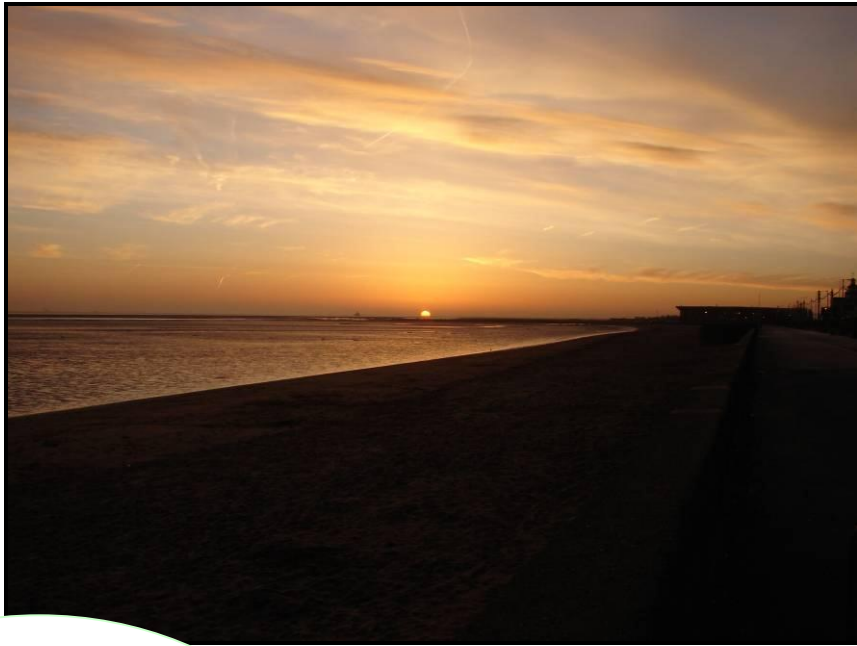


Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan. 2016 – 2021.



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1. INTRODUCTION

North East Lincolnshire is situated on the east coast of England on the south bank of the River Humber. The borough covers 192 sq km and has a population of nearly 160,000. There are three main areas of population: Immingham, Grimsby and Cleethorpes, centred around the latter two towns. North East Lincolnshire Council is a unitary authority, one of four unitary authorities operating in the Humber sub-region of Yorkshire and the Humber. The OS reference for the north boundary of the county is TA188 000 and the south boundary TA338 000.

The North East Lincolnshire coastline is about 19.3km long. From the northern boundary, the first 13km is dominated by industrial and residential housing. Travelling south, the remaining 6km comprises residential, tourism uses and includes an important wildlife area.

Formed following the demise of the Humberside County Council in 1996 North East Lincolnshire is unitary authority, one of four unitary authorities operating in the Humber sub region.

North East Lincolnshire has many attractions, but it is unique in being able to offer so much diversity. The difference between living and working in North East Lincolnshire can be just a short drive on clear country roads. The beautiful Lincolnshire Wolds, a designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty provides the perfect setting for a quiet, country life in unspoilt villages.

Major industrial zones and ports provide a significant economy, allowing the population to enjoy the seaside resort of Cleethorpes, agricultural countryside and shopping and social life provided by facilities in the borough.

- The Ports of Immingham and Grimsby handle more than 62 million tonnes of cargo annually, making them the largest port complex by tonnage in the UK.
- Food and seafood is still a major work sector for the borough, with fish landed from five continents, and more than 5000 people providing the skilled workforces necessary for its servicing.
- In recent times, North East Lincolnshire has also emerged as a key player in the renewable energy revolution with potential to become the UK capital of the offshore wind industry. Several of the largest players in offshore wind have chosen to base their Operations and Maintenance teams at the Port of Grimsby.

North East Lincolnshire Council is committed to providing a *safe and clean environment* in which people can live, work and visit. The Council is further committed to adopting best practice in the way it manages its impacts on the environment: this is fundamental to a Stronger Economy and Stronger Communities.

The Borough supports a wide range of commercial activities with significant strengths in the Oil, Chemical, Food, Logistics and Tourism sectors. In recent

years the renewable energy has developed around Grimsby Docks servicing wind farms in the North Sea.

Grimsby.

1.1 Aims.

It is the aim of the plan to enhance the designated area by improving the biodiversity.

To list plans and projects with all permissible activities and actions clearly laid out.

The plan will set out actions to deliver and maintain favourable condition for nature conservation and comply with the Higher Level Stewardship agreement, also enabling successful recreation, public enjoyment and education. All permissible activities and actions will be clearly laid out, as agreed and assented by Natural England⁷. For the purposes of Natural England's assent, this plan supersedes the previous plan (Cleethorpes Habitat Management Plan 2011-2016)⁷.

The main areas of work and activities set out in this management plan are:

- Allow natural processes as far as possible
- Maintain and enhance the sand dunes by annual cutting of dune slacks and other key areas, and control of scrub.
- Manage sea buckthorn to protect open dune grassland, and maintain a range of age classes.
- Vehicle access for neighbourhood operations team, boat launching and cleansing purposes
- Maintain public access to the shoreline
- Repairs and general maintenance
- Limited cleansing along the strand line
- Enhance the designated area by improving the biodiversity.
- To list plans and projects with all permissible activities and actions clearly laid out.
- Improve the education in the area.
- Explore the enhancement of Green Tourism.

Vision

North East Lincolnshire Coastline is a nationally important coastline within the Humber Estuary SSSI/SPA/SAC/Ramsar site (Ref section 2.) The area is a mosaic of habitats containing sand dunes with sea buckthorn scrub and wildflower areas. Other important habitats in the area consist of saltmarsh, mud flats and sand banks. The vision for the area in the lifetime of this plan (2016- 2021) is to enhance the biodiversity of the sand dunes. The saltmarsh and mud flats will generally be left to the influence of natural processes. All of this will be monitored and surveyed periodically. Appropriate public access will to be encouraged as will be the provision of environmental education for visiting schools.

The Higher Level Stewardship agreement (2012-2022) between Natural England and the authority will be maintained.

1.2 Grimsby.

Grimsby, branded as 'Europe's Food town'. Its main claim to fame was that it was once the world's largest fishing port and Grimsby Fish is continues to be world renowned for its quality. Whilst the catching side of the industry has been decimated over the years Grimsby continues to handle and process just as much seafood as it did in its heyday with much of the fish is imported by container. The development of cold storage facilities later paved the way to the creation of a nationally significant food cluster with many of the food manufacturers producing large volumes for the supermarket chains. The town has also developed significant engineering capability which has evolved in response to serving the needs both the food and chemical industries. For those that live in Grimsby it will come as no surprise that the town has huge potential.

The most prominent structure on the dock is the Dock Tower. This can be seen from most areas of North East Lincolnshire. It is also a prominent land mark for shipping when entering the Estuary.

It was built in 1852 to hold 30,000 gallons (136m³) of water for the purposes of providing hydraulic power to the lock gates and cranes of Grimsby Docks.

The tower was designed by Mr J W Wild and was based around the design of the Torre del Mangia on the Palazzo Pubblico in Sienna. The Grimsby Dock Tower is 309 ft (94 m) high, 28 ft (8.5 m) wide at the base and its walls are 4 ft (1.2 m) thick. It is a Grade I listed building. Local legend has it that the tower was built on a foundation of cotton wool, but this has never been disproved or proved. It is more than likely that it was built on the import of cotton and not that it was built on Cotton wool. During the Second World War, there were plans to knock it down, due to it acting as a beacon for German aeroplanes. The tower no longer has any commercial use, although twice a year, people abseil down the side to raise money for charity.



1.3 Cleethorpes

In the 19th century, Cleethorpes was a fishing village, but after the construction of the railway to the industrial towns of Yorkshire, the coast grew rapidly. It has been a popular day resort ever since. Recent years have seen the growth of large residential caravan parks. The seafront provides excellent views of the considerable shipping traffic entering and leaving the Humber on-route to and from the ports of Grimsby, Immingham, Hull and Goole. The resort is still a popular sea side resort although it is in the Humber Estuary. Two large fortifications, the Humber Forts, are visible in the mouth of the river: Bull Fort is on the north bank and Hail Sands Fort on the south side.

The Greenwich meridian passes through the town and a signpost shows some interesting distances, North Pole 2517 miles (4051 kilometres), South Pole 9919 miles (15,963 kilometres), New York 3481 miles (5602 kilometres), London 143 miles (230 kilometres). Visitor attractions include the Pier, Pleasure Island theme park, a Miniature Railway, the sandy beaches, the Discovery Centre and Jungle World.



Recent investment in the town has seen the building of a new Premier Inn hotel.



Because of its location the North East Lincolnshire coastline is of significant ecological importance with natural estuarine habitats. All these habitats are protected by national and international designations and need careful management and all activities need assessment to prevent any damage to these sensitive areas.

1.4 Existing Plans Associated with the Estuary.

1.5 Shoreline Management Plan

SMPs provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and present a long term policy framework to reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. The Flamborough Head to Gibraltar Point Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) was approved in 2010 and covers a time span of the next 100 years. It is a high level document that forms an important element of the strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management. It also provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and presents a long-term policy framework to reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.

Its aim is to manage risk by employing a range of methods which reflect both national and local priorities, to:

- Reduce the threat of coastal flooding and erosion to people and their property; and
- Benefit the environment, society and the economy as far as possible, in line with the Government's 'sustainable development principles'.

Partners within the Humber Estuary Coastal Authorities Group, which oversees the SMP process, are as follows:

East Riding of Yorkshire Council (lead authority in the SMP process)

North East Lincolnshire Council

East Lindsey District Council

Environment Agency

DEFRA

Natural England

Associated British Ports

English Heritage

Marine Management Organisation

The SMP will be essential in securing future funding from Defra for flood/coastal protection schemes within the area covered by the Plan.

1.6 Humber Nature Partnership

The Humber Nature Partnership is one of 48 Local Nature Partnerships around England. The establishment of Local Nature Partnerships has come about as a result of commitments made by Government in the Natural Environment White Paper 2011.

Vision

Our vision is to protect and enhance the Humber Estuary's world class environment for wildlife, the UK economy and people, gaining benefits for all.

Objectives

The Humber Nature Partnership will work in partnership with organisations, businesses, communities, stakeholders and individuals to:

Ensure an environment with thriving birds, fish and other wildlife, and habitats in a favourable status.

To work in harmony with the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership and others to encourage the growth and prosperity of ports, industry and agriculture, offering sustainable employment and contributing to a healthy Humber estuary where there will be positive benefits for the environment. Maintain the quality of waters that are of a high ecological status, prevent any deterioration, and improve those of a lesser quality to good status or an equivalent for the heavily modified water bodies.

Manage the risk of flooding around the Humber Estuary in ways that are sustainable for the people who live there, the economy and the

environment, taking into account natural estuary processes and future changes in the natural and manmade environment.

Respond to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the changes that are likely to occur. Ensure the Humber landscape with outstanding scenic, archaeological and historic features becomes richer in wildlife. Increase understanding of the natural environment of the Humber. Promote, for everyone to enjoy, tourism and recreation that benefits from the Humber and is sensitive to its wildlife and historic riches. . NE Lincolnshire Council is a key member of the HNP.

1.7 Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership

With Government accreditation in 2012 Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership became the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership. North East Lincolnshire Council is a key member of the partnership.

The Nature Strategy for Greater Lincolnshire was published in 2011 and is called the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP - 3rd edition). It identifies the issues facing the habitats and species of Greater Lincolnshire and describes the actions needed to bring about a more sustainable situation. It seeks to meet the needs of those UK BAP priority species and habitats found in Lincolnshire as well as addressing more local needs. The Lincolnshire BAP was written by, and signed up to by, 44 organisations (including North East Lincolnshire Council) and received a full public consultation before publication. Its vision for the future is 'that Lincolnshire and its neighbouring seas are much richer in biodiversity'.

The Nature Partnership coordinates the delivery of the Nature Strategy. Coastal and marine is one of the six habitat groups that form the backbone of the joint working and action reporting across all of the Lincolnshire landscapes.

More information can be found on the website here:

The work of the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership did not start with the accreditation however, it began with the Partners. It was their vision for something better, something that delivered more through working together, which created the predecessor organisation in 2007. The Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership was incredibly successful and a unique model that laid the foundations for the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership that followed in 2012.

The work is split into two themes:

1. Strategy work streams: working with Partners on strategic issues across agri-business, spatial planning, tourism and public health sectors
2. Delivery work streams: Managing the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre

- Coordinating the Local Sites system- Wildlife and Geological
- Coordinating the Nature Strategy for Greater Lincolnshire
- Coordinating the Geodiversity Strategy for Greater Lincolnshire

2. DEFINITION OF DESIGNATIONS

2.1 Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

There are over 4,000 SSSI's in England, covering about 6% of England's land area. As in the case of the Humber Estuary over half of them, by area, are internationally important for their wildlife, and are also designated as Specially Protected Area (SPA) and Special Area for Conservation (SAC) European Marine Site.

SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites, often standing out as the last remaining areas of natural habitat in our modern countryside. They include some of our most spectacular and beautiful habitats – large wetlands teeming with waders and waterfowl, winding chalk rivers, gorse and heather-clad heathlands, flower-rich meadows, windswept shingle beaches and remote upland moorland and peat bog. It is vital that the natural heritage that we have left is saved to maintain our environment the survival of our planet and for future generations. Wildlife and geological features are under pressure from development, pollution, climate change and unsympathetic land management. Protecting and managing SSSIs is a shared responsibility, and an investment for the benefit of the future.

SSSI designation provides legal protection to the best sites for wildlife or geology in England. The first SSSIs were identified shortly after the second world war in 1949, when the Nature Conservancy was given a duty to notify local planning authorities of SSSIs, so that the wildlife and geological interest could be taken into account during the planning process.

