



# Girton Local Nature Recovery Plan

*Working for wildlife in our village*



## Local Nature Recovery Plan

2023-2033

Context, Aims and Objectives

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# 1 Introduction and context

## 1.1 Introduction

After the pandemic a small group of enthusiastic amateurs came together to discuss how we might improve the state of nature and wildlife in our village. At the same time, the government was setting up a series of initiatives to improve the environment and increase biodiversity as part of the 'Build Back Better' framework. One of these initiatives is the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) which is a key component of the Environment Act 2021. Its aim is to set priorities for nature recovery in the country.

While Local Nature Recovery Strategies are planned to operate at a statutory authority level (in practice, at county level), a number of Parish Councils have begun to develop plans at the parish level. With the help and support of Girton Parish Council, the LNRP group began work on the structure and process of developing a Plan for the village and expanded to include members with a wide range of skills, after which the LNRP Management Group (herein 'the Group') was constituted.

The Group is a sub-committee reporting into the Parish Council with its own delegated budget. As with the LNRS, the Group is required to develop a 10-year plan (The Local Nature Recovery Plan, hereafter 'the Plan'), but in this instance with a focus to improve wildlife within the parish. Using available data, the Plan identifies the key habitats, sites and species within the village boundary, and sets out the projects and actions needed to enhance them and increase biodiversity in general.

The advent of the 'Neighbourhood Plan' for Girton, which has a similar time horizon to the LNRP, provides the opportunity to ensure that our objectives are aligned with the priorities of the community, and we will work closely with the Neighbourhood Plan team as the plan develops.

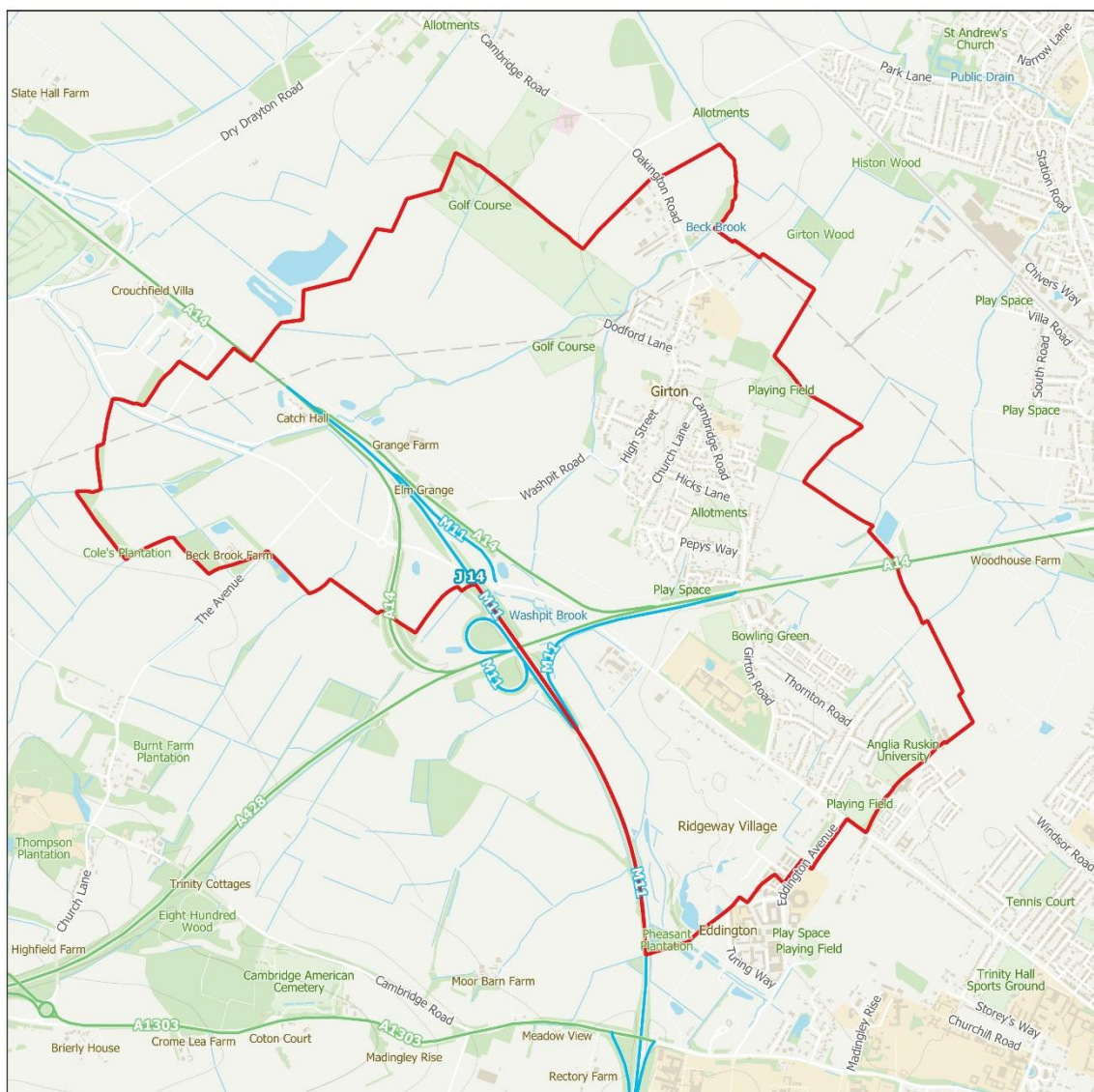
All organisations working to improve biodiversity rely on an army of volunteers to achieve their objectives. The LNRP Management Group, itself formed of volunteers, works to set out the framework and actions needed to enhance Girton's biodiversity, taking in the views and ideas of the village community. However, in order for many of the projects and actions in the plan to be delivered, assistance and support from this wider community is needed, for example with individuals offering to lead projects, help with fundraising and hand-on practical conservation with the Green Team.

This document provides a background to Girton's setting and habitats, sets out the aims and objectives for the Plan, identifies the key habitats, sites and species that we need to be considered, provides a framework for community engagement, and the resource base for the Plan. It is expected to remain static acting as a baseline record of where the Plan started in 2023.

The Plan itself, that is, the actions, projects and activities to be delivered, is in a separate document which lays out detailed actions for the next two years, with a view into further actions within the ten-year period. This will be updated annually with feedback on progress to date, and identifying any new projects planned in future years, and will be consulted on with the community at an annual Open Meeting.

