



CLEETHORPES COUNTRY PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

2015 - 2020



1 FOREWORD

CLEETHORPES COUNTRY PARK FIVE YEAR MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE PLAN 2015 - 2020

Parks and open spaces can be havens for wildlife, places for quiet relaxation and reflection, venues for healthy exercise, areas for play and focal points for the community. For these reasons, parks and open spaces have an important role in providing communities with a balanced and agreeable quality of life. North East Lincolnshire is therefore fortunate to have a number of high quality and accessible parks and open spaces scattered across the area. Each with its own charm; each serving its own community.

Above all, parks make a key contribution to the image and identity of our local area. Our vision for parks is that by 2022, there will be a diverse network of safe, accessible and attractive green spaces that are well managed and maintained, through community participation, to enhance the quality of life, sense of well-being, health and learning opportunities for all sections of the community.

The council is committed to creating spaces that are safe, clean and well maintained. In partnership with the funding bodies, the Friends Group and many other partners, North East Lincolnshire Council is pleased to be able to preserve and enhance this special place for future generations to enjoy.

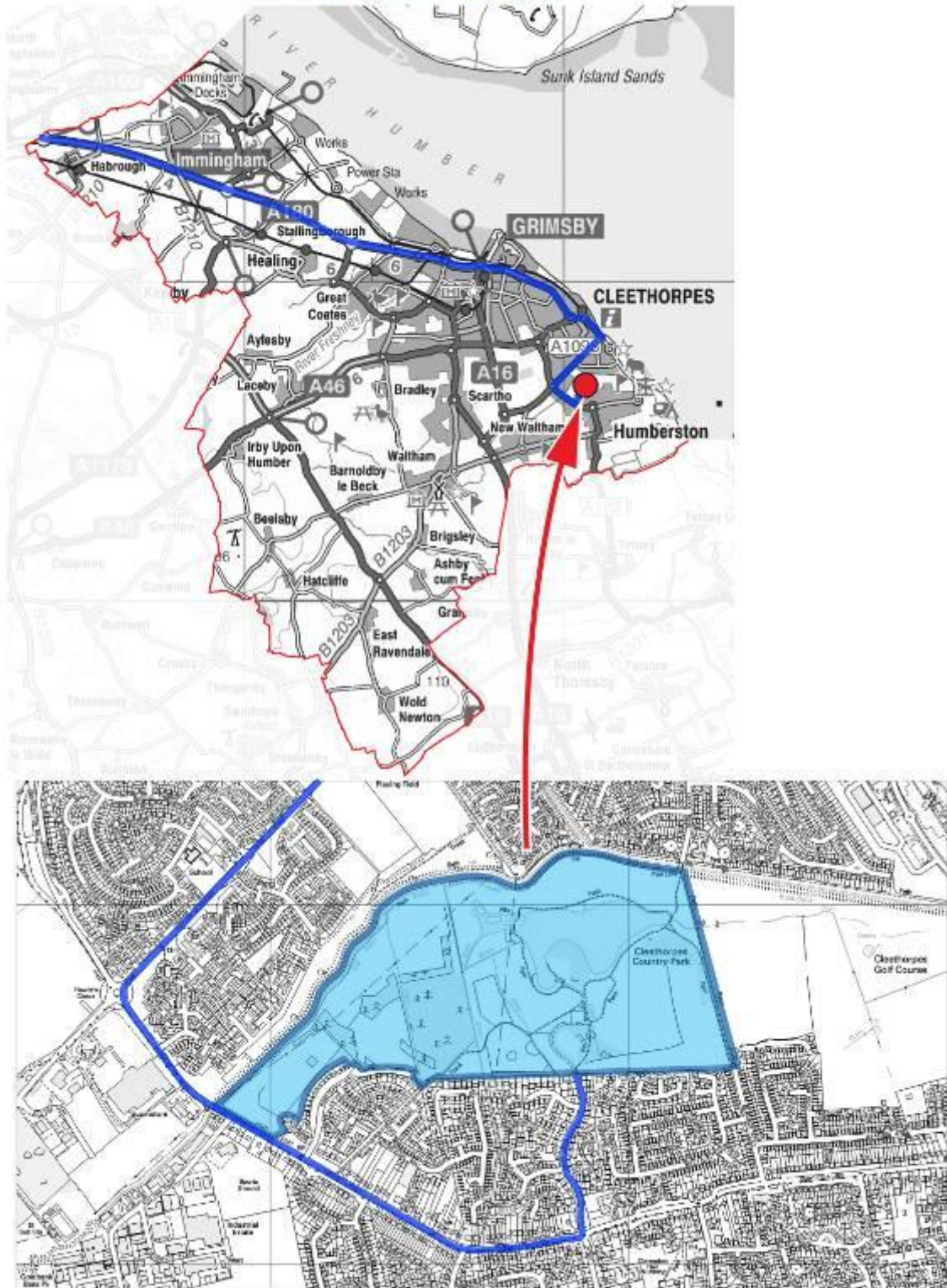
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3 CLEETHORPES COUNTRY PARK LOCATION MAP

Cleethorpes Country Park Cleethorpes



4 SITE PLAN



5 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CLEETHORPES COUNTRY PARK

Cleethorpes Country Park* is a 64 hectare green oasis, providing wonderful open grassland filled with wildflowers throughout the spring. Although work to establish the park only began in 1988, it has become an important habitat for animals, birds and plant life. It is a peaceful stretch of the countryside easily accessible by local residents and visitors to the area.

Its main purpose is to provide an area of countryside for informal recreation by the public, primarily for the local communities of Humberston and Cleethorpes.

Most of the western half of the site is grazed by livestock. Cattle are managed by a local farmer, under prescription of a Stewardship Agreement. Donkeys that spend their afternoons on the sands at Cleethorpes are kept in two paddocks from spring to autumn.

The primary purpose of visits is to enjoy peace and quiet in natural surroundings. Existing recreational activities include the following:

- Walking;
- Dog walking;
- Bird watching;
- Angling;
- Jogging; and
- Cycling.

*Cleethorpes Country Park is a recognised Country Park. The legislation that enabled local authorities to create country parks was the Countryside Act (1968). The Act states that the purpose of a country park is *'to provide or improve opportunities for the enjoyment of the countryside by the public.'*



6 INTRODUCTION

This management plan sets out a programme for the future management, maintenance and development of Cleethorpes Country Park. It is a guide for staff, park users and everyone involved with the site, to see how it will be managed and improved and what the priorities are for its future.

It is a comprehensive five-year plan that will run from 2015 - 2020.

7 SITE DETAILS

Name:	Cleethorpes Country Park
Location: DN35 0UG	Park Lane, Cleethorpes, North East Lincolnshire
Electoral Ward:	Haverstoe – Cllr K Brookes, Cllr M Cracknell, Cllr B Parkinson (all conservative)
Grid Reference:	The OS reference for the park is TA305067 Grid reference; 530840406601
Area:	64 hectares.
Tenure:	Lease hold (999 year lease)*.
Maintenance:	The site is managed and maintained by North East Lincolnshire Council

The site is designated as a Local Nature Reserve.

Access Cleethorpes Country Park is readily accessible on foot and by vehicle.

Access on foot

There are paths to the Country park through the housing estate on Park Lane, as with ordinary car access. Alternative routes on foot can be found on Grimsby Road (A1031) and along the seafront between Cleethorpes and Humberston opposite the Pleasure Island Theme Park, Links Road, and from Rosemary Way, Cleethorpes.

Access by vehicle from Grimsby

Travel to Grimsby on the M180 motorway then join the A180. At the fourth roundabout turn right on to Victoria Street A16 'Peaks Parkway' south towards New Waltham, and a left turn down Hewitt's Avenue (A1098) towards Cleethorpes. The A1031 (Humberston Road) is the easiest route to take from here, right at the roundabout after the Tesco superstore. Park Lane where the country park entrance is located is the first left at the next roundabout on this road. Access from the A16 northbound requires a right turn onto the A1098.

Access by vehicle from Cleethorpes

The most straightforward route from Cleethorpes town centre would be to follow the seafront along Kings Road and take a right at North Sea Lane, and Park Lane will be the third left at the next available roundabout.

By Bicycle

Cyclists can also access the site from the north and south entrances.

Public Transport Access

Stagecoach Grimsby-Cleethorpes runs a comprehensive service on the number 9 bus that runs down the seafront. Services 7 and 8 operate on North Sea Lane and the A1031. All operate from Grimsby bus station.

Access within the site

There is a network of tracks and paths through the park. The main pathways around the site are hard-surface and level to facilitate access, most pathways are suitable for wheelchair users.

Vision

Cleethorpes Country Park will be a clean, safe, welcoming and peaceful, public open green space, well maintained and accessible to all, for a range of passive recreational activities. Volunteers and the local community will play an active role in the ongoing care and management of the Park.

