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Ecological Surveys • Habitat Management • Arboricultural Surveys • Vegetation Clearance

Alternative Land Management (ALM) Biodiversity Assessment

On behalf of: Huntingdonshire District Council

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DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction and Rationale

Greenwillows Associates Ltd. has been commissioned to provide an assessment of twenty-nine sites, within the Huntingdonshire District situated in Cambridgeshire, that have recently been selected as areas for Alternative Land Management (ALM), to encourage greater biodiversity within the local district, as well as potentially providing many other benefits to the environment and local residents.

The ALM sites included a sample of greenspaces across the geographical area of the Huntingdonshire District, with sites broadly of a similar size (all under 1ha) and habitat. Previously, the management of most sites was largely the same; as part of the broader network of open areas within Huntingdonshire they would have been routinely mown every two to three weeks during the growing season. Most areas have become part of the ALM scheme within the last year and were therefore mown up until that point. The sites in most cases are located within residential areas and are open access to the public.

1.2 Purpose of Surveys

The purpose of the surveys was to assess each individual ALM area in terms of current habitat present, following its removal from a regular mowing regime. The assessment included:

- Providing a general description of each site, including habitat/s present using the UK Habitat Classification (UKHab).
- Mapping the habitats. Any sites/habitats of significance were also noted where relevant, and a brief outline included of the surrounding landscape/habitats.
- Assessing the condition of each habitat using the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) condition assessment criteria. Providing a list of plants and invertebrates present, and any other wildlife if observed.
- Providing biodiversity Scores for each ALM site, through calculating the baseline of each site using the most recent Defra Metric.
- Comparing the ALM sites to adjacent non-ALM areas (still under traditional management), in terms of biodiversity scores, and general biodiversity focusing on plants and invertebrates.
- Collection of data to inform appropriate future management for each ALM site.

1.3 Purpose of Report

The main purposes of this report are:

- To provide results of each of the sites surveyed to individually, and collectively understand any changes, and positive or negative impacts on biodiversity from reduced or changed management of the sites.
- Provide a baseline biodiversity score that can be referred to during future assessments of the ALM sites. This can then be used to calculate and monitor any formal biodiversity net gain or losses over time.

- Provide results on the comparisons of ALM sites to the adjacent non-ALM areas (green spaces that are still under regular management) to gain a more comprehensive insight into the effects.
- Offer recommendations on future management and monitoring of the sites.
- Make the data available to the general public and local residents, via the council's website and through interpretation signs with QR codes at each site. The aim of this is to encourage the public/local residents to engage with the spaces through visiting and looking out for the plants and animals that have been recorded during these surveys, also taking pictures and recording any new observations they might make. This will help build up a bigger picture of the biodiversity of the sites over time.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desktop Study

A search of the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was undertaken with regards to the presence of statutory nature conservation sites within 1km of each site. The results are shown below in Table One.

2.2 Field Surveys

2.2.1 Habitats and Condition Assessment

A walkover of each ALM site was undertaken between 7th August and 8th September 2023, by Hannah Bushnell assisted by Emma Parnwell, Alice Burgess, Alison Gray, and Sarah Lambert.

Habitats were identified using version 2.0 of the UK Habitat Classification (2023). The condition of each habitat was then conditioned assessed following Natural England's Biodiversity Metric 4.0 – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (2023). This included using one metre by one metre quadrats on areas of grassland (the primary habitat encountered) as part of the data gathering. As well as recording plant species within each quadrat, a largely comprehensive incidental species list was also gathered at each site. Abundance of each species was not specifically recorded, however, general comments or anything of note was recorded during the surveys.

Although trees species and other habitats, where present, were noted, they have not been included as part of the total BNG assessment of each site, to focus on the grassland and the changes resulting specifically from an alteration in management regime.

While canvassing public opinion was not within the scope of these surveys, any feedback the local residents wanted to share has been noted and included within the report for reference.

2.2.2 Invertebrate Counts

Visual searching and informal sweep netting for invertebrates on the vegetation was carried out during the field surveys; incidental sightings of invertebrates were also recorded whilst on site. Where possible, invertebrates have been identified to species level, however, most have been classified to family level within the report.

Whilst the focus was on invertebrates, other incidental wildlife sightings were also noted.

2.3 Mapping

QuantumGIS (QGIS) was used to digitise the results of the UKHab habitat surveys and carry out area calculations for each habitat parcel within the ALM sites. All area-based habitats are reported in hectares (ha) to three decimal places.

A Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) Scale was set at a scale of twenty-five metres squared and five metre length for fine-scale mapping as recommended in the UK Habitats guidance.

A habitat map for each ALM site can be found in **Appendix Two**. The ALM sites have been split into distinct parcels where changes in conditions, such as management e.g. mown areas,

occur. However, to simplify the results for the biodiversity calculations each parcel will have been combined to calculate the overall total area and Biodiversity Units.

2.4 Biodiversity Net Gain Metric Calculations

The baseline Biodiversity Unit (BU) score was calculated for each ALM site to provide a more formal measurement of biodiversity. To provide additional context, a baseline BU score has also been calculated for the adjacent non-ALM sites. To attribute any meaning to the scores, as a benchmark for comparison, the non-ALM areas have all been set as the same area (ha) as their comparative ALM site. The most recent Natural England Biodiversity Metric 4.0 was used to undertake the calculations.

The habitats assessed were primarily grasslands, and within the Biodiversity Net Gain Metric each type of habitat is given a distinctiveness score and condition score. 'Modified grassland', which comprised the majority of the ALM sites, is a habitat of 'low' distinctiveness in the Metric, and 'other neutral grassland', which was the second most frequent type, is a habitat of 'medium' distinctiveness as it is deemed to be a better quality and more biodiverse habitat. Therefore, purely based on habitat type, other neutral grassland will hold a higher unit score than modified grassland. Each habitat is then assessed for its condition, and can score 'poor', 'fairly poor', 'moderate', 'fairly good' or 'good'.

2.5 Constraints and Limitations

Surveys only provide a 'snap-shot' of information temporally and spatially which can be extrapolated to make an ecological evaluation. Ecological conditions can vary on a yearly and seasonal basis.

Where possible, all ALM sites have been compared to an adjacent non-ALM area (i.e. areas which are still part of a regular management regime). However, for a small number of sites this was not possible due to the absence of any other green spaces in the immediate area. Also, whereas ALM sites were specifically marked out on the plans, the comparison non-ALM sites were not defined, making it more difficult to do conclusive comparisons between the two. Nevertheless, generalisations and trends have still been noted.

The surveys were carried out during late summer, after the main growing/flowering season, and some species of plants, particularly earlier flowering species, may not have been recorded. However, because the ALM areas were unmown there will have still been sufficient vegetation/flowers to be able to make an accurate assessment of their biodiversity value. Because of the time of year, many invertebrate species may also have gone undetected as their main active period will have been over.

On three of the sites visits (HOLY GAG Needingworth, PERY GAG ALM Perry and FARC ALM Church and Andrew's Close) it was noted that, for various reasons, these sites had already been mown. The client was consulted, and it was agreed there would be no benefit to carrying out surveys at these sites. Therefore only a brief description has been provided on each, in the results below.

Although data regarding statutory protected sites could be gathered through MAGIC, records of non-statutory sites e.g., County Wildlife Sites (CWS) were not available for this project and therefore are not included within the results.

One site (LTPX GAG Little Paxton) was surveyed notably later than the other sites. However, weather conditions during the survey were unseasonably warm for the time of year which meant invertebrates were still observed in good numbers. As the site had not been cut, there was still enough vegetation left to not significantly impact the ability to identify plant species that would have been present/visible in August.

In most cases the ALM grassland sites were categorised as such in April 2023, meaning they would have been last mown September-November 2022. Some sites may have been left unmanaged for a longer period, but it is not known when each specific site was last mown.

3.0 Site Results and Assessment

Table One – Desktop Results: Statutory Protected Sites within 1km

| Site | Distance from Statutory Protected Site |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Earith Parish - Greenfields | 470m - Ouse Washes RAMSAR, SSSI, SAC, SPA. 720m - Berry Fen SSSI. |
| Needingworth | Mown (not included). |
| Wheatfields | None within 1km. |
| Wetfield (Alwyn close) | None within 1km. |
| Sandwich | None within 1km. |
| Love's Farm middle | None within 1km. |
| Wigmore farm | 800m - Portholme SSSI, SAC. |
| Top End Pallet Fields | 330m - Great Stukeley Railway Cutting SSSI. |
| Stukeley Meadows top | 730m - Great Stukeley Railway Cutting SSSI. |
| The Avenue | 120m - Portholme SSSI, SAC. |
| Cambridge Villa Allotments | 860m - Portholme SSSI, SAC. |
| East Chadley Lane | 410m - Portholme SSSI, SAC. |
| Stokes Close | None within 1km. |
| Manor Close | None within 1km. |
| Perry | Mown (not included). |
| Great Gransden | 1km - Waresley Wood SSSI. |
| Darrington Close | None within 1km. |
| Viscount Court | None within 1km. |
| Church and Andrewes | Mown (not included). |
| Shackleton Way | None within 1km. |
| Alwalton | 1km - Castor Flood Meadows SSSI. |
| Hazelwood Walk | 1km - Great Stukeley Railway Cutting SSSI. |
| Oak Tree Centre | 750m - Great Stukeley Railway Cutting SSSI. |
| Ring Road | 600m - Portholme SSSI, SAC. |
| Layton Crescent | 770m - Brampton Racecourse SSSI, Brampton Meadow SSSI, Brampton Wood SSSI and Portholme SSSI, SAC. |
| Beville Close | 450m - Woodwalton Marsh SSSI. 1km - Monks Wood SSSI, NNR. |
| Holmewood | None within 1km. |
| Ramsey | None within 1km. |
| Little Paxton | 270m - Paxton Pits SSSI 920m - St Neots Common SSSI |

Nb. NNR= National Nature Reserve, SAC= Special Area of Conservation, SSSI= Site of Special Scientific Interest, SPA= Special Protection Areas.

3.1 Site Reference and Name: EART ALM Greenfields (Earith Parish)

Postcode: PE28 3QZ

W3W: split.whizzing.early

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 1

Date Surveyed: 7th August 2023

3.1.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition - 0.025ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.15 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.15 BU.

The site is dominated by grasses with a noticeable display of flowering Autumn Hawkbit due to the time of year. The grassland is mainly long grass with a mown path around the perimeter, providing some diversity in sward height.

The site is set within a residential area, primarily surrounded by houses and gardens. There are two other open green areas adjacent to the site (separated by footpaths), one of which forms the non-ALM site for comparison. There is also a short stretch of hedgerow with trees adjacent to the site to the east.

The adjacent non-ALM area, a small parcel of grassland to the north of the ALM site, also comprises modified grassland in good condition, however, due to being mown there was a lack of a varied sward height. Due to the low sward height the plant species varied slightly in comparison with the ALM site, with plants such as Common Stork's-bill noted which prefer more open and exposed habitats.

The site is located approximately 470m from the Ouse Washes protected site, however, there is limited good connecting habitat between the two.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-one species of plants while the non-ALM had eighteen species. However, sampled sections (quadrats) of the ALM site were generally more diverse than the non-ALM area, with more species noted per square metre.

The ALM site was found to support a possible twenty individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area at least sixteen species were recorded.

A general observation made was that bees and butterflies tended to be found more within the ALM site due to the number of flowering plants still available, particularly on the Autumn Hawkbit.

During the survey a Blackbird and Goldfinches were noted in the area, and a corvid nest was noted within the hedgerow.

A local resident gave negative feedback of the area, stating it looked messy and left less room for children to play. Whilst surveying the site, a child was noted to be playing in the area and cycling on the hard standing pathways only.

3.1.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. Additionally, it would be beneficial to retain a strip of tall vegetation between the grassland and hedgerow and cut on rotation as per the management matrix.

The arisings could be left on site in a discrete pile close to the hedgerow to provide additional refugia for wildlife and preserving invertebrate eggs etc. that may have been laid in the long vegetation over summer.

3.2 Site Reference and Name: HOLY GAG Needingworth

Postcode: PE27 4UA

W3W: tubes.dupe.reminder

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 2

Date Surveyed: 7th August 2023

3.2.2 General Description and Results

The ALM site comprises a discrete area of grassland within a larger area of open space grassland. The site, however, was not surveyed as the grass had already been cut prior to the survey, therefore no further assessment has been made.

A small group of local residents gave positive feedback on the ALM area (prior to being cut) and said they had no issue with where it was situated. They stated that originally, they were not sure about the new management regime but once they understood the conservation aims of the ALM via a sign put in place by HDC, they were supportive of it being left uncut, and were disappointed when it was cut.

3.3 Site Reference and Name: STNT GAG Wheatfields

Postcode: PE27 3UY

W3W: whimpered.sweeter.uncouth

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 3

Date Surveyed: 7th August 2023

3.3.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition - 0.104ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.62 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.21 BU.

The site is dominated by fast-growing grasses, without a great diversity of herbaceous species (wildflowers). The grassland was long, with a mown path around the perimeter, providing some structural diversity.

The site is set discretely within a larger area of open green space (non-ALM) with a hedgerow adjacent to the east and a children's playground nearby. The rest of the grassland appears to be regularly mown and sits within a residential area of St Ives. The open space connects to other areas of grassland, with another ALM site (not surveyed) to the south-east.

The adjacent non-ALM area, a larger parcel of grassland to the south-east of the ALM site, also comprises modified grassland, however the condition was assessed as being poor because of a lack of herbaceous species.

The ALM site was found to support at least thirteen species of plants while the non-ALM had five species, with the ALM site having a greater number of grasses and herbaceous species present.

The ALM site was found to support twenty-eight individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area four species were recorded, including a Wasp Spider. Wasp Spiders are very striking black and yellow, resembling their namesake, and an obvious species to pick out and identify. They need tall grass to construct their webs to catch passing insects.

A general observation noted a small patch of flowering Common Knapweed in the ALM supporting several bees. Common Knapweed is known to be one of the most important sources of pollen and nectar in late summer.

No other wildlife was noted at the time.

Children were noted to be playing in the ALM area to the south-east where pathways had been cut through the centre.

3.3.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six and as stated above in paragraph 3.1.3. by leaving a large section of grassland uncut over winter to offer sheltering habitat to invertebrates such as the wasp spider which leave their eggs in tall vegetation over winter. The area of tall vegetation should be rotated around the site each year to avoid scrub development.

3.4 Site Reference and Name: STIV GAG Wetfield (Alwyn Close)

Postcode: PE27 3HN

W3W: breached.darling.splints

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 4

Date Surveyed: 7th August 2023

3.4.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition - 0.187ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **1.12 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.37 BU.

The site is dominated by fast-growing grasses with few herbaceous species. Much of the grassland is long, with a central circular area that had been cut with paths leading in and out of the ALM area, providing some structural diversity in the vegetation and opportunities for children to play in.

The site is situated within a larger area of open green space (non-ALM) and takes up approximately half of the area. Hedgerows border the wider open green space to the north and west with some scattered trees in the area. The site and wider open green space sit within a residential area, with no apparent connectivity to any other green spaces.

The adjacent non-ALM area, the wider area of grassland, also comprises modified grassland. However the condition was assessed as being poor due to a general lack of species and a poor number of herbaceous species.

The ALM site was found to support seventeen species of plants while the non-ALM had five species, with the ALM site having a greater number of grasses and herbs present.

The ALM site was found to support twenty-two individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area seven species were recorded.

Wood Pigeons were observed in the area during the survey.

Feedback from a local resident was quite negative, citing a negative comment Alan Titchmarsh had made on rewilding and essentially how it is not a good thing. They also stated that the unmown grass looks messy and takes up too much of the open space forcing the older children to play football in areas where the younger children normally play. Children were noted to be playing in the ALM site, where pathways had been cut through the centre of the long grass.

3.4.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six

and as stated in paragraph 3.1.3.

Further benefit would be made if the ALM site was moved closer to the hedgerow to the west to create graduation and better connectivity between the two areas. More of the site could then be cut along the eastern side, creating a larger area for children to play to the east.

3.5 Site Reference and Name: STIV GAG Sandwich (Marley Road)

Postcode: PE27 3WN

W3W: feasting.dairies.universes

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 5

Date Surveyed: 7th August 2023

3.5.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition - 0.106ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.64 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site is dominated by tall grasses with some herbaceous species, with scattered trees at a moderate density also present across the site. The entire ALM consisted of a number of separate sites along the road verges, most being along Marley Road. The area chosen as part of the survey was situated along the northernmost bend in the road, appearing to be one of the larger parcels. This site has limited connectivity to the other ALM areas due to intervening roads. As well as roads, the surrounding landscape is dominated by residential houses and gardens to the south and a small area of woodland/scrub and a hedgerow to the north of Marley Road, with arable land beyond that.

The ALM site was found to support twenty-one species of plants.

The ALM site was found to support a possible twenty-eight individual species of invertebrates.

No other wildlife was noted at the time.

3.5.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. Longer areas of vegetation could be left around the trees over winter to create sheltering habitat for wildlife.

3.6 Site Reference and Name: STNT ALM Love's Farm Middle

Postcode: PE19 6DN

W3W: threaded.propose.brand

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 6

Date Surveyed: 8th August 2023

3.6.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.648ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **3.89 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site is dominated by long tussocky grass with a large, central mown area and mown paths, creating structural diversity in the vegetation. The topography of the site also varies, with the site sitting within basin with raised banks around the perimeter. The ground was damp in places due to the low-lying nature of the site and being an extension of the balancing pond, Fox Brook also runs adjacent to the site. The grassland has roughly been split into two distinct areas as the species composition and hydrological conditions were noticeably different nearer the pond. The ground was noted to be wetter, with species present such as Hard Rush and Creeping Bent. The grassland overall has been assessed as being modified due to the lack of species diversity per survey area. However, taking into account the full species list for the site, as well as other factors, the grassland is borderline modified to other neutral grassland.

The ALM area surveyed forms part of a larger ALM site, comprising a balancing pond surrounded by other neutral grassland to the north, east and west. Although these habitats were not fully condition assessed, thus not included within the biodiversity assessment, the grassland has a good number of species present including Tufted Vetch, Selfheal, Crested Dog's-tail, Smooth Meadow-grass and Ox-eye Daisy. The transitional vegetation enclosing the pond includes, but is not limited to, willows, Marsh Horsetail, Hook-moss sp., Hard Rush, Lesser Bulrush, Purple-loosestrife, Bird's-foot-trefoil and Jointed Rush. Eight juvenile Common Frogs and two juvenile Common Toads were noted within the grasslands surrounding the pond. As the Common Toad is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species, and is almost certainly breeding in the balancing pond, it automatically elevates the pond to a priority habitat as per the UKHab definition. Both the pond and neutral grassland are shown within the plans.

The ALM site forms part of a larger network of balancing ponds, trees/scrub and open green spaces that form a corridor across the residential area.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-six species of plants.

Although a comparison wasn't made between ALM and non-ALM, differences between the

invertebrate numbers on the mown and unmown parts of the site were still noted. The ALM site was found to support forty-five individual species of invertebrates, whilst only three species were recorded within the mown part. This site had the greatest number of individual invertebrate species recorded of all the sites.

3.6.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. However, due to the high fertility of the grassland the site would benefit from a late summer cut, as opposed to an autumn cut, with arisings removed. A wide strip of vegetation left long over winter would benefit amphibians, invertebrates and other wildlife.

Creation of refugia and hibernaculum would benefit amphibians, particularly over the winter months. However, these would only be recommended in an area where they were not vulnerable to vandalism, avoiding sites heavily used by the public and/or created in areas where they are not visible. The creation of underground hibernaculum, as shown in Appendix Seven would mitigate this.

3.7 Site Reference and Name: GODM ALM Wigmore Farm

Postcode: PE29 2YL

W3W: motivate.always.disarmed

On Site Reference Number: 127

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 7

Date Surveyed: 8th August 2023

3.7.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as other neutral grassland in moderate condition – 0.496ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **3.97 BU**.

The baseline score for the non-ALM site of the same area would be 1.98 BU.

The ALM site assessed comprises a mosaic of habitats including grassland, small areas of scattered scrub within the grassland, and small areas of bare ground, all of which surround a balancing pond. The balancing pond itself did not form part of the assessment. Most of the grassland appeared to have been seeded with a wildflower flower mix of native species, particularly along the northern section. The area around the pond appeared to include a mix of seeded and naturally colonising plants, in particular annual species, due to the sandy dry substrate and open structure in places. One of the annual plant species recorded, Knotted Clover, is a significant record for the site as it is rare in Huntingdonshire, having only been recorded at three other sites. Species within the scattered scrub included Bramble, Aspen, Silver Birch, White Willow and Ash seedlings. The site had good structural diversity in terms of different sward heights due to the open bare ground and mown areas as well as topographical diversity from the slopes around the pond.

The ALM site is situated within a wider area of open green space to the west of a residential housing estate. Hedgerows and trees are present to the south and west of the site, with scattered trees through the open green space. The ALM site is part of a wider network of ALM areas within the open managed greenspace, this area was chosen as part of the survey as it was the largest and most interesting, particularly in terms of habitats.

The adjacent non-ALM area, a larger parcel of grassland to the north of the ALM site also comprises other neutral grassland, but is in poor condition due to a lack of species (numbers and diversity) and structural diversity.

The ALM site was found to support fifty-five species of plants, the most of any ALM site, while the non-ALM had nine species.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-one individual species of invertebrates, including a wasp spider. Within the non-ALM area six species were recorded.

Despite not fulfilling all the necessary criteria to reach a neutral grassland of good condition,

the site was assessed as being the most biodiverse of all surveyed sites in terms of plants species. The patches of bare ground were observed to be particularly good for invertebrates such as solitary bees, as well as lichens. A Blackening Waxcap, another significant record for the ALM site, is a good indicator that the site has low nutrients and is therefore good for supporting a diverse array of plant species.

Many birds were noted in the area and included House Martin, Greater Spotted Woodpecker and Goldfinch.

3.7.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the grassland along the top of the bank, north of the pond is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

The area surrounding the pond will require different management due to the slopes and varying habitats. It is recommended the scrub is managed each year through strimming discrete areas on a rotational basis, in order to maintain open areas of grassland and bare ground as well as structural diversity within the scrub itself. Ideally, the scrub should not account for more than five to ten percent of the grassland area. However, this does not include the transitional zone around the edge of the pond where willow etc. are present, although it is important to ensure that scrub does not become dominant around the entire pond causing overshadowing and potentially accelerating succession and the drying out process.

Maintaining areas of bare ground is essential for invertebrates, as mentioned above, as well as lichens and annual plants.

3.8 Site Reference and Name: HUNT ALM Top end - Pallet Fields/Kent/Surrey

Postcode: PE29 7JP

W3W: above.extreme.breakaway

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 8

Date Surveyed: 8th August 2023

3.8.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.385ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **2.31 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 2.31 BU.

The site is dominated by grasses, particularly False –Oat-grass, but there was a lack of species diversity and low number of herbaceous species. The grassland has become quite rank, indicating a lack of frequent management for some time, which may be a result of the vegetation growing along a bank which is more difficult to cut and collect on. A mown strip ran along the bottom of the bank and along the top of the bank creating a pathway and providing some structural diversity in sward heights. Scattered trees were present along the bank at low density.

The ALM site runs between a large industrial estate to the west and residential area to the east, forming part of a larger green corridor between the two that continues south. A shelter-belt of trees and shrubs also runs immediately adjacent to the west.

The adjacent non-ALM areas, again form part of the corridor, with most of it comprising mown, modified grassland. The area looked at for comparison sits on the other side of the trees, to the south of the ALM site. The site is located approximately 330m from the Great Stukeley Railway Cutting protected site, however, with limited connectivity due to industrial warehouses and roads.

