



POND SURVEY 2026

ILKETSHALL ST ANDREW COMMONS

Survey by: Juliet Hawkins Farm conservation adviser hawkins@thehall-milden.com & Dorothy Casey volunteer dorycasey@gmail.com	Report prepared by: Juliet Hawkins The Hall, Milden Sudbury CO10 9NY 01787 247235 hawkins@thehall-milden.com	Prepared for: Land Management Committee for Ilketshall St Andrew Commons c/o Christopher Roberts
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**POND SURVEY & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS MAY 2026:
ILKETSHALL ST ANDREW COMMONS**

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POND SURVEY & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS MAY 2026: ILKETSHALL ST ANDREW COMMONS

Summary of 2026 observations

This pond report was requested by the Ilketshall St Andrews Land Management Committee and summarises the status and management recommendations for 11 ponds following a survey on 7th May.

Pond surveys later in the year would provide a fuller picture of the majority of the aquatic plants and, in a late spring such as 2026, a better idea of aquatic invertebrates. However, the May visit is good timing for recording Great Crested Newt and is absolutely essential to see how the Slimy-fruited Stonewort, the jewel in the Commons ponds' crown, is thriving under fairly specific management in what is the largest known population in the UK! It is absolutely wonderful to see so much of it following the patch-scraping carried out in October 2025 on Great Common Pond (4) opposite The Homestead. The Commons Committee should be congratulated on their incredibly careful management since being alerted to the presence of this incredibly rare stonewort and the nationally scarce Clustered Stonewort. The patch-scraping, at what I consider to be the within the optimum window of time in the year for these two species to germinate and bankside willow scrub maintenance, has been central to their persistence at this site since 2019 – and really helped us understand more about this species. There is potential to restore the equally shallow Great Common Pond north (15) which may be a next step in conserving and expanding these rare spring stoneworts.

The Mardle (7), very large pond/lake never previously surveyed, has also been patch-cleaned to remove invasive reedmace in October 2025 and is looking glorious in the landscape with clear water and attractive marginal plants. Because fish are clearly present, the wildlife of this pond will be less abundant and diverse. Fish are voracious predators of invertebrates, and stir the pond substrate, making it more turbid, but it was pretty clear where accessible to see so maybe most fish are the surface feeders rudd and the carp that stir the water are not in large numbers. That said, it is good to have a mix of pond types on the Commons for all people and as long as people do not introduce fish to other ponds that is fine!

The key is to maintain clean water in this wonderful Commons pond community - and maintain diversity in pond type for wildlife, landscape and the community to enjoy. The bigger the pond, the easier it is to maintain in-pond diversity and the smaller the pond, the more important it is to keep it open and sunny.

Keeping water clean is ever more challenging. Hawthorn Farm Pond (6) looked much cleaner than last time so I am assuming any dirty water from buildings may have been diverted which is good; but pollution from insecticides in the form of flea treatment to dogs is more difficult to see but nonetheless extremely damaging in frequently visited ponds such as Great Common Pond (4), Great Common Pond south-west corner (3) and The Mardle (7). When dogs enter the water, any chemicals present on their fur or skin from vet treatments and shampoos can leach into the water. There is potential for some of these powerful insecticides (eg Fipronil in flea treatment) to have long-term damaging effects on wildlife (insects, amphibians) especially if dogs dive into the pond soon after receiving spot-on liquid treatments. Ponds can be uniquely vulnerable to chemical pollution and turbidity because the area that a pond receives water from is relatively small. If pollutants are introduced to these waterbodies, then these are likely to increase in concentration over time in these more static environments with less dilution. Various organisations now have advisory leaflets and campaigns to try to minimise the harmful effects of flea treatments and pond disturbance on the whole food chain in ponds (see more on page 12).

Summary of ongoing pond surveys including 2026

The report builds on previous surveys undertaken in May 2008, July 2013, July 2015, July 2017, June 2020 and May 2023 is useful to show how ponds change over even a short time – and how complex their ecology can be – and how important it is to be both vigilant and patient when dealing with them. Previous pond-specific comments are included for each pond to provide a historical context for what management has taken place and the resulting pond community.

The aims of managing the Ilketshall St Andrews ponds should include the following:

- i. Safeguard ponds supporting existing rare or priority conservation species ie rare spring-fruited Slimy-fruited Stonewort (largest known population in the UK) and Clustered Stonewort, Tubular Water Dropwort, Great Crested Newt, and Norfolk Hawker.
- ii. Ensure they are kept predominantly open and sunny to maximise pond wildlife and enjoyment by the public
- iii. Monitor ponds and fine-tune management in response to survey evidence and conservation priorities which may change over time.

Species lists are provided for each pond and records have been submitted to Suffolk Biological Information Service where they can be retrieved and added to as monitoring progresses. There are several factors that make the higher quality ponds especially valuable to wildlife:

- The ponds lie within the **wider, high density pondscape of Ilketshall St Andrews** - the parish has 14.2 ponds per km² - which puts it in the highest 13% or so of pond densities in Suffolk. To put this into context, Suffolk, along with Cheshire and parts of Norfolk, has the highest pond density in the UK. The ponds are a good example of a pond cluster (with many more than these in the report) where hedgerows, ditches and grassland, managed with Suffolk Wildlife Trust advice and under Natural England's Higher Level Scheme management prescriptions are providing habitat corridors between a number of ponds (including private garden ponds nearby) where newts, grass snakes, dragonflies and other aquatic species move between as conditions at each pond becomes suitable.
- **Dragonfly fauna** is above average and **aquatic plant diversity** is really excellent at some ponds notably Pond 4 Great Common Pond opposite the Homestead which hosts several very rare plants. The cumulative list of aquatic invertebrates over the years at the most accessible and best vegetated ponds shows there to be a number of different water snails, water beetles and bugs which are likely to move between the ponds as they become suitable.
- **Ponds that rely on a rainwater-only water source**, independent of any drains going into them, tend to be cleaner as they are not affected by domestic pollution and not being fed by nitrogen and phosphate rich inflows.
- Rotational pond restoration and a programme of sensitive ongoing patch-scraping will increase and maintain plant diversity, including rare species and helped maintain Great Crested Newt populations which is excellent. The restored pond margins **have been regularly well maintained** to ensure they do not scrub over rather than abandon them to have to come back to in a few years to do further restorative work. Regular strimming and coppicing is really keeping some pond margins free of scrub regeneration and keeping the ponds accessible, visible and sunny for much of the pond edge.

2. Evidence for Ilketshall St Andrews Commons ponds as High Value Ponds

This report along with any records and monitoring info from elsewhere should be kept as useful evidence to support future applications for capital grants or agri-environment schemes. These cluster of ponds represent a wonderful collection of slightly different ponds – shapes, depths, profiles, shade, etc. Some of these ponds **would qualify as Natural England's 'Ponds of high value'** in that they do one or more of the following:

- I. Support 'high-value species' that are dependent on the pond cluster - they support several species from three different taxonomic groups – plants, amphibians, dragonflies and water beetles
- II. Some contain significant collections of species - they support both 15 or more species of aquatic or emergent plants and one or two contain considerably more, notably Pond 4
- III. Some are of good water quality and contain a range of features characteristic of that pond type - with excellent communities of diverse pond plants, aquatic invertebrates and amphibians.

The following section discusses these high value features in some detail.

2.1 Ponds support 'high-value species' that are dependent on the pond cluster

2.1.1 Priority amphibian species – Great Crested Newt (GCN)

GCN (a European protected and priority species) have been recorded breeding in all of the surveyed ponds in this report.

Some egg and eft counts suggest that some ponds support better populations than others which is inevitable as GCN will travel up to 1km between ponds to find the optimum sites and those that have better quality water and range of vegetation in pond and nearby will suit them best. The Commons ponds have good terrestrial hedge/edge corridors and GCN will probably be recorded in most fish-free ponds nearby in private gardens. They will be overwintering and foraging in nearby grassland and scrub, and the juveniles will disperse to other good parish ponds along the very well-connected hedgerow network and commons grassland, thus creating a healthy 'metapopulation' with all the other good ponds within the area. Their presence has implications for timing of restoration management to ponds.

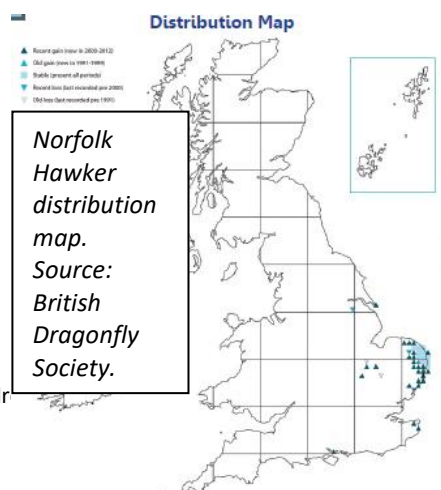


Male great crested newt © John Baker

Smooth Newts appear to be living alongside too. Toads and frogs were not recorded so that is something that would be good to have records of in the future as they are probably there but it is too late in May/June to find spawn and the tadpoles were not recorded.

2.1.2 Priority dragonfly species - the Norfolk Hawker (NH)

Early surveys miss out the later species but seven species were recorded at the various ponds in 2020 and 11 have been recorded in total over the years. The very best wildlife sites in Suffolk hold ca. 20 species, but given the restricted range of aquatic habitats present ie just ponds (notably the absence of streams/rivers), the



present list must be considered satisfactory and it is likely that more species would have been located if current pond management is fine-tuned and possibly if all the farm's ponds were surveyed.

The later flying **Norfolk hawker** was recorded both on 15 June and on 20th July 2020 at Blacksmith's Common Pond 10. It is considered Red Data Book 1 Endangered on the GB Red list and a Schedule 1 list that affords it special protection. It has a very restricted range *and its best breeding habitats have slow-flowing to still water in unspoilt grazing marsh dyke systems with clean, non-saline water, margins with rushes and flag iris, an abundance of water soldier and the presence of other aquatic plants, such as frogbit. Trees and bushes are needed close to breeding sites, providing adults with hunting routes and resting places over night or during bad weather (BDS).* It is also found on ponds with these features but Pond 10 does not have water soldier so it must be egg laying on another plant here.



The Norfolk Hawker (Photo: Milo Bostock, Creative Commons Licence, Flickr)

Management advice is to never clean all pond banks of vegetation in any one year which re-enforce advice to patch-scrape ie occasionally remove vegetation from small areas rather than do a wholesale restoration of a pond. The British Dragonfly Society has a good description and further information on the Norfolk Hawker <https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/species/norfolk-hawker/> and an excellent factsheet on habitat management for it <https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Norfolk-Hawker-Management-Profile.pdf>

2.1.3 Priority plant species

Great Commons Pond (4) holds the **largest known population of the Slimy-fruited Stonewort** (*Nitella capillaris* pictured right) in the UK. It was thought to be **Extinct** in the UK until re-discovered 10 miles away in 2019 and again in another privately owned pond in Ilketshall St Andrew, and was **recorded in 2023** in Pond 4 Great Common along with **Nationally Scarce Clustered Stonewort** (*Tolypella glomerata*). Both were again recorded in May 2026 in good populations in the shallow water that has been patch-scraped in October 2025. These are both priority stonewort species which benefit from late summer/early autumn patch-scraping and other disturbance that mimics historical cattle and sheep access to ponds. The stoneworts require clean water and plenty of bare substrate to germinate on. Their oospores can survive 100+ years and germinate when conditions are right.



Close up of Slimy-fruited stonewort – a spring fruiting stonewort found frequently in swathes in Great Common Pond 4 following patch-scraping in early November 2022 and has been recorded every year since including following sensitive October patch-scraping. Timing is thought to be critical. ©Chris Carter

The Commons Committee should be congratulated on their incredibly careful management since being alerted to the presence of these stoneworts. The patch-scraping, at what I consider to be the within the optimum time window of year for these two species to germinate and bankside willow scrub maintenance, has been central to their persistence at this site since 2019.

Summary of known ecology of the Slimy-fruited Stonewort as at 27th May 2026:

- The known distribution of the **Slimy-fruited Stonewort** in Suffolk (and the UK) is still confined to seven ponds in the three-parish cluster (two ponds in Ilketshall St Andrew) within 15km of each other in North-East Suffolk which all occur on similar 'slowly permeable seasonally wet *slightly acid* but base-rich loamy and clayey soils' (Soilscape 18). The population in Great Commons Pond (4) holds the largest population known in the UK.
- It thrives in water depths of 10-50cm areas newly disturbed from restoration or livestock. This limits them to the bare substrate of small areas of most Suffolk farm ponds, or large shallow ponds such as Great Common Pond (4). Many of today's pond restorations are simply not re-creating the shallow margin conditions of ancient ponds where they *may* have thrived. However, we do not know if these stoneworts were more widespread in the past or have always been rare.
- Timing of pond restoration may be critical. The **Slimy-fruited Stonewort** has been recorded in ponds that were all restored or disturbed in the period August to early November which may give these autumn-germinating species a competitive advantage over competitive spring-germinating stoneworts such as *Chara vulgaris*. Personal observations and these studies (Hawkins 2022, 2023) show that neither stonewort has been recorded in ponds cleaned out between mid-November-March. There is no data for April/May restorations.
- Water depth in the same year following restoration may be significant. If a pond is restored in what may be the optimum time-frame for the plant to germinate, but the subsequent water depth is not optimum, then the stoneworts may 'miss' their critical window of opportunity to germinate and get a competitive advantage over other *Chara* stonewort species or other macrophytes the following year.
- It appears to thrive in ponds which dry out annually or occasionally, which tend to be inherently shallower ponds. Drying out annually may lead to: the cracking of the clay substrate; and a concentration of poaching and browsing of competitive macrophytes by livestock as the water recedes - thus restricting other competitive macrophytes or stoneworts such as *C vulgaris*.
- It has been recorded in ponds where filamentous algae are not present, or only present at extremely low levels. This implies they are more sensitive to high nutrient status than *Chara* species which are regularly recorded alongside filamentous algae in farm ponds. Thus, ponds receiving agricultural inflow/runoff are likely to be unsuitable and means a large proportion of Suffolk ponds in an intensively farmed landscape are unsuitable for these species. Ponds at the top of a slope, off-ditch, or surrounded by semi-natural habitat such as ancient grassland or woodland, are more likely to support Nc and Ti. This too has implications for the choice of ponds to target for restoration projects.
- The **Slimy-fruited Stonewort** seem to fruit for 1-4 years following a major disturbance/restoration in situations where they get no ongoing disturbance from livestock. Ongoing summer disturbance of the pond substrate by livestock, may ensure it can fruit sporadically at low population levels. Thus, sporadic disturbance by patch cleaning as at Great Commons Pond (4) every few years has been critical in keeping the stonewort fruiting here every year between 2019-2026 ie seven years.
- 6/9 ancient ponds where it has been found in the North-East cluster are situated adjacent to a road, bridleway/footpath/common where they may also have had livestock – horses, cattle, sheep – watering en route to market or elsewhere and moving oospores around between ponds on their hooves.

Tubular Water Dropwort (*Oenanthe fistulosa*) has been recorded regularly in the shallow muddy margins of Great Common Pond 4. Tubular Water-dropwort is classed as Vulnerable in the UK and protected as a Priority Species. The Freshwater Habitat Trust has a [factsheet on this priority plant](#): Tubular Water-dropwort has declined dramatically in the UK since the 1950s. This has been due to multiple factors including wetland drainage, nutrient enrichment, loss of grazing, land use change to intensive agriculture and grazing, and the spread of non-native species. It is still found in southern England and in places on the coast of Wales, it is a rapidly declining plant. Recent surveys, conducted through PondNet, have found it has been lost from a high proportion of its previous sites.



