

Ecological Survey Report – Grimsby Golf Club, Littlecoates Road, Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire

May 2019



Ecology and Environmental Management
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Data Search Report, Lincolnshire Environmental record Centre

1 Introduction

An ecological site survey was carried out at the request of interested parties with the aim of identifying the golf course as an ecologically valuable asset to the natural environment and local area.

The report details the methods used, describes the habitats and species found on the site, discusses the results and makes recommendations for further work.

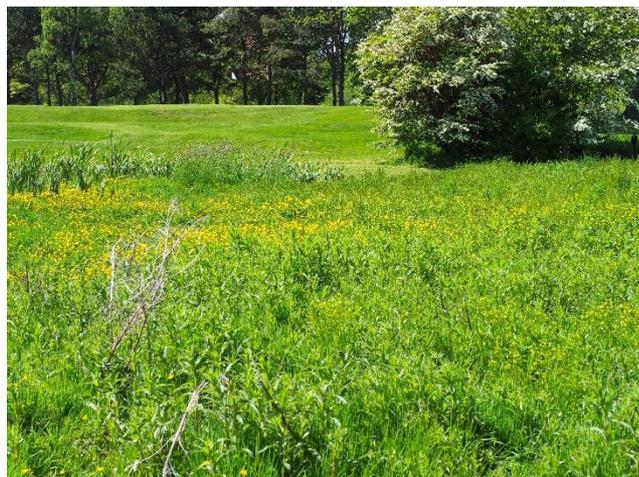
2 Site Description

The site, located at NGR: TA 240 086 (approximate centre) west of Grimsby town centre on Little Coates Road, approx. 45 hectares (450,000 m²), is surrounded by residential areas to the north, east, south and west, with the River Freshney, Freshney Bog, and Little Coates Waste Ground Local Wildlife site running along the western boundary into Freshney Country Park and Freshney Parkway Local Wildlife Site to the north. The northern boundary is edged by Great Coates Road and tree lines, and the eastern boundary is edged by Little Coates Road, tree lines, and is adjacent to Capes Recreation ground. The site comprises managed amenity golf course grassland that's mown frequently, patches of long vegetation, individual trees, tree lines, and small copses, two drain-fed lake, several wet drains and one dry drain.

A site location layout is given in Appendix 1 as Figure 1.



Photograph 1: Typical vegetation, south centre of site facing south west.



Photograph 2: area left as longer vegetation with natural regeneration, south west central facing south east.



Photograph 3:
Drainage ditch
feeding smaller
lake, central
facing south
east.



Photograph 4: Large lake, western corner, facing south east

2.1 Proposed work

The proposed work is to enhance the ecological features already present and to publicise the ecological value and conservation work undertaken by the Club.

3 Methods

The site was surveyed on 22nd May 2019 by Rachel Graham. A walk over survey was carried out and notable features recorded and mapped. Representative photographs were taken. The botanical survey species list is attached as Appendix 3.

3.1 Data search

A data search was carried out using the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre database and the report is attached as Appendix 2.

3.2 Survey Constraints

There were no constraints to the survey. Full access was available.

It should be noted that the absence of protected or rare species within the survey does not rule out them being present on site. There is always a risk of protected or rare species being over-looked, either owing to the timing of the survey or the scarcity of the species at the site.

4 Results

4.1 Data search

No records relating to protected species were obtained for the immediate locality of the site.

Statutory Sites

No statutory wildlife site was found within 1km of site.

Non statutory sites

Five non statutory sites were found within 1km of the site: Freshney Parkway, Freshney Parkway North, Laceby Beck North, all of which are Local Wildlife Sites(LWS), and Freshney Parkway and Little Coates Road Waste Ground are designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI).

4.2 Habitats and plant species

The habitat types and plant species recorded on the site are common and widespread in North East Lincolnshire. There are no habitats or plants of local importance or significance. None of the plant species on site appear on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Protected species records are treated as sensitive and as such are left out of reports but can be made available if necessary to the relevant and appropriate people.

A species list of records within 1km are listed in the LERC Summary Report in Appendix 2.

5 Discussions and Recommendations

The conservation efforts and work already applied to the site is highly commendable and impressive, as are the species present, and, for such a managed habitat such as an 18 hole golf course, the ecological value is high. The management is sensitive to natural processes and the natural environment and the benefits are there to be seen.

Biodiversity

Long vegetation areas

The areas of long vegetation dotted throughout the course are vital for invertebrates to feed, breed, and shelter in and create corridors for them to move around. The non-statutory sites that surround the course will feed into these areas allowing the species present in the Local Wildlife Sites and SNCI's to increase their range and aid conservation efforts. Dragonflies and damselflies that emerge from the lakes need long grass to hunt other insects in. Soldier beetles need long grass to breed, and the wildflowers provide food for our declining pollinators. The invertebrates are at the bottom of the food chain and provide food for birds and mammals and provide pollination. There were continuous sightings of Brimstone and orange tip butterflies within these areas.



Photograph 5. Red eyed damselfly



Photograph 6. Blue tailed damselfly



Photograph 7. Common blue damselfly



Photograph 8. Greater knapweed – chalk grassland species, top pollinator plant



Photograph 9. Bulbous buttercup – chalk grassland species identified by the backward facing sepals



Photograph 10. Cow parsley, top early flowering plant for pollinators incl. flies, beetles, moths, hoverflies, early emerging bees

Trees

There is a good range of tree species and groupings. Individual trees are good for some bird species and bats which prefer clear sight lines and exit/entrances to nest holes or roosts, such as Pipistrelle bats and Woodpeckers. Small groups of trees are preferred by gregarious species such as tree sparrows, which are a species of conservation concern, and copses provide good habitat for woodland birds such as nuthatches, Tits, and providing resting places, homes, and protection for mammals. They also provide food and shelter for Butterfly and Moth larvae and beetle larvae only feed

on this dead wood, 60% of our beetles are at risk of extinction because of modern management techniques of removing dead trees. Log piles provide refuges for amphibians and invertebrates, and hedgehogs which are struggling.

