SAINT ANDREW'S, CHESTERTON.

- - - - -

A SURVEY OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCHYARD.

PLAN OF CHURCHYARD showing position & size

KEY

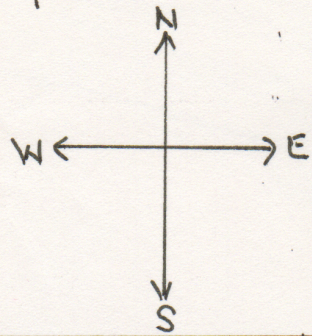
boundary of churchyard

footpaths

church building

SCALE

20 yards to an inch (approx.)



Posts

Public Conveniences

CHURCH STREET

11

12

RECREATION GROUND

Path

Playground

St Andrew's Church
(C of E)

Old Manor House

Works

BM 7.21m

Posts

ath

ST ANDREW'S ROAD

PHILLIPS
Works

SOME COMMENTS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCHYARD, CHESTERTON BETWEEN 1983 AND 1991

Compiled by I. Gundert

Introduction

At a time when destruction of our natural environment too often proceeds unchecked, ancient churchyards may form important reservoirs of plant and animal life (ref. the booklet Caring for Churchyards). They are rich in species and often contain rare or unusual species. This survey of the wildlife in the churchyard of St Andrew's, Chesterton (based on a list of the actual species recorded) shows that it is no exception to the general rule, and has an important role to play as a haven for wildlife. Future management will be wise if it takes into account the conservation value of the churchyard as well as other interests.

Notes on General Features

History

The oldest part of the churchyard (to the South of the main path to the street) probably dates back to at least Roman times and may have been used as a pagan burial ground before that (ref. A History and Guide to St Andrew's and Caring for Churchyards).

The area to the North of the main path was added later and enclosed, possibly in 1840. Before that it formed part of the neighbouring recreation ground.

The total area of the present churchyard is 0.88 hectares.

Surface Geology

Chesterton and Milton are on a prominent ridge of sand and gravel. The local history group has records of a former sand and gravel pit on the site of the present recreation ground.

Testing of the churchyard soil with a hand kit shows it to be slightly alkaline.

Management

For many years prior to 1979 most of the churchyard was left relatively undisturbed. Only the turf areas immediately adjacent to the church were kept short by regular mowing. Occasional attempts at cutting the longer grass were made using sickles and scythes with voluntary hand labour.

With the introduction of the strimmer, the cutting process was greatly facilitated, but it was still too difficult to tackle the whole of the churchyard in one go and it had to be done in stages. This meant that the entire area could only be covered once or twice in a summer. During the last two or three years frequency of cutting has been increased in an attempt to cover the whole of the churchyard once a month during the growing season between April and October.

At the same time a number of other steps for the improvement of the churchyard have been undertaken. These included the eradication of unwanted sycamore saplings and the planting of 35 ornamental young shrubs and trees.

Weather

Local weather records for the past 54 years, made by Mr P. Ashman, show a marked change in the general pattern of weather conditions since 1968; it appears that this may possibly be about to reverse again.

Annual rainfall has been much less over the past twenty years than it was previously. Whereas there would often be several thunderstorms during the summer, each with a heavy fall of rain after which the air would clear again, these have recently become much less frequent, and thunderstorms have occurred during the winter months instead. The summers used to be very hot and humid, but over the past twenty years they have become much cooler and drier. (The summers of 1972, 1973, 1976, 1989 and 1990 were especially dry.) The winters used to be much colder, typically with heavy rainfall in February and biting winds in March, but they have become warmer and drier.

Mr Ashman thinks that the recent unusually strong gales may be caused by air pollution.

An outline of the main weather features over the last twelve years is given below:

Annual average

1976	exceptionally dry	snow and gales in January, hot dry summer
1977	dry	snow in January, hot wet August
1978	wetter	cold in February, heatwave in August
1979	wetter	snow and fog all January, heat wave in July
1980	very dry	snow in January, heat wave in August
1981	wetter	snow in January, heat wave in August
1982	wet	snow in January, cooler summer
1983	very dry	mild winter, heat wave in July
1984	wetter	mild winter, cooler summer
1985	cool and dry	snow in January, cooler summer
1986	wetter	extremely cold February, cooler summer
1987	very wet	cold in January, cooler summer, gales in October
x 1988	wet	snow and high winds in February, hot dry summer
1989	dry	hot dry summer, gales and heavy rain in October
x 1990	very dry	hot dry spring and summer
x 1991	exceptionally dry	snow in February, cold spring, hot dry August, cold December

x hottest 3 years this century.