Tubular Water Dropwort (Oenanthe fistulosa) is found on the margins of Great Common Pond 4 and it favours sunny habitat that is both grazed and have fluctuating water levels, both of which help eliminate competing plants and maintain appropriate conditions. Photo: Juliet Hawkins

Tubular Water-dropwort grows in a variety of forms depending on local conditions and management practices. It often occurs as small low-growing plants only a few cm high, with a rather cow-parsley-like basal leaf (basal leaves grow at the bottom of the stem) and may also have finely divided submerged leaves. Flowering plants are easy to identify but seedling or non-flowering plants can be tricky.

It is a native annual or short-lived perennial of muddy, nutrient- rich ponds and ditches with still or slow-moving water (and open marshes and fens with fluctuating water levels) - all features available in these ponds at the margins. Martin Sanford (*A Flora of Suffolk 2010*) says it is occasional in ponds on old commons, in marshes and ditches on the boulder clay in north-east Suffolk (and a few fens in the Waveney/Ouse valley and the Fens) - it occurs in 67 tetrads in Suffolk's 1,089 tetrads so the Bramfield cluster is a good find.

Tubular Water-dropwort is a lowland plant which grows in a wide range of wetland areas, including damp ground on the edges of ponds (more rarely rivers, streams, canals, ditches and lakes) as well as in dense wetland vegetation in meadows, marshes, fens and pasture on river floodplains and occasionally in deep water in permanent ditches. It appears most frequently in ancient habitats, where there is a long history of stable land use, such as traditionally managed pasture and meadows.

Tubular Water-dropwort often forms long-lived populations. These can occur in a surprising variety of habitats; from open muddy areas at the edge of ponds to amongst dense vegetation such as sedges and rushes in the drawdown zone. It can form very low-growing plants in mown grassland and will occasionally persist on seasonally inundated tracks, although these plants rarely flower. A unifying requirement for these habitats is clean water with little or no nutrient pollution from intensive agriculture. This is because nutrients are a fertilizer that allows more vigorous and fast-growing species to out compete more delicate species such as Tubular-Water Dropwort.

This perennial plant flowers between July and September. It reproduces by seeds and small plantlets that develop from its spreading root-like stolons. It can be transported by animals. To germinate, Tubular Water-dropwort requires some kind of disturbance to create openings amongst denser vegetation. Consequently, it favours habitat with both grazing and fluctuating water levels, both of which help eliminate competing plants and maintain appropriate conditions. Although usually found in open sunny situations and is intolerant of heavy shading from trees and scrub, light shade can sometimes help to knock-back Tubular Water-dropwort's competitors, allowing it better opportunities to flourish. Gentle and occasional patch-scraping management is likely to help this plant thrive at the margins of Pond 4.

1.3 Priority water beetle species

A snapshot of the water beetle community has been obtained through sampling over the years summarised over the page. A minimum of 19 water beetle species have been recorded, several of which are recognised as being of **national or local significance**. Three species are **Nationally Notable**.

Water beetles recorded at Ilketshall St Andrew ponds 2008-26 by Juliet Hawkins* (*tbc)

SPECIES	Status	Range / Distribution if known	Habitat if known
<i>Agabus bipustulatus</i>	Very common	S,E,W,M,Ni,Ri,Ch	wide range of habitats
<i>Agabus nebulosus</i>	Very common	S,E,W,M,Ni,Ri,Ch	ponds, especially new ones
<i>Anacaena limbata</i>	Very common	(SNWEI)	marshes and pools
<i>Berosus affinis</i>	Nb	(nWE)	silt ponds, drains, sometimes brackish
<i>Enochrus testaceus</i>	Local	(snWEI)	dykes and ponds
<i>Gyrinus substriatus</i>	Very common	(SNWEI)	fresh, peaty or sometimes brackish water
<i>Haliphus lineatocollis</i>	Very common	S,E,W,M,Ni,Ri,Ch	mainly slow- running water
<i>Haliphus obliquus</i>	Local	S,E,W,M,Ni,Ri	pools, especially with Chara
<i>Haliphus ruficollis</i> group			
<i>Helochares lividus</i>	Nb	(nwE) mainly SE + Devon Glamorgan Lincs	ditches, fens, ponds
<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i>	Very common	(SNWEI)	ubiquitous, temporary waters
<i>Helophorus griseus</i>	Nb	(nwE)	grassy ponds and fens
<i>Hydrobius fuscipes</i>	Very common	(SNWEI)	detritus pools
<i>Hydroporus palustris</i>	Very common	S,E,W,M,Ni,Ri,Ch	ponds and slow water
<i>Hydroporus planus</i>	Common	S,E,W,M,Ni,Ri,Ch	lowland pools, often temporary
<i>Hygrotus inaequalis</i>	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
<i>Hyphydrus ovatus</i>	Common	S,E,W,M,Ni,Ri,Ch	still or slow-running water with vegetation
<i>Laccobius minutus</i>	Local	(SNWEI)	ponds and lakes
<i>Noterus clavicornis</i>	Local	S,E,W,M,Ni,Ri,Ch	still water, often in weed rafts

Key: RDB3 = Rare and at Risk, Nb = Nationally Notable, Local = Locally significant

(Analysed using SAFIS - Chalkley, A. K. (2019). Site Analysis for Freshwater Invertebrate Surveys (Version 31) [Computer Software] Boxford, Suffolk, England: Boxvalley Aqua Surveys. Supplied by the author July, 2019. Available from <https://www.suffolkwildlifetrust.org/safis>)

2.2 Ponds contain significant collections of species

Ponds that hold significant communities of aquatic species, for example, **15 or more species of aquatic or emergent plants may be considered of high value.** Ponds 3 and 4 on Great Common both contain a good variety of plant species and Pond 4 supports two Red Data Book stoneworts – Slimy-fruited and Clustered – and the priority species Tubular Water Dropwort.

2.3 Several ponds have good water quality and contain a range of features characteristic of pond type

Ponds 3, 4 and 10 are the best ponds with good water quality and a good range of plants, invertebrates and some rare species.

3. Pond wildlife requirements

Different taxonomic groups, and different species within these groups, have evolved to exploit subtly different niches and so the important thing is that a group of ponds provide slightly different features which, by their location, adjacent habitat, size, shape and profile, these farm ponds do but are included here for anyone who might be involved in managing these ponds in the future.

- **Historically, ponds were rotationally managed** to keep them open for livestock to water at them (margins were coppiced) and had organic matter removed to create clean drinking water (livestock, humans) and to use the organic matter on adjacent heavy clay fields to ameliorate the soil conditions as a kind of marl. Consequently, ponds were regularly opened up to keep them sunny and cleaned out in an imperfect way. This regular disturbance and exposure of bare substrates, along with removal of competition, shade and the absence of enriching and chemical pollutants, provided perfect conditions for species that like early successional pond stages, such as stoneworts to periodically thrive, fruit and set seed (spores). These oospores could then survive for many years until the next rotational clean. Management that mimics this traditional approach suits aquatic species that like early and later stages of pond succession.
- **Ponds need to have variety in underwater profile** to create shallow and deeper water where a variety of underwater habitat is created with different aquatic and emergent plants, bare areas, tangled roots, and a drawdown zone that provides bare banks.
- **Plant stand density** can influence which species, such as dragonflies, flourish at a pond such as the Norfolk Hawker discussed above. Both rare stoneworts and Tubular Water Dropwort do not like competition so removing competing plants occasionally allows them to flourish. Norfolk Hawker needs a good variety of aquatic plants for egg laying and nearby shrubs. Some dragonflies such as Broad-Bodied Chaser, Black-Tailed Skimmer and Common Darter like early successional ponds with bare open habitat and relatively sparse aquatic vegetation - and the latter two particularly like to sunbathe on sunny bare ground and interestingly none of these species were recorded this year but have been historically. Others such as Emerald Damselfly and Ruddy Darter appear to prefer ponds with denser aquatic vegetation. Ruddy Darter appear to prefer breeding amongst the tangled roots of well-established vegetation in which their larvae are protected. Stands of Norfolk Reed such as that at Blacksmith's Pond (10) support secretive birds such as Cetti's Warbler and Reed Bunting.
- **Fluctuating water levels** may be beneficial to several invertebrate species and some species tolerate or even benefit from ponds that occasionally dry out which often reduces predators such as fish. Great Crested Newts thrive in ponds where drought kills off predatory fish. Emerald Damselfly lay eggs in the stems of emergent plants, mostly above water level and their eggs hatch out in late winter/early spring when water levels have risen. Ruddy Darter oviposit in mud and grass at pond

margins and their eggs hatch when winter water levels have risen. Thus, having some parts of a pond which dry out completely provides useful habitat variety.

- **Many freshwater invertebrates spend life in the water for part of their life cycle and on metamorphosing into adulthood, they need areas to bask, feed, shelter, perch and mate.** So even sunny, open ponds benefit from trees, shrubs and scrub nearby - but not shading. A mosaic of bare soil to warm up on, rough tall grass, rushes, sedges, nettles, brambles and taller trees well back from the pond provides a good range of sites at different times of the day. The Willow Emerald Damselfly is unique in needing an overhanging willow/shrub branch over a predominantly sunny pond so that when its eggs, laid in the willow bark, hatch, the larvae fall directly into the pond to develop there, but that can be provided at bigger ponds where having part of the pond shaded is a benefit.
- **Most freshwater invertebrates tend to thrive in fish-free ponds and those that do not have lots of duck.** Fish and duck predate larvae; duck in numbers and bottom-feeding fish such as carp stir the water and make it turbid preventing aquatic plants from growing so these should not be encouraged. Stickleback have been recorded in the ponds historically and are likely to still be present but were not sampled this year. There is evidence that shows toads do particularly well in ponds with fish as the fish do not like their warty bodies.
- **Great Crested Newts thrive** in fish-free and duck-free ponds with clean water, plenty of submerged aquatic plants on which to lay their eggs and good rough vegetation in which to forage and overwintering cover nearby.

4. General management recommendations

Management of these Commons ponds should aim for the features discussed in section 3 above through a combination of management approaches which historically farmers would have done as part of their regular maintenance programme to keep ponds open for livestock and to use the organic matter as a soil improver to heavy clay. There are a few problem issues that are worth flagging up as they apply, or could apply, to several ponds over time and **I advise that the following recommendations are generally applied and can be reviewed** as time and monitoring goes on.

4.1 Non-native plant species are undesirable usually because they are invasive and can dominate entire ponds, can be spread by small fragments and are very difficult to remove as no herbicides are currently approved to eradicate them in water. Great care needs to be taken to ensure they are not inadvertently introduced by well-meaning plant donations and then spread to other ponds by dogs, duck, pond net or pond digger. They are sometimes accidentally introduced with pond plants bought from garden centres.

New Zealand pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*) is still present in Great Common Pond 3 next to Dairy Farm and Dairy Barn. This is extremely invasive and great care needs to be taken to ensure it does not inadvertently get carried to other ponds. General pond management recommendations need to be fine-tuned to minimise it getting a better stronghold as I think it is the shady conditions that may be keeping it in check. Interestingly it has been recorded in the past in Great Common Ponds 1 and 4 which may have been mistaken identity but unusually, it has not become seriously invasive in any of the ponds.

Interestingly, ***Azolla filliculoides*, the non-native Water Fern**, has been recorded over the years on the Commons ponds so it is nothing new to be present. It was recorded on Great Common Pond 3 in July 2017 and I mentioned that can take over ponds in sheltered, often silted, situations but equally can disappear one year and not return and recommended that you simply leave it as it can disappear one

year as quickly as it came. It has indeed disappeared from Pond 3 but has completely taken over Great Common Pond 1 which looked glorious in July 2017. It is thought that it cannot persist in winters with prolonged freezing temperatures so a hard winter may kill it. Care should be taken not to cross-contaminate other ponds when contractors use digger machinery between the ponds although it must be acknowledged that it can be transferred between ponds by duck's feet or a wet dog.

- **Avoid introducing non-native plants** which might be invasive and take over the ponds - and be impossible to remove. Wash down diggers on hire before use on a pond. Never introduce plants from garden centres or accept a kind donation from someone! You may never be able to prevent a duck bringing in a fragment of New Zealand pigmyweed but by being careful, you can minimise the chances.
- **Wash all pond digging machinery** before coming onto the Commons from elsewhere, and between ponds, to ensure no contamination from invasive aliens such as New Zealand pigmyweed and *Azolla* water fern. Take special care if you ever do anything with Great Common Pond 2.

4.2 The presence of introduced fish is often an issue in ponds that have open access to the public as people sometimes introduce both with the best of intentions but they can seriously affect the ecology. On-stream ponds often naturally have stickleback and obviously the ecology of on-stream ponds is different to off-stream ponds. Some fish species are considered to have less adverse impact than others but those that stir the water are especially harmful to pond ecology. I did not net any fish but brown, murky, stirred water is often an indication of carp, tench or bream being present in a pond and a few of the ponds did have brown water. **The Mardle (7) definitely has fish** (*pers comm, Roberts 2026*) and some large ones that made the water ripple: rudd which are surface feeders and don't tend to stir the water and possibly have the least harmful impact on plants and invertebrates in a pond; possibly common, mirror and crucian carp which do all stir bottom debris and uproot plants; and possibly perch which are serious invertebrate predators. I would suggest that fishing (**without any associated feeding or further introductions/releases here or elsewhere**) is to be encouraged; and releases of any fish elsewhere is to be discouraged. **Historically, Mill Common Pond (11) has had** quite brown water and a suspicion that it *might* support fish which may explain the poor records of invertebrates and amphibians.

4.3 Pollution can come in various forms - accidental pesticide or fertiliser drift into ponds on arable field margins or into ditches that feed into on-ditch ponds; leachate of fertiliser through the soil profile into ponds fed by field drain; excess build-up of leaf litter can lead to eutrophic (nutrient-rich) conditions with anaerobic smelling organic matter on the pond floor and vulnerable to developing thick blanketweed mats that suppress aquatic plants; agricultural effluent from livestock units or muck heaps that may run-off into ponds via ditches or over land; and domestic sewage from systems that might leak into the ditches and thus onwards into ponds where they may drop pollutants.

Ponds 1 (under the *Azolla*), 2, 4, and 10 had especially clean water. Hawthorn Pond (6) historically appeared to be polluted (brown water, seasonal cattle yard runoff?) but in May 2026 looked much improved. Little Common Pond (8) has historically appeared to be very polluted (green water, possibly domestic effluent run off into ditch inflow) and in May 2026 looked unchanged – it might merit some investigation.

- **Keep ponds pollution-free** – domestic effluent, leachate of fertilizer, herbicides and organic manure via farm ditches/washed over the road (such as Great Common Pond 6) leads to eutrophication,

reduce oxygen levels and damages ponds. **Clean, unpolluted water** (zero nitrate and phosphate) is essential for plant diversity, stoneworts, water beetles, dragonflies and other invertebrates.

4.4 Flea insecticide treatment needs flagging as an increasingly challenging pollution issue in publicly accessed ponds where dogs swim and paddle. Pollution from insecticides in the form of flea treatment is invisible to the eye but nonetheless extremely damaging in ponds frequently accessed by dogs such as Great Common Pond (4), Great Common Pond south-west corner (3) and The Mardle (7). When dogs enter the water, any chemicals present on their fur or skin from vet treatments and shampoos can leach into the water. There is potential for some of these powerful insecticides (eg Fipronil in flea treatment) to have long-term damaging effects on wildlife (insects including rare water beetles recorded, amphibians including Great Crested Newt recorded) especially if dogs dive into the pond soon after receiving spot-on liquid treatments. Ponds can be uniquely vulnerable to chemical pollution and turbidity because the area that a pond receives water from is relatively small. If pollutants are introduced to these waterbodies, then these are likely to increase in concentration over time in these more static environments with less dilution.

