

**All Saints' Church, Springfield**

# **Churchyard Management Plan**

**February 2025**



*sowing the wildflower area in February 2022*

**We are an ECO  CHURCH**  
ANA ROCHA UK PROJECT

# 1. Introduction

This is the first review of All Saints' initial Churchyard Management Plan created in 2021.

All Saints' Church and churchyard are in a prominent position at the heart of the [Springfield Green Conservation Area](#), facing south on to the road (Springfield Green). The medieval church is a [Grade II\\* listed building](#). Behind the church on the northern side is the modern church centre. The churchyard has been closed to further burials since 1855. Its present appearance and character have remained broadly unchanged for longer than anyone can remember.



As this is a closed churchyard, Chelmsford City Council is responsible for maintaining it. Day-to-day maintenance is carried out by All Saints' churchyard volunteers, for which a small annual grant can be claimed from the Council. More substantial works, repairs, and tree maintenance are carried out as required by the Council's Parks and Green Spaces department.

There have been burials throughout most of the churchyard. The majority were originally marked with surface level gravestones, and/or headstones some of which have since been laid

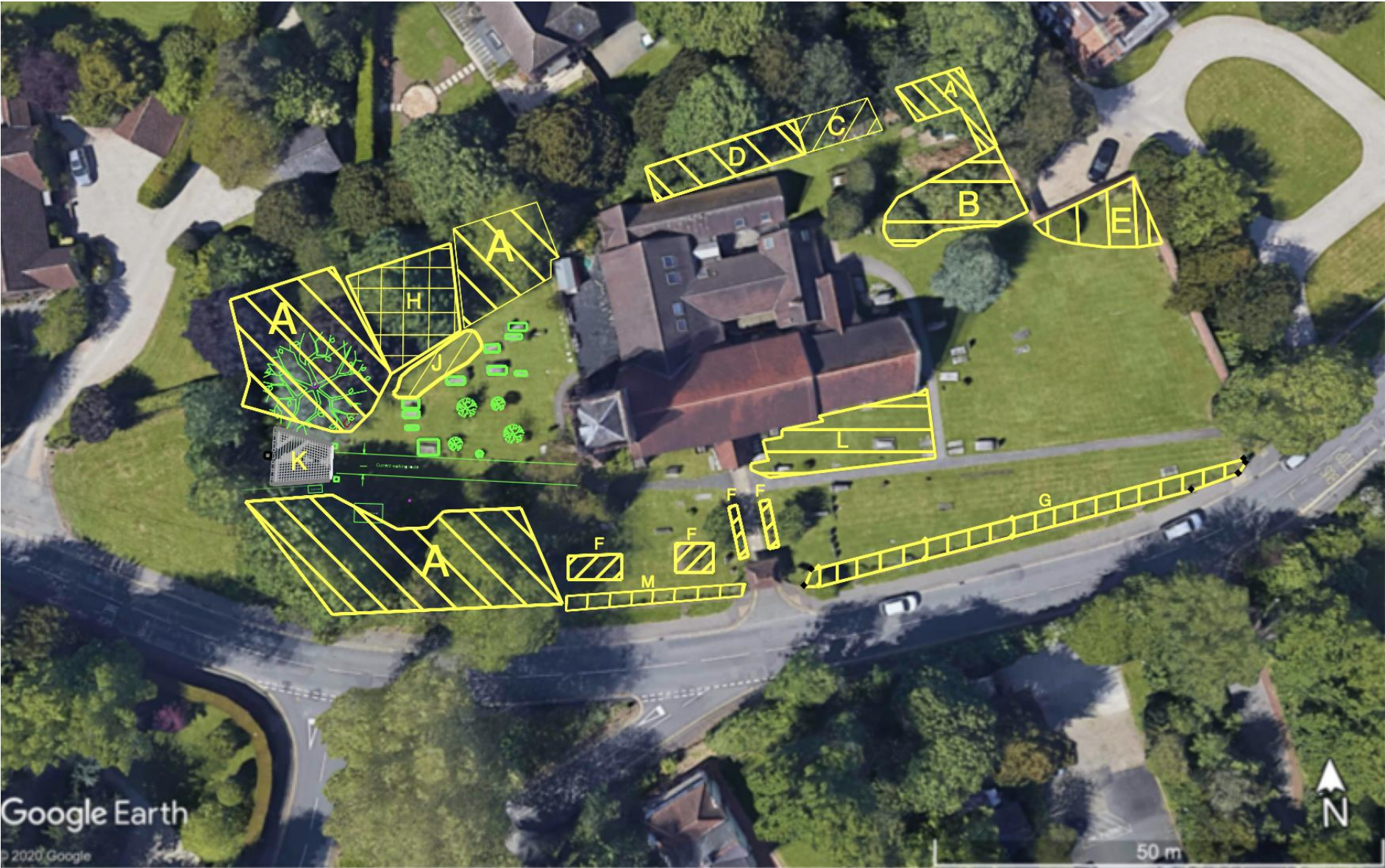
flat for safety reasons. Many graves in the open areas of the churchyard are now covered by grass, although some are still visible. Around the church, and in the western churchyard, there are also a number of large above-ground burial vaults. The extensive areas over which mature trees and undergrowth have grown to form 'woodland' (see below) are full of grave monuments.