The ALM site was found to support twenty-eight species of plants while the non-ALM had eleven species.

The ALM site was found to support twenty individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area two species were recorded.

Positive feedback was given by a local resident living in one of the houses opposite, who appreciated its importance for nature, and said she has seen deer and foxes in the area.

A significant amount of litter was noted along the upper path of the ALM site in comparison to other sites that were surveyed.

Wood Pigeons and gulls were noted in the area during the survey.

3.8.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. If the topography of the site presents a challenge with cutting and collecting, it is recommended as an alternative that large, scalloped edges are strimmed along the bank, either along the bottom half, but preferably to the top. This will ensure the grassland does not become too dense across the whole site, while also creating a mosaic of short and long grass with some areas that can be mown less frequently and can be left for the scrub to spread a bit.

3.9 Site Reference and Name: HUNT ALM Stukeley Meadows Top

Postcode: PE29 6UQ

W3W: coining.failed.pound

On Site Reference Number: 200

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 9

Date Surveyed: 8th August 2023

3.9.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as other neutral grassland in poor condition – 0.515ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **2.06 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 2.06 BU.

The site is dominated by grasses with some herbaceous species present but less abundant. It was evident that parts of the grassland were damp, likely to be seasonally wet and waterlogged during winter, since species such as False Fox-sedge and Creeping Bent were present. The site had a mown edge along the west, with some areas of less dense sward, however, it would still benefit from more structural diversity. A small parcel of trees is situated in the middle of the site where an electricity pylon is present. Linear strips of woodland also border the site along the north-east and north-west boundaries.

The ALM site forms part of a larger corridor of green space that runs between the housing estates and Stukeley Road and the A141. Stukeley Meadows Local Nature Reserve is also further south down the greenspace corridor. Barracks Brook is situated approximately eight metres to the south-west of the ALM site. The site is located approximately 730m from the Great Stukeley Railway cutting protected site, however there is limited good connecting habitat due to roads and an industrial estate.

The non ALM grassland used for comparison is a strip of other neutral grassland that runs parallel to the ALM site and the brook.

The ALM site was found to support twenty-eight species of plants while the non-ALM had sixteen species. During the survey, Strawberry Clover, a plant that is listed as Vulnerable in England was noted growing close to the brook in the non-ALM area. Strawberry clover is *“a species of short grassland on heavy clay soils. It was a widespread feature of grassy bridleways and green lanes before these were lost to, or damaged by, changes in land use and management”* (Wells, 2003). This reinforces the importance and need for areas of short grassland, such as the area in which this plant was noted to be growing, as well as the longer vegetation. A varied sward length is likely to produce the highest diversity of species.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-nine individual species of invertebrates, with a significant density of wasp spiders recorded. Within the non-ALM area eighth species were recorded.

Several common garden birds were noted in the area along with a dead Field Mouse and two juvenile Common Frogs which were noted in the ALM site.

3.9.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. Additionally, it would be beneficial to amphibians and invertebrates if approximately half the site is left uncut over winter so as not to remove all of the suitable habitat for the species such as Common Frogs and Wasp Spiders that were recorded on site. Ideally the site should be cut leaving a mosaic of short and long areas as opposed to large blocks, alternatively leaving a wide strip of grassland around the central area of trees and adjacent to the wooded areas. If possible, the arisings should be left in a large pile in on site a discrete corner as refugia for frogs and other amphibians and wildlife.

3.10 Site Reference and Name: GODM ALM The Avenue

Postcode: PE29 2AF

W3W: motor.renovated.bill

On Site Reference Number: 132

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 10

Date Surveyed: 10th August 2023

3.10.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.122ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.73 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site is a relatively small grassland site with a Hawthorn and mature/veteran Horse-chestnut tree in the centre. The Horse-chestnut was noted to have suitable features for supporting roosting bats and other wildlife due to the presence of a significant amount of dead wood. There are also six Common Limes that border the site along the eastern boundary, the trees continuing beyond the site creating an avenue along the road. There is a well-managed hedgerow along the northern boundary. The site had a modest assemblage of plants with not much species diversity, the mown path around the edges provided some structural diversity in sward height with small amounts of bare ground.

The site is situated adjacent to a main road, with a grass field to the north and large residential houses to the west, which back on to the River Great Ouse – a protected area, of which the site has some suitable connectivity to.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-six species of plants.

The ALM site was found to support twenty-six individual species of invertebrates, with only three species recorded within the mown parts.

There were not many plants in flower, however, of the few still left, thistles were noted to be still providing pollen and nectar for bumblebees.

No other wildlife was noted at the time.

It was noted that the ALM site was unlikely to be used by members of the public due to its isolated location and not being that near to any residential areas.

3.10.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

3.11 Site Reference and Name: GODM GAG Cambridge Villa Allotments

Postcode: PE29 2BH

W3W: limelight.member.heave

On Site Reference Number: 139

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 11

Date Surveyed: 10th August 2023

3.11.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.039ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.23 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.23 BU.

The site is a discrete patch of grassland tucked away adjacent to an area of managed grassland appearing to belong to a retirement home complex. The site was noted to have a larger ratio of herbaceous species present in comparison with most other ALM sites. The soil was noticeably fine and sandy, which might contribute to the lack of coarse, fast growing grasses with more herbaceous species present, due to a lack of nutrients. However, due to the lack of diversity in herbaceous species the grassland was still assessed as being modified. A large, mature Horse-chestnut tree sits in the centre of the site.

The site is on the edge of Godmanchester with a shelter belt of woodland running between it and the A1307. The woodland creates a long linear corridor between the site and other open greenspaces. There are also some residential houses and an allotment adjacent to the site.

The adjacent non-ALM area, a larger parcel of grassland to the north-west of the ALM site, also comprises modified grassland in good condition, although had less variation within the sward height.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-four species of plants while the non-ALM had eleven species.

The ALM site was found to support twenty-six individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area seven species were recorded. An active Common Wasp nest near to the Horse-chestnut was noted during the survey. Several ant hills were also recorded, possibly being more noticeable due to the sandy substrate, as this type of soil is good for ant hill creation.

Diggings were also noted within the site, which is likely from Rabbits.

No other wildlife was noted at the time.

Although not observed, the ALM area could potentially attract other wildlife due to its proximity to the woodland and allotments; it also appears to be a quiet location which is another factor in its suitability.

3.11.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. With appropriate management the site could become other neutral grassland within a relatively short period of time. It is recommended that the grassland is not cut too low to the ground as this could destroy the ant hills that are beneficial for biodiversity.

3.12 Site Reference and Name: GODM ALM East Chadley Lane

Postcode: PE29 2WQ

W3W: heartless.cooks.screening

On Site Reference Number: 134/141

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 12

Date Surveyed: 10th August 2023

3.12.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as other neutral grassland in poor condition – 0.053ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.21 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.32 BU.

The site is relatively small and one of the only ALM sites to be dominated by tall herbs such as Teasel and Hogweed, as well as a relatively good number of grasses and herbs in comparison to many of the other sites. A mown path was present around the perimeter of the site providing good structural diversity with the contrasting heights and types of vegetation.

The site is situated within a wider area of open greenspace, some of which is also under ALM – mainly around the pond area which is adjacent. The rest of the area comprises short grassland and trees/scrub, with bramble scrub and willows all along the eastern boundary of the site.

An area of short grassland, adjacent to the north of the ALM site was used as the non-ALM site. The grassland was assessed as modified in good condition which comparatively gives it more Biodiversity Units than the ALM site purely based on condition. Although the ALM site is a habitat of higher distinctiveness and more biodiverse it was assessed as being in poor condition as it is not a typical grassland.

The ALM site was found to support thirty species of plants while the non-ALM had eleven species.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-two individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area seven species were recorded.

Birds including Robin, Blackbird, Magpie, and Chiffchaff were noted in the area during the survey. No other wildlife was observed at the time.

3.12.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

Although the dominance of tall herbs is usually a negative indication of grassland quality, in this case, with the site being near to a pond and with plenty of other grassland around, it is recommended that the vegetation within the centre is maintained as tall herbs, rather than aiming to achieve a typical grassland. Tall herbs are important for providing shelter to lots of

wildlife as well as plant species such as the Teasel and Hogweed being important for foraging invertebrates (observed during the survey). Teasel is also a good food source for Goldfinches which forage on the seeds during autumn/winter. To prevent the area from succumbing to the adjacent scrub, the short-mown path around the edge should be cut as usual and maintained at a short length, and the rest of the site split into half or thirds and each part cut on rotation, every two to three years.

Being nearby to a pond, the site also has potential to support other wildlife such as amphibians and therefore should be managed sensitively, ideally avoiding cutting the vegetation too low to the ground where individuals might be sheltering. Hibernacula in the form of log/brush piles could also be created for additional sheltering and over-wintering habitat.

3.13 Site Reference and Name: GODM ALM Stokes Close

Postcode: PE29 2LQ

W3W: resembles.with.intention

On Site Reference Number: 137

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 13

Date Surveyed: 10th August 2023

3.13.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.065ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.39 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.39 BU.

The site is a relatively small area of grassland situated within an open greenspace surrounded by residential houses. A few scattered trees, all semi-mature, comprising Ash, Hornbeam, and Field Maple were also present within the site and within the wider open space area. The grassland was quite species poor in terms of grasses and herbaceous species.

The adjacent non-ALM area consists of the wider grassland area, again assessed as modified grassland in good condition with a similar species makeup. Ornamental shrub borders are also present around the greenspace.

The ALM site was found to support at least eight species of plants while the non-ALM also had eight species.

The ALM site was found to support seventeen individual species of invertebrates. Six species were recorded within the non-ALM area. No other wildlife was noted at the time.

Positive feedback for the ALM was given from a local resident living opposite the green.

3.13.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

3.14 Site Reference and Name: GTST ALM Manor Close

Postcode: PE19 5DX

W3W: soups.geese.weeded

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 14

Date Surveyed: 11th August 2023

3.14.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.185ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **1.11 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site is largely dominated by dense, tussocky grasses, with more herbaceous species recorded from the mown areas. A few trees were concentrated within the northern section of the site and included willow and Whitebeam. A public footpath cuts through the site leading to the adjacent area of woodland and scrub. A hedgerow stretches across the northern site boundary with some Bramble encroachment into the site. Residential houses and gardens surround the site to the south, east and west.

The ALM site was found to support at least thirty-nine species of plants.

Although a comparison was not made between ALM and non-ALM, differences between the invertebrate numbers on the mown and unmown parts of the site were still noted. The ALM site was found to support thirty individual species of invertebrates, with only six species recorded within the mown parts.

A Wren was recorded during the survey along with fox scat and mammal runs within the site. Being adjacent to the woodland the site has the potential to be used by many different species.

3.14.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. It is recommended that a strip along the hedgerow is managed less frequently to create graduation between the adjacent woodland and hedgerow and the grassland site.

3.15 Site Reference and Name: PERY GAG ALM Perry

Postcode: PE28 0DW

W3W: conspire.paper.openings

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 15

Date Surveyed: 11th August 2023

3.15.2 General Description and Results

The ALM site comprises a discrete area of grassland within a larger area of open greenspace. The site, however, was not surveyed as the grass had already been cut prior to the survey, therefore no further assessment has been made.

3.16 Site Reference and Name: GTGN GAG Gt Gransden

Postcode: SG19 3RL

W3W: mailboxes.slab.hours

On Site Reference Number:

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 16

Date Surveyed: 11th August 2023

3.16.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.064ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.38 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site is a relatively small and isolated parcel of grassland on the edge of a residential housing estate. A fairly low species assemblage was recorded, with Perennial Rye-grass dominant. The grass cover was very dense with a prominent thatch layer. A single mature oak tree is present within the site and was noted as having potential to support roosting bats. The grassland had a mown border giving some diversity in sward height.

The site is bordered by hardstanding and fences, providing little connectivity to other green spaces and limiting potential for the site to be used by a diverse group of animal species. An area of grassland is present the other side of the fence to the north-east.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-four species of plants.

Although a comparison wasn't made between ALM and non-ALM, differences between the invertebrate numbers on the mown and unmown parts of the site were still noted. The ALM site was found to support twenty-five individual species of invertebrates, with only five species recorded within the mown parts.

No other wildlife was noted at the time.

3.16.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

3.17 Site Reference and Name: STNT GAG Darrington Close

Postcode: PE19 8PT

W3W: crackling.incorrect.ticking

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 17

Date Surveyed: 11th August 2023

3.17.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in poor condition – 0.427ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.85 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.85 BU.

The site comprises grassland very poor in species diversity, with only a low number of grasses and herbaceous species recorded. There was, however, a small stand of Common Knapweed present indicating that the site could potentially progress to other neutral grassland with appropriate management, but the current poor species count and domination of grasses like Perennial Rye-grass and Cock's-foot is more in line with the modified definition. The ALM site has mown areas around the perimeter creating some diversity in sward height, although the unmown areas were uniformly quite dense and tussocky. The ALM site and wider area also had large, mature scattered trees present including Horse-chestnut and Giant Redwood.

The site is set within a wider area of open greenspace, with a central mown area used as the non-ALM comparison area, also assessed as modified grassland in poor condition, and other parcels of ALM areas, of which the largest parcel was surveyed. Lines and groups of trees surround the open space on most boundaries and create a green corridor with other trees to the east. Beyond that, the site is predominantly surrounded by residential houses and gardens.

The ALM site was found to support at least fifteen species of plants while the non-ALM had eight species.

The ALM site was found to support fourteen individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area five species were recorded.

Several birds were observed within the surrounding trees.

The site was noted to be popular with dogwalkers.

3.17.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

3.18 Site Reference and Name: STNT GAG Viscount Court

Postcode: PE19 7DX

W3W: napped.dolphins.piled

On Site Reference Number: 246

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 18

Date Surveyed: August 2023

3.18.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in poor condition – 0.085ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.17 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site comprises a strip of grassland that runs adjacent to Duloe Brook, that feeds into the River Great Ouse. Some scattered trees and shrubs were also present across the site at low density. The grassland was dominated by a few common grasses and was relatively poor on herbaceous species, although as noted in the site above, Common Knapweed was present in small numbers.

The ALM site forms part of a wider network of grassland on either side of the brook, with other open greenspaces also connecting to the brook. The majority of the surrounding landscape comprises residential houses/flats.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-five species of plants.

Although a comparison wasn't made between ALM and non-ALM, differences between the invertebrate numbers on the mown and unmown parts of the site were still noted. The ALM site was found to support fourteen individual species of invertebrates, with two species recorded within the mown parts.

Being adjacent to the brook and the green corridor that this provides within the wider landscape -, the site could potentially support a variety of wildlife.

No other wildlife was noted at the time.

A local resident feedback that they didn't mind the concept of the rewilding areas. However, as a dogwalker, he was concerned about the long grass adjacent to the brook where he walks his dog and said he had to repeatedly take his dog to the vets due to grass seeds becoming embedded. He also shared concerns regarding the possibility of fires during periods of hot and dry weather and would prefer the ALM area to be somewhere away from the main path where people walk dogs.

3.18.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

Care should be taken to ensure that arisings do not end up in the watercourse and that vigorous tall herbs do not take over the brook. [OBJ]

3.19 Site Reference and Name: FARC ALM Church & Andrewe's Close

Postcode: PE7 3AY

W3W: identify.depravity.tapers

On Site Reference Number: 220

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 19

Date Surveyed: 15th August 2023

3.19.2 General Description and Results

The ALM site comprises a small area of grassland between a playground and a planted Floral Meadow. The site, however, was not surveyed as the grass did not appear to vary from the surrounding non-ALM grassland, therefore it was assumed the area had been cut previously.

3.20 Site Reference and Name: YAXL ALM Shackleton Way

Postcode: PE7 3AB

W3W: intend.arrives.certainly

On Site Reference Number: 55 & 57

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 20

Date Surveyed: 15th August 2023

3.20.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in poor condition – 0.229ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.46 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.46 BU.

The site comprises grassland, some of which grows within a balancing pond, noted to be dry but damp underfoot at the time of the survey indicating that it is possibly seasonally wet. Within the grassland there were distinct areas of vegetation including stands of Common Nettle, Great Willowherb, tall grassland, and the pond area which had some areas of bare ground with Redshank and areas of rushes. These combined to create a site with good structural diversity. There is also some topographical diversity due to the pond basin and raised areas around the pond. As each vegetation type was largely in separate stands, the overall plant diversity within each area was quite low and therefore assessed as modified grassland. Despite the relatively poor plant species diversity, the site had fairly good numbers and a diverse range of invertebrates. This is because of the presence of good populations of key plant species and varied structural diversity within the main pond area. The site is set within a wider area of open greenspace, which includes mown grassland (non-ALM area) and planted shrubs/trees. This is situated within a relatively new looking housing estate. Shackleton Way Newt Reserve is located just to the south of the ALM site and is managed for Great Crested Newts (a European Protected and UK BAP species).

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-five species of plants while the non-ALM had fifteen species.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-four individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area seven species were recorded.

A Woodpigeon and domestic cat were recorded in the ALM site during the survey, along with deer droppings. Although not observed, the site has potential to support amphibians, particularly Great Crested Newts.

3.20.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six, however, the vegetation ideally should not be cut too low to the ground due to the possibility of Great Crested Newts and other amphibians using the site for shelter. Although the site did

not score highly in terms of habitat diversity, it is beneficial to maintain the stands of tall herbs, through mowing one half of the site every one to two years, as they create good sheltering habitat for amphibians. Any arisings could be left in discrete piles within the ALM site to create additional refugia for newts and other amphibians.

3.21 Site Reference and Name: ALWN ALM GAG Alwalton

Postcode: PE7 3UP

W3W: folds.patrol.fool

On Site Reference Number: 203 & 243

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 21

Date Surveyed: 15th August 2023

3.21.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as horticulture (cropland) in condition N/A – 0.035ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.07 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site differs to the other ALMs in that it has been seeded with an annual seed mix, predominantly comprising plants such as Corn Marigold and Corncockle which would normally be found in an arable setting. A mown path went around the perimeter of the site and had not been included within the seeded area. The path would normally have been assessed as modified grassland. However, for the purposes of the survey it was included as part of the ALM site. The site is a relatively isolated parcel of grassland situated on a wide road verge and surrounded by houses. Another ALM area was shown on the plan along the same road to the east of the site. However, on inspection it appeared to have been mown.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-seven species of plants.

Although a comparison was not made between ALM and non-ALM, differences between the invertebrate numbers on the mown and unmown parts of the site were still noted. The ALM site was found to support fourteen individual species of invertebrates, with only four species recorded within the mown parts.

No other wildlife was noted at the time, but there was anecdotal evidence given by the local residents of mice, rats and snakes.

Negative feedback was also given by the same two residents living opposite the site who were very against the area, stating it looked untidy, children could no longer have picnics there and that they could no longer see their cars because the vegetation was so long and full of 'weeds'.

3.21.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. If the ALM site is not suitable in its current location, the ALM site that had been cut could offer an alternative solution as it is further from the residents and could be open to less scrutiny. However, it is noted that there could be other factors as to why that site was chosen.

3.22 Site Reference and Name: HUNT ALM Hazelwood Walk

Postcode: PE29 1HR

W3W: strictest.feeds.payer

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 22

Date Surveyed: 16th August 2023

3.22.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in poor condition – 0.056ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.11 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.34 BU.

The site is a relatively small parcel of grassland situated within a residential area, forming part of a slightly larger area of open greenspace. A low number of species, including grasses and herbs was recorded. However, Autumn Hawkbit was abundant and in flower at the time of the survey providing a good source of pollen and nectar for Common Blue butterflies. A mown path was present around the perimeter providing some diversity in sward heights. A mature Ivy-covered Ash tree is situated within the centre of the site. A small area of non-ALM grassland, also assessed as modified but in good condition due to a higher number of species recorded, sits to the south of the site separated by a path. Adjacent to the non-ALM is a strip of shrubs and tall herbs.

The ALM site was found to support at least eleven species of plants while the non-ALM had thirteen species.

The ALM site was found to support forty-three individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area five species were recorded.

No other wildlife was noted at the time.

3.22.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. Additionally, it is recommended that the small area of non-ALM grassland is also managed less frequently to create a gradation between the strip of scrubs and tall vegetation, creating more sheltering habitat and connectivity between the two areas.

3.23 Site Reference and Name: HUNT ALM Oak Tree Centre

Postcode: PE29 7HN

W3W: mirroring.broccoli.lights

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 23

Date Surveyed: 16th August 2023

3.23.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as other neutral grassland in moderate condition – 0.088ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.70 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.18 BU.

The site comprises an area of grassland across a bank and along the south-east corner and edge of a wider open greenspace. A fairly good mix of herbaceous and grass species were recorded in localized patches across the site, with other areas more grass-dominated. A notable patch of Marjoram was noted along the bottom of the bank, adjacent to the car park which, during the survey was covered in insects including Gatekeeper and Common Blue butterflies, Mint Moth (possibly a small Purple-and-gold), and a variety of flies. Trees and shrubs are also present along the eastern site boundary. The area has a good structural diversity including trees and shrubs, the ALM tall vegetation adjacent and short grassland.

The wider area of grassland (non-ALM site) was assessed as modified in poor condition due to the lack of numbers and diversity of plants. The adjacent trees form part of a corridor along the adjacent road, providing some good connectivity to other green spaces. Residential houses and office buildings/shops are also present within the wider landscape.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-eight species of plants while the non-ALM had eight species.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-three individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area ten species were recorded.

No other wildlife was noted at the time.

A visitor to the nearby facilities said that the ALM area looked nice.

3.23.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six and as stated above in paragraph 3.1.3.

3.24 Site Reference and Name: HUNT ALM Ring Road

Postcode: PE29 3RP

W3W: tailing.finishing.wriggled

On Site Reference Number: 184

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 24

Date Surveyed: 16th August 2023

3.24.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.149ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.89 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site comprises a grassland road verge with a very dense, tussocky sward. A good ratio of herbaceous species was present, particularly Yarrow which was in flower at the time. A mown path was present around the perimeter of site providing a diverse sward height. The ALM site forms part of a larger area of ALM sites along the road. This strip was less dominated by trees than most and appeared to have greater plant diversity. Three scattered trees were present on the ALM site.

The site lies between two roads, the wider landscape consisting of a network of roads, houses, car parks, open greenspaces and other commercial buildings, therefore lacking connectivity to other good habitat.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-one species of plants.

The ALM site was found to support forty-three individual species of invertebrates.

A Woodpigeon nest was noted in one of the trees, along with eggshells and a dead pigeon.

3.24.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

3.25 Site Reference and Name: BRMP ALM Layton Crescent

Postcode: PE28 4TS

W3W: romance.array.hardens

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 25

Date Surveyed: 16th August 2023

3.25.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.158ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.95 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.95 BU.

The site comprises a moderately sized parcel of grassland with several scattered trees, of approximately similar ages. A small fallen tree surrounded by a mixture of native and ornamental shrubs and tall herbs was present in the site. The grassland was assessed as modified due to a relatively poor species assemblage. However, species such as Lady's Bedstraw, Goat's-beard and Field Madder, which had not been recorded on many other sites, were noted.

An adjacent parcel of non-ALM grassland is situated to the north of the site, with a central area of trees and shrubs. This area was also assessed as being modified in good condition.

The open greenspaces are situated within a residential area, surrounded by houses with a school, arable field, and brook nearby within the wider area.

The ALM site was found to support at least fifteen species of plants while the non-ALM had eleven species.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-four individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area ten species were recorded.