Discussion of Plant Ecology

Variety of species

Altogether over 140 species of native wild flowering plants (representing 35 different plant families) were found growing in the churchyard between 1983 and 1991. This great variety may be attributed to three causes.

First, the richness of the churchyard flora is undoubtedly due in part to its existence and use for the same purposes over many hundreds of years. During this time it may have been used for burial, for religious ceremonies conducted in the open air and for the grazing of livestock (ref. Caring for Churchyards). The plants now growing in the churchyard include several grasses typical of old meadows and pastures (see 1) together with a number of wild flowers normally associated with them.

Secondly, a churchyard of this size provides many different ecological niches for plants to grow in, and this encourages diversity. Stony areas (see 2), graves and gravestones, long uncut grass, mown lawns, paths, churchyard walls, and walls of the buildings themselves, each support different kinds of plants. The presence of shrubs and trees gives extra richness and creates special conditions in some places, for example areas of shade. Woodland species (see 3) can grow here, especially in the wild Southwest corner of the churchyard and under the taller trees. Boundary walls and fences as well as bushes and trees give opportunities to climbing plants (see 4).

Thirdly, the type of management of the churchyard in the recent past has allowed it to run wild and this may have contributed to the number of wild plants which were enabled to establish themselves. Establishment is usually, to start with, on bare ground such as molehills.

Link between the particular plants growing in the churchyard and the composition of the soil

It is interesting that several of the plants found are species which generally prefer more alkaline, calcareous soils (see 5). On the other hand an equal number of species are also present which are typical of grassland or open, waste ground or dry neutral soils (see 6 & 7). From this one might expect the churchyard soil to be rather dry and alkaline in nature, a conclusion which is in agreement with general observation and what is known of the surface geology.

Examples of plants illustrating the previous two sections, taken from the list of species actually growing in the churchyard (species underlined are not native to Cambridgeshire):

1. Grasses found in rich meadows and pastures:- cock's foot, meadow foxtail, yorkshire-fog, smooth meadow-grass, perennial rye-grass.

2. Plants which grow on rocks, walls and stony ground:- 4 species of fern, wall speedwell, ivy, procumbent pearlwort, pellitory of the wall, fumitory, yellow corydalis, biting stonecrop, reflexed stonecrop, mosses, lichens.

3. Woodland species of plants:- nettle, bramble, rose-bay willowherb, creeping buttercup, hedge woundwort, creeping jenny, herb robert, wall lettuce, herb bennet, wild strawberry, broad-leaved willowherb and native shrubs and trees.

4. Climbing plants:- old man's beard, ivy, hop, white bryony, great bindweed.

5. Plants which generally prefer more alkaline, calcareous soils:- pellitory of the wall, herb robert, wall lettuce, herb benet, wild strawberry, broad-leaved willowherb, hawthorn, crab-apple, lime, hop, old man's beard.

6. Flowering plants, normally associated with grassland on moist neutral soils:- knapweed, ribwort plantain, yarrow, common mouse-ear chickweed.

7. Plants typical of open waste ground or dry neutral soils:- red dead-nettle, broad leaved dock, common field speedwell, grounsel, shepherd's purse, two species of dandelion, two species of poppy, fumitory, common stitchwort.

(For 1 ref. The Handbook of Grasses; for 3,5,6,7 ref: The Wildflowers of Britain and Northern Europe).

Changes in the composition of the churchyard flora over the period 1983-91

An attempt was made to determine any changes, with the object of then deciding whether they could be attributed to the more regular cutting of the long grass since 1979 and other changes in management since 1988.

From a careful comparison of the two separate lists of plants made in 1983-4 and in 1986-7 it was concluded that certain species (see A) had indeed been eliminated between 1983 and 1987. Several of these species are fairly conspicuous and would not easily have been missed in the second survey. This conclusion has been confirmed by observations made since 1987. It is possible, although not certain, that the disappearance of these plants could have been caused by the use of the strimmer and by the general tidying-up of the churchyard.

The considerable number of new species recorded since 1984 are more surprising (see B and C) but some of these, which occur in sizeable colonies, had obviously just been overlooked in the earlier survey. Others which appeared as single or very few individuals could equally well have been overlooked earlier, or may occur only sporadically or may genuinely be entirely new arrivals.