## 1.2 Geography and Geology

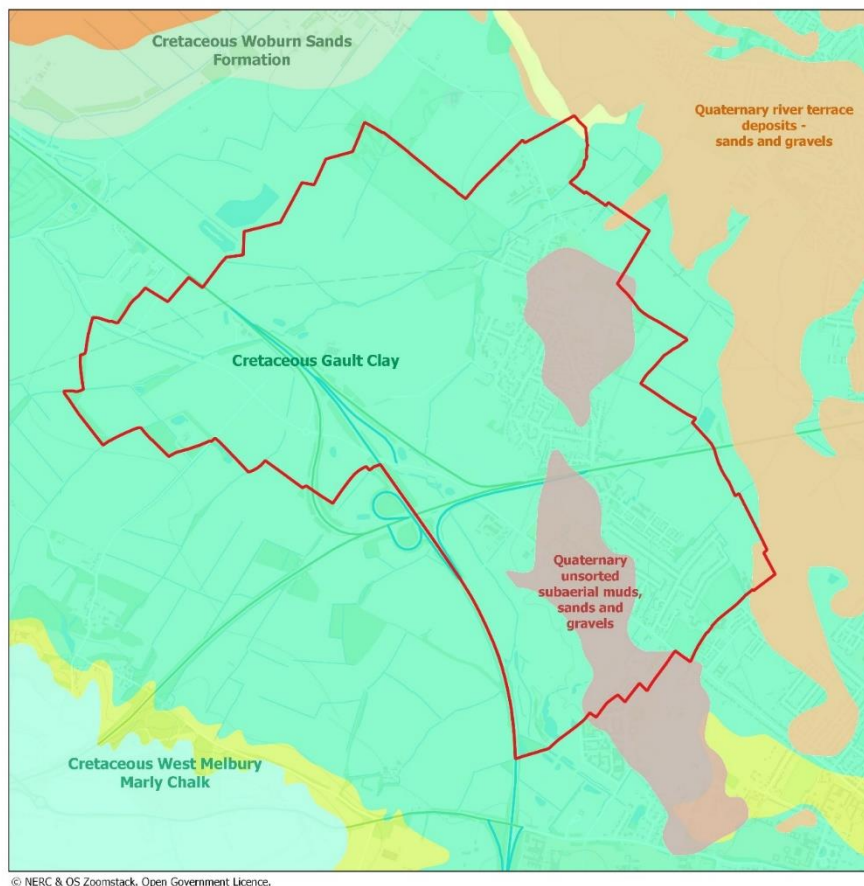
The parish of Girton, lying directly to the north-west of Cambridge, covers over 700 hectares including the urban area of Girton, part of what is now known as Eddington and Darwin Green and includes a lot of arable land stretching westwards to Madingley. It is an ancient parish, with records showing 34 inhabitants in 1086 rising to about 470 in the 1860s (Wright and Lewis, 1989). Expansion of the village occurred in the twentieth century with the building of the Thornton, St Vincent's and Dodford Lane estates and the population of the parish is now 4400 (ONS Census 2021). The Via Devana (Huntingdon Road) has been present in the western part of the parish since Roman times, but the current A14 from the Girton Interchange to Histon was built in the 1970s and bisects the settled area of the village.



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Map 1 – Girton Parish boundary

Geologically, the whole parish lies on the Cretaceous Gault Clay which stretches from north-western Norfolk to western Dorset. Above the clay a gravel ridge, locally known as the ‘Observatory Gravels’, was deposited in the Pleistocene, possibly marking the position of an early tributary to the River Cam. This ridge defines the higher ground making up the historic core of Girton, stretching from Gretton School to the allotments and including much of the Recreational Ground, it then extends south from Girton College to the University Observatory. The underlying geology is relatively neutral in chemical composition and within the gravelly areas the soils are relatively free-draining, though in places which are directly on the clay the ground can become quite waterlogged. The gravel ridge provides a slight rise in the surface of Girton, but generally the parish can be regarded as relatively flat land. Girton Glebe lies on the highest land at just over 20m above sea level, and the Beck Brook in the northern end of the village cuts just below 10m.

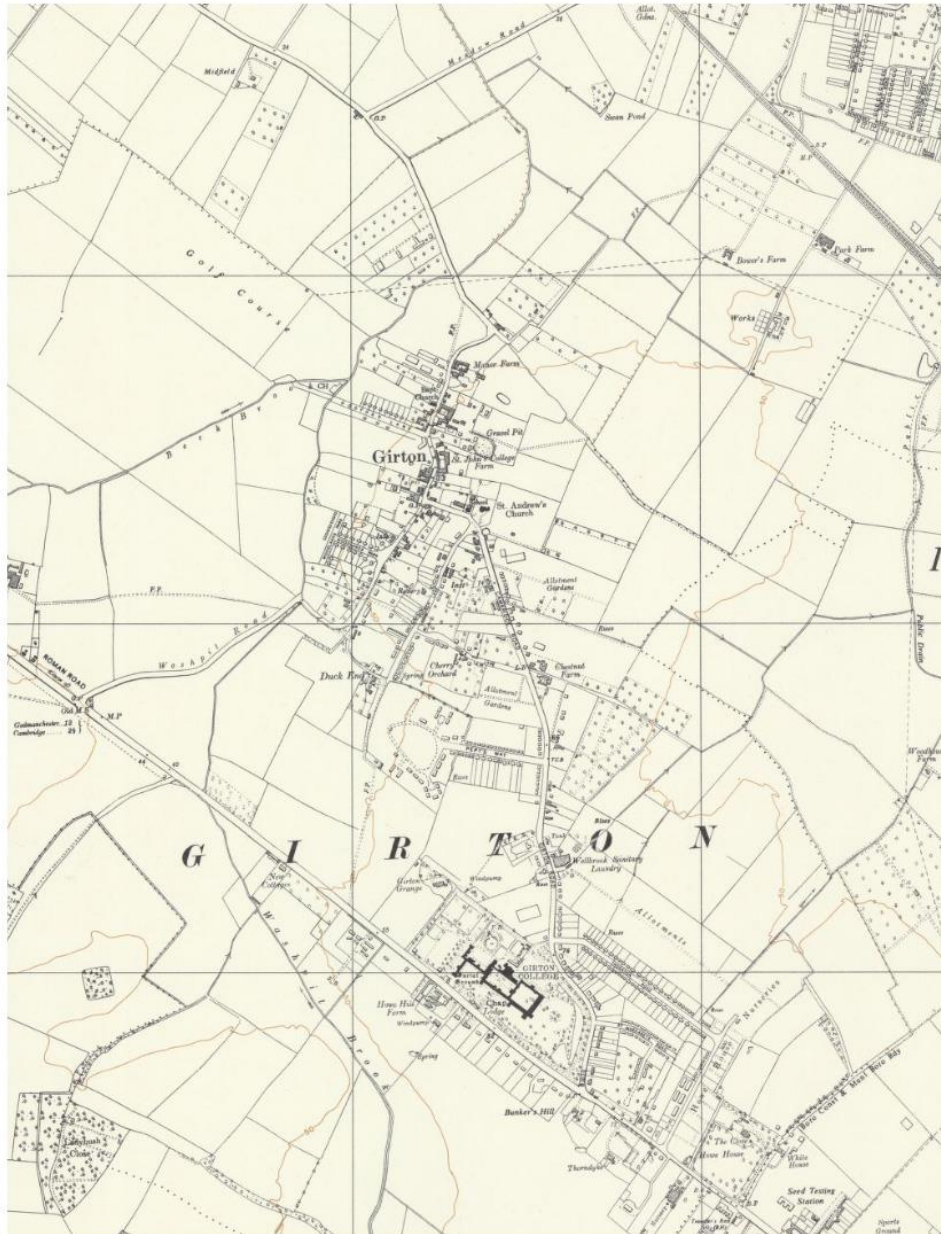


*Map 2 – The geology of Girton*

Washpit Brook arises in the south close to Brook Leys in Eddington (the large pond) and Beck Brook arises in the west near Madingley Hall at the base of the Cretaceous West Melbury Marly Chalk. These watercourses flow towards Girton and join just to the east of the Girton Golf Club Clubhouse after which they flow north-east towards Histon before bending sharply to the north to flow to Oakington, Rampton and beyond.

### 1.3 Land Use

Most of the land around Girton is currently farmed as arable, though in the past much was used for livestock, at least in rotation with arable, hence 'Washpit Lane' being where the animals went to be washed. Historically, several orchards were present indicated now by the name Cherry Bounds Road and the mature fruit trees which often feature in gardens such as those in the Thorntons development. A few small orchards remain such as that at Girton College and a private orchard at Girton Cottage in the north of the parish. Map 3 shows the distribution of some of these orchards in 1959, plus two areas marked as Allotment Gardens – the existing allotment and the area behind Girton Glebe. Fruit trees are still present in both locations.



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*Map 3 – 1959 Ordnance Survey map of Girton showing distribution of orchards and allotment gardens*

Within the urban part of Girton there are pockets of green space, not least all of the gardens but also several publicly accessible areas with different uses and types of management including the Recreation Ground, Hibbert-Ware Garden, Town End Close Nature Reserve and the churchyard. These are discussed separately in Section 2.2.

