

# Priority Species

Leicestershire,  
Leicester and Rutland

# Local Nature Recovery Strategy



Making Space for Nature

## Priority Species and Measures

Priority species refer to species that are identified as being of principal importance for biodiversity conservation. These species are typically selected based on their conservation status, ecological importance, and vulnerability to habitat loss, climate change, and other environmental pressures. The designation of priority species helps focus conservation efforts and resources on those species most in need of protection and recovery.

Key rationale for selection of the Priority Species:

**Legislative Basis:** Priority species lists are often derived from statutory designations, such as the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) or the species listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. These species are of principal importance for conserving biodiversity at the national level.

**Habitat-Specific Needs:** Priority species are typically associated with specific habitats, such as ancient woodlands, wetlands, or grasslands. For example, species like the **Adder**, which depends on undisturbed acid heath grasslands, and the Curlew, which relies on open wet grassland, are often listed as priority species due to their specific habitat requirements.

**Vulnerability and Decline:** These species are often experiencing significant population declines or are at risk of local extinction due to habitat degradation, pollution, climate change, or other anthropogenic pressures. Protecting and restoring the habitats these species depend on is central to their conservation.

**Ecological Importance:** Priority species often play critical roles in their ecosystems, such as pollinators (e.g. **Grizzled Skipper Butterfly**) or apex predators. Protecting these species helps to maintain healthy and functional ecosystems.

**Targeted Conservation Actions:** Local Nature Recovery Strategies typically suggest bespoke measures for priority species, which may include habitat restoration, species reintroduction programs, and specific management practices to improve population resilience. These measures are designed to be locally specific, addressing the unique needs of the species in the context of the surrounding landscape.

The health of priority species populations is often seen as an indicator of the overall health of the ecosystem they inhabit. If priority species are thriving, it is usually a sign that the habitat is in good ecological condition.

Priority species lists help conservation practitioners and policymakers prioritise limited resources. These lists inform decisions on where to focus habitat restoration efforts, species reintroduction projects, and land management practices.

While many priority species are identified at the national level, the Local Nature Recovery Strategy enables these species to be contextualised for local landscapes, ensuring that actions are relevant to the specific ecological needs of Leicestershire, Leicester, Rutland, or any other area under the strategy.

In total 113 species were identified against the criteria. These are species which require bespoke action to protect and

enhance their populations. The list is made up of **1 amphibian (Palmate Newt), 1 reptile (Adder), 12 birds (including Turtle Dove), 1 crustacean (White-clawed Crayfish), 6 invertebrates (including Glow worm), 3 fish (Including Brown Trout), 6 mammals (including Hedgehog), 77 rare vascular plants (including Lily-of-the-valley) and 6 lichen (including Lasallia pustulata).**

In summary, priority species within a Local Nature Recovery Strategy framework are those species most in need of focused conservation action due to their ecological importance, vulnerability, and the role they play in maintaining local biodiversity.

### **Conservation Status Abbreviations used in the table.**

#### **Threat (IUCN Criteria)**

Ex = Extinct

Cr = Critically Endangered

En = Endangered

Vu = Vulnerable

NT = Near Threatened

LC = Least Concern

DD = Data Deficient

NE = Not Evaluated

### **UK and Country Priority Lists**

P = Priority Taxon in the UK BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan)

Eng = Priority Taxon for Biodiversity in England (Section 41 Species)

Sc = Priority Taxon for Biodiversity in Scotland

Wa = Priority Taxon for Biodiversity in Wales (Section 7 Species)

Other

Nb = Notable

IR = International Responsibility

S8 = listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981 as being specially protected under UK law

M\* = metallophyte in Wales

Rarity

NR = Nationally Rare (i.e. Recorded in 15 or fewer 10 km squares in the United Kingdom)

NS = Nationally Scarce (i.e. Recorded in between 16 and 100 10 km squares in the United Kingdom)

**Table of Priority Species and Measures**

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>1. Amphibian</b>		<b>Palmate Newt</b>	A small amphibian often found in ponds and slow-moving water bodies. Recognizable by its smooth skin and webbed feet during the breeding season.	Restoration and enhancement of pond networks in underrepresented acid grassland areas, creating fish-free breeding ponds with surrounding scrub and vegetation to prevent drying. Consider translocation efforts to suitable, restored sites in Charnwood Forest. Focus on areas where historical records show palmate newt presence but where ponds have deteriorated, e.g. northern Charnwood Forest.
<b>2. Reptile</b>	NT	<b>Adder</b>	The UK's only venomous snake, known for its zigzag pattern along its back. Found in heathlands, grasslands, and woodland edges.	Habitat connectivity improvements by restoring and creating heathland and open mosaic habitats. Use controlled reintroduction from healthy populations to establish adders in previously occupied sites. Prioritise area specific locations for restoration and reintroduction.