How flea treatments can affect pond wildlife

- **Toxicity to aquatic insects:** Chemicals applied to a dog's coat remain active for weeks. When these insecticides wash into static pond environments, they can easily poison freshwater invertebrates, which form the vital base of the food chain.
- **Harm to amphibians:** Studies by conservation groups indicate that these strong chemicals are toxic to developing frog spawn, tadpoles, and newts, negatively affecting their survival rates.
- **Bioaccumulation:** Traces of these chemicals not only persist in the water but can build up in river and pond sediments, fish, and wild bird tissues over time.

How you can protect the ponds

- **Discourage dog swimming:** Ask visitors to keep dogs out of ponds **for at least 48 hours after applying a spot-on flea treatment.**
- **Switch to oral treatments:** Consult vets about chewable, oral flea and tick tablets. These medications work systemically through a dog's bloodstream rather than resting on their fur, completely preventing chemical wash-off when they swim.
- Flagging the issues to visitors and at public meetings may help – there are some useful advisory leaflets (see attached), [online info](#) and campaigns to promote awareness and promoting awareness campaigns such as Froglife's [#PawsAgainstPonds](#).

4.5 Trees, shrubs and scrub are really valuable and those near ponds are especially so for species such as turtle dove. However, there is a balance to be had and the best ponds are usually those that have plenty of sun and minimal build-up of leaf litter and organic matter. **In the absence of livestock accessing pond edges regularly, tree and scrub encroachment needs to be constantly managed to ensure that ponds are kept predominantly open and sunny.** The smaller the pond, the more important it is to keep trees and shrubs to a minimum to ensure it is not shaded. There appears to be an excellent regime at present whereby ponds are regularly kept open by strimming or flailing encroaching willow for a proportion of the pond perimeter and rotational coppicing. Targeted painting the stumps of larger coppiced willow with glyphosate after cutting in the growing season would also help reduce the management needed to deal with re-growth.

- **On small ponds keep pond margins open and sunny** and minimise leaf fall. Coppice regularly on a rotation (and carefully paint the stump with glyphosate to prevent regrowth) or flail the margins once every three years ensuring that the flail operation blows the cut material away from the pond and not into it where it will enrich it.
- **On larger ponds**, keep a good 60+% of pond margins open and sunny but allow the occasional tree/shrub to cast some shade on the pond.
- **If feasible in the future, allow livestock limited access to as many ponds as you can** as they will create topographical and plant diversity by their poaching and browsing. However, there is a balance: don't allow them to remove all vegetation but ensure **controlled livestock access to ponds that**
 - Ensures margins are poached, trodden down and thus retain a gentle gradient but do not completely expose all the perimeter!
 - Ensures almost no natural regeneration of invasive woody species and invasive species such as reedmace and bur reed can be browsed and thus kept at bay;
 - Ensures a very good underwater structure - with hummocky topography created by large hoofprints, creating small microhabitats within the ponds
 - Ensures regular disturbance of the substrate, a feature needed by some species such as pioneer stoneworts which need bare soil in which to germinate;
 - Reduces the need for invasive and expensive heavy machinery to keep the pond open and in good condition.
- **As livestock do not currently keep back scrub/sallow regen, you need to regularly rotationally flail/cut/coppice sections of pond banks/shrubs in the winter** as part of your rotational hedging programme to keep encroaching shrubs back so that the majority of every pond is open and sunny. Never do all the banks at once and avoid damaging grass tussocks as amphibians and other creatures may be hibernating in/under these. Pile up cut dead wood and leave near to ponds to provide overwintering refuges for amphibians and reptiles. Avoid being over-tidy.

4.6 Invasive vegetation – stands of reedmace, branched bur-reed or Norfolk reed **are** valuable in big ponds but in small ponds can take over the whole pond, out-competing other aquatic plants so there is a balance to be had with patches of them but keeping them from taking over the whole pond which gradually dries it out. If livestock accessed the pond, this would happen naturally with their browsing.

- **Patch-scape. Be opportunistic - if you or a farmer neighbour have a digger on hire in the winter months**, gently patch-scape invasive stands of vegetation and scrape a few sections of the terrestrial pond bank to remove regenerating scrub and create sunny, south-facing patches of exposed clay/other substrate. Ideally, ponds should be patch-scraped **at the end of October/earliest Nov to avoid harm to GCN but maximise chances of conservation of the rare stoneworts. At any one time, the maximum area scraped should be 20-30% of the accessible shallows.** Ideally use a digger bucket that has 'teeth' to create mini 'ridge and furrow' effect under the water which allows slithers of silt with seeds to be left in the pond. This should ensure that once restored, no pond ever needs huge, drastic and expensive restoration again. Only take a proportion of the vegetation and never over-deepen the pond or steepen the pond sides. Scrape a very few sections of the terrestrial pond bank to create sunny, south-facing patches of exposed clay/other substrate – and if this leads to worse encroachment by willow or blackthorn, avoid this on the terrestrial banks.

- If restoring other unseen ponds, **without ever going deeper than the ponds already are, create uneven topography** underwater as the diagram shows - good for plants and stoneworts in particular. Use the 'teeth' of digger buckets to create very shallow 'ridge and furrow' diversity under the water. Small amounts of organic matter will remain in the pond this way too and allow for long-buried oospores to germinate from the seedbank.

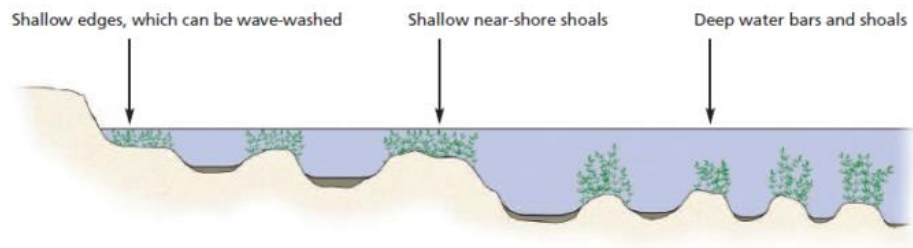


Figure 2. Make underwater shoals to help maintain inorganic sediments.

- **Buffer edges of ponds generously** Arable edges should be buffered with wide grass/flower-rich grass margins where possible - min 6m width but ideally more if possible to fund through CS options. Commons edges are buffered by zero input grassland in most cases.
- Where possible **buffer any agricultural ditches that inflow** into ponds with generous grass/flower-rich grass margins. Obviously, this requires neighbouring farmers to be encouraged to do so if they are not already.
- **Be aware and avoid harming or disturbing Great Crested Newts.** Natural England's advice is that *"Pond management includes the restoration of ponds which have become full of silt to such an extent that they no longer provide good habitat for Great Crested Newts. A conservation licence is only required if the work would otherwise be an offence in relation to Great Crested Newts eg deliberate killing or injury, deliberate disturbance or damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place.*
 - *Pond management work is designed to improve the breeding site and therefore there is little risk of damage or destruction occurring, as the site will be enhanced. Where the work is carried out with sensible precautions then the risk of deliberate killing, injuring or disturbing newts can be greatly minimised. When the risk of killing, injury or disturbance has been considered and minimised then it is unlikely that an offence will occur, as such actions are unlikely to be considered as deliberate.*
 - *Natural England envisages that carefully planned standard pond management works would be highly unlikely to result in offences, and therefore we would not normally expect licence applications.*
 - *Pond management work should normally be carried out in late autumn through winter, typically 1st November to 31st January, when Great Crested Newts are unlikely to be present in ponds. The dates are for guidance only as we cannot give specific dates that apply to all situations.*
 - *It is also important to consider whether the proposed pond management work will impact upon surrounding terrestrial Great Crested Newt habitat. Large machinery can damage habitat and hibernacula if not carefully planned and the silt removed from pond must not be deposited on areas used by Great Crested Newts."* (Pond Management Work and Great Crested Newts, Natural England 2009)

- Pond restoration should follow these important practices to avoid disturbance and/or injury to Great Crested Newt whilst doing so:
- De-silt heavily silted ponds and ensure that silt is spread well away from the pond and where it does not smother newt hibernation sites, herb-rich grassland or marshy vegetation. Depositing silt on arable stubble fields is ideal.
- Timing of work is critical where Great Crested Newt are known to be in the area. Work should be timed to avoid periods where newts may be present and where the impact of disturbance would be significant ie patch-scape or restore ponds between Nov-January.

Newt use of works area	General optimal period for carrying out works but timing may vary depending on local sites
Breeding	November-January
Hibernation	May-September
Dispersal	November-January
Feeding	November-January

- Aim to de-silt with heavy machinery used from a minimum number of access points to minimise disturbance of ground around pond where newts could be hibernating.
- Continue to monitor ponds and fine-tune management in response to survey evidence, problems and conservation priorities which may change over time.

5. Funding future work

Explore funding options for the following and, depending on time scale, I can help. This report will be good support for the works.

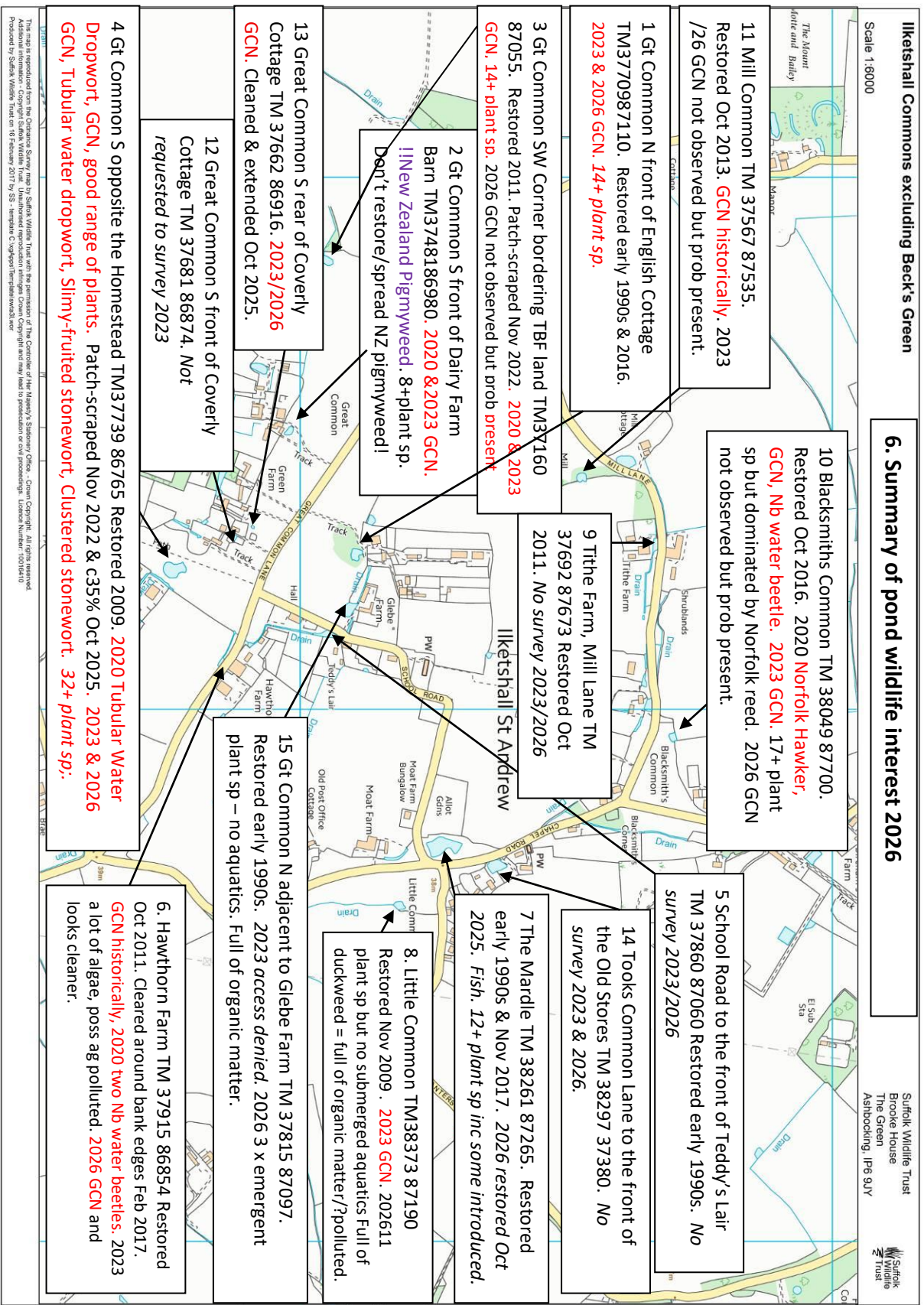
- **Capital payments for a contractor with a digger to occasionally patch-scape ponds** to mimic livestock disturbance in arable situations and in ponds where livestock is not doing as much as required. This could be the funding of a digger every 3 years year to patch-scape a proportion of ponds on a rotation.
- **Coppicing larger willow scrub around margins**

Suffolk has several active grant schemes for pond management and restoration.

- Countryside Stewardship Capital Grants:** The Rural Payments Agency offers dedicated capital grants (such as code [WN12](#) £1879.46 per pond restoration) and management grant if you are in a Higher Tier agreement ([CWT15](#) £424 per pond per year for pond management) to restore the wildlife value of ponds and bodies of water of up to 2ha that have become degraded – you'll need to complete a [pre-application assessment of ponds for wildlife and historic interest](#)
- Great Crested Newt District Level Licensing (known as DLL):** If your pond hosts (or has the potential to host Great Crested Newts (which all fish-free Commons ponds do), you can receive significant funding via Suffolk Wildlife Trust – you need to apply to the Trust direct

6. Individual pond assessments and recommendations

The following section summarises the key wildlife interest and suggested management at each pond, as at 7th May 2026, with historical comments included for context.



Pond 1 Gt Common N front of English Cottage TM3770987110 - 220m2. High Value Pond: GCN

7th May 2026: The pond is as densely vegetated as before, dominated by water starwort, competing with water speedwell, and appears to be of good water quality. Plenty of sun gets through to the pond surface at midday and from the west BUT sallow is spreading along the southern banks and casting shade here. Great crested newts were egg-laying here on water mint but the pond is actually too densely vegetated to be an optimum pond for them.

2026 Recommendations (LMC propose work for 2026/27)

- As 2020 & 2023:
Rotationally/regularly trim or flail twice a year the 2-3m rank vegetation along accessible pond margins to keep scrub from getting well established again and to enable all year access to monitor pond and visibility of the pond in addition to creating some structural diversity amongst the scrub-grass-nettle mosaic.
- Continue to keep willow seedlings, poplar suckers, bramble etc away from the currently open margins – there is a good balance of scrub next to the pond but the young willow seedlings by the ditch/southern end have got larger and need cutting and removing.
- **Patch-scape the pond occasionally – possibly in early November 2026 up to the end of February.**
Timing of any patch-scraping while the pond still supports great crested newt should be outside of the time they are in the pond and, ideally, when they are hibernating (ie Nov-Feb when night temperatures fall to 5 degrees or lower) – say 30% of the pond, especially where the reedmacrophytes are to prevent them getting more established. Thereafter, every 5 years or so when you have a digger nearby, patch-scape a small shallow area (say 15% of the pond). Avoid deepening or steepening the wonderful gentle banks.
- If the large shading willow should become unstable, consider pollarding or coppicing.
- As has been recommended in previous years (see below), the blackthorn scrub around this pond is very valuable for the conservation priority turtle dove which has been recorded here (2015 I heard it). The aim of managing this area should be to create a good structural diversity amongst the scrub-grass-nettle mosaic. As recommended before, try to cut a meandering path through the area that enable all year access and visibility of the pond but also allow for some low and high scrubby areas to grow up too.