The SSSI citation provides a description of the special interest of the SSSI provide link. The Humber Estuary SSSI citation can be found here:

http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/citation/citation_photo/2000480.pdf

North East Lincolnshire Council is classed as the competent authority so therefore have the responsibility of protecting the SSSI under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This duty was strengthened under the

Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW Act) Public bodies must “*take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of their function, to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs.*” For each SSSI there is a list of ‘Operations Likely to Damage’ (OLD) the special interest. They must consult with Natural England if they want to carry out any of these operations on or near the SSSI, or if they are considering authorising other people to carry out operations. The OLD list for the Humber Estuary SSSI can be found here:

<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/old/OLD2000480.pdf>

Types of offences for Public bodies are

- Carrying out damaging operations without meeting the requirements to notify and consulting with Natural England.
- Failing to minimise any damage to an SSSI and if there is any damage, failing to restore it to its former state so far as is reasonably practical and possible.
- Authorising other parties to carry out an activity that may have a significant impact on an SSSI without consulting with Natural England.

Penalties

Those convicted of any of these offences may be fined up to £20,000 by a magistrate’s court or an unlimited amount by a Crown Court. The courts can also order the site to be restored at the expense of the offender.

2.2 Ramsar

Ramsar takes its name from a Convention that took place in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran. In 1976 the UK Government ratified the Convention and is fully committed to its effective implementation.

One of the main mechanisms of the Convention, which seeks to conserve wetlands and wetland interests, is the designation of internationally important sites as ‘Ramsar sites’. In May 2000 there were 1027 wetland sites in the world covering 78 million hectares. At that time the UK had listed 157 sites covering 738,000 hectares with 75 of these sites being within England.

All Ramsar sites in England are protected as SSSIs under national law (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981). The Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 substantially enhanced the protection of SSSIs and makes it easier to positively manage their wildlife features.

A Government policy statement on Ramsar sites, published in 2000, requires special consideration to be given to any proposals which could affect their features of international importance, so as to ensure that sites do not deteriorate or suffer significant disturbance.

2.3 Special Area of Conservation. (S.A.C.)

S.A.C. are the most important sites for wildlife in Europe. It is a designation that covers animals, plants and habitats and provides them with increased protection and management. The habitats directive is European law which provides for the creation of a network of protected wildlife areas across the European Union that are known as 'Natura 2000'. The Natura 2000 sites consist of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under the habitats directive and Special Protected Areas (SPA) classified under the birds directive. These sites are part of a range of measures aimed at conserving important or threatened habitats and species. The SAC citation for the Humber Estuary can be found here:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/3296793>

All S.A.C. are notified as SSSI. For information on SSSI see 3.1.

- Natural England cannot consent any operation that may damage the features of European site of importance.
- It is a criminal offence to carry out damaging works without the consent of Natural England.

2.4 Specially Protected Areas (S.P.A.)

SPA's are the most important sites for wildlife in Europe. It is a European designation, classified under the 'Birds Directive' to provide increased protection and management for areas which are important for breeding, feeding, wintering or migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.

In England all S.P.A.s are on land protected as S.S.S.I under national law as well as the Birds Directive. The subsequent 'Habitats Directive' amended part of the Birds Directive and introduced a uniform set of protection measures for habitats, birds and other species. Where a S.P.A. differs is that if birds that are named in the designation leave the wetlands at high tide and use any field, these fields are known as high tide roosts and are also protected under the Birds Directive.

The SPA citation for the Humber Estuary can be found here:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/3302589>

2.5 European Marine Site

The Humber Estuary European Marine Site comprises the SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

2.5 Local Nature Reserve.

In 2002, North East Lincolnshire Council declared the area from Cleethorpes Leisure Centre to the county boundary a Local Nature Reserve. This is a statutory designation.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it.

3. DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTED AREA

The area covered by this management plan falls within the Humber Estuary SSSI/SPA/SAC/Ramsar site.

The Humber Estuary is the second-largest coastal plain estuary in the UK, and the largest coastal plain estuary on the east coast of Britain. Coastal plain estuaries were formed when pre-existing valleys were flooded at the end of the last glaciation. The Humber estuary drains a catchment area of some 24,472km², around 20% of the total land surface of England. Water collected from this catchment flows to the estuary through many rivers and tributaries the largest of which are the Aire, Derwent, Don, Ouse, Trent and Wharf.

A significant feature of the Humber is the large tidal range, this is due to its position within the North Sea basin; producing mean spring tidal range of 5.7m at Spurn. The tidal range is amplified as it propagates up the estuary; it is 7.4 at Saltend, and 6.9m at Hessle which is 45km inland. Because of these large tidal ranges, the Humber is classified as a macro-tidal estuary.

The average width of the Humber Estuary is 4.3km and the average depth is 6.5m. It is 14km at its widest point and totals over 30,550ha. The Humber's muddy appearance known as turbidity is due to suspended sediment. This is derived mainly from the eroding boulder clay cliffs along

the Holderness coast, but also from riverine sediment. Transport of this sediment is vital for the estuary's function with over 1,500 tonnes in with every tide. It is estimated that up to 1.26 million tonnes of sediment may be present in the water column. The deposited sediment provides essential material to maintain estuary's important habitat such as mudflats, sandflats and saltmarsh.

The Humber has an average of 40,000 shipping movements per year and its ports and wharves handle 14% of the UK's international trade, It is the country's largest port complex. Industrial interest alongside the estuary include, chemical works, oil refinery complexes and power stations. Recent years has seen the growth renewable energy supplying and maintaining the wind turbines in the North Sea.

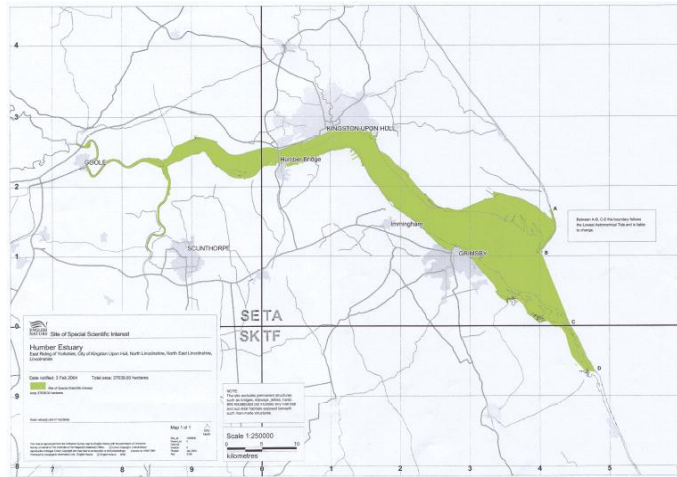
The Humber Estuary is an internationally important wildlife site. Ornithologists rate the estuary in the top 5 in the UK and in the top 10 in Europe. For this reason, and in view of its wide range of habitats there are local national and international designations. Nationally it is an SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest). Under European Birds Directive it is a SPA (Specially Protected Area) and under the Habitats Directive it is a SAC (Special Area of Conservation) and a European Marine Site. The estuary and river is also a Ramsar site. The most southern 3.7km of the N.E. Lincolnshire Coast Line has been designated a LNR (Local Nature Reserve).

The designated features within North East Lincolnshire are:

- Sand dunes: including fore dune, mobile, semi-fixed, fixed and dune grassland, dunes with sea buckthorn.
- Saltmarsh: pioneer marsh and low, mid and upper marsh communities and transitional communities.
- Intertidal mudflats and sandflats, subtidal sediment communities
- Invertebrate assemblages associated with coastal saltmarsh, mudflats and sandflats, sand dunes.
- Nationally scarce vascular plants: rush-leaved fescue (*Festuca arenaria*) which is found in strandline, embryo and mobile dunes. Bulbous meadow-grass (*Poa bulbosa*) which is found in fixed dune grassland.
- Wintering and passage waterfowl species (see section 5.1).

The map shows that area designated by the SSSI, SPA, SAC, Ramsar and European Marine site.

In addition to the designated waterfowl features, the area is also locally important for a number of wintering, migrant and breeding passerine species including snow bunting, stonechat, linnet and reed bunting. Scrub is important habitat for some of these species.



3.1 FAVOURABLE CONDITION

The government has set a target for the year 2020, for at least 50% of SSSIs to be in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition.

Natural England prepares 'Favourable Condition Tables' for all SSSIs. These explain what is meant by favourable condition for each designated feature of the SSSI, with reference to national Common Standards Monitoring. For example:

- For sand dunes, the zonation from embryo to fixed dunes must be maintained over the coastal frontage, with minimal vehicle/trampling damage and the presence of characteristic dune species.
- For dunes with sea buckthorn, there needs to be a range of height and age classes. This feature is currently in unfavourable condition as there is a high % of dense, even-aged sea buckthorn over 20 years old. Recent management has started to introduce this variety, and this needs to be continued over the life of this plan.
- For saltmarsh, the baseline range of saltmarsh zonations must be maintained, with the presence of characteristic saltmarsh species, and the absence of pollution and damage caused by human activities.
- The designated site is divided up into 'units' for condition reporting purposes. Two of the main units within the NE Lincolnshire Coast (Cleethorpes Beach and the beach to Grimsby Dock) are currently assessed as favourable. The remaining 5 units are all currently assessed as 'unfavourable recovering'. This means that the management is in place for them to become favourable over time.

3.2 HIGHER LEVEL STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENT

The saltmarsh and sand dunes are in a 10 year HLS agreement with Natural England from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2022. This provides an annual payment for conservation management to help get the areas into favourable condition.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR VISITORS AND THE COMMUNITY

The designated area is also protected from an activity that may damage the area. If a person is found to be damaging the area they can be fined up to £20,000 in a magistrate's court. Anybody wishing to hold an activity on the designated area should consult with the appropriate authority when planning the event.

5. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL

North East Lincolnshire Council is the competent authority and must assess any activity that is taking place that may affect the designated area. They must not just look at the development or activity in its self but any accumulative impact with other developments or activities in and around the area.

The Council must seek assent/consent from Natural England for any 'Operations Likely to Damage' the special interest. (see section 2.1)

The Council must also abide by the terms and conditions of the Higher Level Stewardship agreement which covers the saltmarsh and sand dune areas.

5.1 Bird of the Estuary.

Migratory Waterfowl

The estuary supports 22 listed species of wintering and migratory waterfowl in nationally important numbers. These are

Bittern

Dark-bellied brent goose

Shelduck

Botaurus stellaris

Branta bernicla bernicla

Tadorna tadorna

Wigeon	<i>Anas Penelope</i>
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>

In addition nine species of passage waders regularly occur in nationally important numbers on the Humber Estuary. These are:

Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebulari</i>

Breeding bird assemblage of lowland open waters and their margins.

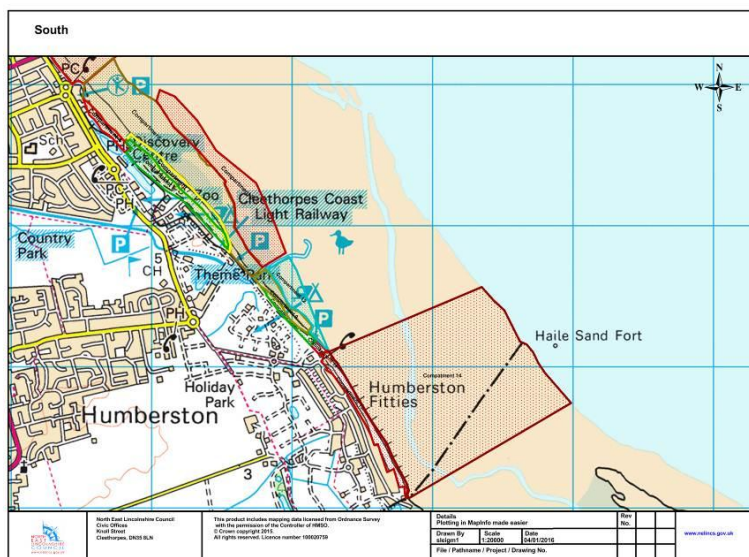
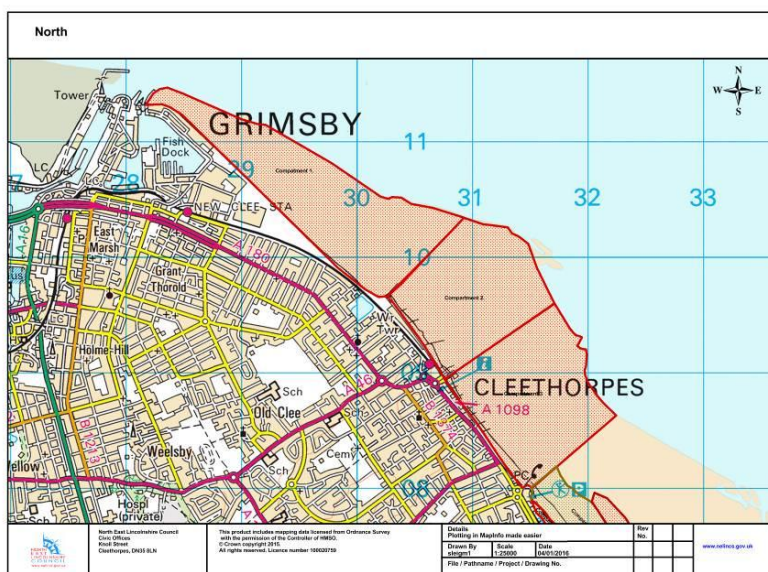
The Humber Estuary supports a breeding bird assemblage of lowland open waters and their margins, including nationally important numbers of:

Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Bearded tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>

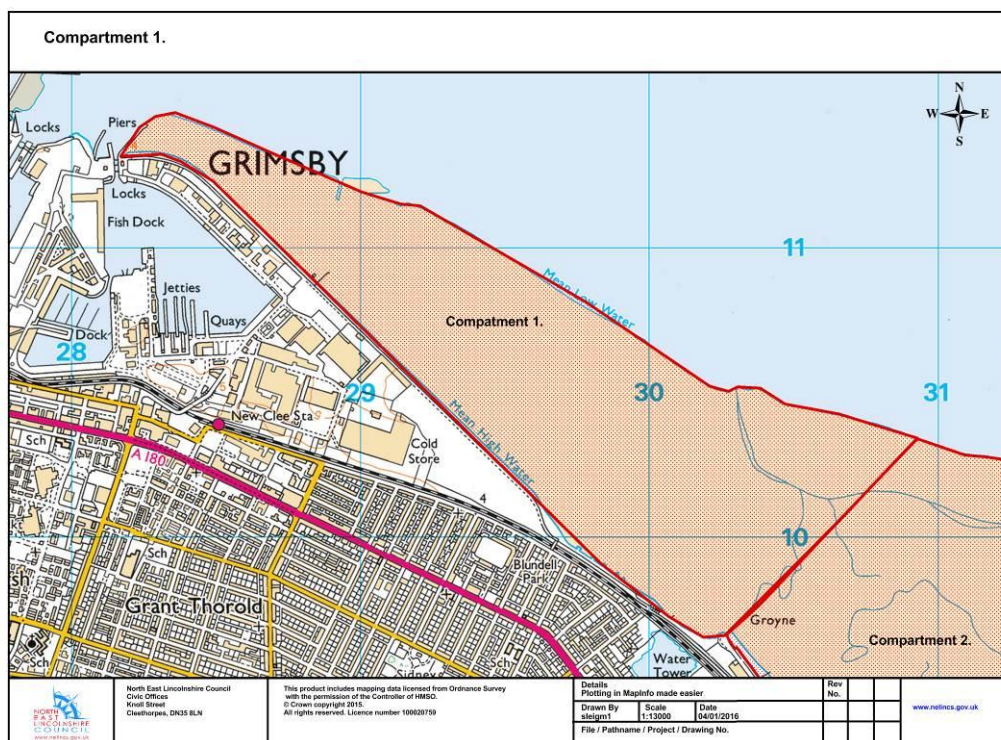
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
Grasshopper warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>

6. MANAGEMENT OF THE AREA

The areas that are in this plan covers from Grimsby Dock Gates to the county boundary at Humberston. The images below show two maps one is the north of the area and covering from the Dock Gates to the Leisure Centre. This area is relatively easy to map and understand consisting mainly of pleasure beaches. The second is the south of the area covering from the Leisure Centre to the end of North East Lincolnshire Council boundary at Humberston Fitties. This area is associated more with the wildlife on the estuary and more complicated to map. This should become clear further into the plan as the maps open out.