The Park will compliment existing educational resources available elsewhere in the locality, such as existing provision of environmental education at the Discovery Centre, and will function as an outdoor classroom; providing a valuable educational resource for local schools, colleges and communities. Underpinning the above, the Park will be a valuable place for nature conservation and will boast a diverse mosaic of habitats incorporating wetlands, semi-mature broadleaved woodland and species rich grasslands, as follows:

Wetland areas will have a thriving water vole population and a diverse aquatic and marginal flora and fauna.

The species rich grasslands and hay meadows will be bounded by thick berried hedgerows which will provide food for birds throughout the winter; and The woodland areas will have attained a significant size and ground flora will be becoming established.”

It is important to note that the vision for the Country Park is realistic and achievable. At present, there is a lack of commitment, funding and resources for Cleethorpes Country Park, and problems and disappointment would no doubt be encountered if the vision was too far out of reach.

The Aims of Cleethorpes Country Park

- To maintain a freely accessible and attractive open space with the theme of "Peace in the Countryside".
- To provide for casual recreational use by visitors to the park.
- To increase the diversity of flora and fauna within the park.

- To promote the use and enjoyment of the park and the wider countryside
- To maximise the educational potential of the park.
- To integrate more formal recreational activities where compatible with these aims.

8 OBJECTIVES

The main management objectives have been derived from the Vision Statement for the Park.

The purpose of these objectives is to provide a focus so that practical management efforts towards a specific habitat, species or facility remain consistent with achieving desired benefits for people and wildlife.

The overall management objectives are as follows:

- a) To ensure an effective management structure is in place and that the Park and its management are responsive to both community needs and visitor pressure without compromising the Park's inherent wildlife value and interest;
- b) To secure adequate annual funding and resources specific to the management and development of facilities and activities within the Park;
- c) To monitor and review management activities, species and visitors to constantly aim to improve the existing standards and ensure that management objectives are being met;
- d) To maximise the biodiversity of the woodland, wetland, scrub and grassland habitats throughout the Park; in particular to encourage both locally important and target species.
- e) To achieve and maintain Green Flag status for the Park.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENT

An Environmental Stewardship is an agri-environment scheme that provides funding to farms and other land managers in England who deliver effective environmental management on their land. It is a major part of the Rural Development Programme for England (2007-2013) and is governed by EU Council Regulations 1698/2005 and Commission Regulations 1974/2006 and 1975/2006 (as amended).

The primary objectives of Environmental Stewardship are to:

- Conserve wildlife (biodiversity).
- Maintain and enhance landscape quality and character, by helping to maintain important features such as traditional field boundaries.
- Protect the historic environment, including archaeological features and traditional farm buildings.
- Promote public access and understanding of the countryside.
- Protect natural resources, by improving water quality and reducing soil erosion and surface run-off.

Several compartments within the Country Park are managed under an Environmental Stewardship Agreement. In 2010 a new Stewardship agreement was set in place, which is delivered by Natural England and North East Lincolnshire Council. The Stewardship Agreement provides some funding to manage areas of the site and it also funds the grazing of livestock on the park at a maximum stocking rate of 14 livestock units between April and October. This is in agreement with a local grazier. Livestock are only allowed on an area of hay meadow (known locally as Mike's meadow) from August to October.

The management of the Country Park site is divided in to compartments to align management practices to those specified within the Stewardship Agreement. Please see section 1.16 to 1.31.

Further details of the Stewardship Agreement are held by the NELC Neighbourhood Improvement Team.

10 DESCRIPTION OF CLEETHORPES COUNTRY PARK

The following list of features of nature conservation important to Cleethorpes Country Park:

1. Lake;
2. Wetland;
3. Woodland;
4. Grassland;
5. Ancient hedgerows;
6. Scrub; and
7. BAP Species.

Lake

Covering approximately 5.5 hectares, the Lake is the most prominent feature of the Country Park. It is entirely man made, stocked with fish for angling, and has engineered banks to provide ease of access for boats. The artificial banks include pre-planted coir rolls of varying levels of establishment. Despite such modified elements to the Lake, it attracts a range of waterfowl and waders. Furthermore, it is a popular visitor attraction, with the waterfowl being a main draw.

Wetland

Wetland habitat at the Country Park includes three different sub-divisions, namely marshy grassland (and scrapes), ditches and reedbed. Ditches and reedbed are both interconnected, based upon hydrological regimes and the general dominance of permanently waterlogged depressions. Marshy grassland, however is quite different due largely to the requirement of grazing management to maintain the desired vegetation structure, and also the dominance of seasonally waterlogged, as opposed to permanently waterlogged ground.

Reedbed is typically associated with the wildlife sanctuary. This has a characteristic composition of common reed, together with less frequent species such as reedmace, sea club-rush, soft rush and false fox sedge.

Ditches are fairly extensive covering approximately 2000 linear metres. The ditches support a diverse rush and sedge flora, which is especially true for those sections receiving little management, which have become choked with vegetation. The non-native New Zealand pigmyweed is present in one section of ditch.

Where the water table of the ditches is particularly high, this has resulted in the flooding of adjoining land to form marshy grassland. Here, locally distinctive species such as slender spike rush and brown sedge may be found. The long-term sustainability of this area is threatened by encroachment of woodland from neighbouring plantations. Furthermore, its isolation from the remainder of the Country Park limits the ability to graze the area with livestock.

These wetland communities are particularly important for a range of associated BAP species. This includes water vole, reed bunting and the legally protected kingfisher. A key factor affecting wetland habitat is its ease of recreation under a suitable hydrological regime.

Woodland

Planted blocks of woodland cover approximately 6 hectares of the site. Species used are typical of woodland planting schemes, with broadleaved species being favoured, and with poplar *Populus* sp. The stands are even aged, with all trees planted in the last 20 years. As such, they have yet to develop a typical woodland structure, with shrub and field layers and an abundance of dead wood. Woodland is fairly scarce in Northern Lincolnshire, therefore the developing woodland at the Country Park has the potential to become an important resource in the region.

Grassland

There are four types of grassland habitat at Cleethorpes Country Park all requiring different forms of management. These include hay meadow, grazed rough pasture, ungrazed rough grassland and amenity grassland.

Ancient hedgerows

These form one of the most important features of the Country Park. They are structurally of great value, with wide bases and standard trees throughout. This structure is suited to a wide range of fauna, of which the less mobile species are able to commute along the length of these wildlife corridors, which covers a total of approximately 530 linear metres. Their antiquity value is considerable, with the ancient hedgerows dating back, possibly to the 15th Century. The remaining hedgerows across the County Park cover a total of approximately 3100 linear metres. Although not of equivalent ecological value as the ancient hedgerows described by this feature, the younger hedgerows should be considered as 'tomorrow's ancient hedgerows'. They have an equally important function to play, acting as natural corridors along which species of mammal; amphibian and less mobile invertebrates can disperse.

Scrub

This important, yet often neglected form of habitat is present across the whole of the Country Park, either naturally established in discrete patches, or amongst areas of planted woodland. Although the presence of scrub in its own right merits conservation effort, this is best achieved by allowing for elements of scrub in both the woodland and grassland features. Amongst these features, scrub provides structural diversity, with a correspondingly large range of microhabitats. This in turn promotes a greater diversity of associated fauna.

BAP Species

A number of BAP species have been recorded from the site, including water vole, song thrush, reed bunting, linnet and skylark. The species of bird could be considered as typical 'farmland birds', for which a local BAP has been prepared. They are generally associated with open countryside, with a mosaic

of field margins, hedgerows, ditches and the more mature trees, amongst which they can forage and breed. Water vole has a large population, concentrated along the Kingfisher Drain. This species appears to favour the frequent maintenance of the drain by the IDB, which helps keep the ditches fairly open and free-flowing.



11 BACKGROUND OF CLEETHORPES COUNTRY PARK

It was first recognised by Lindsey County Council in 1972 that there was a need for a Country Park in the North East Lincolnshire area.

This was then confirmed in 1979 by Humberside County Council. In addition in 1979 policies for housing land in Grimsby and Cleethorpes first identified the site and its primary function. Namely that "the area between Buck Beck and Humberston Road shall be for uses primarily of an open nature" and "care will be taken to avoid collision of existing settlements".

More specific proposals appeared in the draft Cleethorpes District Plan of 1980. This report formed the future thinking and development of a country park.

In recognition of these policies, the borough council employed Land Use Consultants to investigate the feasibility of developing a country park between Cleethorpes and Humberston.

Their report was submitted with the conclusion that "the protection of the open area can best be maintained by the creation of a country park, which retains an agricultural character and presence".

The next step forward was in 1986 when a planning document was published called "The Way Forward". This dealt with the park in some detail. It also included a brief to "act as a framework for development of a country park".

The objectives drawn up for this brief were: -

- To provide a theme 'Peace in the Countryside' for the park.
- To retain the open nature of the site.
- To improve the choice of leisure facilities available within the borough and provide a contrast with other attractions of the resort.
- To encourage the retention of some agricultural uses on the site whilst providing for public access for informal recreation.
- To provide sufficient access and car parking facilities for visitors and commercial agricultural users.
- To encourage enhancement of the rural landscape and create a sense of separation from the urban areas by sensitive tree planting.

