

British Bryological Society Spring Meeting 2024 9th – 16th March version 3

Based at Whisby Nature Park Education centre, SK 91029 66210. This is on the left as you drive into the car park. what3words: rinsed.permanent.alas

Microscopes: we have a secure room for microscopes and meetings for the whole week with the generous support of the British Bryological Society and the Lincolnshire Naturalists Union. Microscopes: there are about 10 low power microscopes available courtesy of the Education Dept and 5 high power microscopes belonging to the BBS.

Facilities: There are tea and coffee making facilities but you will need to take your own supplies. There is also a microwave and dishwasher. There is a drying room available at the centre.

Parking at Whisby: There is a large main car park and the charge is £3 per day until 16.30 after which it is free. There is car parking outside the Education centre and the gate will be open every evening. Please use this area to drop off your microscopes and then park in the main car park.

WhatsApp group: We would like to set up a group for use during the Spring Meeting. A sign-up sheet will be available at the Education Centre in the late afternoon/ evening.

Risk Assessment: Please read the attached Risk Assessment carefully and be prepared to sign to say that you have read and understood it.

SATURDAY 9TH MARCH 2024

For anyone arriving in Lincolnshire on Saturday and who would like to join us recording the reserve, we are meeting at 10.30 at the Education Centre. If you arrive later than this, please phone Mags Crittenden on 07891365488 for a location.

16.30 – 18.30: Welcome and orientation. Meet at the Education Centre for tea and coffee and a chat and to obtain or deliver your microscope (s). There will be sign-up sheets for the site visits. Some sites have limited parking so please ensure you let Steven Heathcote (0784 396 0165) know which sites you intend to visit in Lincs or Mags Crittenden (0789 136 5488) know which you will visit in Notts. if you don't come to Whisby or the following BBS dinner.

19.00 (time to be confirmed) BBS dinner at a local restaurant. Philippa Thompson, Meetings Secretary (0786 664 7377) will be organising this (thank you). Please e mail Philippa if you are interested (philippabryology@outlook.com).

DAY 1 SUNDAY 10TH MARCH 2024

Site 1: South Common (AM) & West Common (PM)

Location: South Common: SK96Z and SK96U. West Common (VC54) SK97L, SK97R, SK97Q (see map). Area to north east of Saxilby Road.

Maps: 1: 25 000 Lincoln 272 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Lincoln & Newark-on-Trent 121 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at SK 97958 69963 next to the interpretation board after parking. Meet at 09.45.

Permission: Lincoln City Council. They are grateful for any information about the biodiversity of these two parks.

Parking: South Common –see the dot on the South Common map. There appears to be plenty of parking along this street or time limit but please check. South Park, Lincoln LN5 8ER.
West Common - Parking at SK 96116 71766 near the Grandstand (Saxilby Rd, Lincoln LN1 1SE) and there is a small car park at SK 96731 72289. Both have a 4 hour stay limit. See dots on map.

H&S: Other than the BBS Risk Assessment, horses may be present on West Common. Very popular with dog walkers with correspondingly abundant dog poo along popular paths.

Welfare: None - public facilities in and around Lincoln a short distance away. For West Common, the Museum of Lincolnshire Life has toilets which is marked as a blue 'M' on the map. For South Common, there is a large Tesco at SK 98103 70553 not far from the Common. As this is Sunday, remember it will close at 4pm!

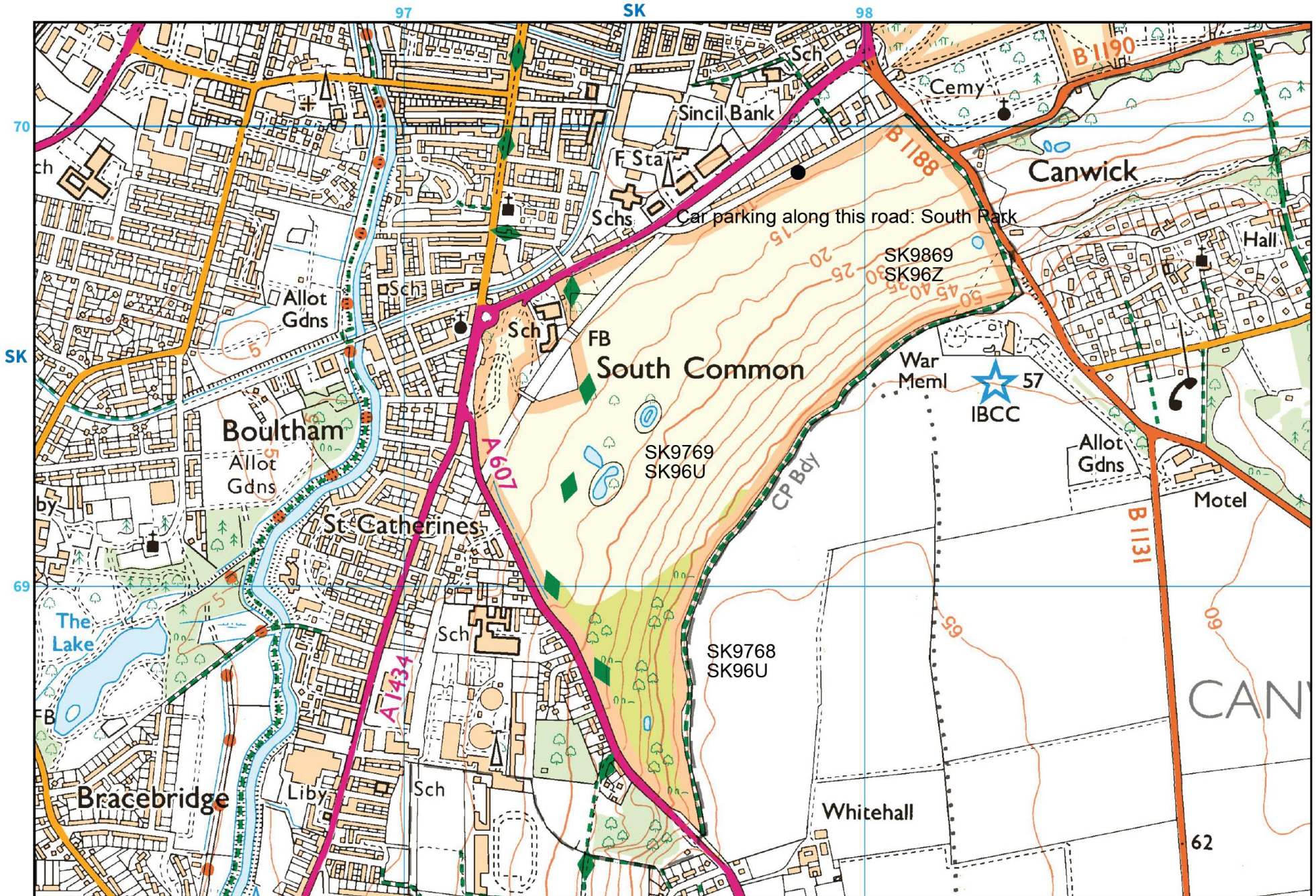
Habitat: calcicolous grassland, wet grassland, ponds, scrub, parkland trees. Both on mudstone.

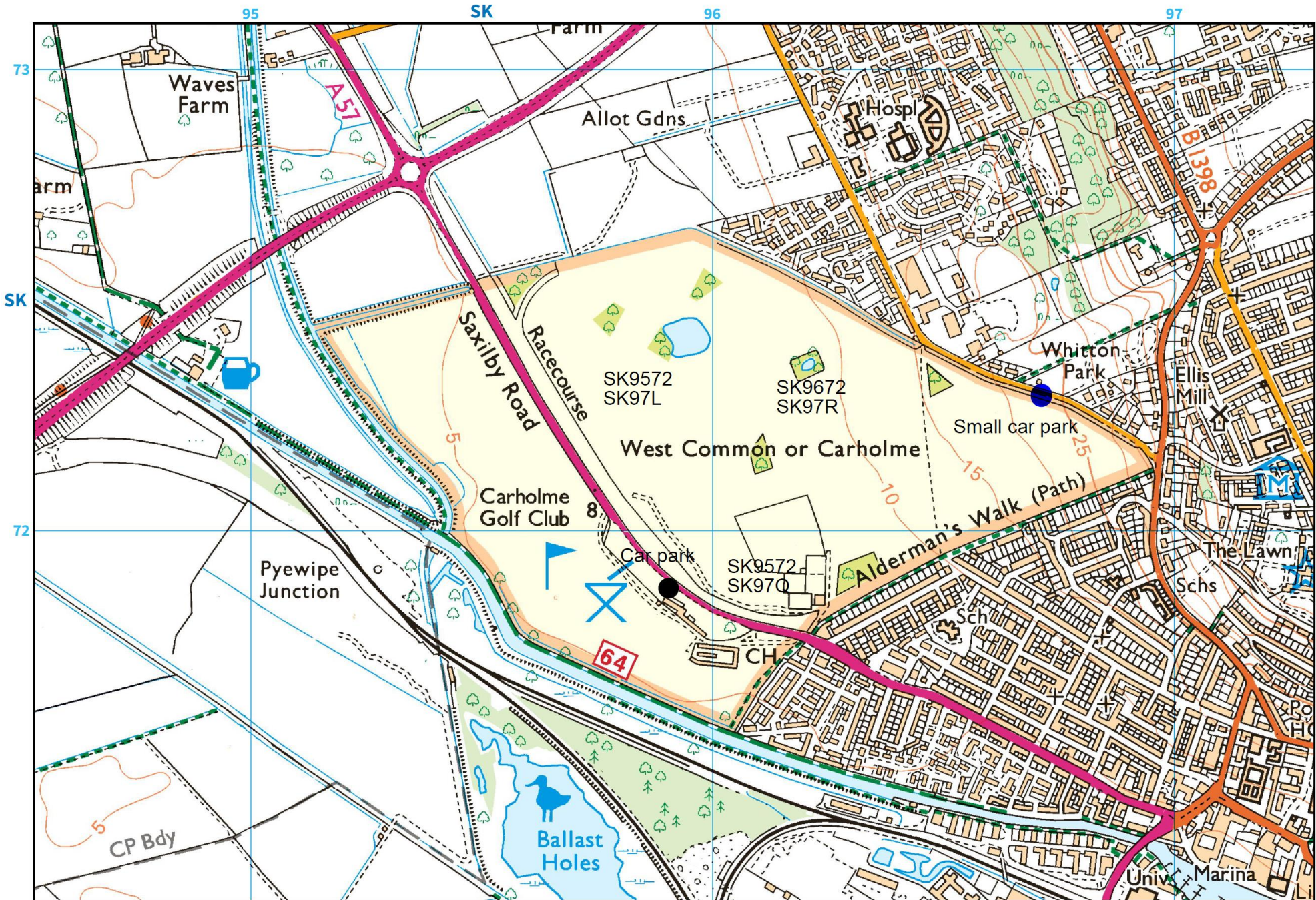
Records: None, for either site.