145 hectare.



This area is from south of Grimsby Dock Gates to the main groin at Wonderland this is also known as terminal groin. The area consists of a sandy beach with a large mudflat from the sand to the low water mark. The mudflats are rich in benthic organisms extending out to the mean low water mark. These mudflats are well used by wading birds. The main activity on this area is dog walking this is done by locals living in the area of Cleethorpes on the landward side of the sea wall. One or two locals also net fish in this area. The sea wall in this area is the responsibility of the Environment Agency.

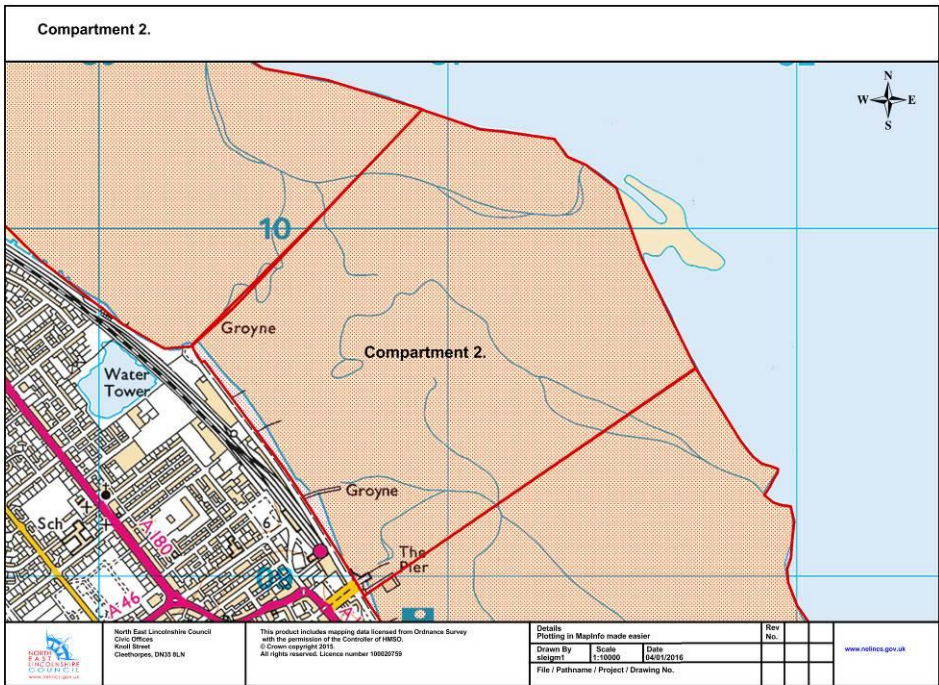
Maintenance / Activity

- Vehicle access is required on the beach for beach safety and cleaning. Beach cleaning on this area is mainly done by hand.
- Bait digging take place in this area. There is a code of conduct and the activity is policed by Beach Safety. This is covered in 7.1

6.2 Compartment 2.

North Prom

112 hectare.



Compartment 2 stretches from Wonderland groin to the Pier. On the toe of Wonderland Groin is a sunken forest but the main beach consist of sand. From the high tide mark to the low tide there are some areas of mud. The mudflats are rich in benthic organisms and well used by wading birds. This beach is used by holiday makers in the summer months and mainly deserted through the winter. On the beach opposite Cleethorpes Railway Station are some amusements these are a permanent fixture so present all year round. The sea wall in this area is the responsibility of North East Lincolnshire Council.

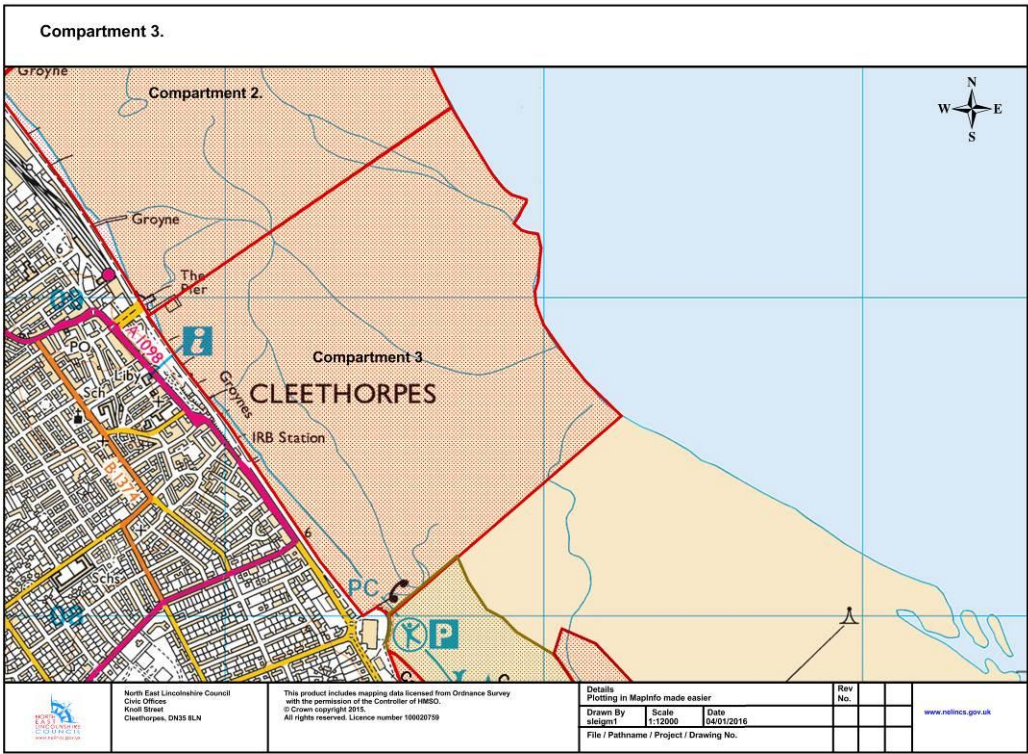
Maintenance / Activity

- Vehicle activity is required in this area for beach safety and boat launching.
- Boat launching is policed by the Beach Safety team and covered in 7.2 under Slipways.
- This beach is a Blue Flag Beach so beach cleaning is required with a mechanical beach rake. For pollution control see 6.3.1.
- Repairs and general maintenance to the steps and entrances to the beach.
- There is no dog walking on these beaches from Good Friday to the 30th September inclusive.
- Donkey rides take place in this area in the summer.

6.3 **Compartment 3.**

Kingsway Beach

123.4hectare.



This Beach stretches from the Pier to the corner of the Leisure Centre. This beach is a sand beach but susceptible to small patches of mud between the high and low tide mark. This can vary due to tidal and weather conditions. With the patches of mud in this area on occasions cord grass (*Spartina*) can start to colonise the area. This makes the beach unsuitable as a holiday beach and this is the main activity in the area. It has been agreed with Natural England that *Spartina* can be removed if it encroaches on to the sandy beach beyond an agreed line from the corner of the Leisure Centre. The sea wall in this area is the responsibility of North East Lincolnshire Council.

Maintenance / Activity

- Vehicle access is required in this area for beach safety.
- Boat launching is policed by the Beach Safety team and covered in 7.2 under Slipways.
- This beach is a Blue Flag Beach so beach cleaning is required with a mechanical beach rake. For pollution control see 6.3.1.
- At both north and south side of this area donkey rides are take place through the season.
- RNLI also operate in this area and use it for boat launching and training.
- In this area control of the saltmarsh takes place . The removal of the *Spartina* is to be done using hand tools, all waste to go for composting. This is undertaken by the Beach Safety team.
- Monitoring of development of saltmarsh.
- Repairs and general maintenance to the steps and entrances to the beach.
- Develop an education program for the promotion of The Estuary and other areas of North East Lincolnshire's LNR's. This is undertaken in the Discovery Centre.
- There is no dog walking on these beaches from Good Friday to the 30th September inclusive.

6.3.1 Pollution Control for Blue Flag Beach's.



Bathing water quality is a high priority in Compartments 2 and 3. This is monitored within the Blue Flag system. Water samples are taken every two weeks by the Environment Agency (E.A.). Should any of these samples fail the E.A. will inform Pollution Control North East Lincolnshire Council. This department will instruct the Beach Safety Team to take the Blue Flag down. The Flag will stay down until a clear sample has been received by the E.A. Once a clear sample has been passed by the E.A. North East Lincolnshire Council Pollution Control Team will instruct the Beach Safety Team that they can recommence flying the Blue Flag over the area.

6.3.2. Saltmarsh.

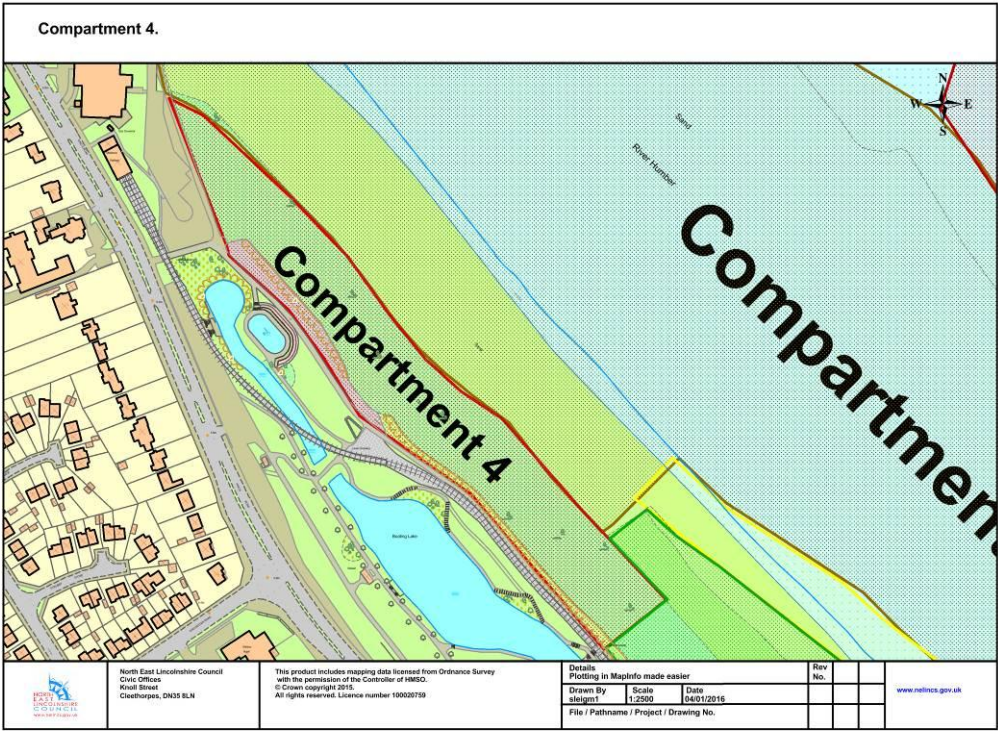
Maintenance / Activity

Saltmarsh is to be managed north of the Leisure Centre. This is carried out on a daily basis by the Beach Safety team. This practice will also be reviewed throughout the life of this plan.

6.4 **Compartment 4.**

North Sand Dune.

2.28 hectare



This area starts at the back of the Leisure Centre and runs south to the Discovery Centre entrance. The back of the dune is on Marine Walk and the front is a beach area and the start of the saltmarsh. The area consists of some grassland, sea buckthorn and a sandy beach. The sea buckthorn has been coppiced in this area and is now regenerating along the fore dune. The aim is to get a variety of height and age classes to improve the areas biodiversity. The sea wall in this area is the responsibility of North East Lincolnshire Council. The flood defence of the Environment Agency starts with the bank on the landward side of the railway line.