As this framework was being developed negotiations with landowners and interested parties were going on and 39Ha of land between Cleethorpes and Humberston came up under a long lease. Having acquired this land work began in earnest and in October 1988 a Master Plan was finally presented to and adopted by the Borough Council.

From the above outline of earlier policy and detailed knowledge of the site and its location, the role and aims of the park were derived in the Interim

The Role of Cleethorpes Country Park

- To avoid the coalescence of Cleethorpes and Humberston.
- To fulfil the sub-regional need for a facility of this type.
- To provide an attractive gateway to the wider countryside.
- To fulfil the sub-regional need for an educational resource for the appreciation and study of the natural environment.

Cleethorpes Country Park was formally opened to the public in March 1996 and has since developed into an area in which nature has thrived. In 2008 the ecological and environmental significance of the park was officially recognised by its declaration as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR); the area is now a protected open space important for wildlife and accessible to the public.

12 FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Entrances

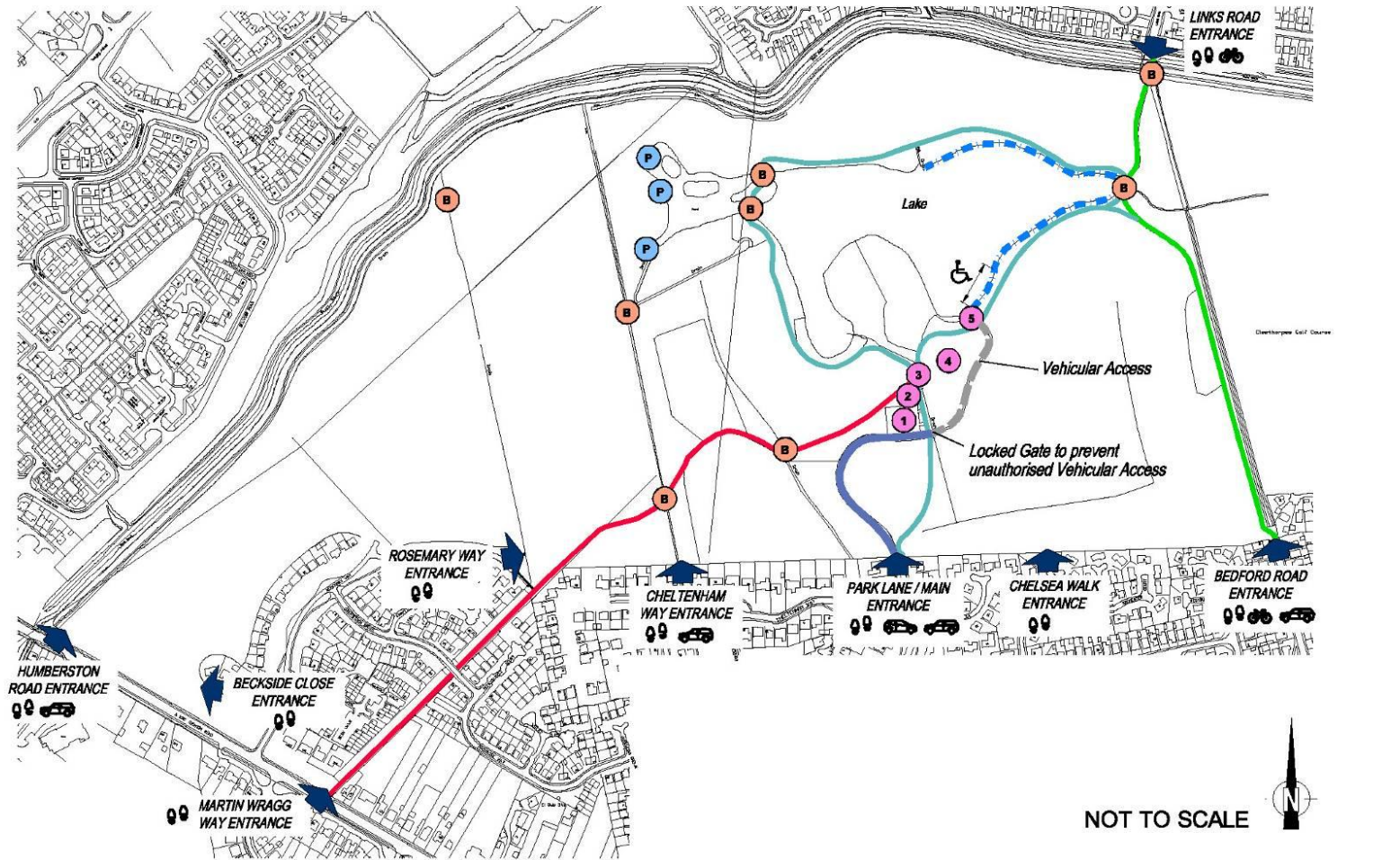
The main vehicular entrance is from the south, off Park Lane, Cleethorpes. There are approximately 50 unmarked parking spaces in the main car park, 3 of which are designated for disabled drivers and surfaced in tarmac for ease of access; the remainder of the car park is surfaced in gravel. Public toilet facilities are located to the north of the car park.

There is generally open pedestrian access to the whole site; although access from the north is restricted to one pedestrian bridge over Buck Beck. Primary footpaths are surfaced in tarmac. Martin Wragg Way is surfaced with self binding gravel. A series of informal, auxiliary paths connect to other areas of the site, these are generally mown paths or desire lines which are un-surfaced and include stiles and kissing gates. There are 7 entrances to the Country Park site. The following diagram provides information on the site facilities.

Walks

The Country Park offers a range of walks through different habitats, with excellent views and interesting features. There are three specific coloured walk routes around the site which are provided on the interpretation board located in the central area of the Park. The walks map highlights the routes of the 3 walks around the park.

Site Facilities



NOT TO SCALE



- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Car Park | B | Bridge | | Formal Entrance | | Public Right of Way / Cycle Route |
| 2 | Toilet Block | P | Pond Dipping Platform | | Pedestrian Access | | Surfaced Footpaths (Tarmac) |
| 3 | Meeting Point | | Approximate Extent of Fishing Pegs | | Cycle Access | | Driveway (Tarmac) |
| 4 | Picnic Area | | Approximate Location of Disabled Fishing Pegs | | Vehicular Access (Public) | | Vehicular Access (Gravel) |
| 5 | Boat Ramp | | | | Vehicular Access (Maintenance) | | Martin Wragg Way |

Walks map



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Signage

There is welcome signage at the all entrances to the Country Park and on the car park. There is an interpretation boards, which is located close to the lake area.

Seating

There are a several benches and picnic benches located around the park, including an accessible picnic bench.

Bridges

There are a number of pedestrian bridges located around the Country Park. These are generally constructed from timber and coated in an anti skid surface. It is important that the bridges are maintained for access and health and safety reasons, but to maintain an overall positive impression of the Park.

Dog Walks

One of the main reasons for visiting the Park is to 'walk the dog', responsible dog owners are welcome. The dog walks comprise a network of informal mown paths which are indicated around the site by timber marker posts. Dogs are not restricted to being on a lead, although in bird nesting seasons, dog-owners are encouraged to keep their dogs under close control. There is also a designated 'dog swimming area' in the lake.

Sailing

The Humber Mouth Yacht Club uses the lake to train young children to sail. The club arrange sailing tuition sessions for its members and local schools each year throughout the spring/summer period.

Access to the Lake for sailing is accommodated via a track which runs from the end of the entrance drive through a lockable double gate (southeast of the car park) to a boat ramp that is located just south of the disabled fishing pegs.

Provision for Anglers

Angling provision is provided within the Country Park which meets competition standard. There are 30 fishing pegs; 3 of which are designated for disabled anglers.

Anglers must hold a valid rod licence (for ages 12 and over) to fish on the Lake.

In 2008, Council officers arranged for the Environment Agency to carry out a stock take of the lake. This was completed in November 2008. The Environment Agency then provided a report which states there are adequate fish numbers in the lake – and that they are in good health. The survey found that more than 71 per cent of fish were roach, and about 27 per cent were common bream. There were also very small supplies of pike, tench, common carp and mirror carp.

Pond Dipping Platforms

There are 3 pond dipping platforms are located along the western edge of the Lake; these are used formally during educational visits to the park.

Fencing

A variety of types of fencing have been used around the Country Park Lincolnshire style timber post and rail, timber post and wire, and timber post and mesh (dog proof fencing).

The design of fencing is generally standardised and consideration is given to new hedgerow planting alongside post and wire fencing. Other forms of barrier within the site include timber bollards. The fencing around the site is generally in a reasonable condition, as are stiles where these have been provided.

Gates

There are wooden gates to main entrance of the Country Park which are locked each evening at dusk and opened again at dawn.

