
Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



Priority Species List

The priority species list without actions and reason for inclusion has been developed as part of the methodology (supporting document 1 – prioritisation and mapping methodology) to identify species priorities for the recovery and enhancement in the area. This list was created in step 3 – create priority list, by assigning species into habitat-based assemblages. These are the group of species which share habitat requirements and will benefit from proposed habitat creation and enhancement without a need for any additional bespoke actions. Therefore, can be addressed collectively in the LNRS through habitat actions rather than individually as referenced in part 2 of the LNRS document.

Algae Priority Species without Actions		
Species by Recommended Common Name	Justification for Inclusion	Habitat Groupings from LNRS Board Priority
Great Tassel Stonewort <i>Tolypella prolifera</i>	GB Red List Endangered. Found in some fenland drains in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. A plant of small alkaline water bodies which prefers slow-moving water and tends to grow in deeper water than other members of the genus. It is a spring or summer annual and often occurs in quantity after ditch clearances.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
Hedgehog Stonewort <i>Chara aculeolata</i>	Nationally Scarce, recent records only in some of the old Peterborough brick pit sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. A freshwater species tolerant of slightly brackish water.	Farmed Landscape

Amphibian Priority Species without Actions			
Species	by	Recommended	Habitat
Common Name			Groupings
		Justification for Inclusion	from LNRS
			Board
			Priority
Common Toad		Populations are thought to have declined significantly in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, for example in Cambridge City but also more widely. Threatened by a loss of breeding ponds and disruption of migration routes.	Ponds
<i>Bufo bufo</i>			

Bird Priority Species without Actions

Species by Recommended Common Name	Justification for Inclusion	Habitat Groupings from LNRS Priority List
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	Historic decline in numbers has somewhat been ameliorated due to conservation actions, but species is still under threat from a range of factors in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, relating to agricultural intensification and urbanisation.	Farmland
Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Although the population has increased in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in recent decades this has been from a low base and the area now holds a significant proportion of the national population. Continued management of reedbed habitat is required to provide conditions for the maintenance of species recovery.	Wetland
Black-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	A Schedule 1 species, black-necked grebe have an 'Amber' status in Birds of Conservation Concern. They are an occasional breeder in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Conservation management of shallow lagoons and pools could encourage further colonisation by this rare breeding species.	Wetland
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Significant decline nationally and in Cambridgeshire. Decline thought to be caused by the loss of food resources and nesting cover as a result of agricultural intensification. Disease at bird feeders may also be a factor. Still under threat.	Woodland

Corn Bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	A key farmland indicator species. Has had a dramatic decline nationally and has been lost from many areas of the county but still remains in good numbers locally. Availability of invertebrates in summer and seeds in the winter are key to its abundance.	Farmland
Crane <i>Grus grus</i>	An 'Amber' Bird of Conservation Concern, Crane re-colonised the Norfolk Broads in the 1980s after an absence in the UK of over 400 years. This population is now expanding into suitable wetland sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, with over a dozen pairs and a wintering population in excess of 80 individuals, making Cambridgeshire and Peterborough a key county in England for the continued success and expansion of this rare breeding species. Continued management of existing and creation of new areas of mixed wetland will bolster breeding numbers further.	Wetland
Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i>	A Schedule 1 species and 'Amber' Bird of Conservation Concern, Garganey is a rare breeder in the UK and a qualifying feature of both the Ouse and Nene Washes Special Protection Areas. It also likely breeds at a number of other Cambridgeshire and Peterborough wetland sites. Continued conservation management of shallow lakes and wetlands will benefit this species' breeding numbers.	Wetland
Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>	Large decline in numbers nationally and on bird Red List since 2002. Prefers sites with a mixture of habitats including grassland, scrub and reedbed/wetland areas, therefore a good indicator of relatively wild habitats.	Wetland
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	Significant population declines have occurred, linked to agricultural intensification. Now a localised breeding species in the county, with the main populations in Cambridgeshire in the South Cambridgeshire chalk areas.	Farmland
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Although population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough may be relatively stable, the kingfisher is still under threat from declines in water quality and also from unpredictable	Rivers, Chalk Streams &