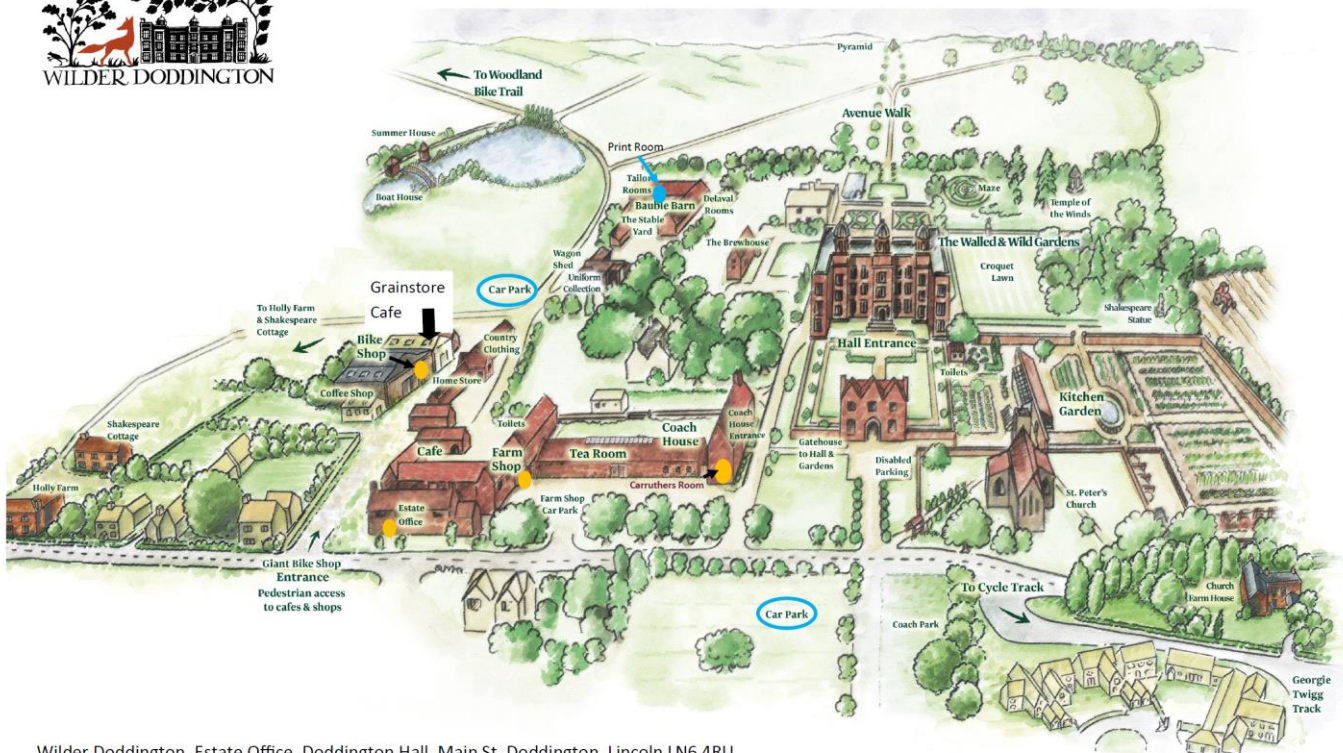
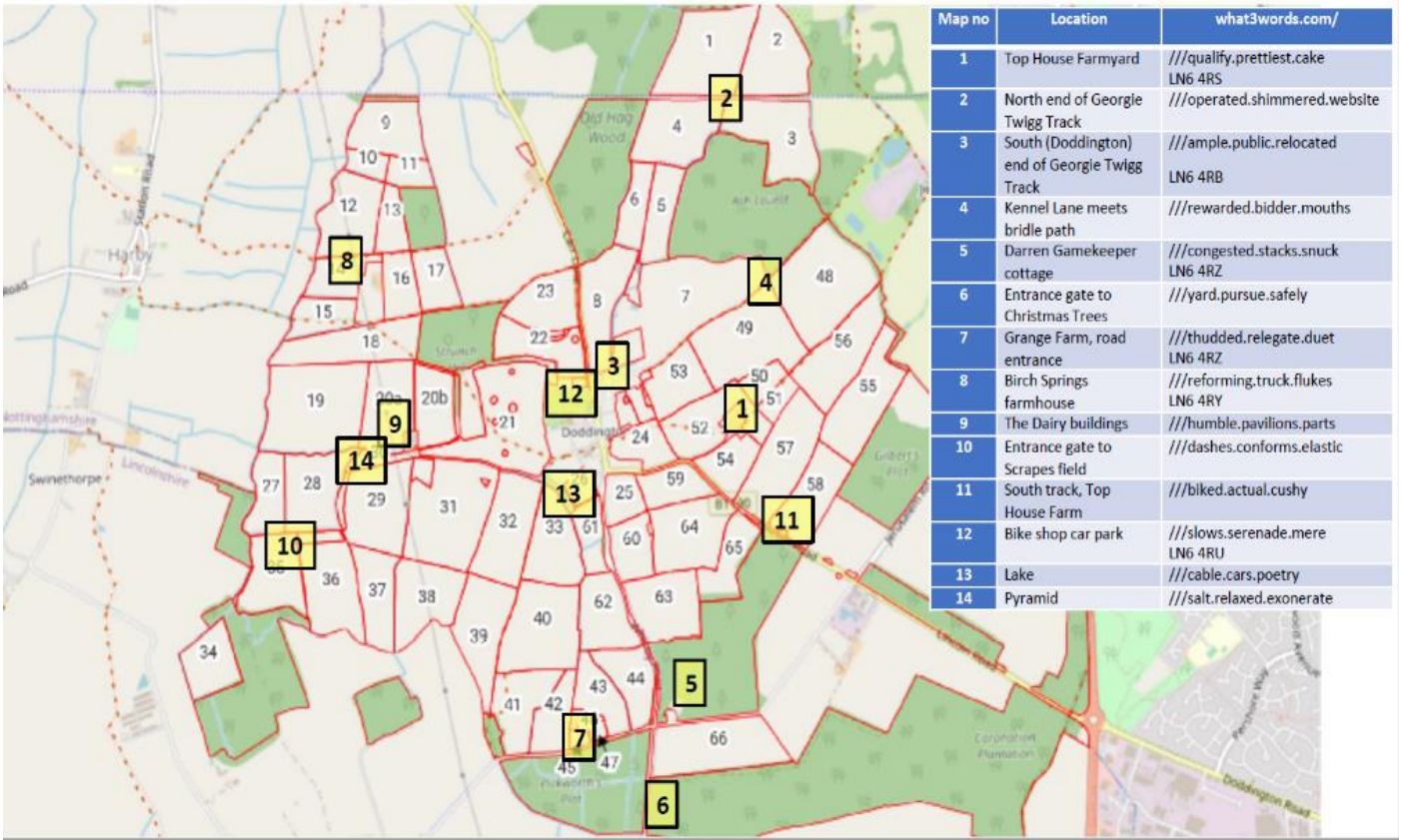
History: These are two commons that have survived as green space whilst Lincoln has expanded around them. Both parts are part of the Witham Valley Country Park.

West Common is 100 hectares of sloping grassland on the western edge of Lincoln and dates back to the 11th century and due to the High Medieval Era's common grazing rights, horses can be found grazing across the site. There is a small pond that is currently being renovated and several small wooded plantations scattered across the area. Other than that, it is all rough open grassland with grazing horses

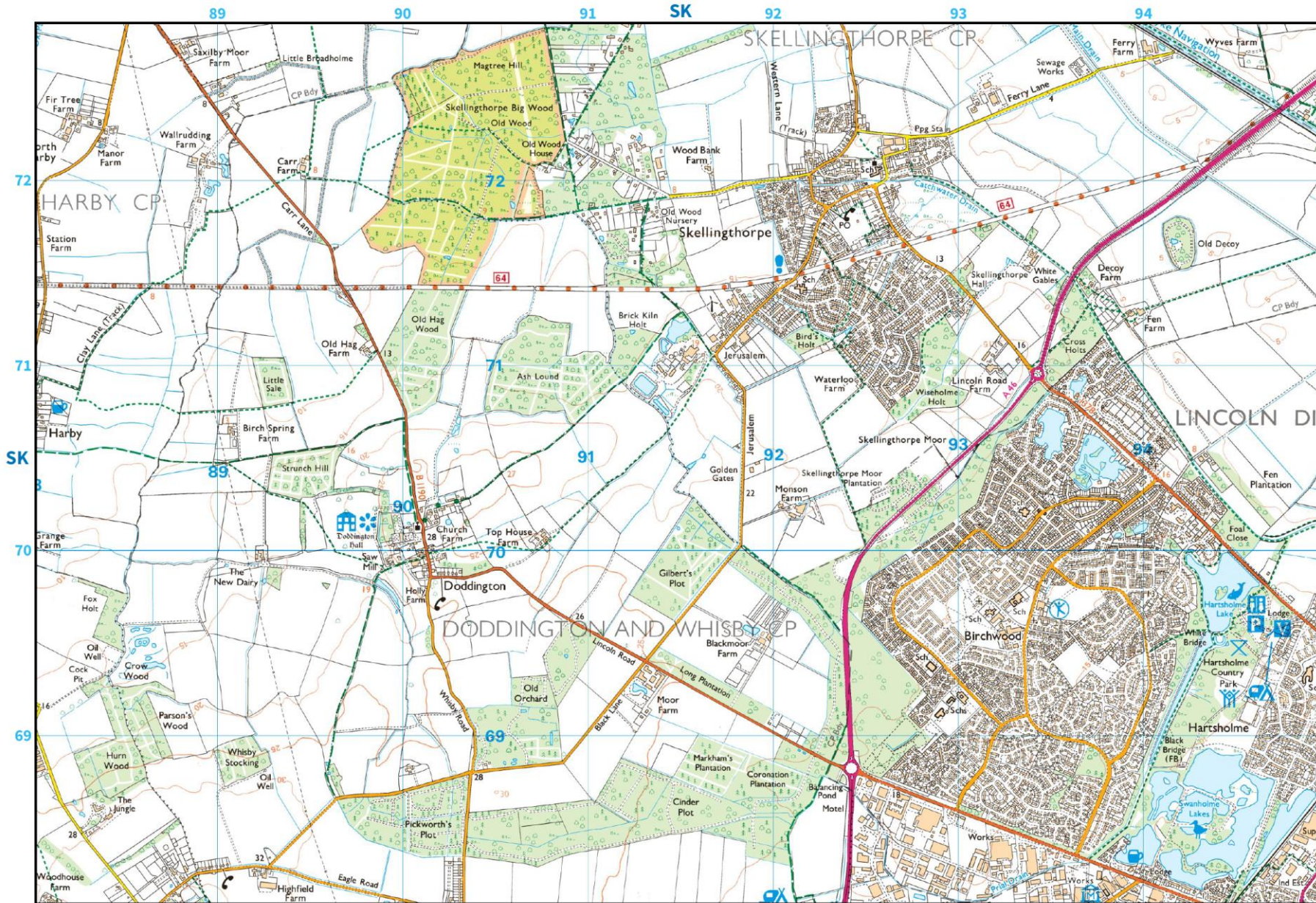
South Common is another area of sloping grassland on the south-eastern edge of Lincoln with magnificent views across the city to the Cathedral on the opposite hilltop. Much of the grassland is quite rough and tussocky, there are three small ponds and areas of scrub and small woods. The Viking Way long distance footpath runs along the southern edge of the Common at the top of the hill. There used to be football pitches and a golf course here, but now there is just the hillside and grazing horses. The recently-constructed Bomber Command memorial at the top of the hill above South Common is worth a visit for those interested in WWII history.







Wilder Doddington, Estate Office, Doddington Hall, Main St, Doddington, Lincoln LN6 4RU
 Tel: 01522 694308



Site 3 (Sunday): Greetwell Hollow and Greetwell Quarry

Location: On the eastern side of Lincoln, VC54. SK71W; TF07B. e.g SK9972. Much of this quarry, and the southern part of Greetwell Hollow, are notified as an SSSI for the historically important exposures of the Lincolnshire limestone formation. The extent of the SSSI is shown on the map.

Maps: 1: 25 000 Lincoln 272 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Lincoln & Newark-on-Trent 121 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at SK 99697250 next to the entrance to the nature reserve after parking. Meet at 09.45.

Permission: Open access, Church Commissioners (remainder of quarry).

Parking: Carlton Boulevard street parking (SK 99697250) at the entrance to LWT reserve. There is room for only two cars and these are often full. Its just a pull-in really, so take care. Opposite the NR entrance there is a large retail centre- the Carlton Centre LN2 4FJ with a large car park. Beware of any time limit in the car park too. It may be 2/3 hours. An alternative is Putman Drive LN2 4DU which is on the left before you reach the Carlton Centre retail park where you could park with consideration.

H&S: Apart from the BBS Risk Assessment, beware of the steep quarry edges and loose rocks. Small streams/ditches present.