Wildlife

A wide range of bird species can be seen on the lake, particularly during the winter. Species include, grey herons, great crested grebes, mallards, mute swans, tufted ducks, coots, moorhens, cormorants, pochards and teals. Insect life is even more plentiful – butterflies, moths, damsel and dragon flies thrive. Animal life includes foxes, shrews, amphibians and water voles.

The Island

The 'island' was previously an integral part of the Country Park, however there was much disturbance in this area by anglers, dog walkers and other uses of the site. The area also suffered from vandalism. This had the effect of discouraging birds from using the Lake, either as a stop off (en migration route), whilst over wintering or whilst breeding in the spring and summer months. It was for this reason that it was agreed that a specific island should be created to help protect the wildlife and create a safe haven.

13 CLEETHORPES COUNTRY PARK ENVIRONMENT

Hydrology

There is no detailed hydrological assessment of the area.

Buck Beck flows across the northern edge of the site, just outside the site boundary. An artificial lake is located near the centre of the site. This is fed by the 'Kingfisher Drain', which flows in from the adjoining housing estate. The outflow from the Lake is at its eastern end, where it flows through the neighbouring golf course and into the Buck Beck, which in turn terminates at the mouth of the Humber. A series of dysfunctional ditches are also scattered across the Country Park. These are relicts of the former agricultural land-use, now acting as 'linear ponds', with some sections being seasonally dry.

Geology and Soils

There is no detailed geological assessment of the area.

Previous excavation to form the Lake has revealed a heavy clay subsoil. The surface layer (litter and humus) is generally poorly developed, as is the topsoil horizon. Waterlogging is a regular feature of the soils across most parts of the Country Park, largely as a consequence of the impervious clay subsoil.

Landform and Topography

The Country Park is generally low lying around 5 m AOD. In some areas the landform within the Park has been sculpted to form a varied topography on what was formerly flat agricultural land. In particular, the excavation of the Lake has enabled the creation of a number of raised mounds on the eastern side of the site. The surrounding landscape is markedly flat, which is typical of the Lincolnshire coastal fringe.

Biological Habitats

An extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken in May 2006 and the results are summarised below.

Given the recent origin of the Country Park mature established habitat such as ancient grassland or woodland is absent. However, some hedgerows in the eastern part of the Park are an ancient example of a former agricultural landscape. Further, the ditches are also likely to be of some age, especially the Kingfisher Drain and northern perimeter drain.

Flora

Most flora has been introduced to the Country Park, with large areas of grassland reseeded to provide instant cover, and trees planted in blocks forming even-aged stands. However, noteworthy plants are present in the ditches and hedgerows, surviving as remnants from the previous agricultural land use, when boundary features played an important role in the functioning of the farm. The ditches and associated wet margins for instance, support a rich flora of sedges and rushes, including the locally distributed slender spike rush *Eleocharis uniglumis*, both species of pond sedge *Carex acutiformis* and *Carex riparia*, false fox sedge *Carex otrubae* and brown sedge *Carex disticha*.

The invasive, non-native plant New Zealand pigmyweed *Crassula helmsii* has taken over a section of ditch close to the Lake. Woody species associated with the hedgerow include blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, apple *Malus* sp., wild plum *Prunus domestica*, rose *Rosa* sp. and copparded ash *Fraxinus excelsior* stools. A small population of the locally distributed southern marsh orchid *Dactylorhiza praetermissa* is located alongside a ditch near the entrance of the Country Park.

Fauna

The Biological Records Centre (c/o Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust) does not hold any incidental records of fauna for the Country Park. The local bat group do not hold any records of bat for the Country Park. With the exception of water vole *Arvicola terrestris*, no professional surveys have been undertaken of the fauna at the Country Park.

A water vole survey was undertaken in March 2000 and the results are held with the NELC ecologist at the NELC office. A large concentration of water vole is centred around the wetland areas and ditches to the west of the Lake. Local naturalists have kept incidental records of birds and invertebrates (namely butterflies) for a number of years. Of the birds recorded, a list of species of conservation concern that are of note, is included in appendix 3.

Landscape

Cleethorpes Country Park has an edge of town, rural/agricultural fringe, landscape character. Key landscape features comprise, fields, drainage ditches, mature and not so mature hedgerows, other field boundaries including post and wire and post and rail fences, grasslands, a large lake, earth mounds, and young woodland blocks.

The Country Park is currently an open landscape. Existing woodland blocks have not yet reached maturity; the majority of trees are generally around 5 m in height. Long ranging views are afforded from a number of locations within the Park reaching over the adjacent golf course to the Pleasure Park on Cleethorpes sea front. The Park is predominantly bounded by modern housing estates and local roads; however, built form within the Park is limited to a single storey brick building (the toilet block) which is adjacent to the car park. Detractors are present in the form of overhead electricity cables and pylons which cross over the Park from north to south.

The site lies in the Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes Natural Area. This area is characterised by a generally flat topography, which is largely under arable cultivation, extending towards the coastal plain. Habitats that are rich in wildlife include neutral grassland and wet grasslands near the coast, these support large numbers of wildfowl and coastal birds such as lapwing, snipe and redshank. The increased pressures of urbanisation and agricultural intensification (notably drainage) has caused losses of most of this habitat. Accordingly, freshwater habitats are plentiful, particularly drainage ditches, which, with their associated reedbed habitat, support a great diversity of wildlife. Woodland is restricted to concentrations on the heavy boulder clay

between the Middle Marsh and the Wolds, this mainly comprises old hazel and ash coppices.

Archaeology and Past Land Use

Two of the hedgerows at Cleethorpes Country Park, are of historic interest.

Up until the Country Park was 'created', the land was managed as an agricultural holding, with rough grazed pasture across the whole. In places, the network of ditches (that are reportedly of historical interest) would have flooded, especially in the winter, providing valuable grazed marsh habitat.

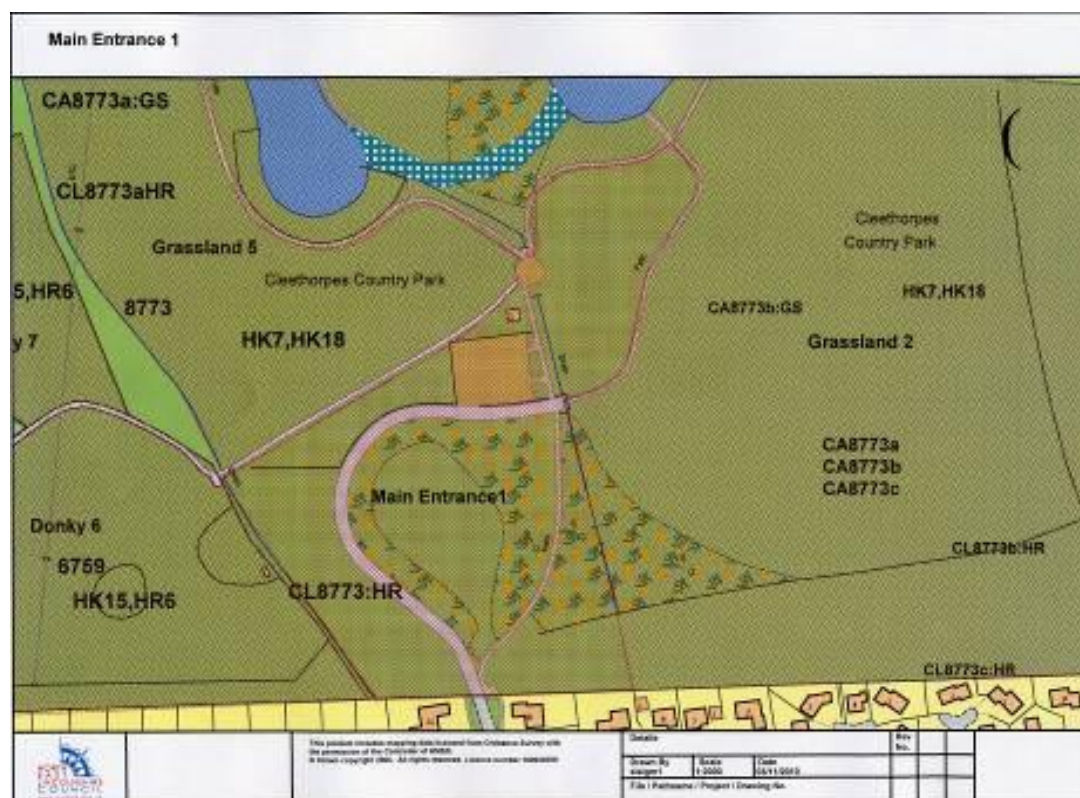
Public Rights of Way

The Country Park is crossed by one statutory Public Right of Way (PROW) in the east, PROW reference 'Cleethorpes Footpath No 1'. This footpath is designated as a footpath and an off road cycle route. A second footpath (PROW reference 'Cleethorpes Footpath No 3') runs alongside Buck Beck, just outside the northern boundary of the Country Park.

14 COMPARTMENTS

Management of the various compartments is as follows:

14.1 Main Entrance 1



This compartment is the main entrance and car park, accessible from Park Lane. It consists of small woodlands and amenity grassland. This area is not part of the stewardship agreement.