	weather patterns such as harsh winters and droughts. Measures to improve its habitat will benefit many other species.	Drainage Ditches
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	One of the most strongly declining birds in Europe. Some areas of Cambridgeshire farmland are a stronghold. Chick mortality and predation are thought to be the main causes of their declining population nationally. This is exacerbated by habitat loss and degradation due to changes in agricultural practices, in particular changes from spring to autumn sowing, drainage of grasslands, a loss of mixed farmland and a loss of insect food caused by the sterility of the environment, all leading to lower breeding success - of which Cambridgeshire is no exception.	Wetland
Marsh Tit <i>Poecile palustris</i>	Severe recent decline in this species. Now rare in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and populations very small so under threat.	Woodland
Nightingale <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	A rapidly declining species. Decline thought to be caused by loss of suitable scrub and young woodland habitat upon which Nightingales depend to breed, thought to be caused (at least in part) by browsing deer.	Woodland
Redshank <i>Tringa tetanus</i>	Decline historically and nationally at least. Cambridgeshire holds a significant proportion of the lowland breeding population with highest counts at the larger wetland sites such as the Ouse and Nene Washes.	Wetland
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Mainly a coastal species but will also breed inland. Until recently had been doing well but has declined to only a handful of pairs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	Wetland
Ruff	A Schedule 1 species and Red List Bird of Conservation Concern. Ruff has been absent as a breeding bird in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for a number of decades, most	Wetland

<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	likely due to a change in its breeding range. It is still present in numbers on passage and during the winter, with the Nene and Ouse Washes being particularly important. Continued and enhanced provision of wet grassland habitat will benefit this species.	
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Declining wader species, requiring wet grassland / water meadows - a habitat which is becoming scarcer and supports many rare species. In the Fens breeding snipe are largely found in the main washlands, with strongholds in the Ouse and Nene Washes where densities have reached double-figure tetrad counts. This increase is mainly reflected in the short-term trend and is not uniform across the Fens, for example, population declines at the Nene despite being a stronghold. Historically, snipe have faced large, long-term declines, predominantly driven by summer flooding and predation pressure affecting productivity.	Wetland
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Breeding now at only a handful of sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Red listed nationally. Woodcock require scrub but also nearby soft ground to feed. A species which is prone to disturbance from people and dogs.	Woodland

Flowering Plant Priority Species without Actions

Species by Recommended Common Name	Justification for Inclusion	Habitat Groupings from LNRS Board Priority
Black Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i> subsp. <i>Betulifolia</i>	One of the rarest native trees in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Under threat because of a lack of natural reproduction opportunities. Most trees present now are thought to have been planted but maybe not all. Natural habitat is river floodplains. Mentioned in the LNRS public consultation.	Woodland

Bog Pimpernel <i>Lysimachia tenella</i>	Good indicator of species rich fen meadow and similar habitats. Lost at many previous sites in Cambridgeshire as vulnerable to both shading and drying out. Most under threat at sites where it is present in small amounts (there are several of these in Cambridgeshire).	Wetland
Clustered Bellflower <i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Strong indicator of calcareous grassland. Populations at many remaining sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are small and so are under threat. Has been lost from some over the last 30 years.	Grassland
Dark-leaved Willow <i>Salix myrsinifolia</i>	Cambridgeshire holds the majority of the of the remaining southern / eastern England (likely) native sites for the species (less than five sites). In Great Britain it is predominantly found in Scotland and northern England. In Cambridgeshire it is found in wet riverside woodland and fens.	Woodland
Dropwort <i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Good indicator of old permanent grassland of interest. Many populations in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are small and isolated and so are under threat.	Grassland
Dyer's Greenweed <i>Genista tinctoria</i>	England Red List Vulnerable. Good indicator of old permanent grassland of interest (including verges), particularly in the clay areas of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Number of sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough has been declining in recent decades and it is still under threat as many populations are small.	Grassland
Early Marsh-orchid <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subs. <i>ochroleuca</i>	All sub-species of early marsh orchid are rare in Cambridgeshire and are a good indicator of wet grassland habitats of interest. Less than five sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough where it is present in good numbers. The sub-species <i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i> was previously recorded at Chippenham Fen but has not been seen for many years.	Grassland