Taking into account these losses and additions, it can be concluded that over 100 species of wild native flowering plants have been a constant feature of the churchyard community over the period investigated and are well established in the location. It is probably too soon to tell the effects of the more intensive management since 1988, but they are likely to be considerable and could include the elimination of further species.

A. Plants noted in 1983-4 but not subsequently:- old man's beard, mouse-ear chickweed, raspberry, ivy-leaved speedwell, oxford ragwort, henbit, jack-go-to-bed-at-noon, bristly ox-tongue, fat hen, cut-leaved cranesbill, slender bent.

B. Plants recorded in 1986-7 but not previously:- hybrid buckler fern, creeping jenny, cat's ear, star of Bethlehem, biting stone crop, reflexed stonecrop, sheep's fescue, greater stitchwort, silverweed, perennial sow-thistle, burdock, bloody cranesbill, sweet violet, periwinkle, thrift, lungwort, bluebell, daffodil, snowdrop, spring crocus, garden chervil.

C. Plants first noted after 1987:- clustered dock, two sedges, wild strawberry, lesser trefoil, herb robert, wood forget-me-not, teasel, wall lettuce, leopard's bane, common sorrel, hairy bittercress, pink oxalis, honesty, wild pansy, spotted dead nettle, lesser dandelion, couch grass, timothy grass, bush vetch, upright hedge parsley.

Link between the particular plants observed in the churchyard at any given time and the weather conditions prevailing at that time

The sporadic occurrence of certain plants in the churchyard noted in the previous section may be linked with the prevalence of especially favourable weather conditions for those particular plants. For example, the wet, cold winter of 1986-7, followed by a cool summer may have provided ideal conditions for the growth of the rare hybrid buckler fern, which was noted only at that time. Conversely, the exceptionally dry weather between 1987 and 1991 may have favoured wild strawberry, herb robert, wall lettuce and lesser dandelion, all

plants liking dry conditions and which were observed only after 1987. It is known that plant spores and seeds may survive a long time in soil before suitable conditions occur for their germination. On the other hand it is to be expected that new seeds are being introduced constantly from the surroundings by wind, birds and animals.

Conclusion

The plant community in the churchyard is rich in numbers and variety of species. Some of them, such as the ferns and a number of flowering plants which are not native to Cambridgeshire, are of special botanical interest. Quite apart from the flowering plants, which have been listed, it is likely that many interesting lower plants, especially mosses and lichens, are present. It might be useful if the latter could be identified. The churchyard is probably also of interest on account of its animal life, especially birds and invertebrates. The presence of mammals such as mice and shrews, although not proved, cannot be definitely excluded. The large size of the churchyard adds to its value as a haven for wildlife.

References

- Caring for Churchyards, published by The Cambridgeshire Countryside Advisory Working Party.

- A History and Guide to the Parish Church of St. Andrews, Chesterton, Cambridge.

- Grasses by Patricia Hawley, Shire Publications Ltd.

- The Wildflowers of Britain and Northern Europe by R. Fitter, A. Fitter and M. Blamey, published by Collins.

Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to Revd. Canon J. T. Carré for help and encouragement in undertaking this work, to Mrs G. Crompton (Cambridge County Plant Recorder) for checking the botanical details, and to all those who helped with the typing.

APPENDIX

I. LIST OF PLANTS

identified and recorded as growing in the churchyard of St Andrew's, Chesterton, during two separate surveys: one in 1983-4 by D. C. Hartill, and another in 1986-7 by I. Gundert (23 Cambanks, Union Lane). List revised in 1991. As much care has been taken in compiling it as was possible.

Nomenclature of wild flowers follows Fitter, Fitter & Blamey. The plants are grouped according to their botanical classifications.

In order to compare the two sets of records by independent observers the plants in each group or family are arranged in these sections:-

i plants recorded in 1983-4 only
ii plants recorded in 1983-4 and again in 1986-7
iii plants first recorded in 1986-7
iv plants recorded since 1987

Many of the plants were checked with Mrs G. Crompton, Cambridgeshire County Recorder, on 25.7.88.

Not Native: plant not native to Cambridgeshire.

