

Cambourne To Cambridge – Citations for Ecological Sites

TO	Jo Baker	FROM	Will Etheridge
DATE	13 November 2025	CONFIDENTIALITY	Public
SUBJECT	Cambourne to Cambridge – Citations for Ecological Sites		

Introduction

This note has been prepared in response to the Planning Inspectors' request for citations associated with the following ecological sites:

- Eversden and Wimpole Wood Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- City Wildlife Sites / County Wildlife Sites (CWS):
 - Bin Brook;
 - Scrub East of M11 Verge;
 - Coton Path Hedgerow;
 - Coton Orchard; and
- Madingley Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Eversden and Wimpole Wood SAC

The NATURA 2000 – Standard Data Form for Eversden and Wimpole Wood SAC¹, is available in Appendix A.

City Wildlife Sites / County Wildlife Sites

BIN BROOK CITY WILDLIFE SITE

Appendix B, Bin Brook CWS Site Record Sheet, is extracted from the Cambridge City Wildlife Sites Register 2005, authored by the Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire & Peterborough, and Cambridge City Council.

SCRUB EAST OF M11 VERGE CITY WILDLIFE SITE

Appendix C, Scrub East of M11 Verge CWS Site Record Sheet, is extracted from the Cambridge City Wildlife Sites Register 2005, authored by the Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire & Peterborough, and Cambridge City Council.

COTON PATH HEDGEROW COUNTY WILDLIFE SITE

Appendix D, Coton Path Hedgerow CWS Site Record Sheet, is extracted from the Cambridge City Wildlife Sites Register 2005, authored by the Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire & Peterborough, and Cambridge City Council.

¹ JNCC (n.d). *Eversden and Wimpole Wood Designate Special Area of Conservation (SAC)*. Available online at: [Eversden and Wimpole Woods - Special Areas of Conservation](https://www.jncc.gov.uk/data/conservation-designations/eversden-and-wimpole-woods-special-areas-of-conservation).



COTON ORCHARD COUNTY WILDLIFE SITE

The site citation and history for Coton Orchard CWS, provided in Appendix E, was submitted during the Inquiry under document number **CD29-76**.

Madingley Wood SSSI

The full citation for Madingley Wood SSSI², is available in Appendix F.

Name: Will Etheridge
Title: Environmental Consultant

² Natural England (n.d). *Designated Sites View – Madingley Wood SSSI*. Available online: [SSSI detail](#).



APPENDIX A – EVERSDEN AND WIMPOLE WOODS SAC NATURA 2000 – STANDARD DATA FORM

STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites'

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under:

- the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales (including the adjacent territorial sea) and to a limited extent in Scotland (reserved matters) and Northern Ireland (excepted matters);
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in Scotland;
- the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland; and
- the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in the UK offshore area.

Each SAC or SPA (forming part of the UK national site network of European sites) has its own Standard Data Form containing site-specific information. The information provided here generally follows the same documenting format for SACs and SPAs, as set out in the [Official Journal of the European Union recording the Commission Implementing Decision of 11 July 2011 \(2011/484/EU\)](#).

Please note that these forms contain a number of codes, all of which are explained either within the data forms themselves or in the end notes.

More general information on SPAs and SACs in the UK is available from the [SPA homepage](#) and [SAC homepage](#) on the JNCC website. These webpages also provide links to Standard Data Forms for all SAC and SPA sites in the UK.

<https://jncc.gov.uk/>



NATURA 2000 - STANDARD DATA FORM

For Special Protection Areas (SPA),
Proposed Sites for Community Importance (pSCI),
Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and
for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SITE UK0030331
SITENAME Eversden and Wimpole Woods

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1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Type B	1.2 Site code UK0030331	Back to top
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1.3 Site name

Eversden and Wimpole Woods

1.4 First Compilation date 2004-01	1.5 Update date 2015-12
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1.6 Respondent:

Name/Organisation: Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Address: Joint Nature Conservation Committee Monkstone House City Road Peterborough PE1 1JY
Email:

Date site proposed as SCI:	2004-01
Date site confirmed as SCI:	2004-12
Date site designated as SAC:	2005-04
National legal reference of SAC designation:	Regulations 11 and 13-15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made).

2. SITE LOCATION

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2.1 Site-centre location [decimal degrees]:

Longitude

-0.034722222

Latitude

52.15888889

2.2 Area [ha]:

66.22

2.3 Marine area [%]

0.0

2.4 Sitelength [km]:

0.0

2.5 Administrative region code and name

NUTS level 2 code

Region Name

UKH1	East Anglia
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2.6 Biogeographical Region(s)

Atlantic (100.0
%)

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.2 Species referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2009/147/EC and listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC and site evaluation for them

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Species					Population in the site						Site assessment			
G	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	T	Size		Unit	Cat.	D.qual.	A B C D	A B C		
						Min	Max				Pop.	Con.	Iso.	Glo.
M	1308	Barbastella barbastellus			p	11	50	i		M	C	B	B	B

- **Group:** A = Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P = Plants, R = Reptiles
- **S:** in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes
- **NP:** in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)
- **Type:** p = permanent, r = reproducing, c = concentration, w = wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)
- **Unit:** i = individuals, p = pairs or other units according to the Standard list of population units and codes in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting (see [reference portal](#))
- **Abundance categories (Cat.):** C = common, R = rare, V = very rare, P = present - to fill if data are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information
- **Data quality:** G = 'Good' (e.g. based on surveys); M = 'Moderate' (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = 'Poor' (e.g. rough estimation); VP = 'Very poor' (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 General site character

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Habitat class	% Cover
N16	100.0
Total Habitat Cover	100

Other Site Characteristics

1 Terrestrial: Soil & Geology: clay,basic 2 Terrestrial: Geomorphology and landscape: lowland

4.2 Quality and importance

Barbastella barbastellus for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.