A local couple living opposite the ALM site were interested in what we were doing and seeking advice for their own garden. They thought the ALM areas were a positive thing and were trying to achieve a similar outcome in their own gardens through seeding with wildflowers. They also provided anecdotal evidence of Muntjac Deer, Cuckoo, and Green Woodpecker in the area and mentioned a local entomologist in the area who had recorded bees nesting in an area of bare ground under one of the trees. Further to this, the entomologist contacted us to pass on his records of Hairy-Footed Flower Bees and Common Mourning Bees using the site and living within the base of an ash tree. He also expressed positive feedback for the scheme, stating that ceasing regular cutting of grass in the southern part of this area of Layton Crescent would be of benefit to many insects and also aesthetically pleasing in his view and he hopes the change in management will continue in future years.

A Woodpigeon nest was noted within one of the trees.

3.25.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six, however, as opposed to leaving a strip of long grassland, areas around the trees can be left long over winter. Additionally, it would be beneficial to leave a strip of longer vegetation around the trees/shrubs within the neighbouring non-ALM area, to create graduation between the two habitat and providing more foraging and sheltering habitat for wildlife.

3.26 Site Reference and Name: WDWT ALM Beville

Postcode: PE28 5YN

W3W: regress.mining.surfer

On Site Reference Number: 205

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 26

Date Surveyed: 17th August 2023

3.26.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as other neutral grassland in poor condition – 0.014ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.06 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.03 BU.

The site is a narrow strip of tall, dense grassland stretching between a dry ditch and a larger area of frequently managed open grassland (non-ALM area). The site appeared to have been seeded with a mixture of plants including some annual arable species such as Corncockle and Cornflower, albeit in low densities. Perennials are also present including Common Knapweed and Ox-eye Daisy. Due to the small area of the site, there was little opportunity for diversity in sward height. However, immediately adjacent to the site is the non-ALM area which is mown and then tall herbs along the ditch on the main-road side. There are also several trees along the adjacent ditch.

The site sits within a part residential, part arable setting with houses to the north and arable land to the south. The adjacent non-ALM area was assessed as being modified grassland in poor condition.

The ALM site was found to support at least thirty-seven species of plants while the non-ALM had twenty species.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-eight individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area four species were recorded.

Goldfinches were heard in the area during the survey.

3.26.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

3.27 Site Reference and Name: HOLM GAG ALM Holmewood

Postcode: PE7 3PF

W3W: shelters.year.sized

On Site Reference Number: Not known

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 27

Date Surveyed: 17th August 2023

3.27.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.152ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.91 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site comprises a parcel of grassland situated between residential houses and leading on to a small allotment area. A garage is located within the site and tall herbs were encroaching into the site from the nearby allotment. However these created some structural diversity, along with the other half of the site which had been mown. Residents were using the mown section of the ALM site to park their cars.

The site is situated within the village of Holme, and although it is surrounded by houses to the north and south it is not densely populated with allotments, open fields, and trees to the east and north-east and another larger open greenspace area to the west.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-seven species of plants.

Although a comparison wasn't made between ALM and non-ALM, differences between the invertebrate numbers on the mown and unmown parts of the site were still noted. The ALM site was found to support thirty individual species of invertebrates, with only four species recorded within the mown parts.

No other wildlife was noted at the time. However, there is good potential for wildlife to use the site due to its connectivity to the allotments and other green areas.

3.27.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

3.28 Site Reference and Name: RAMS GAG Ramsey (Lawrence Road)

Postcode: PE26 1UY

W3W: fells.caressed.economics

On Site Reference Number: 180

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 28

Date Surveyed: 17th August 2023

3.28.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in poor condition – 0.163ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.33 BU**.

There were no immediately adjacent sites to carry out a comparison of non-ALM.

The site comprises grassland with a significant number of trees, making the site semi-woodland. Species included Ash, Walnut, Horse-chestnut, Hornbeam, oak, poplar, Rowan, Hawthorn and lime. As a result, the grassland is quite patchy with areas of bare and disturbed ground under the tree canopies. Each survey area returned a poor number of species. However, across the whole site, a good variety of species were recorded, including some more shade tolerant plants, usually associated with woodlands such as violet. Tree cover was less dense at the northern end of the site and as a result more sunlight was filtering through the canopy creating glades, where Speckled Wood butterfly was observed basking. The grass was also much denser here. The topography of the site was varied with a slight raised bund running through the site and shallow hollowed areas under the trees. The site also had structural diversity with regards to sward height due to the trees and varying amounts of light reaching the ground creating bare patches. A mown strip is present around the perimeter, which was found to be supporting a different assemblage of species.

A managed, native hedgerow runs along the north and east site boundaries and continues along the adjacent main road. The rest of the site is surrounded by a road and residential area, although the area is not densely populated, sitting on the edge of the town, close to arable fields.

The ALM site was found to support at least thirty-eight species of plants.

The ALM site was found to support thirty-four individual species of invertebrates. Small holes were found in the bare patches of soil which could potentially be those of solitary bees.

Evidence of Muntjac Deer was noted, along with a Woodpigeon nest and remain of a Wood pigeon.

Positive feedback was given by a couple who were not local but visiting the area, who said a family relative lived in the area and was also supportive of it.

3.28.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

To some extent the site can be managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six. However, long term, much of the grassland could become shaded out by the trees. It is therefore recommended that if possible, the site is managed in a way to allow more light in through opening up the canopy and creating mini glades. This could either involve thinning the trees by removing a small number of individual trees across the site, potentially focusing on the less established trees, and retaining any trees that have features that could potentially support bats. Alternatively, pruning and crown thinning of the trees would also allow more light to enter. Creating glades would benefit the ground flora and species such as the Speckled Wood butterfly that rely on these areas as part of their life cycle and for survival as they create warm sheltered spots. Hibernacula for wildlife could also be created from the logs and brash. However, if created in an obvious place, could be subject to vandalism or become a fire hazard and so this should be taken into consideration when choosing the location for habitat enhancements.

3.29 Site Reference and Name: LTPX GAG Little Paxton

Postcode: PE19 6PE

W3W: breakaway.episodes.amounting

On Site Reference Number:

QGIS/BNG Parcel Reference: 29

Date Surveyed: 8th September 2023

3.29.2 General Description and Results

The ALM habitat has been assessed as modified grassland in good condition – 0.071ha.

The baseline score for the ALM site is **0.43 BU**.

The baseline score for the adjacent non-ALM site of the same area would be 0.43 BU.

The site comprises an area of grassland that forms part of a slightly larger open greenspace. The grassland was largely dominated by a small number of grasses with some common herbaceous species throughout. The sward lacked diversity, being quite dense throughout, other than the mown path along the southern boundary.

A Leyland Cypress hedge forms the northern boundary with a line of trees separating the site from the adjacent school. Other than the school, the surrounding area consists of residential housing with scattered green spaces, some connecting to the site. The non-ALM area includes the rest of the grassland within the greenspace and was also assessed as being modified in good condition, although lacking any diversity in sward height.

The site is located approximately 270m from the Paxton Pits protected site. However, there is a lack of good connecting habitat between the two due to houses and roads.

The ALM site was found to support at least twenty-six species of plants while the non-ALM had twelve species.

The ALM site was found to support twenty-three individual species of invertebrates. Within the non-ALM area seven species were recorded.

Birds including Robin, Starling, Woodpigeon and Goldfinch were heard in the area.

3.29.3 Management / Enhancement Opportunities

It is recommended the site is managed as per the Management Matrix table in Appendix Six.

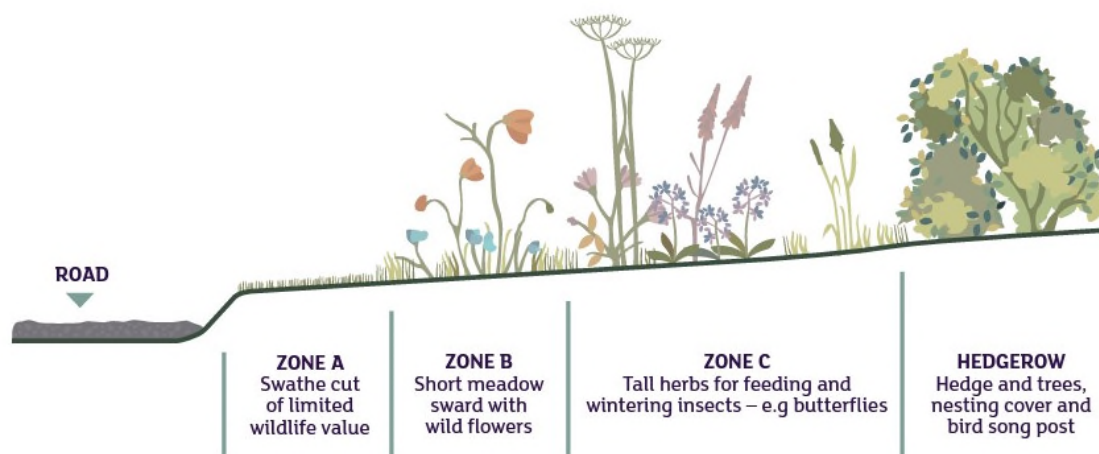
4.0 Summary

In summary, it is evident in many cases that just one season's worth of growth has made a significant difference to the sites, both in terms of floral diversity and the numbers and types of invertebrates that are found within them. For many sites the BNG score has been the same for both ALM and the nearby non-ALM area. However, in most instances the number of plant, and more notably invertebrate species, has been significantly greater in the ALM sites. It is important to note that in order to create an area rich in biodiversity some management is still required and maintaining areas of short grassland and disturbed ground is integral to supporting species that thrive in those conditions, while also offering foraging opportunities to wildlife such as birds, with some species needing short grassland to be able to probe into the ground for insects. Care should be taken when cutting long vegetation to ensure species that seek shelter in these areas such as hedgehogs and amphibians are not present. Where possible, vegetation near ponds should be left longer in places, to offer areas of shelter to amphibians.

Management of the longer areas of grassland is also required to ensure they don't become too uniformly dense causing some species to become over-shaded by taller plants. Lack of management also allows a build-up of nutrients, favoured by the more vigorous species; fast-growing grasses and tall herbs that will easily out compete smaller herb species. However, some fast-growing species are still valuable, for example plants such as thistles and dandelions that are viewed as 'weeds' by many, are a critical food/nectar source for invertebrates late and early in the season when alternative sources are sparse.

With such a large number of sites to manage it is not always going to be practical or viable to manage each site differently or in a way that is overly complicated. However, where feasible, one of the key factors in being able to increase biodiversity within an area is through creating as much structural diversity as possible. This would have benefits on both flora and fauna and, in the long term, would require less management and mowing in comparison with the previous management that was employed.

The below diagram taken from the Plantlife Managing Grassland Road Verges - Best Practice Guidelines (2020), details a simplistic view of what the aim should be when looking to create structural diversity and, while being aimed primarily at road verges, can also be applied conceptually to many of the ALM sites. Zone A illustrates the mown paths and edges of the sites – managed frequently, Zone B the majority of the site – cut once or twice a year, and Zone C a strip of tall vegetation left along a hedgerow or site edge, and only managed every two or three years.



Plantlife - Managing grassland road verges: A best practice guide.

Structural diversity should also ideally be maintained throughout the year, as leaving some longer areas over winter will provide shelter for over wintering invertebrates, small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles.

With appropriate management it is likely that many of the sites will become even better over time, in general terms and measurably through the BNG Metric. Some areas will develop more distinctive habitat, moving from modified grassland to other neutral grassland. Where grassland is already assessed as being other neutral grassland, it is unlikely to ever achieve a different or better distinctiveness habitat without major intervention, but the condition could be increased, which will in turn increase the biodiversity value of the site.

Most of the time seeding is not required to create an interesting and diverse habitat. Over time, with the correct management, different plant species will colonise as conditions become more suitable for them. In circumstances where seeding is appropriate or necessary, it is recommended that a native mix sourced locally from a reputable seed supplier are used. Also, only seed mixes that are appropriate to the local area or habitat should be used. For example, current mixes including annuals such as corn cockle, cornflower etc are generally better suited to arable margins, although they do visually look very pleasing and still support many invertebrates. It is acknowledged they still have their place in public greenspace, if used more as ornamental planting which has wildlife value above non-native plants historically chosen for ornamental borders. Where habitats such as hedgerows and scrub (if council owned) are present alongside ALM sites, these can also be managed to benefit wildlife, by cutting every two to three years, or when required, during late winter either once most of the berries and fruits are gone or on rotation to ensure food for wildlife is left over winter. Appropriate management of hedgerows will encourage a thick, dense hedge that is much better for supporting wildlife than a tall leggy hedge or one with gaps – see People’s Trust for Endangered Species – ‘Top tips for managing hedgerows’ page for best practice guidance. On a number of sites there is plenty of space to allow the hedges within the ALM and non ALM,

as well as hedges bordering the site to become much wider permanently, benefiting invertebrates and nesting birds. Where space allows, a wider strip alongside current hedges and copses within the ALM and non ALM areas can be cut on a longer rotation to provide a graduation between the habitats.

To ensure that the ALM sites continue to support the diverse range of species they already do, as well as hopefully becoming more biodiverse in forthcoming years, it is advised that ecological monitoring is continued to capture the data, and if necessary, prescribe advice on best management practices to obtain the greatest achievable potential of the sites for biodiversity. Any future monitoring would ideally be carried out in June/July at the peak of the growing season.

Some sites could be further enhanced for wildlife through the provision of non-integrated bird and bat boxes where trees are present and refugia/hibernacula piles particularly on sites near ponds, **see Appendix Five** for further details.

Based on discussions with some of the local residents, it is concluded that signage and interpretation of the ALM areas are very important in engaging with the public and aiding in their understanding of the reasons behind these areas. However, it was noted that signs were not present in a lot of areas and in many cases this was due to members of the public removing them. In the long-term a more secure method of fixing signs might be explored, alongside other avenues of engagement.

The above recommendations could be applied to all similar ALM and non ALM sites across the district.

5.0 References

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6.0 Photographs



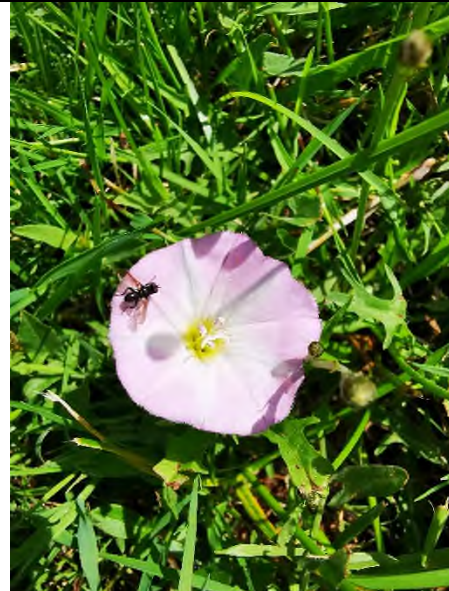
EART ALM Greenfields ALM



EART ALM Greenfields Non-ALM



EART ALM Greenfields ALM- Brown Argus butterfly
on Yarrow



EART ALM Greenfields ALM- Hoverfly sp. on Field
Bindweed



HOLY GAG Needingworth ALM (mown)



HOLY GAG Needingworth ALM & Non-ALM (mown)



STIV GAG Wheatfields ALM



STIV GAG Wheatfields Non-ALM



STIV GAG Wheatfields ALM- Pair of Common Blue butterfly



STIV GAG Wheatfields ALM- Honey Bee on Common Knapweed



STIV GAG Wetfield ALM



STIV GAG Wetfield Non-ALM



STIV GAG Wetfield ALM- Grass moth sp. on
Perennial Rye-grass



STIV GAG Wetfield ALM- Broad Centurion



STIV GAG Sandwich ALM



STIV GAG Sandwich ALM- moth sp. on Ragwort



STIV GAG Sandwich ALM- Rove beetle sp.



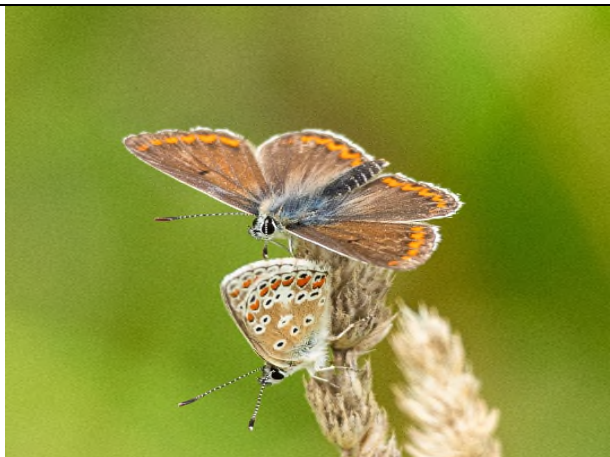
STIV GAG Sandwich ALM- Red-legged Shield Bug



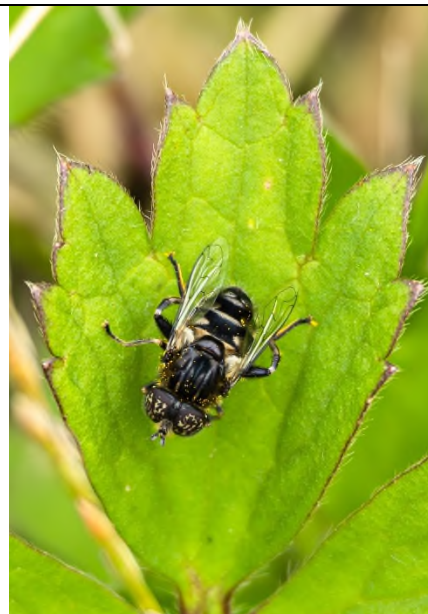
STNT ALM Love's Farm middle ALM



STNT ALM Love's Farm middle ALM (wetter area)



STNT ALM Love's Farm middle ALM- flora & fauna
– Brown Argus butterflies



STNT ALM Love's Farm middle ALM- Small Spotted Dronefly



STNT ALM Love's Farm middle – Juvenile Common Toad (BAP species)



STNT ALM Love's Farm middle – Juvenile Common Frog



GODM ALM Wigmore Farm ALM



GODM ALM Wigmore Farm ALM



GODM ALM Wigmore Farm Non-ALM



GODM ALM Wigmore Farm ALM – Invertebrate burrows in disturbed ground



GODM ALM Wigmore Farm ALM - Lichen



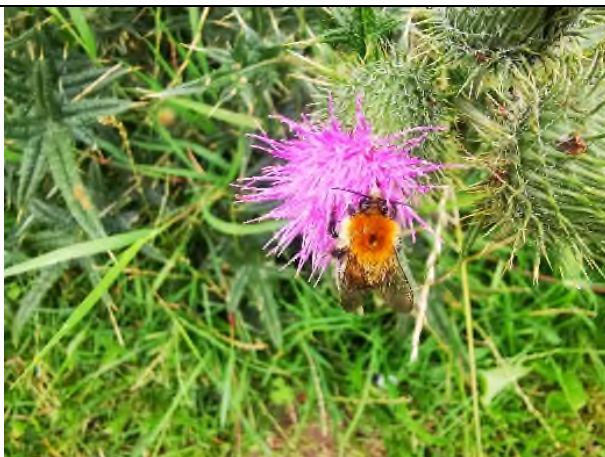
GODM ALM Wigmore Farm ALM - Fungi
(Blackening Waxcap)



HUNT ALM Top end Pallet Fields Kent Surrey ALM



HUNT ALM Top end Pallet Fields Kent Surrey Non-
ALM



HUNT ALM Top end Pallet Fields Kent Surrey ALM-
Common Carder-bee. on Spear Thistle



HUNT ALM Top end Pallet Fields Kent Surrey ALM-
Bishop's Mitre bug



HUNT ALM Stukeley Meadows Top ALM



HUNT ALM Stukeley Meadows Top Non-ALM



HUNT ALM Stukeley Meadows Top ALM – Wasp
Spider



HUNT ALM Stukeley Meadows Top Non-ALM –
Strawberry Clover



GODM ALM The Avenue ALM



GODM ALM The Avenue ALM – mown edges



GODM ALM The Avenue ALM- Bumble bee sp. on
Spear Thistle



GODM ALM The Avenue ALM- Bishop's Mitre bug



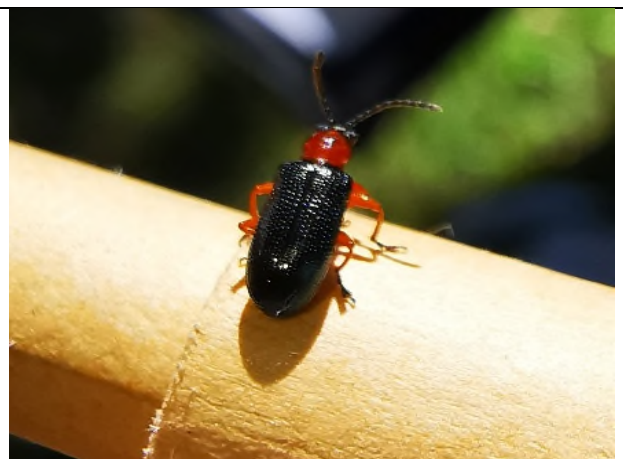
GODM GAG Cambridge Villa Allotments ALM



GODM GAG Cambridge Villa Allotments Non-ALM



GODM GAG Cambridge Villa Allotments ALM-
Juvenile Tortoise Bug



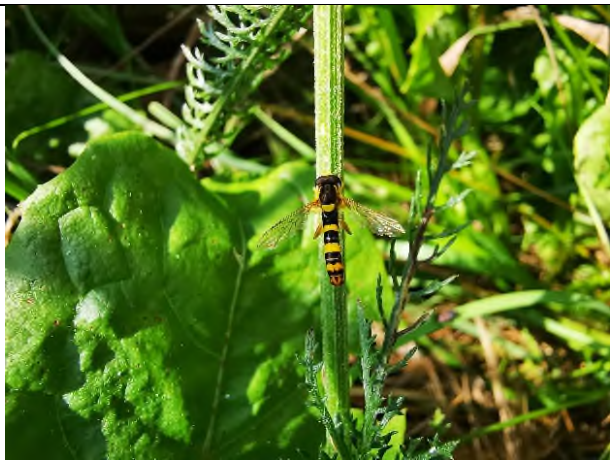
GODM GAG Cambridge Villa Allotments ALM-
Cereal Leaf Beetle.



GODM ALM East Chadley Lane ALM



GODM ALM East Chadley Lane Non-ALM



GODM ALM East Chadley Lane ALM – Long
Hoverfly



GODM ALM East Chadley Lane ALM -Hoverfly sp.



GODM ALM Stokes Close ALM



GODM ALM Stokes Close Non-ALM



GODM ALM Stokes Close ALM- True bug sp.