1 LICHENS

iii	An orange LICHEN	XANTHORIA PARIETINA

2 FUNGI

iii	FIELD MUSHROOM	AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS
iii	CORAL SPOT FUNGUS	

3 MOSSES

iii	CLUSTERED FEATHER MOSS	EURYNCHIUM CONFERTUM

4 FERNS

ii	WALL RUE	ASPLENIUM RUTA MURALIS
ii	HARTS-TONGUE FERN	PHYLLITIS SCULOPENDRUM
ii	MALE FERN	DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS
ii	BRACKEN	PTERIDIUM AQUILINUM
iii	BROAD X NARROW BUCKLE FERN DRYOPTERIS CARTHUSIANA X DILATATA	

5 FLOWERING PLANTS: A. HERBACEOUS

SEDGES

iv		CAREX SPICATA
iv		CAREX DIVULSA SUBSP. DIVULSA

GRASSES

i	SLENDER BENT	AGROSTIS TENUIS
ii	ANNUAL MEADOW GRASS	POA ANNUA
ii	ROUGH MEADOW GRASS	POA TRIVIALIS

ii	BARREN BROME	BROMUS STERILIS
ii	RED FESCUE	FESTUCA RUBRA
ii	RYE GRASS	LOLIUM PERENNE
ii	YORKSHIRE FOG	HOLCUS LANATUS
ii	COCK'S FOOT	DACTYLIS GLOMERATA
ii	SMOOTH MEADOW GRASS	POA PRATENSIS
ii	WALL BARLEY	HORDEUM MURINUM
ii	FALSE OAT GRASS	ARRHENATHERUM ELATIUS
ii	MEADOW FOXTAIL	ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS
iii	SHEEP'S FESCUE	FESTUCA OVINA
iv	COUCH GRASS	AGROPYRUM REPENS
iv	TIMOTHY GRASS	PHLEUM PRATENSE

HEMP FAMILY

ii	HOP	HUMULUS LUPULUS

DOCKS, SORRELS, NETTLES, GOOSEFOOTS ETC.

ii	KNOTGRASS	POLYGONUM AVICULARE
ii	BROAD-LEAVED DOCK	RUMEX OBTUSIFOLIUS
i	FAT HEN	CHENOPODIUM ALBUM
ii	CURLED DOCK	RUMEX CRISPUS
ii	STINGING NETTLE	URTICA DIOICA
ii	PELLITORY OF THE WALL	PARIETARIA JUDAICA
iv	COMMON SORREL	RUMEX ACETOSA
iv	CLUSTERED DOCK	RUMEX CONGOLMERATUS
iv	REDSHANK	POLYGONUM PERSICARIA

BUTTERCUP FAMILY

i	OLD MAN'S BEARD	CLEMATIS VITALBA
ii	LESSER CELANDINE	RANUNCULUS FICARIA
ii	BULCOUS BUTTERCUP	RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS
ii	CREEPING CUTTERCUP	RANUNCULUS REPENS

CAMPIONS, CHICKWEEDS, STITCHWORTS ETC

i	MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED	CERASTIUM FONTANUM
ii	BLADDER CAMPION	SILENE VULGARIS
ii	PROCUMBENT PEARLWORT	SAGINA PROCUMBENS
ii	WHITE CAMPION	SILENE ALBA
ii	CHICKWEED	STELLARIA MEDIA
iii	GREATER STITCHWORT	STELLARIA HOLOSTEA

FUMITORY FAMILY

ii	YELLOW CORYDALIS	CORYDALIS LUTEA	(not native)
ii	FUMITORY	FUMARIA OFFICINALE	

POPPIES

ii	COMMON POPPY	PAPAVER RHOEAS
ii	LONG-HEADED POPPY	PAPAVER DUBIUM

CABBAGE FAMILY

ii	GARLIC MUSTARD	ALLIARIA PETIOLATA

ii	WALL ROCKET	DIPLOTAXIS MURALIS	
ii	HOARY CRESS	CARDARIA DRABA	
ii	SHEPHERD'S PURSE	CAPSELLA BURSA PASTORIS	
ii	HEDGE MUSTARD	SYSIMBRIUM OFFICINALE	
iv	HAIRY BITTERCRESS	CARDAMINE HISRUTA	
iv	HONESTY	LUNARIA REDIVIVA	(not native)

STONECROPS

iii	BITING STONECROP	SEDUM ACRE	
iii	REFLEXED STONECROP	SEDUM REFLEXUM	(not native)