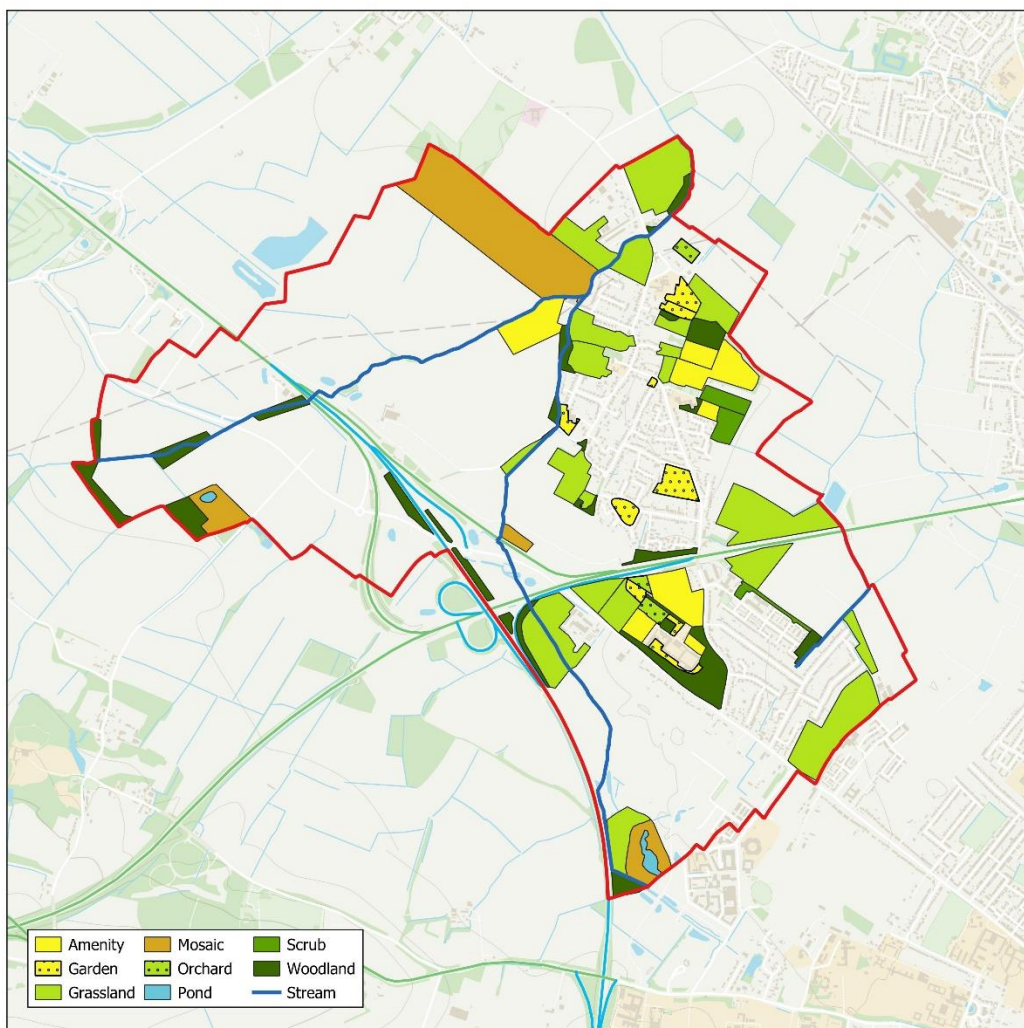
A number of grassy fields are dotted around the edge of the village for keeping horses on, including a large ridge and furrow field on the southern side of Duck End and the field between the two pubs, visible from the High Street.

## 2 Wildlife

### 2.1 Habitats

Through past and present use as intensive arable farmland there are very few remnants of old habitats present in the village with a few exceptions including the grasslands of Town End Close and the churchyard. There is no ancient woodland, and the oldest woods are small pockets of trees along the Beck Brook and the tree belt surrounding Girton College. The woodland at the Recreation Ground was planted in 2000.

Map 4 shows the habitats found around the parish, mapped using a combination of local knowledge and satellite imagery. Grassland is the primary habitat present within the village, though the quality of this varies and some of the large areas of grassland are privately owned and of unknown floral composition and condition. Garden habitats tend to be a mixture of amenity lawns and shrubs, often of non-native species, but still holding possible habitat and food for many animals. The areas mapped as mosaic habitat are a mixture of grassland, scrub and woodland and can provide a wider range of habitat within a smaller area which is ideal for several species, especially many birds.



Map 4 – Habitats around Girton

## 2.2 Sites

There are no sites in the parish which are currently protected for the wildlife they hold, but there are pockets of established habitat of higher value for biodiversity, detailed below. It is to be noted that there are other sites which may also be considered under this plan including the new cycleway along the A14, the area of scrub behind Girton Glebe, the fields between Woodlands Park and Dodford Lane, Girton Golf Course, Gretton School, Girton Glebe, Churchfield Court and the Recreation Ground. Many of these sites are privately owned but may be added to the LNRP by working in partnership with the owners and managers of these sites.

### 2.2.1 Town End Close

This site was given to Girton by Mr and Dr Wallace in the 1990s with a stipulation that it should be kept as a nature reserve. It is a 'ridge and furrow' grassland which indicates that the site has not been exposed to the deeper ploughing of the twentieth century and thus retains its older, mature soil profile along with its seed bank and mycorrhizal fungi. The ridges and furrows provide microhabitats with different plant species preferring the higher, drier parts and others the lower, damper parts, adding to the biodiversity of the grassland. The site also includes a small pond with some aquatic vegetation and breeding newts and is surrounded by scrub. LIDAR data shows that the private fields to the west and north of this reserve are also ridge and furrow.

A variety of grasses and wildflowers are present including several species which are indicators of high-quality neutral grassland such as Common Knapweed, Common Spotted-orchid, Ox-eye Daisy, Lady's Bedstraw, Sorrel and Yellow Rattle. Although many of these were introduced to the site, they have taken hold well and are spreading. The grass sward is dominated by False Oat-grass a rank grass which forms a tall and dense sward and suppresses the spread of the wildflowers. Meadow Barley, Crested Dog's-tail Meadow Foxtail plus a further eleven grass species and two species of rush have been recorded.

### 2.2.2 Hibbert-Ware Garden

This small garden opposite the church was opened in 1948 in honour of Alice Hibbert-Ware a local naturalist (Turk and Sparks, 2000). From the outset it was intended as a garden for wildlife and is currently managed by the Girton Green Team who take a wildlife-friendly approach to this garden, for example by leaving deadwood as habitat piles. A mature Horse-chestnut dominates the garden, and it is thought that this was grown from a conker by a child in the village under Alice's supervision. However, improvements can be made, for instance, by making sure that all plants are of high biodiversity value and making the best use of the space in terms creating additional habitats.