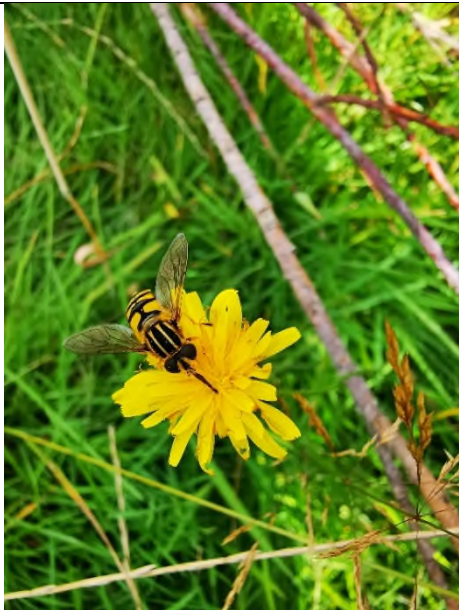
GODM ALM Stokes Close ALM- Lacewing larvae



GTGS ALM Manor Close ALM



GTGS ALM Manor Close ALM



GTGS ALM Manor Close ALM – The Footballer hoverfly



GTGS ALM Manor Close ALM – Ant hill



GTGN GAG Gt Gransden ALM



GTGN GAG Gt Gransden ALM – Broad-leaved Dock



PERY GAG ALM Perry ALM (mown)



PERY GAG ALM Perry ALM (mown)



STNT GAG Darrington Close ALM



STNT GAG Darrington Close Non-ALM



STNT GAG Viscount Court ALM



STNT GAG Viscount Court ALM



STNT GAG Viscount Court ALM – Adjacent brook



STNT GAG Viscount Court ALM – Invertebrate
burrow



FARC ALM Church & Andrewe's Close ALM (mown)



FARC ALM Church & Andrewe's Close ALM
(mown)



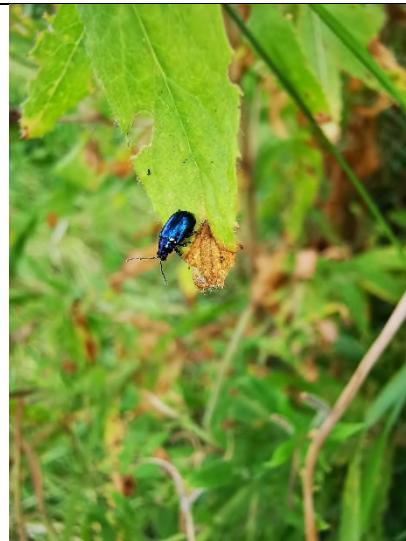
YAXL ALM Shackleton Way ALM



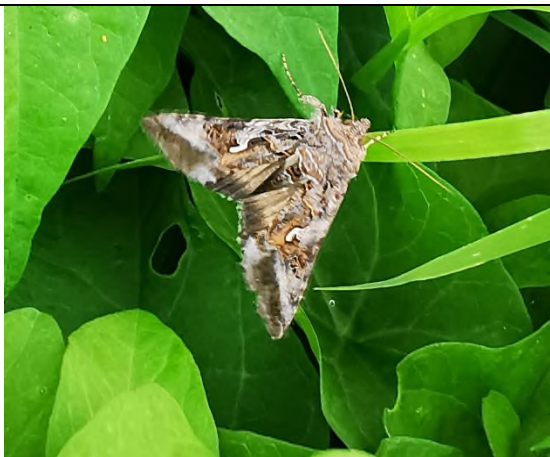
YAXL ALM Shackleton Way ALM



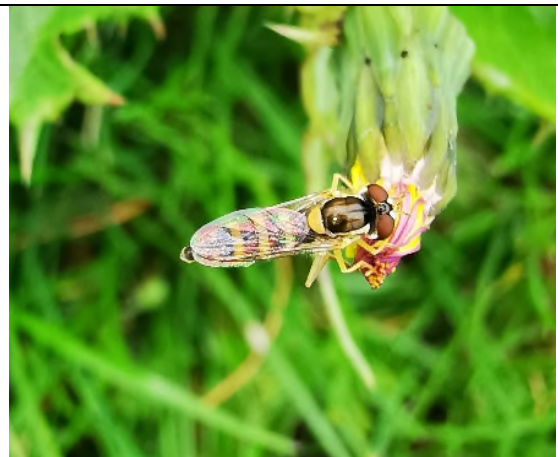
YAXL ALM Shackleton Way Non-ALM



YAXL ALM Shackleton Way ALM – *Altica* sp. in tall
ruderal (willowherb)



YAXL ALM Shackleton Way ALM – Silver-Y moth



YAXL ALM Shackleton Way ALM – Long Hoverfly



ALWN ALM GAG Alwalton ALM



ALWN ALM GAG Alwalton ALM – Dock Bug



HUNT ALM Hazelwood Walk ALM



HUNT ALM Hazelwood Walk Non-ALM



HUNT ALM Hazelwood Walk ALM – Common Blue
butterfly



HUNT ALM Hazelwood Walk ALM – Long-winged
Conehead



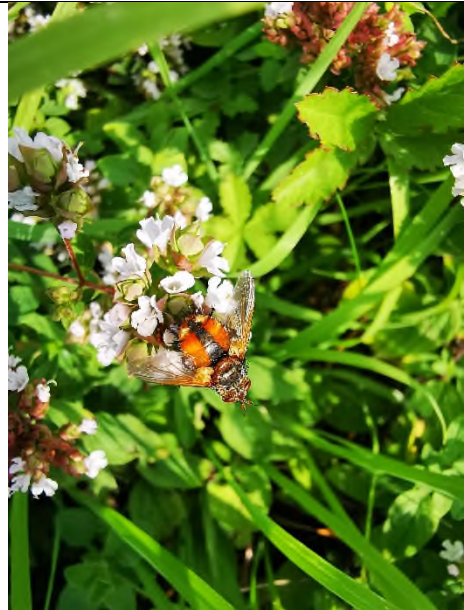
HUNT ALM Oak Tree Centre ALM



HUNT ALM Oak Tree Centre Non-ALM (right)



HUNT ALM Oak Tree Centre ALM – Gatekeeper
butterfly on Marjoram



HUNT ALM Oak Tree Centre ALM – Tachinid fly



HUNT ALM Ring Road ALM



HUNT ALM Ring Road ALM



HUNT ALM Ring Road ALM – Damselfly sp.



HUNT ALM Ring Road ALM – Honey Bee



BRMP ALM Layton Crescent ALM



BRMP ALM Layton Crescent Non-ALM



BRMP ALM Layton Crescent ALM – Yellow Dung
Fly



BRMP ALM Layton Crescent ALM – Striped
Woodlouse



WDWT ALM Beville ALM



WDWT ALM Beville Non-ALM



HOLM GAG ALM Holmewood ALM



HOLM GAG ALM Holmewood ALM (mown section)



HOLM GAG ALM Holmewood ALM – Common Blue butterfly



HOLM GAG ALM Holmewood ALM – Goat's-beard



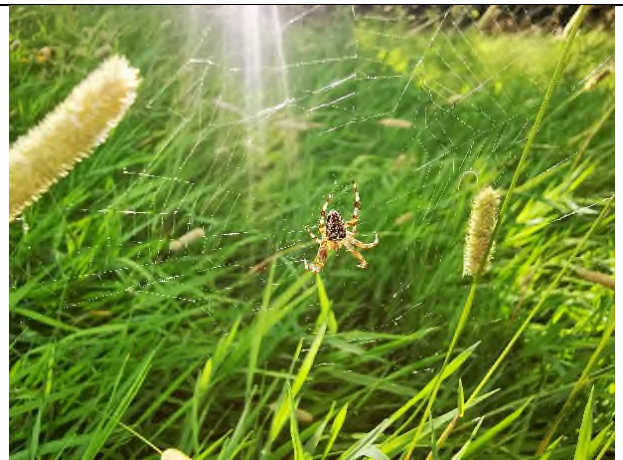
RAMS GAG Ramsey (Lawrence Road) ALM



RAMS GAG Ramsey (Lawrence Road) ALM



RAMS GAG Ramsey (Lawrence Road) ALM –
Speckled Wood butterfly



RAMS GAG Ramsey (Lawrence Road) ALM –
Garden Spider



LTPX GAG Little Paxton ALM



LTPX GAG Little Paxton Non-ALM



LTPX GAG Little Paxton ALM – Batman Hoverfly on
flowering Ivy



LTPX GAG Little Paxton ALM

7.0 Appendices

Appendices

Appendix One: Site Location Plan

Appendix Two: Habitat Maps

Appendix Three: Condition Assessment Scores

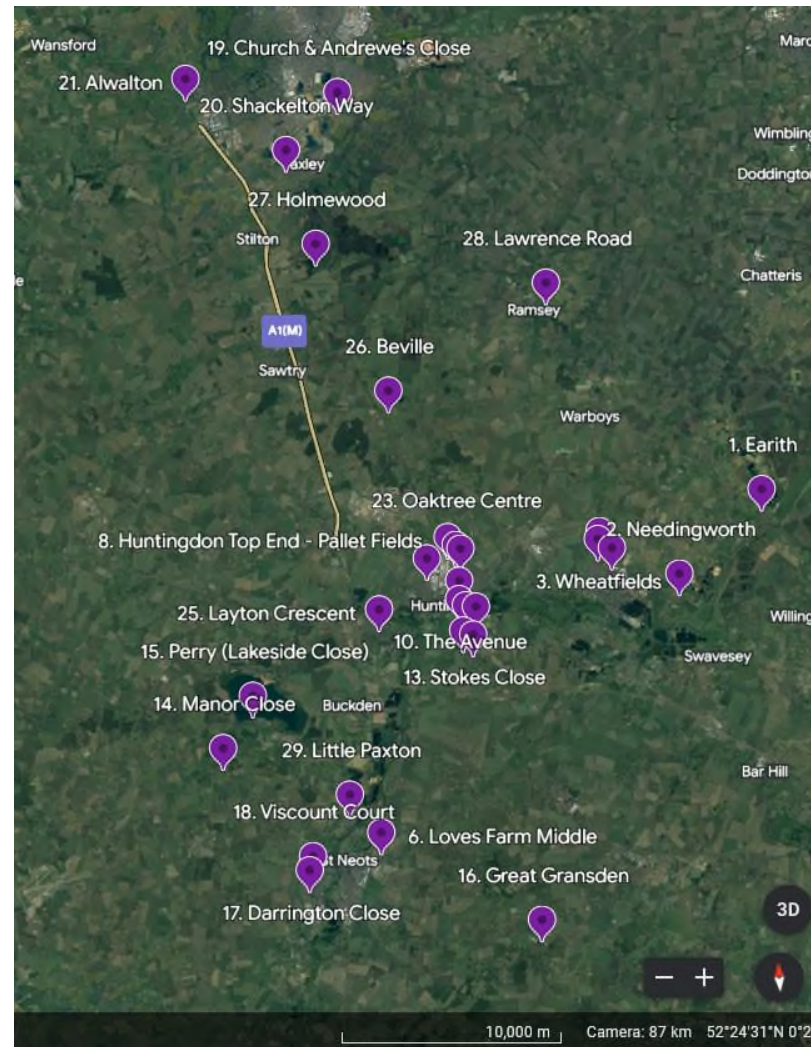
Appendix Four: Flora and Invertebrates

Appendix Five: Flora and Fauna Common and Latin Names

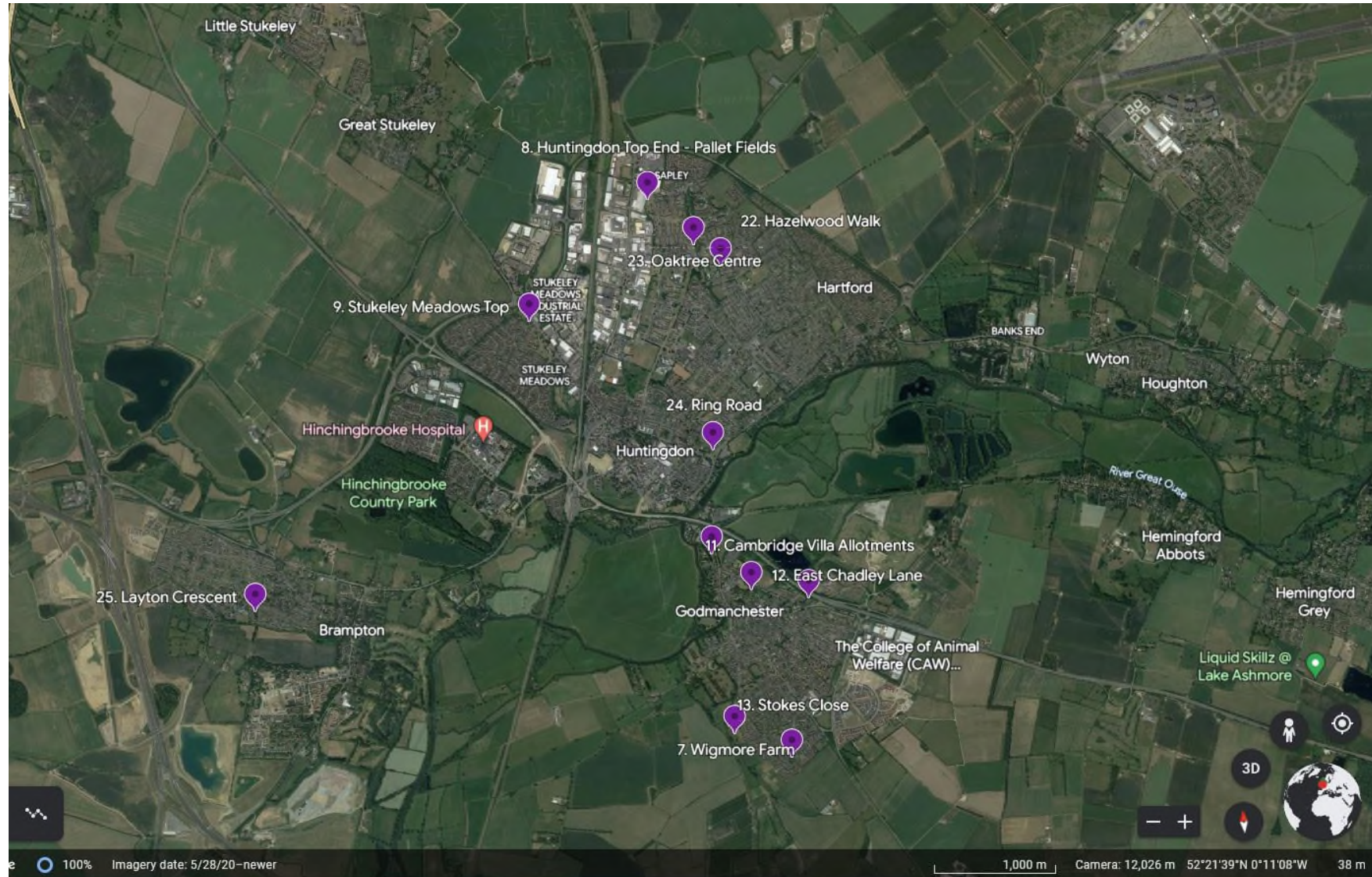
Appendix Six: Management Matrix

Appendix Seven: Additional Enhancements – Birds and Bats

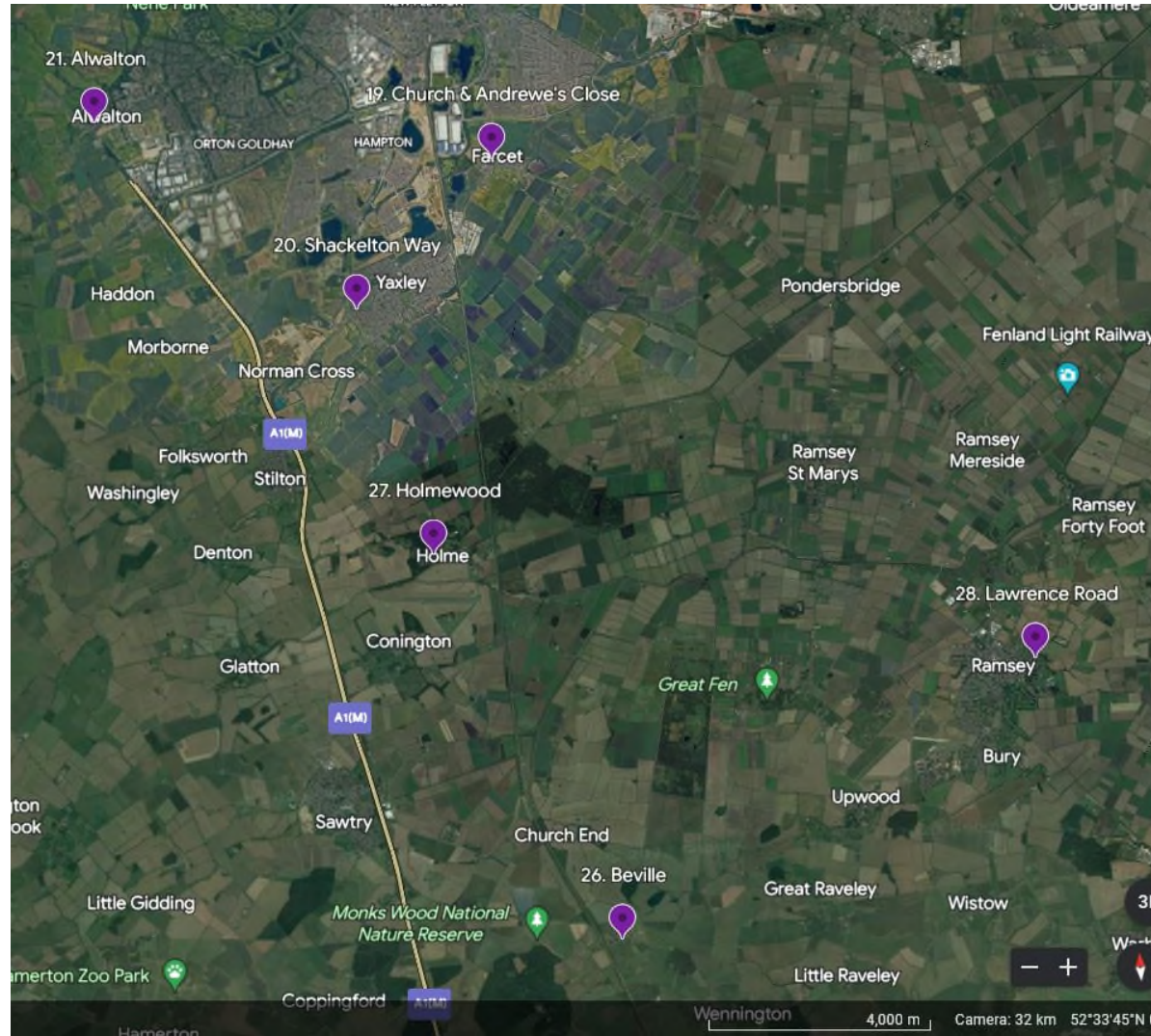
Appendix One: Site Location Plans



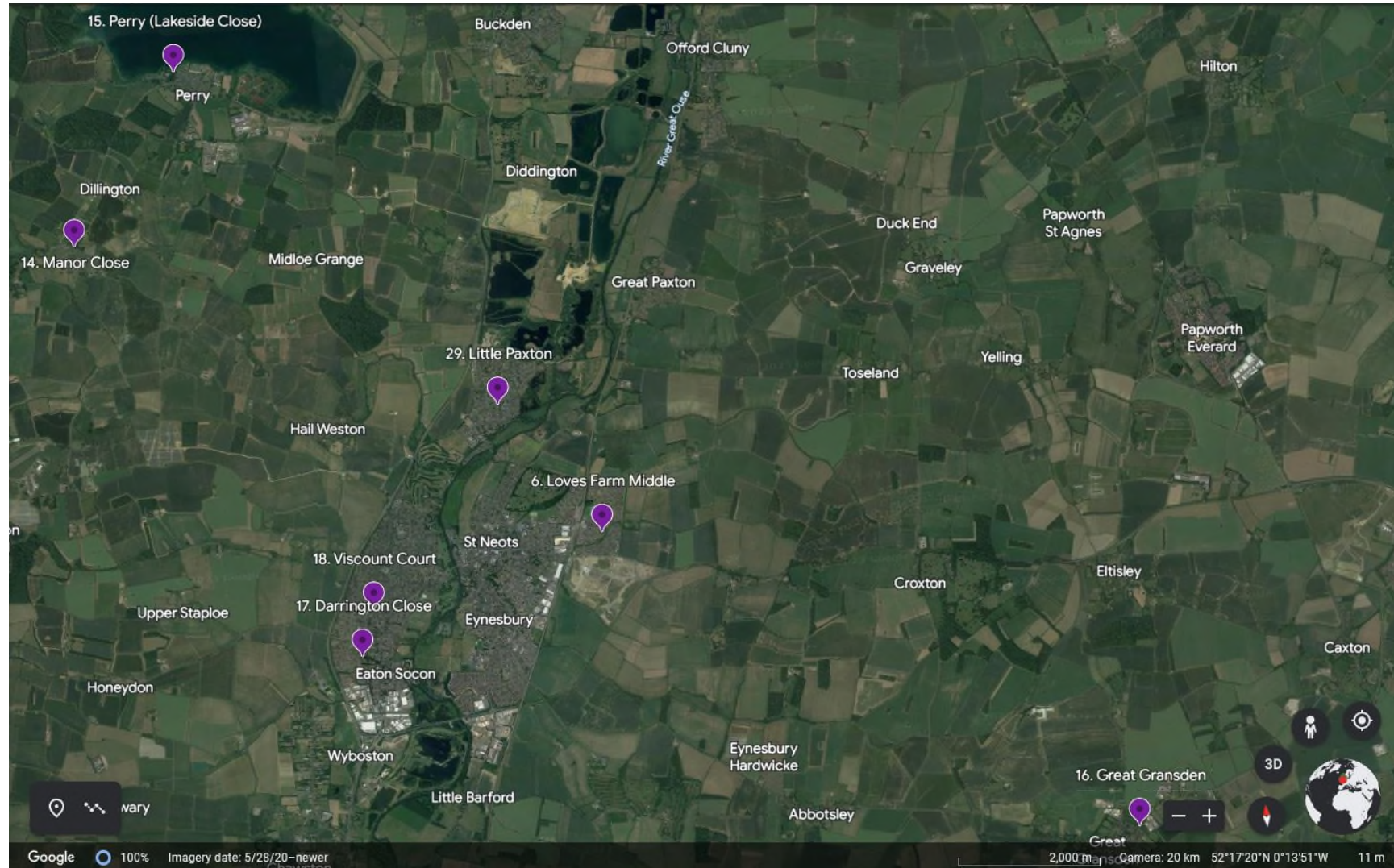
All surveyed ALM sites within Huntingdonshire