Yellow Early Marsh-orchid (to be considered if hydrological conditions are correct)		
Fen Pondweed <i>Potamogeton coloratus</i>	Fenland is the British stronghold for this pondweed of shallow calcareous water. It is increasingly rare with most records in the Wicken and Whittlesey areas. Has declined nationally and locally. Can be found in a variety of wetland habitats such as ponds and drains.	Grassland
Few-flowered Fumitory <i>Fumaria vaillantii</i>	GB and England Red List Endangered. Restricted distribution and decline nationally. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough holds an important part of the national population.	Farmed Landscape
Field Fleawort <i>Tephrosia integrifolia</i>	GB and England Red List Vulnerable. Strong calcareous grassland indicator. Less than five sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	Grassland
Field Gromwell <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	GB and England Red List Endangered. Significant decline. Present in chalky arable areas and rarely also in Fenland.	Farmed Landscape
Fine-leaved Fumitory <i>Fumaria parviflora</i>	GB Red List Vulnerable. Restricted distribution and decline nationally. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough holds an important part of the national population.	Farmed Landscape

Grass-poly <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	GB and England Red List Endangered. Characteristic species of arable hollow pingo ponds in parts of South Cambridgeshire. Likely less than 10 sites in Cambridgeshire where it is found at any one time.	Farmed Landscape
Great Burnet <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Characteristic flood meadow and positive old grassland indicator species (although can be found in woodland). Associated with sites of natural history interest in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and has declined significantly. Many populations are small and so are under threat from destruction or neglect.	Grassland
Greater Bladderwort <i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> agg.	Mainly a fenland species in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, where it would formerly have been common. It is a good indicator of high-quality wetland habitats as it is susceptible to eutrophication. Significant national and local decline. At risk where populations are small.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
Greater Butterfly-orchid <i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Uncommon in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as only found in some of our ancient woodlands, therefore a positive indicator for this habitat. Has declined significantly here and is still under threat as many populations are small and are vulnerable to deer grazing and a decline in woodland management.	Woodland
Greater Water-parsnip <i>Sium latifolium</i>	GB and England Red List Endangered. Fenland characteristic species. Significant national and local declines, although has increased in recent decades in parts of the Ouse Washes. Small populations remain vulnerable.	Woodland
Green-winged Orchid <i>Anacamptis morio</i>	England Red List Vulnerable. Strong indicator of old permanent grassland. In small numbers at many sites so at risk.	Grassland
Knapweed Broomrape <i>Orobanche elatior</i>	Characteristic of the better-quality chalky road verges in South Cambridgeshire but also present west of Peterborough on the limestone. Only usually present where there is a significant amount of greater knapweed which is good for pollinators. Nationally there has been a gradual contraction in its range, especially outside its core areas.	Grassland

	Under threat from a lack of management of road verges and other sites where it occurs.	
Large-flowered Hemp-nettle <i>Galeopsis speciosa</i>	GB and England Red List Vulnerable. Severe post-1950s decline in our region (where once frequent). Found in peaty fields and disturbed fen. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough distribution concentrated in the Fens.	Farmland landscape
Lesser Meadow-rue <i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Strong old chalk grassland indicator and sometimes found as a remnant of this habitat (probably chalk downland) on a verge or field margin. Many native populations in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough are therefore small and under threat.	Grassland
Lesser Water-plantain <i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>	England Red List Vulnerable and severe decline in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, only a few sites now have significant numbers. Under threat from a range of factors.	Wetlands
Long-stalked Yellow-sedge <i>Carex lepidocarpa</i>	Strong indicator of high-quality wet fen meadow habitats. Likely less than ten sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough where it still occurs, at some of those in small numbers.	Wetlands
Man Orchid <i>Orchis anthropophora</i>	GB and England Red List Endangered. Found only in approximately five locations in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the majority of these in the limestone area west of Peterborough and many sites have very small populations, so under threat.	Grassland
Marsh Stitchwort <i>Stellaria palustris</i>	GB and England Red List Vulnerable. Significant national decline. Strong old wet grassland indicator. Present at less than ten sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and at risk in many of them.	Wetlands