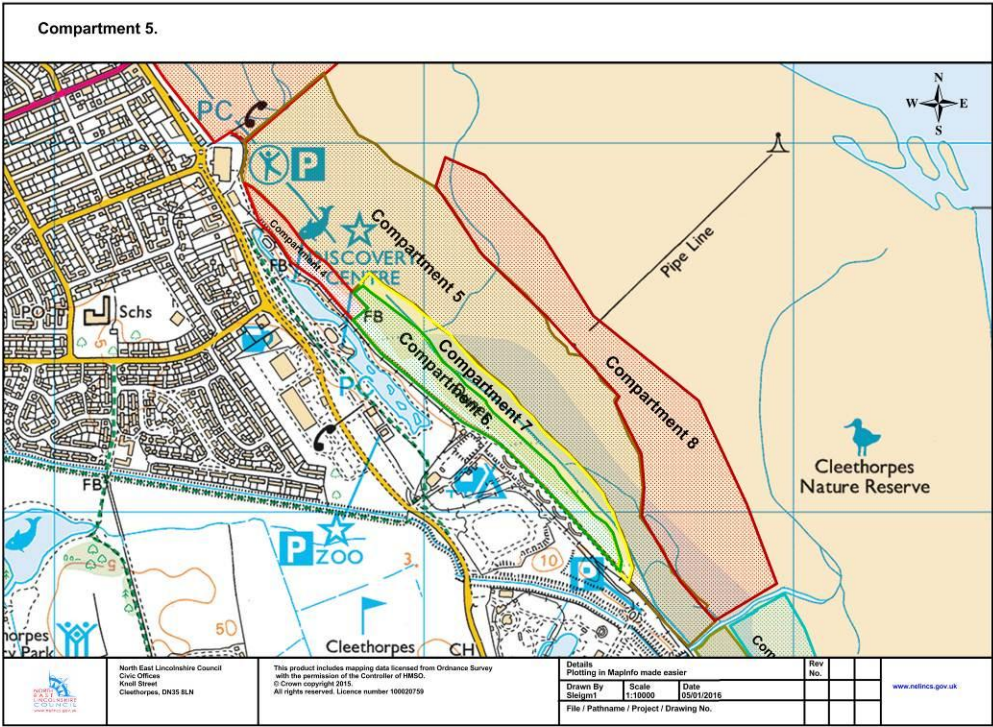
Maintenance / Activity

- Restricted vehicle access is required in this area Beach Safety and H. M. Coastguard.
- Fence off the front of the dune possibly planting using native plants to encourage the dune to development. See 6.5.1.
- Cut and clear all grass areas from mid-August where possible to reach with tractor mounted flail.
- Selectively remove areas of buckthorn to increase wildflower areas improving the biodiversity of the area and maintain entrances to the beach. Buckthorn should be removed from the central dune but maintained around the outer edges. Sea buckthorn removal will take place over the winter months September to end of February. A detailed plan for sea buckthorn management will be agreed with Natural England.
- Litter picking of man-made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and any vegetation should be left in the area if safe, if it is unsafe then it can be removed.

6.5 **Compartment 5.**

North Saltmarsh

44.14 hectare.



This is the pioneering part of the saltmarsh with large numbers of cord grass (*Spartina anglica*) and glasswort (*Salicornia*). Over the last couple of years it seems to have expanded seaward more than northward. The southern end of the marsh is now showing some maturity and has a wider species of saltmarsh vegetation than the northern end.

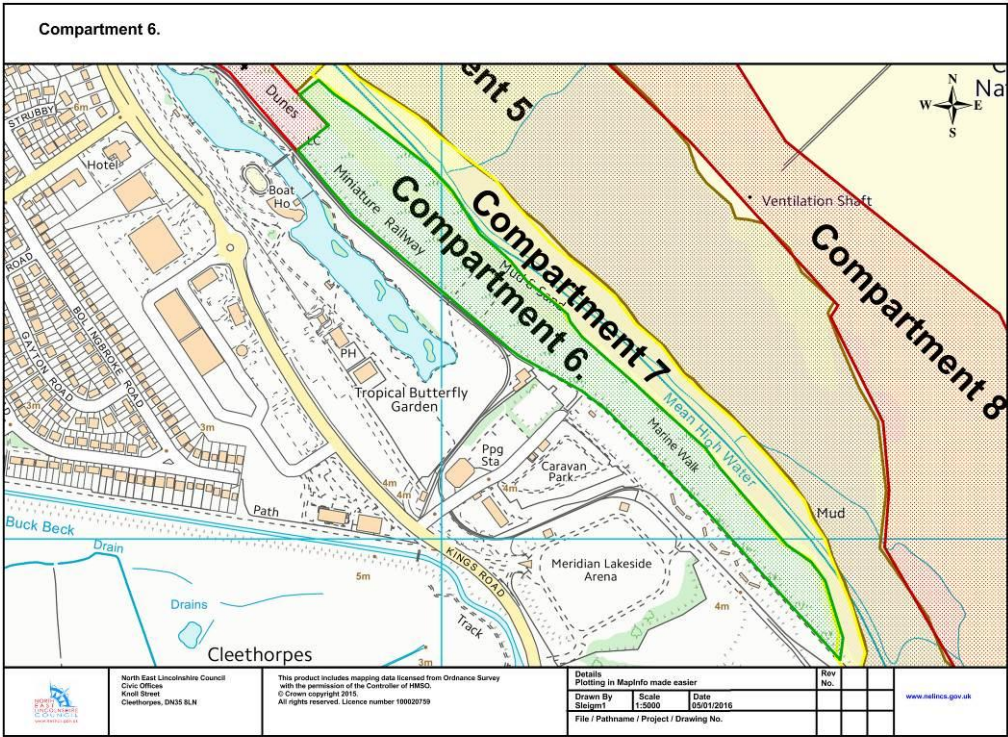
Maintenance / Activity

- Litter and any man made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and vegetation should be left in the area if safe, if it is unsafe then it can be removed.

6.6 **Compartment 6**

Station dune

7.194 hectare.



This sand dune starts at the Discovery Centre entrance and runs south to Buck Beck. It has good biodiversity with a good population of Southern marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*) and common spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsia*) with a wide variety of other species. Buckthorn in the area is old and needs managing. A detailed plan for sea buckthorn management will be agreed with Natural England over the next few years. The flood defence of the Environment Agency starts with the bank on the landward side of the railway line. In 2013 a tidal surge entered the dunes and reached the railway line. This flood killed a lot of the orchids but in recent years they have shown signs of recovery.

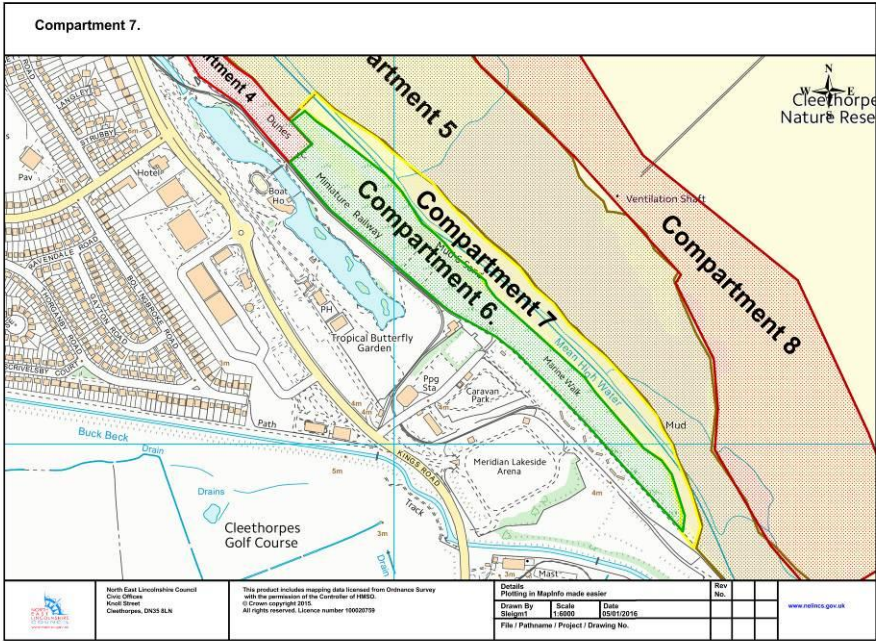
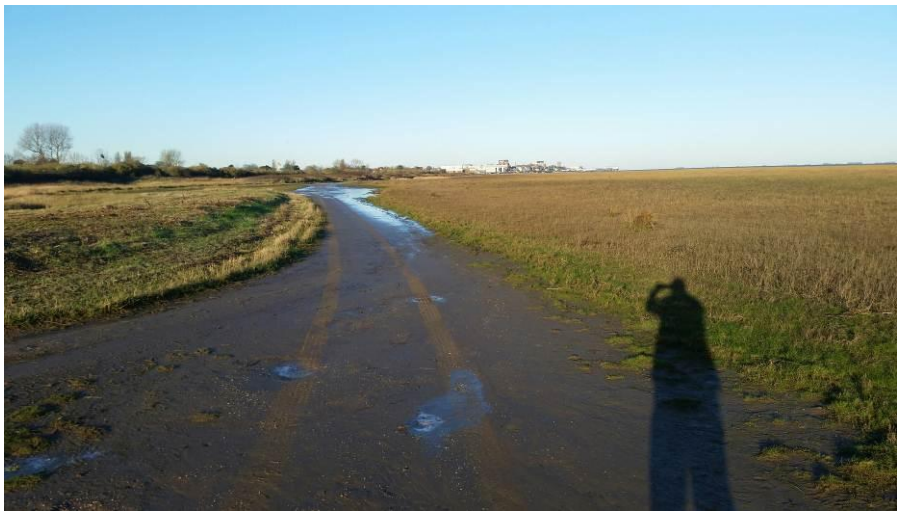
Maintenance / Activity

- Restricted vehicle access is required in this area for Beach Safety and H. M. Coastguard.
- Cut and clear all grass areas from mid-August to end of September, where possible to reach with tractor mounted flail.
- Selectively remove areas of buckthorn to increase wildflower areas improving the biodiversity of the area and maintain entrances to the beach. Buckthorn should be removed from the central dune but maintained around the outer edges. Sea buckthorn removal will take place over the winter months September to end of February.
- Litter and any man made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and vegetation should be left in the area if safe, if it is unsafe then it can be removed.
- Maintain entrances onto the beach.

6.7 **Compartment 7.**

Seaward sand dune.

2.109 hectare.



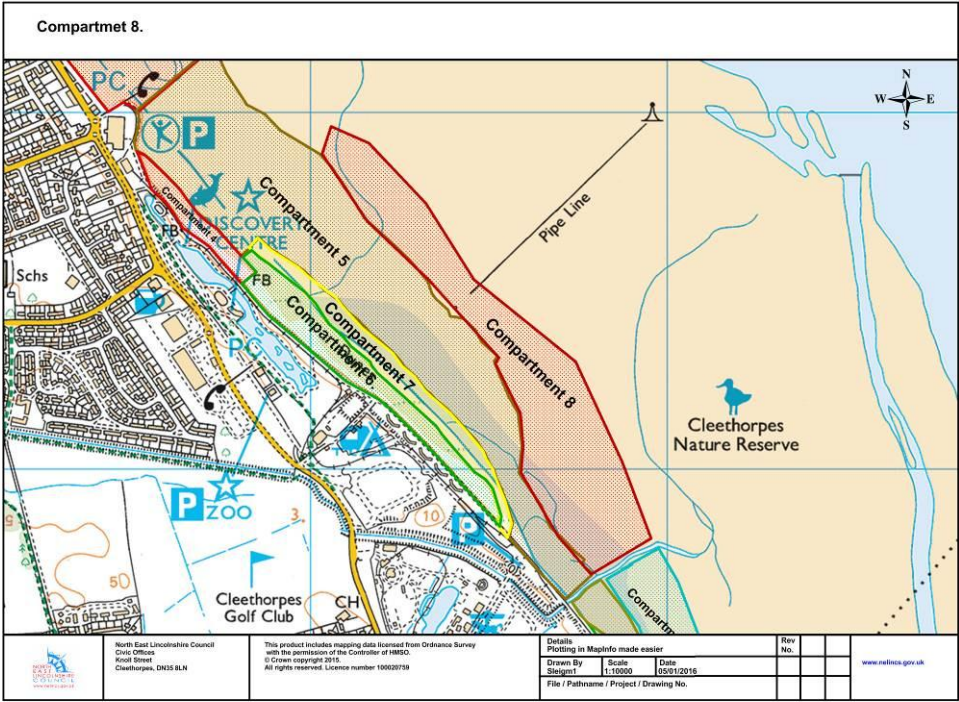
This area is seaward of the main dunes system and has been colonised by sea buckthorn. When clear of buckthorn there is a wide variety of wildflowers.

Maintenance / Activity

- Manage sea buckthorn in this area to improve biodiversity. Sea buckthorn removal will take place over the winter months September to end of February. A detailed plan for sea buckthorn management will be agreed with Natural England.
- Litter and any man made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and vegetation should be left in the area.
- Monitor the development of this system.
- Restricted vehicle access is required in this area Beach Safety and H. M. Coastguard.

6.8 **Compartment 8.**

New Sand Dune
24.4 hectares.



This dune system is about half a kilometre out in front of the saltmarsh. It has been forming over the last 20 years and is now well established. It starts at Buck Beck and heads north to Cleethorpes fading out as a dune but continuing along the front of Cleethorpes as a sand bar. This means the tide come long the front of this system and round it to flood the saltmarsh behind. This is increasing the height of the marsh and the amount of time it floods though a tidal cycle is reducing.

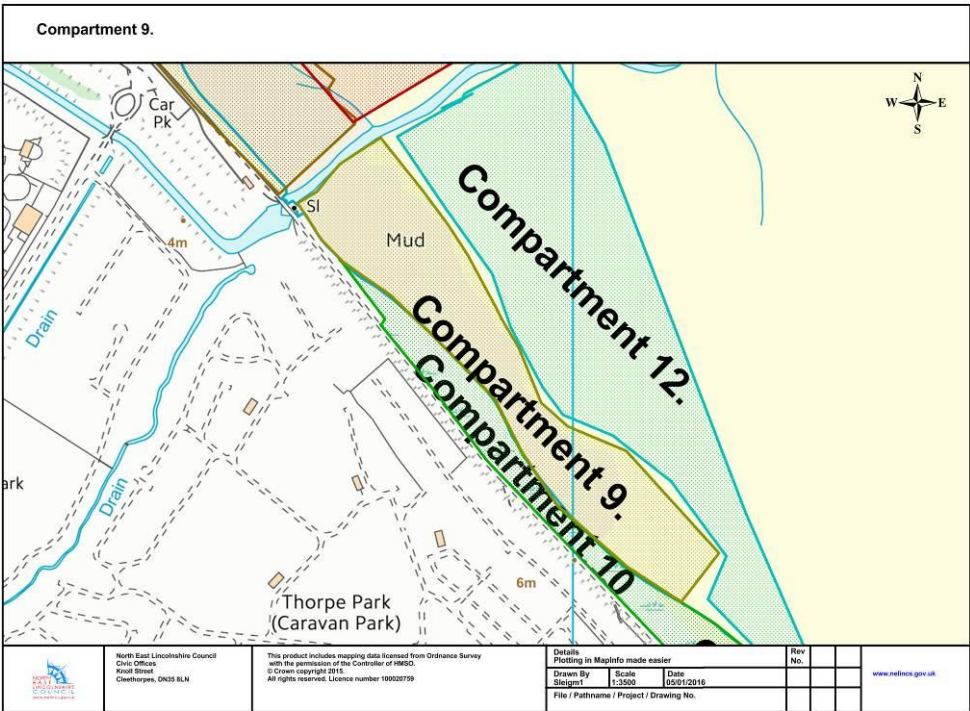
Maintenance / Activity

- Litter and any man made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and vegetation should be left in the area.
- Monitor the development of the saltmarsh / sand dune system.
- Remove any Buckthorn.
- Restricted vehicle access is required in this area Beach Safety and H. M. Coastguard. Beach Safety inspect and monitor all areas daily and H. M. Coastguard only in emergencies and some training events.

