



# Cambridgeshire Flora Group

## Newsletter 2017

### News

The majority of the county records post 2000 are now in the BSBI Distribution Database, though there are a few collections to be added and some individual recorders still have to submit records. Records that are submitted still require a lot of checking and editing, both for format and content and it would be a great help if recorders would follow the recording guidelines! Further records for 2015 have come in and its total now stands at 26205, whilst so far there are 20291 records for 2016. This is a drop on the past few years, probably as a consequence of now having completed the preliminary coverage of the County. Some tetrads still have a less than 70% re-find rate compared to pre-2000, so these will be targeted over the coming year.

MapMate records of 1223 species were logged during 2016. June was the most popular month to record (3063 records) with December being the least (280). Overall in the vc database the most frequent species are *Urtica dioica* (645 tetrads out of the 664 in the vc), followed by *Cirsium arvense* (639) and *Galium aparine* and *Heracleum sphondylium* (both 638). We have MapMate records for 2227 different species, subspecies, hybrids or varieties and there

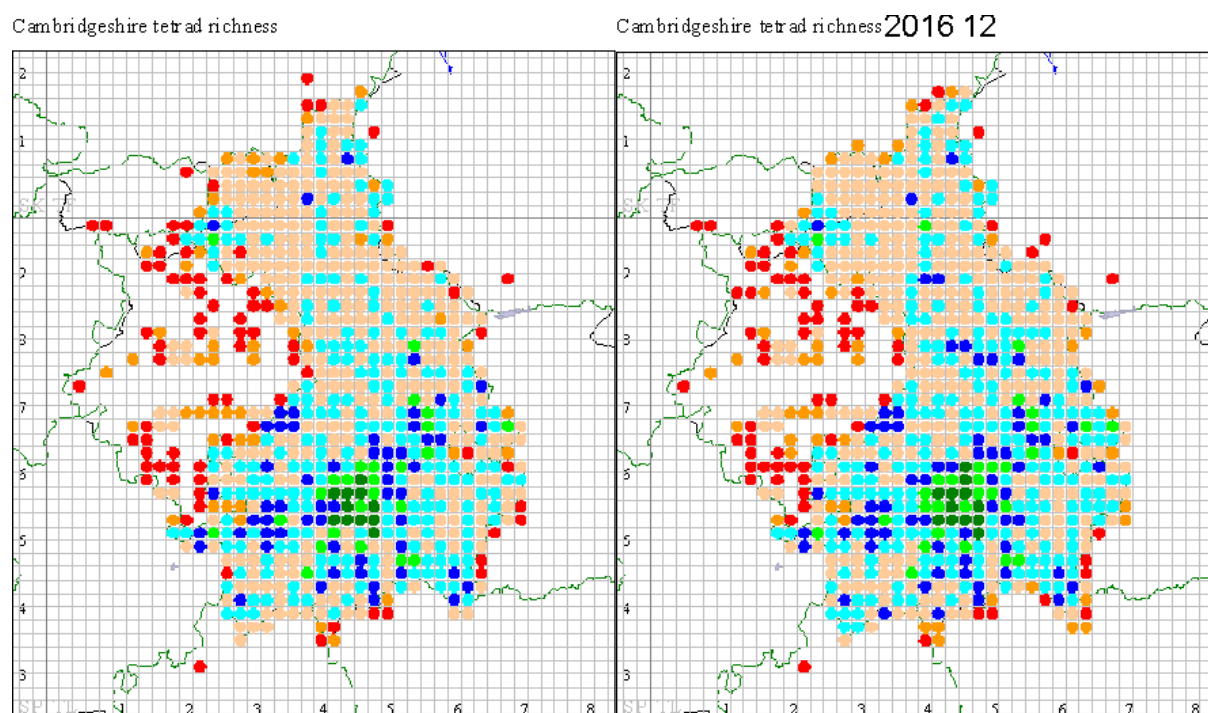
are some additional ones in the BSBI DDb.



*Epipactis palustris* at Chippenham Fen features on the cover of the RPR.