It also build the below ground network of fungi mychorrizah which recycles the nutrients and carbon from leaf fall, dead wood, etc. making it available to plants at the very bottom of the food chain.



Photograph 11. Holes in dead wood where beetle larvae have emerged



Photograph 12. Dead wood left in situ, Small tortoiseshell basking.



Photograph 13. Bracket fungus fruiting body growing on dead wood.



Photograph 14. Woodpecker nesting hole in individual tree



Photograph 15. Pathway through enclosed wooded area providing shelter, resting places, and habitat for woodland species.

Water bodies

The large lake and smaller lake, along with the drainage ditches, are excellent for biodiversity. There are fish in the lakes which can decrease invertebrate biodiversity but Alderflies were present, damselflies and dragonflies, water beetles, and fly larvae, which suggests that the aquatic larvae are surviving alongside the fish stock. There is long vegetation and bankside plants, such as Meadowsweet and Hard rush, and instream vegetation, including Common reed and Flag iris, which are essential for aquatic invertebrates to emerge as terrestrial adults. The vegetation also provide nesting sites and material for waterfowl.

The bankside of the west drain is home to a species of Solitary Mining bee, *Andrena sp.* Solitary bees in Britain are highly diverse, therefore so are their nesting habits. The majority of British species nest in the ground, excavating their own nest. The female builds the nest by herself. She chooses a suitable piece of ground in which to nest and uses her

body to dig out a nesting chamber in the ground. She adds pollen to the chamber, which is often moistened with nectar, and lays an egg. She then seals off that section of the nest before moving onto the next chamber. Although most solitary bees nest solitarily, in suitable nest sites you often find aggregations of nests



Photographs 16. Solitary mining bee nests in western ditch bankside soil, *Andrena sp.*



Photograph 17. Alderfly



Photograph 18. Ditch with Fool's watercress



Photograph 19. Damp boggy area with invasive Bulrush



Photograph 20. Common reed in large lake with Coot.



Photograph 21. Large lake with lakeside and island vegetation

5.1 Recommendations

Long vegetation

The areas of long vegetation could be improved with a wildflower seed mix that is designed to be overseeded into existing grass and outcompete it. The seed should also be UK native and preferably locally sourced from within the

County to maintain variation of species. Flora Local provides this information or I can recommend a supplier and seed mix that we use. To maintain and increase wildflower composition and reduce grass growth it needs to be cut and collected after they've gone to seed to prevent nutrients being added, encouraging grass growth and reducing wildflower growth, and increase light and space for smaller wildflowers to germinate and grow.

A small area can be sown first to reduce cost and then cut and collected whilst seed heads are present and used as green hay to overseed other areas. This is done by laying the cuttings over an area for 5 days to release the seed and then the cuttings collected again to prevent nutrient adding.

Different mixes can be used where appropriate; woodland or heavy shade seed mix can be sown in the copses and woodland, butterfly and bee mixes in the open areas, and an annual mix on sloping sides, to create more diversity.

Trees

There is little improvement to be made to the trees, other than sowing a heavy or light shade seed mix. Log piles and dead wood is already left and nesting birds are present. Bird boxes could be installed in view so that people are able to see them and watch nesting birds entering and exiting. Boxes with cameras in can be live streamed into the clubhouse and are fairly inexpensive. Different bird boxes are designed for different birds so a variety could be installed so a variety of species could be live streamed onto monitors.

Bats are known to be foraging on the course, if not roosting, but bat boxes can also be installed. Again, there are different boxes for different species which would suit the site as some feed over water, others along tree lines, and wildflowers bring in the insects that are bat food.

Camera traps or trail cams could also be placed around the site, secured to trees, to record the wildlife that passes by them. They can either take photographs or video whenever something moves past it and triggers it. These can also be livestreamed using WIFI onto a screen. We know that protected species use the site and deer are regularly seen, it could be beneficial to display this.

Water bodies

There is little to improve with the water bodies. There is a dry ditch to the west which would greatly benefit having water in it and give a safe environment, away from fish and larger predators, for smaller aquatic invertebrates and amphibians.

General

Swallows would nest on the smaller buildings and out buildings, artificial nests can be bought and installed.

Bee banks or mounds of bare soil provide additional habitat, particularly for solitary bees which a high level pollinators.

Insect hotels, bug houses, wildlife towers could be placed around the site, and don't have to be on show.

Advertise the club as a wildlife haven and the members/players/grandchildren record wildlife sightings that they see whilst playing and collating it on a display board to encourage people to engage and appreciate the value.

Entering 'green' award competitions for golf course management and biodiversity would be recommended. There is the Lincolnshire Environmental Award hosted by the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust for environmental excellence.