The map of the churchyard on page 2 shows its varied character and diverse habitats.

- There are open grass areas on both sides of the churchyard, which maintain the traditional setting for the ancient church building, and where outdoor services and community events are periodically held. Short grassland can also have some value for ground-feeding birds, wildflowers, insects and fungi (['Caring for Grassland'](#)).
- Surrounding the western churchyard (marked A on the map) are large areas of mature trees, which in some parts are close enough to form a continuous canopy, with wild undergrowth dominated by brambles and including other species such as nettles. Despite their urban surroundings, these areas share some of the characteristics and wildlife value of secondary woodland, which it is important to conserve and enhance (*A Rocha's Target 25* – [T4 Woodland habitat](#)).



# Map of All Saints' Churchyard



- The medieval ditch along the northern boundary of the churchyard is still intact. A large fallen tree-trunk on the western boundary is providing a nutrient-rich habitat for fungi and insects. There are spring-flowering bulbs along part of the woodland edge.
- There are several cultivated areas which provide food and nesting materials for birds, as well as pollen and nectar for bees and butterflies. Areas D and E are shrub and flower beds – Area E has been extended with memorial plantings. Areas marked F are memorial rose beds, two with underplantings of perennials/annuals. Area G along the frontage is full of naturalised daffodils.
- Area B is a group of laurels which screen a storage shed, and compost heaps which provide habitat for a wide range of species. Slow worms have been noted in this area and around some of the graves.



- Area C is the RHS award-winning [Pre-School Garden](#), where the children grow and look after vegetables and flowers in raised beds.
- Area H (the Woodland Path Area) and Area J (the Wildflower Area) were created during Phase 1 of the plan 2021-2024 – *please see section 4.*
- Areas K, L and M are for projects and initiatives in Phase 2 of the plan 2025-2028 – *please see section 5.*

## 2. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this updated plan is to provide a framework for the management and improvement of All Saints' churchyard so that it can be an inspiring demonstration of our care for God's creation, and can play a full and multi-faceted role in the life and mission of the church for all parishioners and visitors.

The objectives of the plan are:

to encourage the whole community to enjoy All Saints' churchyard as a welcoming, relaxing, safe and accessible green space in the heart of Springfield;

to create an environment which invites remembrance, reflection, prayer, worship, spiritual refreshment, and connection with nature;

to develop and manage the different parts of the churchyard so that overall biodiversity is increased and wildlife can thrive;

to support A Rocha's [Target 25 Project](#) to help threatened UK habitats and species, in particular woodland habitat, native wildflowers, bees and butterflies;

to conserve and enhance the historic character of the churchyard as the setting for the Grade II\* listed church building in the Springfield Green Conservation Area;

to maintain large open areas where the church can hold community events and outdoor worship services in beautiful surroundings;

to provide opportunities for children to discover the natural world, to grow to love nature, and to be involved in looking after it;

to increase our involvement with local environmental groups and the wider community in caring for the environment of All Saints' and the surrounding area;

to create a new memorial garden where the cremated remains of loved ones can be laid to rest in peace and tranquillity.