The Cambridge Natural History Society is leading a project called NatHistCam to survey the wildlife of the 64 monads of Cambridge. Thanks to the botanical recording for project, TL45 set the record for the most species recorded in a hectad in Britain & Ireland during 2016 with 792. I know that Tim Inskipp is carrying out similarly detailed botanical recording around Ely, and perhaps someone would like to do the same in March and Wisbech. Although Atlas recording is on a 20-year cycle, at the BSBI Annual Exhibition Meeting David Roy recommended a 5-year cycle for monitoring change at a site. So if you are feeling enthusiastic get out and record your local wildlife sites more frequently!

Jonathan Shanklin has finished updating the draft rare plant list and has converted this into a Rare Plant Register, though this is much slimmer than is becoming the norm for many counties. The criteria for inclusion are similar to those of other counties, but species accounts are not given as these will appear in the Flora, and sites are not listed as these can be obtained from the DDb. There is a companion Scarce Plant List that also includes Near Threatened species and from this there is a field list that fits on two sides of A4. The list of those species not seen recently, which is subdivided into decades has been updated. All of these lists are available on the web page. The decadal listing might help people to target specific species and perhaps re-discover them. Of the 674 species on the Scarce Plant List, 240 were seen in 2016, 454 have been seen since 2010 and 128 are probably extinct. Of the 282 species on the Rare Plant Register (which excludes the extinct species), 102 were seen in 2016, and 226 have been seen since 2010. Currently 93% of the extant Rare Species and 77% of all the Scarce Species have been seen since the start of the Atlas 2020 period and there are good chances that some more will still be found in the county.



*Recording progress in 2016 showing the increase in coverage between January 1 and December 31. There is an animation showing progress in monthly steps since 2013 November on the web page.*

At the risk of repetition (for a third time!), we know that some of the county botanists have been making records since 2010 (or even since 2000), but have so far not managed to send them to us. If you want your observations to be used for the Flora or Atlas 2020, please send them sooner rather than later. If you have a large number of records in manuscript it may be possible to get BSBI help to have them digitised. If you can digitise them yourself this is a great help, particularly if you can use a standard data entry system that does some quality control (eg consistent plant names) and formats your records. There are hints and tips on format and recording on the county web page at <http://www.cnhs.org.uk/vc29%20recording.htm> There is a very helpful xls utility to input records which will create nicely formatted records at [http://www.cnhs.org.uk/Species\\_Mapmate\\_vc29.xls](http://www.cnhs.org.uk/Species_Mapmate_vc29.xls)

## Progress with the Flora

At the time of writing (January 2017) all but a handful of species accounts have been written and are now being typed up before checking against the material in the University Herbarium. A certain amount of editing of those previously written will be necessary, but the bulk of this work is now done. Attention is now starting to turn to the material that needs to be drawn together for the Introduction to the Flora, as well as any possible illustrations. It would be very welcome if anyone can offer good, evocative shots of the Cambridgeshire countryside, in particular of sites with special botanical interest. Some paintings of plants with a particular Cambridgeshire connection have been commissioned. It is the intention to have the work finished this year.

## Vascular Plant Records 2016

Full details of the notable records for the year will be published in *Nature in Cambridgeshire (NiC)*, which is due out in mid June. Here we give some highlights of the records, first from Alan then from Jonathan.

Two native plant records stand out from last year's crop, the report from Chris Preston and Jonathan Graham of a small population of *Taraxacum palustre* in an entirely new site in a meadow at Soham, and the identification during a CFG excursion of a large vegetative patch of a sedge in wet woodland on Chippenham Fen as *Carex rostrata*. The latter had been known from the fen before but had not been reported for 96 years, whilst the Marsh Dandelion may just still linger at Wicken Fen, but is otherwise no longer found elsewhere in the county.