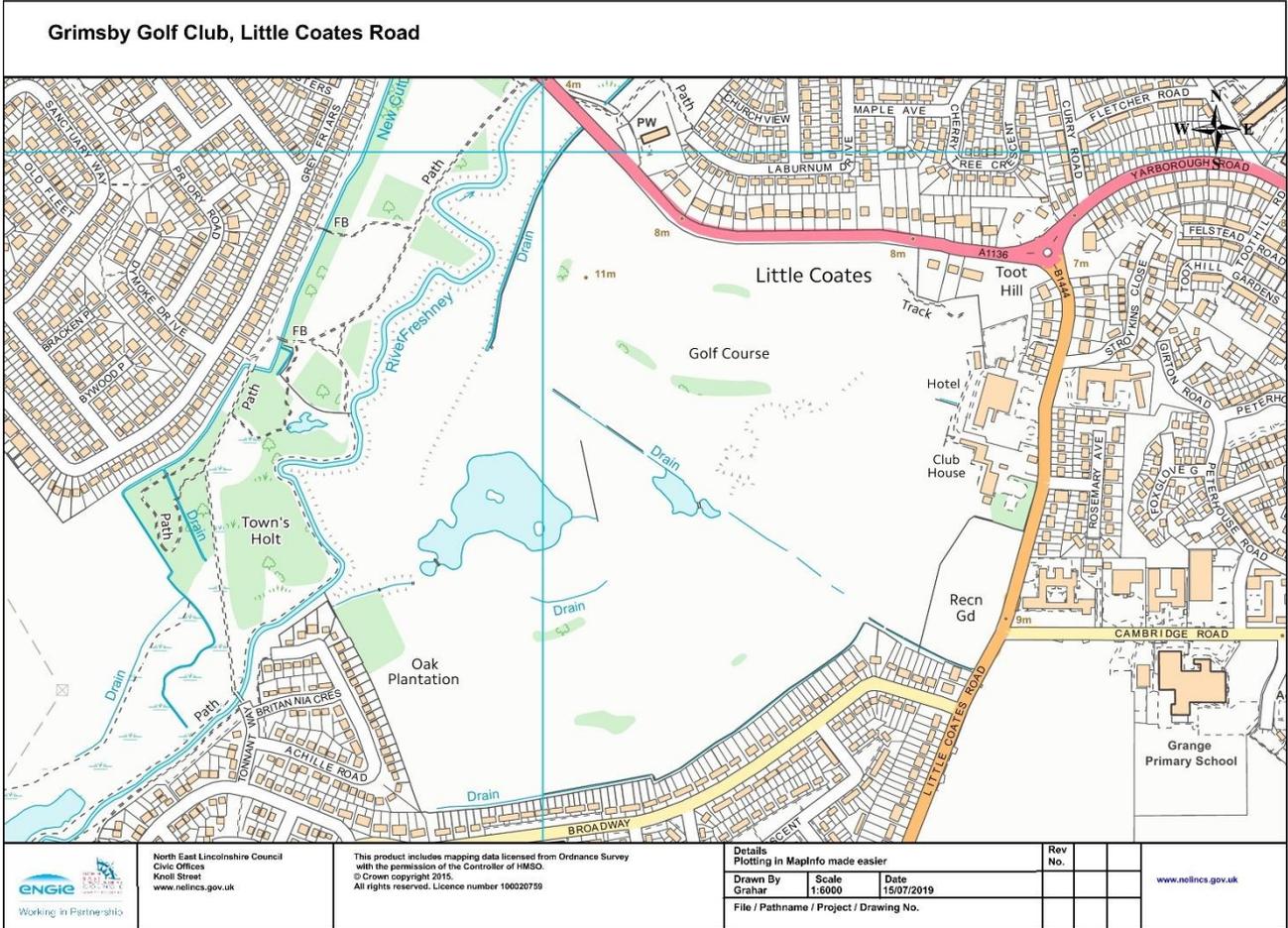
Installing bird feeders near the windows of the clubhouse would show what birds are using the site and I would guess there is a large variety. Birders are a valuable commodity for getting an area known. Again, there could be a board for people to record the birds that they see. These records can and should then be given to the Lincolnshire Environmental Record Centre who keep that data forever more. Anyone can access those records and all wildlife can be recorded and show what's present on site.

Please feel free to contact with any questions or ideas.

Appendix 1

Figure 1.