4.3 Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative Impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]
H	U		O
H	M02		B
H	H04		B
H	B02		I

Positive Impacts			
Rank	Activities, management [code]	Pollution (optional) [code]	inside/outside [i o b]

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input/acidification,

T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.5 Documentation

Conservation Objectives - the Natural England links below provide access to the Conservation Objectives (and other site-related information) for its terrestrial and inshore Natura 2000 sites, including conservation advice packages and supporting documents for European Marine Sites within English waters and for cross-border sites. See also the 'UK Approach' document for more information (link via the JNCC website).

Link(s): <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/3212324>

http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/Natura2000_StandardDataForm_UKApproach_Dec2015.pdf

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS (optional)

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5.1 Designation types at national and regional level:

Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]	Code	Cover [%]
UK04	100.0				

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

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6.1 Body(ies) responsible for the site management:

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Organisation:	Natural England
Address:	
Email:	

6.2 Management Plan(s):

An actual management plan does exist:

☐	Yes
☐	No, but in preparation
☒	No

6.3 Conservation measures (optional)

For available information, including on Conservation Objectives, see Section 4.5.

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED IN THE SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) STANDARD DATA FORMS

The codes in the table below generally follow those explained in the [official European Union guidelines for the Standard Data Form](#) (also referencing the relevant page number).

1.1 Site type

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	SPA (classified Special Protection Area)	53
B	cSAC, SCI or SAC (candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Community Importance, designated Special Area of Conservation)	53
C	SPA area/boundary is the same as the cSAC/SCI/SAC i.e. a co-classified/designated site (Note: this situation only occurs in Gibraltar)	53

3.1 Habitat code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
1110	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	57
1130	Estuaries	57
1140	Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	57
1150	Coastal lagoons	57
1160	Large shallow inlets and bays	57
1170	Reefs	57
1180	Submarine structures made by leaking gases	57
1210	Annual vegetation of drift lines	57
1220	Perennial vegetation of stony banks	57
1230	Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts	57
1310	Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand	57
1320	Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	57
1330	Atlantic salt meadows (Glaucio-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	57
1340	Inland salt meadows	57
1420	Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (Sarcocornetea fruticosi)	57
2110	Embryonic shifting dunes	57
2120	Shifting dunes along the shoreline with Ammophila arenaria ("white dunes")	57
2130	Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	57
2140	Decalcified fixed dunes with Empetrum nigrum	57
2150	Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)	57
2160	Dunes with Hippophya• rhamnoides	57
2170	Dunes with Salix repens ssp. argentea (Salicion arenariae)	57
2190	Humid dune slacks	57
21A0	Machairs (* in Ireland)	57
2250	Coastal dunes with Juniperus spp.	57
2330	Inland dunes with open Corynephorus and Agrostis grasslands	57
3110	Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (Littorelletalia uniflorae)	57
3130	Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea	57
3140	Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.	57
3150	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	57

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
3160	Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	57
3170	Mediterranean temporary ponds	57
3180	Turloughs	57
3260	Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation	57
4010	Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix	57
4020	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with Erica ciliaris and Erica tetralix	57
4030	European dry heaths	57
4040	Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with Erica vagans	57
4060	Alpine and Boreal heaths	57
4080	Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub	57
5110	Stable xerothermophilous formations with Buxus sempervirens on rock slopes (Berberidion p.p.)	57
5130	Juniperus communis formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	57
6130	Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae	57
6150	Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	57
6170	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	57
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)	57
6230	Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)	57
6410	Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	57
6430	Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	57
6510	Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	57
6520	Mountain hay meadows	57
7110	Active raised bogs	57
7120	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	57
7130	Blanket bogs (* if active bog)	57
7140	Transition mires and quaking bogs	57
7150	Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion	57
7210	Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the Caricion davallianae	57
7220	Petrifying springs with tufa formation (Cratoneurion)	57
7230	Alkaline fens	57
7240	Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae	57
8110	Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (Androsacetalia alpinae and Galeopsietalia ladani)	57
8120	Calcareous and calcshist scree of the montane to alpine levels (Thlaspietalia rotundifoliae)	57
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8220	Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	57
8240	Limestone pavements	57
8310	Caves not open to the public	57
8330	Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	57
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion robur-petraeae or Ilici-Fagenion)	57
9130	Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests	57
9160	Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the Carpinion betuli	57
9180	Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, scree and ravines	57
9190	Old acidophilous oak woods with Quercus robur on sandy plains	57
91A0	Old sessile oak woods with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles	57
91C0	Caledonian forest	57
91D0	Bog woodland	57
91E0	Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	57
91J0	Taxus baccata woods of the British Isles	57

3.1 Habitat representativity (abbreviated to 'Representativity' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent representativity	57
B	Good representativity	57
C	Significant representativity	57
D	Non-significant presence representativity	57

3.1 Relative surface

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	58
B	> 2%-15%	58
C	≤ 2%	58

3.1 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Conservation' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	59
B	Good conservation	59
C	Average or reduced conservation	59

3.1 Global assessment (abbreviated to 'Global' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	59
B	Good value	59
C	Significant value	59

3.2 Population (abbreviated to 'Pop.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	> 15%-100%	62
B	> 2%-15%	62
C	≤ 2%	62
D	Non-significant population	62

3.2 Degree of conservation (abbreviated to 'Con.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent conservation	63
B	Good conservation	63
C	Average or reduced conservation	63

3.2 Isolation (abbreviated to 'Iso.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Population (almost) Isolated	63
B	Population not-isolated, but on margins of area of distribution	63
C	Population not-isolated within extended distribution range	63

3.2 Global Grade (abbreviated to 'Glo.' or 'G.' in data form)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A	Excellent value	63
B	Good value	63
C	Significant value	63