Habitat

The main habitat in this area is young woodlands, which is very low in biodiversity but improving as they mature. The remainder is amenity grassland with dog walks passing through.

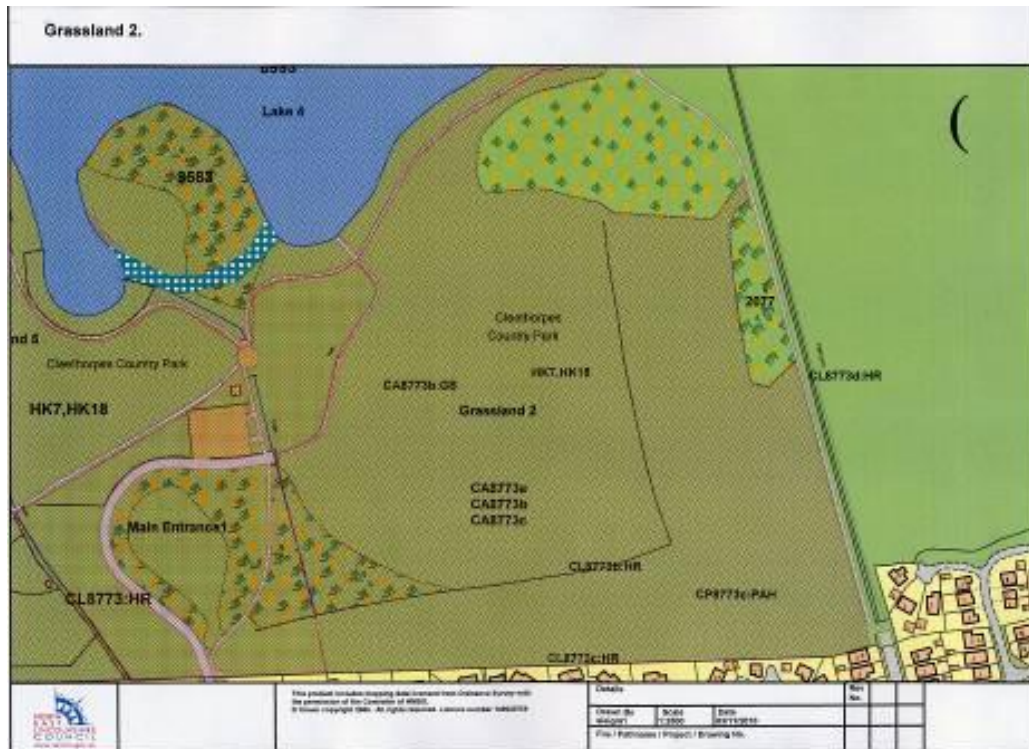
Pressure

There is very little pressure apart from youths playing football and damaging some of the trees.

Maintenance / Activities

- Cut grass to amenity grass specification.
- Litter pick.
- Cut hedgerow in the winter months completed before April
- Maintain 1m amenity grass on both sides of the path.

14.2 Grassland 2



Habitat

This area is grassland of a poor species mix. It is planned to improve this by reseeding the area. This will be done over three years. This will reduce the loss of habitat as the work is being done.

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Pressure

Dog walking through the area may disturb ground nesting birds.

Maintenance / Activities

- Litter pick.
- Cut and clear starting mid August to be completed by September.
- Maintain 1m amenity grass on both sides of the path.
- Trim hedge around car park and entrance road over the winter months.
- A further botanical survey will be carried out in year five of the plan to monitor the improvement of biodiversity.

14.3 Grassland 3



Habitat

This area is on the north side of the lake and is mainly grassland with a small woodland on the north western corner. Alongside the woodland to the east is a drain and a wet area of grassland.

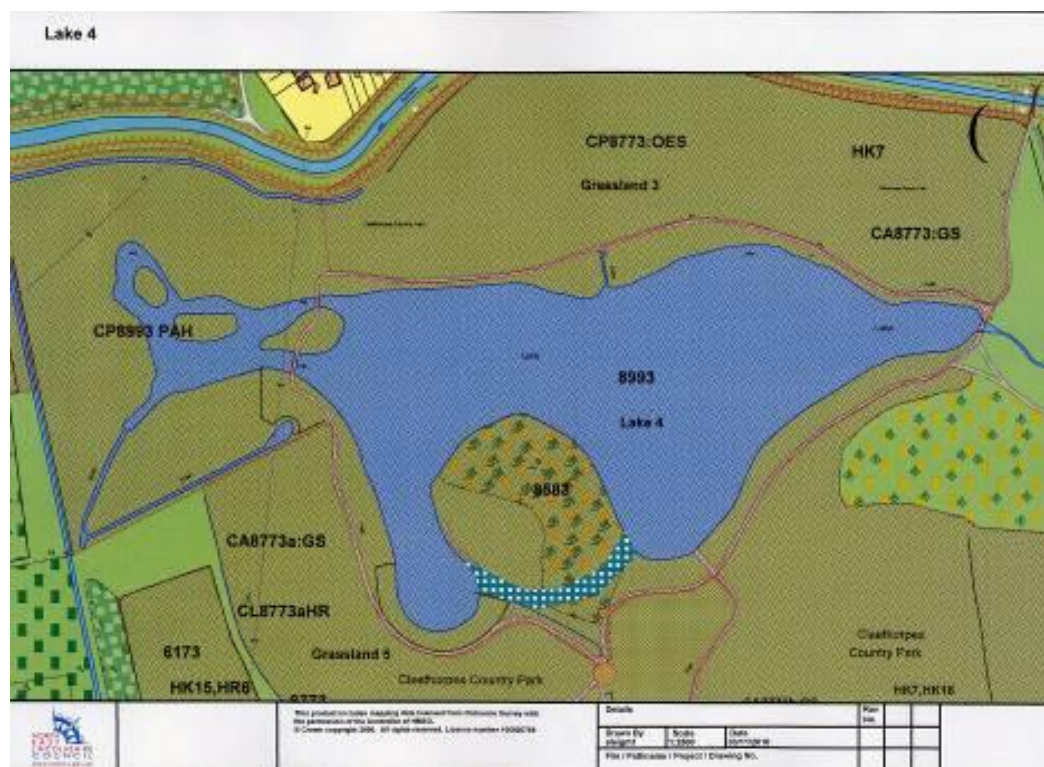
Pressure

There is very little pressure on this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- Litter pick.
- Cut and clear starting mid August to be completed by September.
- Maintain 1m amenity grass on both sides of the path.

14.4 Lake 4



Habitat

The lake is in the centre of the main park with reed beds skirting the edges. On the south side there is an island and two more islands on the west side in what is known as the nature area. The habitats are water body and reed beds. On the northern bank of the nature area is a small woodland.

Pressure

The main lake is used for fishing and sailing training. There could be pressure on the wildlife from these activities with disturbance and litter.

Maintenance / Activities

- Reed bed management when required. This can be done by cutting, moving and replanting or disposal if not required.
- The grass in the area is not to be cut.
- Litter pick.
- Maintain a channel between wooden bridge island and north and south banks.
- Monitor over invasive species, such as New Zealand Pygmy Weed and carry out actions as appropriate.

14.5 Grassland 5



Habitat

This is grassland with amenity dog walking footpath going through it. To western side is a possible ancient hedgerow.

Pressure

There is very little pressure in this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- Litter pick.
- Cut and clear starting mid August to be completed by September.
- Maintain dog walk as amenity grass
- Maintain 1m amenity grass on both sides of the path.

14.6 Donkey Fields 6 and 7



This area is just before the north south drain. It consists of two fields and is used in the summer for around 20 donkeys. These donkeys are beach donkeys and they work one on one day off through the season. They have become an attraction on the park and are visited by many people.

