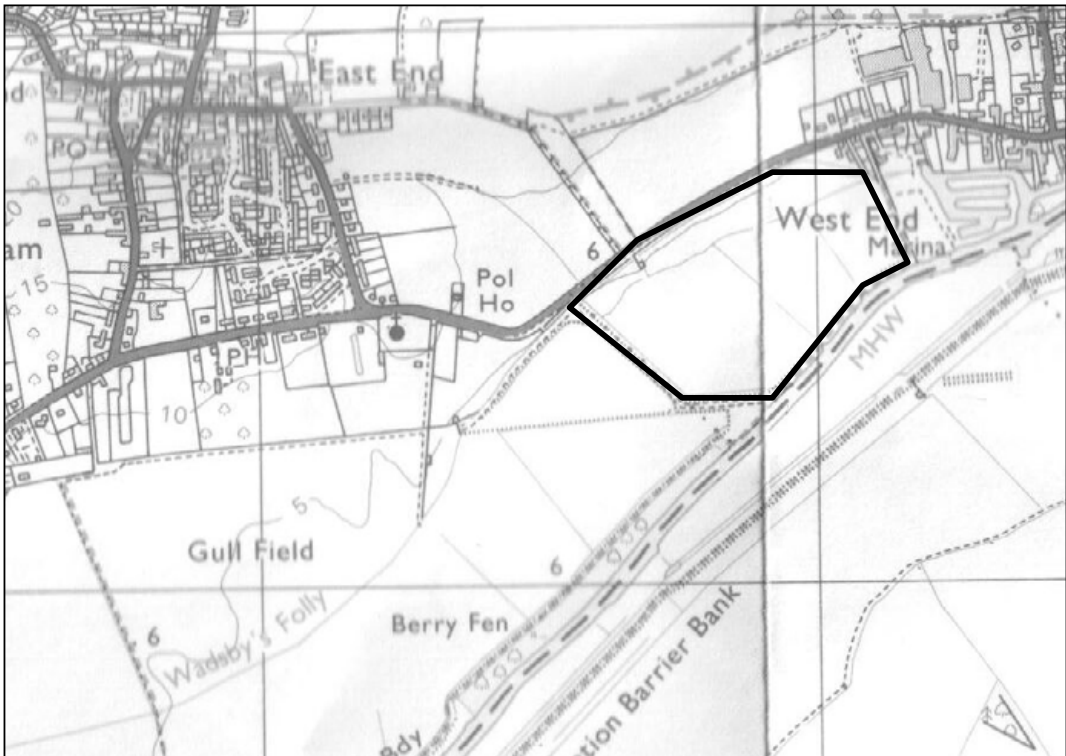


Figure 2. The Berry Fen SSSI (bold outline) and the adjacent “Gull Field” near Earith, Cambridgeshire.

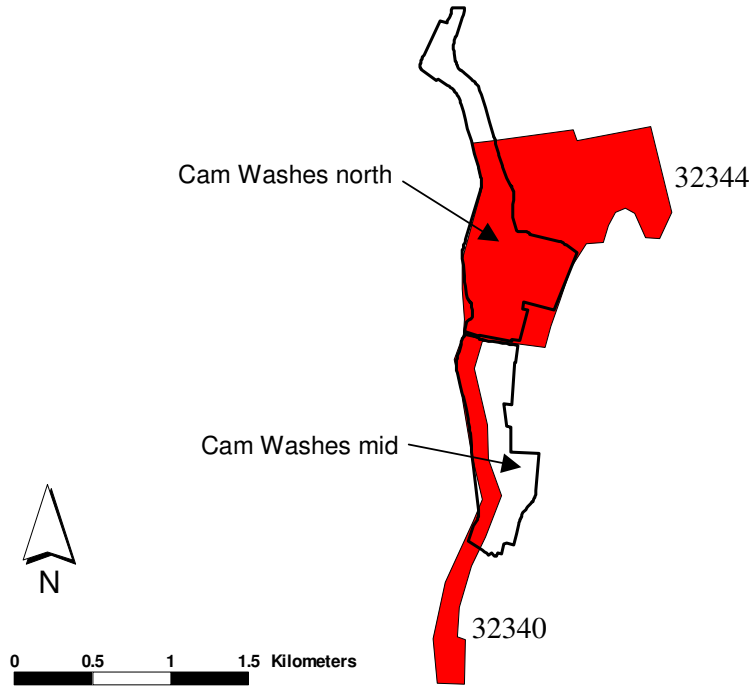


Figure 3. Map of overlap between two WeBS count sectors “River Cam: Kingfisher’s Bridge” (WeBS sitecode 32344) and “River Cam: Upware to Dimmock’s Cote” (WeBS sitecode 32340) (shaded) and the north and mid sections of the Cam Washes SSSI (thick black outline). Note the northern WeBS count sector overlaps with adjacent wetland habitat presently undesignated.