3.3 Other species – essentially covers bird assemblage types

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
WATR	Non-breeding waterbird assemblage	UK specific code
SBA	Breeding seabird assemblage	UK specific code

BBA	Breeding bird assemblage (applies only to sites classified pre 2000)	UK specific code
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4.1 Habitat class code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	65
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	65
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	65
N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	65
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	65
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	65
N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	65
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	65
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	65
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	65
N11	Alpine and sub-Alpine grassland	65
N14	Improved grassland	65
N15	Other arable land	65
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	65
N17	Coniferous woodland	65
N19	Mixed woodland	65
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	65
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	65
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	65
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	65
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	65

4.3 Threats code

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
A01	Cultivation	65
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	65
A03	Mowing / cutting of grassland	65
A04	Grazing	65
A05	Livestock farming and animal breeding (without grazing)	65
A06	Annual and perennial non-timber crops	65
A07	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals	65
A08	Fertilisation	65
A10	Restructuring agricultural land holding	65
A11	Agriculture activities not referred to above	65
B01	Forest planting on open ground	65
B02	Forest and Plantation management & use	65
B03	Forest exploitation without replanting or natural regrowth	65
B04	Use of biocides, hormones and chemicals (forestry)	65
B06	Grazing in forests/ woodland	65
B07	Forestry activities not referred to above	65
C01	Mining and quarrying	65
C02	Exploration and extraction of oil or gas	65
C03	Renewable abiotic energy use	65
D01	Roads, paths and railroads	65
D02	Utility and service lines	65
D03	Shipping lanes, ports, marine constructions	65
D04	Airports, flightpaths	65
D05	Improved access to site	65
E01	Urbanised areas, human habitation	65
E02	Industrial or commercial areas	65

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
E03	Discharges	65
E04	Structures, buildings in the landscape	65
E06	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities	65
F01	Marine and Freshwater Aquaculture	65
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	65
F03	Hunting and collection of wild animals (terrestrial), including damage caused by game (excessive density), and taking/removal of terrestrial animals (including collection of insects, reptiles, amphibians, birds of prey, etc., trapping, poisoning, poaching, predator control, accidental capture (e.g. due to fishing gear), etc.)	65
F04	Taking / Removal of terrestrial plants, general	65
F05	Illegal taking/ removal of marine fauna	65
F06	Hunting, fishing or collecting activities not referred to above	65
G01	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities	65
G02	Sport and leisure structures	65
G03	Interpretative centres	65
G04	Military use and civil unrest	65
G05	Other human intrusions and disturbances	65
H01	Pollution to surface waters (limnic & terrestrial, marine & brackish)	65
H02	Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources)	65
H03	Marine water pollution	65
H04	Air pollution, air-borne pollutants	65
H05	Soil pollution and solid waste (excluding discharges)	65
H06	Excess energy	65
H07	Other forms of pollution	65
I01	Invasive non-native species	65
I02	Problematic native species	65
I03	Introduced genetic material, GMO	65
J01	Fire and fire suppression	65
J02	Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions	65
J03	Other ecosystem modifications	65
K01	Abiotic (slow) natural processes	65
K02	Biocenotic evolution, succession	65
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	65
K04	Interspecific floral relations	65
K05	Reduced fecundity/ genetic depression	65
L05	Collapse of terrain, landslide	65
L07	Storm, cyclone	65
L08	Inundation (natural processes)	65
L10	Other natural catastrophes	65
M01	Changes in abiotic conditions	65
M02	Changes in biotic conditions	65
U	Unknown threat or pressure	65
XO	Threats and pressures from outside the Member State	65

5.1 Designation type codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO
UK00	No Protection Status	67
UK01	National Nature Reserve	67
UK04	Site of Special Scientific Interest (GB)	67
UK05	Marine Conservation Zone	67
UK06	Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area	67
UK86	Special Area (Channel Islands)	67
UK98	Area of Special Scientific Interest (NI)	67
IN00	Ramsar Convention site	67
IN08	Special Protection Area	67
IN09	Special Area of Conservation	67



APPENDIX B – BIN BROOK CWS SITE RECORD SHEET

SITE RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: Bin Brook
Site code: D4.4
Grid ref: TL438584
Date of survey: 6/10/05
Surveyor: Steve Hartley

Habitat information

Code	Habitat type
A2.2	Scrub: scattered
A3.1	Parkland/scattered trees: broadleaved
B6	Grassland: poor semi-improved
F2.1	Marginal/inundation: marginal
G2	Open water: running water

Site area:

0.79 ha

Site description

This site includes the entire length (approximately 2.2 km) of the Bin Brook within Cambridge, from where it enters the city at TL432576, having risen around 3km to the north-west in Coton, to the confluence with the River Cam at TL446589. For descriptive purposes the brook has been divided into 8 sections based on differing surroundings and vegetation. Access problems meant that parts of the brook were difficult to survey fully.

Gough's Way area, 310m total. The brook enters the city from Barton Road, and after flowing a short way north along the city boundary is culverted beneath Gough's Way and then runs beside Corpus Christi Sports Ground. The water in these lengths appears clean, but the brook is shaded by frequent trees, shrubs and large patches of Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Fool's Water-cress *Apium nodiflorum* grows reasonably in occasional windows; bank vegetation is largely woodland plants such as Hairy-brome *Bromopsis ramosa* and Stinking Iris *Iris foetidissima*. A group of 13 mature pollard White Willow *Salix alba* grows beside the sports ground. They are apparently in active management, but the trees and scrub around them are suppressing them, with some of the Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* trees overtopping them; the trees and scrub should be removed with the next pollarding work, benefiting the brook vegetation as well.