*Taraxacum palustre*, TL61137279, Soham Wet Horse Fen, 01 May 2016





Some interesting maritime finds have also been reported, both on roadsides as well as along the tidal parts of the Nene. *Silene uniflora* joins the long list of maritime plants that have spread along our main roads; it was reported by Ashley Arbon from the central reservation of the A505 just south of Whittlesford, where there is also a huge population of *Parapholis incurva*. In the north of the county Lewis Saunders drew attention to the interesting possibilities presented by recent dredging work along the Nene near Nettle Bank, just north-east of Guyhirn, and this area indeed proved productive with records for *Spergularia media* and *Puccinellia maritima*, neither of which has ever been seen upstream of Wisbech before, plus new records for *Aster tripolium* and *Juncus gerardii*. The *Spergularia* was also refound by Nick Millar along the river at Foul Anchor and by Jonathan Shanklin on dredgings above the north-eastern end of the North Level Main Drain. *Spartina anglica*, previously seen only on the east bank of the river, has also now reached the west bank at Foul Anchor. *Juncus acutus* was a very surprising addition to our maritime flora, reported by B. Hedley from a road run-off pit near Caxton Gibbet; its origin here is not clear, but it may have come from some early introductions that were made around the pit shortly after it was constructed.



*Heuchera sanguinea* (Robin Stevenson)

In the past few years we have had several reports of Breckland type floras on sites that have been developed recently. A particularly rich one was discovered in the grounds of a care home at Bottisham and included a large patch of *Carex arenaria*, *Aira praecox*, *A. caryophyllea*, *Medicago minima*, *Trifolium arvense*, *T. striatum*, *Vulpia ciliata* subsp. *ambigua* and *Ornithopus perpusillus*, whilst *Vicia lathyroides* was added by Nick Millar to the list of sandy ground plants that have arrived at Cambourne. New verges on an estate in Newmarket also produced some surprises including numerous plants of *Trifolium subterraneum*, otherwise only known in the county on the greensand at Gamlingay, plus a patch of *Ranunculus parviflorus*, which was also found in great abundance in an old chalk pit off Coldham's Lane in Cambridge.

There have been the now almost expected crop of new or rare aliens including *Lepidium virginicum* on a grave at Grantchester, *Malva verticillata* on a field border north of Heydon, *Medicago polymorpha* on waste ground and *Heuchera sanguinea* on a wall, both at Ely, *Erinus alpinus* on a wall in Shelford and a quantity of the alien grass *Sporobolus indicus* on a road verge between Great Chesterford and Ickleton. This last is otherwise only reported to be naturalised in Jersey.

Details of all these and more will be in the next *NiC*.

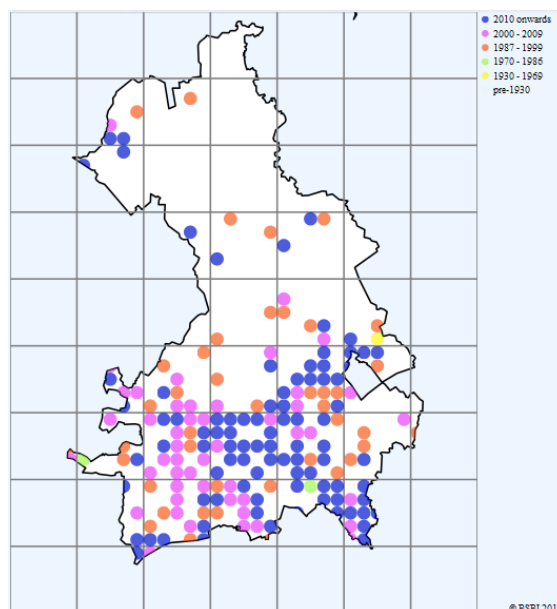
Although it seemed even more unlikely that tetrad TL45J (West Cambridge) would have more species to offer this proved once again not to be the case, with some interesting new finds. These included *Molinia caerulea*, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, *Sagina maritima*, *Scirpus sylvaticus* and *Valerianella carinata*. A report on the 2016 CNHS studies of Grantchester Meadows will appear in the 2017 *Nature in Cambridgeshire*. Nothing spectacular was found though notable were two species of *Hydrocotyle*. *H. vulgaris*, last reported in the Cambridge area on “Trumpington Moor” in 1820 by Relhan, but perhaps last seen there in 1660 by Ray, was found in a scrape at the Cambridge Lakes golf course, whilst *H. ranunculoides* hit the news when it nearly blocked the river. Perhaps the most unusual find was *Lepidium virginicum* growing on a recent grave in Grantchester churchyard where it might have been introduced on a flora wreath.