Site location map, Grimsby Golf Club, Little Coates Road



Appendix 2

LERC Search Summary Report



Grid Reference: TA 2407 0869 Buffer: 1km

Date of publication: 05/07/2019

Expires: 05/07/2020

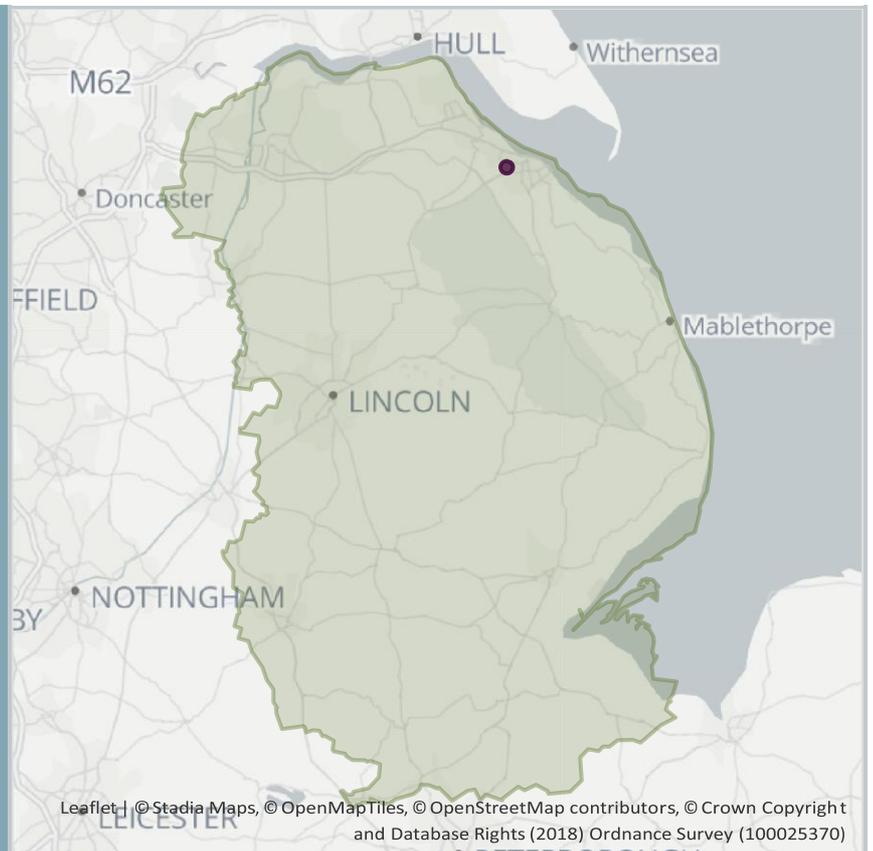
Achieving more for nature

Report Details

Produced for

Rachel Graham, North East Lincolnshire Council

Search area



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This report summarises a search of statutory sites, non-statutory sites, other sites, habitats and species within the specified area; where no information is returned for a section, it is excluded from this summary report.

About the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre

The Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) collates wildlife and geological information for Greater Lincolnshire from various sources and makes it available for various uses. This data is crucial to aid conservation management of sites, to help organisations prioritise action, and to understand the distribution of species and trends over time. For more information on LERC or to request a data search, visit the website at <https://glnp.org.uk/partnership/lerc/>



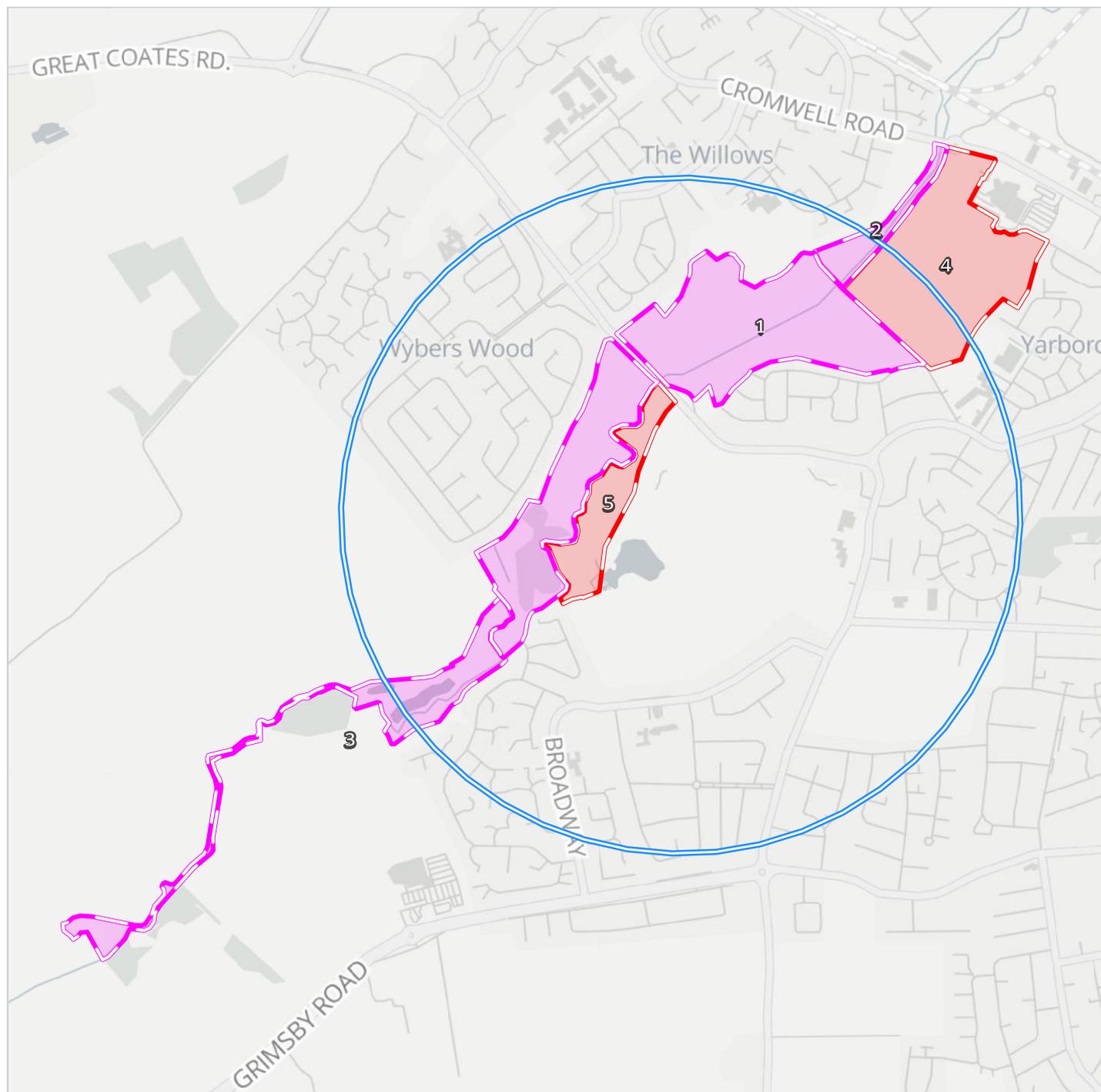
*Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre is an ALERC accredited LRC, meeting the standard level criteria.
For more information on accreditation, see the ALERC website at <http://www.alerc.org.uk/alerc-accreditation.html>*

The GLNP works directly with local authorities to coordinate the Local Sites system in Greater Lincolnshire. Sites are selected by the Nature Partnership, based on recommendations made by its expert working groups known as the LWS Panel and LGS Panel. The Register of Local Sites is then submitted for inclusion within local authority planning policy.