Selwyn Meadow, 310m. The brook next flows between Selwyn Meadow on the east and a grass ley on the west. The ley appears very well-fertilised. At the start of this section the water is clear, but by the end the water is silty and eutrophic with much growth of filamentous alga. The brook is somewhat shaded on the eastern bank by a mature and gappy hedgeline, mostly Ash, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and large Bramble patches; the western bank is open. Channel vegetation is abundant in places but not very diverse,

being nearly all Fool's Water-cress and a water-starwort *Callitriche* sp. upstream of the filamentous alga. Bank vegetation is generally coarse and, especially on the western bank where slubbings have been piled, rather tall and ruderal, including Hemlock *Conium maculatum* and Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*.

End of Herschel Road, 130m. The brook next flows through an area of student accommodation at the end of Herschel Road which was largely inaccessible and not surveyed in detail. The brook here appears largely well-shaded with little channel growth. Bankside vegetation is woodland plants such as False-brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*.

Robinson College, 350m. The brook flows on through Robinson College, again largely inaccessible. Part of the brook forms a pond in the college grounds, but much of this stretch is similar to the previous section.

Cobbett's Corner and Trinity Fellows' Garden, 260m. The brook passes under Grange Road and flows through Cobbett's Corner before running past Trinity Fellows' Garden. Through Cobbett's Corner the brook is heavily shaded by mature trees, and the bottom is full of detritus; there is no channel growth or marginal vegetation, and bankside vegetation is nearly all Ivy *Hedera helix*. In places the banks are high brick walls providing an area for frequent Hart's-tongue *Phyllitis scolopendrium*. The stretch through Trinity Fellows' Garden was not surveyed in detail but an impression gained from a previous visit was of reasonable channel and marginal growth of moderate diversity in the unshaded areas. Water Voles are reported still present by the Trinity College head gardener.

St John's College playing field, 210m. Here the brook is heavily shaded in places by numerous mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Even in the open areas riparian vegetation is limited to Water Figwort *Scrophularia auriculata* and Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*; bankside vegetation is mostly rank species such as Common Nettle or woodland plants such as Ivy.

Queens' Road, 80m. The brook is narrow and severely canalised with vertical concrete piling on the east and a steep brick wall on the west, trees shade from the east. The brick affords limited opportunity for marginal vegetation, mostly Water Figwort; there is no channel vegetation.

St John's College, 550m. In this long section through the main grounds of St John's College the brook has been severely canalised with vertical prefabricated concrete banks. Severe shade is cast by numerous mature trees. There is almost no life in this section, channel growth being restricted to wisps of filamentous alga in the eutrophic and silty water, with the bottom full of detritus. The brook forms a large pool just before its confluence with the Cam, which is used to moor punts, and likewise has little growth.

Patches of Indian Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera* are occasional along much of the site.

Site assessment

This site qualifies as a City Wildlife Site because it supports breeding populations of a mammal species protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (criterion 2.27). It also qualifies for its group of at least 5 mature pollard willows in association with other semi-natural habitat (criterion 2.7a). Though poor water quality and canalisation through much of its length prevent the site qualifying as a chalkstream (criterion 2.14), the upper reaches of the site could easily be rehabilitated.

SPECIES LISTS

Gough's Way area

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder		lf	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		o	WP
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley		o	
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress		lf	
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound		lf	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome		o	WP
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Hairy-brome		o	WP
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed		r	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle		lf	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		o	WS
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel		r	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb		r	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet		r	WP
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		o	WP
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		r	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert		o	WP
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy		lf	WP
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		o-la	WP
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam		r	
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris		r	WP
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble		o-la	WP
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock		o	
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow		lf	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder		o	WS
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort		o	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet		r	
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort		o	WP
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle		f-la	

Adjacent to Selwyn meadow

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
	filamentous alga		o-lf	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	r	r	WS
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		r	WP
<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian Alder	lf	r	
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress		f	
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock		r	WP
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	a	f	
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound		lf	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome		o	WP
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	o	r	
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	A water-starwort		lf	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed		r	
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	o		
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	o	r	

Adjacent to Selwyn meadow (continued)

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance 1998 2005		Status
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	o		
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock		lf	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	f	o	WS
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	o	r	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb		r	
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb		r	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet		o	WP
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	lf	o	WS
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		o	
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	r	o	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy		lf	WP
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	lf	o	WP
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed		r	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed		o	
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam		r	
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle		o	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	r		WS
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue			
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	lf		WS
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> agg.	Water-cress		r	
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	o	r	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	f	la	WP
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock		o	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	r		WS
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	o	o	WS
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort		r	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot		o	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	f	la-ld	
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime		o	
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree		r	WS

End of Herschel Road

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance 1998 2005		Status
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple		r	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		r	
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley		o	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome		lf	WP
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	A water-starwort		r	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		o	WS
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		o	WS
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert		o	WP
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		a	WP
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose		r	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble		o	WP
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder		o	WS
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime		r	

Robinson College

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome		o	WP
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		r	WS
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		ld	WP
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam		lf	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder		r	WS
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm		r	WP

Cobbett's Corner and Trinity Fellows' Garden

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		r	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	r		
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's Water-cress	o		
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome	o		WP
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	a water-starwort	f		
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	r		
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	f		
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	lf		WP
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	r		
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	o		WP
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	o		WP
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		la	WP
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort	o		
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	o		
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue		lf	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	o		
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> agg.	Water cress	r		
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	o		WP
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	o		
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow	r		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder		o	WS
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	r		
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	r		
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm		o	WP
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	f	o	
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	lf		

St John's College playing field

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		f	
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder		lf	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome		o-lf	WP
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		r	AW
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		r	WS
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel		r	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet		lf	WP
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		f	WP

St John's College playing field (continued)