Welfare: No facilities on site - public facilities on retail park e.g. Costa.

Habitat: The nature reserve is 13.1ha and is managed by LWT. Limestone grassland, both mature and very open secondary scrub. Management of the reserve has concentrated on maintaining good paths, providing gates and stiles. There is an extensive quarry face to the east of the nature reserve.

Records: 20 species (below) recorded from LWT reserve (F Lammiman, 2011), no records from the wider quarry area. Distinctly lacking in calcicoles which ought to be abundant.

History: The abandoned Greetwell Quarry which was a former working Limestone Quarry up until 2003 in the years since nature has started to take over. It was also the site of ironstone mining with several underground adits (now well-buried).

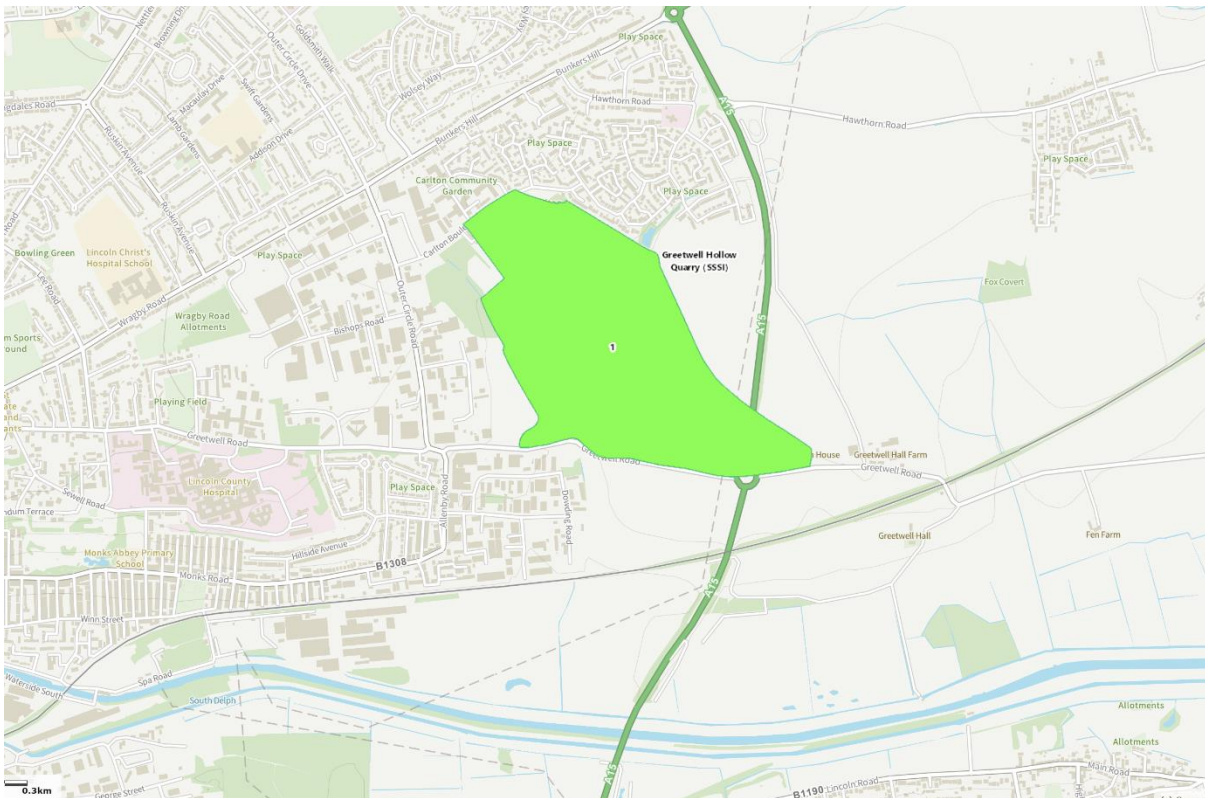
The original mining operation was a mixture of opencast and underground adits or tunnels. There are now plans to build hundreds of new houses on the area outside of the LWT Nature Reserve and the new Eastern Bypass now occupies the extreme south-eastern corner so the whole landscape is set to change in the next few years.

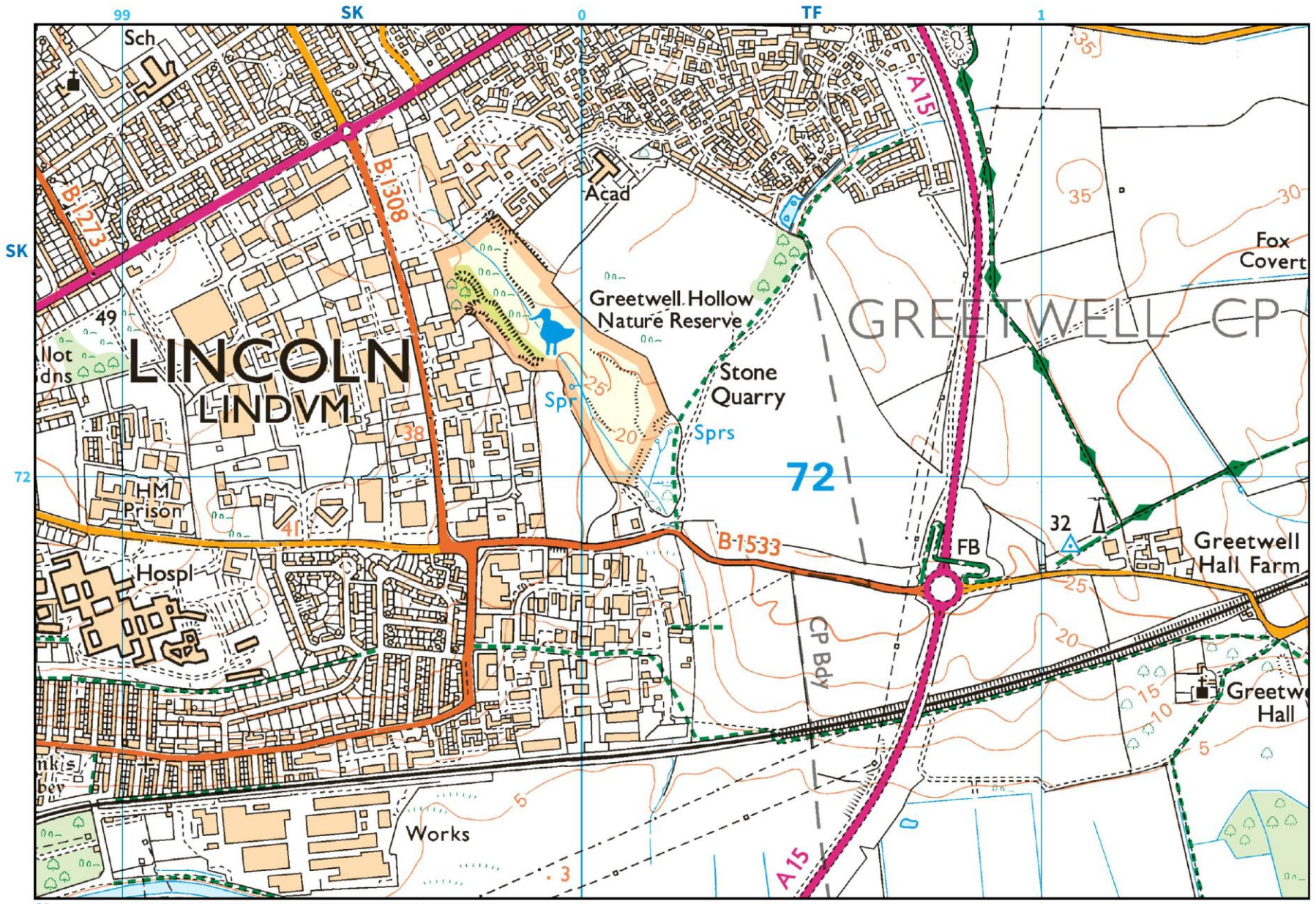
Situated in the area stretching from the east end of Monks Road / Crofton Road / Greetwell Hollow on the south to Wragby Road on the north, the most productive and extensive area of working being on the north side of Greetwell Road. Operated by Mid-Lincs Ironstone Co. to exploit Northampton Sand Ironstone needed in steel making process at Scunthorpe. Over 1000 acres of land was bought from Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Area south of Greetwell Road was worked out by 1875. Both quarrying and mining took place, the ironstone being removed manually and transported by narrow gauge tramway to M S and L Railway at Monks Abbey sidings passing under road bridge in Greetwell Road. A combination of horse and human muscle power was used. Steam power was attempted in 1911 and 1916 but was not a success. 6 separate areas were; Wilsons, Rudyards, Long Harry, East Drift, Grundys No 1 and Grundys No 2. Approx 4 million tons of ironstone were extracted in lifetime of mines and quarries. Limestone has been quarried on the north side since the end of ironstone mining in 1930s, while the land to the south was levelled for construction of Allenby and Crofton Trading Estates.

Records:

Amblystegium serpens
Barbula unguiculata
Brachythecium rutabulum
Bryum argenteum
Bryum capillare
Bryum dichotomum
Calliergonella cuspidata
Didymodon fallax
Fissidens taxifolius
Grimmia pulvinata

Homalothecium sericeum
Kindbergia praelonga
Lunularia cruciata
Oxyrrhynchium hians
Pellia endiviifolia
Plagiomnium undulatum
Platyhypnidium riparioides
Rhynchostegium confertum
Syntrichia ruralis var. ruralis
Tortula muralis





Site 4 (Sunday): Gibraltar Point, Skegness SSSI and National Nature Reserve. VC 54

Location: Skegness, south of. Travel time from Lincoln about 1hour 15min.

Permission: Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust

Maps: 1: 25 000 Skegness, Alford & Spilsby274 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Skegness & Horncastle 122 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at Visitor Centre car park 10.00

Parking: Visitor Centre Car Park (£5 charge for the day). Wainfleet St Mary, Skegness PE24 4SU, TF 556 581
What3Words: lengthen.desktop.bribing

H&S: Apart from BBS Risk Assessment be aware tidal area, deeper ponds and ditches.

Welfare: On site cafe, toilets.

Habitat: Sand dune, saltmarsh, coastal grassland, wetlands.

Records: Well-recorded (325 all-time records) with a range of coastal specialists. *Tortula viridifolia* is the most notable species that has been regularly-recorded here, last seen in 2019. The site is suitable for a range of the rarer coastal *Bryum* species that occur around the coast at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe, but these await discovery at Gibraltar Point.

History: There is a great book covering the detailed history of this site. The sandy spits that form the southern end of the site are still mobile and constantly re-forming, with the foredunes sheltering an area of saltmarsh, some of which was historically embanked and converted to freshwater, although reversion is taking place as the old banks fail. The site is one of Lincolnshire's original Nature Reserves and has been in conservation management for a long time.