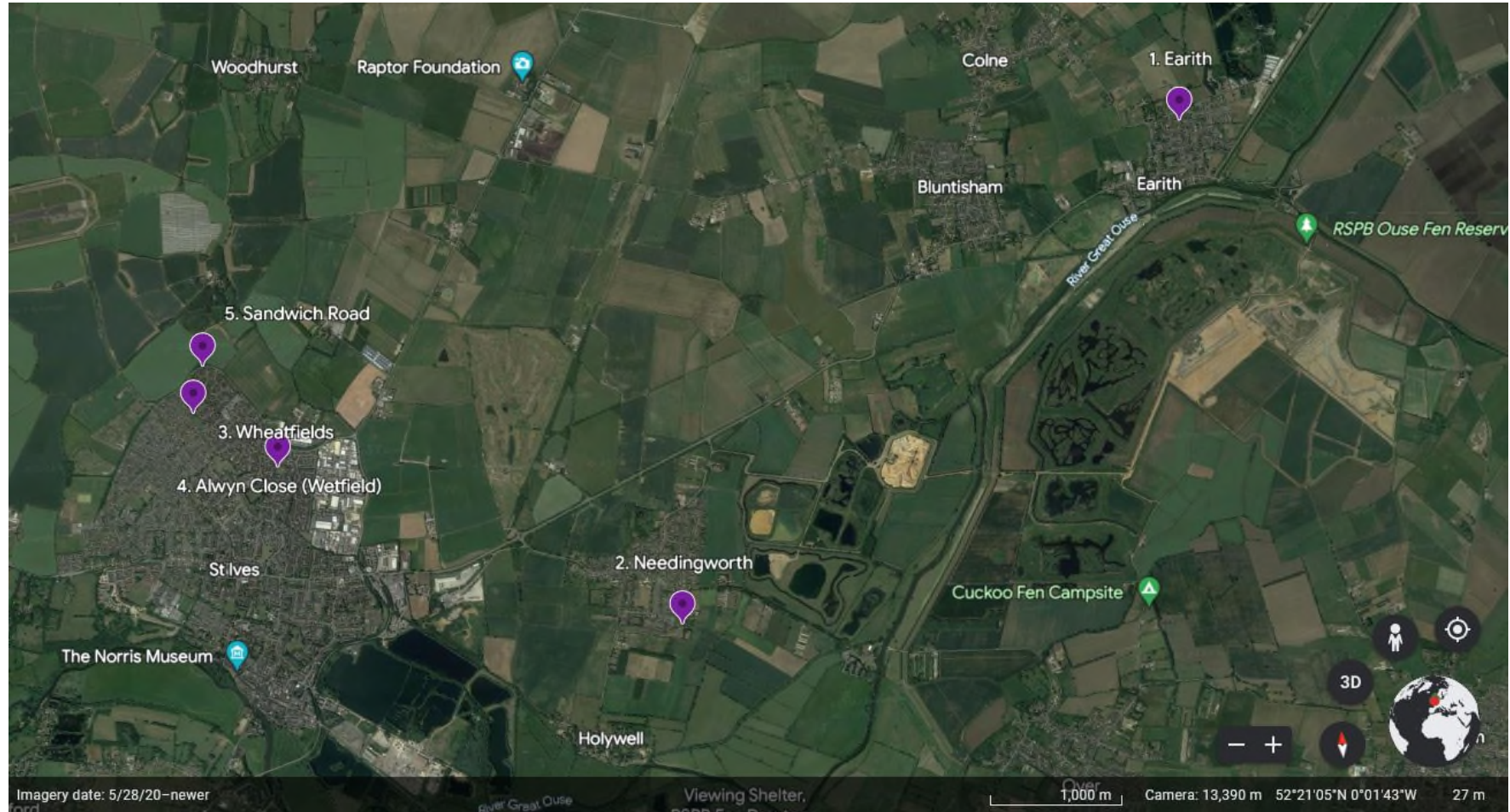
ALM sites in and around Huntingdon



Northern district ALM sites



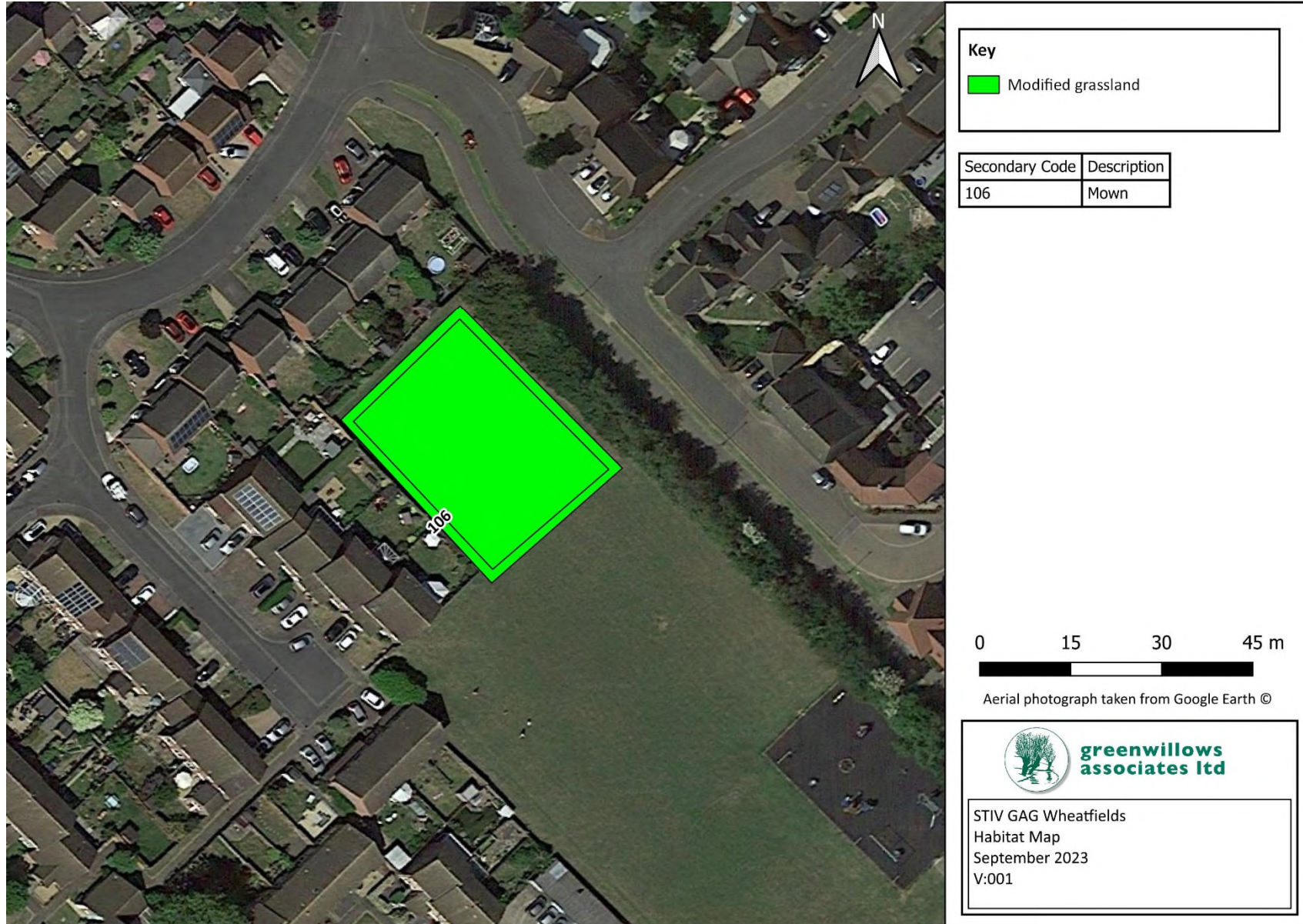
Southern district ALM sites

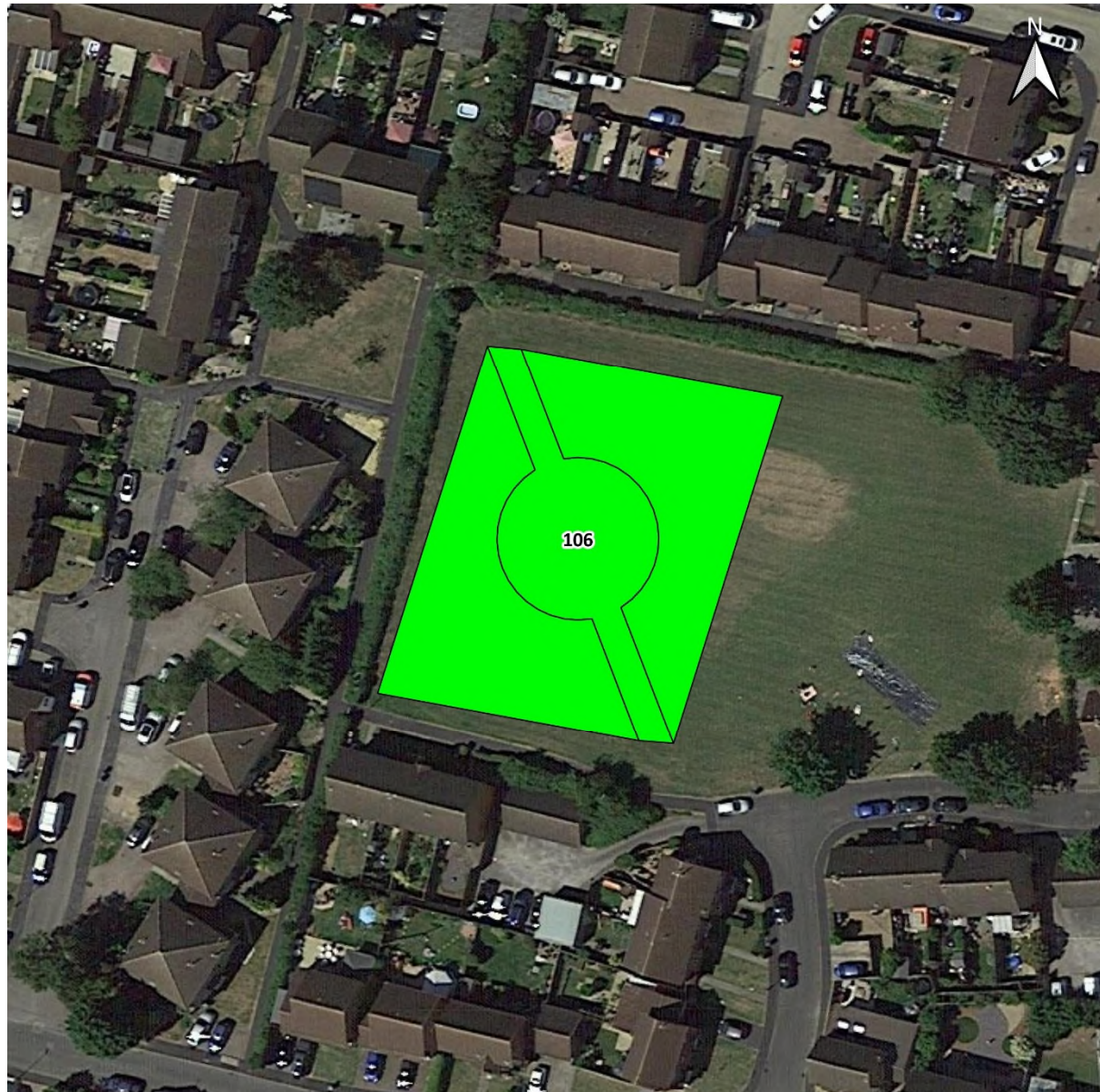


ALM sites in and around St Ives

Appendix Two: Habitat Maps







Key

 Modified grassland

| Secondary Code | Description |
|----------------|-------------|
| 106 | Mown |

0 15 30 45 m



Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©



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STIV GAG Wetfield (Alwyn Close)
Habitat Map
September 2023
V:001










Key

Modified grassland

| Secondary Code | Description |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 16 | Tall forbs |
| 32 | Scattered trees |
| 106 | Mown |



Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©




greenwillows
 associates ltd

HUNT ALM Top end Pallet Fields Kent Surrey
 Habitat Map
 September 2023
 V:001



Key

 Other neutral grassland

| Secondary Code | Description |
|----------------|-------------|
| 106 | Mown |

0 25 50 75 m



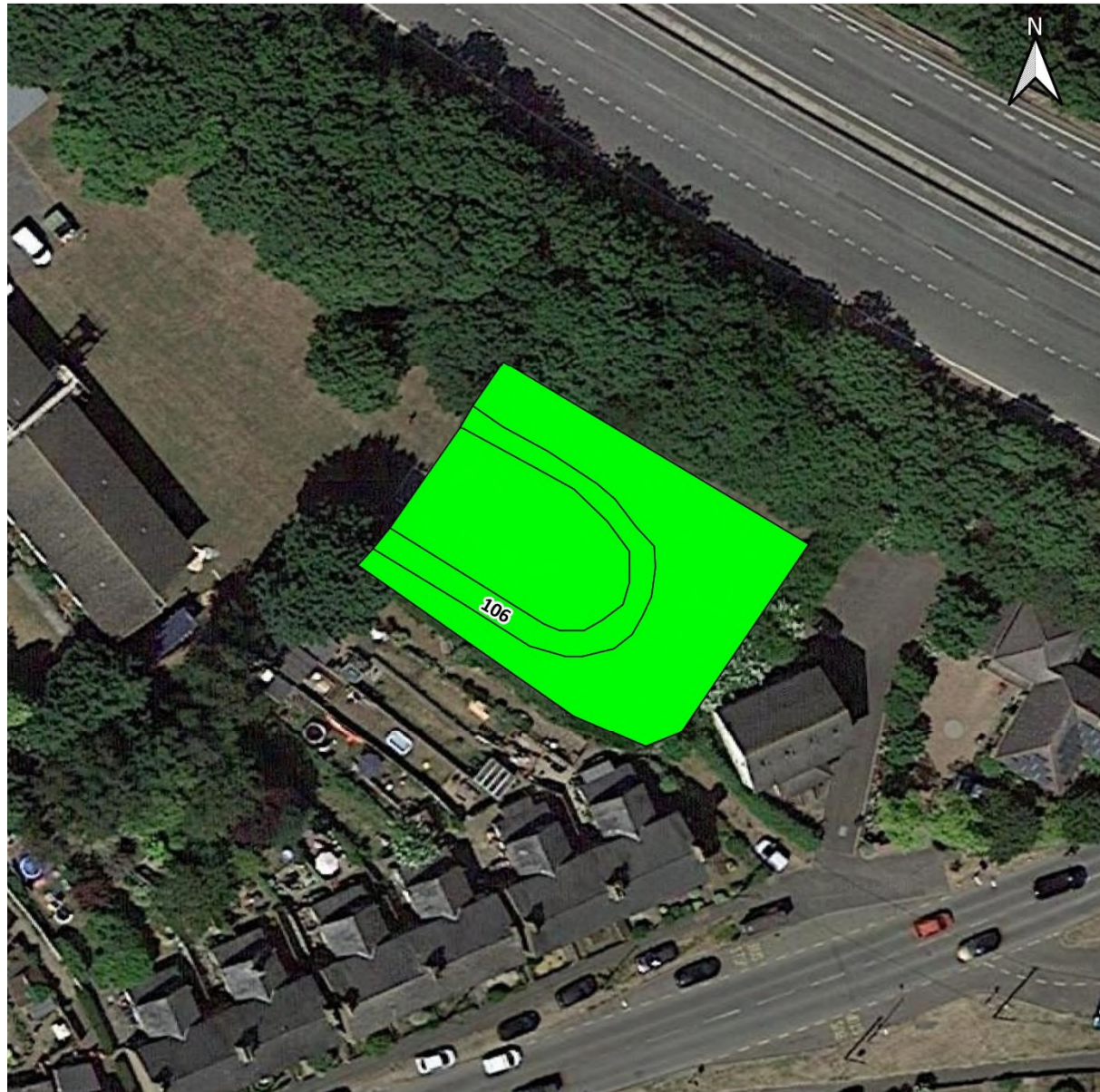
Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©




greenwillows
associates ltd

HUNT ALM Stukeley Meadows Top
Habitat Map
September 2023
V:001





Key

 Modified grassland

| Secondary Code | Description |
|----------------|-------------|
| 106 | Mown |

0 10 20 30 m



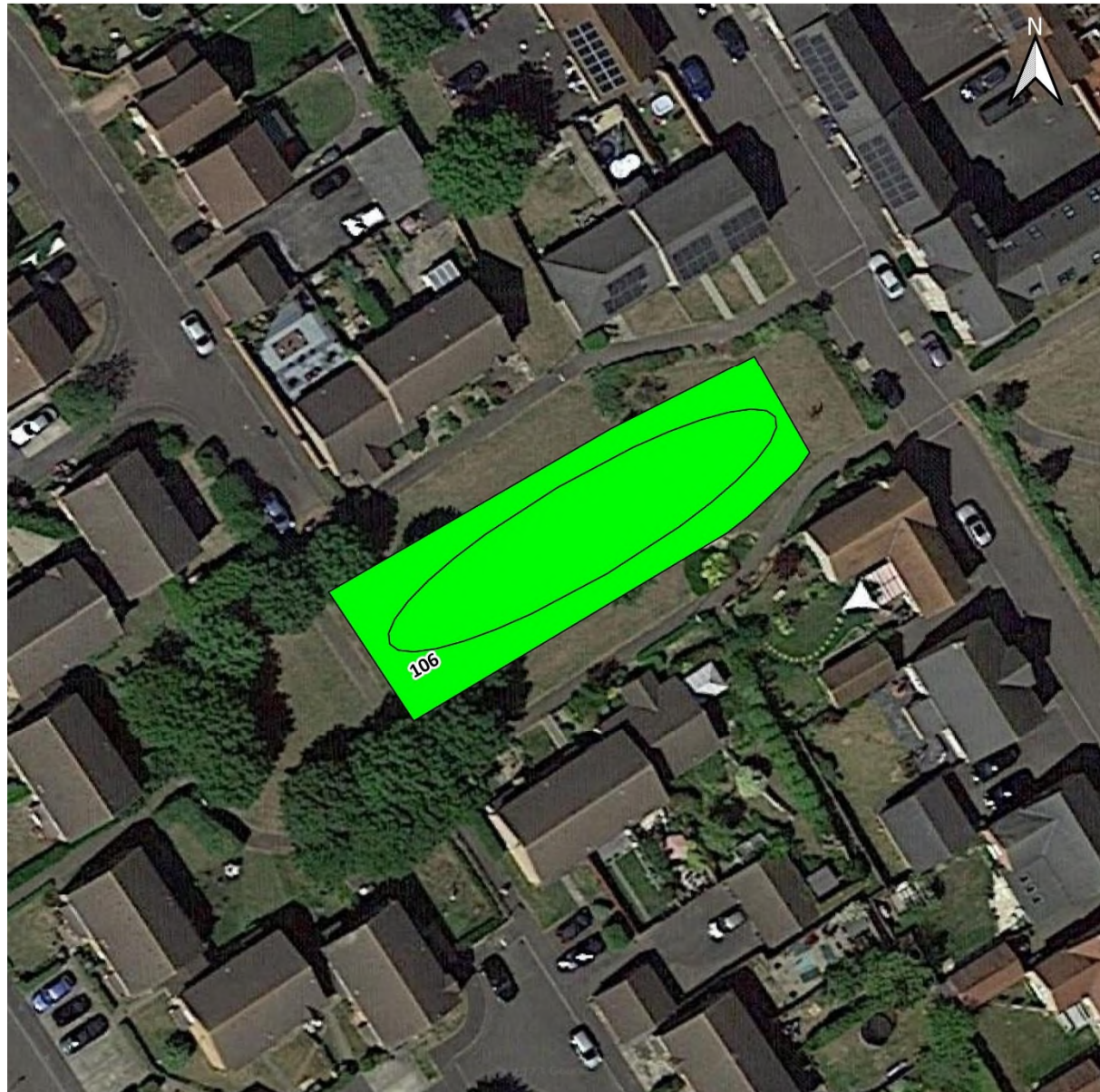
Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©



greenwillows
associates ltd

GODM GAG Cambridge Villa Allotments
Habitat Map
September 2023
V:001





Key

 Modified grassland

| Secondary Code | Description |
|----------------|-------------|
| 106 | Mown |

0 10 20 30 m



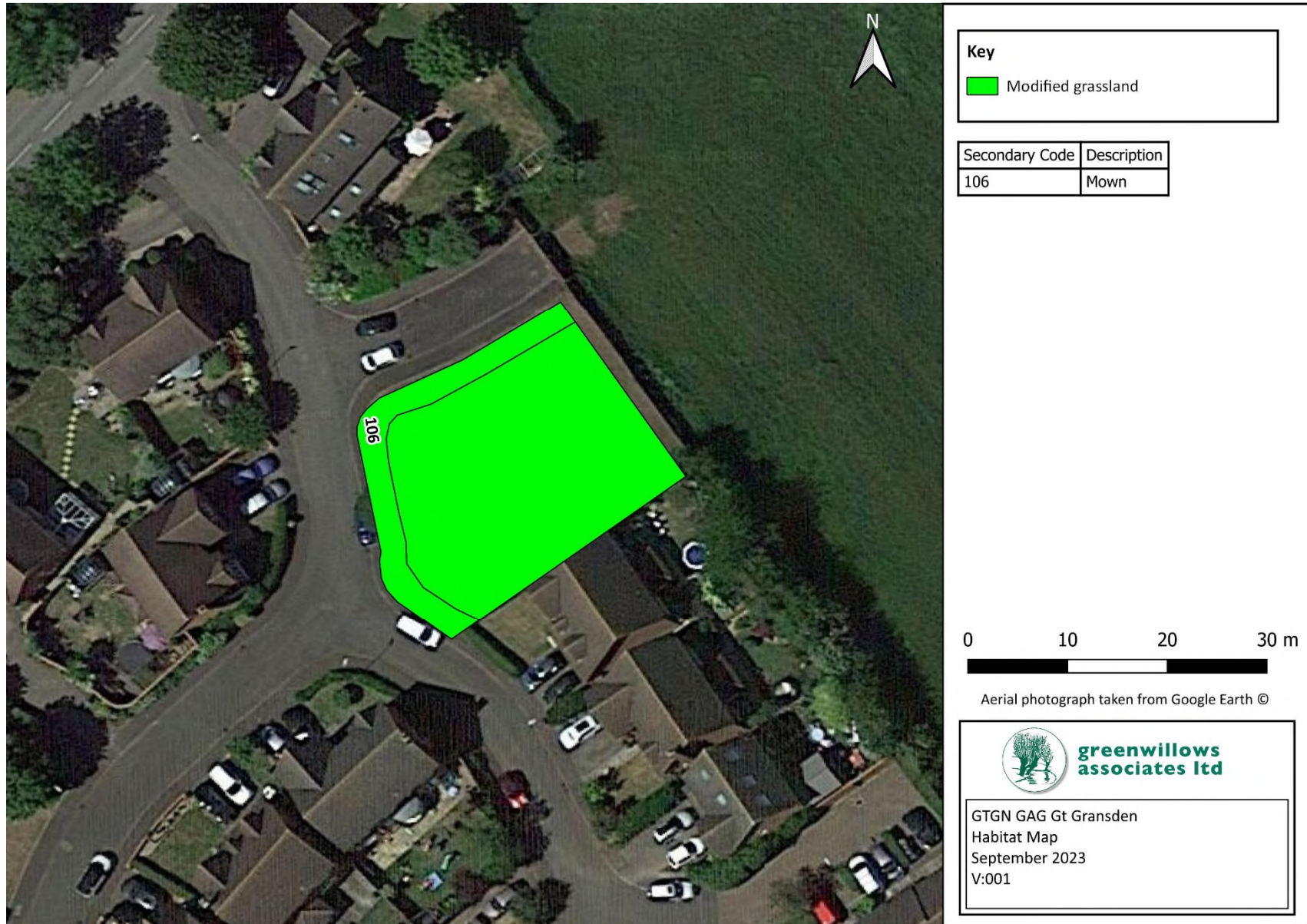
Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©



greenwillows
associates ltd


GODM ALM Stokes Close
Habitat Map
September 2023
V:001







Key

 Modified grassland

| Secondary Code | Description |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 32 | Scattered trees |
| 106 | Mown |