## Cambridgeshire Rare Plants

For this issue I have chosen two plants that are relatively common in the county, but which are listed as Vulnerable in the England Red List. The figures show their current distributions from the DDb.

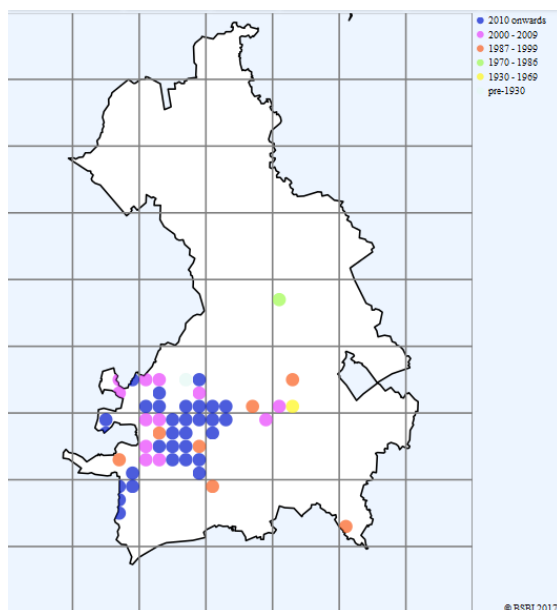
### **Euphorbia exigua**

Dwarf Spurge was first recorded by Ray in 1660 among standing corn. This is still a likely location, particularly on arable margins which have received slightly less spraying. It remains widespread in the south of the County, thinly scattered in the central Fens and with a cluster around Thorney. It is currently found in 187 monads in the County.



### **Vicia parviflora**

Slender Tare was probably first found in the County in 1820 by Mr Woodward “on a remarkably dry gravel” near Cambridge. The precise site is not known, however it is still found near Cambridge, though mostly not on dry gravel. Perhaps the largest population is at the Madingley 800 wood, where by chance the University’s management of the newly created site proved exactly to the plant’s liking. The county distribution has clearly shrunk over time and it is now largely restricted to the glacial till of the south-west of the county. It can be confused with *V. tetrasperma*, but



generally has fewer leaflets which more importantly are patent-hairy on top, and larger, slightly more numerous flowers. There is a full species account on the BSBI web page. It is currently found in 67 monads in the County.

## Review of 2016 excursions

**April 28: Gamlingay Wood.** April was a cold month, and it was no exception on our visit. By the end of the day rain was in the air, but it held off long enough to complete a circuit of the wood. We had timed the visit just right for the Bluebells and there was a shimmering display of blue across the under-story in many places. We went clockwise, studiously ignoring the part of the wood near the entrance that is in vc31 (something that JS had not done on previous visits!). Although clearance of conifers had taken place, in general it did not seem to have created enough open or disturbed ground to bring in much in the way of new species. One addition, *Schedonorus arundinaceus*, had spread from vc31 into vc29 via a bridge to the new extension of the wood to the west. Near here, Chris Preston found an interesting moss that had last been seen in the wood in 1989, and during the day added another 11 more common species to the list for the wood. Most excitement came from the glade on acid sand (the Bracken Glade), that the Wildlife Trust has enlarged in recent years. Here *Carex pilulifera* had spread from the ride margin to be scattered across the glade. The *Teucrium scorodonia* was seeding and the main patch had enlarged. There was also clearly some self-sown *Picea abies*, a rare occurrence in Cambridgeshire. In addition, the glade supported the alien moss *Campylopus introflexus*, now common, but first introduced to the British Isles in 1941. On the ring ditch and on the northern ride we found *Ranunculus auricomus*, which Alan Leslie noted were different micro-species. We didn't find any new plants of significance, but it was an enjoyable start to the season.