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>3. Bird</b>	LC	<b>Osprey</b>	The Osprey is a large raptor known for its striking plumage and fish-eating habits. It migrates between Europe and Africa, returning to the UK to breed.	Opportunity for national reintroduction / trans-relocation projects stemming from Rutland Osprey Project at Rutland Water. Encourage the establishment and maintenance of artificial nesting platforms near key water bodies to increase suitable breeding opportunities.
<b>4. Bird</b>	CR	<b>Turtle Dove</b>	A migratory dove, famous for its soft "purring" call. It breeds in hedgerows and open woodlands and has experienced severe population declines.	Establishment of seed-rich feeding areas and supplementary feeding programs during the breeding season. Partner with landowners to manage hedgerows and restore areas for foraging and nesting. Focus on farmlands in the East Leicestershire and Rutland, Belvoir Vales, Welland Valley and Charnwood Forest for hedgerow restoration and supplementary feeding efforts.
<b>5. Bird</b>	VU	<b>Nightingale</b>	Renowned for its powerful and beautiful song, this elusive bird breeds in dense, low vegetation in woodlands and scrub.	Scrub regeneration projects, especially in woodland edges and abandoned farmland. Create dense scrub and thicket habitats specifically managed for nightingales, using grazing or cutting to prevent succession. Focus on the areas near Rutland Water and other woodland fringes where nightingale populations have previously existed.

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>6. Bird</b>	EN	<b>Willow Tit</b>	A small, shy bird of damp woodlands and wetlands, easily confused with the marsh tit. It is in serious decline in the UK.	Create decayed wood habitats in wet woodland areas by deliberately felling trees or managing deadwood. Install artificial nesting cavities to increase breeding success. the Soar and Wreake Valleys for re-establishing suitable habitats.
<b>7. Bird</b>	EN	<b>Swift</b>	A migratory bird that spends most of its life in the air, catching insects. Swifts breed in cavities, often in buildings, and are known for their fast, scythe-shaped wings.	Swift brick installation programs in urban and semi-urban areas. Swift bricks are a universal nest brick for small bird species and should be installed in new developments including extensions, in accordance with best practice guidance. Promote swift tower installations in parks and near water bodies to provide nesting opportunities. Focus on urban areas like Leicester City and major towns such as Loughborough and Oakham.
<b>8. Bird</b>	VU	<b>Starling</b>	Famous for its murmurations, this glossy blackbird-like species is highly social and often found in urban areas, though its population has declined.	Establishment of foraging habitats such as permanent grasslands and wet meadows managed for invertebrates. Encourage the installation of starling nest boxes in urban areas. Engage with farms and urban areas across Leicester and Leicestershire to enhance invertebrate-rich habitats and create nesting opportunities.

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>9. Bird</b>		<b>House Sparrow</b>	A familiar urban bird, found in gardens and farmlands. Its population has dropped significantly in recent decades, making it a priority species.	Urban greening and community garden initiatives that include hedge planting, native shrubs, and wildflower meadows to provide both food and shelter. Promote the installation of sparrow nest boxes in residential areas. Work with housing associations in Leicester City and suburban areas to install nesting boxes and improve urban habitat. Monitor existing populations to find out what makes these populations stable.
<b>10. Bird</b>	VU	<b>Woodcock</b>	A wading bird with cryptic plumage, found in woodlands where it probes the soil for invertebrates. It is also known for its nocturnal display flight, called "roding."	Restoration and creation of damp woodland areas with rides, particularly with dense undergrowth for foraging and nesting. Consider trial reintroduction from healthy populations in adjacent counties. Focus on large wooded areas such as the National Forest and areas surrounding Rutland Water.
<b>11. Bird</b>	NT	<b>Marsh Tit</b>	A small bird that prefers deciduous woodlands and wetlands. It has a black cap and is closely related to the willow tit.	Maintain deadwood and rotting tree stumps within damp woodland. Create artificial nest sites and enhance woodland structure with low canopy cover. Target woodland around known breeding populations.