0 25 50 75 m

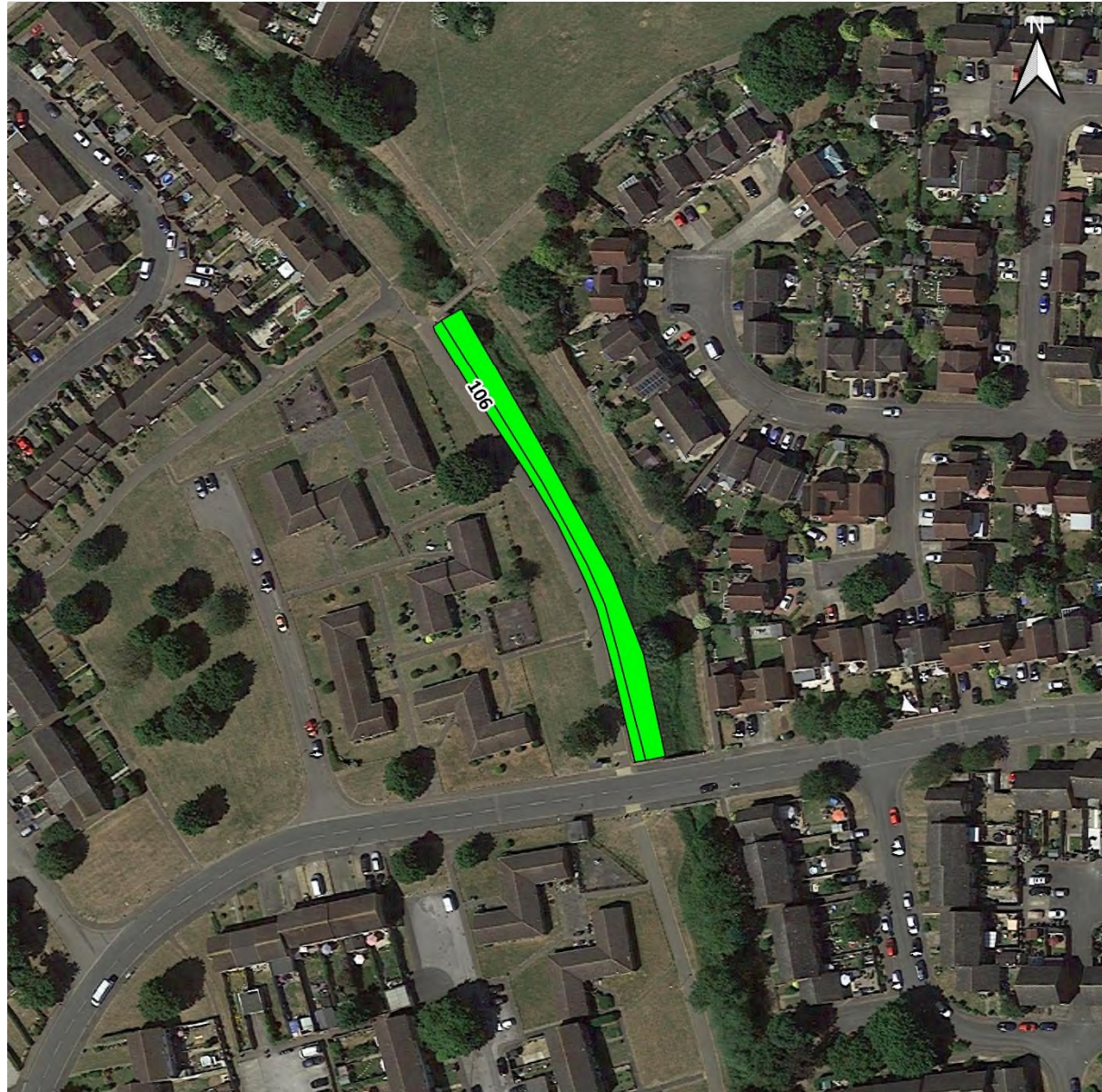


Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©




greenwillows
associates ltd

STNT GAG Darrington Close
Habitat Map
September 2023
V:001



Key

 Modified grassland

| Secondary Code | Description |
|----------------|-------------|
| 106 | Mown |

0 25 50 75 m



Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©



greenwillows
associates ltd

STNT GAG Viscount Court
Habitat Map
September 2023
V:001




Key

| | |
|---|--------------------|
|  | Modified grassland |
|---|--------------------|

| Secondary Code | Description |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 16 | Tall forbs |
| 106 | Mown |
| 502 | Seasonally wet |
| 848 | Sustainable drainage system |

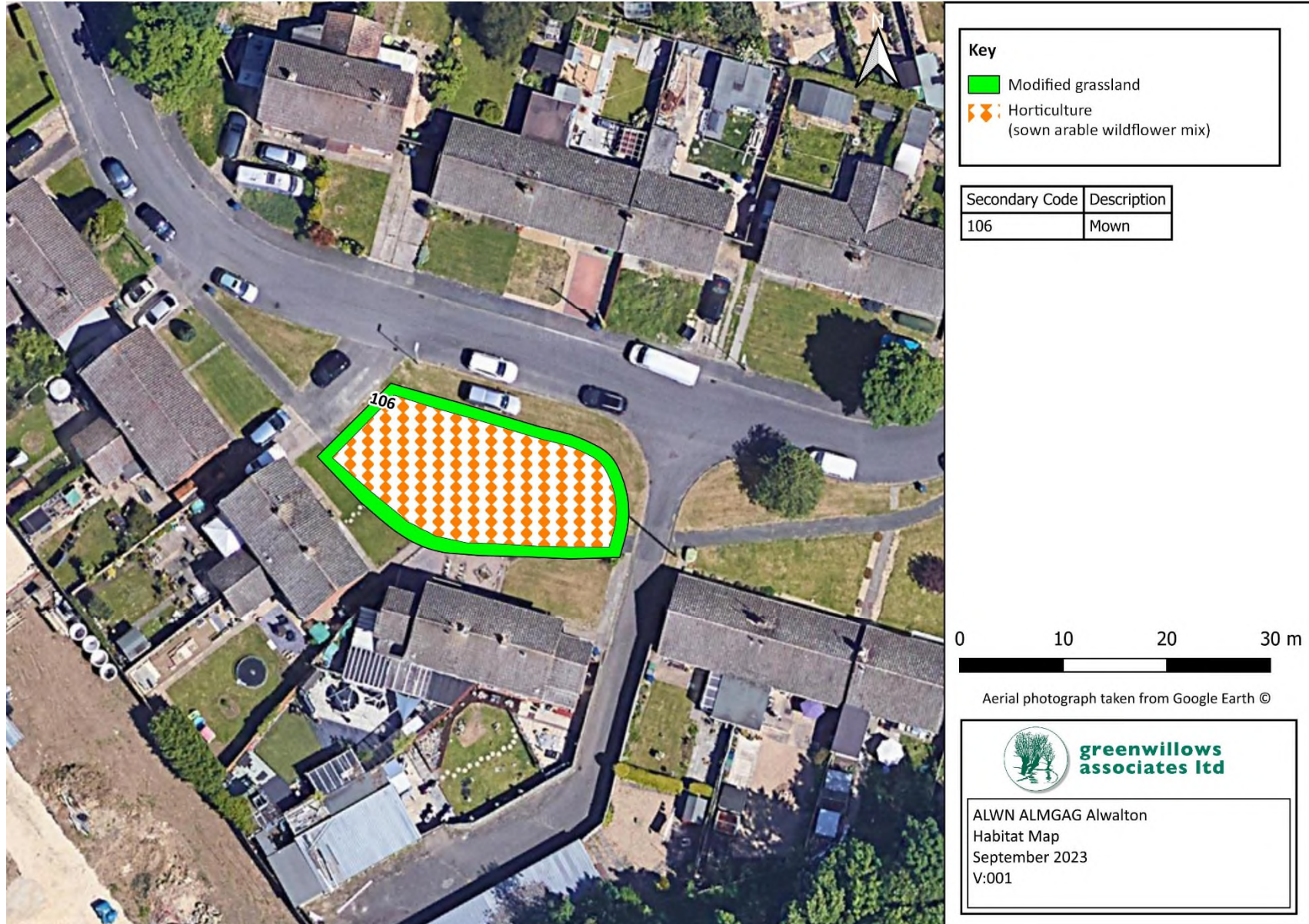


Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©



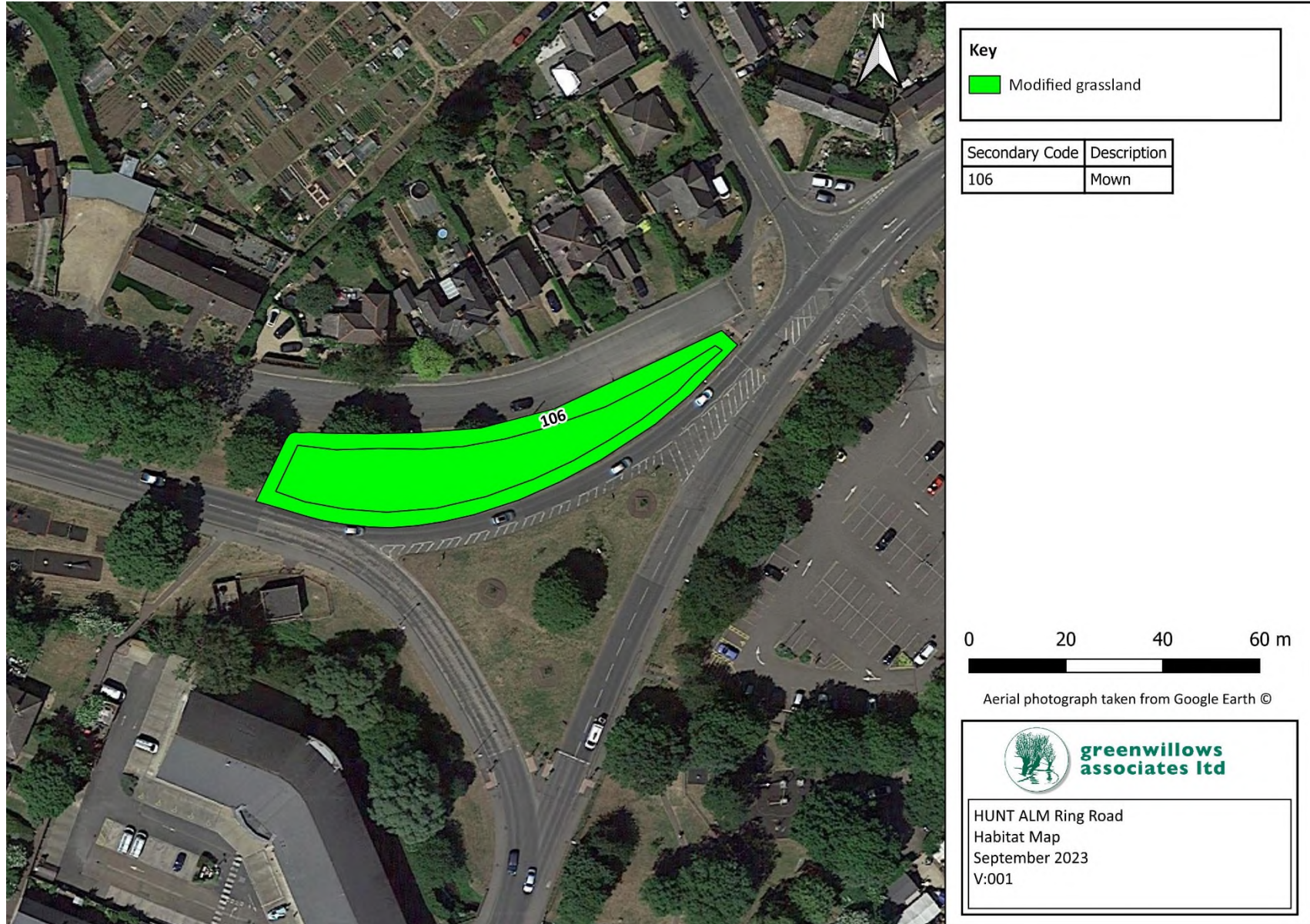
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 associates ltd

YAXL ALM Shackleton Way
 Habitat Map
 September 2023
 V:001

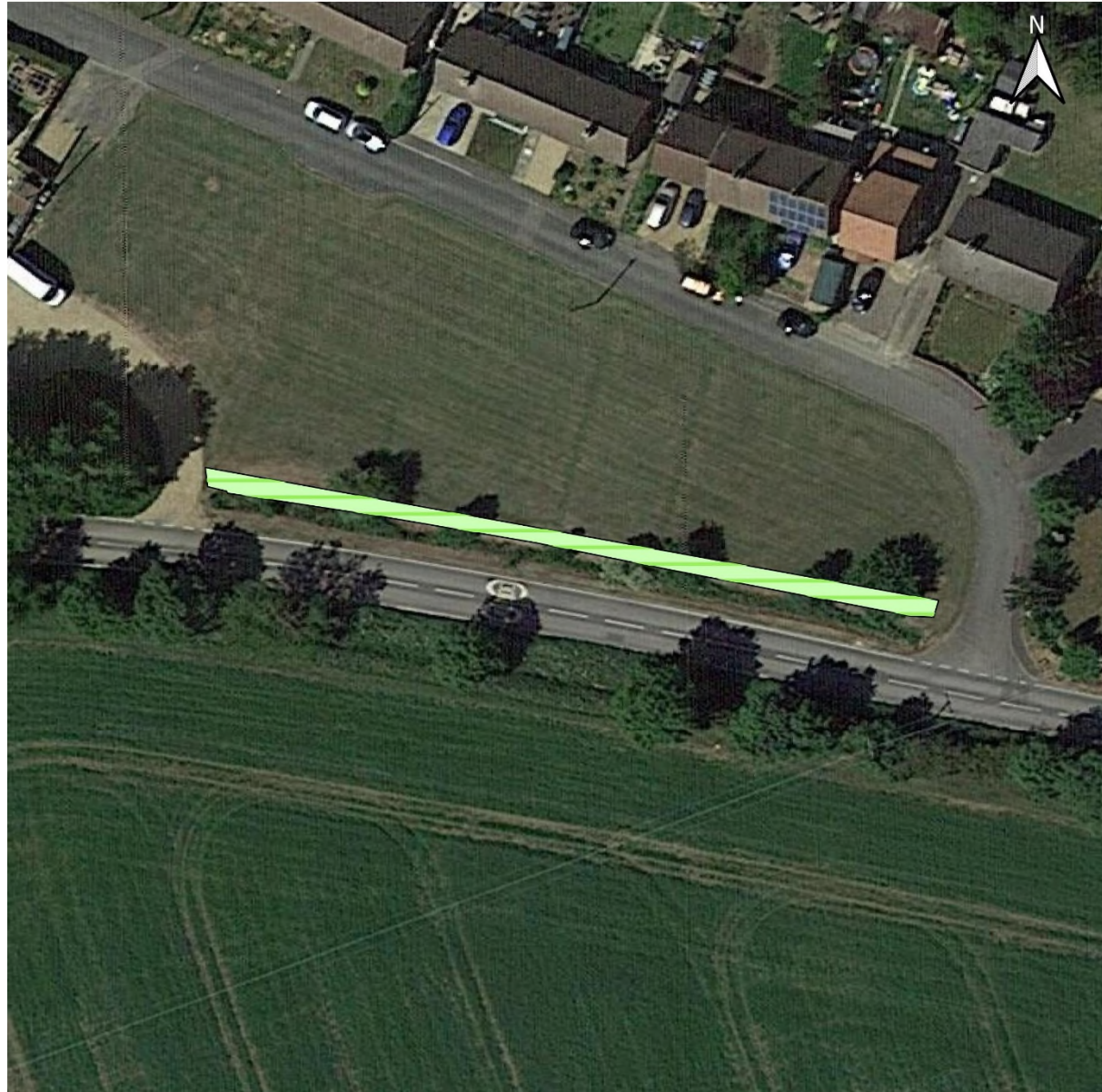













Key

 Other neutral grassland

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 m



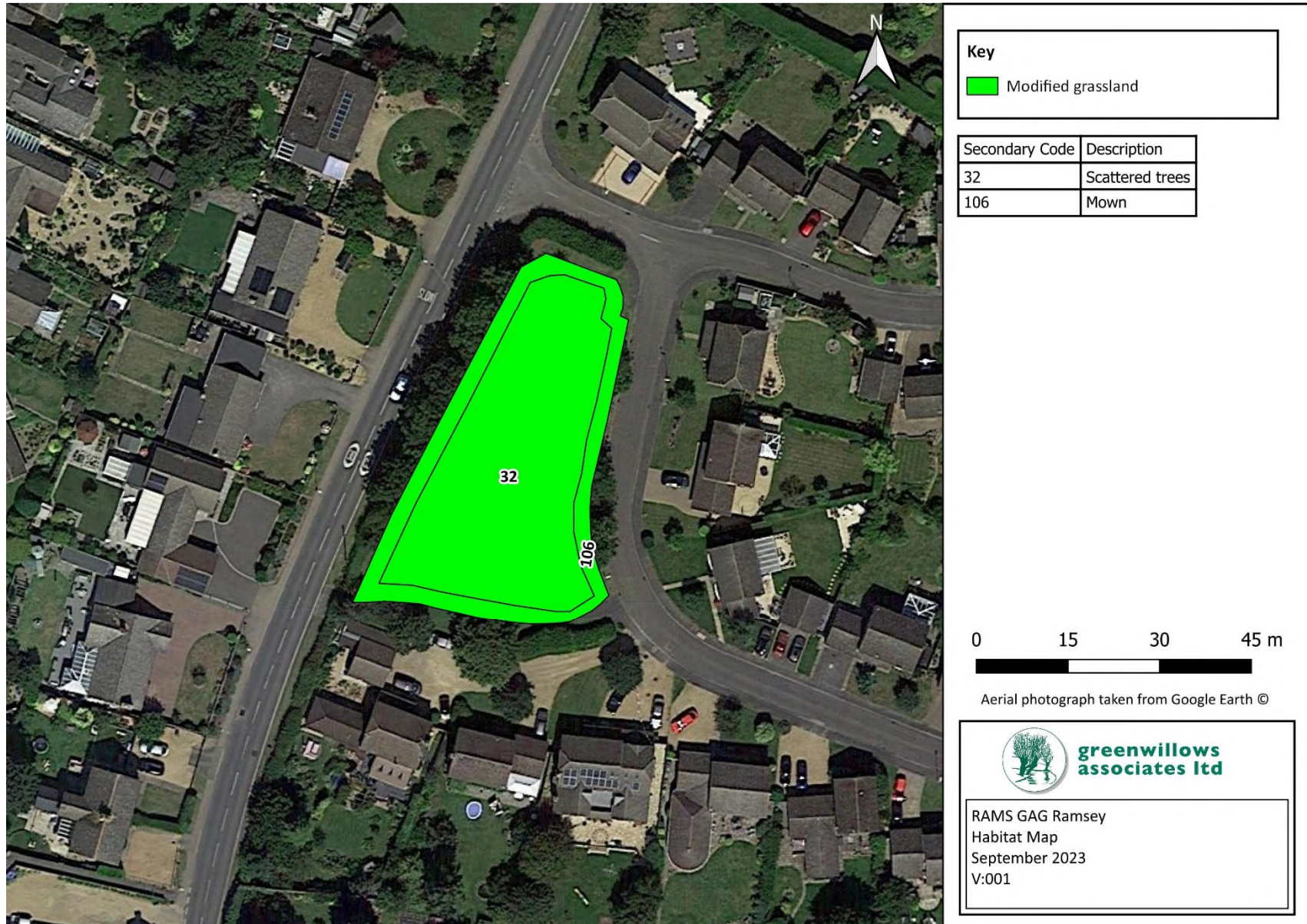
Aerial photograph taken from Google Earth ©



greenwillows
associates ltd

WDWT ALM Beville Close
Habitat Map
September 2023
V:001







Appendix Three: Condition Assessment Scores

Modified Grassland:

| Limitations (if applicable) | Habitat parcel reference | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|---|---|
| | 1A | 1B | 3A | 3B | 4A | 4B | 5A | 6A | 8A | 8B | | |
| Condition Assessment Criteria | Grid reference | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Greenfi lds ALM | Greenfi elds | Wheatfi lds ALM | Wheatfi elds | Wetfiel d ALM | wetfiel d | Sanwi ch ALM | Love' s Farm | Top end ALM | Top end | | |
| Criterion passed (Yes or No) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| A There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet. | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| B Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed. | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | Y | Y | N | N | | |
| C Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Fragaria fruticosa</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type. | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| D Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities. | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| E Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² . | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| F Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%. | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| G There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ² (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴). | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of criteria passed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria) | Condition Assessment Score | | Score Achieved x/1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Good (3) | | Y | Y | Y | | Y | | Y | | Y | Y |
| Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Moderate (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A) | Poor (1) | | | | | Y | | Y | | | | |

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| Limitations (if applicable) | Habitat parcel reference | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | 10A | 10B | 11A | 11B | 12B | 13A | 13B | 14A | 16A | |
| Condition Assessment Criteria | Grid reference | | | | | | | | | |
| | The Avenue ALM | The Avenue | Camb's Villa Allot | Camb's Villa Allot | East Chadley | Stoke's Close | Stoke's Close | Manor Close | Gt Gran ALM | |
| Criterion passed (Yes or No) | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. | | | | | | | | | |
| A | Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet. | | | | | | | | | |
| B | Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed. | | | | | | | | | |
| C | Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type. | | | | | | | | | |
| D | Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities. | | | | | | | | | |
| E | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² . | | | | | | | | | |
| F | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%. | | | | | | | | | |
| G | There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁵). | | | | | | | | | |
| Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of criteria passed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 4 7 6 6 7 6 7 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria) | Condition Assessment Score | Score Achieved x1/ | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Good (3) | Y | | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | |
| Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Moderate (2) | | Y | | | | | | | |
| Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A) | Poor (1) | | | | | | | | | |

HDC - Alternative Land Management
October 2023

| Limitations (if applicable) | Habitat parcel reference | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------|---|----------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| | 17A | 17B | 18A | 20A | 20B | 23B | 24A | 25A | 25B | 26B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition Assessment Criteria | Grid reference | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Darringon Close | Darringon Close | Vicount Court ALM | Shackleton Way | Shackleton Way | Oak Tree | Ring road ALM | Lagton Cresc | Lagton Cresc | Beville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Criterion passed (Yes or No) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G | There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ¹ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of criteria passed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria)</th> <th>Condition Assessment Score</th> <th colspan="9">Score Achieved x/11</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A</td> <td>Good (3)</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>7</td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A</td> <td>Moderate (2)</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A)</td> <td>Poor (1)</td> <td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria) | Condition Assessment Score | Score Achieved x/11 | | | | | | | | | Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Good (3) | | | | | | | 7 | | | | Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Moderate (2) | | | | | | | | | | | Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A) | Poor (1) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | | | Y |
| Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria) | Condition Assessment Score | Score Achieved x/11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Good (3) | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Moderate (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A) | Poor (1) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | | | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Limitations (if applicable) | | Habitat parcel reference | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | 27A | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition Assessment Criteria | | Grid reference | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Holmewood ALM | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Criterion passed (Yes or No) | | | | | | | | | |
| | There are 6-8 vascular plant species per m ² present, including at least 2 forbs (this may include those listed in Footnote 1). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition. | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| A | Where the vascular plant species present are characteristic of medium, high or very high distinctiveness grassland, or there are 9 or more of these characteristic species per m ² (excluding those listed in Footnote 1), please review the full UKHab description to assess whether the grassland should instead be classified as a higher distinctiveness grassland. Where a grassland is classed as medium, high, or very high distinctiveness, please use the relevant condition sheet. | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for vertebrates and invertebrates to live and breed. | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| C | Some scattered scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) may be present, but scrub accounts for less than 20% of total grassland area. Note - patches of scrub with continuous (more than 90%) cover should be classified as the relevant scrub habitat type. | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| D | Physical damage is evident in less than 5% of total grassland area. Examples of physical damage include excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, erosion caused by high levels of access, or any other damaging management activities. | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| E | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 10%, including localised areas (for example, a concentration of rabbit warrens) ² . | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| F | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20%. | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| G | There is an absence of invasive non-native plant species ⁴ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴). | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| Essential criterion achieved (Yes or No) | | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of criteria passed | | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Condition Assessment Result (out of 7 criteria) | Condition Assessment Score | Score Achieved x/7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 6 or 7 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Good (3) | Y | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 4 or 5 criteria including passing essential criterion A | Moderate (2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 3 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 4 - 6 criteria (excluding criterion A) | Poor (1) | | | | | | | | | | |