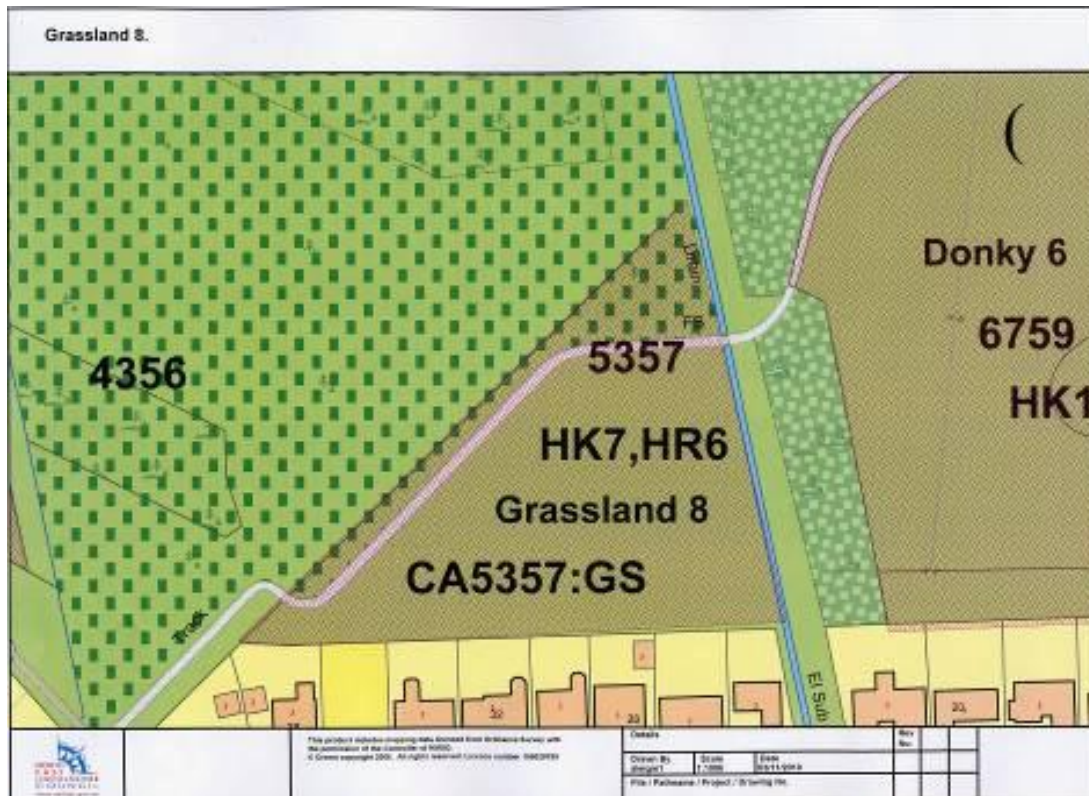
Habitat

Donkey grassed grassland.

Maintenance / Activities

- No maintenance to the grass
- Litter pick
- Maintain fences and gates.

14.7 Grassland 8



This area of grassland is a small area with Martin Wragg Way going through it. It was seeded about 4 years ago with a wildflower mix. This area will be cut and cleared every year.

Habitat

This area is grassland with a good diversity of wild flowers with another possible ancient hedgerow to the north.

Pressure

There is very little pressure on this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- Litter pick.
- Cut and clear starting mid August to be completed by September.
- Maintain 1m amenity grass on both sides of the path.

14.8 Scrub land 9



Habitat

Scrubland with a good mix of trees,
This area has been left to go rough. There has been some tree planting with some success. However it is still spars of trees.

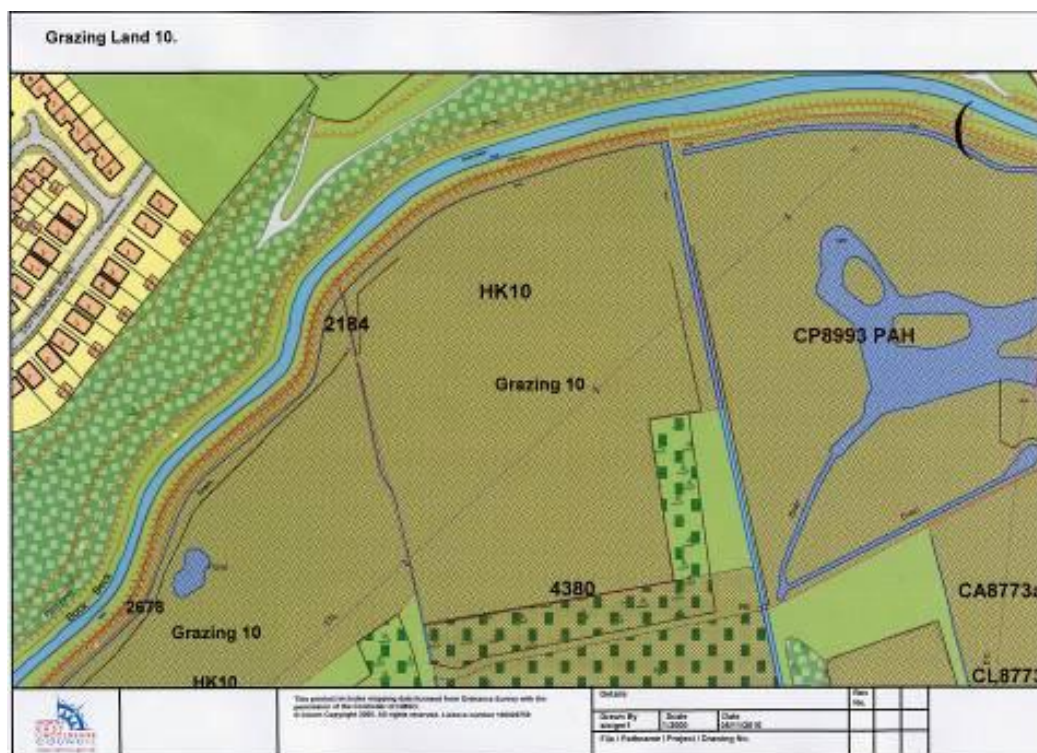
Pressure

There is no pressure on this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- Keep free of litter.
- Maintain dog walks to amenity grass standards.

14.9 Grazing Area 10



Habitat

This is the first of the field that is grazed through the summer. To the north side of this area is a scrape. This scrape is developing into a good wetland with a good range of wetland plants.

Pressure

There is no real pressure on this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- Cattle graze the area from April to October.
- Keep free of litter.
- Control the growth of scrub

14.10 Grazing Area 11



Habitat

Another area grazed by the cattle and a scrape although this scrape doesn't rate as good as the scrape in Grazing Area 9.

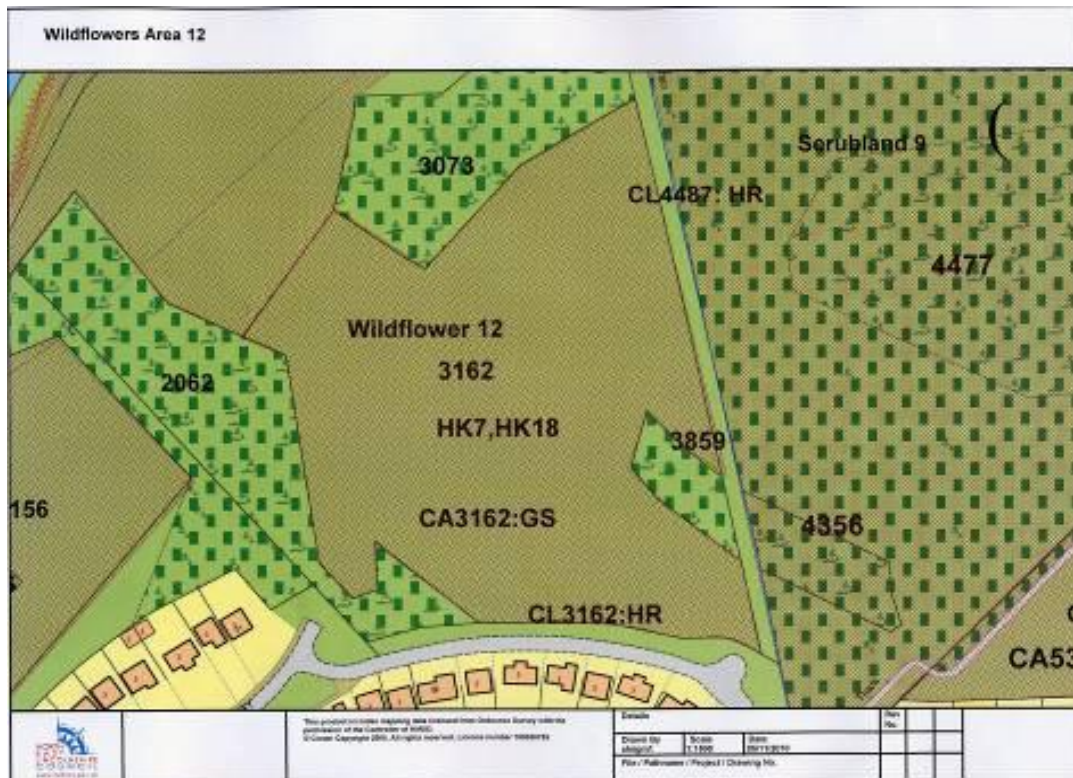
Pressure

There is no real pressure on this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- Cattle graze the area from April to October.
- Keep free of litter.
- Control the growth of scrub

14.11 Wildflower Area 12



Habitat

This area was seeded with a wildflower mix 10 years ago and this has taken well with a good species mix. The field is left to grow till August when it is cut and cleared. After this has taken place the cattle are left to after-graze the area.

Pressure

There is no real pressure on this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- This area is to be cut and cleared starting early August to be completed by late August. After the area has been cleared the cattle are to be let into this area for after grazing.
- Keep free from litter.
- Maintain fencing.
- Lay southern hedgerow in year 1.
- Cut hedge with reciprocating blade in the winter in years 2,3,4,5.

14.12 Grazing area 13



Habitat

This area is the most western side of the park and is grazed through the summer months. There is a small copse in the middle of the area and this is fenced off from the cattle.