These sites are recognition of wildlife or geological value and are a testament to the land management that is already being undertaken on them. Identifying these sites helps local authorities meet their obligations under legislation and government guidance, including reporting on the number of sites in positive management for Single Data List Indicator 160-00.

Code	Designation	Status	Name
1	LWS	Selected	Freshney Parkway
2	LWS	Selected	Freshney Parkway North
3	LWS	Selected	Lacey Beck North
4	SNCI	Notified SNCI (part)	Freshney Parkway
5	SNCI	Notified	Little Coates Road Waste Ground

Non-statutory sites within the search area



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Local Wildlife Site



Search area



Site of Nature Conservation Interest

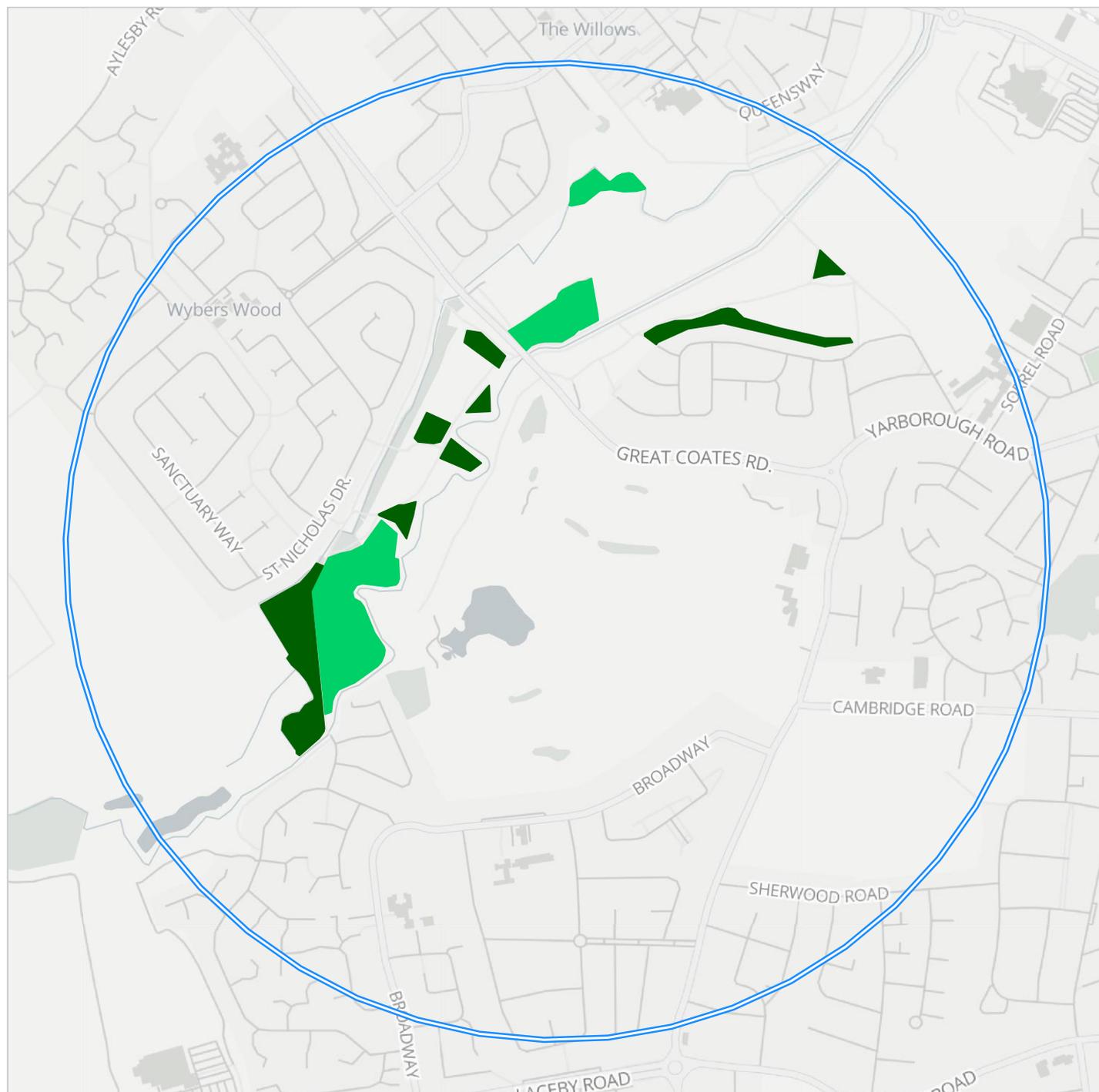
Priority habitats are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action in the UK. The most-recent list of UK priority species and habitats was published in August 2007 following a 2-year review of the process and priorities, representing the most comprehensive analysis of such information ever undertaken in the UK.

The data presented is the most up-to-date of the data collated by the GLNP and mostly comes from surveys of Local Sites; further historic data and non-Priority habitat data may also be available. Absence of information doesn't mean that the Priority habitat isn't present merely that no information is held.