### 2.2.3 Beck Brook and Washpit Brook

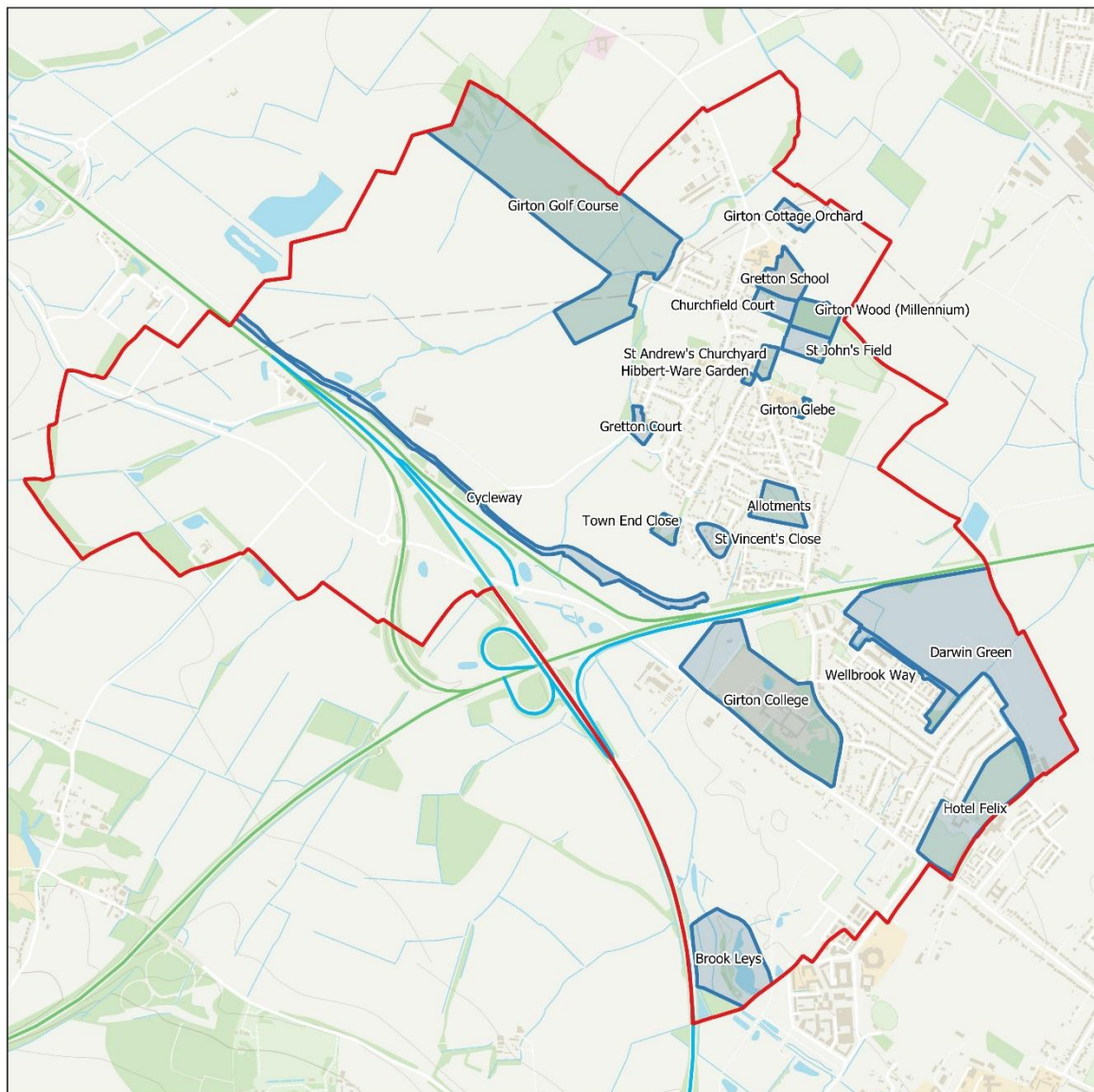
The two brooks originate outside of the parish from the western and southern ends respectively, joining close to the Golf Club. Upstream of this confluence the two brooks are relatively shallow and have been modified and straightened to run along field boundaries as part of the drainage system; both have been heavily modified into culverts under the A14 and M11. Downstream of the confluence the channel runs along a footpath and has been over-deepened, here it is unshaded and vegetated, and Water Vole have been spotted along this stretch.

### 2.2.4 Girton Cottage Orchard

This private orchard at the northern end of the village contains a fantastic array of veteran fruit trees with rot holes, dead wood and flaky bark, providing habitat for invertebrates and birds. The owner manages it for wildlife leaving the grass unmown throughout the summer months, leaving deadwood to rot down naturally and more recently adding a pond which now has newts. Adder's-tongue Fern, Pyramidal Orchid, Common Spotted-orchid and Bee Orchid have been recorded here, all indicators of a mature grassland.

### 2.2.5 Girton College

A variety of habitats exist around the college including the planted tree belt, the pond and the orchard and in more recent years management has been more sympathetic to wildlife. Ivy Broomrape often makes an appearance within the Ivy-covered floor of the tree belt, and many birds use the wood including Mistle Thrush, Tawny Owl and Treecreeper. Large sections of grass are now left uncut around the college grounds, providing habitat for invertebrates. Moorhen nest in the pond.



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Map 5 – Some of the key sites identified around the village

### *2.2.6 Girton Wood*

This wood was planted at the turn of the millennium and has a variety of native species. Its southern edge was left to naturally regenerate, and here there are many young Ash trees which have seeded from the mature Ash between the wood and St John's Field. As a newly planted woodland the trees are even in age and there is little deadwood, nor has there been time for a diverse ground flora to develop – plants such as Bluebell, Dog's Mercury and Oxlip which are present in many of the ancient woodlands in Cambridgeshire will not appear here without human intervention. A variety of trees and shrubs make up the wood, including Hazel, Silver Birch, Wild Cherry, Buckthorn, Grey Willow, Hornbeam, Field Maple, Common Hawthorn, Ash and Blackthorn.

### *2.2.7 Girton Allotments*

This site is well used by many members of the parish and in addition to the cultivated plots has some mature fruit trees, Hazel coppice and a wild berry area.

### *2.2.8 St Andrew's Churchyard*

A managed grassland with several mature trees such as Deodar Cedar, Scots Pine and Yew. Field Woodrush, Sorrel, Cat's-ear and Goldilocks Buttercup have all been recorded and indicate an old provenance to the ground vegetation which has not been extensively harmed through use of herbicides. At present most of grass on the site is cut frequently, but other plant species may appear if some areas are left uncut. Mistletoe is abundant in many of the surrounding Lime trees.

### *2.2.9 Wellbrook Way*

Several habitats are present and were added during construction of the houses. A scrub-lined path runs along the northern edge of the site and connects two meadow areas which both contain ponds. Some mature trees along the scrub belt show that it is an old field boundary, predating the development. At the south-eastern end of the estate is a woodland which has developed naturally in the last century, this shades a shallow stream which is always in flow running along the fenceline with Thorton Way.

### *2.2.10 Eddington and Darwin Green*

These two large developments incorporate large areas of newly created habitat, including Brook Leys in Eddington which is the only large wetland area in the parish boundary. They are both still under development and at Darwin Green many of the habitats have yet to be put in place. During the development phase while they are largely unmanaged, they are providing fantastic habitat for small mammals and birds including Skylark, Linnet, Kestrel and Red Kite. An ecologist was employed at Eddington to advise on measures to support wildlife during the early phases of the development and the benefits have been reaped with Otters and Water Voles sighted at Brook Leys, and enhancements made for Swifts and Great Crested Newts.

## **2.3 Species**

Although many of us are familiar with the plants and animals present in our own gardens and places we visit, observations of these are rarely submitted to the local records centre, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre (CPERC). It is likely that records of different fauna and flora groups are being submitted to other record centres (for example British Trust for Ornithology via their 'Garden Birdwatch' and BirdTrack schemes) but our ability to access these records at a Parish level is constrained. Thus, our knowledge of the species present in the parish and our ability to analyse their associated data is very limited. The following accounts are brief overviews of some of the highlights of species known to be or have been in Girton.

### *2.3.1 Mammals*

A few notable species have been recorded around the village in recent years. Water Vole are known along the Beck Brook and at Brook Leys, Hedgehog have been reported in gardens, and Badger, Red Fox and deer such as Roe and the non-native Muntjac are known throughout the parish as well as the ubiquitous Grey Squirrel and its local melanistic variation. A variety of bats have been recorded around the village including Soprano and Common Pipistrelle, Brown Long-eared, Noctule, Serotine, Natterer's and the rare Barbastelle in a woodland to the west of the A14.

### *2.3.2 Birds*

Officially 95 species of bird have been recorded throughout the parish, though only about half of these can be recorded as current residents, some seasonally. Of these 27 are 'red-listed' and 26 'amber-listed', which is a reflection of how badly nature is doing on the whole, rather than Girton being a particular hot-spot for species in decline. Red-listed birds around the village include Mistle Thrush, Starling, Greenfinch, House Sparrow, House Martin and Swift and several red-listed farmland birds can be seen outside of the residential area including and Linnet, Yellowhammer, Skylark and Fieldfare. Turtle Dove, Corn Bunting and Spotted Flycatcher have been recorded in the past but are now likely to be lost from the parish. Many of our common birds are amber-listed and those seen frequently (in season) in Girton include Redwing, Sparrowhawk, Kestrel, Song Thrush, Tawny Owl, Wren, Dunnock and Woodpigeon (yes, now amber-listed). Other birds of interest include Swallow, Barn Owl, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Treecreeper and Red Kite, plus all the garden favourites of the various tits, finches, Blackbird and Robin.