Over the page are updated records of plants etc.

2020 & 2026 records (too dense with vegetation to sample for invertebrates)

<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great crested newt	17/07/2017	7/05/2026 – Priority sp, sub-optimum pond due to dense vegetation
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Water Fern	15/06/2020	Invasive alien not present
<i>Callitriche agg</i>	Water starwort		7/05/2026 dominant 90%
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Eleocharis palustre</i>	Spike rush		7/05/2026
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating sweet grass		7/05/2026
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush		7/05/2026
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush		7/05/2026
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis agg</i>	Water crowfoot		7/05/2026 15%
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Rubus</i>	Bramble	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	15/06/2020	7/05/2026 shading on s edge needs coppicing
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet		7/05/2026
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	15/06/2020	7/05/2026
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	15/06/2020	7/05/2026 spreading from s edge
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water speedwell		7/05/2026

3rd May 2023: As advised in 2020, the Azolla water fern that was covering the pond entirely in June 2020, has completely disappeared. The shallow water over a firm pond substrate looks clear and is full of plants taking over the depth of the water column (mostly water starwort), leaving very little open water anywhere. Water crowfoot covers 15% or so of the water's surface. 12 aquatic/emergent species were recorded which is a good range of plants. Great crested newt were recorded breeding on water mint leaves but because the pond is so densely vegetated and most of it with narrow-leaved plants, it is not currently optimum for breeding for the newt which likes broad-leaved plants on which to lay eggs and plenty of open water for courtship. *No invertebrate sample taken as too dense to sample easily.*

Water levels clearly fluctuate significantly from mid-winter (when an overflow pipe is needed to stop the track draining) to the summer when water levels go down considerably in this shallow pond. It is not a garden pond and as such it will develop and without cattle to graze the margins and 're-set' the vegetation annually it will go through various very natural changes in vegetation in response to water and nutrient levels and shade. Without intervention (cattle or machine), it will eventually become dominated by reedmace or, as before, branched bur-reed and, may require some patch-scraping on a little and often basis to remove accessible areas of the pond on rotation or a more brutal and expensive whole-pond intervention.



Recommendations

- As 2020: Rotationally/regularly strim or flail 2-3m pond margins to keep scrub from getting well established again and to enable all year access to monitor pond and visibility of the pond in addition to creating some structural diversity amongst the scrub-grass-nettle mosaic.
- Continue to keep willow seedlings, poplar suckers, bramble etc away from the currently open margins – there is a good balance of scrub next to the pond but the young willow seedlings by the ditch need cutting and removing.
- **Patch-scrape the pond occasionally.** Timing of any patch-scraping while the pond still supports great crested newt should be outside of the time they are in the pond and, ideally, when they are hibernating (ie Nov-Feb when night temperatures fall to 5 degrees or lower). However, with the presence of the incredibly rare (and until recently thought to be extinct in the UK) slimy-fruited stonewort in nearby Pond 4 on Great Common, it would be good to try and patch-scrape at a time that is thought to benefit the stonewort too ie July-late October. Thus, a good compromise may be to patch-scrape a small

shallow area (say 15% of the pond) once every 5 years or so when others on the common are being done. Avoid deepening or steepening the wonderful gentle banks.

- If the shading willow should become unstable, consider pollarding or coppicing.
- As has been recommended in previous years (see below), the blackthorn scrub around this pond is very valuable for the conservation priority turtle dove which has been recorded here (2015 I heard it). The aim of managing this area should be to create a good structural diversity amongst the scrub-grass-nettle mosaic. As recommended before, try to cut a meandering path through the area that enable all year access and visibility of the pond but also allow for some low and high scrubby areas to grow up too.

15th June 2020: In July 2017 this pond looked glorious. In 2020, this shallow and normally seasonally fluctuating pond, with a firm bottom, had dropped its water levels by 30cm or so following this severe spring drought. For wildlife, seasonal fluctuating water levels (and even occasional drying out) are nothing to worry about.

Like Great Common Pond 2 in 2017, this pond is now completely covered in *Azolla filliculoides*, the non-native Water Fern. *Azolla* multiplies very quickly and effectively shades out submerged vegetation and I could see none easily. 2020 records below summarise what was visible in the emergent zone and includes Branched Bur-reed which has returned and Reedmace which is just getting established – and poplars and sallows are occasionally seeding along the banks. In the absence of browsing livestock accessing the pond edges, all of these will need some regular patch-scraping to ensure they don't take over this shallow pond.



To avoid contaminating any subsequent pond I was surveying (and because it is almost impossible to do it through the layer of the floating leaved fern), I did not pond dip to sample the aquatic invertebrates but it is fair to assume that those species recorded in 2017 will still be present except for the Whirligig Beetle which will not like the lack of open water to whirl about in but will soon return when the *Azolla* disappears.

Underneath the Azolla, the water was clear and clean. Stickleback were recorded in 2008 but not since and the presence of breeding Great Crested Newt efts thriving amongst the stonewort in 2017 suggests that they will still be present but possibly not breeding very successfully this year in the absence of their preferred (for egg-laying) broad-leaved submerged aquatic plants. I suspect stickleback are present still but maybe in very low numbers.

Azolla was present on Great Common Pond 3 in July 2017 and I mentioned that it can take over ponds in sheltered situations but equally can disappear one year and not return. It has indeed disappeared from Pond 3 and it is thought that it cannot persist in winters with prolonged freezing temperatures so a hard winter may kill it so I recommend you do nothing but, be patient and avoid taking action that will waste time, resources and possibly spread it elsewhere. Care should be taken not to cross-contaminate other ponds if contractors use digger machinery to patch-scape the pond, although it must be acknowledged that it can be transferred between ponds by duck's feet or a wet dog.

2020 Recommendations

- Avoid putting fish in pond or encouraging duck.
- *Azolla* can quite quickly disappear so don't worry about this and be patient! Take care with hygiene for any machine used to patch-scape the pond and wash it down afterwards to avoid contaminating other water bodies with *Azolla*.
- Rotationally/regularly strim or flail 2-3m pond margins to keep scrub from getting well established again and to enable all year access to monitor pond and visibility of the pond in addition to creating some structural diversity amongst the scrub-grass-nettle mosaic.
- Occasionally winter patch-scape to reduce the spread of Reedmace, Branched Bur-Reed, sallow/poplar seedlings, and to create some bare terrestrial banks for dragonflies. Avoid deepening or steepening the wonderful gentle banks.
- If the shading willow should become unstable, consider pollarding or coppicing.
- As has been recommended in previous years (see below), the blackthorn scrub around this pond is very valuable for the conservation priority turtle dove which has been recorded here (2015 I heard it). The aim of managing this area should be to create a good structural diversity amongst the scrub-grass-nettle mosaic. As recommended before, try to cut a meandering path through the area that enable all year access and visibility of the pond but also allow for some low and high scrubby areas to grow up too.

Pond 1 – South of English Cottage on Great Common - TM37695 87113 - 220m2

17th July 2017

This pond has been transformed by its restoration in autumn 2016! I would like to have seen the big willow coppiced too as this will shed a lot of leaf litter and will contribute to the seasonal lowering of the water table by transpiring a lot of water each summer but maybe this was left at the adjacent residents' request for privacy. For now, the pond looks wonderful, densely vegetated with stonewort (a pioneer species) and water crowfoot sp. The littoral zone (the bare, beached margins above the summer water line) has pink water speedwell, water mint and watercress which are all very valuable for egg-laying amphibians and shelter for invertebrates earlier in the year. Both smooth newts and Great Crested Newts were evident - numerous efts of each.

Recommendations

- Keep fish out.
- Regularly flail 2-3m pond margins as now and view in to keep scrub from getting well established again to enable all year access and visibility of the pond in addition to creating some structural diversity amongst the scrub-grass-nettle mosaic.
- Consider coppicing the willow to reduce shade and leaf litter.



Freshwater inverts and molluscs	17 th July 2017
White-lipped ram's-horn snail	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>
Wandering pond snail	<i>Radix balthica</i>
Cherry stone beetle	<i>Hyphidrus ovatus</i>
A whirligig beetle	<i>Gyrinus substriatus</i>
A diving beetle	<i>Agabus nebulosus</i>
A crawling beetle	<i>Haliphus ruficollis group</i>
A crawling beetle	<i>Haliphus obliquus</i>
A water beetle	<i>Anacaena limbata</i>
A water beetle	<i>Laccobius minutus</i>
A water beetle	<i>Hydroporus sp</i>
Pond skater sp	<i>Gerridae</i>
Greater water boatman sp	<i>Notonectidae</i>
Lesser water boatman	<i>Corixidae</i>
Mayfly nymphs	
Plants	
Common stonewort	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>
	<i>Chara vulgaris longibractea</i>
Pink water speedwell	<i>Veronica catenata</i>
Hairy willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Watercress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium</i>
Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
Water forget-me-not	<i>Mysotis scorpioides</i>
Celery leaved crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>

Pond 1 - 30th July 2015: I beat a route through nettles to the pond edge to look at this pond and then was able to walk along the water's edge a little way and so have a good look. The pond was extremely shallow (4" of water), fairly brown but clear (reflecting the leaf litter build up) and a dip yielded very few invertebrates (water boatman, hoglouse, pea mussel) and a leaf litter layer of 6"+ at the margin so probably a little deeper in the middle of what appears to be a very shallow pond. Interestingly there were no stickleback apparent (have they died after a droughty year?) but a proper net would have to be done to really establish this. And Crassula was not evident either (did anyone every spray this?) although a better look at the whole pond may reveal it. Hairy willowherb, bittersweet, water mint, creeping bent, water forget-me-not, watercress and gypsywort were all present along the margins but there were no submerged aquatic plants so I suspect that any Great Crested Newts will be breeding in other nearby ponds or occasionally egg laying on leaf litter.



Bur-reed dominates the northern 50% of the pond and the southern margins are shaded by a large willow and salallows. Beyond is some valuable scrub, nettle, thistle and grass. A turtle dove was purring in the thick blackthorn scrub which was excellent. The poplars appear to have been coppiced but are now re-growing with a nettle understorey.

Recommendations

- As neither fish nor Crassula appear to be present, or present in large number/amount, it would be worthwhile restoring this pond if you already have machinery on site or nearby.
- At present it is difficult to see into the pond at all. The pond could be made more attractive and visible to both the cottage owners and anyone walking by simply, regularly, mowing the fringe of nettle, bindweed and hops on the narrow margin/edge next to the trackside. The trackside 2-3m margin could be topped occasionally too in a wavy scalloped shape that makes it 'look' managed and provides a little diversity in sward ie grass and nettles/bindweed/hops.
- Regularly re-coppice suckering stools of poplar to minimise the shading near the pond.
- Retain the thorn tree on the eastern edge.
- Coppice the large willow to reduce shade to the south and to reduce leaf litter.



- Coppice/remove x 4 scrub willow to south of pond to open up the pond to the south and consider treating the stumps to minimise regular coppicing thereafter. Leave some dead/cut wood stacked in piles near to the pond.
- Once both the above are coppiced and access to the pond is good for machinery, consider removing the leaf litter and the bur-reed (which will re-establish itself) and taking it back to the original clay profile, retaining all gentle margins. Do not make the pond deeper than its original clay profile. **This must be done in the winter months November to February** to avoid harming any Great Crested Newts which are present in the area around the pond. Work from as few a places as possible to avoid compacting their overwintering sites around tree stumps. Remove spoil off the sensitive grassland but consider spreading it in the thistle, nettle area nearby and allowing blackthorn/hawthorn scrub to grow on it, thereby expanding the area for turtle dove nesting. If any clay is removed, smear this on top of the spoil and consider even spreading species-rich hay debris on the raw soil later in the year.
- Thereafter rotationally coppice the willows every 5 years or so to ensure they do not get so large that they shade a large proportion of the pond.
- Whilst topping the trackside, if the rest of the pond edge is accessible, I would suggest that a 2m or so meandering path is cut through the nettles to enable all year access and visibility of the pond in addition to creating some structural diversity amongst the scrub-grass-nettle mosaic.

8th July 2013: Unchanged except *Crassula* not visible. No aquatic plants.

May 2008: GCN eggs: 40 counted. Estimate: 101-500 – small but struggling population

Fish - minor presence of stickleback.

Plants: bur-reed (dominant), gipsywort, water mint, willowherb, hard rush, ivy leaved duckweed

Invasive non-native: *Crassula* – small amount only

This pretty, large, shallow pond is fairly silted with brownish water and encroaching bur-reed where the light reaches the pond surface, and elsewhere it is shaded by scrub willow, thorn, bramble and a large willow. There are enough plants to provide good enough habitat for dragonflies, pond skaters, water boatmen.

HLS status: potentially HQ2 but difficult to improve for key species due to fish presence

HLS recommendations: Accept that whilst this has fish, this pond is of relatively low value for aquatic species, but is attractive and should be kept open and sunny

- Coppice/remove x 7 suckering stools of Lombardy poplar that will quickly shade the open western edge of the pond
- Coppice/remove x 4 scrub willow to south of pond
- Pollard x 1 willow – side it up and pollard to increase light into pond
- Leave some dead/cut wood stacked in piles near to the pond.
- In a droughty year when pond dries out completely and fish die, de-silt and remove spoil off site to nearest arable field. Consider spraying off *Crassula*. Avoid any contamination with other ponds.

Pond 2 – Gt Common S front of Dairy Farm Barn TM3748186980. 150m2. High Value Pond: 2020 & 2023 GCN. !!New Zealand Pigmyweed.

7th May 2026: The pond is very little changed from 2023 the water lilies appear to have some clear water beneath them and have spread to cover 25% of the pond. It was too dense with New Zealand Pigmyweed to sample and no broadleaved plants were accessible to search for great crested newt eggs but they are probably still breeding here in low numbers.



2026 recommendations (LMC propose work in 2026/27)

- I am very wary of recommending any machinery work at all. IF you are keen to open it up, any contractor needs to ensure that he is aware of the NRP problem and not contaminate any other pond. So ANY work here needs to be the last pond that is worked on in the Commons and the machinery should be totally washed down to remove all fragments prior to moving off site (tiny fragments 5mm long can survive and be taken to another pond or ditch somewhere in Suffolk!). Until there is something to control NRP, I would recommend you leave large scale machinery restoration for another time.
- However, you could:
 - Manually cut back some overhanging shrubs to let in more light, and
 - If the water level is low at the end of summer, manually dig out some patches of accessible NRP to temporarily allow some other plants to thrive, and destroy them on site. Take care to wash off boots/footwear before leaving the site. NRP will return very quickly.

3rd May 2023: This is a really pretty pond, full with clean water but, sadly, New Zealand Pigmyweed (NRP) has completely taken over this pond (95%) – surface and water column - and is out-competing even very competitive species such as reedmace but a few others are hanging on. Great crested newt eggs were evident on one or two willowherb leaves. Several birds such as dunnock, robin and wren were using the scrub which is valuable adjacent to the pond.



Recommendations

- Enjoy the pond as a landscape feature but take care with any management due to NRP and the potential to accidentally spread it to other nearby ponds.
- As before, it needs to be emphasised that NRP is almost impossible to eradicate (it would have to be completely treated with glyphosate in a year when the pond is completely dry) and is usually brought in with plants introduced from garden centre such as the water lilies that have been established in the

pond. Unfortunately, NZP is such a pest and has the potential to infect all the ponds on the common if one stray fragment as small as 5mm gets into other ponds on the feet of duck or on any digger machine so the over-riding issue advice here is to avoid EVER using a machine elsewhere on the common that has done any work here for fear of contamination.