A number of different datasets have been consulted to produce this report - a summary of attribution statements is available at <https://glnp.org.uk/admin/resources/habitat-attribution.pdf>.

Type	Habitat	Survey Date	Area (ha)
Priority Habitat	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	2008	4.4
Priority Habitat	Wet woodland	2008	5.55

Habitats within the search area



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 Lowland mixed deciduous woodland

 Search area

 Wet woodland

Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre holds records on the following species within or overlapping the search area. Data shown is as held by LERC; past records of presence of a species does not guarantee continued occurrence and absence of records does not imply absence of a species, merely that no records are held. Confidential data, zero abundance records, data at poorly defined geographic resolutions and data pending validation and/or verification are

also excluded from this report. A number of different datasets have been consulted to produce this report - a summary of attribution statements is available at <https://glnp.org.uk/admin/resources/species-attribution.pdf>.

Amphibian (3 taxa)

Common Frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i>	9	1977 - 2008	Protected
Common Toad, <i>Bufo bufo</i>	6	1977 - 1999	Protected, Priority
Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	6	1989 - 2013	Protected, Local Priority

Bird (64 taxa)

American Robin, <i>Turdus migratorius</i>	8	2004 - 2004	Non-native
Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	6	1987 - 2010	Protected, Local Priority
Black Redstart, <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	4	2000 - 2015	Protected
Black Stork, <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Black-tailed Godwit, <i>Limosa limosa</i>	2	2002 - 2015	Protected
Brambling, <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	10	2000 - 2015	Protected
Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Bullfinch, <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	41	2000 - 2016	Local Priority
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	2	2014 - 2015	Non-native
Cetti's Warbler, <i>Cettia cetti</i>	30	2011 - 2015	Protected
Collared Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	110	2005 - 2015	Non-native
Columba livia 'feral', <i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	19	2014 - 2015	Non-native
Common Crossbill, <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Corn Bunting, <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	4	2015 - 2015	Local Priority
Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2	1987 - 2011	Priority
Curlew, <i>Numenius arquata</i>	12	1979 - 2015	Priority, Local Priority
Dark-bellied Brent Goose, <i>Branta bernicla subsp. bernicla</i>	2	2015 - 2015	Priority, Non-native
Fieldfare, <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	15	1979 - 2016	Protected
Firecrest, <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	2	2008 - 2009	Protected
Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera</i>	18	2014 - 2015	Non-native
Garganey, <i>Anas querquedula</i>	2	2015 - 2015	Protected
Goldeneye, <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Protected
Grasshopper Warbler, <i>Locustella naevia</i>	13	2010 - 2016	Priority
Green Sandpiper, <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	3	1998 - 2015	Protected
Greenshank, <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Protected
Grey Partridge, <i>Perdix perdix</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Priority, Local Priority, Non-native
Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser</i>	58	2014 - 2015	Protected
Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	3	2002 - 2014	Protected

Bird (64 taxa)

House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i>	127	1977 - 2015	Priority, Local Priority
Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	49	1987 - 2015	Protected

Lapwing, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2	2015 - 2016	Priority, Local Priority
Lesser Redpoll, <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	21	2001 - 2016	Priority
Linnet, <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	15	1974 - 2015	Local Priority
Marsh Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2	2005 - 2014	Protected
Mediterranean Gull, <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	12	2002 - 2015	Protected
Merlin, <i>Falco columbarius</i>	2	1999 - 1999	Protected
Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i>	82	2008 - 2015	Non-native
Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Peregrine, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	17	2000 - 2015	Protected
Pheasant, <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	20	1987 - 2015	Non-native
Pink-footed Goose, <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	38	1998 - 2016	Non-native
Purple Sandpiper, <i>Calidris maritima</i>	4	2002 - 2004	Protected
Red Kite, <i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	2011 - 2011	Protected
Red-tailed Hawk, <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	1	2012 - 2012	Non-native
Redshank, <i>Tringa totanus</i>	4	1979 - 2015	Local Priority
Redwing, <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	19	1987 - 2016	Protected
Reed Bunting, <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	37	1977 - 2015	Priority, Local Priority
Ring Ouzel, <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	25	2011 - 2016	Priority
Ring-necked Parakeet, <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	5	2010 - 2011	Non-native
Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i>	2	2007 - 2009	Non-native
Rose-coloured Starling, <i>Pastor roseus</i>	1	2005 - 2005	Non-native
Skylark, <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	9	1977 - 2015	Local Priority
Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	11	2000 - 2015	Local Priority
Song Thrush, <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	20	1977 - 2015	Local Priority
Spotted Flycatcher, <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	5	2000 - 2015	Priority
Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	122	1977 - 2015	Local Priority
Swift, <i>Apus apus</i>	21	1987 - 2015	Local Priority
Tree Pipit, <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1	1977 - 1977	Priority
Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	7	1977 - 2015	Priority, Local Priority
Turtle Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1	2003 - 2003	Priority, Local Priority
Whimbrel, <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1	2005 - 2005	Protected
Whooper Swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	6	1998 - 2015	Protected, Non-native
Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i>	6	1977 - 2015	Local Priority
Yellowhammer, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	8	1987 - 2015	Priority, Local Priority

Bony Fish (Actinopterygii) (3 taxa)

Brown Trout, <i>Salmo trutta subsp. fario</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Priority, Local Priority
Common Carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	4	1992 - 2008	Non-native
European Eel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	11	1992 - 2015	Priority, Local Priority

Conifer (4 taxa)

Corsican Pine, <i>Pinus nigra</i>	2	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Lawson's Cypress, <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Monkey-puzzle, <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Norway Spruce, <i>Picea abies</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native