Marsh Valerian <i>Valeriana dioica</i>	Strong indicator of species-rich fen meadow and similar habitats. Significant decline nationally. Under threat from a lack of management and the drying out of its remaining sites.	Wetlands
Meadow Thistle <i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	Strong indicator of high-quality wet fen meadow habitats. Perhaps less than five sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough where it still occurs.	Wetlands
Mountain Everlasting <i>Antennaria dioica</i>	England Red List Vulnerable. Only found at one site in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and rare in lowland England so level of threat high.	Lowland Calcareous Grassland
Narrow-leaved Water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>	Characteristic flood meadow species. Mostly restricted to a few sites in the River Great Ouse valley area. Very susceptible to even quite modest agricultural intensification.	Wetlands
Opposite-leaved Pondweed <i>Groenlandia densa</i>	GB and England Red List Vulnerable. Significant decline in our region. Typical of shallow nutrient-poor calcareous waters. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough the majority of records are from fen drains.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
Oxlip <i>Primula elatior</i>	GB Red List Near Threatened and about a third of the British native range is in Cambridgeshire. 'Oxlip woods' are recognized as a rare and special subset of bluebell woods.	Woodland
Parsley Water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>	Although widespread and locally plentiful in some coastal areas, it is also found inland and has declined significantly at these sites. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough restricted to old damp grassland sites and in some places, it is a relict species of former commons. Present at approximately five sites.	Wetlands

Pepper-saxifrage <i>Silaum silaus</i>	Strong indicator of old species-rich grassland, especially damp grassland. Significant decline nationally and locally. Many populations are small and so are under threat from a lack of appropriate management and potentially development where sites are not protected.	Grassland
Perennial Flax <i>Linum perenne</i> subsp. <i>anglicum</i>	GB Red List Vulnerable. Native populations are considered to be the endemic subsp. <i>anglicum</i> and the Cambridgeshire populations are mainly centred on an area on the south side of Cambridge. Has declined nationally and locally and populations are under threat from a lack of management or overgrazing.	Grassland
Purple Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus danicus</i>	GB and England Red List Endangered. Strong calcareous grassland indicator. Under threat and lost from some of its South Cambridgeshire sites within the last 30 years.	Grassland
Saw-wort <i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Strong indicator of a range of old species-rich habitats, including grassland and woodland edges. Has declined significantly nationally and locally. At the eastern edge of its range in Cambridgeshire and at many sites numbers are small so these populations are under threat. Now may only be present at less than ten sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	Grassland
Shepherd's-needle <i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	GB Red List Critically Endangered and England Red List Endangered. Has declined significantly. Now infrequently found, but where found can be abundant.	Farmed Landscape
Slender Tare <i>Ervum gracile</i> (= <i>Vicia</i> <i>parviflora</i>)	England Red List Vulnerable, characteristic of 'heavy calcareous clay soils which are frequently wet in winter but baked dry in summer' (BSBI Atlas), a very typical Cambridgeshire grassland type; and a third of the modern British range is in Cambridgeshire.	Grassland

Spiny Restharrow <i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Good indicator of old permanent grassland of interest, particularly on chalky clay soils. Has declined significantly because of the ploughing up and agricultural improvement of grasslands.	Grassland
Squinancywort <i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Strong indicator of species-rich calcareous grassland. Under threat from lack of grazing and/or cutting at some of the remaining sites.	Grassland
Sulphur Clover <i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	GB and England Red List Vulnerable. Its core area is mainly Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire. Has declined within this area significantly and many populations are small and under threat, particularly as many are on road verges which are often under or over managed.	Grassland
Tasteless Water-pepper <i>Persicaria mitis</i>	GB and England Red List Vulnerable. Most commonly found in the Ouse and Nene Washes in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and only found in a few sites outside of these. Has declined nationally and locally it appears that it has been lost from some locations. It is found in wet places in open vegetation, typically on nutrient-rich mud and peat that is exposed by a rapid 'drawdown' of water in the summer.	Wetlands
Tubular Water-dropwort <i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	GB and England Red List Vulnerable. Declining due to drainage, re-seeding of old grassland and inappropriate watercourse management. Found in areas with winter flooding, including flood meadows and ponds.	Wetland
Venus's-looking-glass <i>Legousia hybrida</i>	Distinctive arable weed that often grows with other uncommon species so a positive indicator for this habitat. It is found primarily in chalky areas. Has declined significantly.	Farmed Landscape

Water-violet <i>Hottonia palustris</i>	GB and England Red List Vulnerable. Found in still, shallow, base-rich, clear and not eutrophicated waterbodies so it is a positive indicator. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough found most commonly in fenland drains, although has declined here.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
Wild Candytuft <i>Iberis amara</i>	England Red List Vulnerable, a characteristic plant of 'bare, open ground on south-facing slopes on chalk, being found in bare places in grassland, particularly rabbit scrapes, and on chalky railway banks and in quarries' (BSBI Atlas) surviving at a handful of Cambridgeshire sites and in need of conservation action.	Grassland