- If NZP is removed by hand to create small pockets of open water, take extreme care where this is disposed of.
- As previously said, NZP will continue to exist so the best option is just to carefully live with it until there is an effective solution to its eradication.

15th June 2020: This shallow pond has not been surveyed since 2008 but in 2020 supports much the same species recorded then except the very invasive non-native *Crassula helmsii* (New Zealand pigmyweed) is much less dominant and the introduced Yellow Water Lily has taken over 35% of the pond at the Dairy Farm Barn end. *Crassula* is damaging to a pond environment (can take over completely and deoxygenate the water) and may well have been accidentally introduced when the Yellow Water Lily was as it is often brought in with garden centre plants. I don't know why the *Crassula* should lessen its dominance unless it has been cleaned out relatively recently or, more likely, the shade of the Yellow Water Lilies, and the surrounding poplars and scrub is casting enough shade and leaf litter to suppress it. Similar other species recorded in 2008 are present but in very low abundance, probably due to shade and leaf litter. Water quality appears to be a bit brown (possibly due to a build up of leaf litter) but fine. A dead tree stump has been deposited in the water. *Kniphofia*, or red hot poker garden plants, have been introduced on one edge. A couple of Great Crested Newt efts were netted and a few eggs noted but the invertebrate sample just contained a few freshwater shrimps and immature Corixid bugs.



2020 Records

<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Chara vulgaris</i>	Common Stonewort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red-hot-poker	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Female Lombardy Poplar	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled Pondweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis agg.</i>	Water crowfoot sp	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Rosa</i>	Rose sp	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Symphytum</i>	Indet. Comfrey	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

2020 Recommendations

- Avoid putting fish in pond or encouraging duck.
- To improve a pond habitat, I would normally recommend the removal of shade and trees that are casting shade and leaf litter. However, the poplars may be the very reason that the *Crassula* has declined so I am wary of recommending their removal. Recommendations for dealing with *Crassula* have changed since 2008 and there is no easy or effective solution despite lots of ongoing trials with dyes, plastic coverings etc:
 - Mechanical removal is no longer recommended as it simply breaks it up and potentially spreads it further.
 - There are no effective herbicides approved for use in water. However, if the pond dries out completely in a droughty year, applying glyphosate (approved for use in or near water) by someone qualified to spray in or near water could significantly check its growth. However, glyphosate kills all other plants that are sprayed too and the only way of killing the *Crassula* is to treat the whole dry pond floor – and even then it often returns the next year!

On balance, I suggest you leave this pond as non-intervention and monitor it. *Crassula* may continue to co-exist at low levels with the other species and this may be the best option for living with it!

May 2008: GCN eggs: 50 counted. Estimate: 101-500 – small but healthy population

Fish – not apparently present

Good clean water

Plants: Typha bulrush (dominant), yellow iris, yellow water lilies, gipsywort, water mint, water plantain, bittersweet, willowherb, hard rush, ivy leaved duckweed, myriophyllum

Invasive non-native: *Crassula* – dominant over 75% of the pond and through water column now inhibiting water mint and open water

This smaller, deeper pond has quite good quality water but *Crassula* is worse here than on any other Commons pond where it is actually suppressing other vegetation. The Lombardy poplar appear to let enough light to the pond's surface for plenty of vegetation to thrive.

HLS status: HQ2 but *Crassula* needs dealing with to restore/maintain value

HLS recommendations

- Regularly remove *Crassula* to prevent it suppressing all else and consider spraying if a droughty year allows drawdown of water to expose most of it.

Pond 3 – Gt Common SW Corner bordering TBF land TM37160 87055. - 200m2. High Value Pond: GCN. Previous records under pond grid ref TM3716287054 & TM37147687065

7th May 2026: Compared with the same time in 2023, this pond looked really quite lifeless. Even taking into account the cold, late spring, there was relatively little in the way of plant life and the water was brownish (?leaf tannins). The pond feels and is somewhat shaded – looking at the previous years’ photos one can see that it has become much more enclosed.

Some removal of scrub had been carried out on the eastern margin but more is needed to open up the margins to the north, south and east wherever accessible. Broadleaved pondweed and water crowfoot were not evident in the water, and false bulrush and branched bur-reed were taking over the one sunny, shallow south margin. No GCN eggs were recorded.



2026 Recommendations

- Continue to keep pond open and sunny on the Great Common southern side, with regular flailing or strimming of the steep bank.
- Cut back the grey willow on all accessible edges to really get some sun on the pond surface and the banks. Treat cut stumps with glyphosate.
- Remove invasive false bulrush and branched bur-reed – they will grow back – but maintain as shallow margins as possible. While GCN may still be breeding in low numbers here, this is best done in winter months but ideally in early November in an attempt to encourage rare spring-fruited stoneworts. Avoid any deepening or steepening the gentle banks.

3rd May 2023: This low-set pretty common corner pond was restored in 2011 and patch-scraped over 40-50% or so of the pond in early November 2022. Great crested newt were recorded in 2020 and again evident in 2023 (eggs laid on last year's reedmace leaves) along with smooth newt. Water levels are as high as I have seen them with a good mix of at least 13 pond plant species seen from the accessible bank edge including about 10% of the water area covered in reedmace with additional broadleaved pondweed and water crowfoot (only horned pondweed missing from the previous year's list but it may be too early in the year to record this). Some blanketweed may be evidence of some enrichment/pollution from leaching/run-off into the farm ditch from adjacent arable that inflows into the pond but this should disappear as the plants start mopping up the excess nutrients.

There are a few willow seedlings evident along the steep grassy bank side which will need some control in the absence of grazing livestock at the margins. Invertebrate sampling yielded freshwater shrimp, hoglouse, leeches, saucer bug, cherry stone beetle, screech beetle, grooved diving beetle and various water boatmen.



2023 Recommendations

- Continue to keep pond open and sunny on the Great Common side, and accessible to visit and monitor by occasionally cutting back rank vegetation, seedling grey willow and bramble on the steep/common-side accessible banks.
- Consider cutting back the large grey willow on the accessible western edge and selectively treating the stump of the grey willow once you have cut them by painting the cut stumps with glyphosate.
- Monitor regrowth of invasive species and consider a gentle patch-scape of 20% or so of the pond in the next five years or so. As GCN are breeding here, this is best done in winter months but ideally in early November in an attempt to encourage rare spring-fruited stoneworts. Avoid any deepening or steepening the gentle banks.

15th June 2020: A very healthy pond. Water levels were down 50cm or so during this droughty period but water quality was good with 20 species of aquatic or emergent plant recorded which is excellent. Azolla water fern was completely absent, having been frequent in July 2017 which is excellent news. Dragonflies, hoverflies, water beetles, pond snails and pea mussels were all observed. Smooth and Great Crested Newt were both recorded and no fish. The pond margins to the east have been cut back well so that the 10 small stools of grey willow are being kept at bay which is excellent.



2020 Recommendations

- Continue to keep pond open and sunny on Great Common side, and accessible to visit and monitor by occasionally cutting back rank vegetation, seedling grey willow and bramble on the accessible banks. Consider selectively treating the stumps of grey willow once you have cut them by painting the cut stumps with glyphosate.
- Cut back (and treat stump) of the grey willow and young white poplar from the northern edge.
- Occasionally gently winter patch-scape to reduce the spread of Reedmace, Branched Bur-Reed, willow seedlings, and to create some bare terrestrial banks for dragonflies. Avoid any deepening or steepening the gentle banks.
- Take care with hygiene for any machine used and wash it down afterwards to avoid contaminating other water bodies with *Azolla*.

2020 Records

<i>Notonecta sp</i>	A water bug	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Ilycoris cimicoides</i>	Saucer bug		
<i>Noterus clavicornis</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Gammarus sp</i>	Freshwater shrimp	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
	Smooth newt	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Chaser	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor dragonfly	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved Duckweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved Pondweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis agg.</i>	Water crowfoot sp	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Horned Pondweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>	Fine-leaved pondweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

Pond 3: 17th July 2017: Water levels were quite low, leaving a beach of emergent species and a concentrated thick ‘soup’ of blanketweed algae, duckweed and *Azolla* water fern and very little open water (see photo over page). Water quality was very clear beneath and there was a lot of invertebrate activity with dragonflies and hoverflies. Smooth and Great Crested Newt were found in every pond dip. Thus whilst the pond is very densely vegetated, it appears to be healthy. Table below demonstrates how the pond has remained healthy with similar species but surveying the actual water body when the vegetation is so dense is difficult to do so I suspect other species were present too, simply not found.

Recommendations

- *Azolla* is a non-native (and often quite invasive) species that occasionally appears on very sheltered ponds but it can quite easily disappear too another year so don’t worry about this whilst the competitive broadleaved pondweed is there to shade it out.
- Continue to keep accessible to visit and monitor by occasionally cutting back rank vegetation and bramble on the accessible banks.
- Remove tree seedlings as they appear.
- Occasionally remove a scoop of leaf litter organic matter from the most shaded side when the farmer adjacent has a digger in. Take care with hygiene for any machine used and wash it down afterwards to avoid contaminating other water bodies with *Azolla*.



8th July 2013: Well-restored pond with clear water where previously it was covered in duckweed. The gentle edges, previously much steeper, have been colonised by celery-leaved crowfoot. There are now 14+ plants where previously only 2.



2

GCN larvae were found and I would estimate a small recovering population. In addition to this, 20 smooth newt larvae were recorded. Table 3.1 lists all the species recorded.

Recommendations

Freshwater inverts and molluscs P3 - 17th July 2017

Smooth ram's-horn snail	<i>Gyraulis laevis</i>
Marsh pond snail	<i>Lymnaea fusca</i>
Cherry stone beetle	<i>Hyphydrus ovatus</i>
A crawling beetle	<i>Haliphus ruficollis</i> group
A crawling beetle	<i>Haliphus obliquus</i>
A water beetle	<i>Anacaena limbata</i>
A water beetle	<i>Laccobius minutus</i>
A water beetle	<i>Hydroporus</i> sp
Pond skater sp	<i>Gerridae</i>
Greater water boatman sp	<i>Notonectidae</i>
Lesser water boatman	<i>Corixidae</i>
Mayfly nymphs	
Pea mussel sp	
Saucer bug	<i>Ilyocoris cimicoides</i>

- Keep accessible to visit and monitor by occasionally cutting back rank vegetation and bramble on the accessible banks.
- Remove tree seedlings as they appear.



May 2008: GCN eggs: 10 counted on only submerged plant (fools' watercress) Estimate: 11-25 – tiny remnant population

Fish – not apparently present

Duckweed covered water indicating silted bottom

Whilst, fairly steep-sided, this pond has good potential being linked via hedge and ditch to pond 2, and adjacent to scrub, copse and species-rich grassland of the common. It also has no *Crassula*.

HLS status: potentially HQ2 but de-silting and possibly re-profiling of the north-eastern and eastern edges to create one bank edge that has a gentle gradient.

HLS recommendations

- De-silt and ideally spread spoil on adjacent arable land.
- Consider re-profiling a small section of the edge to allow emergent plants to get established and to let more light in to edges.

Pond 4 Great Common South, opposite the Homestead TM37739 86765. 800m2. High Value Pond: Tubular Water Dropwort, GCN, Slimy-fruited stonewort (*Nitella capillaris*), Clustered stonewort (*Tolypella glomerata*) – 32+ pond plants recorded here

Previously known as Pond 4 North-west of Great Common Farm – TM3773986766 (prevTM37734 86790)

7th May 2026: The pond had been 35% patch-scraped in October 2025 mostly on the accessible southern and eastern sides with spoil piled up in one main area to the north-eastern edge. The photos below show the extent of the remaining reedmace (aka false bulrush) which, in the absence of browsing/wallowing livestock, spreads very quickly and can be seen in the various photos from previous years. Willow seedlings on the west and south sides had been cut leaving a good balance of overhanging willows remaining.

Slimy-fruited stonewort was found in every area that had been scraped! Clustered stonewort was found primarily in areas that had not been scraped (also some in patch-scraped areas) and where moss gets going but maybe light disturbance from dogs of the pond floor is enough to provide niches for it. **Red arrows on the photos below indicate where Slimy-fruited stonewort was found.**

This is really excellent and more evidence that October management of this shallow pond appears to benefit these two rare spring-fruited stoneworts. Great crested and smooth newt larvae were record in good numbers so they appear to be thriving under this regime too.



Pond from south west.



Pond from west to east – remaining reedmace.



Pond from north-east pond spoil.



Pond from north.

Aquatic invertebrates were difficult to find which may be due to the late cold spring and/or a steady decline due to dog flea treatment in this pond which clearly has a lot of dogs swimming/playing in it – see pages 12 and 13.

Recommendations

- Continue to keep pond open and sunny, accessible to enjoy and to monitor by occasionally cutting back rank vegetation and seedling grey willow on the accessible banks. Continue to remove tree seedlings as they appear. Consider selectively treating the stumps of grey willow once you have cut them by painting the cut stumps with glyphosate. Consider coppicing half of the grey willow at the northern end of the pond but allowing them to re-grow. This is where the **Tubular water dropwort** grows and it may like a bit of sun every few years. Always retain a few willow along pond margins as willow emerald damselflies (recorded in 2017) lay their eggs on the leaves and the larvae drop off into the pond on hatching.
- Continue to October/latest early Nov, gently patch-scape the accessible reedbed every 3-5 years when they dominate to benefit Slimy-fruited and Clustered stonewort. Avoid any deepening or steepening of the gentle banks. This mimics what cattle and sheep grazing would have done with browsing and poaching the margins. Timing is a difficult balance to get right because with GCN present one cannot go in earlier in the summer to patch-scape without harming GCN.
- Take care with hygiene for any machine used and ensure it is totally clean when it arrives and wash it down afterwards – this is especially important with New Zealand Pigmyweed so close by in Pond 2.
- Avoid encouraging duck or fish and ensure people do not donate pond plants, however well-intentioned, as they can bring in alien species such as NZP and this could totally upset this delicate pond ecology and this very valuable pond.
- Try to discourage people from letting their dogs into ponds within 48 hours (or considerably longer) after liquid flea treatment and explore ways of promoting awareness of damage done to invertebrates and amphibians.

3rd May 2023: This large shallow pond has been patch-scraped over 40% of the pond on 2nd November 2022 to remove swathes of invasive reedmace. Christopher Roberts' photos of one section below show how thick it had become and the bottom photo shows how it looks today. Prior to this it was last restored in 2008.



**Pond 4. Great Common South before being patch scraped
November 2022**



**Pond 4. Great Common South after patch scraping
December 2022**





Despite a very late spring the pond was looking excellent and Great crested newt eggs were recorded in healthy numbers. 32 or so aquatic and emergent plants have now been recorded at this pond which makes it one of the most species-rich ponds for plants in Suffolk. Of particular note was:

- Previously recorded **Tubular Water Dropwort** recorded under the willow as indicated by the red arrow above.
- **Most significantly of all**, the spring-fruiting **Slimy-fruited stonewort** *Nitella capillaris* was recorded sporadically across a wide swathe of pond growing entangled with the Nationally Scarce **Clustered stonewort** *Tolypella glomerata* (pictured right).



Slimy-fruited stonewort (microscope close up pictured right) was thought to be **Extinct** in the UK until it was found (Hawkins 2019) in 5 ponds in Bramfield 2019 and one in Ilketshall St Andrew 2020 (which still persists in 2023)! This makes this record only the seventh pond record in the UK to support this plant.