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>12. Bird</b>	EN	<b>Curlew</b>	The UK's largest wader, with a distinctive long, curved bill used for probing mudflats and grasslands. Known for its haunting call.	Create and enhance suitable grassland habitats and restore lowland floodplain meadow areas. Predation control and nest protection schemes should be implemented during the breeding season. Prioritise sites like Rutland Water Nature Reserve and the Soar Valley floodplains for nest protection efforts and habitat management.
<b>13. Bird</b>	VU	<b>Lapwing</b>	A farmland and wetland bird with a striking black-and-white plumage and an iridescent green back. Known for its aerial displays during the breeding season.	Create wet grassland mosaics and maintain short, open vegetation structure. Encourage rotational grazing in breeding areas and introduce predator control programs during breeding. Focus on agricultural land restoration projects in the Welland Valley and near Rutland Water.
<b>14. Bird</b>	VU	<b>Tree Pipit</b>	A small bird of open woodlands and heathlands, often seen performing parachute-like flight displays. Its population is declining due to habitat loss.	Create and manage open, wooded heathland habitats with scattered trees for breeding and foraging. Promote low-level grazing and periodic scrub clearance to maintain suitable habitat. Target heathland restoration in Charnwood Forest.



Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>15. Crustacean</b>		<b>White-clawed Crayfish</b>	A native freshwater crayfish that inhabits clean rivers and streams. It is under threat from habitat degradation and the invasive signal crayfish.	Removal of invasive signal crayfish and reintroduction of white-clawed crayfish to suitable watercourses after invasive species are controlled. Focus on smaller watercourses in rural Rutland and Leicestershire where signal crayfish populations are lower, such as tributaries of the River Soar, and re-naturalised Quarries and Mineral Sites.
<b>16. Insect - Butterfly</b>		<b>Dingy Skipper</b>	A small, brownish butterfly that prefers grasslands with patches of bare ground. Its "dingy" appearance provides effective camouflage.	Restoration of chalk and limestone grassland to provide larval food plants, particularly Bird's-foot trefoil. Introduce a grazing regime to create suitable open patches for egg-laying. Focus on limestone quarries and disused railway lines such as those around Ketton Quarry.
<b>17. Insect - Butterfly</b>	VU	<b>Grizzled Skipper</b>	A small, fast-flying butterfly, with a checkered black-and-white pattern, often found in sunny grasslands and woodland edges.	Manage grasslands and clear scrub on a rotational basis to promote larval food plants like wild strawberry and creeping cinquefoil. Target railway cuttings and grasslands in Rutland for specific management interventions.
<b>18. Insect - Butterfly</b>	EN	<b>Black Hairstreak</b>	A rare and elusive butterfly, confined to blackthorn thickets in ancient woodlands. It is one of the UK's rarest butterflies.	Ensure the continuation of rotational scrub management to maintain blackthorn-rich scrubland. Reintroduce to suitable sites if population surveys indicate local extinction. Focus on blackthorn-rich hedgerows and woodland edges in areas like Charnwood Forest.

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>19. Insect - Butterfly</b>	VU	<b>White-letter Hairstreak</b>	This butterfly, often overlooked due to its habit of staying high in elm trees, has suffered due to the loss of elm trees to Dutch elm disease.	Elm tree disease resistance programs and planting of disease-resistant elms to support larvae. Promote connectivity between elm populations to support genetic diversity. Focus elm restoration efforts in hedgerows and woodland edges in central Leicestershire.
<b>20. Insect - Butterfly</b>	NT	<b>Dark Green Fritillary</b>	A striking orange butterfly with dark spots, typically found in grasslands and woodland clearings, where it feeds on violets.	Restore and manage large, open grassland habitats with plenty of violets, the butterfly's larval food plant. Introduce grazing or cutting regimes to maintain open swards. Identify suitable translocation programs in Leicestershire from Rutland populations.
<b>21. Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera)</b>		<b>Glow Worm</b>	A beetle whose females glow in the dark to attract males. It is most often found in grasslands, hedgerows, and woodland edges.	Restore and maintain species-rich grasslands, avoiding chemical usage and ensuring low-level grazing to support snail populations, the larvae's prey. Implement light pollution control in key glow worm sites. Focus on suitable roadside grass verges, chalk grassland and railway embankments in Rutland and Leicestershire.
<b>22. Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)</b>		<b>Brown Trout</b>	Brown trout are a native freshwater fish and important indicators of good water quality. Found in clean fast flowing rivers and streams. It is probable the fast-flowing streams in Charnwood Forest are a site for the Pure Native breeding population. Wild populations of the species are threatened.	River restoration projects to enhance spawning gravels and increase flow variability, with strict pollution control and habitat improvement for young trout.