6.9 **Compartment 9.**

Humberston Saltmarsh

7.081 hectares

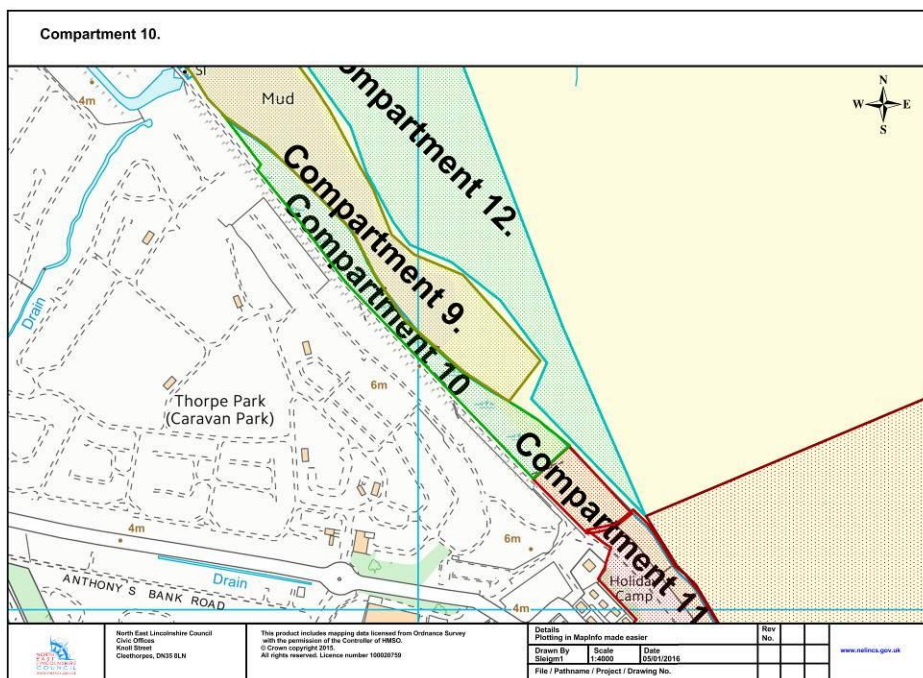


This area is south of Buck Beck and finishes at the start of Humberston Fitties. It is a mature saltmarsh with good diversity. This saltmarsh has some deep creeks running through it. Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) and Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) often be seen fishing in the creeks. The flood defence of the Environment Agency starts with the bank on the landward side of the main path.

Maintenance / Activity

- Litter and any man made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and vegetation should be left in the area.
- Restricted vehicle access is required in this area Beach Safety and H. M. Coastguard.

1.622 hectare.



This dune is to the rear of Thorp Park and is a small uneven dune. It has some buck thorn in the centre but this managed with the grass cutting. The food defence of the Environment Agency starts with the bank on the landward side of the main path.

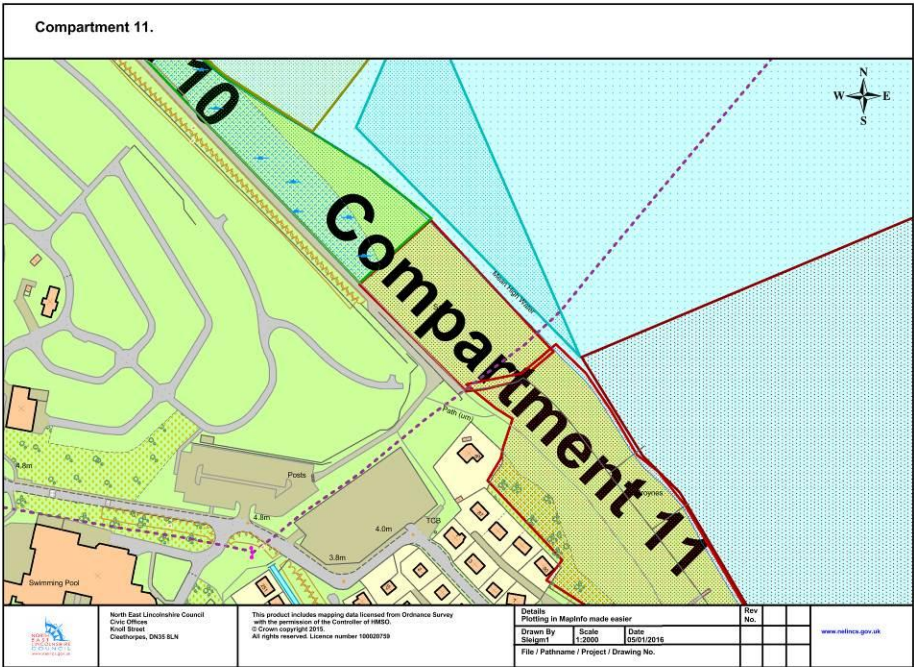
Maintenance / Activity

- Litter and any man made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and vegetation should be left in the area.
- Remove all buckthorn.
- Restricted vehicle access is required in this area Beach Safety and H. M. Coastguard.

6.11 Compartment 11

Thorpe Park Beach

0.553 hectare.



This is a small area of beach at the start of the Fitties area. It is a pleasure beach and is an access point for surfers and kites. Through the summer season it is also well used by the residents of the Fitties and Thorpe Park.

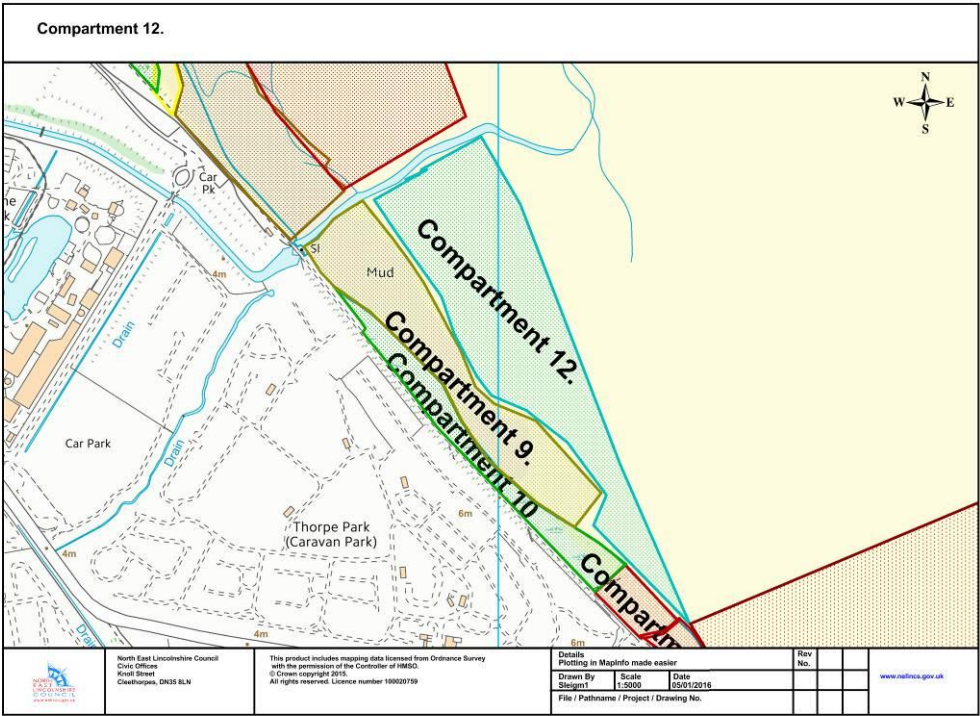
Maintenance / Activity

- Restricted vehicle access is required in this area Beach Safety and H. M. Coastguard.
- Litter and any man made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and vegetation should be left in the area.

6.12 **Compartment 12.**

Outer Fitties Dune System.

6.97 hectare.

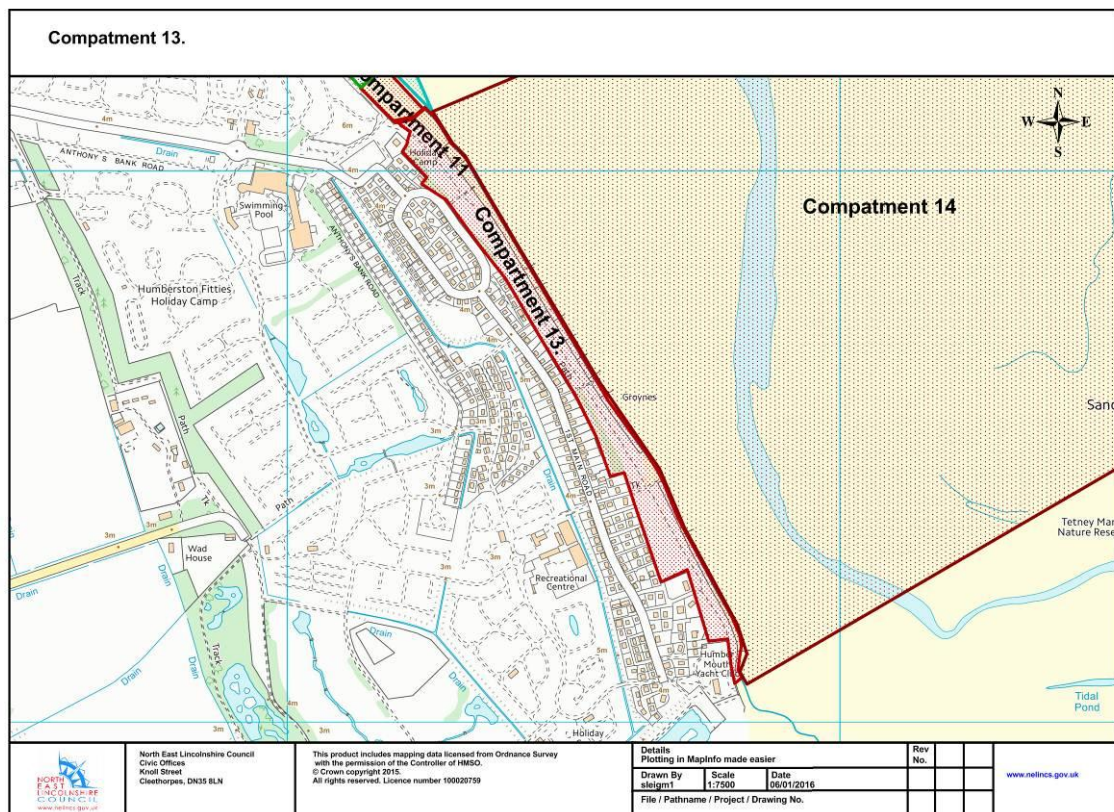


This system is a developing dune system on the seaward side of a salt marsh. It started developing around 20 – 30 years ago but has become more stabilised in recent years. The beach in front of the dune is reasonably flat and smooth so well used by surfers, kites and kite buggers.

Maintenance / Activity

- Restricted vehicle access is required in this area Beach Safety and H. M. Coastguard
- Litter and any man made rubbish should be cleared by hand weekly. Drift wood and vegetation should be left in the area.
- Wind surfing, kite flying and Kite buggy takes place in this area.

6.566 Hectares



This dune system runs along the Fitties holiday park. It is fronted by a gabion wall and this with the dune system forms the sea defence for the Fitties. On the south end of this area is the Humber Mouth Yacht Club. There are some footpaths running through the dunes and in places the dune system butts up to the rear of the chalets.

Maintenance / Activity.

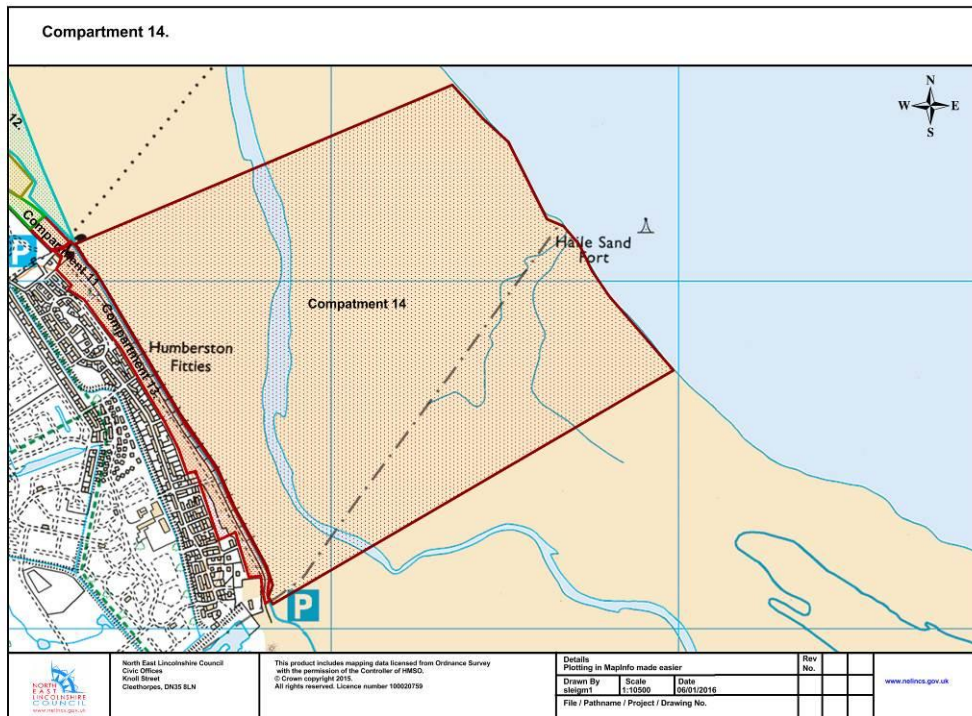
- Cut all grass in August, where possible to reach with tractor mounted flail.
- Maintain 2m cut as fire brakes along chalet lines.
- Maintain footpaths and firebreaks.