<https://www.lincstrust.org.uk/get-involved/top-reserves/gibraltar-point>

Records:

Aloina aloides s.str.	2003	Lewinskya affinis	2019
Amblystegium serpens var. serpens	2010	Lophocolea bidentata	2003
Aneura pinguis	1993	Lophocolea heterophylla	1998
Aulacomnium androgynum	2003	Marchantia polymorpha	1993
Barbula unguiculata	2019	Metzgeria furcata	2019
Brachytheciastrum velutinum	1993	Mnium hornum	1989
Brachythecium albicans	2019	Orthodontium lineare	1989
Brachythecium mildeanum	2019	Orthotrichum anomalum	2003
Brachythecium rutabulum	2019	Orthotrichum diaphanum	2019
Bryum algovicum	1998	Orthotrichum pulchellum	2003
Bryum argenteum	2019	Oxyrrhynchium hians	1993
Bryum capillare	2019	Plagiothecium denticulatum var. denticulatum	1989
Bryum dichotomum	2019	Plenogemma phyllantha	2003
Bryum moravicum	1989	Pohlia melanodon	1989
Bryum pallens	1998	Polytrichum juniperinum	2003
Bryum pseudotriquetrum var. pseudotriquetrum	2019	Polytrichum piliferum	1998
Bryum radiculosum	1989	Pseudephemerum nitidum	1989

Bryum rubens	2000	Pseudocrossidium hornschuchianum	2003
Calliergonella cuspidata	2019	Pseudoscleropodium purum	2019
Campylopus introflexus	2003	Pulviger a lyellii	1998
Ceratodon purpureus	2019	Rhynchostegium confertum	2019
Cratoneuron filicinum	2019	Rhynchostegium megapolitanum	1964
Cryphaea heteromalla	2019	Rhytidiadelphus loreus	1990
Dicranoweisia cirrata	2003	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	2019
Dicranum scoparium	2019	Riccardia chamedryfolia	2019
Didymodon fallax	2019	Schistidium apocarpum s.l.	2003
Didymodon insulanus	2019	Sciuro-hypnum populeum	1993
Didymodon luridus	2010	Streblotrichum convolutum var. commutatum	1989
Didymodon tophaceus	1993	Streblotrichum convolutum var. convolutum	1998
Drepanocladus aduncus	2000	Syntrichia laevipila	2019
Eurhynchium striatum	1969	Syntrichia montana	1993
Frullania dilatata	2019	Syntrichia papillosa	2003
Funaria hygrometrica	1989	Syntrichia ruralis var. ruraliformis	2003
Grimmia pulvinata	2003	Syntrichia ruralis var. ruralis	2019
Henediella heimii	2019	Tortella flavovirens	2019
Homalothecium lutescens	2019	Tortella flavovirens var. glareicola	1993
Homalothecium sericeum	2019	Tortula acaulon var. acaulon	1995
Hylocomiadelphus triquetrus	2019	Tortula muralis var. muralis	1993
Hylocomium splendens	1994	Tortula truncata	2019
Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme	2019	Tortula viridifolia	2019
Hypnum cupressiforme var. lacunosum	2019	Warnstorfia fluitans	1993
Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum	2003	Zygodon conoideus var. conoideus	2019
Hypnum jutlandicum	1969	Zygodon viridissimus var. viridissimus	2019
Hypnum lacunosum	2003		
Kindbergia praelonga	2019		
Leptodictyum riparium	1993		



DAY 2 MONDAY 11TH MARCH 2024

Site 1 (Monday) Lincolnshire Limewoods NNR (in part): Group 1 Chambers Farm Woods (incorporating Chambers Plantation (part), Hatton Wood and Minting Wood (SSSI)) TF17S, TF17R.

Group 2 Chambers Farm Woods (incorporating Chambers Plantation (part), Little Scrubs Wood (SSSI), Great Scrubs Wood, Ivy Wood (SSSI))

Location: Chambers Park Wood off Hoop Lane, Wragby.

Maps: 1: 25 000 Lincolnshire Wolds South 273 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Lincoln & Newark-on-Trent 121 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at car park below at 09.45.

Permission: Forestry Commission

Parking: Visitor car park (free) TF146739: **Postcode** LN8 5JR. Fairly large car park past the Butterfly Garden

H&S: Some deeper ditches and ponds are present. Livestock are sometimes present in the fields in and around the wood.

Welfare: Toilets on site are closed but public toilets are available in Wragby where the B1202 crosses the A157.

Habitat: Broadleaved woodland, conifer plantation, ponds, meadows.

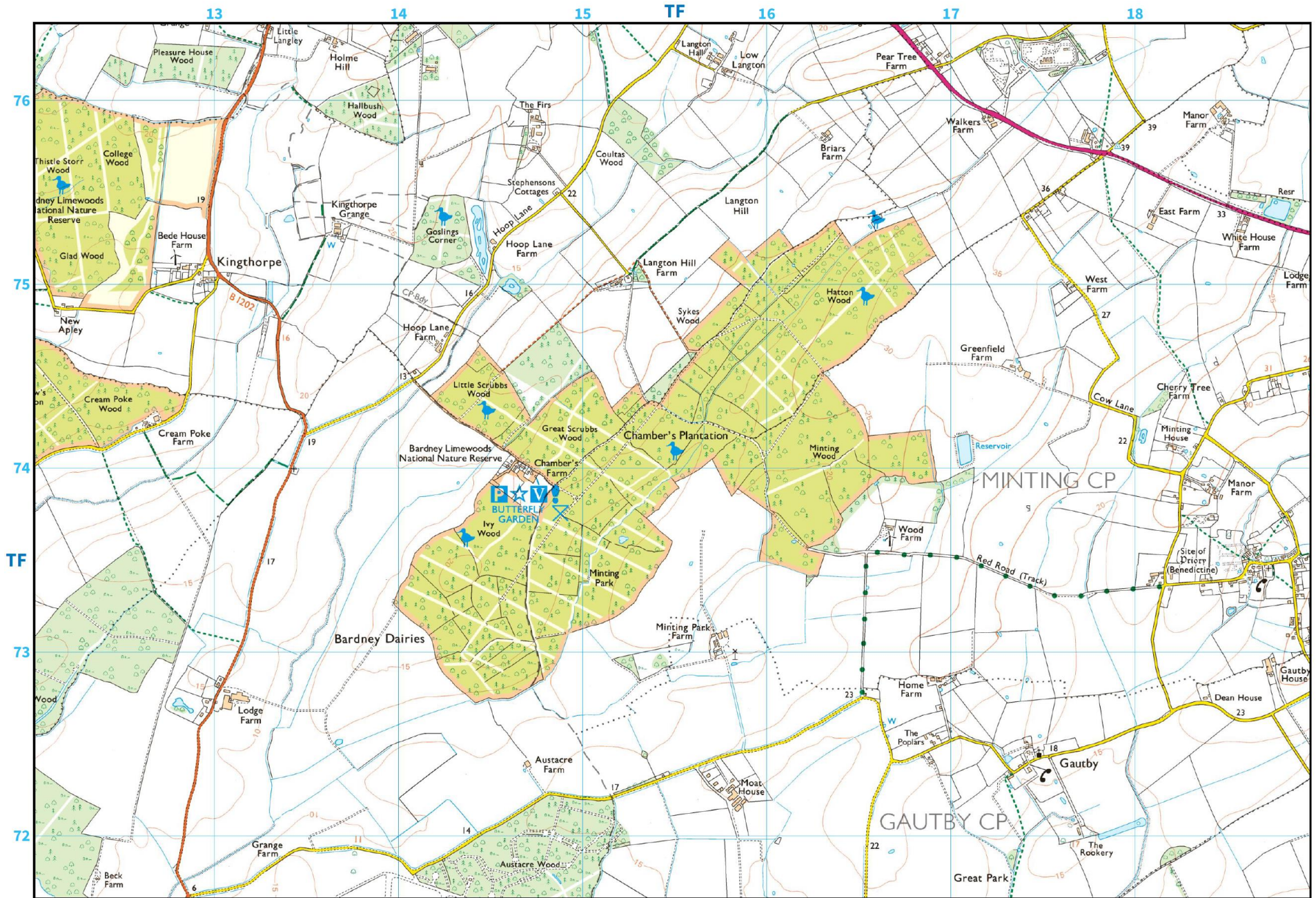
Records: There is a good list of general woodland species. The notable species for the County include *Ptilidium pulcherrimum* (one of three known sites), *Polytrichum perigonale* (only known site, not seen since 1960s). There are ponds with much *Riccia fluitans* which seems to have displaced *Ricciocarpus natans*, so refinding the latter would be notable. *Rhytidiadelphus loreus* has been recorded in a conifer area, a species that is very rare in Lincolnshire.

History: Chambers Farm Woods is the largest contiguous block of woodland in the Lincolnshire Limewoods, consisting of varied stands of remnant lime coppice with oak standards, mixed and conifer plantation, ancient boundary banks and species-rich meadows.

Known as one of the premier butterfly sites in the UK as well as the only Lincolnshire site with re-introduced Dormice. The woodlands were studied by George Peterken in the 1980s with excellent detail of the vascular flora and general ecology of woodland available.

Ask Steven Heathcote at steven.heathcote@gmail.com (Recorder for Lincolnshire) if you are interested in his paper in Lincs Naturalist on bryophytes recorded from the Limewoods. Summary table:

Wood	Size (ha)	Number of bryophyte species	Number of bryophyte records	Notable species
Chambers Farm Wood	348	86	254	1
Cocklode and Great West Woods	51	62	114	2
College Wood	50	57	95	1
Hardy Gang Wood	27	57	173	1
Newball Wood	57	53	98	-
Rand Wood	19	43	45	-
Scotgrove Wood	29	35	35	-
Southrey Wood	70	31	43	-
Stainfield Wood	123	40	137	-
Stainton & Fulnetby Woods	66	41	67	-
Wickenby Wood	47	41	97	-



Records excluding SJH records:

Amblystegium serpens	1991	Rhizomnium punctatum	2003
Atrichum undulatum	1996	Rhynchostegium confertum	2003
Aulacomnium androgynum	2003	Scleropodium purum	1991
Barbula convoluta	1994	Sphagnum fimbriatum	2007
Brachythecium rutabulum	2003	Syntrichia montana	2001
Bryum algovicum	2005	Syntrichia ruralis	2004
Bryum radiculosum	2003	Tortella flavovirens	2003
Calliergonella cuspidata	2000	Tortula muralis	2006
Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus	2003	Tortula truncata	2007
Ceratodon purpureus	1992	Zygodon rupestris	2003
Dicranella heteromalla	2003		
Dicranella staphylina	2003		
Dicranella varia	2003		
Dicranoweisia cirrata	2003		
Dicranum majus	2003		
Didymodon insulanus	2003		
Didymodon spadiceus	1991		
Didymodon vinealis	2003		
Eurhynchium striatum	2006		
Fissidens taxifolius	1994		
Fontinalis antipyretica	2007		
Funaria hygrometrica	1991		
Grimmia pulvinata	2003		
Hypnum cupressiforme	1996		
Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum	2003		
Kindbergia praelonga	2003		
Lophocolea bidentata	1996		
Metzgeria furcata	2002		
Mnium hornum	2003		
Orthotrichum affine	2003		
Orthotrichum anomalum	2003		
Orthotrichum cupulatum	1996		
Oxyrrhynchium hians	2003		
Palustriella commutata	1991		
Physcomitrium pyriforme	1996		
Plagiochila asplenioides	2003		
Plagiomnium affine	2003		
Plagiomnium undulatum	1996		
Plagiothecium curvifolium	2003		
Polytrichum formosum	2003		
Pseudocrossidium revolutum	2003		
Radula complanata	2003		

Site 2a and b (Monday) Lincolnshire Limewoods NNR (in part)
Site 2a (am): Southrey Wood (including Birch Wood)

Location: Bardney. TF17F, TF16J, TF16I

Maps: 1: 25 000 Lincolnshire Wolds South 273 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Lincoln & Newark-on-Trent 121 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at roadside parking near Southrey Wood at 09.45.

Permission: Forestry Commission

Parking: Roadside parking for between 2 and 3 cars on Horncastle Road TF 13263 68501 (LN3 5SY).

H&S: Apart from BBS Risk assessment, ditches, forestry operations

Welfare: No facilities

Habitat: Broadleaved woodland including Hazel coppice and conifer plantation.

Records: 43 species; typical woodland species with no notable species recorded (yet!).

History: Largely clear-felled and re-planeted in the mid 20th Century. Coppicing of Hazel is maintained largely by Butterfly Conservation volunteers. It retains a rich vascular ground flora.