*Hyacinthoides non-scripta* in  
Gamlingay Wood

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**May 15: Heydon.** We met at Heydon church for this joint meeting with the Essex group, but the prospect of a 7km walk left us with only Ken Adams representing Essex. The aim of the visit was to help Ken record a few monads in the northern part of Essex on the county boundary, in particular TL4240. Jonathan's initial navigation took the wrong route, however this still added a few records to the monad. The route took us along the Heydon Ditch, which runs parallel to the other well-known Cambridgeshire earthworks, but is largely eroded. There were a few nice species along it, but their distribution was very patchy. There was a wide stewardship margin, which had clearly been sown and a Mallow provide some debate, with the

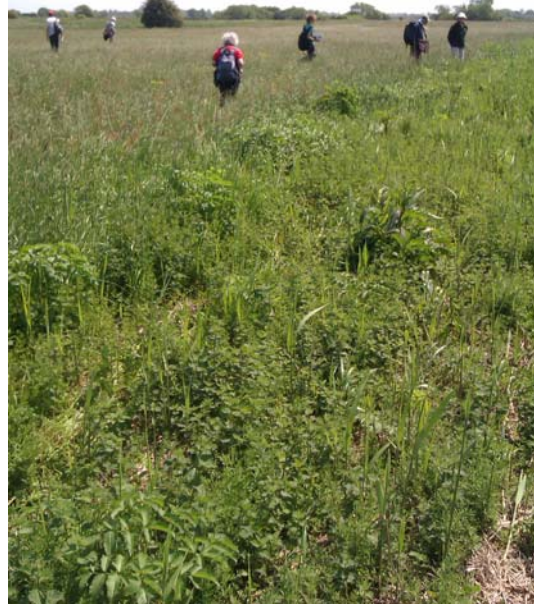




Ken Adams and the CFG  
looking at *Cerastium arvense*  
along the Icknield Way

on-site conclusion that it was *Malva neglecta* badly affected by spraying. Later investigation by Alan suggested instead that it was *M. verticillata*. Joining the Icknield Way Path we were pleased to find *Cerastium arvense*, and another puzzle which we eventually decided was one of the three different leaf forms of *Pimpinella saxifraga*. We took the footpath back towards Heydon, and whilst in the main it wasn't very exciting, a well at New Buildings Farm had several ferns, and a field margin that had several poppies and pansies. We decided to try what looked like an old drove road as a short cut, though it wasn't a public right of way. This proved to be a good choice as there was some nice grassland along the first section, though the road was generally scrubbed over. On the verge on the way back into the village we found *Salvia forsskaolii*, self-sowing from a large nearby cultivated population, and had a quick look round the churchyard, but found nothing exciting. In total we made records of 96 species in the primary monad and 345 during the day.

**June 5: The Corkerets.** We met at Witcham church on a fine Sunday at 11am, although we later learnt that one participant had arrived at 10am and wondered why he was the only one there. The main aim of the meeting was to survey a traditional hay meadow to the north of the village. We gained a few new records from the churchyard, although sadly this "God's acre" was being kept too neat and tidy for much nature to gain a foothold. The minor road to the north was remarkably car free, with reasonably decent verges. A passer by asked what we were doing, and when given the answer, said that he worked at NIAB and pointed out the fine display of *Alopecurus myosuroides* in the adjacent wheat field. Black Grass seems to be a particular problem this year as the favoured spray is no longer permitted, so farmers will have to go back to more traditional management including spring sowing. We managed to reach Cowcroft Drove on time for lunch, but first identified *Lepidium campestre*, which was scattered along the drove, and puzzled over a Willow with large glossy leaves which was eventually confirmed by Irina Belyaeva, the BSBI referee as *S. x fragilis* var.