Crustacean (1 taxa)

Crangonyx pseudogracilis, <i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis</i>	69	1986 - 2016	Non-native
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Fern (1 taxa)

Water Fern, <i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	3	1992 - 1992	Non-native
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Flowering Plant (114 taxa)

Almond, <i>Prunus dulcis</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Alsike Clover, <i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	2	2008 - 2014	Non-native
American Willowherb, <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	5	2008 - 2014	Non-native
Apple, <i>Malus pumila</i>	3	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Barren Brome, <i>Bromus sterilis</i>	21	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Beaked Hawk's-beard, <i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	18	1990 - 2014	Non-native
Black-bindweed, <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Black-grass, <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	2	1990 - 1998	Protected
Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i>	2	1998 - 2010	Non-native
Bread Wheat, <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Bristly Oxtongue, <i>Picris echioides</i>	24	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Butterfly-bush, <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	4	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Canadian Fleabane, <i>Conyza canadensis</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Canadian Waterweed, <i>Elodea canadensis</i>	4	1986 - 2008	Non-native
Charlock, <i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	16	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Cherry Laurel, <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Cherry Plum, <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Common Field-speedwell, <i>Veronica persica</i>	8	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Common Fumitory, <i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	3	1997 - 2014	Non-native
Common Mallow, <i>Malva sylvestris</i>	7	1985 - 2008	Non-native
Common Millet, <i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native

Common Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	3	1997 - 2014	Non-native
Common Vetch, <i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i>	2	1998 - 2010	Non-native
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium dissectum</i>	24	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Cut-leaved Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium hybridum</i>	1	1991 - 1991	Non-native
Equal-leaved Knotgrass, <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	2	2008 - 2008	Non-native
European Violet-willow, <i>Salix daphnoides</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native

Flowering Plant (114 taxa)

Feverfew, <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	1	1985 - 1985	Non-native
Field Forget-me-not, <i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	4	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Field Pansy, <i>Viola arvensis</i>	3	2008 - 2014	Non-native
Field Penny-cress, <i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	2	1985 - 2010	Non-native
Fig-leaved Goosefoot, <i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Flowering Currant, <i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Fox-and-cubs, <i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Garden Pansy, <i>Viola lutea x tricolor x altaica = V. x wittrockiana</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Garden Privet, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	3	2008 - 2010	Non-native
Gooseberry, <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	1	1993 - 1993	Non-native
Greater Burdock, <i>Arctium lappa</i>	2	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Greater Celandine, <i>Chelidonium majus</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Grey Alder, <i>Alnus incana</i>	2	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Ground-elder, <i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	2	1998 - 2010	Non-native
Hedge Mustard, <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	24	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Hedgerow Crane's-bill, <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	1	1997 - 1997	Non-native
Hemlock, <i>Conium maculatum</i>	21	1985 - 2008	Non-native
Henbit Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	2	2011 - 2014	Non-native
Hoary Cress, <i>Lepidium draba</i>	3	1993 - 2008	Non-native
Hoary Cress, <i>Lepidium draba subsp. draba</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Horse-chestnut, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	4	1997 - 2008	Non-native
Horse-radish, <i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	9	1985 - 2008	Non-native
Hyacinth, <i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Hybrid Black-poplar, <i>Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis</i>	4	1993 - 2010	Non-native
Hybrid Crack-willow, <i>Salix euxina x alba = S. x fragilis</i>	4	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Italian Alder, <i>Alnus cordata</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Italian Rye-grass, <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	6	1993 - 2010	Non-native
Ivy-leaved Speedwell, <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native

Japanese Rose, <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	5	1998 - 2008	Non-native
Large Bindweed, <i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	16	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Least Duckweed, <i>Lemna minuta</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Least Yellow-sorrel, <i>Oxalis exilis</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Lesser Swine-cress, <i>Lepidium didymum</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Long Smooth-headed Poppy, <i>Papaver dubium</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Lucerne, <i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Manna Ash, <i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	2	2010 - 2015	Non-native
Many-seeded Goosefoot, <i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	2	1997 - 1997	Non-native
Mind-your-own-business, <i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Montbretia, <i>Crocasmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Mugwort, <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	19	1985 - 2018	Non-native

Flowering Plant (114 taxa)

New Zealand Pigmyweed, <i>Crassula helmsii</i>	2	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Norway Maple, <i>Acer platanoides</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Nuttall's Waterweed, <i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	20	1993 - 2008	Non-native
Oat, <i>Avena sativa</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Oil-seed Rape, <i>Brassica napus</i> subsp. <i>oleifera</i>	2	2008 - 2010	Non-native
Opium Poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i>	1	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Osier, <i>Salix viminalis</i>	15	1997 - 2008	Non-native
Oxford Ragwort, <i>Senecio squalidus</i>	4	1993 - 2010	Non-native
Petty Spurge, <i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	5	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Pineappleweed, <i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	16	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Pink-sorrel, <i>Oxalis articulata</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Populus nigra 'Italica', <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Portugal Laurel, <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	2	2008 - 2010	Non-native
Prickly Lettuce, <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	1	1997 - 1997	Non-native
Prunus cerasifera var. <i>cerasifera</i> , <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> var. <i>cerasifera</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Purple Toadflax, <i>Linaria purpurea</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Red Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium purpureum</i>	8	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Reflexed Stonecrop, <i>Sedum rupestre</i>	1	1998 - 1998	Non-native
Russian Comfrey, <i>Symphytum officinale</i> x <i>asperum</i> = <i>S. x uplandicum</i>	3	2008 - 2010	Non-native
Russian-vine, <i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Scented Mayweed, <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	5	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Scentless Mayweed, <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	7	1993 - 2014	Non-native