### 3. Nature Surveys

We have carried out nature surveys in All Saints' churchyard by taking part in [Churches Count on Nature](#) surveys in 2023 and 2024, and in an [RSPB Birdwatch](#) survey in 2025. We intend to continue updating these surveys each year, to monitor how nature is changing and progressing in our churchyard. We have also carried out our own detailed survey of trees and major shrubs, updated in January 2025.

The results of these surveys are shown in Appendices 1, 2 and 3.

### 4. Phase 1: 2021-2024

When we started work on our first Churchyard Management Plan in 2021, we recognised that the churchyard was already contributing positively to our mission and environmental objectives in many ways. It was important to create a plan which would make some real, visible improvements.

We looked at A Rocha's [Land and Nature resources](#), and how we could incorporate features recommended in the [Eco Church Survey](#). We also looked at what other churches were doing. Through church members, we discussed ideas with those volunteering at the [Chelmer Valley Nature Reserve](#). We consulted a range of resources from organisations like [Caring for God's Acre](#), [Essex Wildlife Trust](#), [RSPB](#), and [RHS](#). One of the Eco Church Group attended a *Caring for God's Acre* webinar. And we talked to people at All Saints' about the possibilities, from both our church and our Sunday Special congregations, Children-in-Church, the Pre-School, and other church groups.

We eventually agreed upon two main projects:

- **The Woodland Path Area (Area H on the Map).** Creating a path through the previously impenetrable undergrowth below the trees in the north-western churchyard. This would provide opportunities to manage the area more actively to benefit nature and wildlife. It would also enable adults and children to be involved in developing the area and enjoying the woodland environment.
- **The Wildflower Area (Area J on the Map).** Creating a space for wildflowers to grow, adjacent to the Woodland Path Area. This new addition to the churchyard's habitats would be particularly beneficial to bees, butterflies and other pollinators, and would provide a point of interest in the western churchyard, attracting an increased number of regular and occasional visitors.



The site for the woodland path area was selected first. It needed to be large enough to create a path of worthwhile length, with accessible entry and exit points at both ends, which didn't interfere with grave monuments or create a safety hazard by going too close to the northern boundary ditch. The selected site met those criteria, and the precise route was made by cutting an elongated L-shaped path through the undergrowth which was clear of trees and graves.

The adjoining site selected for the wildflower area faced south to benefit from sunlight. The City Council pruned some low tree branches for us to ensure it would not be shaded. We researched how to create the right conditions for the wildflowers to flourish, and we consulted the Council's Parks and Green Spaces department. The soil was relatively fertile, so it was decided that the existing grass should be removed completely, otherwise it would compete too strongly with the wildflowers which normally do better in poorer soil.

The projects were launched at a well-publicised **Eco Action Day** with activities for all ages in September 2021, which was held in the western churchyard and was very well attended by many people from the wider community as well as the church. Tools and materials were provided through our connection with [The Cathedral School](#) – some children from the school came with their parents. On the day:

- children built a bug hotel at the entrance to the woodland path;
- they made seed bombs, ready for sowing the wildflower area in the spring;
- they helped to make bird boxes to be put up in the churchyard, particularly along the woodland path;
- they made signs for the wildflower area;
- they made their own bird feeders to take home;
- adults started digging the wildflower area;
- also among the Eco Action Day activities were eco-themed face painting, a green energy display, a freecycle board, a repair stall, sales of home-made jams and marmalades, Fairtrade refreshments, and litter-picking in the surrounding Springfield area.



After this great start, both main projects have continued to develop. The wildflower area was fully prepared during the autumn, and in the spring of 2022 families from the Sunday Special congregation were involved in sowing the wildflower seeds (see the cover picture). In the woodland path area, as well as the bug hotel there are now bird boxes, bird feeders and a water bowl, hedgehog boxes, a log pile, and a leaf pile, which are all good for wildlife. More bird boxes and feeders, and two nestboxes for solitary bees, have been placed in the rest of the churchyard.