Fish Priority Species without Actions

Species by Recommended Common Name	Justification for Inclusion	Habitat Groupings from LNRS Board Priority
Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>	EC Habitats Directive Annex II species. A positive indicator for rivers and streams. It tends to be observed in the headwaters of smaller waterbodies (but may be present in the middle reaches of rivers). The species has a larval form which requires unpolluted and stable silt beds, thus if a river supports brook lamprey it could be considered as one that is in a better ecological condition and is exhibiting stability and naturalness of the river environment.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
Brown Trout <i>Salmo trutta</i>	The brown trout can be used as a flagship species; if a river environment is good enough to sustain wild breeding brown trout, then it will be ecologically diverse, have good water quality and consistency of flow. The brown trout should be present in every river system across the British Isles. The brown trout has responded particularly well to river restoration across South Cambridgeshire in the last 20 years.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches

European Eel <i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>	Critically Endangered globally and once much more common in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. It spends most of its life in European rivers which flow into the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Baltic seas, and migrate to the western sub-tropical Atlantic where it breeds.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
Spined Loach <i>Cobitis taenia</i>	Generally regarded as threatened, if not rare, in Europe. In the UK the spined loach appears to be restricted to just five east-flowing river systems in eastern England – the Rivers Trent, Welland, Witham, Nene and Great Ouse, with their associated waterways. Moreton's Leam is thought to contain the highest recorded density of spined loach in the UK and is designated an SAC for this reason. The Ouse Washes Counter Drain and Old Bedford River are also designated SAC for spined loach.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches

Fungi Priority Species without Actions

Species by Recommended Common Name	Justification for Inclusion	Habitat Groupings from LNRS Board Priority
Big Blue Pinkgill <i>Entoloma bloxamii s. lat</i>	Global Red List Vulnerable. Found in old unimproved semi-natural grasslands, usually on calcareous soils. Usually grows with other uncommon grassland fungi. It is rare and localised nationally. Status in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough uncertain but has been recorded here.	Grassland
Orchard Toothcrust <i>Sarcodontia crocea</i>	Global Red List Vulnerable. Found on old fruit trees in old orchards and elsewhere. Traditional old orchards have declined significantly in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough over the last 100 years and numbers continue to decline. This species has also therefore declined and is under threat. At least three sites for this fungus have	Woodland

	been identified in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in the last twenty years but there are likely to be more.	
Toasted Waxcap <i>Cuphophyllus colemannianus</i>	Global Red List Vulnerable. A waxcap species of old unimproved semi-natural grasslands that are traditionally managed by grazing or mowing for a long period of time. Usually grows with other uncommon grassland fungi. It is rare and localised nationally. Status in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough uncertain but has been recorded here.	Grassland

Mammal Priority Species without Actions

Species by Recommended Common Name	Justification for Inclusion	Habitat Groupings from LNRS Board Priority
European Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	GB Red List Vulnerable. It is thought there has been a significant national decline in numbers but this is hard to quantify. Under threat from a loss of habitat and pesticide use.	Urban Landscape
European Water Vole <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	GB Red List Endangered. Significant national decline. The Cambridgeshire fenland is however a national stronghold for this species. Although many populations may be relatively stable in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, they are still under threat from a range of factors.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
Harvest Mouse <i>Micromys minutus</i>	GB Red List Near Threatened. Thought to have declined significantly due to agricultural intensification. Not commonly recorded in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough so population levels are unknown.	Farmland Landscape

Western Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	GB Red List Vulnerable. Thought to prefer pastoral landscapes with a mixture of deciduous woodland and other habitats. Barbastelles roost mainly in cracks in trees and few roost locations have been identified in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Modern bat recording methods have though shown them to be more common than previously thought. Under threat as roost and hibernation sites are vulnerable to damage or destruction, and due to declines in insect diversity and abundance due to the use of artificial fertilisers and pesticides.	Woodland
--	---	----------