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam		o	
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet		o	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	r		WS
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort		o	
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry		la	
<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Lime		r	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle		o-la	

Alongside Queens' Road

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		o	AW
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax		f	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb		r	
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb		o	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert		o	WP
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam		lf	
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort		r	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock		o	
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort		lf	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel		o	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle		o	

St John's College

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
	filamentous alga		lf	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		r	
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort		r	

d dominant
a abundant
f frequent
o occasional
r rare
l locally

WP Woodland plant used for determining woodland value
WS Woody species for determining scrub or hedgerow value
AW Ancient woodland indicator species

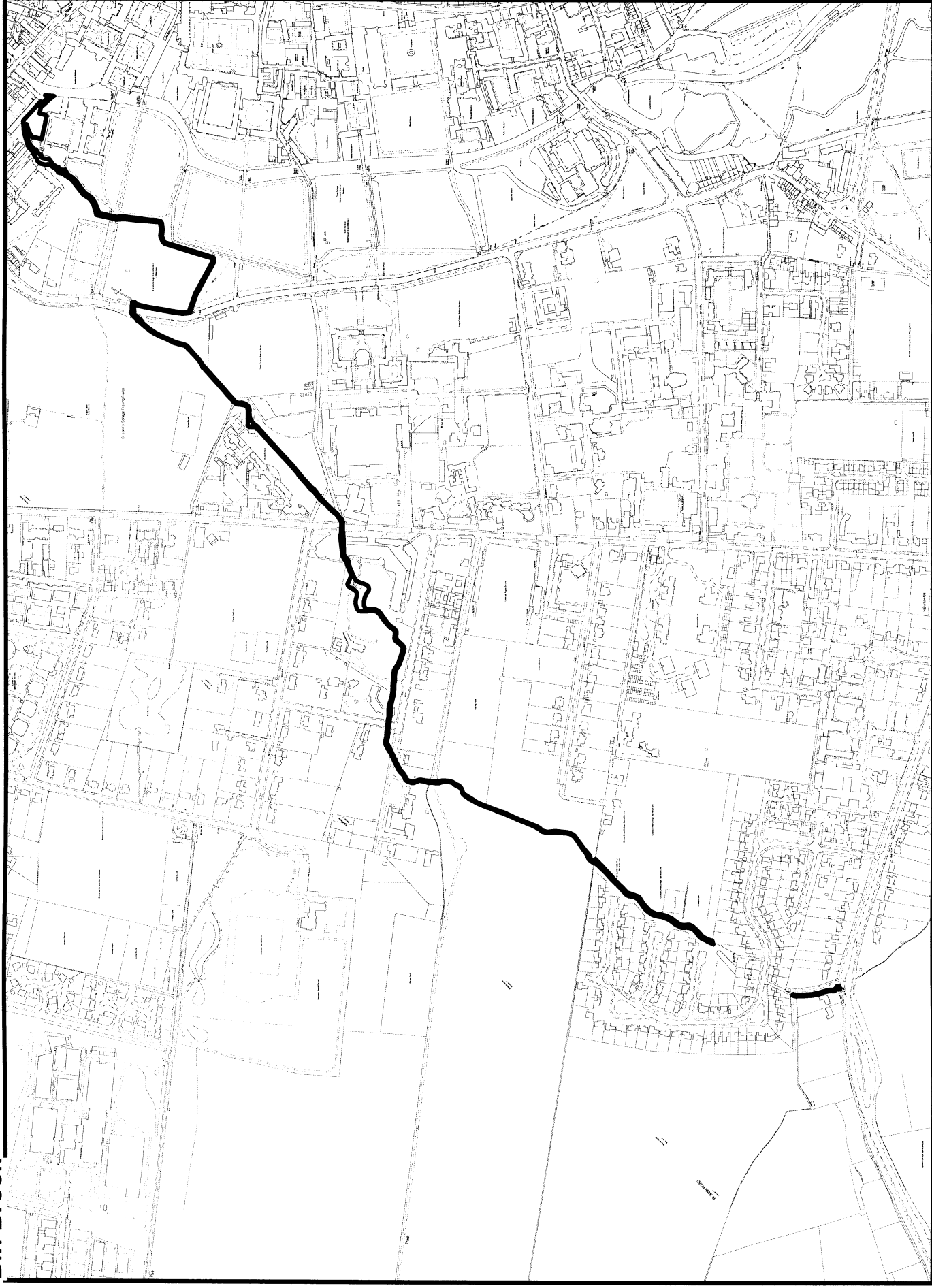
Botanical scientific nomenclature follows Stace CA (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd ed.) CUP.

Fauna, entire site

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
	medium-sized fish		2	
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen		4	
<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i>	Dace		p	
<i>Salmo trutta fario</i>	Brown Trout		p	

p present

Bin Brook



Grid Ref: TL438584

Scale: 1:8000

Plot Date: 18/11/2005

By: Wildlife Trust
for CCC

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APPENDIX C – SCRUB EAST OF M11 VERGE CWS SITE RECORD SHEET

SITE RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: Scrub East of M11 Verge
Site code: C5.1
Grid ref: TL421589
Date of survey: 01/09/05
Surveyor: Emma Ogden

Habitat information

Code	Habitat type
A21	Scrub: dense/continuous
B22	Grassland: neutral, semi-improved
C31	Tall herb and fern: other, tall ruderal
J21	Boundaries, intact hedge

Site Area

2.28 ha

Site description

This site consists of two adjoining blocks of dense scrub in the southern part of the site. To the north lies a band of dense scrub narrowing northwards to a hedgerow; a grassy bridleway runs along the western side of the site.