Wood	Size (ha)	Number of bryophyte species	Number of bryophyte records	Notable species
Chambers Farm Wood	348	86	254	1
Cocklode and Great West Woods	51	62	114	2
College Wood	50	57	95	1
Hardy Gang Wood	27	57	173	1
Newball Wood	57	53	98	-
Rand Wood	19	43	45	-
Scotgrove Wood	29	35	35	-
Southrey Wood	70	31	43	-
Stainfield Wood	123	40	137	-
Stainton & Fulnetby Woods	66	41	67	-
Wickenby Wood	47	41	97	-

Species:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Amblystegium serpens | Isothecium myosuroides var. myosuroides |
| Atrichum undulatum | Kindbergia praelonga |
| Aulacomnium androgynum | Lophocolea bidentata |
| Brachythecium rutabulum | Lophocolea heterophylla |
| Bryum capillare | Mnium hornum |
| Calliergonella cuspidata | Orthodontium lineare |
| Calypogeia arguta | Orthotrichum affine |
| Calypogeia fissa | Orthotrichum diaphanum |
| Dicranella heteromalla | Plagiomnium undulatum |
| Dicranoweisia cirrata | Plagiothecium curvifolium |
| Dicranum tauricum | Plagiothecium nemorale |
| Eurhynchium striatum | Polytrichastrum formosum |
| Fissidens bryoides var. bryoides | Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans |
| Fissidens taxifolius | Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus |
| Funaria hygrometrica | Tetraphis pellucida |
| Homalothecium sericeum | Thuidium tamariscinum |
| Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum | Zygodon conoideus |
| Isothecium alopecuroides | Zygodon viridissimus s.l. |

Site 2b (pm): Scotgrove Wood

Location: Bardney

Permission: Forestry Commission

Parking: Suggest street parking on Field Lane off the B1202, Bardney, LN3 5XW (TF12306998)

H&S: Ditches, forestry operations

Welfare: No facilities

Habitat: Broadleaved woodland and conifer plantation.

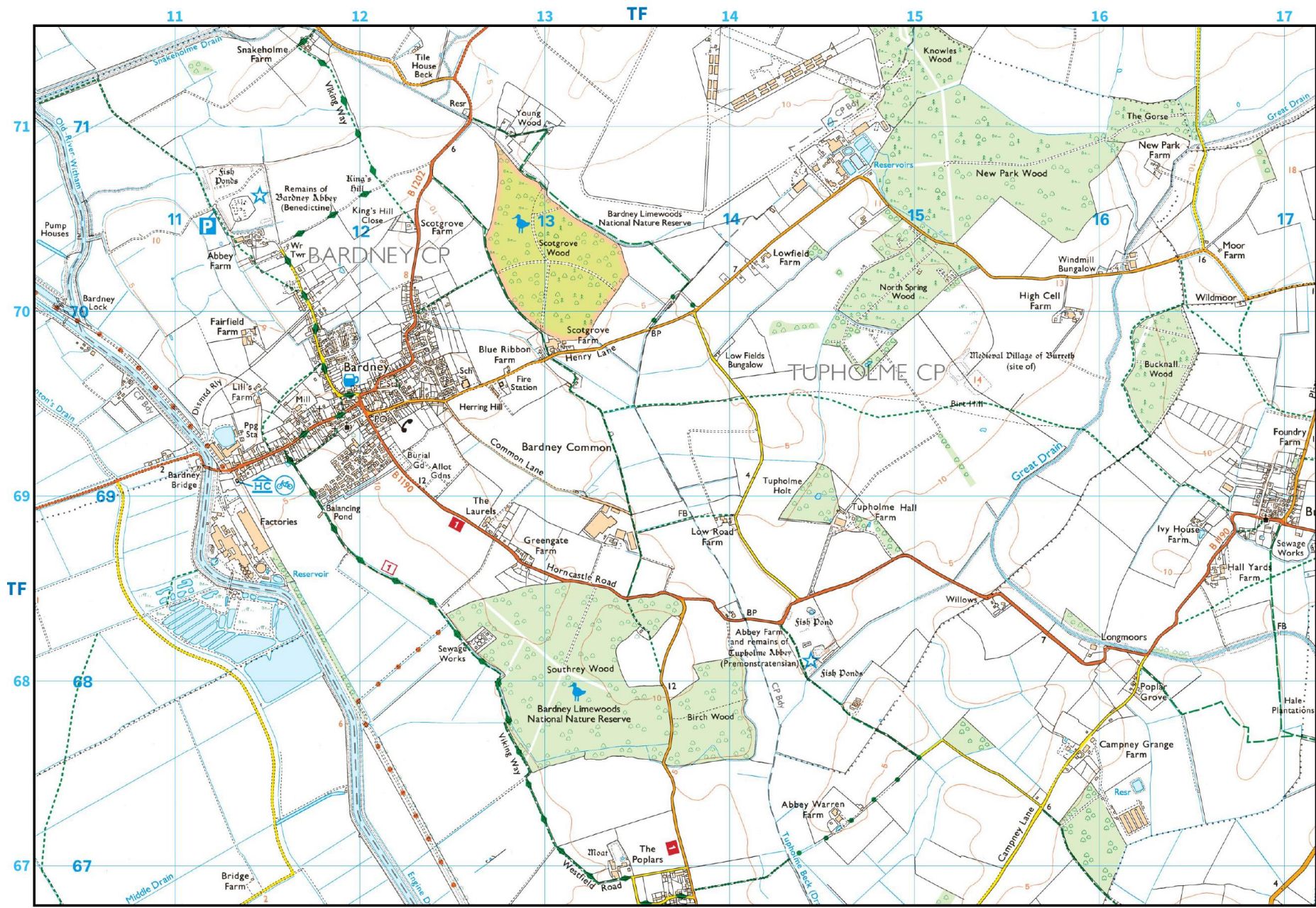
Records: 35 species; typical woodland species with no notable species recorded (yet!).

History: An area of woodland (28 hectares of which classified as semi-natural and the remaining 17 hectares classified as plantation).

Species:

Amblystegium serpens
Atrichum undulatum
Aulacomnium androgynum
Brachythecium rutabulum
Bryum dichotomum
Calliergonella cuspidata
Campylopus flexuosus
Campylopus introflexus
Ceratodon purpureus
Cirriphyllum piliferum
Ctenidium molluscum
Dicranella heteromalla
Dicranoweisia cirrata
Dicranum scoparium
Eurhynchium striatum
Fissidens bryoides var. bryoides
Fissidens taxifolius

Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme
Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum
Isothecium alopecuroides
Isothecium myosuroides var. myosuroides
Kindbergia praelonga
Lophocolea heterophylla
Mnium hornum
Orthodontium lineare
Orthotrichum affine
Orthotrichum pulchellum
Plagiomnium undulatum
Polytrichastrum formosum
Pseudoscleropodium purum
Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus
Thamnobryum alopecurum
Thuidium tamariscinum
Tortula muralis



Site 3 (Monday): Lincolnshire Limewoods NNR (in part) Cocklode Wood, Great West Wood, and Little West Wood. TF17D, TF17C (small part)

Location: Wragby

Maps: 1:25 000 Lincolnshire Wolds South 273 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Lincoln & Newark-on-Trent 121 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at roadside parking at 09.45.

Permission: Forestry Commission

Parking: Roadside parking, unnamed Road, TF 11434 76326 at the beginning of the main track. Room for about 4 or 5 cars if no one else there. LN8 5JD will take you to the T junction which leads to Shephrads Farm (see map), turn left here instead.

H&S: BBS Risk assessment and possible forestry operations.

Welfare: None available in the wood but public toilets are available in Wragby where the B1202 crosses the A157.

Habitat: Broadleaved woodland and mixed plantation.

Records: County Rare species *Plagiothecium laetum* and *Ptilidium pulcherrimum* have been recorded here (1999-2006). Otherwise 62 species of fairly typical woodland species. The declining epiphytes *Dicranum montanum* and *Dicranum tauricum* are also becoming very hard to find in the county.

History: Part of the Limewoods, earthworks show that at least some of the woodland is secondary. Great West Wood has its possibly medieval perimeter earthwork banks surviving on all except the north side. It also has surviving rectangular ponds including those close to the moated site.

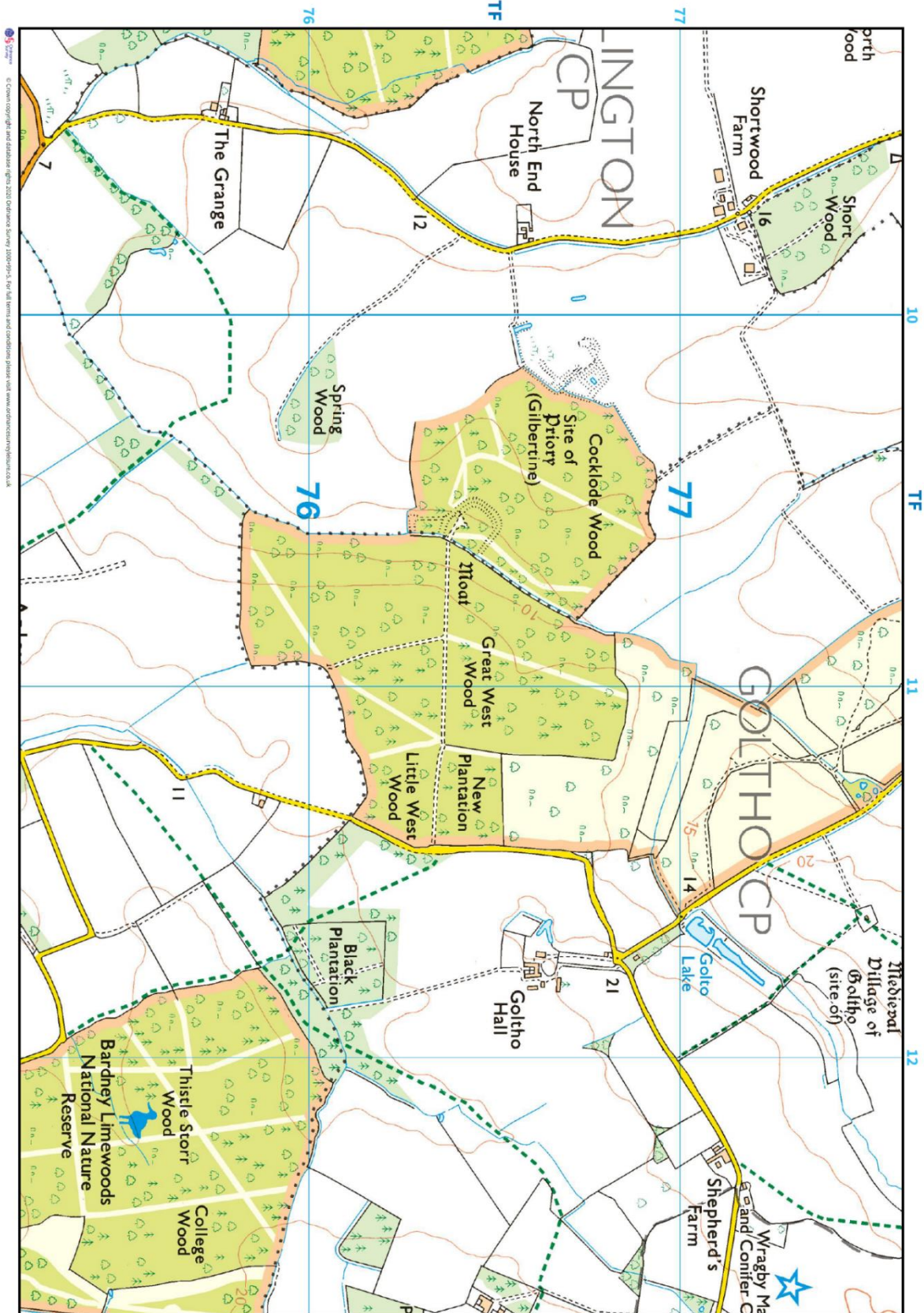
Cocklode Wood is rumored to be the best-surviving collection of medieval small-leaved lime trees in any of the Limewoods.