Other Neutral Grassland:

| Limitations (if applicable) | | 7A | 7B | 9A | 9B | 12A | 23A | 26A | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| Condition Assessment Criteria | | Grid reference | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Wigmore ALM | Wigmore | Stukeley meado | Wtukeley meado | East Chadley Lane | Oak Tree ALM | Beville ALM | | | | |
| | | Criterion passed (Yes or No) | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | The grassland is a good representation of the habitat type it has been identified as, based on its UKHab description - the appearance and composition of the vegetation closely matches the characteristics of the specific grassland habitat type. Indicator species listed by UKHab for the specific grassland habitat type are consistently present. Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Moderate or Good condition for non-acid grassland | Y | N | N | N | N | Y | N | | | | |
| B | Sward height is varied (at least 20% of the sward is less than 7 cm and at least 20% is more than 7 cm) creating microclimates which provide opportunities for insects, birds and small mammals to live and breed. | Y | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | | | | |
| C | Cover of bare ground is between 1% and 5%, including localised areas, for example, rabbit warrens ¹ . | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | | | |
| D | Cover of bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> is less than 20% and cover of scrub (including bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) is less than 5%. | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | | | | |
| E | Combined cover of species indicative of sub-optimal condition ² and physical damage (such as excessive poaching, damage from machinery use or storage, damaging levels of access, or any other damaging management activities) accounts for less than 5% of total area. If any invasive non-native plant species ³ (as listed on Schedule 9 of WCA ⁴) are present, this criterion is automatically failed. | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | | | | |
| Additional Criterion - must be assessed for all non-acid grassland types | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | There are 10 or more vascular plant species per m ² present, including forbs that are characteristic of the habitat type (species referenced in Footnote 2 and 4 cannot contribute towards this count). Note - this criterion is essential for achieving Good condition for non-acid grassland types only. | Y | N | N | N | N | N | N | | | | |
| Essential criterion for Good condition achieved (for non-acid grassland) (Yes or No) | | Y | | N | N | N | N | N | N | | | |
| Number of criteria passed | | 4 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Condition Assessment Result | Condition Assessment Score | Score Achieved x/! | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acid Grassland types (Result out of 5 criteria) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 5 criteria | Good (3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 3 or 4 criteria | Moderate (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria | Poor (1) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-acid grassland types (Result out of 6 criteria) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 5 or 6 criteria, including essential criterion A, and additional criterion F. | Good (3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passes 3 - 5 criteria, including essential criterion A. | Moderate (2) | Y | | | | | Y | | | | | |
| Passes 2 or fewer criteria; OR Passes 3 or 4 criteria excluding criterion A and F | Poor (1) | | Y | | | Y | | Y | | | | |

Appendix Four: Flora and Invertebrate Lists by Site

*Shaded columns indicate sites where there was only an ALM area to survey

Flora

| Species | St Ives Sites | | | | Earith | | | | Huntingdon Sites | | | | | | | | Brampton | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|----------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---|
| | Alwyn Close | | Wheatfields | | Sandwich | | Greenfields | | Hazelwood Walk | | Oaktree Centre | | Ring Road | | Stukeley Meadows Top | | Top end Pallet Fields | | Layton Crescent | | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | |
| Annual meadow-grass | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autumn hawkbit | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Barren brome | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bent sp. (grass) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Birds-foot-trefoil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Black horehound | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black medick | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Blue fleabane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bramble sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Bristly ox-tongue | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Broad-leaved dock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Bucks-horn plantain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Common Cats' ear | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladonia lichen sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleavers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clustered dock | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Cock's-foot | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Common bent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common cat's ear | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common centaury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common chickweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common corncockle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common couch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common daisy | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Common knapweed | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common knot grass | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |

| Species | St Ives Sites | | | | Earith | | | | Huntingdon Sites | | | | | | | | Brampton | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|----------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Alwyn Close | | Wheatfields | | Sandwich | | Greenfields | | Hazelwood Walk | | Oaktree Centre | | Ring Road | | Stukeley Meadows Top | | Top end Pallet Fields | | Layton Crescent | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Common mallow | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Common mouse-ear | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Common nettle | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Common ragwort | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Common sorrel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Common spike-rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common stork's-bill | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common yarrow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn Chamomile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn marigold | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corncockle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cornflower | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cow parsley | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Creeping bent | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Creeping buttercup | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Creeping cinquefoil | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Creeping thistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Crested dogs'-tail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Crown vetch | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Curled dock | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Cut-leaved crane's-bill | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Dandelion | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Deadnettle sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dock sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doves-foot crane's-bill | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Dwarf mallow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| False fox-sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| False oat-grass | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Field bindweed | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Field madder | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Field scabious | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fleabane sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forget-me-not sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Species | St Ives Sites | | | | Earith | | | | Huntingdon Sites | | | | | | | | Brampton | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|----------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---|
| | Alwyn Close | | Wheatfields | | Sandwich | | Greenfields | | Hazelwood Walk | | Oaktree Centre | | Ring Road | | Stukeley Meadows Top | | Top end Pallet Fields | | Layton Crescent | | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | |
| Germander speedwell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Goat's-beard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Great willowherb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greater plantain | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Green alkanet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground-ivy | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Groundsel | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hairy willowherb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hard rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawksbeard sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hedge bedstraw | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hedge bindweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Hemlock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Herb Robert | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoary ragwort | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Hogweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Honeysuckle sp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ivy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kidney-vetch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knotted clover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knotted hedge-parsley | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Lady's bedstraw | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Smaller cats-tail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lichen sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lime sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mallow sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maple sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayweed sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow barley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Meadow buttercup | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Meadow foxtail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moss sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mouseear sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Species | St Ives Sites | | | | Earith | | | | Huntingdon Sites | | | | | | | | Brampton | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|----------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Alwyn Close | | Wheatfields | | Sandwich | | Greenfields | | Hazelwood Walk | | Oaktree Centre | | Ring Road | | Stukeley Meadows Top | | Top end Pallet Fields | | Layton Crescent | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Mustard sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nipplewort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ox-eye daisy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pendulous sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perennial rye-grass | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Perforate St John's-wort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poa sp. (grass) | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Pointed spear-moss | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poppy sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prickly lettuce | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prickly sow-thistle | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purple-loosestrife | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red clover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Red deadnettle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red fescue | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Redshank | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reed sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reindeer lichen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rhubarb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ribwort plantain | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rosebay willowherb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rough hawksbeard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rough meadow-grass | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Salad burnet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet pimpernel | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selfheal | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Shepherd's-purse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Shining crane's-bill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small-flowered Crane's-bill | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Small scabious | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smooth hawk's-beard | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Smooth meadow-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Smooth sow-thistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Species | St Ives Sites | | | | Earith | | | | Huntingdon Sites | | | | | | | | Brampton | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|----------|-----|-------------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Alwyn Close | | Wheatfields | | Sandwich | | Greenfields | | Hazelwood Walk | | Oaktree Centre | | Ring Road | | Stukeley Meadows Top | | Top end Pallet Fields | | Layton Crescent | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Soapwort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soft brome | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soft rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spear thistle | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Spiked sedge | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Squirrel-tail fescue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone parsley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Strawberry clover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sweet vernal-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tall fescue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teasel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thyme-leaved speedwell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Tufted vetch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upright hedge-parsley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violet sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wall barley | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Wetted thistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whea. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White bryony | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White campion | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| White clover | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| White deadnettle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| White willow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild carrot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Wild marjoram | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Willowherb sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood avens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood dock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood small-reed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood-sorrel sp. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarrow | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Yellow feather-moss | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | St Ives Sites | | | | | | Earith | | Huntingdon Sites | | | | | | | | | | Brampton | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Alwyn Close | | Wheatfields | | Sandwich | | Greenfields | | Hazelwood Walk | | Oaktree Centre | | Ring Road | | Stukeley Meadows Top | | Top end Pallet Fields | | Layton Crescent | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Yellow oat-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yorkshire-fog | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Other - unidentified species | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Species | 5 | 17 | 5 | 13 | | 21 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 28 | | 21 | 16 | 28 | 11 | 28 | 11 | 15 |

Flora list - sites continued:

| | Godmanchester Sites | | | | | | | | St Neots Sites | | | | Eaton Socon | | Little Paxton | | Great Staughton | | Woodwalton | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------|-----|
| | East Chadley Lane | | Stokes Close | | The Avenue | | Cambs Villa Allotments | | Wigmore Farm | | Darrington Close | | Loves Farm - Middle | | Viscount Court | | Park Drive | | Manor Close | | Beville | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Annual meadow grass | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Autumn hawkbit | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Barren brome | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Bent sp. (grass) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birds-foot trefoil | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Black horehound | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black medick | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Blue fleabane | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bramble sp. | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Bristly oxtongue | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Broad-leaved dock | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Bucks-horn plantain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Cats' ear | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cladonia lichen sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleavers | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Clustered dock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Cock's-foot | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Species | Godmanchester Sites | | | | | | | | | | St Neots Sites | | | | Eaton Socon | | Little Paxton | | Great Staughton | | Woodwalton | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | East Chadley Lane | | Stokes Close | | The Avenue | | Cambs Villa Allotments | | Wigmore Farm | | Darrington Close | | Loves Farm - Middle | | Viscount Court | | Park Drive | | Manor Close | | Beville | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Common bent | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common cat's ear | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Common centaury | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common chickweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Common corncockle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common couch | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common daisy | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Common hawthorn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common knapweed | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Common knot grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| Common mallow | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Common mouse-ear | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Common nettle | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Common ragwort | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Common sorrel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Common spike-rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Common stork's-bill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common yarrow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn chamomile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn marigold | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corncockle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Cornflower | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Cow parsley | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Creeping bent | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Creeping buttercup | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Creeping cinquefoil | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Creeping thistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Crested dogs'-tail | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Crown vetch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curled dock | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cut-leaved crane's-bill | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Dandelion | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Species | Godmanchester Sites | | | | | | | | | | St Neots Sites | | | | Eaton Socon | | Little Paxton | | Great Staughton | | Woodwalton | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | East Chadley Lane | | Stokes Close | | The Avenue | | Cambs Villa Allotments | | Wigmore Farm | | Darrington Close | | Loves Farm - Middle | | Viscount Court | | Park Drive | | Manor Close | | Beville | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Dead nettle sp. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dock sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Doves-foot cranesbill | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Dwarf mallow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| False fox-sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| False oat-grass | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Field bindweed | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Field madder | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field scabious | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fleabane sp. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forget-me-not sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Germander speedwell | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goat's-beard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great willowherb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greater plantain | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Green alkanet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Ground-ivy | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Groundsel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hairy willowherb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Hard rush | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawksbeard sp. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hedge bedstraw | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hedge bindweed | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Hemlock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Herb Robert | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoary ragwort | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hogweed | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Honeysuckle sp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Ivy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Kidney vetch | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knotted clover | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knotted hedge parsley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Species | Godmanchester Sites | | | | | | | | | | St Neots Sites | | | | Eaton Socon | | Little Paxton | | Great Staughton | | Woodwalton | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | East Chadley Lane | | Stokes Close | | The Avenue | | Cambs Villa Allotments | | Wigmore Farm | | Darrington Close | | Loves Farm - Middle | | Viscount Court | | Park Drive | | Manor Close | | Beville | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Lady's bedstraw | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lichen sp. | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lime sp. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mallow sp. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Mayweed sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow barley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow buttercup | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow foxtail | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow thistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moss sp. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Mouse ear sp. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mustard sp | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nipplewort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Ox-eye daisy | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Pendulous sedge | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Perennial rye grass | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Perforate St. John's-wort | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poa sp. (grass) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Pointed spear-moss | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Poppy sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Prickly lettuce | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Prickly sow-thistle | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Purple-loosestrife | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red clover | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red dead nettle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Red fescue | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Redshank | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reed sp. | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reindeer lichen | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rhubarb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ribwort plantain | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Rosebay willowherb | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Species | Godmanchester Sites | | | | | | | | | | St Neots Sites | | | | Eaton Socon | | Little Paxton | | Great Staughton | | Woodwalton | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | East Chadley Lane | | Stokes Close | | The Avenue | | Cambs Villa Allotments | | Wigmore Farm | | Darrington Close | | Loves Farm - Middle | | Viscount Court | | Park Drive | | Manor Close | | Beville | |
| | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Rough hawksbeard | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rough meadow grass | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Salad burnet | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Scarlet pimpernel | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Selfheal | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Shepherds purse | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Shining cranesbill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Smaller cats' tail | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small-flowered Crane's-bill | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Small scabious | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smooth hawksbeard | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Smooth meadow grass | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Smooth sow-thistle | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Soapwort | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Soft brome | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Soft rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spear thistle | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Spiked sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Squirreltail fescue | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone parsley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strawberry clover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweet vernal grass | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tall fescue | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Teasel | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thyme-leaved speedwell | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Tufted vetch | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upright hedge parsley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Violet sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wall barley | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Wetted thistle | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |

| | Godmanchester Sites | | | | | | | | | | St Neots Sites | | | | Eaton Socon | | Little Paxton | | Great Staughton | | Woodwalton | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | East Chadley Lane | | Stokes Close | | The Avenue | | Cambs Villa Allotments | | Wigmore Farm | | Darrington Close | | Loves Farm - Middle | | Viscount Court | | Park Drive | | Manor Close | | Beville | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| White bryony | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| White campion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White clover | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| White dead nettle | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| White willow | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild carrot | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Wild marjoram | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Willowherb sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood avens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Wood dock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Wood small reed | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood sorrel sp. | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarrow | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Yellow feather moss | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yellow oat grass | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yorkshire fog | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Other - unidentified species | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Total Species | 11 | 30 | 8 | 8 | | 26 | 11 | 24 | 9 | 55 | 8 | 15 | | 36 | | 25 | 12 | 26 | | 39 | 20 | 37 |

Flora list - sites continued:

| | Ramsey | | Holme | | Yaxley | | Great Gransden | | Alwalton | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|-----|
| | Lawrence Rd | | Holmewood | | Shackelton Way | | Audley Close | | Royce Rd | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Annual meadow grass | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Autumn hawkbit | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Barren brome | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Bent sp. (grass) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birds-foot trefoil | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black horehound | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black medick | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blue fleabane | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bramble sp. | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Bristly oxtongue | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Broad-leaved dock | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Bucks-horn plantain | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cats' ear sp | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Cladonia lichen sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleavers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clustered dock | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Cock's-foot | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Common bent | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common cat's ear | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common centaury | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common chickweed | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Common corncockle | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Common couch | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common daisy | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Common hawthorn | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common knapweed | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Common knotgrass | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common mallow | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Common mouse-ear | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Common nettle | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Common ragwort | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |

| | Ramsey | | Holme | | Yaxley | | Great Gransden | | Alwalton | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|-----|
| | Lawrence Rd | | Holmewood | | Shackelton Way | | Audley Close | | Royce Rd | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Common sorrel | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common spike-rush | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common stork's-bill | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common sycamore | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common yarrow | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn chamomile | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Corn marigold | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Corncockle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cornflower | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Cow parsley | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Creeping bent | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Creeping buttercup | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Creeping cinquefoil | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Creeping thistle | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Crested dogs'-tail | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crown vetch | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curled dock | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cut-leaved crane's-bill | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Dandelion | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Dead nettle sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dock sp. | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Doves-foot cranesbill | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Dwarf mallow | | | | | | | | | | |
| False fox-sedge | | | | | | | | | | |
| False oat-grass | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Field bindweed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field madder | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field scabious | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fleabane sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forget-me-not sp. | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Germander speedwell | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Goat's-beard | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Great willowherb | | | | | | 1 | | | | |

| | Ramsey | | Holme | | Yaxley | | Great Gransden | | Alwalton | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|-----|
| | Lawrence Rd | | Holmewood | | Shackelton Way | | Audley Close | | Royce Rd | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Greater plantain | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Green alkanet | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Ground-ivy | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Groundsel | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Hairy willowherb | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hard rush | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawksbeard sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hedge bedstraw | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hedge bindweed | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Hemlock | | | | | | | | | | |
| Herb Robert | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Hoary ragwort | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Hogweed | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Honeysuckle sp | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ivy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kidney vetch | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knotted clover | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knotted hedge parsley | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Lady's bedstraw | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesser cats tail | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lichen sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mallow sp. | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mayweed sp. | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Meadow barley | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow buttercup | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow foxtail | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Meadow thistle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moss sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mouse ear sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mustard sp | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nipplewort | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Ox-eye daisy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pendulous sedge | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Ramsey | | Holme | | Yaxley | | Great Gransden | | Alwalton | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|-----|
| | Lawrence Rd | | Holmewood | | Shackelton Way | | Audley Close | | Royce Rd | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Perennial rye grass | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Perforate St. John's-wort | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poa sp. (grass) | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Pointed spear-moss | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poppy sp. | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Prickly lettuce | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Prickly sow-thistle | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Purple-loosestrife | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red clover | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red dead nettle | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Red fescue | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Redshank | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Reed sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reindeer lichen | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rhubarb | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Ribwort plantain | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Rosebay willowherb | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rough hawksbeard | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rough meadow grass | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salad burnet | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet pimpernel | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selfheal | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Shepherds purse | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Shining cranesbill | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smaller cats' tail | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small-flowered Crane's-bill | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small scabious | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smooth hawksbeard | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smooth meadow grass | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smooth sow-thistle | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Soapwort | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soft brome | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soft rush | | | | | | 1 | | | | |

| | Ramsey | | Holme | | Yaxley | | Great Gransden | | Alwalton | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|-----|
| | Lawrence Rd | | Holmewood | | Shackelton Way | | Audley Close | | Royce Rd | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Spear thistle | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Spiked sedge | | | | | | | | | | |
| Squirreltail fescue | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stone parsley | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strawberry clover | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweet vernal grass | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tall fescue | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teasel | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Thyme-leaved speedwell | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy grass | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Tufted vetch | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upright hedge parsley | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violet sp. | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Wall barley | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Welted thistle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | | | | | |
| White bryony | | | | | | | | | | |
| White campion | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| White clover | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| White dead nettle | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| White willow | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild carrot | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Wild marjoram | | | | | | | | | | |
| Willowherb sp. | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Wood avens | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Wood dock | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Wood small reed | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood sorrel sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarrow | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Yellow feather moss | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yellow oat grass | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yorkshire fog | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Other - unidentified species | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Ramsey | | Holme | | Yaxley | | Great Gransden | | Alwalton | |
|---------------|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|-----|
| | Lawrence Rd | | Holmewood | | Shackelton Way | | Audley Close | | Royce Rd | |
| Species | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Total Species | | 38 | | 27 | 15 | 25 | | 24 | | 27 |

Invertebrates – Note: shaded columns indicate there was no non-ALM site to survey.

| | St Ives Sites | | | | | | Earith | | Huntingdon Sites | | | | | | | | Brampton | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Alwyn Close | | Wheatfields | | Marley Road/ Sandwich | | Greenfields | | Hazelwood Walk | | Oaktree Centre | | Ringroad | | Stukeley Meadows Top | | Top end Pallet Fields | | Layton Crescent | |
| Orders | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Hymenoptera (ants, bees and wasps) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | | 1 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 5 | | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Coleoptera (beetles) | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Lepidoptera (moths & butterflies) | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 6 | | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Hemiptera (True bugs) | 1 | 6 | 0 | 4 | | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Hemiptera (Flies) | 2 | 11 | 1 | 4 | | 7 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 9 | | 12 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| Orthoptera (Grasshoppers & Bushcrickets) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Odonata (Damselflies & Dragonflies) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ephemoptera (Mayflies) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Neuroptera (Lacewings) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Arachnids (Spiders and relatives) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Isopoda (Woodlice) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gastropoda (Slugs & Snails) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total species | 7 | 31 | 4 | 26 | | 28 | 12 | 34 | 5 | 43 | 10 | 32 | | 43 | 7 | 39 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 34 |

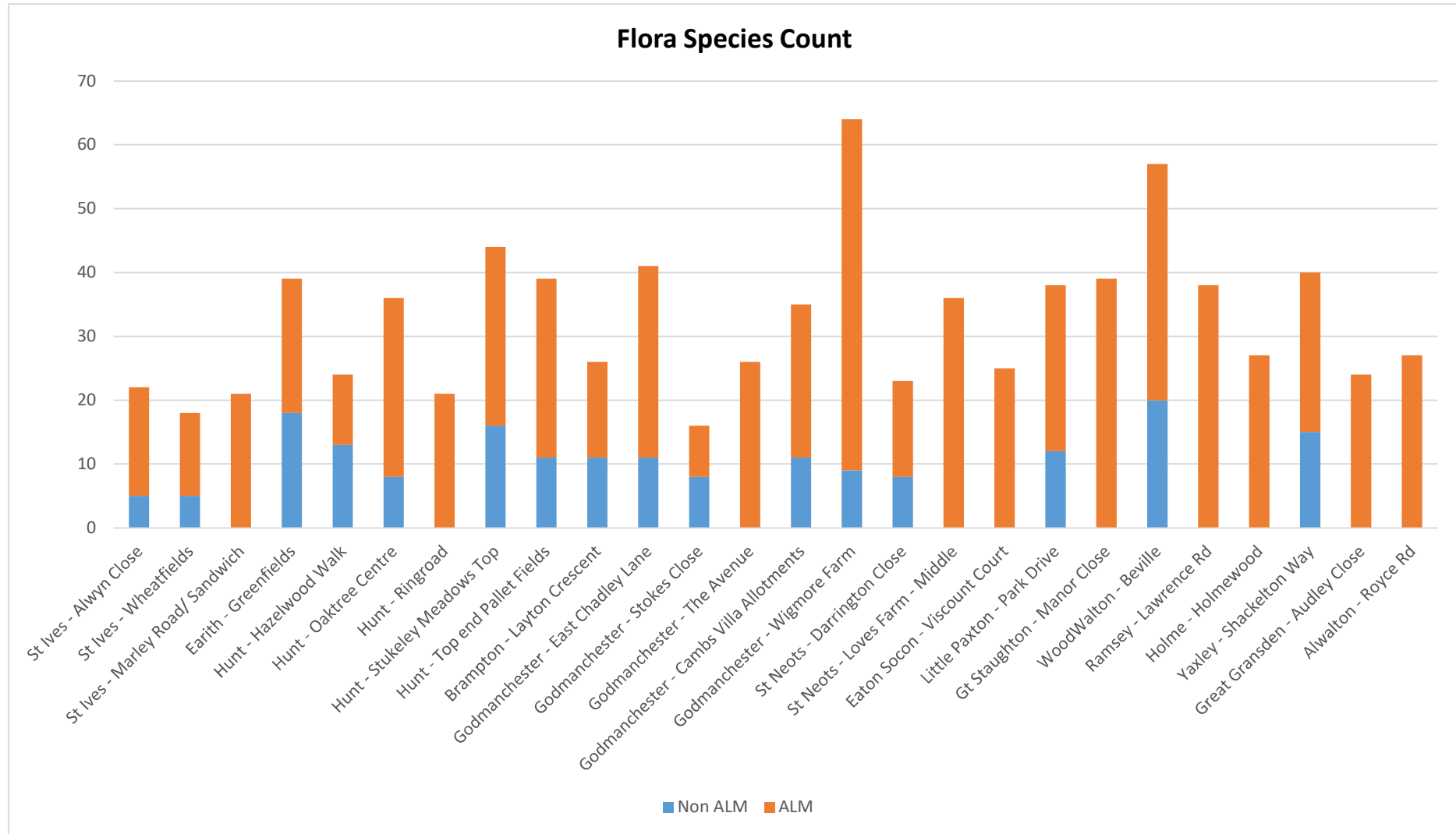
Invertebrates – table 2 of 3

| | Godmanchester Sites | | | | | | | | | | St Neots Sites | | | | Eaton Socon | | Little Paxton | | Great Staughton | | Woodwalton | | Ramsey | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | East Chadley Lane | | Stokes Close | | The Avenue | | Cams Villa Allotments | | Wigmore Farm | | Darrington Close | | Loves Farm - Middle | | Viscount Court | | Park Drive | | Manor Close | | Beville | | Lawrence Rd | |
| Orders | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Hymenoptera (ants, bees and wasps) | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 5 | | 3 | | | 1 | 7 | | 4 | 0 | 9 | | 1 |
| Coleoptera (beetles) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 7 |
| Lepidoptera (moths & butterflies) | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | | 12 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 0 | 6 | | 3 |
| Hemiptera (True bugs) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | | 7 | | 2 | 0 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Hemiptera (Flies) | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | 12 | | 3 | 3 | 7 | | 7 | 1 | 8 | | 16 |
| Orthoptera (Grasshoppers & Bushcrickets) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 3 | | 0 |
| Odonata (Damselflies & Dragonflies) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Ephemeroptera (Mayflies) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Neuroptera (Lacewings) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Arachnids (Spiders and relatives) | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 1 | 6 | | 3 |
| Isopoda (Woodlice) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 |
| Gastropoda (Slugs & Snails) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 3 | | 1 |
| Total species | 7 | 31 | 6 | 17 | | 26 | 7 | 26 | 6 | 29 | 5 | 14 | | 45 | | 12 | 7 | 23 | | 29 | 4 | 35 | | 33 |