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>23. Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)</b>		<b>Spined Loach</b>	A small, bottom-dwelling fish that inhabits slow-flowing rivers and canals. It is easily identified by the small spines beneath its eyes. Located in Rutland Water, River Mease, River Soar- the species is confined to only a select number of sites in Britain therefore the populations with Leicestershire and Rutland are in key locations.	Implement riverbed restoration schemes to reintroduce areas of silt and sand for spawning. Ensure water quality improvements by reducing agricultural runoff.
<b>24. Bony Fish (Actinopterygii)</b>	CR	<b>European Eel</b>	A migratory fish that breeds in the Sargasso Sea but spends its adult life in European rivers. It is critically endangered due to overfishing, barriers to migration, and habitat loss.	Remove barriers to migration, such as weirs, by installing eel passes. Improve river connectivity between feeding and spawning grounds.
<b>25. Terrestrial Mammal</b>	VU	<b>Barbastelle</b>	A rare and elusive woodland bat species, vulnerable due to loss of main habitat – roost sites in numerous mature trees within a well-structured broadleaved woodland and connecting hedgerows for foraging. This species is sensitive to light pollution and will avoid feeding or commuting near to lit areas.	Increase the coverage of broadleaved woodland and protect and restore old growth woodland. Accelerate maturity of trees through ringbarking and veteranisation to increase natural roosts and install bat boxes specifically designed for Barbastelles within woodlands. Develop and/or enhance the habitat edges to increase the density of moth populations (main food source) with a focus on restoring and increasing wetland and woodland habitats that support a high moth biomass e.g. maintain open rides with scalloped edges in mature woodlands. Retain and enhance hedgerows with mature tree standards to provide roost habitat and foraging corridors between mature woodland sites. Avoid light pollution.

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>26. Terrestrial Mammal</b>		<b>Daubenton's Bat</b>	This Bat is closely associated with water ways and open waters where it feeds on aquatic insects and terrestrial insects alongside riparian habitat edges. The optimal habitat are slow-flowing rivers and canals, and sheltered lakes, reservoirs, and flooded gravel pits.	Avoid light pollution along waterside edges and disturbance of Bat roosts by discouraging access to potential/known roost sites and sensitive management of trees, hedges, and bankside vegetation. Enhance riparian and hedgerow habitat by planting waterside trees, maintain aquatic plants and control fish stocks to encourage freshwater insects. Retain and manage veteran waterside trees and establish trees on both banks of wider water courses. Retain and maintain open water to allow Bats to freely forage over waterbodies.
<b>27. Terrestrial Mammal</b>	NT	<b>Leisler's Bat</b>	A fast-flying Bat often found in open woodland and parkland, relying on large, old trees for roosting. They will forage over a range of areas from rivers, lakes, pastures, meadows and hedgerows This bat is locally scarce due to loss of suitable habitat and fragmentation. It will also forage around white light.	Retain and conserve roost sites in buildings and mature trees wherever possible. Install and monitor specified Bat boxes in known locations to mitigate and encourage roost sites in across strategic areas. Avoid felling mature trees, especially parkland trees where roosting opportunities are present.
<b>28. Terrestrial Mammal</b>	EN	<b>Water Vole</b>	Once widespread, this semi-aquatic rodent is now in decline due to habitat loss and predation.	Restore and manage riparian habitats with dense vegetation along water margins. Implement predator control measures and reduce pollution to improve water quality.

Taxon and Picture	Status	Common Name	Information	Measures
<b>29. Terrestrial Mammal</b>	VU	<b>Hedgehog</b>	A familiar nocturnal mammal found in gardens, hedgerows, and woodlands. Its population has declined due to habitat loss and fragmentation.	Create wildlife-friendly gardens, schools and campuses with hedgehog highways and reduce the use of pesticides. Promote the conservation and connectivity of hedgerows for safe movement.
<b>30. Terrestrial Mammal</b>	VU	<b>Hazel Dormouse</b>	A small, arboreal mammal that inhabits dense woodlands and hedgerows. It is a highly endangered species in the UK due to habitat loss.	A priority species for reintroductions. Enhance woodland connectivity through the planting of native hedgerows and the creation of new woodlands. Implement rotational coppicing to maintain dense understorey habitats.
<b>31. Vascular Plant Gene-bank Assemblage</b>		<b>65 Species</b>	Rare vascular plants found at 3 or fewer locations across the strategy area.	Vascular plants needing protection and gene-banking (Ex Situ Conservation) Protect existing populations and collect seeds and store them in a seed bank under controlled conditions to preserve genetic diversity for future restoration efforts.
<b>32. Vascular Plant In-situ Conservation Assemblage</b>		<b>12 Species</b>	Rare vascular plants found at 3 or fewer locations across the strategy area.	Vascular plants needing In Situ Conservation: Protect and manage the natural habitats where the plants occur, ensuring that the ecological conditions remain suitable for their survival