The CFG surveying the hay meadow

*furcata*. Unfortunately the meadow owner couldn't meet us, so after lunch we walked round it adding species to the list. Some parts clearly had an acidic nature, with *Rumex acetosella*, *Senecio sylvaticus* and *Stellaria graminea*. Overall the site total is now 87 species, with five plants from the RPL, and with a good range of "nice" species. We concluded this phase by continuing to the end of Cowcroft Drove, discovering that the slubbed out ditch and many ruderals along its bank and *Ranunculus aquatilis* with floating leaves in places. Our way back was along Stump Drove, which had a few piles of dumped material to add interest, but the track along the Catchwater Drain was desolate. Wardy Hill Road was better, and the faster walking members of the group missed *Petroselinum segetum* and *Cicorium intybus*. We inspected a few walls in the village and returned to the cars as scheduled. We were invited to continue to Ely to see an interesting site, and took up the opportunity. First we stopped at the Witchford roundabout and saw *Trifolium striatum*, found by Jonathan a week earlier. Then on to the outskirts of Ely, where we walked over a site close to the new Cambridge boathouse. Here we were shown *Medicago polymorpha*, possibly living up to its name and showing different fruiting forms, or possibly two different species. The site also threw up several other tetrad records, including *Melilotus indicus*.

**July 16: Chippenham Fen NNR.** The weather was hot and humid, and there were



Tall fen vegetation!

biting insects aplenty intending to feast on our group of eight. Chris Hainsworth, the reserve manager met us with a bottle of deterrent, which more or less kept them clear. Our objective was to find at least 20 of the 24 sedges known from the site, and also to generally update records of rare (and common) species. We quickly found our first sedge and discussed various features that were an aid to identification,

although different botanists had differing views on some of the details. Our route round the fen kept us within two monads, and updates were made for each independently. We noted over 20 non-sedge species that are on the Rare Plant List, including the X *Beruladium* hybrid first discovered here, and others such as *Centaureum pulchellum*, *Epipactis palustris* and *Gymnadenia densiflora*. We also found *Danthonia decumbens* on a dry bank, which whilst originally not on the RPL is only present at four sites, so should be on it. Alan Leslie took us to a patch of putative *Carex nigra* that he had found, and whilst it had stomata on the upper surface, it had far too long leaves, which had hollows at the mid point, suggesting *C. rostrata*, last seen on the Fen in 1910. Alan took a plant home to grow on and see how it flowers. Arriving back at the cars, Jonathan declared it too early to go home, so we made another foray around compartment 10, finding *Epilobium palustre* and *Potentilla x mixta*. In the end we did find 20 species of sedge, though this total



included four non *Carex* species that are in the sedge book. No additions to the Fen list were made, however, Jonathan recorded *Rosa arvensis*, which was last seen in 2001.

**August 7: Megs Mount and the Roman Road.** We had a breezy, but fine summer's day for our outing. We began by exploring a section of the Roman Road near Mount Farm where Clematis had been cleared over the winter. This left a disturbed surface with a selection of arable weeds, some such as *Tripleurospermum inodorum* new to this section. We then headed up towards Meg's Mount a woodland created by County Farms, which has permissive access and is on the site of a former gravel pit. We had hoped to see a good selection of arable weeds along the field margin, but the beans had been sprayed along with the weeds so were harder to spot. We examined Meg's Mount for known species such as *Clinopodium acinos* and *Euphrasia nemorosa*, but also scanned for new species finding *Nepeta cataria* amongst others. Lunch was taken at the start of the little known permissive path along the ridge top, and we were joined here by Alan Leslie. After lunch we continued along the path, occasionally assailed by chaff from a forage harvester passing by. Nothing very exciting was recorded, although it did take us into a new monad. Emerging close to Valley Farm we noted *Anthemis cotula*, which was occasional along a field margin, along with rather more frequent *Papaver hybridum*. Re-joining the Roman Road we walked up as far as Copley Hill, admiring one plant of *Linum perenne*, before retracing our steps. Steve Hartley proudly showed off several patches of *Astragalus danicus*, some of which he has transplanted from material grown on. Overall the Road was probably past its best in terms of species in flower, nevertheless it was an interesting outing that added several new records.