The southern block of scrub is mature, even-aged and about 8m high. The canopy is dominated locally by Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and in other areas by Elm *Ulmus procera*, although many of these are dead. The understorey consists of dense Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* with locally frequent Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Elm suckers and very young Hawthorn. Herbaceous vegetation consists largely of Nettle *Urtica dioica* and there are significant areas of bare earth. Along the edge of the path is a wider variety of plants including abundant Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans* and Rosebay Willowherb *Chamerion angustifolium*, locally frequent Wild Parsnip *Pastinaca sativa* and Perforate St John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum*.

Immediately adjacent to north, and still south of the Design Centre building, the northern block of scrub is composed of younger, denser growth much of which is impenetrable. Hawthorn is the principal species but other species such as Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Elm *Ulmus procera*, Bramble and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* are frequent with occasional Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and rare Crab Apple *Malus sylvestris*. The ground beneath the scrub is generally bare or moss covered; occasional clumps of Nettle occur with occasional Wild Parsnip and locally frequent Ground Ivy.

Open areas in the northern and eastern part of this scrub block support a mixture of ruderal and grassland species although grasses themselves are uncommon. The vegetation varies in height from 1m down to just a few centimetres. Frequent or abundant species include Rosebay Willowherb, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, Prunella vulgaris, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, Daisy *Bellis perennis*, occasional Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*, and rare Round-leaved Fluellen *Kickxia spuria*. It appears that heavy plant is driven within this area occasionally and there are several small areas of bare earth. Scrub encroachment from the neighbouring dense scrub is controlled.

A bridleway runs along the western side of the site; this is tarmac for the southern 140m where it is adjacent to the southern block of scrub. Further north it supports semi-improved neutral grassland with abundant Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne* and a reasonable range of herb species including grassland indicator species such as Black Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, Agrimony, Wild Parsnip and Perforate St John's-wort.

Along the eastern side of the bridleway is a mature, overgrown hedgerow some 5-7m high with frequent Hawthorn and Blackthorn and occasional Elder with frequent Bramble and Elder suckers lower down. Current management consists of trimming back to prevent overhanging the bridleway. The southern part of the hedgerow widens to become a belt of dense scrub to west of the Design Centre building. The ground flora beneath the scrub consists largely of Nettle.

Earlier surveys of this site recorded the grassland indicator species Birds foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* and Common Spotted Orchid *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*.

Site assessment

This site qualifies as a City Wildlife Site for scrub (criterion 2.6) and for hedgerow (2.9). It also deserves consideration under the neutral grassland criterion (2.10c).

SPECIES LISTS

Southern block of scrub

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	-	f	NG/CG
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-ladies	o	o	WP
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Black Knapweed	-	lf	NG/CG
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	a	a	WS
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's Wort	-	l a	
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	-	lf	CG
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	-	a	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	o	f	WP
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	lf	lf	WS
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	f	o	WP
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	f	f	

Clearings in southern block of scrub

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	-	f	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	-	f	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	-	f	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	-	o	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	-	o	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	-	o	
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round Leaved fluellen	-	r	

Northern block of scrub

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	f	a	WS
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	o	o	WS
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	-	r	WS
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	f	f	WS
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Dog Rose	f	f	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	f	f	WP
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	f	o	WP

Clearings in northern block of scrub

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	-	f	
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	la	-	NG/CG
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	f	-	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	-	lf	
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	o	o	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	f	f	NG/CG

Clearings in northern block of scrub (continued)

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	o	o	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	o	o	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	o	o	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	o	o	WP
<i>Dipsacus fullonum sens. lat.</i>	Wild Teasel	o	o	
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	r	-	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	-	lf	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	a	a	WP
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-wort	o	lf	CG
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	o	-	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	o	o	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	o	o	
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	f	o	
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	f	lf	CG
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	o	o	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	o	o	
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	-	f	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	f	f	WP
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	o	o	
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Dog Rose	o	o	
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry	o	o	WP
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble	-	o	WP
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	-	o	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	o	o	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	r	o	
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	r	r	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	o	o	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	-	ld	

Bridleway grassland

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	o	lf	NG/CG
<i>Agrostis sp.</i>	a bent-grass	f	f	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	o	o	
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-ladies	r	r	WP
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	o	o	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	o	lf	NG/CG
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	o	la	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	o	o	
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	o	-	WP
<i>Dipsacus fullonum sens. lat.</i>	Wild Teasel	o	o	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	o	o	WP
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-wort	o	la	CG
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	a	f	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	o	-	
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	o	o	
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	o	lf	CG
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	f	-	

Bridleway grassland (continued)

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	o	-	
<i>Poa sp.</i>	a meadow-grass	f	-	
<i>Populus sp.</i>	a poplar	o	-	Suckering
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	o	o	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	o	o	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	o	o	WS
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	o	o	
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	o	o	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	o	O	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	o	O	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	o	O	
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	r	R	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	o	o	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	o	o	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	o	o	

Scrub and hedgerow to east of bridleway

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	o	o	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	o	o	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	f	f	WS
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	-	-	WS
<i>Malus sylvestris sens.str.</i>	Crab Apple	r	r	AWI
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	f	f	WS
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Dog Rose	o	o	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	f	f	WP
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	r	-	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	o	o	WS
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	o	o	WP
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	r	r	WP
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	lf	lf	

Fauna for entire site

Scientific name	Common name	Recorded	
		1998	2005
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	p	p
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock	p	p
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	p	-
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	p	p
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	p	-
<i>Pyronia tithonus britanniae</i>	Gatekeeper	p	-
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral	p	-

a	abundant
f	frequent
o	occasional
r	rare
l	locally
p	present

NG	Neutral grassland indicator species
NG/CG	Neutral and calcareous grassland indicator species
CG	Calcareous grassland indicator species
NG*	Strong neutral grassland indicator species
NG/CG*	Strong neutral and calcareous grassland indicator species
CG*	Strong calcareous grassland indicator species

WP	Woodland plant used for determining woodland value
WS	Woody species for determining scrub or hedgerow value

Botanical scientific nomenclature follows Stace CA (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles*, (2nd ed.) CUP.