ROSES, BRAMBLES, CINQUEFOILS ETC

i	RASPBERRY	RUBUS IDAEUS	
ii	BRAMBLE	RUBUS FRUTICOSUS	
ii	CREEPING CINQUFOIL	POTENTILLA REPTANS	
ii	HERB BENNET	GEUM URBANUM	
iii	SILVERWEED	POTENTILLA ANSERINA	
iv	WILD STRAWBERRY	FRAGARIA VESCA	

PEA FAMILY

ii	BLACK MEDICK	MEDICAGO LUPULINA	
ii	SPOTTED MEDICK	MEDICAGO ARABICA	
ii	RED CLOVER	TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE	
ii	WHITE CLOVER	TRIFOLIUM REPENS	
ii	COMMON VETCH	VICIA SATIVA/ANGUSTIFOLIA	
iv	LESSER TREFOIL	TRIFOLIUM DUBIUM	
iv	BUSH VETCH	VICIA SEPIUM	

WOOD-SORREL FAMILY

iv	PINK OXALIS	OXALIS ARTICULATA	(not native)

GERANMIUMS, CRANEBILLS ETC

i	CUT-LEAVED CRANESBILL	GERANIUM DISSECTUM	
i	DOVES-FOOT CRANESBILL	GERANIUM MOLLE	
iii	BLOODY CRANESBILL	GERANIUM SANGUINEUM	(planted)
iii	SMALL-FLOWERED CRANESBILL GERANIUM PUSILLIUM		
iii	HEDGEROW CRANESBILL	GERANIUM PYRENAICUM	
iv	HERB ROBERT	GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM	

SPURGES

ii	SUN SPURGE	EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOPIA	
ii	PETTY SPURGE	EUPHORBIA PEPLUS	

ROCK-ROSES

ii	WHITE BRYONY	BRYONIA CRETICA	

WILLOWHERBS

ii	AMERICAN WILLOWHERB	EPILOBIUM ADENOCAULON	
ii	GREAT WILLOWHERB	EPILOBIUM HIRSUTUM	

ii	ROSEBAY WILLOWHERB	EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	

MALLOWS

ii	COMMON MALLOW	MALVA SYLVATICA	
ii	DWARF MALLOW	MALVA NEGLECTA	

VIOLETS

iii	SWEET VIOLET	VIOLA ODORATA	
iv	WILD PANSY	VIOLA ARVENSIS	

IVY FAMILY

ii	IVY	HEDERA HELIX	

CARROT FAMILY

ii	HOG WEED	HERACLEUM SPHONDYLLIUM	
ii	GROUND ELDER	AEGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA	
ii	COW PARSLEY	ANTHRISCUS SYLVESTRIS	
iii	GARDEN CHERVIL	ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM	(garden escape)
iv	UPRIGHT HEDGE PARSLEY	TORILIS JAPONICA	

BINDWEEDS

ii	FIELD BINDWEED	CONVOLVULUS ARVENSIS	
ii	GREAT BINDWEED	CALYSTEGIA SYLVATICA	
iii	PERIWINKLE	VINCA MAJOR	(not native)

SEA LAVENDER FAMILY

iii	THRIFT	ARMERIA Sp	(planted)

PRIMROSE FAMILY

iii	CREEPING JENNY	LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA	
iv	PRIMROSE	PRIMULA VULGARIS	(planted)

BEDSTRAWS ETC

ii	LADY'S BEDSTRAW	GALIUM VERUM	
ii	GOOSEGRASS	GALIUM APARINE	

BORAGE, FORGET-ME-NOTS, ALKANETS

ii	FORGET-ME-NOT	MYOSOTIS ARVENSIS	
ii	GREEN ALKANET	PENTAGLOTTIS SEMPERVIRENS	(garden escape)
iii	LUNGWORT	PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS	(garden escape)
iv	WOOD FORGET-ME-NOT	MYOSOTIS SYLVATICA	(garden escape)

DEAD NETTLE FAMILY

i	HENBIT	LAMIUM AMPLEXICAULE	
ii	WOUNDWORT	STACHYS SYLVATICA	
ii	SELF-HEAL	PRUNELLA VULGARIS	
ii	RED DEAD NETTLE	LAMIUM PURPUREUM	

ii	WHITE DEAD NETTLE	LAMIUM ALBUM
ii	GROUND IVY	GLECHOMA HERERACEA
ii	BLACK HOREHOUND	BALLOTA NIGRA
iv	SPOTTED DEAD NETTLE	LAMIUM MACULATUM (garden escape)
iv	WILD CLARY	SALVIA VERBENACEA