Regular maintenance has been carried out in the woodland area to prevent the encroachment of brambles and nettles on to the path. In the autumn, brambles starting to grow over the wildflower area have been cut back, perennial weeds removed, and invasive species reduced or removed (principally cow parsley and nettles), before the area has been cut ready for the following year. In spring additional wildflower seeds and plugs have been used to fill gaps and increase variety.



The western churchyard has always been a good place to connect with nature, but it is hidden from the road and, in the past, has been less well-used than the other parts. So it has been very rewarding to see how the attraction of the woodland path and wildflower areas has increased the number of people using the western churchyard for contemplation, relaxation and enjoyment. This includes church members and their children, those coming to groups like All Saints' Connect Café, and also members of the wider community. Patients from the Priory Hospital opposite the church often come across to spend time in the church and the churchyard, including the western area more than previously.

As their [Facebook](#) posts show, the children in All Saints' Pre-School (who meet daily in the church centre) are constantly using the woodland and wildflower areas for play and environmental education. They are also extremely active in growing and caring for their own Pre-School Garden. In 2024 they grew pumpkins which were displayed at our Harvest Festival.

The **Plastic Bottles Cross** is a unique sculpture which stands in a clearing beside the woodland path. It was made by one of our Eco Church Group using plastic bottles collected over a period of time which would otherwise have been recycled by our congregations. Originally it stood in front of the church during June and July 2021, where it attracted a lot of interest from passers-by. Next to it there was a sign which read:

*"We are facing a climate emergency and a global environmental crisis. This cross, made from our plastic waste, is a sign of all that we must change to protect the future of the amazing but fragile world that God has given us."*



Later that summer the cross was moved to stand next to one of the tombs in the western churchyard, before being placed in its present permanent position in June 2023, where it continues to be a powerful stimulus to prayer, reflection and action.

## 5. Phase 2: 2025-2028

These are the projects and initiatives we are planning for Phase 2.

- **Area for Cremated Remains (Area K on the Map).** It has been a longstanding desire of parishioners and an aspiration of the church to have an area within the churchyard where cremated remains can be interred. Area K in the western churchyard has been identified as a suitable site. The surface will be mown grass, with a boundary of slate tiles providing a grid reference system to locate each plot – there will be no visible plot

markers. A cross will be erected towards the western end to provide a focal point. A border will be created along the western boundary and planted with a mixture of evergreen plants designed to be attractive to bees, butterflies and other pollinators. A Book of Remembrance with the names of all those whose ashes are interred there will be placed in the church.

*Timescale: Faculty application and fund-raising during 2025. Implementation in 2026.*

- **Trial 'No Mow May' Area (Area L on the Map).** Leaving grass uncut during '[No Mow May](#)' allows plants like daisies and clover within the grass to flower, providing an additional source of pollen and nectar for insects. We plan to trial this in Area L to the east of the church porch. There will be a sign to explain to churchyard visitors what we are doing and why.

*Timescale: May 2025.*

- **Dead tree replacement.** The City Council has removed a Blue Atlas Cedar which had died, south of Area B on the churchyard map (number 7 on the tree map in Appendix 2). We will discuss with the Council planting a replacement tree of a suitable species and in a suitable location.

*Timescale: 2025.*

- **New signage (Areas H and J on the Map).** We will put up signs in the Woodland Path and Wildflower Areas explaining what we are doing to benefit wildlife, and what to look out for.

*Timescale: 2025 and 2026.*

- **Churchyard trail.** Based on this management plan, we will produce a self-guided churchyard trail for people to follow. Copies will be made available as a booklet in the church, and there will be an online version for the website.

*Timescale: 2025*



- **Wildflowers on road frontage (Areas M and G on the Map).** We will sow seeds and/or plant plugs of wildflowers inside the boundary wall, beginning with Area M and moving on to Area G.

*Timescale: 2026 – 2028.*

- **Plants for pollinators (Area E on the Map).** Over time we will introduce additional plants attractive to bees, butterflies and other pollinators into Area E which is being gradually extended.