Records:

Amblystegium serpens
Atrichum undulatum
Aulacomnium androgynum
Barbula unguiculata
Brachythecium rutabulum
Bryum argenteum
Bryum capillare
Calliergonella cuspidata
Ceratodon purpureus
Cirriphyllum piliferum
Dicranella schreberiana
Dicranella varia
Dicranoweisia cirrata
Dicranum montanum
Dicranum scoparium
Dicranum tauricum
Eurhynchium striatum
Fissidens bryoides var. bryoides
Fissidens taxifolius
Fossombronia pusilla
Frullania dilatata
Grimmia pulvinata
Homalia trichomanoides

Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme
Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum
Isothecium alopecuroides
Isothecium myosuroides var. myosuroides
Kindbergia praelonga
Lophocolea bidentata
Lophocolea heterophylla
Metzgeria furcata
Metzgeria violacea
Mnium hornum
Orthodontium lineare
Orthotrichum affine
Orthotrichum diaphanum
Orthotrichum lyellii
Oxyrrhynchium hians
Plagiochila asplenioides
Plagiomnium undulatum
Plagiothecium laetum
Plagiothecium nemorale
Polytrichastrum formosum
Pseudoscleropodium purum
Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans
Ptilidium pulcherrimum

- Rhynchostegium confertum
- Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus
- Schistidium apocarpum s.l.
- Syntrichia ruralis var. ruralis
- Thamnobryum alopecurum
- Thuidium tamariscinum
- Tortula muralis
- Tortula truncata
- Ulota bruchii



Site 4 (Monday): Corringham Scroggs (designated LWS in 2008) SK89G (Sk8392), SK89L (SK8492); SK89F (SK 8391); SK89K (SK8491)

Location: Gainsborough

Maps: 1:25 000 Isle of Axholme 280 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Scunthorpe & Gainsborough 112 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at the wood parking at 09.45.

Permission: Thonock Estate. The owners live in Norfolk.

Parking: Small parking area at the end of an access road to the woodland off Pilham Lane past Westfield Farm at SK850919. DN21 5RD should take you there.

H&S: Other than the BBS Risk Assessment, open water

Welfare: None available in the wood. There are the Roseway public toilets in Gainsborough off North Street opposite Spital Terrace.

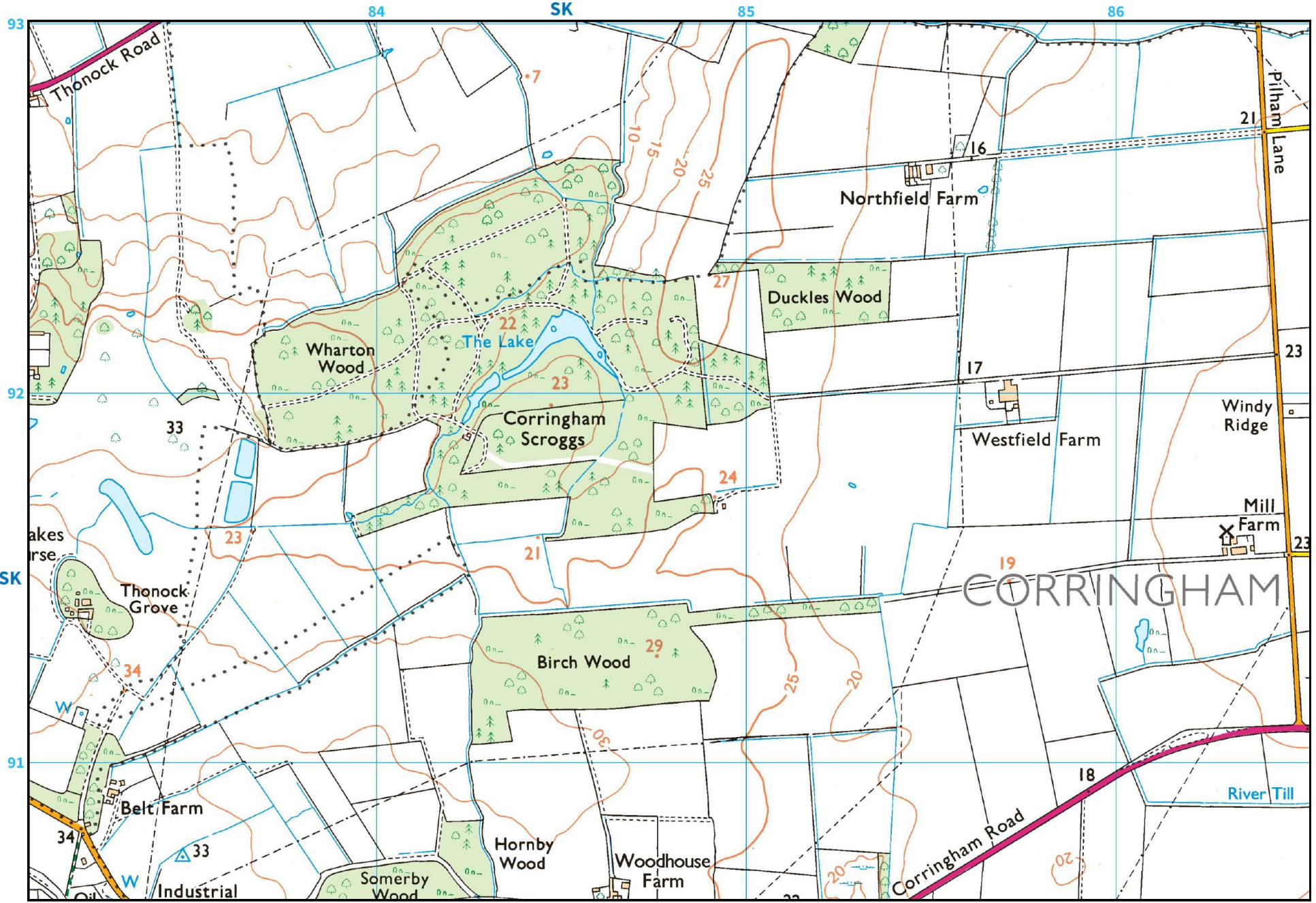
Habitat: Broadleaved woodland and mixed plantation, pond/lake.

Records: No previous bryophyte records.

History: There are some old references to the place. Scroggs means brushwood.

Thomas Miller (A Day in the Woods, 1836) He identifies an expanse of waste common near Gainsborough in Lincolnshire as a remnant, or at least a relation of this 'majestic' wilderness: "Corringham Scroggs has ever been considered the wildest scenery in Lincolnshire: not a single trace of cultivation is visible for many miles around. From time immemorial, it has stood a wide solitude, where nature was left to reign alone; and as if conscious of her security, she hath decked herself in her rudest habiliments."

If you are interested in churches, there is one in the village of Corringham which dates back to Saxon times.



DAY 3 TUESDAY 12TH MARCH 2024

Site 1 (Tuesday): Laughton Woods VC54

1a (am) Laughton Woods: Scotton Common and Laughton Forest Ponds (SSSI) SE80K SK89P SK89U

1b (pm) Tuetoes Hills (SSSI) SE80K

Location: Scotton, nr Gainsborough

Permission: Forestry Commission

Maps: 1:25 000 Isle of Axholme 280 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Scunthorpe & Gainsborough 112 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Initially meet at Tuetoes Forestry Commission Car Park at 09.45 to decide on strategy.

Parking: There appears to be parking at SK 84272 99961 within Laughton Wood which would be somewhat quicker to check out the ponds. Tuetoes Forestry Commission Car Park opposite South Ings Drain SE 84527 01030 however there is roadside parking at SE 84603 01422 which is closer to Tuetoes Hills. DN21 3QF should get you in the vicinity

H&S: Apart from the BBS Risk Assessment, forest operations, ditches.

Welfare: No toilets on site.

Habitat: Plantation woodland, wet heath, acid ponds. Tuetoes Hills is designated for its lowland acid grassland. Scotton and Laughton Forest Ponds are designated for lowland wetland including basin fen, valley fen, floodplain fen, waterfringe fen, spring/flush fen and raised bog lagg

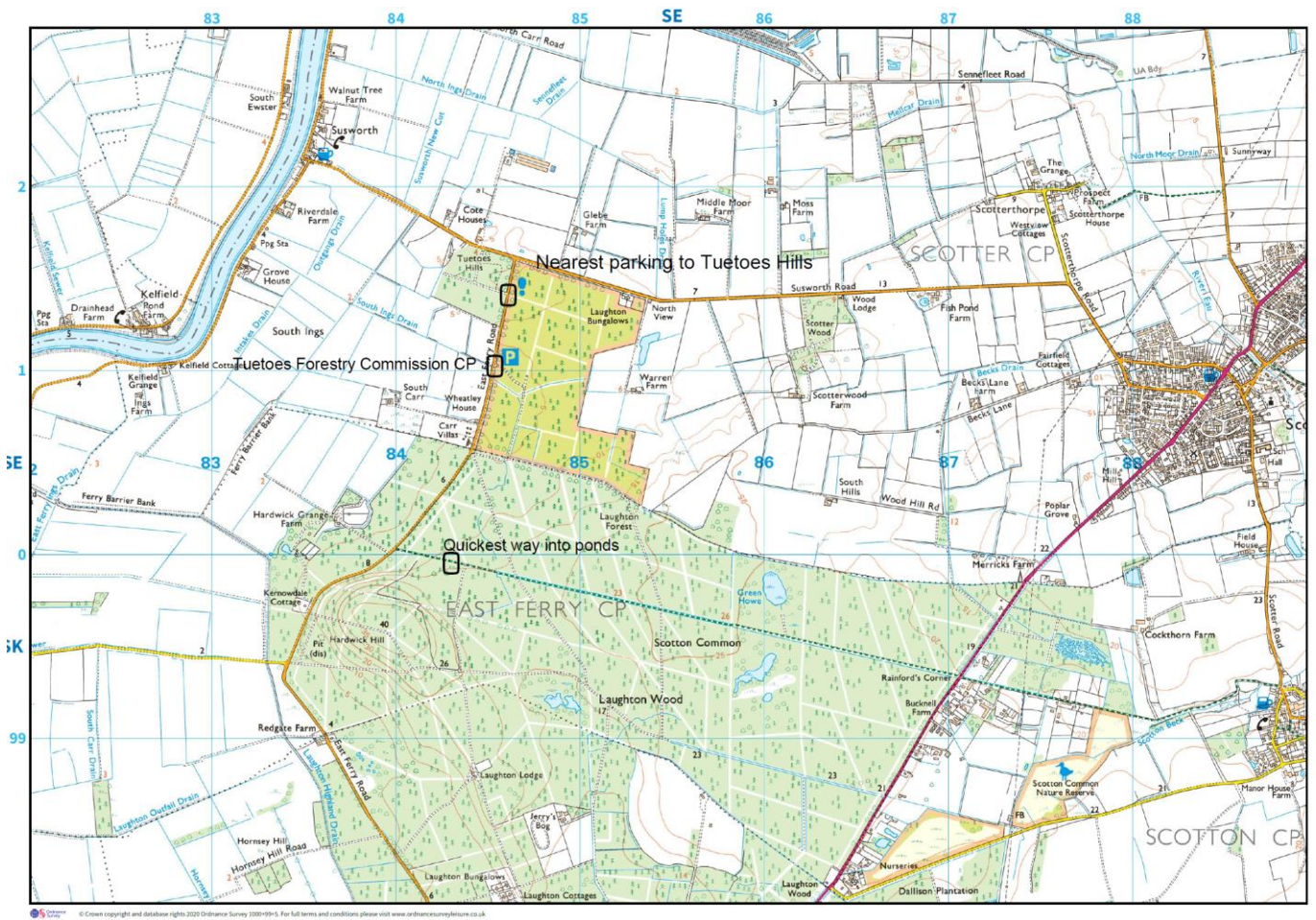
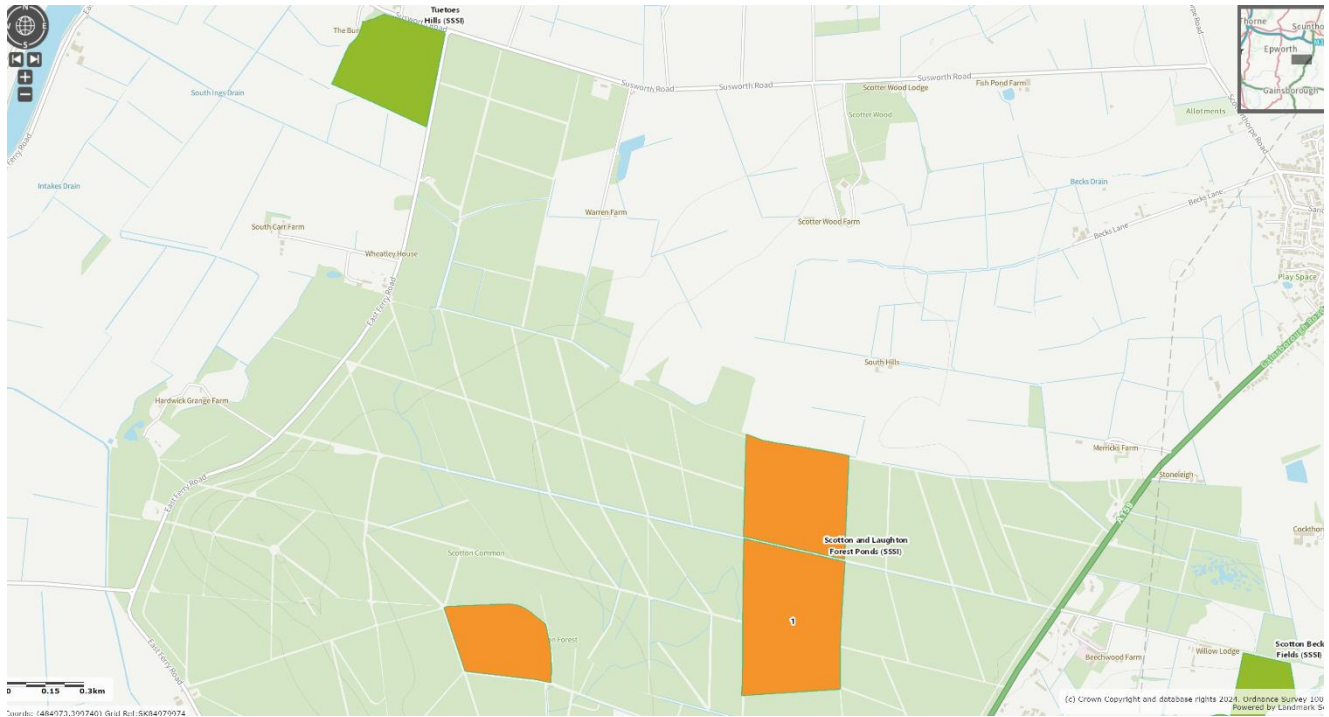
Records: In 2006 the Forest ponds were surveyed for NE and a range of *Sphagnum* and peatland species were noted. *Riccardia incurvata* was recorded from the ditch banks of Roses Plantation (east side of the wood), new to Lincolnshire in 2019. Other notable species with most recent records include *Campyliadelphus elodes* (1930), *Dicranum majus* (2000), *Dicranum polysetum* (2003; SK860993), *Fossombronia foveolata* (2005), *Kurzia pauciflora* (1935), *Nardia scalaris* (1905), *Polytrichum strictum* (2000), *Drepanocladus (Pseudocalliergon) lycopodioides* (1903), *Sarmentypnum exannulatum* (1986), *Scapania irrigua* (1905), *Scorpidium revolvens* (1958), *Scorpidium scorpioides* (1930), *Sphagnum papillosum* (2000), *Sphagnum tenellum* (1958). All 10km records unless otherwise stated.