NIGHTSHADES

ii	BLACK NIGHTSHADE	SOLANUM NIGRUM
ii	BITTERSWEET	SOLANUM DULCAMARA

MULLEINS, FIGWORDS, SPEEDWELLS ETC

i	IVY-LEAVED SPEEDWELL	VERONICA HEDERIFOLIA
ii	WALL SPEEDWELL	VERONICA ARVENSIS
ii	THYME-LEAVED SPEEDWELL	VERONICA SERPYLLIFOLIA
ii	GERMANDER SPEEDWELL	VERONICA CHAMAEDRYS
ii	COMMON FIELD SPEEDWELL	VERONICA PERSICA

PLANTAINS

ii	GREATER PLANTAIN	PLANTAGO MAJOR
ii	RIB-WORT PLANTAIN	PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA
ii	HOARY PLANTAIN	PLANTAGO MEDIA

TEASEL FAMILY

iv	TEASEL	DIPSACUS FULLONUM

iv BELLFLOWER FAMILY — CAMPANULA TRACHELIUM - nettle-leaved bellflower

DAISY FAMILY

a) **DAISIES ETC**

i	OXFORD RAGWORT	SENECIO SQUALIDUS
ii	CANADIAN FLEABANE	CONYZA CANADENSIS
ii	DAISY	BELLIS PERENNIS
ii	SHASTA DAISY	LEUCANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (garden escape)
ii	COMMON RAGWORT	SENECIO JACOBAEA
ii	GROUNDSEL	SENECIO VULGARIS
ii	YARROW	ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM
ii	PINEAPPLE WEED	MATRICARIA MATRICARIOIDES
iv	LEOPARD'S BANE	DORONICUM PARDALIANCHES (garden plant)

b) **DANDELIONS ETC**

i	BRISTLY OX-TONGUE	PICRIS ECHIOIDES
i	JACK-GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON	TRAGOPOGON PRATENSIS
ii	SMOOTH HAWKSBEARD	CREPIS CAPILLARIS
ii	DANDELION	TARAXACUM OFFICINALE (VULGARIS)
ii	BEARDED HAWKSBEARD	CREPIS VESICARIA
iii	COMMON CAT'S EAR	HYPOCHAERIS RADICATA (unconfirmed)
iv	LESSER DANDELION	TARAXACUM ERYTHROSPERMA

c) **THISTLES, KNAPWEEDS, SOW THISTLES ETC**

ii	CREEPING THISTLE	CIRSIUM ARVENSE
ii	PRICKLY SOW-THISTLE	SONCHUS ASPER
ii	PRICKLY LETTUCE	LACTUCA SERRIOLA
ii	SPEAR THISTLE	CIRSIUM VULGARE

ii	BLACK KNAPWEED	CENTAUREA NIGRA	
ii	SMOOTH SOW-THISTLE	SONCHUS OLERACEUS	
ii	NIPPLEWORT	LAPSANA COMMUNIS	
iii	PERENNIAL SOW-THISTLE	SONCHUS ARVENSIS	
iii	BURDOCK	ARCTIUM SP	
iv	WALL LETTUCE	MYCELIS MURALIS	

LILIES

ii	WILD ASPARAGUS	ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS	(bird sown)
ii	CROW GARLIC	ALLIUM VINEALE	
iii	BLUEBELL	ENDYMION NON-SCRIPTUS	(planted)
iii	COMMON STAR OF BETHLEHEM	ORNITHOGALLIUM UMBELLATUM	

DAFFODILS

iii	DAFFODIL	NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS	(planted)
iii	SNOWDROP	GALANTHUS NIVALIS	(planted)

IRISIES

iii	SPRING CROCUS	CROCUS ALBIFLORUS	(planted)

IV Lords & Ladies

Total: 152 species of herbaceous plants, including: 6 planted species, 6 garden escapes, 135 species native to Cambridgeshire, and 5 species not native to Cambridgeshire.

5 FLOWERING PLANTS B. SHRUBS AND TREES (INCLUDING CONIFERS)

native species

These present a problem to the recorder of wild plants since some have clearly been planted, whereas others are wild; and a third category may have planted themselves, although they are species which have been introduced from abroad and are not truly native.