### **September 24: Tydd St Giles.**

In a joint meeting with South Lincolnshire we visited the northern reaches of vc29 and the southern reaches of vc53 to record some fenland tetrads. It was a warm, sunny, and very breezy day. We met at Tydd St Giles church, and although the tetrad had been fairly well recorded, we still made quite a few new records in the churchyard, including *Epilobium obscurum*. The church had a flower festival, and many took the opportunity to purchase jam or cake, as well as to admire the decorations. We then moved to Nutwalk Corner to do a figure of eight through two under-recorded tetrads. We did the northern leg first, which mostly took us through Lincolnshire. Interesting finds included the bramble *Rubus conjugens*, *Calystegia sepium* f. *colorata*, *Salix viminalis* x *triandra* and *Crataegus monogyna* x *rhpidophylla*. A possible pondweed from a duckweed filled ditch was later identified as *Zannichellia*. A slightly later than planned lunch was taken at Star Bridge, though one member of the group had failed to follow the dictum of "Always take your lunch with you". The second leg took us through Cambridgeshire in a tetrad that did have some records. Nevertheless we added



The CFG recording a Fenland ditch

nearly another 100 included quite a few hectad records. These included *Calystegia sepium* subsp. *roseata* in its usual fenland ditch habitat. Most unusual was a yellow berried hawthorn, which we found in two places. A few plants required further homework, and were determined as *Polygonum rurivagum*, *Brassica nigra* and *Epilobium tetragonum* (rather than the hoped for *E. obscurum*) as there were no glandular hairs on the sepals. A local farmer wondered what we were up to, but on giving an account of ourselves he explained how he was using a no-till system, which was boosting yields with a side effect of increasing bird numbers. By now we had travelled further than the Lincolnshire party were used to, although we got back to the cars about 5pm. We then returned to the church where they just shutting up, but much to our delight the ladies were happy to delay their departure and provide some more cups of tea.

### October 1: Boulder Clay hawthorns

Our final excursion of the year visited several woods south of Stetchworth and Ditton Green. The visit aimed to see if there were "look alike" alien species of *Crataegus* mixed in with the expected *C. monogyna*, *C. laevigata* and their hybrid. With permission from the Stetchworth Estate we started with Pickmore Wood, where some forestry work had taken place. We soon found our expected Hawthorns, but we had to walk along the wood boundary before we found *Crataegus laevigata* x *rhpidophylla* (*C. x macrocarpa*) in a quite long established hedge. Alan was also looking for the variety of *Acer campestre* with hairless fruits, var *leiocarpum*, and found this here and in several of the woods. It is clearly a naturally occurring variant, but one which has been extensively introduced with new plantings recently. An unusual conifer required some checking and was later identified as *Picea omorika*. Combers Wood drew a blank as did Little Chitlings Wood, which was largely



A wet lunch in the woods

plantation. With rain beginning to fall we headed for Great Chitlings Wood for lunch, which was eaten in rather wet conditions. The rain eased a little after lunch, but the wood drew a blank, so it was on to Basefield Wood, which was also blank. However, we did find *Rosa canina* x *arvensis*, which was reported quite frequently in the 1980s and 90s, but has only one other record since 2000. Our final wood was Marmer's Wood and on the southern boundary we found *C. monogyna* x *rhpidophylla* (*C. x subsphaerica*) and Lewis Saunders spotted some *Melica uniflora* growing along the footpath. We headed back to the cars, walking along the road boundary of Combers Wood, where there was *Vicia sepium*, and just outside the wood a single plant of *Pimpinella major* on the verge. Back in Ditton Green we found another example of *C. x subsphaerica* in an old hedge. As a postscript, *C. x subsphaerica* may be relatively common in the county, as once known I (Jonathan) quickly found it around Little Downham and in Trumpington. *C. x macrocarpa* and *C. rhpidophylla* seem to be less common, but still scattered around.

## Excursions 2017

Please take careful note that our excursions vary both in the day of the week on which they take place and in the time at which we meet on each occasion. Jonathan Shanklin will send out an email before each meeting reminding you of the details and of any changes, and they will also be posted on the web page. Participants are welcome to join us for all or part of any excursion. A packed lunch will be required for all meetings and we will generally finish towards the end of the afternoon. On occasion we will be walking over some distance over ground which may be rough. Please do read the BSBI advice to participants on field meetings, which is at [http://bsbi.org/Participants\\_guidance.pdf](http://bsbi.org/Participants_guidance.pdf). Meeting places have been chosen as having some parking space, but this can not be guaranteed. Several landowners specifically request no dogs, and it is BSBI policy not to have dogs (except guide dogs) at meetings, so if you have a dog, please leave it at home. Our meetings often produce some surprising and interesting records so do come along if you can.