History: Laughton Forest is a site which was created to meet the demand to restock a depleted timber supply after the First World War. It was planted in the late 1920s, and continues to be managed by the Forestry Commission today. Before this time, the area was mainly open heathland with ponds, small woodlands and shifting sand dunes. The forest still supports a wide range of these habitats, which include many locally and nationally rare plants, animals and birds, including nightjars. The only area with open public access is in Tuetoes Wood but we have permission to explore more widely.

Historic forestry documents note that “*At the time of acquisition the area was a rabbit infested sandy waste. The upland area was a desolate stretch of Molinia and Calluna heath, with boggy hollows and patches of scrub birch. The main hill and some of the lower areas were deserts of blowing sand. There were a few patches of Scots pine scattered over the area.*” This extract is taken from the c. 1951 FC report available here: <https://cdn.forestresearch.gov.uk/1951/04/fcfh038.pdf>

Roses Plantation on the east side of the wood has a high density of small ponds, thought to be retting ponds used to process flax, although they were turned into a boating lake for pleasure of Roses staff (a local manufacturer rather than the chocolates) but have since been restored.

Records: Too many to include here. Please see Steven Heathcote steven.heathcote@gmail.com if you would like a complete list.



S Site 2 (Tuesday): 2a (first) Scotton Common SK89U and if time allows later moving on to Owlet Plantation

2b (if time) Owlet Wood SK89H

Location: Scotton

Maps: 1:25 000 Isle of Axholme 280 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Scunthorpe & Gainsborough 112 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at Scotton Common parking at 09.45.

Permission: Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and Forestry Commission

Parking: : Scotton Common reserve car park, DN21 3PY, SK 873 985

There are two entrances to the reserve. Some 300m from the A159, on the left is a small footpath with restricted parking. Please avoid parking on the protected roadside verge. A further 1km (0.6 miles) down is the main entrance where a gate gives access to a car park.

Owlet Woodland parking, Laughton Road, SK829958. DN21 3EQ should get you in the vicinity.

Owlet Wood Parking at SK 82570 95420 for a number of cars

H&S: Apart from BBS Risk Assessment, possible forestry operations; soft peat and deeper water.

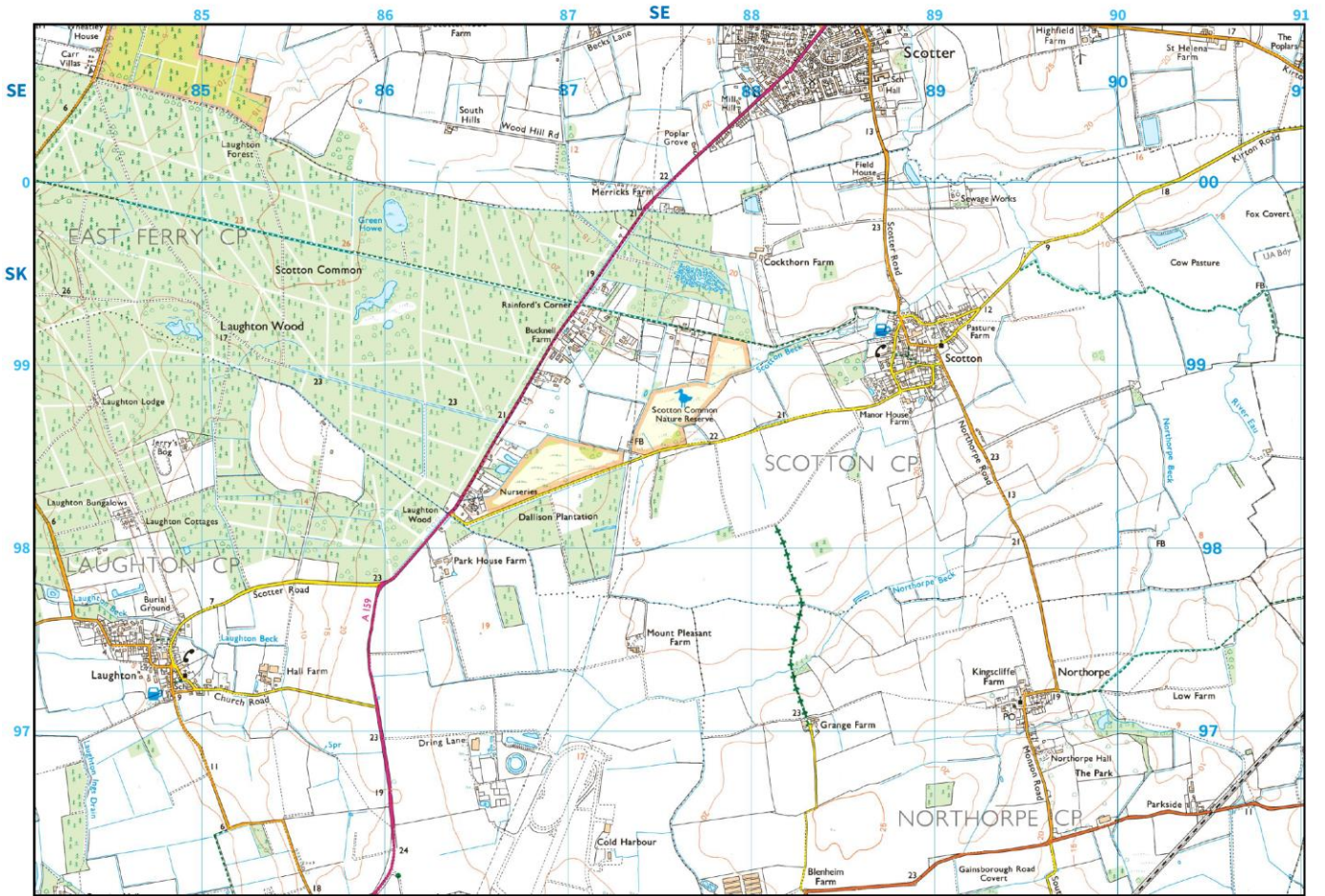
Welfare: No toilets on site.

Habitat: Plantation, wet heath, ponds. Laughton Common (1) has been notified for its lowland acid grassland and (2) for its lowland dwarf shrub heath. Underlying bedrock of Mercia Mudstone.

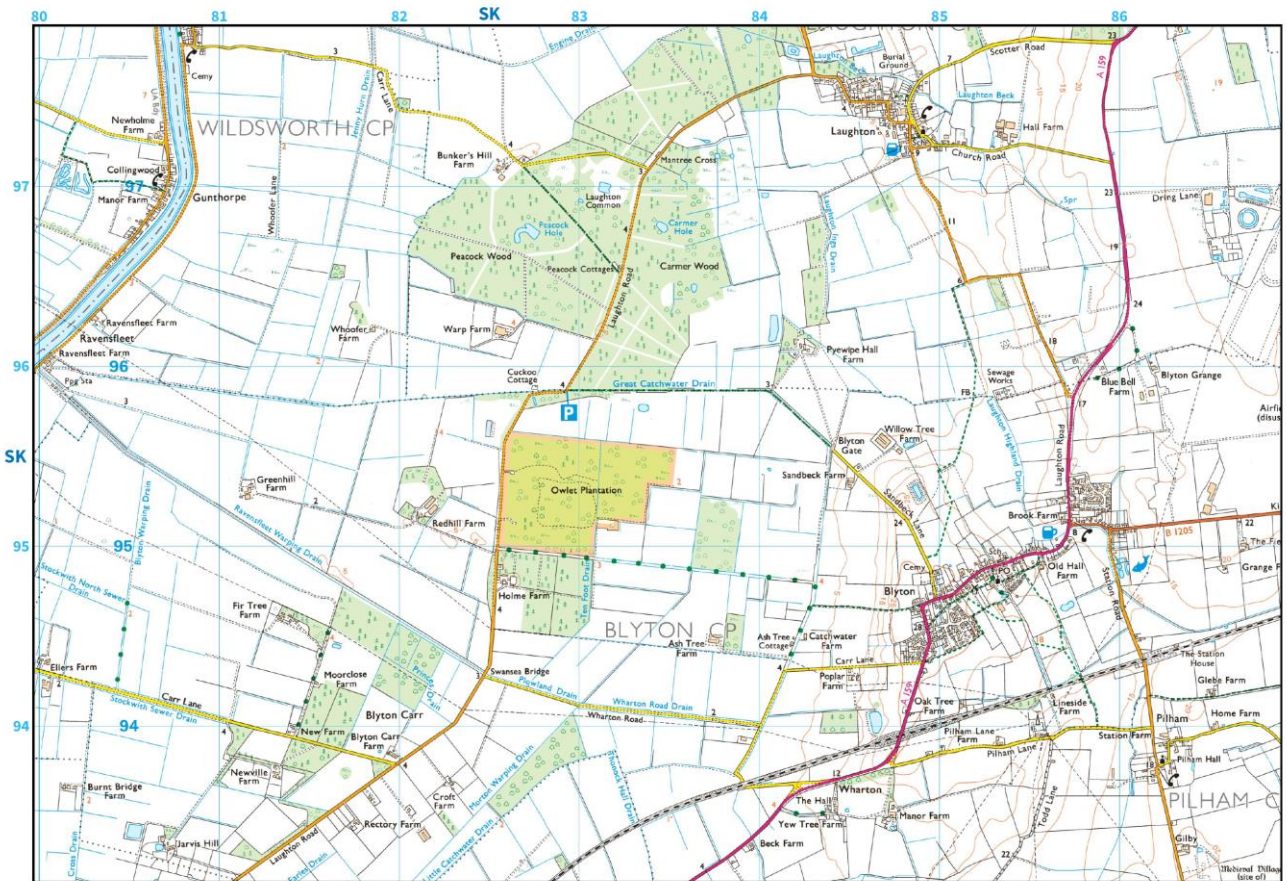
Records: Well-recorded. *Sphagnum compactum* and *Gymnocolea inflata* are two species that are uncommon in the County.