6.14 **Compartment 14**

Fitties Whale Back

134.6 Hectares



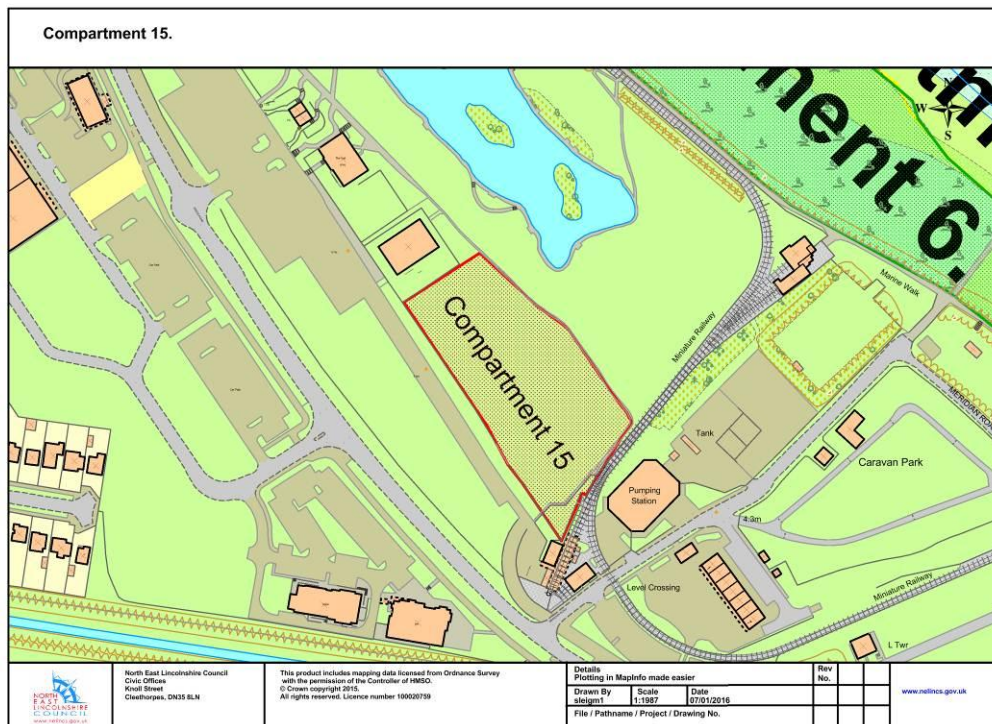


This area of the coast is changing every time it is visited. The main creek running across the front of the dune, this is coming closer to the dune and a sand bank is increasing on the seaward side. The creek is now undermining the breakwaters. To the south in the last year a saltmarsh has started forming in front of the Humber Mouth Yacht Club.

Maintenance / Activity.

- Boat Launching for HMYC.
- Monitor development of the creek.
- Monitor development of saltmarsh.

6.15 Compartment 15.



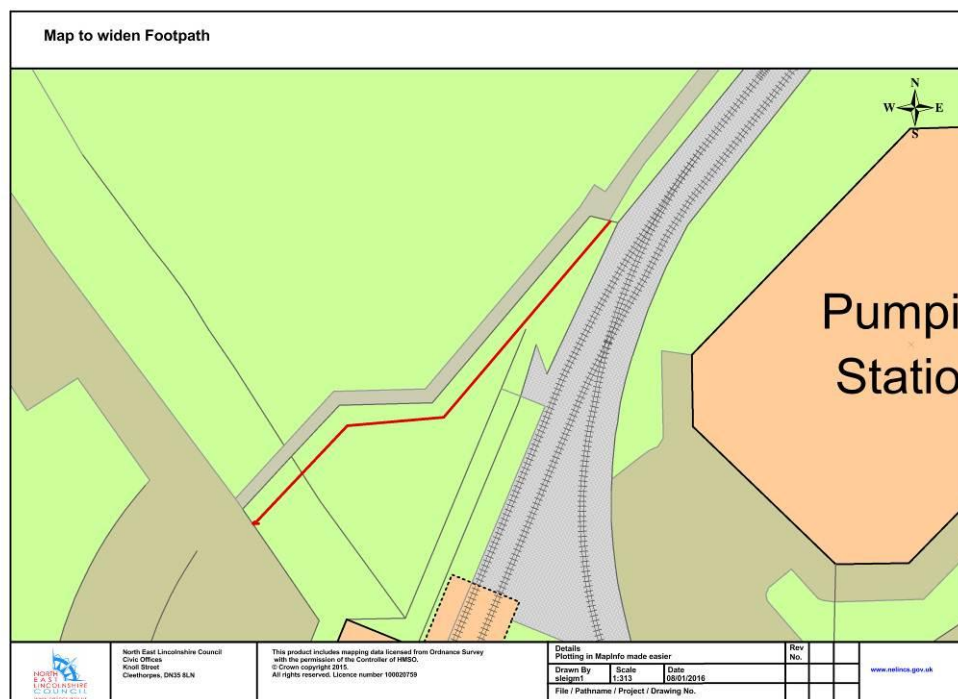
This compartment is within the Humber Estuary SSSI, but not within the SAC/SPA/Ramsar site. This compartment is an area of old dunes and may date back to the 14 century. There is a footpath through to the south side and this is in

need of repair. It is a public right of way no 2 on NE Lincs Council's system. Species of interest seen are lady's bedstraw, goats beard, yarrow, restharrow, crow garlic, red clover, hares foot clover, lesser hawkbit. There are past records of the nationally scarce bulbous meadow grass (*Poa bulbosa*) in this compartment. To the south is Anglian water pumping station and Cleethorpes Light Railway.

Maintenance / Activity.

- Cut all grass in August where possible to reach with tractor mounted flail.
- Renew and widen footpath.
- Remove self-sown trees and shrubs from the area.

The boarded footpath is rotten and in need of renewing. Opening it out from less than 2m to around 3.5m would make it more accessible to the public and an improvement for the disabled especially mobility scooters. This would be achieved by using land on the side of the footpath between the footpath and the Light Railway. The red line on the map shows where the edge of the footpath would be moved to.





7. APPROVED ACTIVITIES.

7.1 Bait digging.

Bait digging is policed by the Beach Safety team and there are areas where bait digging is permitted. This is north of Wonderland and south of Cleethorpes Leisure Centre. Digging on the saltmarsh is not permitted. A licence is required to bait dig in the area and this is available from the Tourist Information Office, with the licence there is a code of conduct issued.

7.2 Slipways.

All the slipways are controlled by Beach Safety Team. Access to the slipways for launching boats by none N. E, Lancs. residents is with their consent. There is local clubs that also have keys to the barriers. These clubs have set guide lines and it is clearly understood that this privilege will be revoked should it be abused. This system has continued for local fisherman etc to have access to the water. This has cut down on the damage that was been done to the designated area and improved safety of beach and other water users.

7.3 Beach Safety Team

Beach safety team looks after the users of the beach and resort area 365 days of the year. This team use low tyre pressure beach vehicles and 4x4 vehicles in carrying out their duties. In the summer season the beach safety team extend their services by installing a seasonal beach safety hut on Humberston beach. This is positioned on top of the sand dunes on a permanent concrete base. Therefore there is no loss of habitat when this hut is installed.

7.4 Humber Mouth Yacht Club

At the authorities boundary there is the Humber Mouth Yacht Club. This club have some moorings out on the beach they also launch their club members boats in this area. There is a deep water channel running along the front of the sand bank known as the Whale Back and out to sea. This channel does change and is buoyed these buoys are moved when necessary.

8. MOITORING AND REVIEW

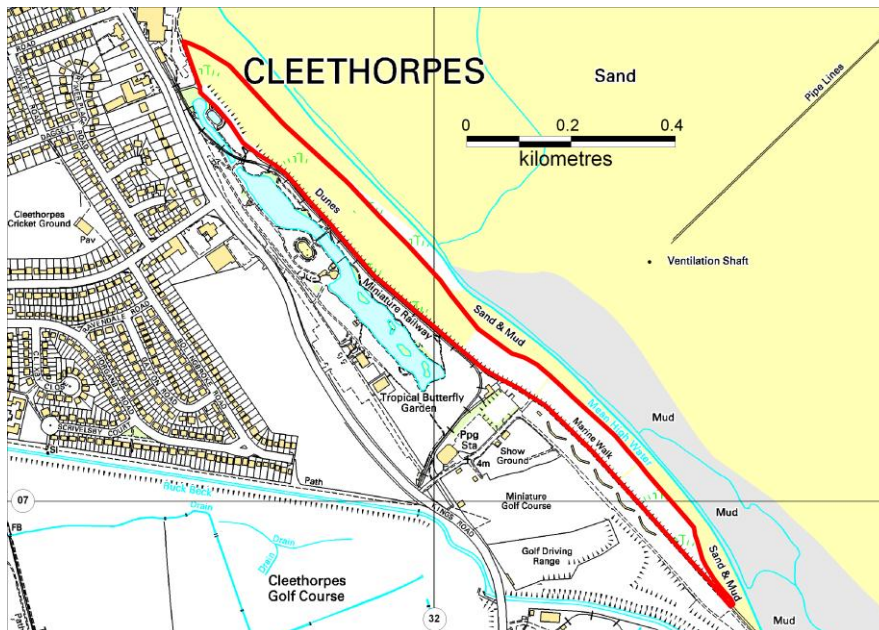
The Council's Environmental Management Officer (Ecology) will monitor the implementation of this plan. It is proposed that the existing mechanisms associated with the plans listed.

The Plan will be reviewed and updated annually to accommodate new legislation, activities etc. Day to day monitoring of activities is undertaken by the Beach Safety team in partnership with the Ecology Officer for the authority.

Cleaning and management of the area is undertaken by Neighbourhood Operation Team in partnership with the Ecology Officer.

9. SURVEY 2008

9.1 Cleethorpes Sand Dunes North



OS copyright No. AL100016739, Banovallum House, Manor House Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. LN9 5HF

Grid Ref: TA315078 - TA325068

Date: 01 July 2008

Area: 8.73 ha

Recorder: J Fraser

Main habitats: Scattered/dense scrub, Unimproved neutral grassland, Sand dune

Additional habitats: Damp grassland, Marsh/fen

Habitat features: Bare ground, Steep slope

Additional information: Within Cleethorpes Sands LNR and Humber Estuary SSSI

This site comprises a narrow sand dune ridge, landward of which is a series of somewhat broader dune slacks, stretching from Cleethorpes Leisure Centre in the north-west to Pleasure Island Theme Park in the south-east. The south-western boundary is a surfaced path that for much of the distance is beside a miniature railway track, while the north-eastern limit is the seaward edge of the dune ridge, excluding fore-dunes. There is an extremely rich flora, including species characteristic of unimproved calcareous and sandy grassland, fen and saltmarsh.

The inland site margin is characterised by a mixture of scrub and mainly coarse grassland. Eastwards of this is a short slope down into botanically-rich dune slack grassland, succeeded by dense sea buckthorn scrub that extends up onto the dune ridge; a little mostly coarse grassland occurs on the seaward dune edge. Perhaps 25% of the southern third of the site is dominated by scrub, rising to 40% in the central third and around 75% in the northern third. Much open habitat has clearly been lost in recent decades, and the remaining grassland has become far coarser during that period. Recent establishment of annual hay-making is having a beneficial effect on many species, but saltmarsh flat-sedge is already extinct, and other rare plants associated particularly with an abundance of bare sand have declined in numbers considerably. Removal of scrub is now essential, ideally combined with sheep and rabbit grazing to re-create plentiful bare sand patches and large areas of short grassland. Removal of a hay crop should continue until adequate levels of grazing can be established.

The sand dune flora is relatively impoverished due to the domination of sea buckthorn, plus coarse grasses such as marram, lyme-grass and sea couch. However, more open sandy areas hold sheep's sorrel and sand sedge, while maritime species include sea beet, sea sandwort and spear-leaved orache. In contrast, the slack flora is impressive, including many species typical of unimproved dry grassland such as common stork's-bill, common restharrow, fairy flax, yellow rattle, common bird's-foot-trefoil, lady's bedstraw, tufted vetch and yellow oat-grass. Damper areas hold large populations of southern marsh-orchid, resulting in some hybrids between that species and common spotted-orchid. Other associated species are distant and false-fox sedge, saltmarsh and jointed rush, sea club-rush, common reed and common meadow-rue. In one location, slack vegetation extends seawards through a gap in the dune ridge, supporting saltmarsh species such as long-bracted sedge, sea arrow-grass, sea plantain and lesser centaury.