Scrub East of M11 Verge



Grid Ref: TL421589
 Scale: 1:5000
 Plot Date: 22/11/2005
 By: Wildlife Trust
 for CCC

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APPENDIX D – COTON PATH HEDGEROW CWS SITE RECORD SHEET

SITE RECORD SHEET

SITE NAME: Coton Path Hedgerow

Site code: C5.6

Grid ref: TL429587

Date of survey: 19/7/05 & 2/8/05

Surveyor : Steve Hartley

Habitat information

Code	Habitat type
B6	Grassland: poor semi-improved
J2.3.1	Boundaries: hedge with trees, species-rich
J2.6	Boundaries: ditch

Site area:

0.61 ha

Site description

This site is a near continuous hedgerow, approximately 940m long and 4-8m tall for much of this length. It runs on the north side of the Coton footpath, recently converted into a cycleway, west from TL433586 through a dog-leg to TL425586. Work on the cycleway has disturbed the path verges throughout the length of the site, sometimes severely.

Along the eastern length, from the university sports ground to the dog-leg, the hedge grows on both sides of a steep-sided drain. Occasional breaks in the hedge, especially beside bridges, allow stream and wetbank vegetation to grow, including Water-cress and Bittersweet. At its eastern end, opposite the lakes of the sports ground, the hedge has a diverse range of shrubs and trees, including Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and a plum *Prunus* sp. To the west of this section until the dog-leg, suckering English Elm *Ulmus procera* is abundant and nears dominance in places; there are frequent dead suckers. The height ranges from 6-8m by the Cavendish Laboratory to 4-6m approaching the dog-leg. Other species include occasional Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* trees. Management appears to consist of trimming the lower 2m to keep the path clear. Beneath the hedge and on the other side of the path are narrow rank verges, recently disturbed by the work on the cycleway, with frequent False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius* and Tall Fescue *Festuca arundinacea*. Forbs tend to be rank, such as Black Horehound *Ballota nigra*, although the grassland indicator species Hoary Ragwort *Senecio erucifolius* is occasional.

South along the dog-leg, a dry narrow ditch runs to the west of the path and verge, and to the west of this ditch runs a line of occasional small whippy shrubs, overshadowed by a plantation behind it. Along this verge and ditch, two Nationally Scarce species, Slender Tare *Vicia parviflora* and Yellow Vetchling *Lathyrus aphaca*, have been recently recorded,

but at the time of the survey little vegetation had survived the cyclepath work. East of the path there is frequent Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg.

West from the dog-leg the northern verge of the path is wide, and Yellow Vetchling has been recorded here also. Four years ago the ditch beyond the verge was redug and the hedge on the other side planted. The ditch is dry at its eastern end but becomes wetter to the west. The hedge is moderately diverse, with Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple *Acer campestre* and Hazel *Coryllus avellana*.

Site assessment

This site qualifies as a County Wildlife Site because it supports populations of two Nationally Scarce vascular plant species (County WS criterion 6a). It qualifies as a City Wildlife Site under the hedgerow criterion (City WS criterion 2.9).

SPECIES LISTS

Hedgerow shrubs and trees

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	o	o-lf	WS
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	r	o	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder		r	WP
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood		r	WS
<i>Coryllus avellana</i>	Hazel		lf	WS
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	o	o-lf	WS
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	r	o	WS
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	f	o	WP
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	r	o	WS
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	a plum		r	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn		o	WS
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	o	o	WS
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	o	r	
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry		r	WP
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	f	o-lf	WP
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	r		WS
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	o	o	WS
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	r	r	
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	f	f-la	WP
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose		r	WS

Ground flora and verges

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	o	lf	
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	o		
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	o	o	
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock		o	WP
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	a	f	
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort		r	
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	o	o	

Ground flora and verges (continued)

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	o	o	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed		o	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	r	r	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle		o	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	o	o-lf	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed		lf	
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	o		
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	f	o	
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch		o	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	o	o	
<i>Equisetum sp.</i>	a horsetail	o		
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail		o	
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue		f	
<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	Red Fescue		o	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	o		
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill		r	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill		r	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	o		WP
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	o		WP
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		o	WP
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	o	o	
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	o		NG
<i>Lactuca sp.</i>	a lettuce		o	
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	o	r	
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	r	o ¹	NS
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	o		
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	o	o	
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	r		
<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Lemon Beebalm		r	
<i>Papaver dubium dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy	o		
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	o	f	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	o	o	
<i>Poa sp.</i>	a meadow-grass	o		
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	f	o	
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	r		
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	o	o	
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort		o	NG/CG
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort		o	
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion		r	CG
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley		o	
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	o		
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley		o	
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	r		
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed		r	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	o	o	
<i>Vicia parviflora</i>	Slender Tare		o ²	NS

1 Recorded earlier in 2005 by Jonathan Shanklin, Cambridge Natural History Society

2 Recorded flowering in 2003 by Cambridge Natural History Society

Open ditch vegetation

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance		Status
		1998	2005	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb		o	
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	o		WP
<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	a horsetail	f		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris		o	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife		o	
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> agg.	Water-cress	o	lf	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	f	f	

a	abundant
f	frequent
o	occasional
r	rare
l	locally

NG	Weak indicator species, neutral grassland
CG	Weak indicator species, calcareous grassland
NG/CG	Weak indicator species, neutral and calcareous grassland
NG*	Strong indicator species, neutral grassland
CG*	Strong indicator species, calcareous grassland
NG*/CG*	Strong indicator species, neutral and calcareous grassland

WP	Woodland plant used for determining woodland value
WS	Woody species for determining scrub or hedgerow value

NS	Nationally Scarce
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Botanical scientific nomenclature follows Stace CA (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd ed.) CUP.