<b>33. Lichen In-situ Conservation Assemblage</b>		<b>6 Species</b>	Rare Lichens found at 3 or fewer locations across the strategy area.	Lichen needing In Situ Conservation: Protect and manage the natural habitats where the plants occur, ensuring that the ecological conditions remain suitable for their survival
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## Full List of Priority Rare Vascular Plants and Lichens

Species Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Assemblage	Designations
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock Cress	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Arctium nemorosum</i>	Wood Burdock	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Astragalus danicus</i>	Purple Milk Vetch	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Critical, BAP, S41, LRPR
<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	Flat Sedge	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Critical, BAP, S41, LRPR
<i>Campanula patula</i>	Spreading Bellflower	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Critical, BAP, S41, LRPR
<i>Carex distans</i>	Distant Sedge	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Cerastium pumilum</i>	Dwarf Mouse-ear	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i>	Frog Orchid	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	BAP, S41, LRPR
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Important, LRPR
<i>Draba praecox</i>	Glabrous Whitlowgrass	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	No designation

<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> subsp. <i>cambrensis</i>	Narrow Male Fern	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>	Slender Spikerush	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Eleogiton fluitans</i>	Floating Clubrush	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Epilobium lanceolatum</i>	Spear-leaved Willowherb	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Rough Horsetail	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Euphrasia arctica</i> {subsp. <i>borealis</i> }	Arctic Eyebright	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> {subsp. <i>anglica</i> }	English Eyebright	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	BAP, S41, LRPR
<i>Gagea lutea</i>	Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Genista anglica</i>	Petty Whin	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Important, LRPR
<i>Gymnadenia densiflora</i>	Marsh Fragrant Orchid	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i> {subsp. <i>fabaria</i> }	Orpine	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	No designation
<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	Thread Rush	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Yellow Bird's Nest	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	BAP, S41
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's Nest Orchid	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	Red List Important, LRPR
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	Chalk Milkwort	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>	Hair-like Pondweed	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR

<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Critical, BAP, S41
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn Lady's Tresses	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	Red List Important, LRPR
<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Shepherd's Cress	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Important, LRPR
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	Lesser Meadow Rue	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Stag's Horn Clubmoss	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Carex pulicaris</i>	Flea Sedge	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Bottle Sedge	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Brittle Bladder-fern	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Critical, WCA8, BAP, S41, LRPR
<i>Helosciadium inundatum</i>	Lesser Marshwort	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Alternate Water-milfoil	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>	Fine-leaved Water-dropwort	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Ranunculus baudotii</i>	Brackish Water-crowfoot	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	No designation
<i>Sison segetum</i>	Corn Parsley	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR



<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> agg.	Bladderwort group	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Viola canina</i>	Heath Dog-violet	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Important, LRPR
<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>	Meadow Thistle	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common Calamint	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cottongrass	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Ervilia sylvatica</i>	Wood Vetch	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LBAP, LRPR
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Cites-B
<i>Festuca maritima</i>	Mat-grass Fescue	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR (also GBNNSIP)
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	No designation
<i>Groenlandia densa</i>	Opposite-leaved Pondweed	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Critical, LRPR
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> s.l.	Fragrant Orchid	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Hottonia palustris</i>	Water Violet	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR

<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>	Smith's Pepperwort	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Limosella aquatica</i>	Mudwort	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Littorella uniflora</i>	Shoreweed	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> fm. <i>azurea</i>	Blue-flowered Scarlet Pimpernel	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Unknown Taxonomy in UKSI
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	No designation
<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	Creeping Forget-me-not	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Water-dropwort	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Important, LRPR
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Lesser Broomrape	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Lousewort	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	No designation
<i>Persicaria minor</i>	Small Water Pepper	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Critical, LRPR
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	Blunt-leaved Pondweed	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Salix pentandra</i>	Bay Willow	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant In situ action	LRPR
<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Critical, BAP, S41, LRPR
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Large Thyme	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR
<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	Sulphur Clover	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	Red List Important, LRPR
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	Vascular Plant	Rare Plant Gene-bank	LRPR

Lasallia pustulata	Lasallia pustulata	Lichen	Lichen Assemblage	LC
Montanelia disjuncta	Montanelia disjuncta	Lichen	Lichen Assemblage	LC
Rimularia intercedens	Rimularia intercedens	Lichen	Lichen Assemblage	No designation
Stereocaulon vesuvianum	Stereocaulon vesuvianum	Lichen	Lichen Assemblage	LC NS
Umbilicaria deusta	Umbilicaria deusta	Lichen	Lichen Assemblage	LC NS
Umbilicaria polyphylla	Umbilicaria polyphylla	Lichen	Lichen Assemblage	LC