Pressure

There is no real pressure on this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- Cattle graze the area from April to October.
- Keep free of litter.
- Install owl box.

14.13 Grassland 14



Habitat

This area fronts onto Humberston Road and is the main entrance for the cattle to enter the park.

Pressure

There is no real pressure on this area.

Maintenance / Activities

- Cut and clear August to be completed by September.
- Keep free of litter.
- Cut hedge to the west with reciprocating blade in the winter.

14.14 Area 15

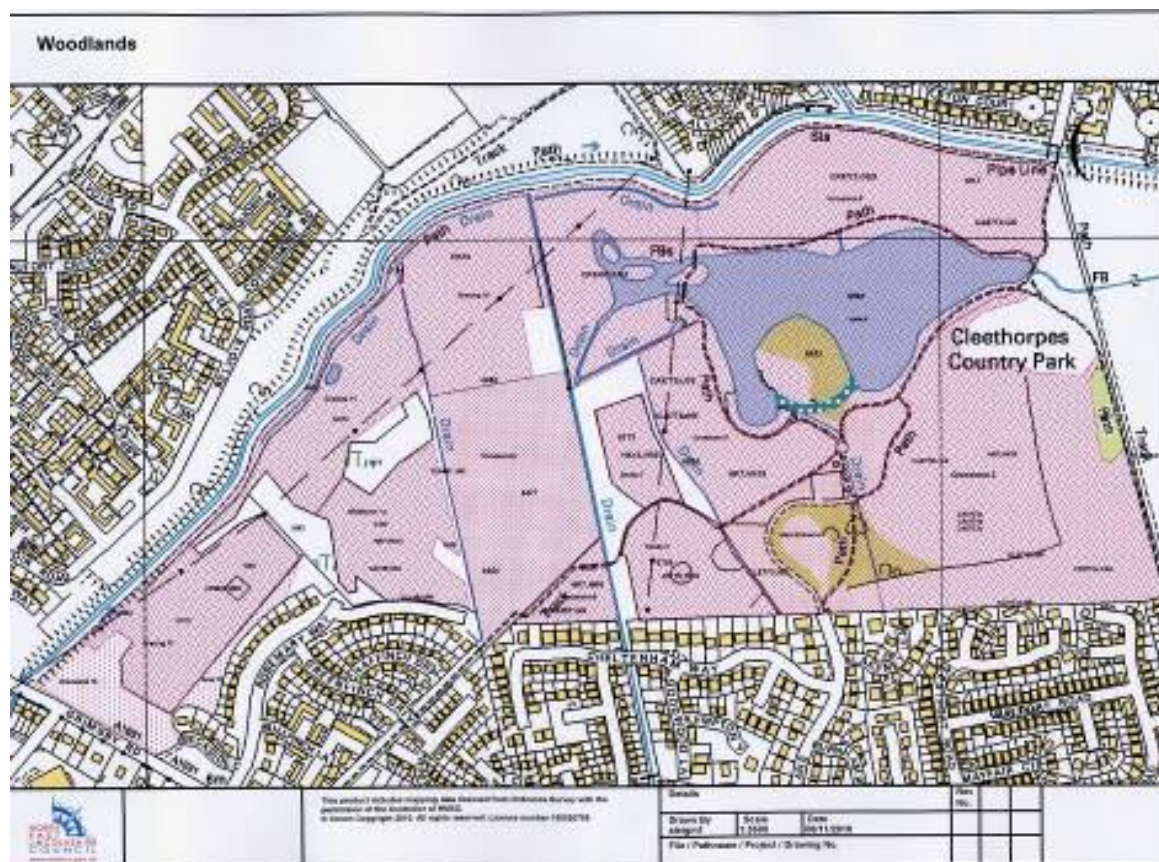


Area 15 runs at the back of the houses in Rosemary Way and acts as a safety gap between the houses and the cattle fields. This area is left as long grassland but some areas cut by residents. This area is part of the park and used as a dog walk by park users. This area is also part of the local nature reserve.

Maintenance / Activities

- Keep free of litter.
- Monitor and consult with the possibility of creating a wetland long north boundary.

14.15 Woodlands



Habitat

All woodlands are new woodlands and have been planted over the life of the park starting in 1987. Due to all the park consist of bolder clay the trees have been slow to get going. However they are now starting to show some maturity.

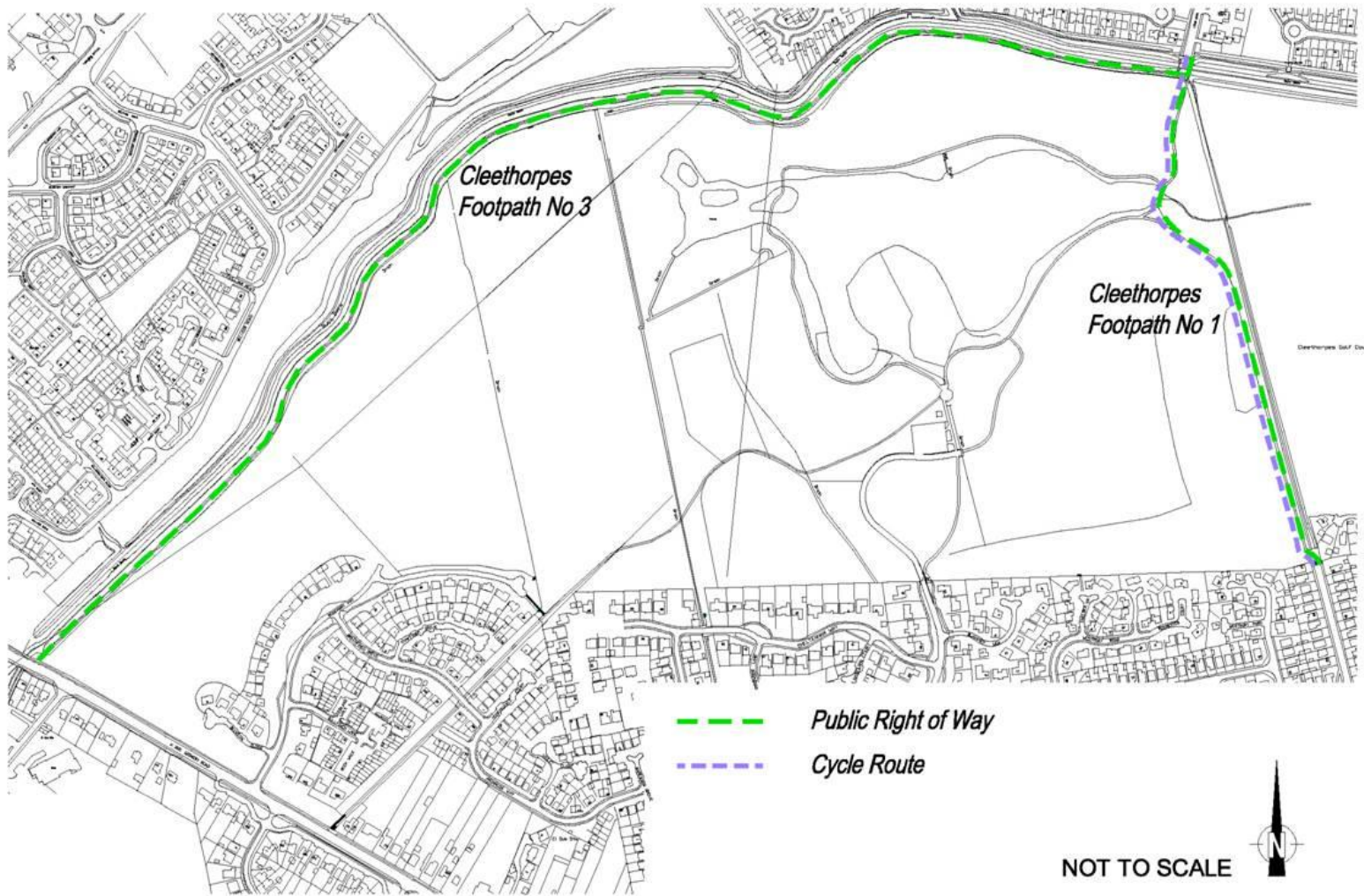
Pressure

There is no real pressure on these areas.

Maintenance / Activities

- Some thinning may be required. This is to be judge area by area by North East Lincolnshire Council trees and woodlands team.
- Maintain footpaths and free from over hanging branches.
- Keep free of litter.