### *2.3.3 Reptiles and amphibians*

Several ponds in the northern end of the village have breeding populations of Great Crested Newt, and Smooth Newt; Common Toad and Common Frog are known from ponds across the village. Grass Snake and Common Lizard have also been recorded. Many of our amphibians and reptiles are generally struggling due to habitat loss, but many thrive in our gardens.

### *2.3.4 Invertebrates*

Invertebrate species are less well known, with very few recent formal records – for example only three species of beetle, two species of bee and two species of dragonfly have records submitted to the local data centre. However, we know that many butterflies frequent our gardens in summer including Orange Tip, Holly Blue, Brimstone, Gatekeeper and Red Admiral, and where ponds are present dragonflies and damselflies can be abundant. Spiders, snails, bees, wasps, and slugs are all vital components of our ecosystem, feeding many small mammals and birds and often providing pest-control services, even if some do eat our plants. A series of surveys in the 1960s-1970s identified 311 species of moth, but only 11 records have been made since, though these include 8 additional species to the original list.

### 2.3.5 Plants

Red-listed plants such as Slender Tare, Crosswort, Common Cudweed, Ivy Broomrape, Oak-leaved Goosefoot, White-flowered Fumitory, Hairlike Pondweed, Clustered Clover, Adder's-tongue and Common Valerian are all present within the parish in recent years and considered to be present by natural means. Other plants of note include Bee Orchid, Pyramidal Orchid, Field Woodrush, Threadlike Crowfoot, Celery-leaved Buttercup and Many-leaved Sedge. Most native species of tree and shrub which occur within the south of England can be found including Pedunculate Oak, Silver Birch, Common Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn, Field Maple, Ash plus planted species such as Horse-chestnut, London Plane and Common Lime, many of which are protected by Tree Preservation Orders. Small areas of grassland, if left unmown, often hold a variety of grasses and wildflowers including Yellow Oat-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Meadow Foxtail, Yarrow, Self-heal, Lady's Bedstraw, Ox-eye Daisy, Ribwort Plantain and Common Knapweed.

Official records show that there are 89 species of plant in Girton which are on the Register of Plants of Conservation Concern in Cambridgeshire (Shanklin, 2023). However, many of these have been introduced, particularly as part of wildflower mixes in the new developments; others have not been recorded for a long time and thus may not be currently present. The most interesting recent records thought to have not been introduced include Delicate Stonewort within the fenced off area of Eddington, Water-plantain in some of the new water features in Eddington and along the A14 cycle path, Grass Vetchling flowering in profusion in Girton Cottage Orchard, Field Scabious in Girton College and Mistletoe in various parts of the village, but especially in the trees around the church.

## 3 Key species and habitats identified for management objectives

Records from the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre (CPERC) have been requested and analysed along with botanical records from the BSBI's database and other local knowledge. All key sites around the village have been visited by the LNRP Management Group to assess their condition and potential. Together these desk-top and on-the-ground analyses have identified several species and habitats of particularly importance for biodiversity within the context of the parish of Girton, these form the basis of the LNRP.

### 3.1 Species

#### 3.1.1 *Water Vole*

Water Vole have been sighted along our two brooks over the years, though the last official record was submitted in 2015. These are a protected species in the UK, and it would be worthwhile to conduct targeted surveys to establish how healthy the population is and to assess whether their habitat can be improved.

#### 3.1.2 *Hedgehog*

Many of us have sighted Hedgehog in our gardens over the years, but most of us would agree that sightings are getting fewer and further between. Community engagement is the key in educating people to understand how they can help our Hedgehog population by providing the right habitat and resources in our gardens. There are no official records of Hedgehog from Girton, and it would be useful to understand where they are within the village as well as actively promote the establishment of Hedgehog Highways.

#### 3.1.3 *Swift*

Swifts are often sighted over Girton, though there are as yet no confirmed nesting sites. A particular hot spot is Hick's Lane where they have been known for some years and they have been prospecting nest sites in 2023. A local community in Dry Drayton have successfully provided nesting boxes for Swift and now have a breeding population, a similar project could be successful in Girton.

#### 3.1.4 *House Sparrow*

Once common, the House Sparrow is now in rapid decline. It tends to be a very localised bird and is known from a few areas in Girton. The main cause of its decline is the lack of suitable nesting habitat, and a project to encourage more hedgerows, better hedgerow management and additional house sparrow terrace boxes might improve this within our village.

#### 3.1.5 *Skylark*

Skylarks are birds of open grassland and farmland. They are in rapid decline due to our current intensive agriculture, whereby although they often successfully breed, the nests are often destroyed during harvest before the chicks have fledged. Some of the fields around the north-east of Girton (including some in Histon parish) have in recent years provided excellent habitat for Skylark as the farmer has had them out of arable crop rotation. It would be beneficial to be able to work with landowners to make sure this population is sustained.

### *3.1.6 Amphibians and reptiles*

Newts, frogs and toads are known to be in many garden ponds throughout the village. Great Crested Newt in particular are known from the northern part of the village and the population is believed to be stable as it has been present for some time. However, understanding the extent of the population within the village and providing appropriate management advice to pond owners is key to sustaining this species.

Amphibians and reptiles in general fare rather well in the garden environment as many gardens provide the ideal conditions to meet their requirements. However, while ponds are vital to breeding success, amphibians should be regarded as terrestrial animals which go to water to reproduce, thus we need to consider their terrestrial habitat too and they thrive in long grass and damp corners, especially during the winter months. In addition, there needs to be good interconnectivity between gardens so that they can disperse and forage for food.

### *3.1.7 Invertebrates*

As noted above our records of invertebrates within Girton are poor but we do know that on the whole, invertebrates are in decline throughout the wider area. One main objective is to conduct a series of surveys within the village and encourage residents to send in records so that we can better understand which invertebrates are present and following on from that determine whether there are specific actions we can take to support specific groups or species. That said, interventions to improve any habitat, including our gardens, should have a positive effect on the invertebrate population, though it may be difficult to measure. Target groups include moths and butterflies, the latter being an excellent indicator of habitat health.

## **3.2 Habitats**

### *3.2.1 Grassland*

There are several areas of species-rich grassland within the parish including Town End Close, Girton Cottage Orchard and artificially created areas within Wellbrook Way and Eddington. Old established lawns such as the churchyard and the small area of grass at the end of Mayfield Road may also prove to be species-rich if the mowing regimes can be changed to allow plants to flourish. While species-rich grasslands are often deemed as the optimum, species-poor grasslands can be particularly useful as habitat for small mammals and invertebrates which rely on grasses as part of their life cycle. Better management of our grassland spaces, including some of the road verges, will hopefully be achieved by working with the land managers.

### *3.2.2 Orchards and individual old fruit trees*

The local area used to be covered in traditional orchards, but sadly many have now been grubbed up for housing or more intensive agriculture. However, two orchards remain in Girton, and many gardens still have old fruit trees from the original orchards, especially within the developments from the 1930s. We will engage with the community in order to understand the distribution of fruit trees within the parish, and to help owners of fruit trees understand their importance and look after them accordingly.

### *3.2.3 Scrub and hedgerows*

Scrub is a vital but often underrated habitat as it is associated with abandoned and neglected sites. In the absence of any large, wild herbivores, any open space quickly becomes colonised with a range of species such as Bramble, Common Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Elder. Aside from the nutritious berries these produce, they provide habitat for many of our birds, including finches, warblers, thrushes, Robin and Dunnock. Nightingale and Turtle Dove are also birds of scrub but are no longer seen in the parish. Hedgerows are essentially linear belts of scrub, though many are currently over-managed so as to be of little value for biodiversity.