Taxon Common

Ash
Barren Brome
Bittersweet
Black Horehound
Black Medick
Blackbird
Blackthorn
Bramble
Buck's-Horn Plantain
Cat's-Ear
Cock's-Foot
Common Bird's-Foot-Trefoil
Common Chickweed
Common Meadow-Rue
Common Mouse-Ear
Common Nettle
Common Ragwort
Common Reed
Common Restharrow
Common Sorrel
Common Spotted-Orchid
Common Stork's-Bill
Common Valerian
Cow Parsley
Crack Willow
Creeping Bent
Creeping Buttercup
Creeping Thistle
Curled Dock
Daisy Bellis
Dandelion
Distant Sedge
Dog Rose
Elder
Evening Primrose
Fairy Flax
False Fox-Sedge
False Oat-Grass
Field Bindweed
Field Horsetail
Flattened Meadow-Grass
Goat's-Beard
Great Willowherb
Greater Plantain
Grey Willow
Hare's-Foot Clover
Hawkweed

Name Taxon Latin Name

Fraxinus excelsior
Anisantha sterilis
Solanum dulcamara
Ballota nigra
Medicago lupulina
Turdus merula
Prunus spinosa
Rubus fruticosus agg.
Plantago coronopus
Hypochaeris radicata
Dactylis glomerata
Lotus corniculatus
Stellaria media
Thalictrum flavum
Cerastium fontanum
Urtica dioica
Senecio jacobaea
Phragmites australis
Ononis repens
Rumex acetosa
Dactylorhiza fuchsii
Erodium cicutarium agg
Valeriana officinalis
Anthriscus sylvestris
Salix fragilis
Agrostis stolonifera
Ranunculus repens
Cirsium arvense
Rumex crispus
perennis
Taraxacum officinale agg.
Carex distans
Rosa canina agg.
Sambucus nigra
Oenothera
Linum catharticum
Carex otrubae
Arrhenatherum elatius
Convolvulus arvensis
Equisetum arvense
Poa compressa
Tragopogon pratensis subsp. minor
Epilobium hirsutum
Plantago major
Salix cinerea
Trifolium arvense
Hieracium

Hawthorn
Hedge Mustard
Hedge-Parsley
Hemlock
Hoary Cress
Hoary Mustard
Hogweed
Honeysuckle
Hop Trefoil
Horse-Radish
Jointed Rush
Knotgrass agg.
Lady's Bedstraw
Large Bindweed
Lesser Centaury
Long-Bracted Sedge
Lyme-Grass
Marram
Marsh-Orchid
Mugwort
Oxeye Daisy
Oxford Ragwort
Perennial Rye-Grass
Perennial Sow-Thistle
Purple Toadflax
Red Bartsia
Red Clover
Red Fescue
Ribwort Plantain
Rosebay Willowherb
Rough Hawkbit
Rough Meadow-Grass
Saltmarsh Rush
Sand Sedge
Sea Arrowgrass
Sea Beet
Sea Club-Rush
Sea Couch
Sea Plantain
Sea Sandwort
Sea-Buckthorn
Sea-Milkwort
Sheep's Sorrel
Silver Y
Silverweed
Smooth Hawk's-Beard
Smooth Meadow-Grass
Smooth Sow-Thistle
Soft-Brome
Southern Marsh-Orchid

Crataegus monogyna
Sisymbrium officinale
Torilis japonica
Conium maculatum
Lepidium draba
Hirschfeldia incana
Heracleum sphondylium
Lonicera periclymenum
Trifolium campestre
Armoracia rusticana
Juncus articulatus
Polygonum aviculare agg.
Galium verum
Calystegia silvatica
Centaureum pulchellum
Carex extensa
Leymus arenarius
Ammophila arenaria
Dactylorhiza x grandis
Artemisia vulgaris
Leucanthemum vulgare
Senecio squalidus
Lolium perenne
Sonchus arvensis
Linaria purpurea
Odontites vernus
Trifolium pratense
Festuca rubra agg.
Plantago lanceolata
Chamerion angustifolium
Leontodon hispidus
Poa trivialis
Juncus gerardii
Carex arenaria
Triglochin maritimum
Beta vulgaris subsp. *maritima*
Bolboschoenus maritimus
Elytrigia atherica
Plantago maritima
Honckenya peploides
Hippophae rhamnoides
Glaux maritima
Rumex acetosella
Autographa gamma
Potentilla anserina
Crepis capillaris
Poa pratensis
Sonchus oleraceus
Bromus hordeaceus
Dactylorhiza praetermissa

Spear Thistle
Spear-Leaved Orache
Square-Stalked
Sycamore
Tall Fescue
Traveller's Joy
Tufted Vetch
Wall Barley
Wall Speedwell
White Campion
White Clover
White Poplar
Wild Angelica
Wild Onion
Wood Dock
Yarrow
Yellow Oat-Grass
Yellow-Rattle
Yorkshire-Fog

Cirsium vulgare
Atriplex prostrata
Willowherb Epilobium tetragonum
Acer pseudoplatanus
Festuca arundinacea
Clematis vitalba
Vicia cracca
Hordeum murinum
Veronica arvensis
Silene latifolia
Trifolium repens
Populus alba
Angelica sylvestris
Allium vineale
Rumex sanguineus
Achillea millefolium
Trisetum flavescens
Rhinanthus minor
Holcus lanatus

Common Blue
Meadow Brown
Ringlet
Speckled Wood

Polyommatus Icarus
Maniola jurtina
Aphantopus hyperantus
Pararge aegeria

Common Shrew

Sorex araneus

Dunnock
Goldfinch
Greenfinch
Carrion Crow
House Martin
House Sparrow
Linnet
Magpie
Robin
Sedge Warbler
Skylark
Swallow
Whitethroat
Woodpigeon
Wren

Prunella modularis
Carduelis carduelis
Carduelis chloris
Corvus corone subsp. Corone
Delichon urbica
Passer domesticus
Carduelis cannabina
Pica pica
Erithacus rubecula
Acrocephalus schoenobaenus
Alauda arvensis
Hirundo rustica
Sylvia communis
Columba palumbus
Troglodytes troglodytes

Common name

Apple
 Ash
 Barren Brome
 Bittersweet
 Black Horehound
 Black Medick
 Blackthorn
 Bramble
 Broad-leaved Dock
 Buck's-Horn Plantain
 Buddleia
 Californian Poppy
 Calendula sp.
 Cat's-Ear
 Cleavers
 Cock's-Foot
 Common Bent
 Common Bird's- Foot-Trefoil
 Common Chickweed
 Common Couch
 Common Glasswort
 Common Meadow- Rue
 Common Mouse-Ear
 Common Nettle
 Common Orache
 Common Poppy
 Common Ragwort
 Common Reed
 Common Restharrow
 Common Sorrel
 Common Spotted- Orchid
 Common Stork's-Bill
 Common Valerian
 Cornflower
 Cow Parsley
 Crack Willow
 Creeping Bent
 Creeping Buttercup
 Creeping Thistle
 Curled Dock
 Daisy
 Dandelion
 Distant Sedge
 Dog Rose
 Elder
 English Scurvygrass
 Evening Primrose

Scientific Name

Malus domestica
Fraxinus excelsior
Anisantha sterilis
Solanum dulcamara
Ballota nigra
Medicago lupulina
Prunus spinosa
Rubus fruticosus agg
Rumex obtusifolius
Plantago coronopus
Buddleja davidii
Eschscholzia californica
Calendula sp.
Hypochaeris radicata
Galium aparine
Dactylis glomerata
Agrostis capillaris
Lotus corniculatus
Stellaria media
Elytrigia repens
Salicornia europaea
Thalictrum flavum
Cerastium fontanum
Urtica dioica
Atriplex patula
Papaver rhoeas
Senecio jacobaea
Phragmites australis
Ononis repens
Rumex acetosa
Dactylorhiza fuchsii
Erodium cicutarium agg
Aleriana officinalis
Centaurea cyanus
Anthriscus sylvestris
Salix fragilis
Agrostis stolonifera
Ranunculus repens
Cirsium arvense
Rumex crispus
Bellis perennis
Taraxacum officinale agg
Carex distans
Rosa canina agg
Sambucus nigra
Cochlearia anglica
Oenothera

Fairy Flax
False Fox-Sedge
False Oat-Grass
Field Bindweed
Field Horsetail
Flattened Meadow- Grass
Garden Privet
Goat's-Beard
Great Willowherb
Greater Plantain
Grey Willow
Hairy Tare
Hare's-Foot Clover
Hawkweed
Hawthorn
Hedge Mustard
Hemlock
Herb-Robert
Hoary Cress
Hoary Mustard
Hogweed
Honeysuckle
Hop Trefoil
Jointed Rush
Knotgrass agg.
Lady's Bedstraw
Large Bindweed
Lesser Centaury
Limonium
Long-Bracted Sedge
Lyme-Grass
Marram
Marsh-Orchid
Meadowsweet
Mugwort
Oxeye Daisy
Oxford Ragwort
Perennial Sow- Thistle
Pineappleweed
Prickly Sow Thistle
Purple Toadflax
Red Bartsia
Red Campion
Red Clover
Red Dead Nettle
Red Fescue
Ribwort Plantain
Rosebay Willowherb
Rough Hawkbit
Rough Meadow- Grass

Linum catharticum
Carex otrubae
Arrhenatherum elatius
Convolvulus arvensis
Equisetum arvense
Poa compressa
Ligustrum ovalifolium
Tragopogon pratensis
Epilobium hirsutum
Plantago major
Salix cinerea
Vicia hirsuta
Trifolium arvense
Hieracium
Crataegus monogyna
Sisymbrium officinale
Conium maculatum
Geranium robertianum
Lepidium draba
Hirschfeldia incana
Heracleum sphondylium
Lonicera periclymenum
Trifolium campestre
Juncus articulatus
Polygonum aviculare agg
Galium verum
Calystegia silvatica
Centaureum pulchellum
Limonium
Carex extensa
Leymus arenarius
Ammophila arenaria
Dactylorhiza x grandis
Filipendula ulmaria
Artemisia vulgaris
Leucanthemum vulgare
Senecio squalidus
Sonchus arvensis
Matricaria discoidea
Sonchus asper
Linaria purpurea
Odontites vernus
Silene dioica
Trifolium pratense
Lamium purpureum
Festuca rubra agg.
Plantago lanceolata
Chamerion angustifolium
Leontodon hispidus
Poa trivialis

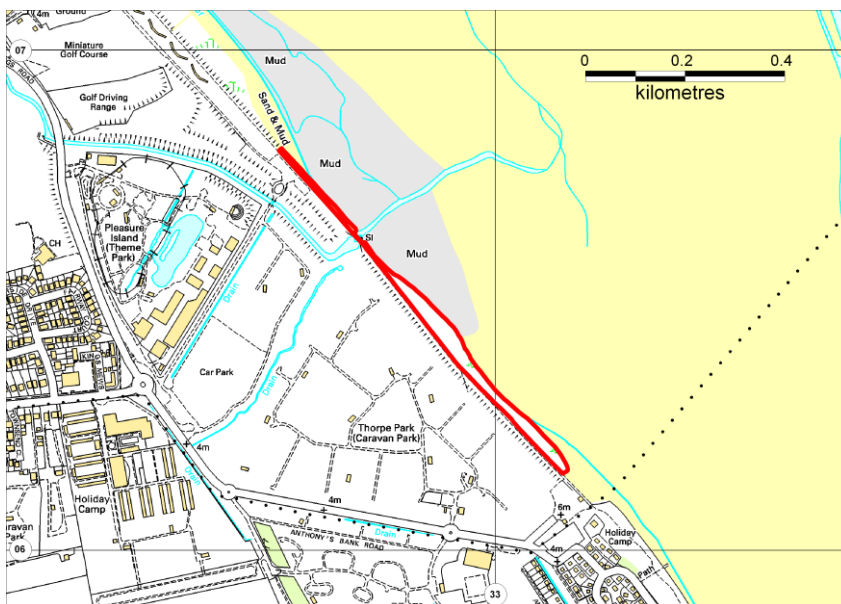
Sallow
Saltmarsh Rush
Sand Sedge
Scentless Mayweed
Sea Arrowgrass
Sea Aster
Sea Club-Rush
Sea Couch
Sea Plantain
Sea Sandwort
Sea-Buckthorn
Sea-Milkwort
Sheep's Sorrel
Shepherds Purse
Silverweed
Smaller Cat's tail
Smooth Cat's Ear
Smooth Hawk's- Beard
Smooth Meadow- Grass
Smooth Sow-Thistle
Smooth Tare
Soft-Brome
Southern Marsh- Orchid
Spear Thistle
Spear-Leaved Orache
Square-Stalked Willowherb
Strawberry Clover
Sycamore
Tall Fescue
Tall Melilot
Traveller's Joy
Tufted Vetch
Upright Hedge- Parsley
Vipers Bugloss
Wall Barley
Wall Lettuce
Wall Speedwell
Weld
White Campion
White Clover
White Poplar
Wild Angelica
Wild Onion
Wood Avens
Wood Dock
Yarrow
Yellow Oat-Grass
Yellow-Rattle
Yorkshire-Fog

Salix
Juncus gerardii
Carex arenaria
Tripleurospermum inodorum
Triglochin maritimum
Aster tripolium
Bolboschoenus maritimus
Elytrigia atherica
Plantago maritima
Honckenya peploides
Hippophae rhamnoides
Glaux maritima
Rumex acetosella
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Potentilla anserina
Phleum bertolonii
Hypochaeris glabra
Crepis capillaris
Poa pratensis
Sonchus oleraceus
Vicia tetrasperma
Bromus hordeaceus
Dactylorhiza praetermissa
Cirsium vulgare
Atriplex prostrata
Epilobium tetragonum
Trifolium fragiferum
Acer pseudoplatanus
Festuca arundinacea
Melilotus altissimus
Clematis vitalba
Vicia cracca
Torilis japonica
Echium vulgare
Hordeum murinum
Mycelis muralis
Veronica arvensis
Reseda luteola
Silene latifolia
Trifolium repens
Populus alba
Angelica sylvestris
Allium vineale
Geum urbanum
Rumex sanguineus
Achillea millefolium
Trisetum flavescens
Rhinanthus minor
Holcus lanatu

6-spot Burnet
7-spot Ladybird
Brown Rat
Common Red Soldier Beetle
Corizus hyoscyami
Five-spot Burnet
Lesser Marsh Grasshopper
Meadow Brown
Small Skipper

Zygaena filipendulae
Coccinella septempunctata
Rattus rattus
Rhagonycha fulva
Corizus hyoscyami
Zygaena trifolii
Chorthippus albomarginatus
Maniola jurtina
Thymelicus sylvestris

9.3 Cleethorpes Sand Dunes Central



OS copyright No. AL100016739, Banovallum House, Manor House Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. LN9 5HF

Grid Ref: TA325068 - TA331060

Date: 01 July 2008

Area: 1.61 ha

Recorder: J Fraser

Main habitats: Scattered/dense scrub, Neutral grassland, Sand dune

Habitat features: Bare ground, Steep slope

Additional information: Within Cleethorpes Sands LNR and Humber Estuary SSSI

This narrow but interesting coastal site extends from Pleasure Island Theme Park in the north-west to Humberstone Fitties Holiday Camp in the south-east. A much-used path on top of the sea defence embankment forms the landward boundary, with the site extending seawards to include the outer slope of the embankment and, along more than half of this distance, an adjacent seaward strip of low sand dunes supporting a significant amount of sea buckthorn. The embankment has a concrete surface, but in most places it is covered with patchy deposits of sand.