15 PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY WITHIN CLEETHORPES COUNTRY PARK



16 BOTANICAL SURVEY 2014.



Area 1	20/06/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Corsican pine	<i>Pinus nigra subsp.</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Elder	<i>Sanbucus nigra</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Grass vetchling	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Hairy tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Meadow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Red bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>

Area 1	20/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Scentless mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Soft-brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
7 Spot ladybird	<i>Coccinella punctata</i>
Broad-bodied chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Common blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Kentish Snail x6	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>
Meadow brown butterfly x6	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Peacock butterfly X2	<i>Inachis io</i>
Ringlet butterfly x5	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Small Skipper butterfly x2	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>

Area 2	19/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Barren brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Common bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Compact rush	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perrenis</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Grass vetchling	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>
Hairy tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Marsh foxtail	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>

Area 2	19/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Soft-brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Broad-Bodied Chaser Dragonfly x2	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Meadow Brown butterfly	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Ringlet butterfly	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Small Skipper butterfly	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>
Tortoiseshell butterfly	<i>Aglais urticae</i>

Area 3	22/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Barren brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosaa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Compact rush	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
False fox-sedge	<i>Carex otrubae</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hard rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Hoary ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Large-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>

Area 3	22/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perrenial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Small-leaf lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Yellow oat grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Cinnibar Moth x3	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>
Common Blue Damselfly x2	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Green nettle weevil	<i>Phyllobius pomaceus</i>
Meadow brown butterfly	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Meadow plant bug	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>
Ringlet butterfly x2	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Ruby Tiger Moth Caterpillar	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>
Small Skipper butterfly	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>
Tortoiseshell butterfly x3	<i>Aglais urticae</i>

Area 4	17/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Barren brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Beaked hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broad leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Common couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Corn marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Elder	<i>Sanbucus nigra</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field poppy	<i>Papaver rheas</i>
Flattened meadow grass	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Large bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia sp.</i>
Meadow barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>

Area 4	17/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Meadow fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
Meadow fox-tail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rough hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
Rough hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis biennis</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Salad burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>
Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>
Scented mayweed	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>
Shepherds purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Smooth hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Weld	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
2 spot ladybird	<i>Adalia punctata</i>
7 spot ladybird x2	<i>Coccinella punctata</i>
Common blue butterfly	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Kentish snail	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>
ladybird larvae	
Large skipper butterfly	<i>Ochlodes venata</i>
The Snout moth	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>
Tortoiseshell butterfly x2	<i>Aglais urticae</i>

Area 5	13/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Beaked hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosaa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
False-fox sedge	<i>Carex otrubae</i>
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Grass vetchling	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Hairy tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Perrenial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>

Area 5	13/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweetn vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
22 Spot ladybird	<i>Psyllobora punctata</i>
6 Spot burnet caterpillar x5	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>
7 Spot ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
Azure damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Buff ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>
Capsus ater	<i>Capsus ater</i>
Common blue butterfly x2	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Crab spider	<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>
Meadow plant bug x3	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>
Scorpion fly	<i>Panorpa communis</i>
Tortioseshell butterfly x2	<i>Aglais urticae</i>

Area 6	16/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Barren brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosaa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Fool's-water-cress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Herb-robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perrenial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Reed canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>

Area 6	16/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Wall barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Water cress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild clary	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Azure damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Comma caterpillar cocoon	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>
Common field grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>
Green lacewing	<i>Chrysopa perla</i>
Large skipper butterfly	<i>Ochlodes venata</i>
Meadow plant bug x2	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>
Nemophora degeerella	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>
Non-biting midge	<i>Chironamidae</i>
Ringlet butterfly x2	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Shield bug, final instar & adult	<i>Deraeocoris flavilinea</i>
Speckled wood butterfly x2	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>

Area 7	12/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Barren brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosaa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
False fox sedge	<i>Carex otrubae</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hoary ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>

Area 7	12/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Shepherds purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White dead nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
22 spot ladybird	<i>Psyllobora punctata</i>
7 spot ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
Azure damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Common field grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>
Crane fly	<i>Nephrotoma flavipalpis</i>
Green dock beetle x11	<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i>
Green lacewing	<i>Chrysopa perla</i>
Liocoris tripustulatus	<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>
Meadow plant bug x3	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>
Nemophora degeerella	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>
Potato flea beetle	<i>Psylliodes affinis</i>
Speckled wood butterfly	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Timothy tortrix caterpillar	<i>Aphelia paleana</i>
Tortoiseshell butterfly	<i>Aglais urticae</i>

Area 8	07/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Bee orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>
Black meddick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosaa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perrenis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Flattened meadow grass	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Hairy tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hedge woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Hoary ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Large bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>

Area 8	07/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Tall fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
5 spot burnet	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>
7 spot ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>
Common blue damselfly x4	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Kentish snail	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>
Sawfly larvae	<i>Dolerus ferrugatus</i>
Small green nettle weevil	<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>
Soldier beetle	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>
Soldier beetle	<i>Cantharis sp.</i>
Soldier beetle	<i>Ragonycha fulva</i>
Soldier beetle	<i>Cantharis pallida</i>
Thick-legged flower beetle	<i>Ischnomera cyanea</i>
Thistle tortoise beetle x2	<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>

Area 9	09/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Apple	<i>Apple</i>
Black meddick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perrenis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Elder	<i>Sanbucus nigra</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Flattened meadow grass	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Large-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Slender speedwell	<i>Veronica filiformis</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Area 9	09/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
24 spot ladybird	<i>Subcoccinella 24-punctata</i>
Blue-tailed damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Capsus ater	<i>Capsus ater</i>
Common blue damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Forest shield bug	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>
Leaf beetle	<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i>
Lochmaea capreae	<i>Lochmaea capreae</i>
Nemophora degeerella	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>
Rust fly	<i>Psila sp.</i>
Soldier beetle	<i>Cantharis figurata</i>
Speckled wood butterfly	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>

Area 10	23/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Black meddick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Large-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Meaow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perrenial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Area 10	23/06/2014
English Name	Scientific Name
5-spot burnet moth x6	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>
6-spot burnet moth	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>
Cinnibar moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>
Green lacewing	<i>Chrysopa perla</i>
Ringlet butterfly x3	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>

Area 11	23/06/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Black meddick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Butterbur	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>
Cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Common bird's foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosaa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perrenis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Elder	<i>Sanbucus nigra</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Hairy tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>

Area 11	23/06/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anargallis arvensis</i>
Scented mayweed	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>
Shepherds purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Soft brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Upright hedge parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>
Wall barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Sawfly larvae x3	<i>Dolerus ferrugatus</i>
Red-legged Shield bug	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>
Common striped woodlouse	<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>
6 spot burnet moth x2	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>
Meadow brown butterfly	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Ringlet butterfly x5	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>

Area 12	01/07/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Black meddock	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common spotted orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Hairy tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perrenial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pyramidal orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Smaller cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Southern Marsh Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
6 spot burnet moth x10	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>
5 Spot burnet moth x4	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>
Common blue damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Ringlet butterfly x3	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>

Area 13	01/07/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Butterbur	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosaa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
False-fox sedge	<i>Carex otrubae</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Large bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Marsh foxtail	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>
Meadow barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Red bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>

Area 13	01/07/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Tufted-hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Yellow oat grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Common backswimmer x8	<i>Notonecta glauca</i>
Comma butterfly	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>
Red admiral butterfly	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>

Area 14	30/06/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Annual meadow grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosaa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perrenis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
False-fox sedge	<i>Carex otrubae</i>
Field rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Fool's-water-cress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hairy tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Hard rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Hybrid black-poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>
Jointed rush	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>
Lady's bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Marsh foxtail	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Pendulous sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>

Area 14	30/06/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough meadow grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Scentless mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>
Sea club rush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>
Smaller cat's tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>
Smooth meadow grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Water-cress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>
Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>
Wavy bitter-cress	<i>Cardanine flexuosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow oat grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Common froghopper	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>

Area 15	01/07/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Autumn hawkbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Black meddick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bristly oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Buddleja davidii	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Butterbur	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Celery-leaved buttercup	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clustered dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>
Cock's foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common bird's-foot trefiol	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Common sedge	<i>Carex nigra</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Compact rush	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested dog's tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Cut-leaved crane's bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>
Cyperus sedge	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perrenis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
False fox sedge	<i>Carex otrubae</i>
False oat grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Fool's-water-cress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Great willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Grey club rush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Hard rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>

Area 15	01/07/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Jointed rush	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Large bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Lesser pond sedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Prickly sow thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Red bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Reed canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rough hawksbeard	<i>Crepis biennis</i>
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anargallis arvensis</i>
Scentless mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>
Sea buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Sea club rush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Smooth sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Smooth tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Toad rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Wall barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Water-cress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>
Water forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>
Wavy bitter-cress	<i>Cardanine flexuosa</i>
Wayfaring-tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>

Area 15	01/07/14
English Name	Scientific Name
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Wood avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
5 Spot burnet	<i>Zygaena trifolii</i>
6 Spot burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>
Blue tailed damselfly x2	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>
Broad bodied chaser dragonfly x2	<i>Libellula depressa</i>
Common blue damselfly x3	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Common field grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>
Meadow brown butterfly x3	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Orange tip butterfly	<i>Anthocaharis cardamines</i>
Pond skater x55	<i>Gerris lacustris</i>
Ringlet butterfly x3	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
The Cinnibar moth caterpillar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>