Girton has relatively little scrub. The main area is on a patch of land behind Girton Glebe, which was marked on the 1959 Ordnance Survey Map (Map 3) as an allotment and is thought to still have some old fruit trees amongst the dense Blackthorn. This area is now of high biodiversity interest and is used by many birds for nesting, shelter and forage. The other area of scrub, perhaps better regarded as a hedgerow, is along the northern edge of Wellbrook Way. Other hedgerows in the village tend to be species-poor and cut too frequently and too tightly to provide much real benefit for nesting birds and reducing the number of winter berries for forage. A few small patches of scrub are around at the recreation ground, Town End Close and the Golf Course.

### *3.2.4 Ponds*

Brook Leys in Eddington is the largest pond in the parish, artificially created within the last ten years, and developing into a valuable habitat. While many of the plants present have been introduced, the site has quickly been colonised by many animals. In terms of birds, Tufted Duck, Coot, Little Grebe, Reed Warbler and Reed Bunting are all frequent users of the site. Water Vole and Otter have also been sighted.

Another pond accessible to the public within Girton is the small pond in Town End Close. This is too small to support any bird or mammal population, but newts breed in it, and it is also home to a range of invertebrates such as dragonflies, damselflies and various water beetles. There are also two ponds in Wellbrook Way, but these have mostly dried out and are overgrown. Within the village there are many ponds of varying sizes in private gardens and residents should be encouraged to manage them appropriately for our native species. Many of these ponds already support Great Crested Newt, Smooth Newt, Common Frog and Common Toad, along with many invertebrates which rely on water in order to breed. Great Crested Newts are also present within the two large ponds in the grounds of Gretton School and it is hoped that the Group can work with the school to support a wildlife-sympathetic management regime in the future.

### *3.2.6 Gardens*

Girton is a village with low- to medium-density housing. Many houses have relatively large gardens, and these can offer additional habitat, albeit with many non-native plants and barriers to animal movement such as fences. Residents will be encouraged to take part in various actions and projects to enhance their own space for our native wildlife, such as putting up bird or bat boxes, creating holes in fences for hedgehogs and adopting a wildlife-friendly garden approach. Most of these actions will be encouraged through community engagement events.

## 4 Strategic Aims and Objectives of LNRP

The strategic aims of Girton Parish's Local Nature Recovery Plan are:

- a) to encourage community awareness and inspire action to help nature flourish;*
- b) to enhance and extend wildlife habitats throughout the parish;*
- c) to increase the diversity and abundance of wild fauna and flora in the parish.*

These aims will be delivered through the following strategic objectives over a ten-year period:

1. To map wildlife habitats and areas for potential enhancement throughout the parish;
2. To initiate and support a number of community-led projects to enhance biodiversity throughout the parish;
3. To increase and protect biodiversity in our green spaces (Recreation Ground, Girton Woodland, Town End Close Reserve etc.), allotments, churchyard, gardens, surrounding farmland, hedges and boundary ditches;
4. To identify and support an agreed community approach for recording wild animal and plant species in the parish, and ensure that records are passed to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC);
5. To encourage and support school and local youth group involvement in nature recovery projects;
6. To identify possible candidates for 'wildlife corridors' within the Parish, and to work with neighbouring parishes to extend and enhance these beyond the parish boundaries;
7. To encourage residents to use more wildlife-friendly approaches in the management of outdoor spaces;
8. Seek to engage with our farming community and encourage participation in nature-friendly farming initiatives and practices;
9. To support the Girton Green Team in their management of Town End Close, the Hibbert-Ware Memorial Garden and other sites and to showcase these as examples of good habitat management;
10. To support the aspiration for 'biodiversity net-gain' in any future planning applications for developments within the Parish.

**The LNRP Management Group takes the lead on the general oversight of the Plan, but its aims and objectives will only be met through participation, action and ownership of the Plan of the whole Parish community.**

## 5 Community Engagement

The community of Girton will be involved in all stages of this developing Local Nature Recovery Plan and its implementation. Indeed, the LNR Management Group does not have the time and resources to put much of the plan in action, it is instead down to residents of the parish. However, the Group needs to co-ordinate, direct, inform and support the residents in delivering the plan and this will take the form of several strands of community engagement.

### 5.1 Events and Parish Meetings

Specific events will not be listed in the plan as many will occur opportunistically and frequency and types of event might change in response to interest levels from the community. However, it is hoped that a varied programme of events will be provided to cover a range of topics and to suit all ages, abilities and interest levels. For example, walks, talks, recording events and open evenings, often with a specific focus.

In addition to the main events, parish meetings will be held once per year to discuss the developing plan, its achievements, constraints and ambitions. At these meetings the public will be invited to speak to the Group in order to share their ideas, concerns and knowledge of village and its wildlife.

### 5.2 Communication

The Management Group aim to keep an open dialogue with the parish about all aspects of the plan, plus wildlife in and around the village in general. This will be achieved by regular articles in the Girton Parish News, social media such as X posts (@Wild\_Girton) and the Facebook page (Wild Girton) as well as the Girton Village Community Facebook group, the Parish Council website and Parish Council Facebook posts.

A network of 'street champions' is to be used to disseminate information about wildlife and Wild Girton events in the village and to encourage people to engage. Each street champion will be responsible for passing messages from the LNR Management Group to their street or area of the village, mostly via WhatsApp. It is hoped that this will be an effective way to communicate quickly and to a wider audience than other means of communication within the village.

### 5.3 Projects

A series of projects will be developed to better understand, enhance and conserve biodiversity in Girton. Many of these projects will have a strong focus on community involvement and engagement and will include practical conservation of some of our public greenspaces, recording target species or groups and specific actions for certain groups, such as putting up Swift boxes.

### 5.4 Records and data

It will be very difficult to assess whether any of the actions taken within this plan have a net gain for biodiversity, especially as the momentum behind developing and actioning the plan has left no time for baselines to be taken and biological records are notoriously patchy. However, new records are to be actively encouraged so that we can build a better picture of wildlife within the village and some thought needs to be given to how best to ask people to submit records, and also to teach people about how to make a high-quality record and to not be afraid of recording even if they are not sure.

Surveys of key sites and of key taxonomic groups will be undertaken, subject to resources and expertise. In addition, it is envisaged that some projects (for example, a camera trap lending scheme and nesting box schemes) will encourage collection of records.

## 6 Budget and capacity for work

The LNRP Management Group, Green Team and parish councillors involved in this plan provide their time and resources on a voluntary basis. However, many of the projects suggested within the LNRP will only be achievable with funding and/or additional support from member of the community.

### 6.1 Budget

The Parish Council has agreed to provide financial support the Local Nature Recovery Plan. This will be reviewed on an annual basis according to the financial year, but as an example, in February 2023 the following budget proposal was approved for the period April 2023 to March 2024:

Equipment - purchase/lease/rental	£300.00
Site Management - signage, pond safety, animal boxes, trees, seed mixes etc.	£700.00
Public Engagement – hall hire, banner display stands, printing/reproduction etc.	£275.00
Data and surveying – trap cameras, bat detectors, moth traps etc.	£375.00
GRAND TOTAL	£1,650.00

Funding requested from the Parish Council will vary each year depending on the nature of the projects involved but is unlikely to be able to cover all of the ambitions of the LNRP. Therefore, the Group will also seek to apply for external funding when available and some projects may be dependent upon receiving this in order to be taken forward. This will be done according to the priorities outlined in this Plan and the capacity of the Group to undertake the relevant fund raising.

### 6.2 Capacity to complete work

The LNRP Management Group oversees the LNRP in terms of its strategy, budget and fundraising, communication and consultation with the community (including organising and delivering community events), liaising with landowners, gathering and analysing biological data, creating partnerships with other stakeholders, among other tasks. These tasks require a significant number of person-hours to complete and thus the Group does not have the capacity to action the projects within the Plan on its own. While the Group seek to facilitate and support the projects, many of them will only be able to be taken forward with additional assistance from members of the parish.