Perennial grasses on the sand dunes and sandy parts of the embankment outer slope include marram, lyme-grass and flattened meadow-grass. A good range of annual grasses are also present, such as sand cat's-tail, fern-grass, squirrel-tail fescue and the very scarce dense silky-bent. Other typical sand dune species are sea sandwort, common stork's-bill, common restharrow, common bird's-foot-trefoil, yellow rattle, hare's-tail clover, rough clover, common whitlowgrass and sand sedge. Several saltmarsh plants extend onto the embankment slope, including English scurvygrass, sea beet, sea plantain, sea-milkwort, sea-purslane and hard-grass. The embankment slope also supports biting, reflexed and white stonecrop, all of which typically occur on rocks and walls.

Taxon Common Name	Taxon Latin Name
Annual Meadow-Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Barren Brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Beaked Hawk's-Beard	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>
Biting Stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Buck's-Horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>
Cat's-Ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Charlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Cock's-Foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Colt's-Foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Common Bird's-Foot-Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common Mouse-Ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>
Common Stork's-Bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium agg</i>
Common Whitlowgrass	<i>Erophila verna</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>
Dense Silky-Bent	<i>Apera interrupta</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>
English Scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia anglica</i>
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Fern-Grass	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>
Flattened Meadow-Grass	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Fool's Parsley	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>
Goat's-Beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis subsp. minor</i>
Green Field-Speedwell	<i>Veronica agrestis</i>

Hard Grass	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>
Hare's-Foot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Hoary Cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Limonium	<i>Limonium</i>
Lyme-Grass	<i>Leymus arenarius</i>
Marram	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>
Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Nippewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Oxford Ragwort	<i>Senecio squalidus</i>
Perennial Rye-Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Perennial Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.
Reflexed Stonecrop	<i>Sedum rupestre</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rough Clover	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>
Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
Rough Meadow-Grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Sand Cat's-Tail	<i>Phleum arenarium</i>
Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>
Sea Beet	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>
Sea Couch	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>
Sea Plantain	<i>Plantago maritima</i>
Sea Purslane	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>
Sea-Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Sea-Milkwort	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Shepherd's-Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smooth Hawk's-Beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>

Smooth Meadow-Grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Soft-Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Squirrel-Tail Fescue	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>
Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>
Weld	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White Stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>
Wild Onion	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow Oat-Grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
Yellow-Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>

Burnet Moth	<i>Zygaena</i>
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus Icarus</i>
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>

House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>

9.4 Central 2015

Taxon Common Name

Annual Meadow- Grass

Annual Sea Blite

Apple

Barren Brome

Biting Stonecrop

Black Medick

Blackthorn

Bramble

Buck's-Horn Plantain

Cat's-Ear

Cleavers

Cock's-Foot

Colt's-Foot

Common Bent

Common Bird's- Foot-Trefoil

Common Chickweed

Common Cord Grass

Common Glaswort

Common Knapweed

Common Mouse-Ear

Common Nettle

Common Ragwort

Common Reed

Common Restharrow

Common Saltmarsh Grass

Common Scurvy Grass

Cow Parsley

Creeping Buttercup

Creeping Cinquefoil

Creeping Thistle

Curled Dock

Daisy

Dandelion

Taxon Latin Name

Poa annua

Suaeda maritima

Malus domestica

Anisantha sterilis

Sedum acre

Medicago lupulina

Prunus spinosa

Rubus fruticosus agg

Plantago coronopus

Hypochaeris radicata

Galium aparine

Dactylis glomerata

Tussilago farfara

Agrostis capillaris

Lotus corniculatus

Stellaria media

Spartina anglica

Salicornia europaea

Centaurea nigra

Cerastium fontanum

Urtica dioica

Senecio jacobaea

Phragmites australis

Ononis repens

Puccinellia maritima

Cochlearia officinalis

Anthriscus sylvestris

Ranunculus repens

Potentilla reptans

Cirsium arvense

Rumex crispus

Bellis perennis

Taraxacum officinale agg

Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg
Dune Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
English Scurvygrass	<i>Cochlearia anglica</i>
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Fern-Grass	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>
Frosted Orache	<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>
Goat's-Beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Greater Sea Spurrey	<i>Spergularia media</i>
Green Field- Speedwell	<i>Veronica agrestis</i>
Hard Grass	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>
Hare's-Foot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
Hawksweed Oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Hoary Cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Limonium	<i>Limonium</i>
Long Bracted Sedge	<i>Carex extensa</i>
Lyme-Grass	<i>Leymus arenarius</i>
Marram	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Oxford Ragwort	<i>Senecio squalidus</i>
Perennial Rye-Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Perennial Sow- Thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Prickly Saltwort	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.

Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
Rough Meadow- Grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Saltmarsh Rush	<i>Juncus gerardii</i>
Sand Cat's-Tail	<i>Phleum arenarium</i>
Sand Couch	<i>Elytrigia juncea</i>
Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>
Scented Mayweed	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>
Scentless Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>
Sea Arrowgrass	<i>Triglochin maritimum</i>
Sea Aster	<i>Aster tripolium</i>
Sea Club Rush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>
Sea Couch	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>
Sea Plantain	<i>Plantago maritima</i>
Sea Purslane	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>
Sea-Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Sea-Milkwort	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Shepherd's-Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smooth Hawk's- Beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
Smooth Meadow- Grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Snow-in-summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Soft-Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Sorbus	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Spear-leaved Orache	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>
Tall Melilot	<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>
Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>
Upright Hedge Parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>
Wall Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Weld	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
White Campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>

White Stonecrop
Wild Onion
Yarrow
Yellow Oat-Grass
Yellow-Rattle

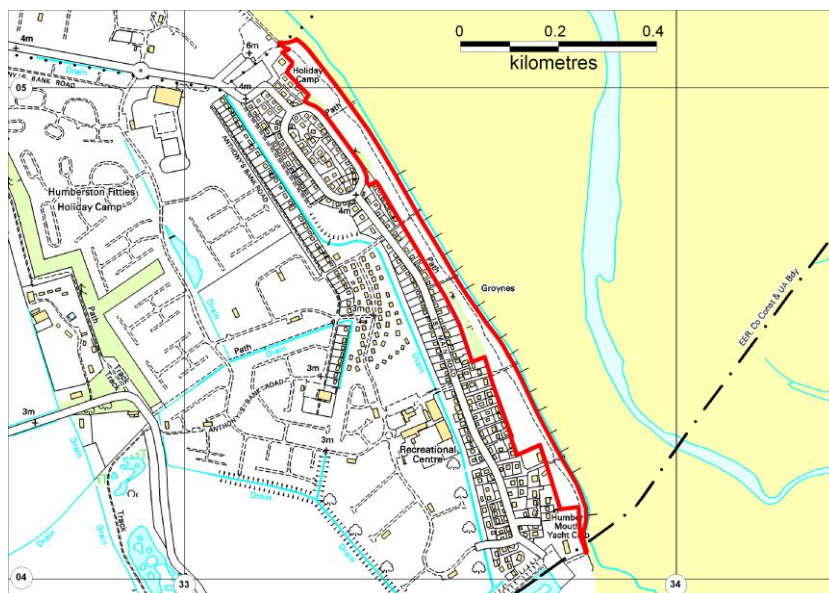
Sedum album
Allium vineale
Achillea millefolium
Trisetum flavescens
Rhinanthus minor

2-spot ladybird
7-spot Ladybird
Black-headed gull
Broad-bodied Chaser
Common Blue Butterfly
Deraeocoris flavilinea
Little Egret
Meadow Brown
Ringlet
Small Skipper
Small Tortoiseshell
Starling
Swallow

Adalia 2-punctata
Coccinella septempunctata
Larus ridibundus
Libellula fulva
Polyommatus icarus
Deraeocoris flavilinea
Egretta garzetta
Maniola jurtina
Aphantopus hyperantus
Thymelicus sylvestris
Aglaia urticae
Sturnus vulgaris
Hirundo rustica

Fox hole x1

9.5 Cleethorpes Sand Dunes South



OS copyright No. AL100016739, Banovallum House, Manor House Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire. LN9 5HF

Grid Ref: TA331060 - TA338050

Date: 01 July 2008

Area: 5.56 ha

Recorder: J Fraser

Main habitats: Plantation woodland, Neutral grassland, Sand dune

Habitat features: Bare ground

Additional information: Within Cleethorpes Sands LNR and Humber Estuary SSSI

This is a strip of coastal sand dunes 50-150m wide, bounded by Humberstone Fitties Holiday Camp to the west and the rock-reinforced seaward edge of the main dune ridge to the east, extending southwards to the county boundary. The land is dominated by a mixture of coarse and finer grassland, much of which is un-managed apart from the trampling of many visitors. Two areas of lawn and some bare sand are also present. Scrub and trees are also present, particularly on the landward side of the site, in the centre and north.

Typical dune plants here include marram, lyme-grass, sweet vernal-grass, yellow oat-grass, sand sedge, biting stonecrop, mouse-ear-hawkweed, yellow rattle, common whitlowgrass and thyme-leaved sandwort. Further species noted on the botanically-rich lawns are common restharrow, common bird's-foot-trefoil, black medick, lesser trefoil, lady's bedstraw, cat's-ear, buck's-horn plantain, yarrow and possibly both rough and knotted clovers. Bramble, hawthorn, elder and several rose species are scattered across the site, including the locally uncommon sweet-briar. Further woody species are not native to the area, such as Japanese knotweed, garden privet, sycamore, hybrid black poplar and pine, the latter forming patches of open woodland.

Taxon Common Name	Taxon Latin Name
Annual Meadow-Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual Pearlwort	<i>Sagina apetala subsp. apetala</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Barren Brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Birch	<i>Betula</i>
Biting Stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Broad-Leaved	<i>Dock Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Buck's-Horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>
Cat's-Ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Cock's-Foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Colt's-Foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Common Bird's-Foot-Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</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 Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Common Whitlowgrass	<i>Erophila verna</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>

Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.
Dove's-Foot Crane's-Bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field Mouse-Ear	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
Garden Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Goat's-Beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hare's-Foot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hoary Cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Horse-Radish	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>
Hybrid Black-poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Japanese Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Knotted Clover	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Lyme-Grass	<i>Leymus arenarius</i>
Marram	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Mouse-Ear-Hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Oxford Ragwort	<i>Senecio squalidus</i>
Perennial Rye-Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>

Prickly Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Purple Toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rough Clover	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>
Rough Meadow-Grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sea Couch	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>
Sea-Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Shepherd's-Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smooth Hawk's-Beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>
Smooth Meadow-Grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Smooth Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Soft-Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Sweet-Briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> agg.
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Tall Melilot	<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>
Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Traveller's Joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Wall Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow Oat-Grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>
Yellow-Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
Yorkshire-Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>
Smooth Tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Black-Headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>

9.6 Dunes South 2015

Taxon Common Name	Taxon Latin Name
Annual Meadow- Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Barren Brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Birch	<i>Betula</i>
Biting Stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>
Broad-Leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Buck's-Horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>
Cat's-Ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Cock's-Foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Colt's -Foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Common Bird's-Foot- Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Common Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Common Mouse-Ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg</i>

Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera</i>
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field Mouse-Ear	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
Field Rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Garden Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Goat's-Beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Greater Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Green Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica agrestis</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hairy Tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>
Hare's-Foot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Hoary Cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>
Hybrid Black-poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Japanese Rose	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Lesser Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum minus</i>
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Lyme-Grass	<i>Leymus arenarius</i>
Marram	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>

Mouse-Ear- Hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Oxford Ragwort	<i>Senecio squalidus</i>
Pencilled Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium versicolor</i>
Perennial Rye-Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Pink Sorrel	<i>Oxalis articulata</i>
Prickly Sow-Thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Purple Toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Red Currant	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>
Red Dead Nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra agg.</i>
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rough Meadow- Grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Salad Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>
Sand Sedge	<i>Carex arenaria</i>
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sea Couch	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>
Sea Sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i>
Sea-Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Shepherd's-Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Silver Ragwort	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</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>
Snow-in-summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Soft-Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Sweet-Briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa agg</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>

Syntrichia ruraliformis

Tall Fescue

Tall Melilot

Timothy

Traveller's Joy

Viper's-bugloss

Wall Barley

Weld

White Campion

White Clover

Wild Onion

Wych Elm

Yarrow

Yellow Oat-Grass

Yellow-Rattle

Yorkshire-Fog

Syntrichia ruraliformis

Festuca arundinacea

Melilotus altissimus

Phleum pratense

Clematis vitalba

Echium vulgare

Hordeum murinum

Reseda luteola

Silene latifolia

Trifolium repens

Allium vineale

Ulmus glabra

Achillea millefolium

Trisetum flavescens

Rhinanthus minor

Holcus lanatus

7-spot Ladybird

Apion frumentarium

Black Slug

Common Blue Damselfly

Common Red Soldier Beetle

Crambus lathoniellus

Deraeocoris flavilinea

House Sparrow

Lesser Marsh Grasshopper

Meadow Brown Butterfly

Meadow Grasshopper

Paloptera quinquemaculata

Phyllobius roboretanus

Rhogogaster viridis

Ringlet Butterfly

Satin Moth

Small Skipper

Starling

Swallow

Coccinella septempunctata

Apion frumentarium

Arion ater agg.

Enallagma cyathigerum

Rhagonycha fulva

Crambus lathoniellus

Deraeocoris flavilinea

Passer domesticus

Chorthippus albomarginatus

Maniola jurtina

Chorthippus parallelus

Paloptera quinquemaculata

Phyllobius roboretanus

Rhogogaster viridis

Aphantopus hyperantus

Leucoma salicis

Thymelicus sylvestris

Sturnus vulgaris

Hirundo rustica

Fox hole x2

10. FURTHER INFORMATION

10.1 Contacts

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11. USEFUL WEBSITES

DEFRA www.defra.gov.uk

Environment Agency www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Humber Nature Partnership www.humburnature.co.uk/

Ramsar www.ramsar.org

North East Lincolnshire Council www.nelincs.gov.uk

Natural England
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england>

Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership www.glnp.org.uk