*Timescale: 2025 – 2028.*

## 6. Management Practices

We will follow these practices in the management of the churchyard:

- where possible, to compost garden waste on site;
- to shred non-compostable waste and use the shredded material as a mulch;  
*[Note – this is subject to the purchase and storage of a suitable shredder]*
- after mowing or cutting, to remove grass cuttings and compost them;
- to use compost to improve soil health and climate resilience;
- to avoid the use of harmful chemicals (pesticides, herbicides or fertilisers) in the management of our land (excluding paths);
- to avoid the use of horticultural products that contain peat;



- where possible, to limit watering to the Pre-School Garden, the flower tubs, and new plantings, and to take water when required from the two water butts in the inner and outer courtyards of the church centre.

## 7. Annual Management Plan

The day-to-day maintenance of the churchyard is undertaken by two groups of volunteers, who include church members and others with a connection to the church. The grass cutting team has three members who each look after a section of the grassed area. Mowing takes place during the summer months as and when required, depending on the weather. Each volunteer fits this activity into their own schedule. Grass cuttings are collected and composted.

The general maintenance of the other areas is managed by a small team of volunteers who meet monthly for a few hours on the first Saturday (weather permitting). The activities required that morning are assessed by the team leader at the start of the session. What is needed varies by season and the recent weather, and what can be achieved is dependent on the volunteers attending on the day.

In addition, working parties are arranged in the spring and autumn to carry out maintenance of the woodland path and wildflower areas.

EVERY MONTH – general tidying, maintaining the taller laurels, strimming around the larger graves and boundaries, removal of debris from the gutter area at the foot of the church walls, care of the two courtyards (one has planters with seasonal colour), planting of any donated cuttings etc. Bramble and/or nettle clearance from the woodland path and wildflower areas as required.

WINTER– General pruning, collecting leaves, care of pathways (eg removal of weeds/moss), spreading our own generated compost on shrub/flower beds. All the leaves collected are composted.

SPRING – Rose and general pruning, removal of any remaining leaves, weeding and removal of encroaching brambles etc from more cultivated areas. Reinforce the wildflower area by sowing additional seeds and/or planting plugs.

SUMMER – Weeding and ‘dead-heading’ roses/flowers, watering new plantings as necessary.

AUTUMN – Collecting leaves, some early pruning. Remove perennial weeds and reduce or remove invasive species from the wildflower area.

## 8. Engagement

The work of the churchyard volunteers is reported in every issue of All Saints’ [monthly magazine 'in touch'](#) (available printed and online), with a standing invitation for new people to join them (e.g. [February 2025 issue](#), page 10).

“*Enjoy green spaces and wildlife, and take care of them in practical ways*” is the first of the ['Eco Church Top Ten'](#) commitments that we ask people to make, on our website and on our Eco Church Notice Board. From the responses to our latest [green lifestyle questionnaire](#):

- everyone enjoys visiting green spaces and being in the countryside;

- 79% are interested in the natural world and how they can help wildlife, and the rest generally say they are interested sometimes;
- 82% of those with a garden have some elements to make it more wildlife-friendly, and 47% have most of what's needed;
- 23% are regularly involved with activities to help the environment (e.g. litter picking, volunteering, member of an environmental group), and another 30% are involved sometimes;
- 46% support a charity which cares for the environment (like the National Trust or Essex Wildlife Trust);
- over half say they have been helped by our Eco Church activities including eco-centred services and talks, ['in touch' articles](#), and community eco events.

Monthly Eco Church articles in the magazine – which is read by members of the wider Springfield community as well as church members – encourage the nurture and protection of the environment, for example those on [green gardening](#) and [helping bees](#).



All Saints' Sunday Special congregation meets in the church hall, whose doors open on to the western churchyard. The majority of our children and young people come to this informal, interactive service, and from the outset we have been keen to involve them and their families in the churchyard and in caring for creation more widely. This is a regular focus in the talks, prayers and songs, and there have been specific eco-themed services, outdoor services with treasure hunts in the churchyard, and practical activities like sowing the wildflower area, making bird-scarers for it, and planting wildflower seeds and bulbs to grow at home.