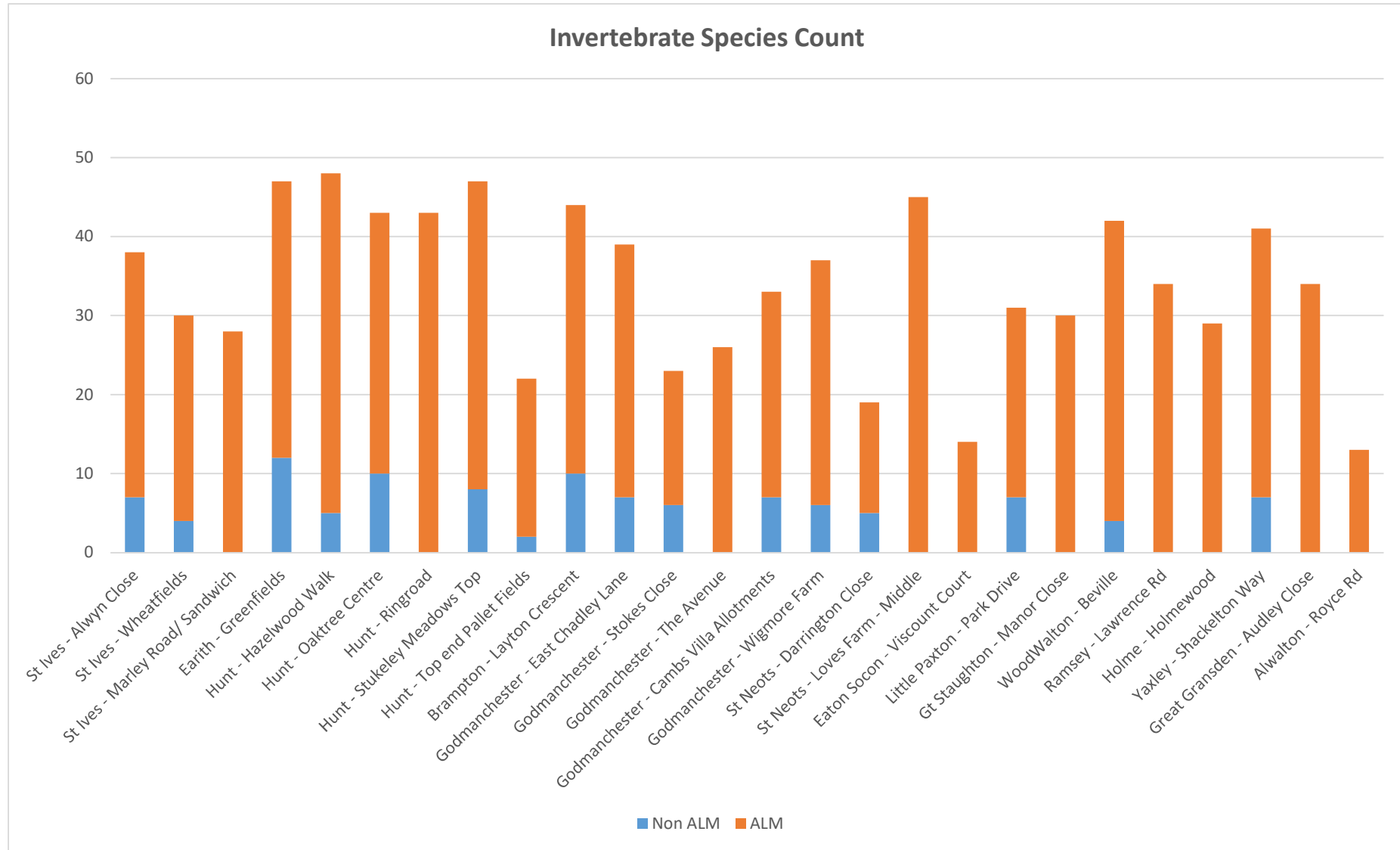
Invertebrates – table 3 of 3

| | Holme | | Yaxley | | Great Gransden | | Alwalton | |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Holmewood | | Shackelton Way | | Audley Close | | Royce Rd | |
| Orders | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM | Non | ALM |
| Hymenoptera (ants, bees and wasps) | | 3 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | | 3 |
| Coleoptera (beetles) | | 4 | 1 | 3 | | 4 | | 1 |
| Lepidoptera (moths & butterflies) | | 5 | 0 | 6 | | 3 | | 0 |
| Hemiptera (True bugs) | | 2 | 0 | 5 | | 4 | | 2 |
| Hemiptera (Flies) | | 8 | 3 | 6 | | 8 | | 5 |
| Orthoptera (Grasshoppers & Bushcrickets) | | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 0 | | 1 |
| Odonata (Damselflies & Dragonflies) | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Ephemeroptera (Mayflies) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Neuroptera (Lacewings) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Arachnids (Spiders and relatives) | | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 2 | | 1 |
| Isopoda (Woodlice) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Gastropoda (Slugs & Snails) | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | | 0 |
| Total species | | 28 | 7 | 34 | | 24 | | 13 |

Graph of species counts by site – Flora:



Graph of species counts by site – Invertebrates:



Appendix Five: Flora and Fauna Common and Latin Names

Flora:

| Common | Latin |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Annual Meadow-grass | <i>Poa annua</i> |
| Aspen | <i>Populus tremula</i> |
| Autumn Hawkbit | <i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i> |
| Barren Brome | <i>Anisantha sterilis</i> |
| Bird's-foot-trefoil | <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> |
| Black Horehound | <i>Ballota nigra</i> |
| Blackening Waxcap | <i>Hygrocybe conica</i> |
| Black Medick | <i>Medicago lupulina</i> |
| Blue Fleabane | <i>Erigeron acris</i> |
| Bramble | <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. |
| Bristly Ox-tongue | <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> |
| Broad-leaved Dock | <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> |
| Buck's-horn Plantain | <i>Plantago coronopus</i> |
| Cats'-ear | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> |
| Lichen sp. | <i>Cladonia</i> sp. |
| Cleavers | <i>Galium aparine</i> |
| Clustered Dock | <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> |
| Cock's-foot | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> |
| Ash | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> |
| Common Bent | <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> |
| Common Chickweed | <i>Stellaria media</i> |
| Common Couch | <i>Elymus repens</i> |
| Common Daisy | <i>Bellis perennis</i> |
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> |
| Ivy | <i>Hedera helix</i> |
| Common Knapweed | <i>Centaurea nigra</i> agg. |
| Common Knotgrass | <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> |
| Common Mallow | <i>Malva sylvestris</i> |
| Common Mouse-ear | <i>Cerastium fontanum</i> |
| Common Nettle | <i>Urtica dioica</i> |
| Common Ragwort | <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> |
| Common Sorrel | <i>Rumex acetosa</i> |
| Common Stork's-bill | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> |
| Sycamore | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> |
| Corn chamomile | <i>Anthemis arvensis</i> |
| Corn Marigold | <i>CGlebionis segetum</i> |

| Common | Latin |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Corncockle | <i>Agrostemma githago</i> |
| Cornflower | <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> |
| Cow Parsley | <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> |
| Creeping Bent | <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> |
| Creeping Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus repens</i> |
| Creeping Cinquefoil | <i>Potentilla reptans</i> |
| Creeping Thistle | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> |
| Crested Dog's-tail | <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> |
| Curled Dock | <i>Rumex crispus</i> |
| Cut-leaved Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium dissectum</i> |
| Crown Vetch | <i>Securigera varia</i> |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum</i> agg. |
| Deadnettle sp. | <i>Lamium</i> sp. |
| Doves-foot Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium molle</i> |
| Dwarf Mallow | <i>Malva neglecta</i> |
| False Fox-sedge | <i>Carex otrubae</i> |
| False Oat-grass | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> |
| Field Bindweed | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> |
| Field Madder | <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> |
| Turnip | <i>Brassica rapa</i> |
| Field Scabious | <i>Knautia arvensis</i> |
| Fleabane | <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> |
| Forget-me-not sp. | <i>Myosotis</i> sp. |
| Germander Speedwell | <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> |
| Goat's-beard | <i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> |
| Great Willowherb | <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> |
| Greater Plantain | <i>Plantago major</i> |
| | <i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i> |
| Green Alkanet | |
| Ground-ivy | <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> |
| Groundsel | <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> |
| Hard Rush | <i>Juncus inflexus</i> |
| Hawk's-beard sp. | <i>Crepis</i> sp. |
| Hedge Bedstraw | <i>Galium album</i> |
| Hedge Bindweed | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> |
| Hemlock | <i>Conium maculatum</i> |
| Herb-Robert | <i>Geranium robertianum</i> |
| Hoary Ragwort | <i>Jacobaea erucifolia</i> |
| Hoary Willowherb | <i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> |
| Hogweed | <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> |
| Hornbeam | <i>Carpinus betulus</i> |
| Horse-chestnut | <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> |
| Kidney-vetch | <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> |

| Common | Latin | Common | Latin |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Knotted Clover | <i>Trifolium striatum</i> | Small-flowered Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium pusillum</i> |
| Knotted hedge-parsley | <i>Torilis nodosa</i> | Small Scabious | <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> |
| Lady's Bedstraw | <i>Galium verum</i> | Smooth Hawk's-beard | <i>Crepis capillaris</i> |
| Lichen sp. | | Smooth Meadow-grass | <i>Poa pratensis</i> |
| Lime sp. | <i>Tilia sp.</i> | Smooth Sow-thistle | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> |
| Mallow sp. | <i>Malva sp.</i> | Soapwort | <i>Saponaria officinalis.</i> |
| Maple sp. | <i>Acer sp.</i> | Soft Rush | <i>Juncus effusus</i> |
| Meadow Barley | <i>Hordeum secalinum</i> | Spear Thistle | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> |
| Meadow Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Spiked Sedge | <i>Carex spicata</i> |
| Meadow Foxtail | <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> | Squirrel-tail fescue | <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> |
| | | Stone Parsley | <i>Sison amomum</i> |
| Mouse ear sp. | <i>Cerastium sp.</i> | Sweet Vernal-grass | <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> |
| Nipplewort | <i>Lapsana communis</i> | Sycamore | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> |
| Oak | <i>Quercus sp.</i> | | <i>Schedonorus arundinacea</i> |
| Ox-eye Daisy | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | Tall Fescue | |
| Pendulous Sedge | <i>Carex pendula</i> | Teasel | <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> |
| Perennial Rye-grass | <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Thyme-leaved Speedwell | <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> |
| Perforate St John's-wort | <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | Timothy | <i>Phleum pratense</i> |
| Poplar sp. | <i>Populus sp.</i> | Tufted Vetch | <i>Vicia cracca</i> |
| Poppy sp. | <i>Papaver sp.</i> | Upright Hedge-parsley | <i>Torilis japonica</i> |
| Prickly Lettuce | <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | Violet sp. | <i>Viola sp.</i> |
| Prickly Sow-thistle | <i>Sonchus asper</i> | Wall Barley | <i>Hordeum murinum</i> |
| Prunus sp. | <i>Prunus sp.</i> | Wetted Thistle | <i>Cardus crispus</i> |
| Purple-loosestrife | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | Wheat | <i>Triticum aestivum</i> |
| Red Clover | <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | White Bryony | <i>Bryonia dioica</i> |
| Red Dead-nettle | <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | White cCover | <i>Trifolium repens</i> |
| Red Fescue | <i>Fescue rubra</i> | White Deadnettle | <i>Lamium album</i> |
| Redshank | <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> | White Willow | <i>Salix alba</i> |
| Common Reed | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Wild Carrot | <i>Daucus carota ssp carota</i> |
| Reindeer Lichen | <i>Cladonia rangiferina</i> | Wild Marjoram | <i>Origanum vulgare</i> |
| Rhubarb | <i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i> | Willowherb sp. | <i>Epilobium sp.</i> |
| Ribwort Plantain | <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Wood Avens | <i>Geum urbanum</i> |
| | <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> | Wood Dock | <i>Rumex sanguineus</i> |
| Rosebay Willowherb | | Wood Small-reed | <i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i> |
| Rough Meadow-grass | <i>Poa trivialis</i> | Wood sorrel sp. | <i>Oxalis sp.</i> |
| Salad Burnet | <i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> | Yarrow | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> |
| Scarlet Pimpernel | <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | | <i>Homalothecium lutescens</i> |
| | <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | Yellow Feather-moss | |
| Scentless Mayweed | | Yellow Oat-grass | <i>Trisetum flavescens</i> |
| Selfheal | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Yorkshire-fog | <i>Holcus lanatus</i> |
| Shining cranesbill | <i>Geranium lucidum</i> | | |
| Silver birch | <i>Betula pendula</i> | | |
| Smaller cats' tail | <i>Phleum bertolonii</i> | | |

Invertebrates:

| Invertebrate Common Name | Latin |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 14-spot ladybird | <i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i> |
| 16-spot ladybird | <i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i> |
| 7-spot ladybird | <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> |
| Aphid sp. | Family Aphididae |
| Batman hoverfly | <i>Myathropa florea</i> |
| Bishops mitre | <i>Aelia acuminata</i> |
| Black ant | <i>Lasius niger</i> |
| Black housefly type species | Various families |
| Blue-tailed damselfly | <i>Ischnura elegans</i> |
| Brimstone butterfly | <i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i> |
| Broad centurion | <i>Chloromyia formosa</i> |
| Brown argus butterfly | <i>Aricia agestis</i> |
| Brown hawker dragonfly | <i>Aeshna grandis</i> |
| Bumble bee - various species | <i>Bombus sp.</i> |
| Bumblebee - white or buff tailed sp. | <i>Bombus lucorum</i> agg. |
| Caterpillar sp. | Family Lepidoptera |
| Cereal leaf beetle | <i>Oulema melanopus</i> |
| Common blue butterfly | <i>Polyommatus icarus</i> |
| Common blue damselfly | <i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i> |
| Common carder bee | <i>Bombus pascuorum</i> |
| Common darter dragonfly | <i>Sympetrum striolatum</i> |
| Common green lacewing | <i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> |
| Common green shield bug | <i>Palomena prasina</i> |
| Common mourning bee | <i>Melecta albifrons</i> |
| Common red ant | <i>Myrmica rubra</i> |
| Common wasp | <i>Vespula vulgaris</i> |
| Crab spider | <i>Misumena vatia</i> |
| Crane fly sp. | <i>Tipulidae sp.</i> |
| Dark bush cricket | <i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i> |
| Devil's coach horse beetle | <i>Staphylinus olens</i> |
| Dock bug | <i>Coreus marginatus</i> |
| Earwig sp. | <i>Forficulidae sp.</i> |
| European tarnished plant bug | <i>Lygus rugulipennis</i> |
| Flea-type beetle - various species | Order Coleoptera |
| Flesh fly – various species | Family Sarcophagidae |
| Four-spotted chaser dragonfly | <i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i> |
| Froghoppers/leafhoppers - various species | Suborder Auchenorrhyncha |
| Garden snail | <i>Cornu aspersum</i> |
| Garden spider | <i>Araneus diadematus</i> |
| Gatekeeper butterfly | <i>Pyronia tithonus</i> |
| Grass bug | <i>Stenodema laevigata</i> |

| Invertebrate Common Name | Latin |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Grass moth unknown sp. | <i>Crambus sp.</i> |
| Grasshopper – various species | Family Acrididae |
| Green leafhopper | <i>Cicadella viridis</i> |
| Greenbottle fly sp. | <i>Calliphoridae sp.</i> |
| Ground beetle sp. | Family Carabidae |
| Hairy-footed flower bee | <i>Anthophora plumipes</i> |
| Hairy shield bug | <i>Dolycoris baccarum</i> |
| Harvestman - unknown species | Order Opiliones |
| Holly blue butterfly | <i>Celastrina argiolus</i> |
| Honey bee | <i>Apis mellifera</i> |
| Hornet mimic hoverfly | <i>Volucella zonaria</i> |
| Hoverflies - numerous species | Family Syrphidae |
| Lacewing | Family Chrysopidae |
| Leatherbug sp. | Family Coreidae |
| Long hoverfly | <i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i> |
| Long-winged conehead | <i>Conocephalus discolor</i> |
| Marmalade hoverfly | <i>Episyrphus balteatus</i> |
| Mayfly sp. | Order Ephemoptera |
| Meadow brown butterfly | <i>Maniola jurtina</i> |
| Mint/Small purple and gold moth | <i>Pyrausta aurata</i> |
| “Money” or tiny spiders - various species | Various |
| Mosquito - various species | Family Culicidae |
| Oak bushcricket | <i>Meconema thalassinum</i> |
| Parasitic wasps - various species | Suborder Apocrita (Parasitica) |
| Pea leaf weevil | <i>Sitona lineatus</i> |
| Peacock butterfly | <i>Aglais io</i> |
| Picture-winged flies - various species | Families - various |
| Plume moth | <i>Emmelina monodactyla</i> |
| Pollen beetle - various species | Family Nitidulidae |
| Red admiral butterfly | <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> |
| Red mite - various species | <i>Tetranychidae sp.</i> |
| Roesel's Bush-cricket | <i>Roeseliana roeselii</i> |
| Silver Y moth | <i>Autographa gamma</i> |
| Small copper butterfly | <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i> |
| Small spotty-eyed dronefly | <i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i> |
| Snail sp. | Unknown family |
| Snail-killing fly - unknown species | Family Sciomyzidae |
| Soldier beetle sp. | Family Cantharidae |
| Solitary bee – various species | Family Apidae |
| Southern hawker dragonfly | <i>Aeshna cyanea</i> |
| Speckled wood butterfly | <i>Pararge aegeria</i> |
| Striped woodlouse | <i>Philoscia muscorum</i> |
| Tachinid fly | <i>Tachina sp.</i> |

| Invertebrate Common Name | Latin |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| The Footballer hoverfly | <i>Helophilus pendulus</i> |
| Thunder fly/thrip | <i>Thripidae sp.</i> |
| Tortoise bug | <i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i> |
| Tortricid moth sp. | <i>Tortricidae sp.</i> |
| Wasp spider | <i>Argiope bruennichi</i> |
| Woodlouse | Suborder Oniscidea |
| Yellow dung fly | <i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i> |
| Yellow meadow ant | <i>Lasius flavus</i> |

Other Fauna:

| Common | Latin |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> |
| Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> |
| Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> |
| Common Frog | <i>Rana temporaria</i> |
| Common Toad | <i>Bufo bufo</i> |
| Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> |
| Field Mouse | <i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i> |
| Fox | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> |
| Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> |
| Green Woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> |
| House martin | <i>Delichon urbicum</i> |
| Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> |
| Muntjac deer | <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> |
| Red kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> |
| Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> |
| Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> |
| Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> |

Appendix Six: Management Matrix

| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Grassland Management & Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual main cut- 80% of ALM site (autumn) to 5cm height, removing arisings. *20% strip of long grass/tall vegetation to be left – adjacent to hedgerows/trees/scrub (if present). *Arisings to be left in discrete pile on edge of site & close to hedgerow/scrub, where possible. | | | | | | | | | Cut & collect Annually 80% | | | |
| Annual second cut- 80% of ALM site as above. *Still leaving 20% strip of longer grass. | | | Cut Annually 80% | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Supplementary cuts- 20% of site, short paths and borders maintained through spring/summer months. *as required/desired. | | | | Cut & collect Annually – as required Paths/edges 20% | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining area of tall vegetation- 50% of area cut on rotation every year. | | Cut 50% of area every year | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring: annually (as required). | | | | Survey during main flowering period | | | | | | | | |

*Important note: checks for wildlife such as hedgehogs and amphibians should be carried out before mowing areas of long/dense grassland and vegetation, if found, they should be carefully encouraged out of the way or carefully moved to an area of safety within the cover of nearby vegetation that isn't to be cut.

Appendix Seven: Additional Enhancements for Wildlife

Bird Boxes

Integrated boxes should be placed in a south-to- south-westerly orientation at a height of 2-6m above ground level (depending on species catered for). A variety of bird boxes are available to support different tree nesting species, below are an example of some suitable boxes available.



Schwegler 1B Nest Box



Vivara Pro Seville 32mm WoodStone Nest Box

Bat Boxes

Boxes should be installed on a south-to- south-westerly orientation at a height of 4-6m above ground level, away from any artificial light sources. Branches should be cleared to provide an unrestricted flight path to and from the box.

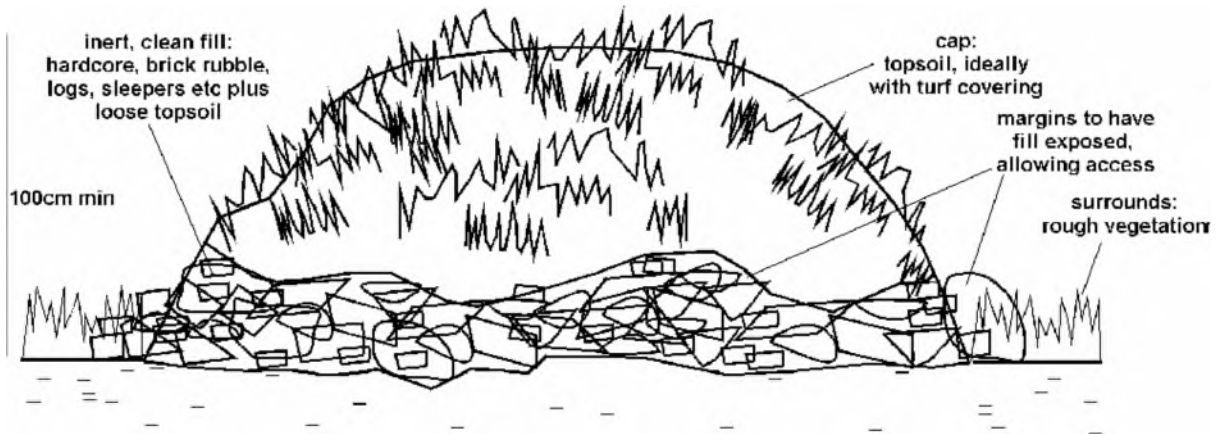


General Purpose Bat Box.



Vivara Pro Woodstone Bat Box.

Other wildlife



Example hibernaculum – will benefit a range of species including amphibians, invertebrates, small mammals, and reptiles. Hibernacula's can also be buried underground so they blend in more seamlessly with the landscape and are less vulnerable to vandalism/being tampered with.