Vertebrate Fauna

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	
		1998	2005
<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	p	
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	House Martin		4
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	p	
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit		p
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	p	
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Common Shrew	p	
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	p	
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	p	
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	p	
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	p	

Invertebrate Fauna

Scientific name	Common name	Abundance	
		1998	2005
<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	Ten-spot Ladybird	p	
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker		1
<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket		2
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma		1
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper		7

p	present
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for CCC

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APPENDIX E – COTON ORCHARD CWS CITATION AND HISTORY

SITE CITATION AND HISTORY

SITE NAME: *Coton Orchard*

Site Code: *Parish(es): Coton, South Cambridgeshire*

Status: *Grid ref: TL415590*

Area (ha): *19.12* **Date selected:** *17th October 2023*

Current Qualifying Criteria

- 1i Traditional Orchard

Historical Qualifying Criteria

Site Description

Planted in 1922 as a commercial orchard it was sold in 1996 and has since been managed as a low-intensity traditional orchard with a view to preserve its heritage, ecological value and provide opportunities for the local community. The site is one of the largest traditional orchards in England and lies just outside the city boundary of Cambridge.

The oldest trees are some of the original Bramley plantings, 12 of which have been listed on the Ancient Tree Inventory, and one of which is the second largest to have ever been recorded in the British Isles. The majority of the other trees are well over 30 years in age as few have been planted since the current family took on ownership, the family wished for the orchard to age as a habitat. 45 varieties of apple have been identified by the East of England Apple and Orchards Project (EEAOP), including Chiver's Delight and Barnack Beauty, both varieties of local significance. Eight types of plums are present including the local variety Cambridge Gage, and five types of pear. The orchard used to grow raspberries and grapes, but these areas have now been reverted to long grass. The majority of trees show some signs of age, including rot holes, loose bark, dead branches and signs of invertebrate activity, plus some water pockets, moss and lichen. Pruning has been done using the local traditional technique of an open canopy and a short stem and this is a continuing practice.

A variety of habitats are present within the site. In the open areas where most of the fruit trees grow, the grass, though species-poor, is left long throughout the summer months and cut in the autumn before harvest, but with some areas left long over winter to provide habitat for invertebrates and small mammals; the areas where soft fruit and grapes were grown are also managed in this way. Between the compartments of the orchard are lines of trees, mostly Poplar *Populus* sp., in which some pipistrelles *Pipistrellus* sp. are known to roost. Lesser-spotted Woodpecker *Sylvia curruca* nest high in the Alder *Alnus* sp. trees along the boundary with Rectory

Farm and Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* is frequently seen in the hedgerow adjacent to the allotments.

The south-eastern part of the site has been neglected as an orchard and left to develop into dense scrub mostly comprising of stands of Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* plus some areas of young Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*; it is well used by many bird species including wintering Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*. Cutting through the scrub is a wayleave for overhead wires providing an open grassland area with some scattered scrub and a soft gradation from open grass to the dense scrub. This is ideal habitat for birds such as Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur* and Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos* which have both been recorded on site. At the very south-eastern corner is a stand of mature conifer of several varieties including fir *Abies* sp. and spruce *Picea* sp. which were planted as excess Christmas tree stock and now provide additional habitat interest for birds such as Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*.

Species of conservation interest recorded on the site in the past five years include 14 red-listed birds (including Lesser-spotted Woodpecker, Turtle Dove, Spotted Flycatcher and Woodcock), of which 8 are included in the local Biodiversity Action Plan; 14 amber-listed birds (including Grey Wagtail, Greenshank and Oystercatcher), of which 2 are listed on the local Biodiversity Action Plan; 14 Nationally Scarce invertebrates, plus 11 of local significance (including Large Fruit Bark Beetle, Shothole Borer and Woodcarving Leaf-cutter Bee) plus the Small Heath which is red-listed as Vulnerable [to extinction]; Western Barbastelle and Nathusius' Pipistrelle (foraging).

Coton Orchard CWS Boundary Map

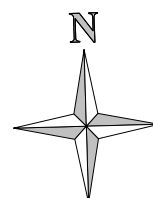
for WSP

1:4,000

29th October 2025

CPERC
The Manor House
Broad Street
Cambourne
Cambridgeshire
CB23 6DH

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APPENDIX F – MADINGLEY WOOD SSSI CITATION

COUNTY: CAMBRIDGESHIRE **SITE NAME:** MADINGLEY WOOD

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Local Planning Authorities: South Cambridgeshire District Council

National Grid Reference: TL 401596

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 154 **1:10,000:** TL 45 NW, TL 35 NE

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1959 **Date of Last Revision:** 1971

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1986 **Date of Last Revision:**

Area: 15.2 ha 37.5 ac

Other information: This woodland has been the location of much woodland research and educational use by the University of Cambridge.

Description and Reasons for Notification

Madingley Wood is an example of the ash-maple woodland type characteristic of the chalky Boulder Clay of eastern England.

The western sector of the wood is of ancient origin whilst the eastern half is of relatively recent origin thus providing valuable opportunities for study into colonisation processes and historical ecology generally.

The older primary woodland holds standards of pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* with ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and field maple *Acer campestre* being common. Old hazel *Coryllus avellana* coppice, and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* dominate the shrub layer.

The secondary woodland holds a mixture of elm *Ulmus* sp. and ash with a shrub layer of elm suckers and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*.

The ground flora is typically of dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis*-bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* type. The woodland has also been noted for its moss flora.

The site is of particular educational and research value in view of its long association with the University of Cambridge.