Appendix 1. Waterbirds (adults) recorded during breeding season surveys of the Cam Washes and Berry Fen SSSIs in 2005. Numbers of males (included in totals) and juveniles (not included in totals) are shown in parentheses.

Species	Cam Washes North			Cam Washes Mid			Cam Washes South			Berry Fen		
	22/04	10/05	03/06	22/04	13/05	03/06	21/04	09/05	02/06	21/04	09/05	02/06
Little Grebe								2	2	1(1j)		
Great Crested Grebe	2							2	2			
Cormorant								1		2		
Grey Heron			1			1	2	4(1j)	3(1j)		1	1
Mute Swan	6	3	5(4j)	1	2	2	8	8	6(5j)			
Greylag Goose							52	25(2j)	21(10j)			
Canada Goose	4	8(6j)	6(4j)	2	2(6j)	2a	31	14	23(10j)			
Shelduck							1(1m)	5(3m)	12(6m,6j)			
Wigeon											1(1m)	
Gadwall	8(4m)	3(3m)	6(3m)		3(2m)	2(1m)	5(4m)	3(2 m)	7(6m)	1(1m)		
Teal	4(2m)	2(1m)					25(15m)	2(1m)	5(2m)	2(1m)		
Mallard	19(10m)	16(10m)	10(6m, 4j)	8(4m)	4(4m)	9(4m)	22(9m)	14(9m, 6j)	26(17m,9j)	7(4m)	5(3m)	5(4m)
Shoveler	7(4m)	5(5m)	4(3m,3j)	1(1m)	1(1m)	1(1m)	9 (7m)	6(5m)	7(5m)	2(1m)	2(2m)	1
Tufted Duck	3(2m)	3(2m)	2(1m)					2(1m)	1(1m)			
Marsh Harrier				1						1		
Sparrowhawk		1				1	1					
Kestrel			1	1		1					2	1
Hobby			1	1								
Red-legged Partridge			2					1				
Pheasant	1		1	1			3					
Moorhen	4	7	3	5	3	4(1j)	16	7	8(1j)	3	4	
Coot			2		3	2	14	17	12(5j)			1
Oystercatcher	2	2	1(1j)	1			7	1	1			
Avocet	2	2	1					1	1			

Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>							1						
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1	2		3	3	3	9	2	6	6	3		
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>							3						
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	2			1	1		5	4	3				
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>							22						
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>								2					
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	3	3	2		1		15	10	9(4j)	1	1	0(4j)	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>							3						
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>								1					
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>							12	12	7				
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>								1	1				
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2	2		1	2	2	3	2	2				
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>				1	1			1					
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	3	Present	Present		Present	Present	Present	Present	Present		Present	Present	
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		Present		Present	Present			Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		3	2		1	1							
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		1		1	1		1	1					1
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>										2			
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		2	2		4			Present	Present		6	15	
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>							1						
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				1			2		1	1			
Great Spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1	1	1(1j)					2	1				
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	1			1									
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			1								3		
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		2	4		5	2		Present	Present		10	25	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		2	1		2			Present	Present		2	10	
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	6	3	2	4	6	3		3	3				
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>								1					
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>							1		1				

Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1											
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	3	3	4			1	1	1	1	3		
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					1	1	2		1		1	
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>							1					
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		2	2	1	2	2		5	4			
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		2				1						
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	1		
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		1	1									
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	6	2	4		2	1		1	2	2	1	
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		1	2					1	1	1	1	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	6	6	1				4	1	2	1		
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>								1				
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	3											
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>			1	1			4	2	1(2j)			
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1					1					
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>								1				
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>								2				
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	2											
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>				10	15	15		6				
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>				2			6	10	120	6	10	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	4	4	4(2j)		1	2	2	3	2	2	2	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>					2							
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	7	2	3	3	4	6		4	6	9	3	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	1		4									
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	3	1	2				2	2	2	1	2	
Species totals		31	38	39	26	30	27	43	52	45	15	22	19

Appendix 2. Counts of waterbirds on the Cam Washes and Berry Fen SSSIs during winter 2005/06.

Species	Cam Washes North		Cam Washes Mid		Cam Washes South		Berry Fen	
	14/12/2005	12/01/2006	07/12/2005	12/01/2006	07/12/2005	17/01/2006	14/12/2005	17/01/2006
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	10	2				2		
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>			1		1		2	5
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	16	5	5	5	14	2	4	
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	400	160			7			3
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	500	202			64	44		36
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>						9		
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>					138	163		
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>					33	62		
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>					94	6		
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2	2			28	13		
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>						12		
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>					3			
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	3		4	3	7	10	3	
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>			3		53	68		
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>							326	
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>							48	
Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>							2	
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	3							
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	3						41	
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>					2	21		
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>					2			
Total	937	371	13	8	446	412	426	44