Section 4 above explains how different organisations, church members, and the wider community were involved in Phase 1 of the plan; how it was launched with an **Eco Action Day** community event; and how the churchyard is well-used by church members and their children, by those coming to groups meeting in the church centre, by the Pre-School, by patients from the Priory Hospital, and by members of the wider community. The churchyard is highly visible and accessible, with tarmac paths in the central and eastern areas, and level ground in the western area. There are bench seats in all three areas.

**All Saints' Open Day** in May 2022 was a further opportunity to engage the wider community in caring for the environment. Activities in the churchyard included a discovery trail, an Eco Church stall, a plant stall, a churchyard gardeners' stall, and planting a wildflower mini-garden.

We collaborate with the City Council's [Love Your Chelmsford \(LYC\)](#) environmental team, which is led by church member Mark Smith, and we promote their work through our notice board and website. Mark wrote an ['in touch' article](#) for us which described their focus last year on recycling, food waste, and sustainable fashion, and which highlighted local volunteering opportunities for tree planting, conservation work, gardening, community allotments, and litter picking.

Organised in partnership with LYC, and advertised by giant litter sculptures in the churchyard, All Saints' very popular '**Love Your Springfield**' community event in May 2024 featured LYC talks including one on composting, and a range of activities for all ages including planting sunflower seeds and making wildflower seed bombs for the children – there are more details and pictures from the day in [this article](#).



In September 2024 the churchyard was where we began and ended our '[Days of Creation Walk](#)' around Springfield and the Chelmer Valley, pausing in seven green spaces to reflect and pray about each of the Days of Creation.

Going forward, we would like to strengthen our engagement with the church and the wider community by improving signage in the churchyard, and by making more use of [Facebook](#) and other church communications to promote the activities of LYC and other local environmental organisations and groups.

## 9. Impact and celebration

In Phase 1 of the plan:

- The creation of the wildflower area has dramatically increased the quantity and diversity of flora in the churchyard, providing new habitat for bees, butterflies and other pollinators. Appendix 1 lists 57 wildflower species recorded in two surveys of the churchyard, of which 18 were newly identified in the second 2024 survey.
- The survey of trees and major shrubs in Appendix 2 recorded 50 trees and shrubs from 23 different species, showing the significant contribution which the churchyard is making to the conservation of valuable woodland habitat.
- The *RSPB Birdwatch* survey in Appendix 3 counted 31 birds from 10 different species in one hour, which indicates the attractiveness of the churchyard for birds, despite its urban location and the disturbance from nearby traffic and pedestrian movements.
- Opportunities for wildlife to flourish have been increased through the introduction of bird feeders and nestboxes, hedgehog boxes, nestboxes for solitary bees, the bug hotel, the leaf pile and the log pile.
- Awareness has been raised within the church and the wider community through All Saints' communications and community events.
- The creation of the wildflower area and the woodland path area has visibly increased the number of people connecting with nature by spending time in the churchyard, including children especially from the Pre-School and the Sunday Special congregation.

We will continue to celebrate and share what the church is doing through:

- All Saints' [website](#), [Facebook](#) page, and notice boards (outside and inside);
- '[in touch](#)' magazine, including articles like this one – '[Churches Count on Nature](#)';
- community events and outdoor services;
- eco-themed services and preaching, and practical Sunday Special activities;

- improved signage encouraging greater use of the churchyard;
- sharing our experiences with other churches through Chelmsford Diocese's environment newsletter, '*Climate Action Now*'.

## **10. Monitoring and review**

The plan is a living document. Guided by the plan's Purpose and Objectives, and by our Eco Church values and principles, it will evolve and adapt in the light of experience and with changing needs and opportunities.

There will be ongoing monitoring of the plan which will be modified if and when necessary. The next full review will be carried out at the end of Phase 2 in 2029.

## Appendix 1 – Wildflowers

This data is based on two *Churches Count on Nature* surveys carried out in June 2023 and June 2024.