Shepherd's-purse, <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	19	1985 - 2014	Non-native
Six-rowed Barley, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	3	1990 - 2010	Non-native
Slender Speedwell, <i>Veronica filiformis</i>	7	1998 - 2011	Non-native
Small Nettle, <i>Urtica urens</i>	2	2010 - 2014	Non-native
Snowberry, <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	4	1993 - 2008	Non-native
Snowdrop, <i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	2	2015 - 2018	Non-native
Spanish Bluebell, <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Spurge, <i>Euphorbia amygdaloides subsp. robbiae</i>	1	2013 - 2013	Non-native
Sticky Groundsel, <i>Senecio viscosus</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Sun Spurge, <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	4	1997 - 2010	Non-native
Swine-cress, <i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	2	2010 - 2014	Non-native
Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	1993 - 2008	Non-native
Wall Barley, <i>Hordeum murinum</i>	27	1985 - 2018	Non-native
Weeping Willow, <i>Salix alba x babylonica = S. x sepulcralis</i>	1	2015 - 2015	Non-native
Weld, <i>Reseda luteola</i>	7	1993 - 2010	Non-native
White Champion, <i>Silene latifolia</i>	2	1997 - 1997	Non-native
White Dead-nettle, <i>Lamium album</i>	25	1985 - 2014	Non-native
White Mustard, <i>Sinapis alba</i>	1	1997 - 1997	Non-native
Flowering Plant (114 taxa)			
White Poplar, <i>Populus alba</i>	10	1993 - 2017	Non-native
White Willow, <i>Salix alba</i>	6	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Wild Plum, <i>Prunus domestica</i>	1	2008 - 2008	Non-native
Wild-oat, <i>Avena fatua</i>	5	1997 - 2010	Non-native
Winter Aconite, <i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Winter Heliotrope, <i>Petasites fragrans</i>	1	2010 - 2010	Non-native
Insect - Beetle (Coleoptera) (1 taxa)			
Harlequin Ladybird, <i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	4	2014 - 2014	Non-native
Insect - Butterfly (3 taxa)			
Small Heath, <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	2	2003 - 2004	Priority
Wall, <i>Lasiommata megera</i>	15	1991 - 2004	Priority
White-letter Hairstreak, <i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	1	2003 - 2003	Protected, Priority
Mollusc (6 taxa)			
Bladder snails, <i>Physa fontinalis</i>	42	1977 - 2015	Non-native

Bladder snails, <i>Physa</i>	1	2009 - 2009	Non-native
Common Garden Snail, <i>Cornu aspersum</i>	1	1987 - 1987	Non-native
Green Cellar Slug, <i>Limacus maculatus</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Iberian Threeband Slug, <i>Ambigolimax valentianus</i>	1	2017 - 2017	Non-native
Jenkins' Spire Snail, <i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	87	1986 - 2016	Non-native

Terrestrial Mammal (9 taxa)

American Mink, <i>Neovison vison</i>	1	2018 - 2018	Non-native
Brown Hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	4	1977 - 1977	Priority
Brown Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	2	1977 - 1977	Non-native
Eastern Grey Squirrel, <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	2	1977 - 2017	Non-native
Eurasian Badger, <i>Meles meles</i>	1	1977 - 1977	Protected
European Otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i>	5	1977 - 2007	Protected, Priority
European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	4	1977 - 1977	Non-native
European Water Vole, <i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	26	1977 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
West European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	8	1977 - 2006	Priority

Terrestrial Mammal (bat) (3 taxa)

Bats, <i>Chiroptera</i>	44	1998 - 2015	Protected, Priority, Local Priority
Common Pipistrelle, <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu stricto</i>	1	2013 - 2013	Protected, Local Priority
Pipistrelle Bat species, <i>Pipistrellus</i>	4	2003 - 2012	Protected, Priority, Local Priority

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LERC Search Summary Report



Grid Reference: TA 2407 0869 Buffer: 1km

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APPENDIX 3

Botanical species survey carried out on 22nd May 2019

Plants	
Annual Meadow- Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>
Bristly ox-tongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>
Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</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 chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</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 vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Common water-plantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquaticas</i>
Cow parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
False Oat-Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field Mouse-Ear	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
Fool's watercress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>
Fool's water-cress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis subsp. minor</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hard rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>

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Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Large bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Marsh horsetail	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>
Meadow buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Pendunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Perennial Rye-Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Perrenial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Red campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Shepherds Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sedge sp.	<i>Sedge sp.</i>
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Smooth sow-thistle	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>
Weeping willow	<i>Salix x sepulcralis</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yew	
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Birds	
Black swan	
Buzzard	
Coot	
Cormorant	
Crow	
Greylag geese	
Kingfisher	
Magpie	
mallard	
Moorhen - nesting	
Pied wagtail	

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Robin	
Sparrowhawk	
Starling	
Swallow	
Woodpecker	
Invertebrates	
Brimstone butterfly	
Orange-tip butterfly	
Peacock butterfly	
Small tortoiseshell butterfly	
Blue tailed damselfly	
Common blue damselfly	
Andrena sp. Mining bee	
Red-tailed bee	
Alderfly	
7-spot ladybird	
Beetle sp. larvae	
Mammals	
Badger	
Fox	
Pipistrelle bat	
Roe deer	
Squirrel	
Fungi	
Bracket sp. fungus	
Field mushroom	
Bryophyte	
Corkscrew moss	