Key to symbols used:

W = wild native species P planted native species
N = native species, uncertain whether wild or planted
I = introduced species, which may or may not be self-planted

be planted or

SHRUBS

ii	W	HAWTHORN	CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA
ii	W	ELDERBERRY	SAMBUCUS NIGRA
ii	W	DOG ROSE	ROSA CANINA
iii	I	JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS Sp
iii	W	HOLLY(ILEX)	AQUIFOLIUM
iii	I	PRIVET	LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM
iii	I	LILAC	
iii	I	FORSYTHIA	
iii	I	ROSEMARY	
iii	I	JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE	LONICERA NITIDA
iii	I	~~EUONYMUS~~ SPINDLE	EUONYMUS Sp

TREES

ii	I	YEW	TAXUS BACCATA var FASTIGIATA
ii	W	ASH	FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR
ii	W	SYCAMORE	ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS
ii	I	ELM (sucker)	ULMUS CARPINIFOLIA

iii	I	LAWSON'S CYPRESS — CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA
iii	P	LIME — TILIA VULGARIS
iii	N	CRAB APPLE — MALUS SYLVESTRIS
iii	N	SILVER BIRCH — BETULA PENDULA
iii	N	ROWAN — SORBUS AUCUPARIA
iii	I	CORSICAN PINE — PINUS SYLVESTRIS ? NIGRA
iii	I	FLOWERING CHERRY — PRUNUS Sp
iii	I	PLUM — PRUNUS DOMESTICA
iii	I	LABURNUM
iii	I	PHILLYRIA — PHILLYRIA LATIFOLIA

Total 25 species of shrubs and trees, including 9 native to Cambridgeshire

II. LIST OF BRYOPHYTES

GROWING IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCHYARD, CHESTERTON,

MADE ON 15.2.1992

BY M.O. HILL, C.D. PRESTON, P. STANLEY AND H.L.K. WHITEHOUSE.

A. MOSSES (23) (underlined - rare species)

AMBLYSTAGIUM SERPENS

BARBULA CONVOLUTA VAR. COMMUTATA
BARBULA REVOLUTA on wall at roadside
BARBULA RIGIDULA
BARBULA TRIFARIA
BARBULA VINEALIS

BRACHYTHECIUM ALBICANS
BRACHYTHECIUM RUTABULUM

BRYUM ARGENTEUM
BRYUM BICOLOR
BRYUM CAPILLARE
BRYUM RADICULOSUM

CERATODON PURPUREUS

EURYNCHIUM PRAELONGUM

GRIMMIA PULVINATA

HOMALOTHECIUM SERICEUM

ORTHOTRICHUM ANOMALUM
ORTHOTRICHUM DIAPHANUM

RYNCHOSTEGIELLA TENELLA
RYNCHOSTEGIUM CONFERTUM

TORTULA MURALIS
TORTULA RURALIS
TORTULA VIRESCENS - on asphalt path near Irish Yews.

B. LIVERWORTS (0) none found

III. SOME ANIMALS SEEN IN THE CHURCHYARD,1986-91

INVERTIBRATES

EARTHWORM	
SLUG	
SNAIL	HELLICELLA OBVIA
WOODLOUSE	
SPIDER - GARDEN	ARANCUS DIADEMATUS

INSECTS

ANT
6 SPOT LADYBIRD
CARDINAL BEETLE
HOVER FLY
GRASSHOPPER
EARWIG
CRANEFLY
WASP
PALE-TAILED BUMBLE BEE
MINING BEE
BUTTERFLIES:
- SMALL CABBAGE WHITE
- LARGE CABBAGE WHITE
- HOLLY BLUE
- SMALL TORTOISESHELL (in the church)
- MEADOW BROWN
- GREEN-VEINED WHITE
- WALL
- PEACOCK
- RED ADMIRAL

BIRDS

HOUSE SPARROW	HEDGE SPARROW
SONG THRUSH	MISTLE THRUSH
BLACKBIRD	ROBIN
BLUE TIT	GREAT TIT
GREENFINCH	CHAFFINCH
COLLARED DOVE	WOOD PIGEON
CARRION CROW	JACKDAW
SWIFT	SWALLOW
LINNET	WREN
STARLING	BLACK-HEADED GULL

TAWNY OWL (in the vicarage garden)

MAMMALS

BATS were living in the church steeple prior to 1968 when repair work was carried out and the gaps through which they had gained entrance were blocked off.