Common Name	Species
** Autumn hawkbit	Scorzoneroides autumnalis
** Black medick	Medicago lupulina
Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta
** Common bird's-foot-trefoil	Lotus corniculatus
** Common borage	Borago officinalis
Common daisy	Bellis perennis
** Common foxglove	Digitalis purpurea
Common ivy	Hedera helix
** Common mallow	Malva sylvestris
Common poppy	Papaver thoeas
** Common selfheal	Prunella vulgaris
Common yarrow	Achillea millefolium
Cornflower	Centaurea cyanus
Cow parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris
Crane's-bill	Geranium dissectum
Creeping buttercup	Ranunculus repens
** Creeping cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans
Creeping thistle	Cirsium arvense
Daffodil	Narcissus
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Feverfew	Tanacetum parthenium
Fiddleneck	Phacelia tanacetifolia
Forget-me-not	Myosotis sylvatica
Germander speedwell	Veronica chamaedrys
Goosegrass	Galium aparine
** Green alkanet	Pentaglottis sempervirens
Herb Robert	Geranium robertianum
Himalayan blackberry	Rubus armeniacus
Kenilworth ivy	Cymbalaria muralis

** Lady's bedstraw	Galium verum
Lesser celandine	Ficaria verna
Marigold	Tagetes
Milkweed	Asclepias
Mullein	Verbascum thapsus
Orchard grass	Dactylis glomerata
Oxeye daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
** Pink sorrel	Oxalis articulata
Poppy	Papaver rhoeas
Red campion	Silene dioica
** Redvein dock	Rumex sanguineus
Rosy garlic	Allium roseum
Salad burnett	Sanguisorba minor
** Smooth cat's ear	Hypochaeris glabra
Snowdrop	Galanthus
** Spear thistle	Cirsium vulgare
Sting nettle	Urtica dioica
** Sweet violet	Viola odorata
Viper's Bugloss	Echium vulgare
White bedstraw	Galium album
** White campion	Silene latifolia
White clover	Trifolium repens
White deadnettle	Lamium album
Wild barley	Hordeum spontaneum
** Wild carrot	Daucus carota
** Wild clover	Trifolium pratense
Wood avens	Geum urbanum
Woodland sage	Salvia nemorosa

\*\* new in 2024 survey

## Appendix 2 – Trees and Major Shrubs

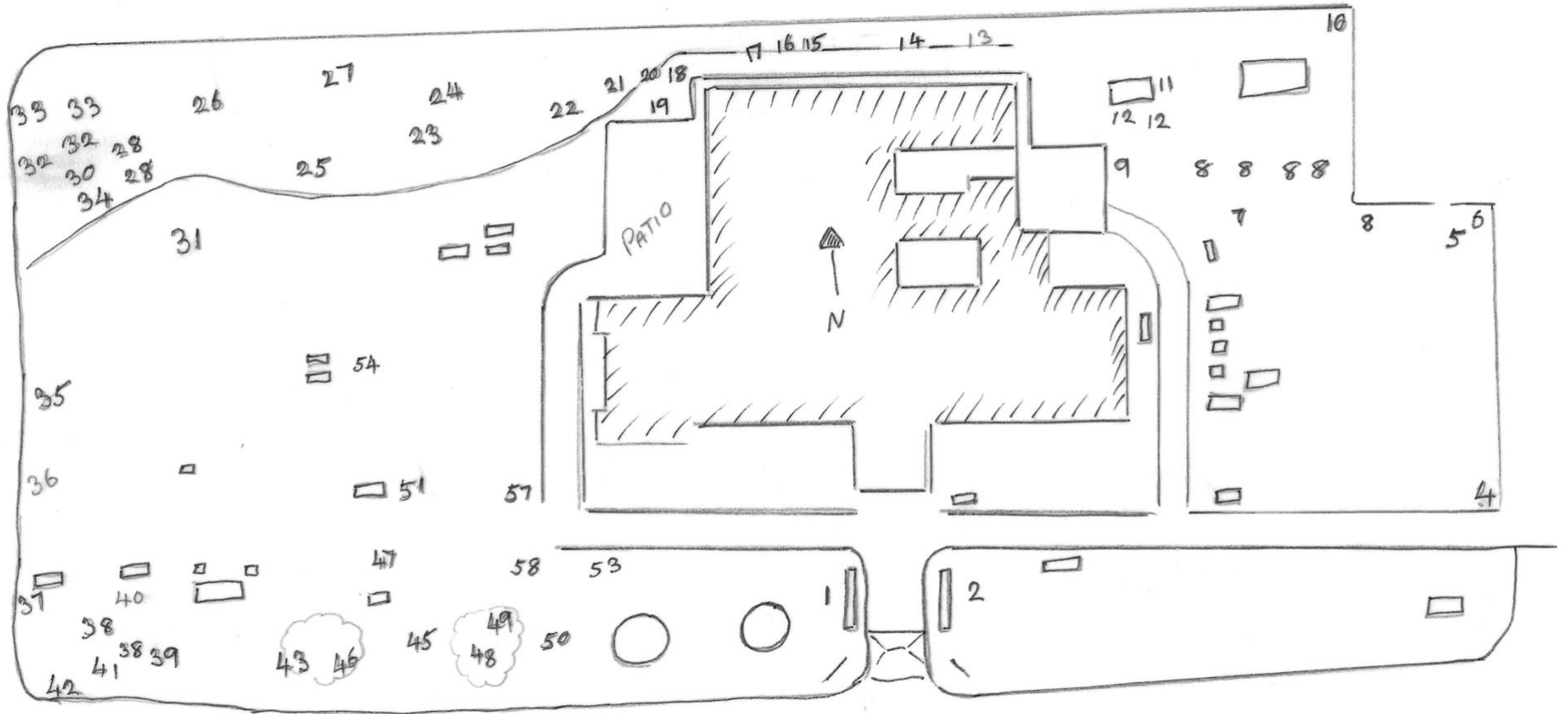
This data is based on a detailed survey of trees and major shrubs in All Saints' churchyard which was updated in January 2025. The numbers refer to the map after the schedule showing the location of the trees and shrubs: missing numbers (e.g. 3) are because former trees or shrubs are no longer present.