Very little is known about this species in the UK but research (*Hawkins, 2022) suggest that these stoneworts require:

- Very clean water, low in nutrients
- Plenty of bare chalky boulder clay substrate
- A wide area of shallow water margin or simply a shallow pond
- Very little competition from other vegetation, so thrive in years 1-3 following restoration before dense aquatic vegetation has become established
- A small amount of partial shade at some point in the day (which may simply reduce the dominance of other species)
- Some disturbance by livestock, deer or machinery that effectively mimic disturbance by animals
- Disturbance, restoration, patch-scraping carried out between July-mid October *may* give them a competitive advantage over the more common stoneworts
- The oospores (akin to seeds) can lie dormant in the organic matter in the bottom of a pond (or in soils) for 100 years or so and given the right conditions above.
- Slimy-fruited stonewort and the Endangered Tassel stonewort *Tolypella intricata* are the subjects of research in 50 ponds this summer 2023 so this find has been included in the study.

**Reference: Hawkins, Juliet (2022) Monitoring the persistence of Nitella capillaris and Tolypella intricata in Suffolk ponds 2022*

Recommendations

- Continue to keep pond open and sunny, accessible to enjoy and to monitor by occasionally cutting back rank vegetation and seedling grey willow on the accessible banks. Continue to remove tree seedlings as they appear. Consider selectively treating the stumps of grey willow once you have cut them by painting the cut stumps with glyphosate. Always retain a few willow along pond margins as willow emerald damselflies (recorded in 2017) lay their eggs on the leaves and the larvae drop off into the pond on hatching.
- Occasionally (once every 3-5 years when reedmace takes over the whole pond) gently winter patch-scape 30% of the accessible pond margin as done in November 2022 but aim to do this a little earlier in the year, say mid-October latest to benefit Slimy-fruited stonewort, to reduce the spread of reedmace and willow seedlings, and to create some bare terrestrial banks for dragonflies. Avoid any deepening or steepening of the gentle banks. This mimics what cattle and sheep grazing would have done with browsing and poaching the margins. Timing is a difficult balance to get right because with GCN present one cannot go in earlier in the summer to patch-scape without harming GCN.
- Take care with hygiene for any machine used and ensure it is totally clean when it arrives and wash it down afterwards – this is especially important with New Zealand Pigmyweed so close by in Pond 2.
- Avoid encouraging duck or fish and ensure people do not donate pond plants, however well-intentioned, as they can bring in alien species such as NZP and this could totally upset this delicate pond ecology and this very valuable pond.



Left to right: N capillaris male plant, female plant and fruiting body. © Chris Carter

15th June 2020: This large shallow pond is looking lovely again with clean water and well vegetated shallows amongst the Reedmace which has spread along 90% of the perimeter of the pond and covers c50% of the pond itself. The pond margins support a good variety of emergent plants including a couple of Tubular Water Dropwort (priority species) but the submerged vegetation appears to be dominated by a moss and several species recorded previously were not evident such as Curled and Horned Pondweed. About 40% of the margin has Grey Willow and Ash along it casting shade on the shallowest pond margins so will need some rotational management. Great Crested and Smooth Newt efts (larvae) were recorded frequently and a Grass Snake was observed too, no doubt feasting on the newts. Several species of water beetle and dragonfly were recorded too but less than in previous years. Great effort has gone into successfully keeping the north-western edge free of young Grey Willow and open which is excellent.



2020 Records

<i>Hydroporus palustris</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Hygrotus inaequalis</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Hydroporus planus</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Plea minutissima</i>	A water bug	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Notonecta glauca</i>	A corixid bug	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Hippeutis complanatus</i>	A ram's horn snail	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Physa fontinalis</i>	A pond snail	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Noterus clavicornis</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Laccophilus minutus</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Helochares lividus</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Agabus bipustulatus</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Gerris odontogaster</i>	Toothed pond skater	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common blue damselfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed damselfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Libellula maculata</i>	Four spotted chaser	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Chaser	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy darter dragonfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	Grass Snake	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh-bedstraw	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis agg.</i>	Water crowfoot sp	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

2020 Recommendations

- Remove tree seedlings as they appear or cut and paint with glyphosate.
- Continue to keep pond open and sunny, accessible to enjoy and to monitor by occasionally cutting back rank vegetation and seedling grey willow on the accessible banks. Consider selectively treating the stumps of grey willow once you have cut them by painting the cut stumps with glyphosate. Always retain a few willow along pond margins as willow emerald damselflies (recorded in 2017) lay their eggs on the leaves and the larvae drop off into the pond on hatching.
- Occasionally gently winter patch-scape to reduce the spread of Reedmace and willow seedlings, and to create some bare terrestrial banks for dragonflies. Avoid any deepening or steepening of the gentle banks.
- Take care with hygiene for any machine used and ensure it is totally clean when it arrives and wash it down afterwards.
- Avoid encouraging duck or fish.

July 2017 Pond 4: This shallow pond had 30cm or so of clear water above a quite muddy pond bottom. The records below demonstrate the dramatic change in plantlife in this pond since 2013 when it looked glorious. Whilst most of the emergents were still evident around the higher pond margins and sallows are creeping around, the pond was devoid of all aquatic vegetation except a little algae. Neither Tubular water dropwort (BAP species), nor the rather scarce in Suffolk lesser spearwort were evident either but these may have simply flowered early and not be visible during a quick survey. I did not net a single Great Crested Newt eft although they may well be there amongst the reedmace roots but not caught, and I only caught a

few smooth newt. *Crassula* is not evident and think I must have mis-identified this back in 2008 as it would have spread everywhere by now - I suspect it was starwort!

Species recorded on 8th July 2013 in Pond 4, Great Common, Ilketshall St Andrew and in the third column those species present on 17th July 2017

Submerged/floating leaved aquatic plants 2013		2017 - Y = still present in 2017
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> agg	Water crowfoot	
<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>	Threadleaved water crowfoot	
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond water crowfoot	
<i>Fontinalis</i>	Moss	
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled pondweed	
<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>	Hair-like pondweed	
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent	Y
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Float grass	
Emergent plants in marginal zone		
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	False bulrush/reedmace	Y
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched bur-reed	Y
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow flag iris	Y
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush	Y
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb	Y
	Bittersweet	Y
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water plantain	Y
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint	Y
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water forget-me-not	Y
<i>Eleocharis palustre</i>	Common spike rush	Y
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	Y
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser spearwort	
<i>Juncus artic/subnod</i>	Jointed rush	Y
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh bedstraw	Y
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hair grass	
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular water dropwort BAP species	
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False fox sedge	Y
Amphibians		
L20	Great Crested Newt	
L100+	Smooth newt	Y few
Freshwater inverts & molluscs		
	Pond skater sp	
Hyphydrus ovatus	Cherrystone beetle	
	Freshwater shrimp	Y
	Lesser & greater water boatman sp	Y
	Pond snail sp	Y
	Dragonfly nymph sp	
	Damselfly nymph sp	
	Flat worm sp	
Dragonflies and damselflies	Azure damselfly	
	Common blue damselfly	Y
	Blue-tailed damselfly	Y
	Broad-body chaser	
	Emperor dragonfly	Y
		Black-tailed skimmer
		Common darter
		Emerald damselfly
		Willow emerald damselfly
Freshwater inverts and molluscs in addition to table above 17th July 2017		
Common bladder snail	<i>Physa fontinalis</i>	
Freshwater shrimp sp		
A crawling beetle	<i>Haliphus ruficollis</i> gp	
A crawling beetle	<i>Haliphus lineatocollis</i>	

Greater water boatman	<i>Notonectidae</i>	
Lesser water boatmen	<i>Corixidae</i>	
Saucer bug	<i>Ilycoris cimicoides</i>	
A water beetle	<i>Enochrus testaceus</i>	
A water beetle	<i>Anacaena limbata</i>	
A water beetle	<i>Laccophilus minutus</i>	
A water beetle	<i>Noterus clavicornis</i>	
Pea mussel sp		

Dragonfly activity was excellent with 8 different species readily evident and maybe more. However, pond dipping yielded very few invertebrates or newts (mainly from the margin with the spike rush) and this is likely to be a reflection of the lack of aquatic plants. I really don't know why the pond is so lacking in aquatic plants so suddenly since 2013. Were there aquatic plants earlier in the year and then did it dry up completely? Management appears to be good - the pond is open and sunny, water quality is clear. Some questions - were there pond plants earlier in the



Freshwater inverts and molluscs in addition to table above	<i>Pond 4 17th July 2017</i>
Common bladder snail	<i>Physa fontinalis</i>
Freshwater shrimp sp	
A crawling beetle	<i>Haliplus ruficollis gp</i>
A crawling beetle	<i>Haliplus lineatocollis</i>
Greater water boatman	<i>Notonectidae</i>
Lesser water boatmen	<i>Corixidae</i>
Saucer bug	<i>Ilycoris cimicoides</i>
A water beetle	<i>Enochrus testaceus</i>
A water beetle	<i>Anacaena limbata</i>
A water beetle	<i>Laccophilus minutus</i>
A water beetle	<i>Noterus clavicornis</i>
Pea mussel sp	

year? Has anything different been done to the pond such as spraying it?

Gatekeepers, commas and meadow brown butterflies were observed on the bramble edge to the north of the pond.

Recommendations

- Occasionally remove invading reedmace in the winter where accessible but avoid any management in summer months when newts and invertebrates are breeding.
- Remove tree seedlings as they appear or cut and paint with glyphosate. Retain a few

sallow along pond margins as willow emerald damselflies lay their eggs on the leaves and the larvae drop off into the pond on hatching.

- Consider water testing by the Environment Agency.

8th July 2013: The pond has clearly had some work done to it including the removal of some reedmace. This pond was looking superb with an amazing diversity of vegetation with 23+ species of aquatic/emergent plant (12+ in 2008) which is a really excellent number for a Suffolk pond. This included **Tubular Water Dropwort (*Oenanthe fistulosa*) – classed as Vulnerable and now a priority BAP species**, found in one small patch. Reedmace (*Typha latifolia*) was not as dominant as in 2008 but still provides a good stand of vegetation. There was a large bed of water crowfoot (*Ranunculus peltatus*) – I could only see pond water crowfoot up close but the large stand of it could have been a second species, common water crowfoot (*R. aquatilis*). *Crassula* was not evident from the accessible edges (I wonder what control method you used?) and there was no blanketweed algae.



20 GCN larvae were found very quickly and I would estimate a large, thriving population. In addition to this, hundreds of smooth newt larvae were recorded. Table 4 lists all the species recorded.

Recommendations

- Occasionally remove reedmace in the winter where accessible but avoid any management in summer months when newts and invertebrates are breeding.
- Monitor *Crassula*.
- Remove tree seedlings as they appear.

May 2008: GCN eggs: only 50 counted on water mint despite extensive edge search. Estimate: 101-500 – small but healthy population. They may, however, be laying elsewhere eg on fragments of rotting reedmace.

Smooth newt: adult netted

Fish – not apparently present

Good clean water

Plants: Starwort, fine-leaved pondweed, Typha bulrush (dominant over 50-75%), yellow iris, yellow water lilies, gipsywort, water mint, water plantain, bittersweet, willowherb, hard rush, creeping bent

Invasive non-native: *Crassula* – started to come in at the edges.

This large shallow, open pond is dominated by invasive Typha and *Crassula* has started to come in too. Good quality water with some blanketweed algae. Good habitat for dragonflies, pond skaters, water boatmen.



HLS status: HQ2 but *Crassula* needs dealing with to restore/maintain value

HLS recommendations

- It's not really urgent but, if a digger is in doing other jobs, consider removing a couple of accessible scoops of reedmace to slow down the spread of Typha. Spread spoil on arable.
- Otherwise, in a droughty year, remove accessible areas of Typha with a digger and consider spraying off exposed *Crassula*
- Regularly remove *Crassula* if it gets very dense. Remove off site and destroy.

Pond 6 – Hawthorn Farm TM37906 86854 – 200m2

High Value Pond: Great Crested Newt (historically), *Helochares lividus* & *Helophorus griseus* (water beetles)

7th May 2026: This pond has been transformed compared to 3rd May 2023 and previous years (see bottom row of pics on this page). Less than 10% of the pond was covered in blanketweed algae, the water looked very clear with the bottom of the shallow 1m deep pond visible and a good number of GCN eggs were visible on frequent water mint. It would appear that a source of effluent or enrichment has been diverted which is excellent. A moorhen is breeding. The willows at the western end have grown somewhat and are casting more shade, and the hedge is overhanging and shading more.



2026 Recommendations

- Continue to try keep any polluted water from entering the pond.
- Continue to keep the pond open and sunny. Cut back all accessible willow and overhanging hawthorn where you have a right to do so to maximise sunlight.
- Patch scrape a small section of the pond, say 15% of the accessible bank, when next patch-scraping elsewhere and review the results.

3rd May 2023: This pond was full of water and densely vegetated through the water column with floating and submerged algae, water starwort and water speedwell with occasional willow seedling on the margins but scrub had been cut back to keep the pond open. There was little open water or bare substrate. Moorhen paths can be seen across the water.

The pond probably still receives a fair amount of nutrient-rich runoff from the cattle sheds on the other side of the road and this inevitably results in enriched water full of algae. At present the starwort is helping to 'mop' up these nutrients and it is in much better condition than in 2013 when it supported few plants except at the margins. There was too much algae to sample for invertebrates.



2023 Recommendations

- Continue to try to divert polluted water from entering the pond.
- Continue to keep the pond open and sunny. Remove grey willow and thorn seedlings that get established.
- Patch scrape a small section of the pond, say 15% of the accessible bank, when next patch-scraping elsewhere and review the results.

15 June 2020: This pond remains much the same every year with a fairly good variety of plants in this fluctuating waterbody and, rather surprisingly, two Nationally notable water beetles and caddis larvae were recorded this year, sampled from the quite anaerobic shallow muddy and quite murky water. I still suspect seasonal runoff from the farm buildings opposite which brings nutrients/pollutants but the marginal vegetation is doing well. Grey willow is seeding in at the margins and needs controlling.



2020 Records

<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth newt	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Helophorus griseus</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Helochares lividus</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	A ram's horn snail	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water-parsnip	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Callitriche aggregate</i>	a Starwort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis agg.</i>	Water crowfoot	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Water parsnip	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water-speedwell	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

2020 Recommendations

- Allow the spread of flag iris and other invasive emergent plants as these will help absorb any excess nutrients/pollutants that might be in the system and stop them spreading down the ditch.
- Remove Grey willow seedlings that become established along the margins.

Pond 6 Great Common: 17th July 2017: This pond is little changed since 2013 - open and sunny and fringed by yellow flag iris on the roadside and pink water speedwell where the water level has gone down and left a beach. The water however is brown, murky and devoid of aquatic plants and may well still be receiving pollutants from livestock yard run off. A moorhen nest was evident but no other wildlife was noted.

Recommendations:

- Until potential pollutants are prevented from getting into this pond, this should remain a low priority for any restoration work.
- Allow the spread of flag iris and other invasive emergent plants as these will help absorb excess nutrients/pollutants in the system and stop them spreading down the ditch.

8th July 2013: This pond has been opened up a little but is clearly still polluted from farmyard run off. There were no aquatic plants, it was full of organic matter and a scum on the pond surface. No netting was carried out.

Recommendations

- As in 2008 stop pollution and remove organic matter.



Table 6: Species recorded on 8th July 2013 in Pond 6

	2013	2017
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb	Y
<i>Rorippa nasturtium</i>	Watercress	Y
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Water parsnip	
<i>Veronica catenate</i>	Pink water speedwell	Y
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass	Y

May 2008 GCN eggs: 8 counted on 3 leaves of reed canary grass. Estimate: 11-25 – tiny population.