*Galeopsis bifida* (Peter Leonard)

### **Thursday, April 27, 10am, Stetchworth (Survey)**

Following our search for interesting Hawthorn species last year, we have permission from the Stetchworth Estates to explore their woods to look for some of the early spring flora. We have to notify the Estate Manager of the vehicle registration numbers and the names of those who will be coming a few days in advance. Please let Jonathan or Alan have these details by Monday, April 24 if you plan to come. Meet at the water tower in Ditton Green at TL656581.

### **Saturday, May 13, 10am, Soham meadows (Grasses)**

The grass season should be near its peak, so we will be looking for the nearly 30 species found in the Soham meadows. We may also see some orchids, notably *Anacamptis morio* and *Coeloglossum viride*. Meet at Qua Fen Common at TL593744.

### **Sunday, June 18, 11am, Stow-cum-Quy Fen (Composites)**

Natural England has recently been doing management work in the Fen, with some scrub clearance and creation of a new pond, however the water table remains very different to when *Eriophorum angustifolium* (Common Cottongrass) was last seen here in 1949. One species we will try and re-find is *Baldellia ranunculoides* (Lesser Water-plantain), last seen here in 2004. In addition we will look at identification features of members of the Asteraceae family. Meet at the lay-by on Clayhithe Road at TL498630.



**Saturday, July 15, 10am, Ely Pits (General)**

Ely Wildspace manage the pits and have an extensive species list, but are carrying out a baseline survey during 2017. Our visit will add to this survey. For a change of transport the Cambridge contingent will travel to Ely by train and we will meet near the Environment Agency buildings on Kiln Lane off Prickwillow Road at TL551807.

**Thursday, August 17, 11am, RSPB Fowlmere (Rushes)**

Six species of rush (and 13 sedges) are known from Fowlmere – can we add to the list? The area is well-recorded (352 species in the tetrad and 322 in the Reserve), but there are few post 2010 records, so we will be recording what we find. Meet at the car park TL406459. The day will be a leisurely one, though sometimes over uneven and boggy terrain.

**Saturday, September 16, 10am, Chippenham (Willows)**

*Galeopsis tetrahit* (Peter Leonard)

We hope to entice the BSBI referee to come along to help identify the wide range of *Salix* species and hybrids in the National Nature Reserve. Although Alan Leslie comprehensively surveyed the Reserve in 2012 - 2014 there is always the chance that new species will be found, and as it will be five years since his survey we will record from scratch. There is parking at the bottom of the lane adjacent to the fen at TL653690. We have

been granted access, but you must drive up to the barrier slowly and then drive slowly along the track. The day will be a leisurely one, though over uneven and boggy terrain.

**Saturday, October 14, 11am, Sutton (Urban and brownfield)**

This late season visit aims to explore the village, business park, road verges and derelict land in TL47P. Although notionally well recorded with 261 species, an area such as this with a wide range of habitats is likely to have further species to find. Meet by the church at TL448789.

In addition to the Flora Group meetings, many of the Cambridge Natural History Society field meetings have a botanical bias. This year the Society is carrying out a detailed survey of the monads TL4658, TL4758 and TL4459, focussing on Coldhams Common. There will also be further “Nature in my neighbourhood” visits to explore Cambridge streets, a visit to Wandlebury Country Park and two to Magog Down. Dates for all these, and any additions, will be included on the web page.

Alan Leslie

109 York Street, Cambridge CB1 2PZ [alanleslie@rhs.org.uk](mailto:alanleslie@rhs.org.uk) 01223 309119

Jonathan Shanklin

11 City Road, Cambridge CB1 1DP [jdsh@bas.ac.uk](mailto:jdsh@bas.ac.uk) 01223 571250