No. on Map	Common Name	Species	Notes
1	Crab apple	Malus – John Downie	memorial
2	Crab apple	Malus – John Downie	memorial
4	Yew	Taxus baccata	
5	Walnut	Juglans regia	memorial
6	Lawson's cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsonia	
(7)	(Blue atlas cedar)	(Cedrus atlantica)	(memorial – died – has been removed – will be replaced)
8	Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus rotundifolia	
9	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	
10	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	
11	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	
12	Rocky Mountain Juniper	Juniperus scopulorum	
13	Rocky Mountain Juniper	Juniperus scopulorum	
14	Elder	Sambucus nigra	
15	Elder	Sambucus nigra	
16	Elder	Sambucus nigra	
17	Wild cherry	Prunus avium	
19	Euonymus	Euonymus japonicus	
20	Elder	Sambucus nigra	
21	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	
22	Myrobalan plum	Prunus cerasifera	
23	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	
24	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	
25	Purple Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum atropurpureum	
26	Wild cherry	Prunus avium	
27	Elm	Ulmus procera	

28	Wild cherry	Prunus avium	
29	Wild cherry	Prunus avium	
30	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	
31	Blue atlas cedar	Cedrus atlantica	memorial
32	Elm	Ulmus procera	
33	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	
34	Yew	Taxus baccata	
36	Elder	Sambucus nigra	
37	Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus rotundifolia	
38	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	
39	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	
40	Viburnum	Viburnum	
41	Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus rotundifolia	
42	Rhododendron	Rhododendron ponticum	
43	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	
44	Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus rotundifolia	
45	Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	
46	Yew	Taxus baccata	
47	Yew	Taxus baccata	
48	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	
49	Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus rotundifolia	
50	Yew	Taxus baccata	
51	Crab apple	Malus profusion	
54	Oak	Quercus robur	
57	Winter cherry	Prunus subhirtella rosa	memorial
58	Winter cherry	Prunus subhirtella rosa	memorial



# Map of Trees and Major Shrubs – January 2025



## Appendix 3 – Birds

This data is based on an *RSPB Birdwatch* survey carried out in January 2025.

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Number (in one hour)</b>
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	5
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	7
Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	3
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	4
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	3
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1
Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	4