Plants: yellow iris, reed canary grass

This small, linear roadside pond is heavily shaded, silted and only a few eggs were found. This pond has potential as a good stepping stone on to other ponds on other commons, but it is vulnerable to cattle yard run-off pollution in a low-way.

HLS status: potential HQ2 but at present only occasional newt egg-laying

HLS recommendations

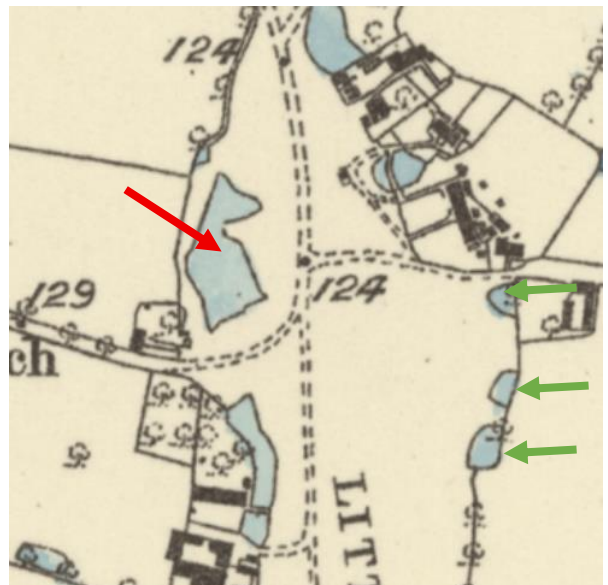
- IF one can be sure that cattle yard run off will not go in the pond, or it could be diverted to avoid pond, this would be worth restoring
- Coppice/remove c6 x willow stools
- De-silt and spread silt on nearby improved grass fields.



Pond 7 – The Mardle TM 38261 87265 1500m2

7th May 2026 (not surveyed prior to this): The Mardle is a large, shallow lake with sinuous edges on the edge of Tooks Common Lane and is the same size and shape as on the old Ordnance Survey map of 1830s-1880s – see right.

It is said (not sure of historical evidence documents?) The Mardle was used in the past for soaking the locally grown flax (the process softened the crop making it easier to tease out the fibres for the making of rope and textiles) but it appears quite a large retting pond for this, unless it was originally a series of small shallow ponds (like those on-stream to the east of Little Common – see right blue arrows) which have subsequently been joined up. It occurs to me that these ponds on Little Common to the east are more likely retting ponds (with adjacent land to lay out the drying flax after retting) than The Mardle itself. Research shows that "Mardle" is primarily a dialect word from Norfolk and Suffolk, meaning to chat or gossip but can also refer to a village pond or watering hole where people historically gathered to socialize.



OS map 1830-1880 showing various ponds adjacent to Little Common.

Source: www.maps.nls.uk



The Mardle was beautifully restored in October 2025 with very gently grading edges and spoil sensitively dealt with. 17+ pond plant species were recorded in the very clear water. The western edge and some other banks have plenty of scrub and overhanging branches – these will be sources of plenty of seedlings to manage in the future!

The Mardle definitely has fish (*pers comm*, Roberts 2026) and some large ones that made the water ripple: rudd which are surface feeders and don't tend to stir the water and possibly have the least

harmful impact on plants and invertebrates in a pond; possibly common, mirror and crucian carp which do

all stir bottom debris and uproot plants; and possibly perch which are serious invertebrate predators. I would suggest that fishing (**without any associated feeding or further introductions/releases here or elsewhere**) is to be encouraged; and releases of any fish elsewhere is to be discouraged. In hot periods such as may 2026, the shallow water will become very warm.

2026 Records

<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	7/05/2026	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	7/05/2026	
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's watercress	7/05/2026	
	Blanketweed	7/05/2026	<1%
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	7/05/2026	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	7/05/2026	
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Flag iris	7/05/2026	Locally dominant along margins
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	7/05/2026	
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	7/05/2026	
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White water lily	7/05/2026	Introduced
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> agg.	Water crowfoot sp	7/05/2026	
<i>Rorippa nasturtium</i> agg	Watercress	7/05/2026	
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	7/05/2026	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	7/05/2026	
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	7/05/2026	Locally frequent and likely to spread in shallow margins
<i>Veronica beccabunge</i>	Brooklime	7/05/2026	
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink water speedwell	7/05/2026	

2026 Recommendations

- Annually remove sallow seedlings along the margins to keep them open and sunny.
- Patch-scrape accessible margins every 3 years or so to remove dense stands of flag iris, branched bur-reed or reed-mace which out-compete other more diverse plants at the gentle margins.
- Discourage people from allowing their dogs to swim soon after applying flea treatment. With fish already an issue for amphibians and invertebrates, this is probably the least sensitive pond with regards to potential damage from dogs stirring the water and polluting it with flea treatment.
- Monitor density of fish and let people fish or consider netting fish if numbers get to the point where the water is turbid as this makes it very difficult for aquatic plants such as water crowfoot to flourish.
- Research more about this (and other) ponds with any old maps and documents in the village.

Pond 8 – Eastern boundary of Little Common – Little Common Pond 8 TM 38373 87190 – 280m2
Great crested newt.

7th May 2026: The pond is completely covered with duckweed and densely vegetated with reedmace and flag iris right up to the accessible pond edge and so impossible to sample for invertebrates. The duckweed indicates, as in 2023, that a considerable depth of organic matter either brought in and deposited where the ditch meets the pond, or from years of leaf litter build up from overhanging shrubs at the margins. Either way, the full wildlife potential of the pond is limited by so much organic matter. No GCN eggs were recorded but could be there – it was just impossible to see through all the duckweed. A wren and whitethroat were singing from the thick shrubs to the north of the pond. As a stand of emergent vegetation with scrub, this presents a good alternative habitat on the edge of this common.



2026 Recommendations

- As before, consider water testing by the Environment Agency to identify the source of any pollution if you suspect it and feel something can be done about preventing it. Otherwise leave the reedmace and marginal plants to absorb as much of the enriched water as it can to reduce pollutants carrying on downstream.
- Until any nutrient inflow burden can be reduced, I think this pond is a low priority to restore. Restoration would involve removal of a large amount of organic matter, spreading nearby ideally on arable land and cutting back some overhanging scrub on the margins.
- Continue to keep the pond open and sunny on the Little Common side by regular strimming as you are doing now.

3rd May 2023: This full pond has a firmish shallow margin on the western edge but has 25cm depth of organic matter one metre into the pond so I assume it receives an inflow with a big organic matter burden. Whilst it has a fringe of emergent vegetation, it is devoid of all aquatic plants indicating a considerable depth of organic matter either brought in and deposited where the ditch meets the pond, or from years of leaf litter build up from overhanging shrubs at the margins. Either way, the full wildlife potential of the pond is limited by so much organic matter. Great crested newt eggs were recorded on watercress at the margins but this is very much a sub-optimum pond habitat for them.



2023 Recommendations

- As before, consider water testing by the Environment Agency if you suspect pollution and feel something can be done about preventing it. Otherwise leave the reedmace and marginal plants to absorb as much of the enriched water as it can to reduce pollutants carrying on downstream.
- Until any nutrient inflow burden can be reduced, I think this pond is a low priority to restore. Restoration would involve removal of a large amount of organic matter, spreading nearby ideally on arable land and cutting back some overhanging scrub on the margins.
- Continue to keep the pond open and sunny on the Little Common side by regular strimming as you are doing now.

15th June 2020: This pond is still devoid of aquatic plants but a similar community of emergent plants were recorded on the western pond fringe bordering the common where the scrub is kept back by regular strimming and a silt burden is trapped by the Reedmace. No amphibians, dragonflies or damselflies were recorded. Blanketweed was recorded in the water suggesting it is still receiving nutrients from upstream.



2020 Records

<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy darter dragonfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Rubus</i>	Bramble	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

Recommendations

- As 2017, consider water testing by the Environment Agency if you suspect pollution and feel something can be done about preventing it. Otherwise leave the reedmacro to absorb as much of the enriched water as it can to reduce pollutants carrying on downstream.
- Until any nutrient inflow burden can be reduced, I think this pond is a low priority to restore.
- Continue to keep the pond open and sunny on the Little Common side by regular strimming as you are doing now.

Pond 8 – 17th July 2017 **Pond 8:** The pond margins have changed little except to be predominantly reedmacro. It was restored in 2011 but in the accessible 1m or so in from the pond edge, it is full of duckweed covering smelling anaerobic organic matter implying a heavy (possibly seasonal) inflow of organic matter that gets brought in by the ditch, and possibly some pollutants such as sewage from houses upstream. Dipping yielded very few invertebrates (no sample taken). It is a water source for wildlife in dry years.



Recommendations

- Consider water testing by the Environment Agency if you suspect pollution and feel something can be done about preventing it. Otherwise leave the reedmacro to absorb as much of the enriched water as it can to reduce pollutants carrying on downstream.
- This is a low priority pond to restore again so soon by removing organic matter but if you do, I suggest you leave/place some reedmacro near the inflow to act as a natural filter on nutrients coming down the ditch.

May 2008: GCN Eggs: difficult and inaccessible to survey. No eggs observed but plenty of aquatic wildlife on abundant vegetation so could be there but was not sure whether this is an on-stream pond or not. If it is then fish are likely to be present. Brown hawker and large red damselfly nearby. Starlings, sparrows.

Plants: Starwort on muddy section. Rushes, Typha bulrush (abundant), yellow iris, water mint, watercress, brooklime, foals watercress, figwort, false fox sedge.

This on-ditch/stream pond obviously receives a fair amount of silt-laden water and thus silts up quite easily despite being open, sunny and quite unshaded.

HLS status: potential HQ2

HLS recommendations – accept that this pond will need more regular de-silting than others as I suspect the ditch carries in quite a lot of silt.

- De-silt and spread spoil on nearby arable field. Retain 2ft width of silt at western edge to create gentle gradient for emergent vegetation.

Pond 10 – Northern edge of Blacksmiths Common – TM 38049 87700– 250m2

High Value Pond: Norfolk Hawker dragonfly, Great Crested Newt, *Berosus affinis* (a water beetle)

7th May 2026: Common reed now accounts for about 60% of the pond – the shallow shelf to the west of the pond, and the fringe along the southern edge with reedmace – and willow has started to seed into the shallow shelf where the reed is drying it out. For reed bunting, other warblers and moorhen this represents a good habitat for nesting and foraging. Moorhen, chiff-chaff and whitethroat were all recorded in the reedbed/margin. However, it does mean that the shallow water areas are not supporting any other emergent vegetation and diversity which limits the opportunities for other species. Dogwood, thorn, rose and willow are all getting well established on the southern margins adjacent to the reedbed. And as an onlooker, one can't see into the pond very far and there is little accessible bank to survey for invertebrates from. Shrubs to the north and east are also overhanging quite heavily.



With limited visibility/access, and a late spring, the long list of pond plants noted in 2020 was not evident and where plants were present, there were few.

2026 Management recommendations (LMC propose 2026/27 work)

- Remove/ trim and keep willow, rose and bramble scrub from spreading into the currently sunny open margins to the south – and if access is permitted from the arable field edge to the north.
- The sharp drop off at the edge of the shelf is actually keeping the reed in check over much of the eastern part of the pond.
- Timing: early Nov (ideal through to late Feb). When you have a digger in nearby, consider patch-scraping some of the accessible shallow reedbed shelf (leaving 50% or so) from the south, and along the thin margin to provide visibility into the pond and allow other emergents an opportunity to get established. Avoid steepening or deepening any part of the pond. There won't be much spoil but it needs to be lost on some species-poor grassland or adjacent arable field stubbles, or field corner to await spreading on stubbles in 2027, if adjacent farmer would allow.
- Management advice for Norfolk Hawker is to never clean all pond banks of vegetation in any one year which re-enforces the above patch-scraping advice to occasionally remove vegetation from small areas rather than do a wholesale restoration of a pond. It also likes trees and shrubs close to breeding sites to hunt and roost in.

3rd May 2023: This lovely pond is now a pond of two halves: a dense reedbed on the shallow shelf with a seasonally fluctuating water level which will provide nesting for reed bunting; and an open water area with clear, clean water which is well vegetated with broadleaved pondweed and a good range of 18+ plants, some shade to the eastern end. GCN eggs were evident. An invertebrate sample yielded dragonfly, damselfly and mayfly nymphs, leech, freshwater shrimp, hoglouse, ramshorn snail sp, water beetles and water boatmen. Reedmace is beginning to spread along the southern edge of the pond which will effectively block one's view into the pond but not damage wildlife habitat. Thorn, rose and willow are regenerating along the southern, common-side bank.



2023 Management recommendations

- Continue to trim and keep willow, rose and bramble scrub from spreading into the currently sunny open margins to the north and south.
- If water levels drop, hand pull the reedmace out where accessible to slow its spread from the one open place into the pond.
- The sharp drop off at the edge of the shelf is actually keeping the reed in check so just monitor and if it starts invading the deeper water consider patch-scraping the reed area and a small area of reedmace in the gentle accessible part on the southern margin – without steepening or deepening any part of the pond.
- Management advice for Norfolk Hawker is to never clean all pond banks of vegetation in any one year which re-enforces the above patch-scraping advice to occasionally remove vegetation from small areas rather than do a wholesale restoration of a pond. It also likes trees and shrubs close to breeding sites to hunt and roost in.

15th June 2020: This pond was looking lovely with a range of aquatic and emergent vegetation, clear water and kept well open to the north and south. A shallow, currently dry, shelf supports a good bed of Common Reed and Reedmace which provide a good stand of tall emergent plants for supporting species such as reed bunting nearby. They are prevented from taking over the whole pond by the steep drop-off into deeper water. A Norfolk Hawker dragonfly (Red Data Book 1 Endangered) was recorded here which is excellent, along with Azure damselflies.



The Norfolk Hawker (Photo: Milo Bostock, Creative Commons Licence, Flickr)

A long list of plant species was recorded here along with Great Crested Newt eggs and Smooth Newt larvae.



2020 Records

<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i>		15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Corixa</i> sp		15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Gyraulis crista/albus</i>		15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Haliplus ruficollis</i> gp		15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Hyphydrus ovatus</i>		15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Laccophilus minutus</i>		15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Anaciaeschna isoceles</i>	Norfolk Hawker	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Anaciaeschna isoceles</i>	Norfolk Hawker	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common blue damselfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed damselfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy darter dragonfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water-parsnip	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved Duckweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled Pondweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved Pondweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Common Water-crowfoot	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> agg.	Watercress	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water-speedwell	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Horned Pondweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

2020 Management recommendations

- Continue to trim and keep sallow, rose and bramble scrub from spreading into the currently sunny open margins to the north and south.
- In a few years' time, start occasional shallow patch-scraping of spreading/invasive Common Reed and Reedmace that occurs on the arable field side and Common side, and a small section of the Common bank – without steepening or deepening any part of the pond.
- Management advice for Norfolk Hawker is to never clean all pond banks of vegetation in any one year which re-enforces the above patch-scraping advice to occasionally remove vegetation from small areas rather than do a wholesale restoration of a pond. It also likes trees and shrubs close to breeding sites to hunt and roost in. See appendix 1 for factsheet on habitat management for Norfolk Hawker.

Pond 10 17th July 2017: The pond was cleaned out in autumn 2016, with spoil spread on the meadow to the south and left to naturally regenerate. **The pond has been transformed** and is now dense with stonewort and some water crowfoot and the muddy shallow areas, left drier as summer water levels have gone down, are being colonised by celery leaved crowfoot, gipsywort, water plantain, reedmace, hard rush and jointed rush. Smooth newt were numerous amongst the stonewort and I am sure Great Crested Newt will colonise soon if not already.