Managing the green spaces of Girton also requires a significant amount of time and resources, and many of the sites are currently looked after on a voluntary basis by the Green Team. As the LNRP seeks to expand the work program of conservation habitat management within the village this will only be able to be undertaken if membership of the Green Team can be increased.

## 7 References

Birds of Conservation Concern 5

<https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/publications/bocc-5-a5-4pp-single-pages.pdf>

Turk, A. and Sparks, T.M., 2000: Nature in Cambridgeshire, 42. Alice Hibbert-ware.

<https://www.natureincambridgeshire.org.uk/volumes/nature-in-cambs-vol-42-2000.pdf#page=78>

Shanklin, J.D., 2023. Register of Plants of Conservation Concern in Cambridgeshire (v.c.29), 12<sup>th</sup> Edition. <https://legacy.bas.ac.uk/met/jds/cnhs/vc29%20RPCC.pdf>

Wright, A.P.M. and Lewis, C.P., 1989: A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 9, Chesterton, Northstowe, and Papworth Hundreds. Victoria County History, London, 1989.

## 8 Appendix – species and habitats of conservation concern recorded in Girton

The species listed in the following tables have all been recorded within Girton and their records submitted to the local records centre, CPERC. Biological records are notoriously patchy, and this is highlighted in the table below by the **year of the last record** for each species and the total **number of records**. Many of these species will still be resident in or visitors to Girton, but some may no longer be in the area.

The animal records are from a data request to CPERC in June 2022. Although other records have now been submitted to LNRP, Wild Girton and CPERC, these are not reflected in the following tables. The plant data is a combination of the data request from CPERC in June 2022, plus records from the database of the Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland up to and including September 2023.

The conservation status of many taxonomic groups is measured by a 'Red List'. These lists are produced by various bodies which monitor the species closely and look at their distribution and abundance. A Red List is not a measure of how rare a species may be, but rather the trend in its number and distribution. Thus a species which has a small presence in the UK but whose population is stable or increasing may be green-listed (for example, Goshawk) but a species which is commonly encountered but whose population is declining may be red- or amber- listed. Many of these will not come as a surprise, for example Turtle Dove are red-listed, but others may be much more surprising, for example Mallard and Woodpigeon are now amber-listed.

For each broad taxonomic group each species of conservation concern within Cambridgeshire is listed, along with their status on the relevant **Red List**, plus **other applicable conservation statuses**. It must be noted that red lists and other conservation statuses change over time and at the time of recording the species may have had a different status. The statuses used here are the most current.

### The abbreviations used are as follows:

UKBAP – species listed on the government's UK Biodiversity Action Plan

LBAP – species listed on the local Biodiversity Action Plan (South Cambridgeshire)

CPASI - Cambridge and Peterborough Additional Species of Interest

## **The Red Lists are:**

Red List for Britain's Mammals

*Mammal Society*

<https://www.mammal.org.uk/science-research/red-list/>

Birds of Conservation Concern 5

*British Trust for Ornithology, 2021*

<https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/publications/bocc-5-a5-4pp-single-pages.pdf>

IUCN Red List assessment of amphibians and reptiles at Great Britain and country scale

*Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, 2021*

<https://www.arc-trust.org/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=c8d67d80-1670-4d0a-a504-a3ed0bcf4725>

Red List of Butterflies in Great Britain

*Butterfly Conservation, 2022*

<https://butterfly-conservation.org/red-list-of-butterflies-in-great-britain>

A review of the status of the macro-moths of Great Britain

*Butterfly Conservation, 2019*

<https://butterfly-conservation.org/sites/default/files/2022-01/S19-17%20A%20review%20of%20the%20status%20of%20the%20macro-moths%20of%20Great%20Britain.pdf>

The State of Britain's Larger Moths

*Butterfly Conservation, 2006*

<https://butterfly-conservation.org/sites/default/files/sobm-final-version.pdf>

Register of Plants of Conservation Concern in Cambridgeshire (v.c.29), 12<sup>th</sup> Edition

Shanklin, J.D., 2023

<https://legacy.bas.ac.uk/met/jds/cnhs/vc29%20RPCC.pdf>

## 8.1 Mammals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	Red List	Other status
European Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	2015	6	Endangered	LBAP, UKBAP
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2016	4		UKBAP
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2016	12		LBAP
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2016	5		UKBAP
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	2013	3	Vulnerable	
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2016	7		LBAP, UKBAP
Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	2013	2	Vulnerable	UKBAP

## 8.2 Birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	Red List	Other status
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	2007	1	Red	UKBAP
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	2015	4	Red	UKBAP
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	2012	5	Red	CPASI
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2013	7	Red	UKBAP
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	2003	1	Red	
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	2010	1	Red	UKBAP
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	2012	3	Red	
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	2003	6	Red	
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	2003	2	Red	
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	2001	1	Red	UKBAP
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	2013	1	Red	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2014	1	Red	
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	2013	1	Red	UKBAP
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	2013	4	Red	
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2013	5	Red	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2012	7	Red	
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	2014	7	Red	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2012	9	Red	UKBAP
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	2012	1	Red	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2013	4	Red	UKBAP
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	2010	4	Red	UKBAP
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	2002	1	Red	UKBAP
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	2004	2	Red	
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	2011	3	Red	
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	2005	6	Red	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	2005	1	Red	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	2010	3	Red	UKBAP

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	BOCC5	Other status
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	2011	2	Amber	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	2012	2	Amber	
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	2022	1	Amber	
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	2009	1	Amber	
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	2013	1	Amber	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	2008	1	Amber	
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	2011	1	Amber	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2013	2	Amber	
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	2004	1	Amber	
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	2012	2	Amber	
Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	2008	1	Amber	
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2008	1	Amber	
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2011	29	Amber	
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2013	6	Amber	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	2012	3	Amber	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	2005	3	Amber	
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	2011	8	Amber	
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2011	3	Amber	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2012	5	Amber	
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	2013	9	Amber	
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	2001	1	Amber	
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	2008	2	Amber	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	2018	8	Amber	
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	2003	2	Amber	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	2013	10	Amber	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	2011	18	Amber	
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2005	1	Amber	UKBAP

### 8.3 Amphibians and reptiles

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	Red List	Other status
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	2013	9	Near threatened	UKBAP
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	2010	2		LBAP, UKBAP
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	2020	1		UKBAP
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	2013	5		UKBAP

### 8.4 Butterflies

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	Red List	Other status
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	2010	1	Vulnerable	UKBAP
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	2005	1	Vulnerable	UKBAP

## 8.4 Moths

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	Red List	GB Status	GB Rarity	Other status
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	1973	6	Amber	Near threatened		UKBAP
Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	1973	5	Amber			UKBAP
Bordered Pug	<i>Eupithecia succenturiata</i>	1973	5		Near threatened		
Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	1973	5	Amber			UKBAP
Broad-barred White	<i>Hecatera bicolorata</i>	1973	6		Near threatened		
Broom Moth	<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	1972	4	Amber	Vulnerable		UKBAP
Brown-spot Pinion	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Centre-barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Dark Brocade	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	1971	1	Red	Vulnerable		UKBAP
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	1973	4	Red	Near threatened		UKBAP
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Double Dart	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	1973	6	Red	Near threatened		UKBAP
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	1973	5	Red	Near threatened		UKBAP
Dusky-lemon Sallow	<i>Cirrhia gilvago</i>	1973	6	Red	Near threatened		UKBAP
Early Moth	<i>Theria primaria</i>	1973	1		Vulnerable		
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Figure of Eight	<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	1973	6	Red	Endangered		UKBAP
Garden Dart	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	1973	6	Red	Vulnerable		UKBAP
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>	1972	1	Amber	Near threatened		UKBAP
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	1973	5	Amber			UKBAP
Golden Plusia	<i>Polychrysis moneta</i>	1973	6		Endangered		
Green-brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	Red List	GB Status	GB Rarity	Other status
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Grey Pug	<i>Eupithecia subfuscata</i>	1973	5		Near threatened		
Juniper Pug	<i>Eupithecia pusillata</i>	1971	1		Vulnerable		
Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	1973	5	Amber	Vulnerable		UKBAP
Lappet	<i>Gastropacha quercifolia</i>	1973	5		Endangered		
Large Nutmeg	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	1973	6	Amber	Near threatened		UKBAP
Large Thorn	<i>Ennomos autumnaria</i>	1972	1		Near threatened		
Large Wainscot	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	1973	4	Amber			UKBAP
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	1973	5	Amber	Near threatened		UKBAP
Light Arches	<i>Apamea lithoxyloea</i>	1973	6	Amber			
Maple Pug	<i>Eupithecia inturbata</i>	1973	5		Endangered		
Minor Shoulder-knot	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	1969	1	Amber	Near threatened		UKBAP
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Mottled Umber	<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	1973	6		Vulnerable		
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	1973	6	Amber	Vulnerable		UKBAP
Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	1971	2	Amber	Vulnerable		UKBAP
Pale Brindled Beauty	<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>	1971	2		Vulnerable		
Pale Eggar	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	1980	1	Amber	Vulnerable		UKBAP
Pale Shining Brown	<i>Polia bombycina</i>	1973	6		Endangered	Nationally Rare	UKBAP
Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia procellata</i>	1970	1	Amber			UKBAP
Rosy Minor	<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	1976	1	Amber	Near threatened		UKBAP
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Sallow	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	1971	4	Amber	Near threatened		UKBAP
Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	1973	5	Amber			UKBAP
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania comma</i>	1971	2	Amber			UKBAP
Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	1971	3	Amber			UKBAP