Invertebrates Priority Species without Actions

Species by Recommended Common Name	Justification for Inclusion	Habitat Groupings from LNRS Board Priority
Beetle <i>Agabus uliginosus</i>	GB Red List Near Threatened. Water beetle that is potentially a flagship species for seasonal pools. It can be found in a range of wetlands in isolated ponds or in seasonally flooded fen. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, it is recorded at Wicken Fen, Woodwalton Fen and a relatively small number of sites outside of these.	Wetlands
Beetle <i>Agabus undulatus</i>	GB Red List Near Threatened. Water beetle most often found in fenland drains in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. National distribution is centred on this area. Suitable flagship species for improved drain management as it is a distinctive species that is relatively recognisable.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
Chalk Hill Blue Butterfly <i>Polyommatus coridon</i>	GB Red List Near Threatened. Flagship species for calcareous grassland which contains significant amounts of horseshoe vetch, <i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> . This is a rare habitat in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, so it is restricted to approximately five sites here. Active management is needed to maintain the habitat.	Grassland

Dingy Skipper Butterfly <i>Erynnis tages</i>	GB Red List Vulnerable. Significant national decline. Perhaps less than ten sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Under threat as proactive management is needed to keep conditions suitable for this species. Suitable conditions are where the foodplants grow in a sparse sward, often with patches of bare ground in a sunny, sheltered situation. Taller vegetation is also required for shelter and roosting.	Grassland
Dingy White Plume Moth <i>Merrifieldia baliodactylus</i>	Restricted distribution nationally and very few records and sites known locally. Food plant is wild marjoram, so it is restricted to sites where this plant is found.	Grassland
Four-spotted Moth <i>Tyta luctuosa</i>	Reported to have an ongoing distribution decline nationally. Recorded at most sites in small numbers only. Long-standing population recorded at one site in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Food plant is field bindweed so dependent on early successional habitats which are threatened by inappropriate management and eutrophication. May be more widespread and common than previously thought but more surveys are required to establish this.	Grassland
Great Green Bush Cricket <i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	National distribution restricted to southern England and Wales, with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is at the northern edge of this area. Populations with sustainable numbers may only be present in less than five sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Can be found in a variety of habitats, but often in rough grassland with some scrub or on woodland edges.	Grassland
Grizzled Skipper Butterfly <i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	GB Red List Vulnerable. Significant national decline. Active management is needed to maintain suitable habitat where the suitable food plants grow (such as Creeping Cinquefoil, Agrimony and Wild Strawberry). Relatively open, patchy grassland seems to be preferred where there is some periodic disturbance. This includes land by railway lines and brownfield sites.	Grassland
Large Velvet Ant <i>Mutilla europaea</i>	Relatively rare nationally with a predominantly southern distribution and only recorded in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough at a few locations in the Huntingdonshire fenland. Found in a range of habitats - in southern England most	Grassland

	closely associated with lowland heaths, in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough the habitat appears to be different than elsewhere. This species parasitises bees.	
Reed Leopard Moth <i>Phragmataecia castaneae</i>	Restricted distribution nationally. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough long-standing populations known only at Wicken Fen and Chippenham Fen but recorded from a few other sites in this area of the county. The larval food plant is common reed. Nationally, threats listed as sea level rise, water abstraction and eutrophication.	Wetlands
Rosser's Sac-spider <i>Clubiona rosserae</i>	GB Red List Vulnerable. Only found in 1-2 sites in Britain, with recent records only at Chippenham Fen. Found in fens amongst cut sedge and reeds and in sedge tussocks.	Grassland
Silver Barred Moth <i>Deltote bankiana</i>	Restricted distribution nationally. Species of fens, coastal marshes and bogs. Long-standing populations known only at Wicken Fen and Chippenham Fen in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.	Wetlands
Toothed Aquatic Leaf Beetle <i>Donacia dentata</i>	GB Red List Vulnerable. Has declined and is rare both nationally and locally. There are very few known sites in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Found in larger drains and rivers and feeds mainly on Arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> . Relatively large and identifiable.	Rivers, Chalk Streams & Drainage Ditches
White-spotted Pinion <i>Cosmia diffinis</i>	A scarce moth whose caterpillar feeds on elms. Formerly widespread throughout southern England as far north as Yorkshire. Since Dutch Elm Disease there has been a decline of over 80%, disappearing from almost all its range except Cambridgeshire, which now comprises over three-quarters of its current British range.	Woodland