An emperor dragonfly was patrolling while another was ovipositing. Four-spotted chasers and common blue damselflies evident too. There were nine butterfly species observed in a very short time on the spoil and hedge adjacent including brown argus, small copper.



Recommendations

- When levelling off the spoil this autumn, consider spreading species-rich hay debris over the disturbed area to speed up the colonisation by local plants.
- Regularly re-coppice or even occasionally flail the pond edges to minimise/slow down the rate of regeneration of sallow and other shading shrubs - and possibly create a winding path that takes in the pond margin – and to enable visitors to see into the pond along some or all of its southern common margin.
- Allow patches of bramble and grass to grow up where it is not on species-rich grass as this provides really good roosting and hunting sites for dragonflies and good cover for snakes and amphibians. However, ensure that the pond does not get any shadier as this will simply shorten the time when you will need to restore it all over again!

Freshwater inverts and molluscs

Keeled ram's-horn snail
Freshwater shrimp sp
A whirligig beetle
A diving beetle
A diving beetle
A diving beetle
4-spot chaser dragonfly
Emperor dragonfly
Common blue damselfly

Plants

Common stonewort
Gipsywort
Jointed rush
Hairy willowherb
Brooklime
Creeping bent
Water plantain
Hard rush
Celery leaved crowfoot
Water mint

Pond 10 17th July 2017

Planorbis carinatus

Gyrinus substriatus
Berosus affinis
Hydrobius fuscipes
Agabus bipustulatus
Libellula quadrimaculata
Anax imperator
Enallagma cyathigerum

Chara vulgaris
Lycopus europaeus
Juncus articulatus
Epilobium hirsutum
Veronica beccabunga
Agrostis stolonifera
Alisma plantago-aquatica
Juncus inflexus
Ranunculus sceleratus
Mentha aquatica

Pond 10 30th July 2015: A large amount of scrub has been cut along the common side of this linear pond on the northern edge of the common and opened up part of the pond this last 2014/15 winter. The immediate common margin is now growing spear thistle, rank grass and nettles on the burn site. The response has been minimal except on the margins where hard rush, bittersweet, gipsywort and water figwort have germinated. The water is brown and full of leaf litter and organic matter – no aquatic plants. It is still not newt-friendly although they may have colonised the local area in the hope of some aquatic plants to lay eggs on!

The northern fairly steep field edge (neighbouring farmer's arable field, see 2008 picture above) has grown up with sallow along the



margin now so the sun is not getting to a sunny-facing margin. The eastern edge of the pond is still scrub, bramble and a large ash tree with fairly clean sides to its trunk.



Recommendations

- This is a potentially lovely pond edging onto the common and further restoration work would be worthwhile.
- Continue to coppice along the common side but leave the ash tree as a feature as it allows plenty of light under its high branches. Consider treating stumps to minimise regrowth and effort in re-coppicing. Pile some cut logs to create a snake/amphibian winter refuge.
- Coppice accessible willow on northern edge or simply pull out the whole tree when you remove the organic matter but take care not to undermine the bank and make it steeper.
- Remove organic matter in the winter months October/November to February to minimise potential harm to any newts that may have moved into the area since it has been opened up. Retain gentle slopes wherever they exist and avoid over steepening the northern bank edge as this side is the one that is likely to receive the most sun. Do not make the pond deeper than its original clay profile.
- Remove spoil off site and consider scraping off a layer of top soil from the area of former burn site and thistles. Consider spreading species-rich hay debris over the disturbed area adjacent to the pond when you have finished work to speed up the colonisation by local plants.
- Thereafter regularly re-coppice or even occasionally flail the pond edges to minimise/slow down the rate of regeneration of willow and other shading shrubs – and to enable visitors to see into the pond along some or all of its southern common margin. Re-coppice willow on the northern edge regularly. Allow patches of bramble and grass to grow up where it is not on species-rich grass as this provides really good roosting and hunting sites for dragonflies and good cover for snakes and amphibians.



8th July 2013: Completely shaded and no work done.

Recommendations as 2008

May 2008 GCN Eggs – none and no plants except bittersweet and hard rush. Open on steep-edged arable bankside. This large pond has good potential but its gentle side to the common (ie south) has completely scrubbed over and most of the margins are shaded, the water is brown and murky with leaf litter and silt.

HLS recommendations

- Ideally use a circular saw to coppice c30m or so length of bramble, willow and thorn scrub on common side to open up.
- Ideally de-silt partly from neighbour's arable field and spread spoil on it. Otherwise de-silt all from common side but remove spoil. Remove some scrub stumps to reduce rate of re-growth.
- Buffer with grass margin.
- Regularly re-coppice on the common side to keep open.

Pond 11 – Midway down eastern edge of Mill Common - TM 37567 87535 300m2. GCN recorded 2026

7th May 2026: The pond has closed over a lot since 2017 after it was restored in 2008. This 14ft deep pond has shallow vegetated margins but is devoid of aquatic plants in the clear but brown water - areas where broadleaved pondweed was recorded in 2023. Dogs are in evidence here and the sallows are overhanging and shading a substantial area of margin. Smooth newt and a few GCN eggs were recorded - it might be a small but healthy population.

Damselfly and mayfly nymphs, fly larvae, freshwater shrimps, hoglice, leeches, water boatmen and **xxx** were recorded here.

2026 Recommendations

- Continue to keep the Common margins open and free of regenerating scrub as now.
- Consider cutting back a few accessible shrubs that are casting a heavy shade and leaf litter on the banks and treat the stumps.
- Discourage dogs swimming soon after they have had flea treatment.



3rd May 2023: The pond is at the highest water levels I have seen and full with 13+ aquatic and emergent plants and plenty of invertebrates in a sample – damselfly, dragonfly and mayfly nymphs, ramshorn snail, water beetles, freshwater shrimp, hoglouse, leech, and fly larvae. There is a good balance of thick bramble scrub and open margins at the pond and water is really clear with no algae.

2023 Recommendations

- Continue to keep the Common margins open and free of regenerating scrub as now. Consider cutting back a few shrubs that are casting a heavy shade and leaf litter on the banks and treating the stumps.
- Monitor pond for grey willow and other shrub invasion and invasive alien pond species such as New Zealand pigmyweed and Azolla.



- Consider an occasional patch-scape in a few years' time – mainly to the south where the margin was the most gently sloped. Avoid over steepening or deepening the pond.

15th June 2020: Like previous visits, the only part of the pond to support pond plants are the Mill Common margin which is supporting much the same emergent plants as before where pond water levels have gone down by 60cm or so. The northern and southern margins are still shaded by dogwood and grey willow. The water in the centre of the pond is still relatively clear but a bit brownish and a wide fringe of Water Crowfoot was growing along the shallower water margin. Broad-bodied chaser dragonflies and Azure damselflies were recorded along with several hoverflies at the margins. I suspect the origins of this pond were a steep, deep clay pit dug for clay and as such the vegetation is characteristic of a deep and mostly steep-edged pond.



2020 Records

<i>Notonecta sp</i>	Corixid bug	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Noterus clavicornis</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i>	A water beetle	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Gammarus sp</i>	Freshwater shrimp	15/06/2020	J Hawkins
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common blue damselfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed damselfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy darter dragonfly	20/07/2020	S Piotrowski & D Casey
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Callitriche aggregate</i>	Starwort sp	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Carex muricata</i>	Prickly Sedge	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh-bedstraw	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved Duckweed	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis agg.</i>	Water crowfoot sp	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water-speedwell	15/06/2020	J Hawkins & D Casey

Recommendations

- Continue to trim along the Common margins to keep the margins open and free of regenerating scrub as now.
- Monitor pond for grey willow and other shrub invasion and invasive alien pond species such as New Zealand pigmyweed and Azolla.
- Consider an occasional patch-scape in a few years' time – mainly to the south where the margin was the most gently sloped. Avoid over steepening or deepening the pond.

Pond 11 17th July 2017: The pond was indeed coppiced and cleaned out in autumn 2013/2014 and the pond proved to be very deep indeed (14ft+). Strangely the pond is full of brown quite murky water and still, three years on, appears to have no aquatic plants at all but does have emergent plants along the season littoral zone: fleabane, gipsywort, willowherb, hard rush, flag iris. Whilst deep, steep-sided and thus somewhat colder than other ponds, I am surprised that no aquatic plants have colonised. Dipping yielded sludge and organic matter (freshwater shrimp, hoglice and common blue damselflies - all tolerant of pollution), so I think that the inflowing ditch is bringing organic matter or a fair amount was left when restored, and possibly seasonal pollutants, that may be affecting water quality and consequently the ecology.



Recommendations

- I note that back in 2008 I mentioned a much heap at the arable field edge and wonder whether this is still sited there and if so whether this is a source of pollution? Apart from sorting this out, I am at a loss to know why the pond appears to lifeless and suggest that water quality is tested by the Environment Agency.
- Keep the margins open as now. Monitor plant growth, water levels, possible sources of pollution.

13th July 2013: The pond appears to have been opened up on the CWS Mill Common side but organic matter has not been removed as there is no aquatic vegetation at all.

The only plants growing are willowherb, bittersweet, soft rush and flag iris along the margins. Hoglice, freshwater shrimp, water boatmen, ramshorn snail and red worms were recorded which will provide some food for newts and other creatures which will continue to hang on in the pond in low numbers, breeding on fallen leaf litter and occasional submerged leaves of willowherb and bittersweet.



Recommendations

- Until the organic matter can be removed and spread off site, pond wildlife will be limited here as there is a thick layer of anaerobic matter on the pond floor.
- However, continue to keep the CWS common side open and free of trees and hopefully in time, the pond can be cleaned out. Regularly re-coppice accessible, owned trees/shrubs to minimise leaf fall.

May 2008: GCN Eggs – 1 egg found on algae, and 2 on folded broken willowherb leaf on the one open eastern arable field edge – indicating a tiny/remnant Great Crested Newt population attempting to breed but finding no suitable host plants. A wide ditch continues both north and south and thus links to a potentially polluting muck heap in the corner of the arable field. 75% of the pond is edged with thorn and dogwood scrub, overgrown ash coppice stools, fallen willow.

HLS status: potentially HQ2. HLS recommendations

- Coppice c30m or so length of bramble, sallow and thorn scrub on common side to open up.
- Ideally de-silt partly from neighbour's arable field and spread spoil on it. Otherwise de-silt all from common side but remove spoil. Remove some scrub stumps to reduce rate of re-growth. Spread some spoil on cut scrub if it is going to be allowed to re-grow.
- Regularly re-coppice on all sides to keep open.



Pond 13 Great Common S rear of Coverly Cottage TM 37662 86916 - GCN recorded 2023 & 2026

7th May 2026: This small pond has been nicely cleaned and extended a short way northwards to create a gentle shelf in October 2025. The precarious ash tree has gone and the water is clear. In addition to 2023 recorded plants, starwort and water crowfoot have colonised which is a good indicator of clean water with no algae compared to a 55% cover in 2023. Reedmace has started to spread and will do so in this shallow small pond quite quickly – but removing them every few years when other ponds are being managed should not be a problem. GCN and smooth newt eggs were recorded in low numbers. Grooved diving beetle observed swimming.



2026 Recommendations

- Monitor growth and spread of reedmace and be prepared to remove it when you have a digger nearby.
- Cut and treat or remove willow seedlings that seed onto the bare, shallow, fluctuating banks.

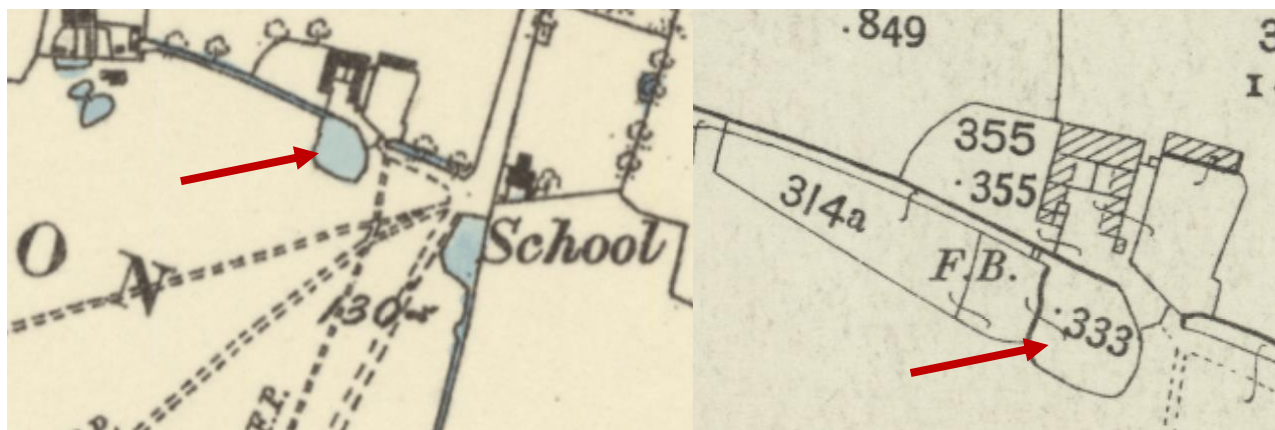
3rd May 2023 : This small 90m² and comparatively deep (1m+) pond has not been surveyed as part of the Commons ponds before. The small round pond has 6 plant species along the margins but the lack of any aquatic plants suggests that the 25cm organic matter burden over the firm substrate is limiting them. The floating and submerged algae also suggest some nutrient enrichment from ash tree leaf litter on the margin. There is some reedmace in the pond and GCN eggs were observed on greater willowherb at the margins but this is not an optimum pond habitat for GCN in its current state.

2023 Recommendations

- Restore pond by removing organic matter (ideally by mid-October to early November) and ensure that the margins are left shallow and with a very gentle gradient as would be created by livestock using the pond.



Pond 15 Great Common Pond north adjacent to Glebe Farm TM37815 87097 – 500m2



Left: OS 1883 six-inch map showing a small pond. Right: OS 1906 six-inch map showing the same pond but with two small enclosures west - some of which becomes a later extension of the pond.

Source: <https://maps.nls.uk/>

7th May 2026 (not surveyed before): This pond is marked on the old OS 1830s-1880s map as pretty much the same size and shape as now with a long wide ditch to the west and another inflow or overflow from the east. As it has been adjacent to farm buildings for a long time, this pond might have been what was referred to as 'Bumbay' effectively a slurry pit taking effluent run off from the farm buildings historically – and in the more recent past. The pond was restored in the early 1990s but it may have received effluent/pollution more recently and may explain why it appears lifeless with no aquatic plants evident at all and only flag iris, greater willowherb and reedmace on the shallow margins. The pond appears quite shallow (but may just be silted giving the illusion), full of organic matter and branches.

Its close proximity to Great Common Pond South with the Slimy-fruited stonewort and shallow nature makes it an interesting pond with potential for stonewort conservation IF one can be sure that once cleaned, the water will remain clean. Its lack of plants and wildlife including great crested newts mean this pond could be cleaned out at the optimum for spring-fruited stoneworts.



2026 Recommendations (LMC propose 2026/27 work)

- Research any pollution points and ensure these can be prevented in the long term. If that can be sorted, consider restoration.
- This is a large pond and a large task. Restoration would involve:
 - Ideally restore when the water level is at its lowest in late summer/early autumn which might also benefit Slimy-fruited Stonewort if there are oospores buried in the mud.
 - Remove organic matter and spread spoil well away from any sensitive, species-rich grassland on the Commons.
 - Create a shallow access that there would have been – probably at the eastern end.
 - Retain large areas of bramble and large willow at eastern end, thorns at western end.
 - Monitor for stoneworts the following spring!