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	Red List	GB Status	GB Rarity	Other status
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	1968	1	Amber			UKBAP
Small Square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	1973	6	Amber			UKBAP
Spinach	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	1973	5	Red	Vulnerable		UKBAP
Stout Dart	<i>Spaelotis ravida</i>	1971	1		Critical	Nationally Rare	
Tawny Speckled Pug	<i>Eupithecia icterata</i>	1973	5		Near threatened		
Toadflax Pug	<i>Eupithecia linariata</i>	1972	3		Near threatened		
True Lover's Knot	<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>	1969	1		Vulnerable		
V-moth	<i>Macaria wauaria</i>	1973	5	Red	Endangered		UKBAP
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	1973	5	Amber			UKBAP
White-spotted Pug	<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>	1973	5		Near threatened		
White-spotted Pinion	<i>Cosmia diffinis</i>	1969	1			Nationally Scarce	UKBAP

## 8.5 Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	County Status	County Rarity	England Status	GB Status	Other status
a type of bramble	<i>Rubus amplificatus</i>	2007	1		Rare			
a type of bramble	<i>Rubus criniger</i>	2022	1		Rare			
Adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	2023	2					CPASI
Annual Beard-grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	2021	4				Nationally scarce	
Black-poplar	<i>Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia</i>	1994	3	Vulnerable				CPASI
Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	2022	1	Vulnerable				
Clustered Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	2021		Vulnerable		Declining		
Clustered Clover	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	2023	1		Rare	Declining	Nationally scarce	
Common Cudweed	<i>Filago germanica</i>	2022	10			Near threatened	Near threatened	
Common Figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	2020	1	Vulnerable				
Common Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	2018	1	Vulnerable		Near threatened		
Corn Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	1989	5	Critically endangered	Rare	Endangered	Critically endangered	UKBAP
Corn Chamomile	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	2022	1	Vulnerable		Endangered	Endangered	
Corn Cleavers	<i>Galium tricornutum</i>	1940	1		Regionally extinct	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	LBAP
Corn Marigold	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	2022	1	Vulnerable		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Corn Parsley	<i>Sison segetum</i>	1984	1	Vulnerable				
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	2022	4	Vulnerable				
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	2022	3	Vulnerable		Declining		LBAP
Crosswort	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	2021	2	Vulnerable		Near threatened		
Curled Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	1989	1	Vulnerable				
Curved Hard-grass	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	2002	1		Scarce			
Deadly Nightshade	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	2011	3	Vulnerable		Declining		
Delicate Stonewort	<i>Chara virgata</i>	2023	1	Vulnerable	Scarce			

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	County Status	County Rarity	England Status	GB Status	Other status
Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	2023	2			Near threatened		
Dusky Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	2017	1		Scarce			
Dwarf Spurge	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	1989	2			Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Early Meadow-grass	<i>Poa infirma</i>	2017	1				Nationally scarce	
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	2023	12			Near threatened		
Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	2022	2		Scarce			
Golden Dock	<i>Rumex maritimus</i>	2014	1	Vulnerable		Declining		
Goldilocks Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	2016	1	Vulnerable				
Greater Birds-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	2021	4	Vulnerable				
Greater Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	1992	2	Vulnerable				
Greater Spearwort	<i>Ranunculus lingua</i>	1997	2	Vulnerable				CPASI
Green-winged Orchid	<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	1860	1	Endangered	Scarce	Vulnerable	Near Threatened	
Hairlike Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>	2023	3	Vulnerable		Declining		
Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	1989	3	Endangered	Scarce	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>	1992	1			Near threatened		
Ivy Broomrape	<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	2023	8		Scarce			
Knotted Clover	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	1849	1	Vulnerable		Declining		
Knotted Hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	2020	2			Declining		
Large-flowered Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis speciosa</i>	1989	2	Endangered	Scarce	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Large-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	2020	1				Nationally scarce	
Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	2012	1		Rare		Nationally scarce	
Many-leaved Sedge	<i>Carex divulsa subsp. leersii</i>	2022	3					CPASI
Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	2021	1		Rare	Near threatened	Near threatened	
Nettle-leaved Bellflower	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	2021	3	Vulnerable				

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	County Status	County Rarity	England Status	GB Status	Other status
Oak-leaved Goosefoot	<i>Oxybasis glauca</i>	2023	1		Rare	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Pale Flax	<i>Linum bienne</i>	2023	1		Regionally extinct			
Prickly Poppy	<i>Roemeria argemone</i>	1888	1	Endangered		Endangered	Vulnerable	
Purple Fescue	<i>Vulpia ciliata subsp. ambigua</i>	1970	1	Vulnerable	Scarce		Nationally scarce	
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	2018	1					CPASI
Ragged-Robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	2023	3			Near threatened		
Red Hemp-nettle	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	1890	1		Regionally extinct	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	LBAP
Rough Poppy	<i>Roemeria hispida</i>	1888	1	Vulnerable		Declining		
Round-fruited Rush	<i>Juncus compressus</i>	2014	1	Vulnerable		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Sea Barley	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	2021	1	Vulnerable	Scarce	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	LBAP
Shepherd's-needle	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	1989	5	Endangered		Endangered	Critically endangered	LBAP
Slender Tare	<i>Ervum gracile</i>	2022	6	Vulnerable		Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Small Bur-parsley	<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>	1971	1		Regionally extinct	Extinct	Extinct	
Small Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton berchtoldii</i>	2018	1	Vulnerable				
Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	1820	1	Vulnerable				
Spiked Speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	2023	4	Endangered	Rare			
Spiked Water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	2023	1	Vulnerable				
Spiny Restharrow	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	2021	3	Vulnerable		Near threatened		
Stinking Hellebore	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	2022	6				Nationally scarce	
Treacle Mustard	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	2015	3	Vulnerable		Near threatened		
Water Avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>	2022	7	Vulnerable	Scarce			
Water Chickweed	<i>Stellaria aquatica</i>	2020	3	Vulnerable				
Welsh Poppy	<i>Papaver cambricum</i>	2021	3				Nationally scarce	
White-flowered Fumitory	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	2021	2		Scarce			

Common Name	Scientific Name	Year of last record	Number of records	County Status	County Rarity	England Status	GB Status	Other status
Whorl-grass	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	1881	1	Endangered	Rare	Vulnerable		
Wild Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor subsp. tricolor</i>	1989	1	Vulnerable		Near threatened	Near threatened	
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	2015	1			Near threatened		
Wood Meadow-grass	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	2016	1	Vulnerable				
Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	2020	1	Endangered	Rare	Near threatened		