History: See Laughton Forest - former coversands heath lost to Forestry except the Nature Reserve at Scotton Common which was saved and is managed by the Wildlife Trust. Site map and details.

https://www.lincstrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-10/Scotton%20Common_0.pdf



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Site 3 (Tuesday): Twigmoor Warren and Twigmoor Woods. Part of Manton and Twigmoor SSSI. SE90H, SE90M. VC54.

Location: Greetwell, nr Scunthorpe.

Permission: North Lincolnshire Council / Scawby Estate

Maps: 1:25 000 Ancholme Valley 281 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Scunthorpe & Gainsborough 112 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at Twigmoor Woods CP at 09.45.

Parking and access: Twigmoor Woods car park of the B1398, SE943057. DN20 9NG should get you in the vicinity. To access part of the the SSSI's park at the public car park and follow the walking route west. At then end of the route it will say no access, but we have permission to hop the gate into the field. We have been granted access to all the SSSI compartments. Please be aware that Keepers Cottage (SE 92839 05484) is a holiday rental which is advertised for quiet and seclusion.

H&S: Apart from BBS Risk Assessment. Forestry operations, soft wet ground, ponds.

Welfare: No toilets on site.

Habitat: Wet heath (coversands), wet woodland, conifer plantation, ponds. Bedrock Limestone and argillaceous rocks interbedded.

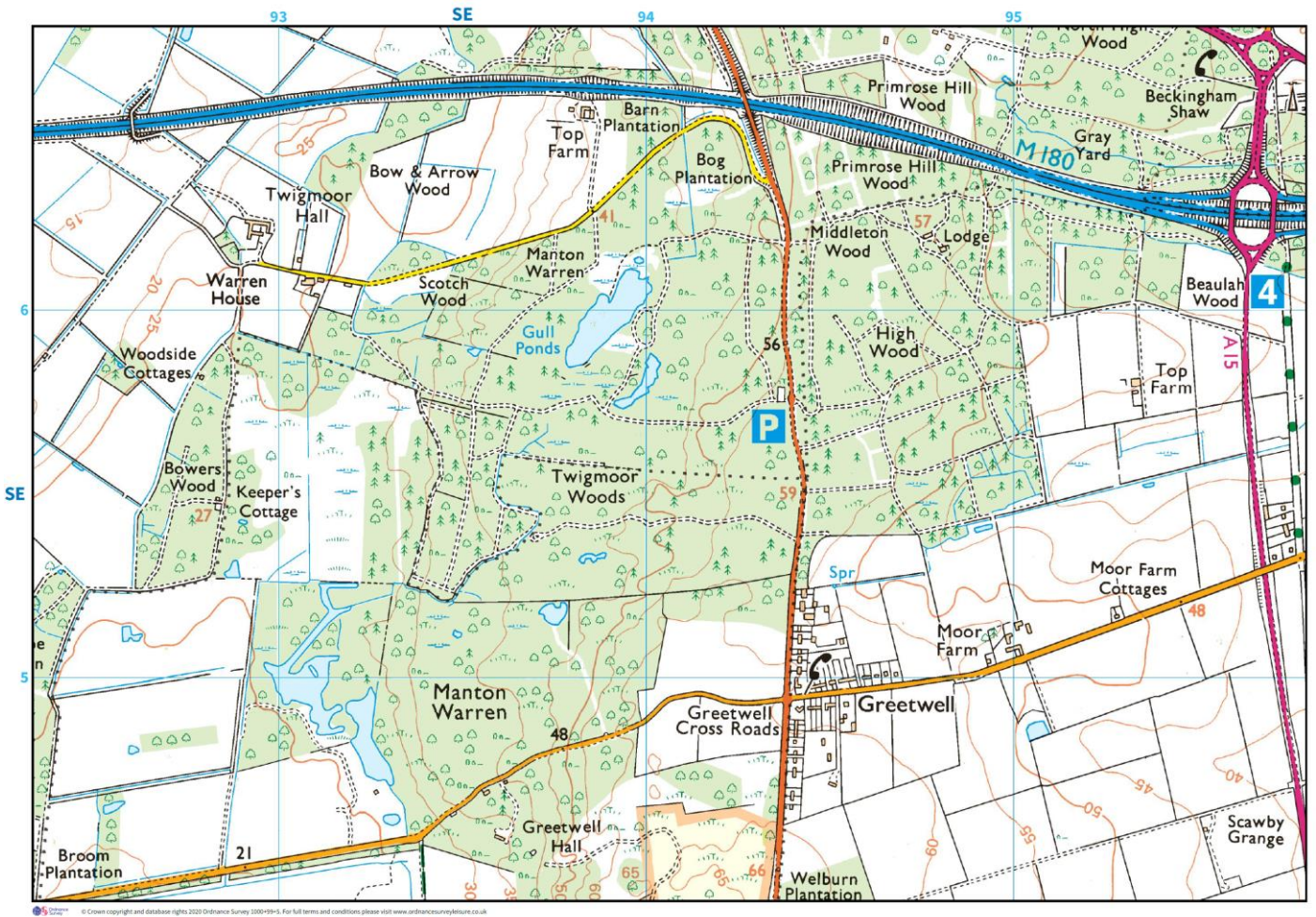
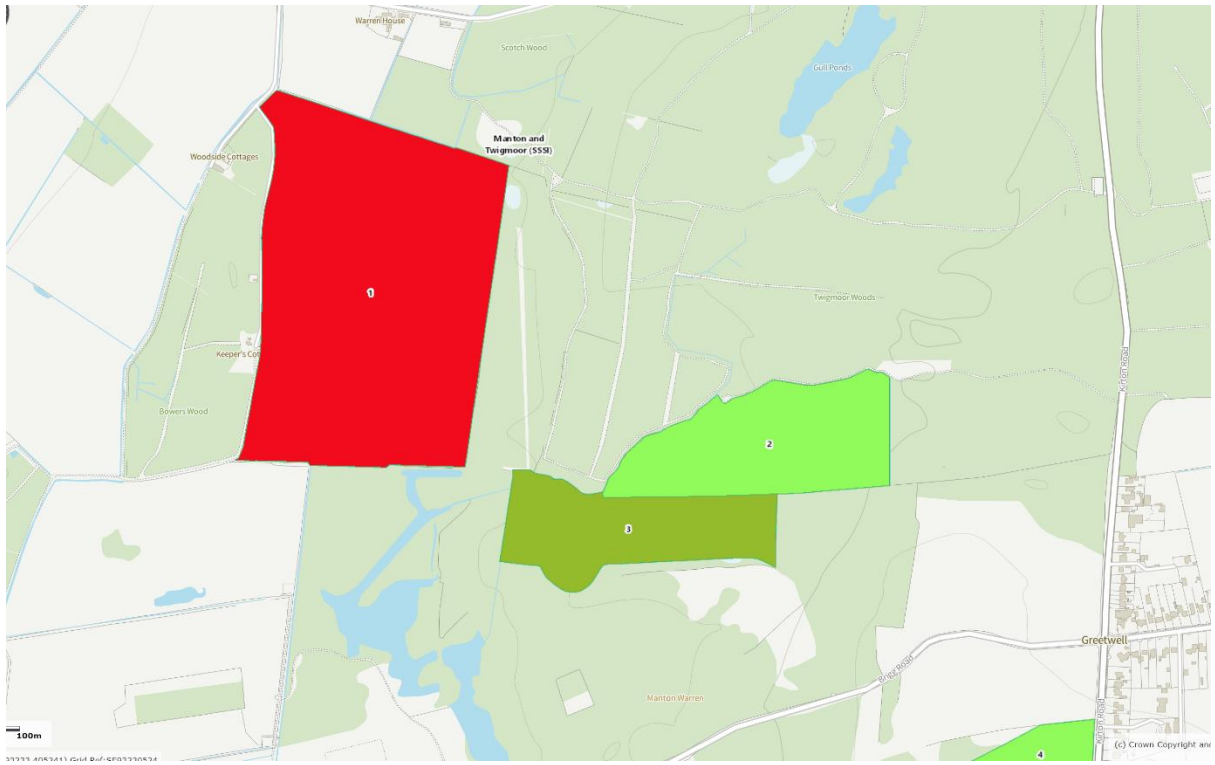
Records: c. 35 species, *Lophozia ventricosa* is locally notable. *Gymnocolea inflata*, *Sarmentypnum exannulatum*, *Sphagnum papillosum*, *Sphagnum inundatum*. In particular *Riccardia multifida* is noted here by Seaward (1965) but following revision of *Riccardia* subsequently the records of this species are considered doubtful and a new voucher is needed.

Hypnum imponens was recorded by Neil Sanderson in 1997 and confirmed by Gordon Rothero. The location is given as SE931055 and the habitat as "species-rich wet heath". It would be fantastic to get a bit more detail for its one and only Lincolnshire site.

History: There is a detailed ecological study of the site by Mark Seaward from 1965. No digital copies seem to be available but I can bring it to the meeting if anyone would like a read: "The Ecology of Scunthorpe Heathlands with particular reference to Twigmoor Warren".

Twigmoor Woods is owned by the Scawby Estate and managed by North Lincolnshire Council. As well as a variety of native and ornamental species it is also home to many types of wildlife, including woodpeckers, tree creepers and common warblers. The Twigmoor area has a fascinating history. The woods were once home to a large colony of black-headed gulls, and later an army camp. Two of Guy Fawkes' fellow Gunpowder Plotters – Jack and Christopher Wright – once lived nearby.

Records: Too many to include here. Please see Steven Heathcote steven.heathcote@gmail.com if you would like a complete list.



Site 4 (Tuesday): Moor Farm Nature Reserve (SSSI), Roughton Moor Wood Nature Reserve, Ostler's Plantation and Kirby Moor Nature Reserve (SSSI) TF26B, TF26G; VC54

4a (am): Moor Farm Nature Reserve (SSSI), Roughton Moor Wood Nature Reserve

4b. (pm): Ostler's Plantation and Kirby Moor Nature Reserve (SSSI)

Location: Woodhall Spa

Permission: Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and Forestry Commission

Maps: 1:25 000 Lincolnshire Wolds South 273 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Scunthorpe & Gainsborough 112 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at Moor Farm NR CP at 09.45 to decide on strategy. If necessary, reverse am and pm recording depending on numbers of cars in the car park.

Parking: This is a small car park with room for c. 6 cars at Moor Farm Nature Reserve, Wellysyke Lane, Woodhall Spa. Nearest postcode LN10 6YU. TF 22582 63619. If this is full, there is a larger Ostler's Plantation car park (LN10 6YY) Kirkby Lane, Woodhall Spa, TF 21562 62753.

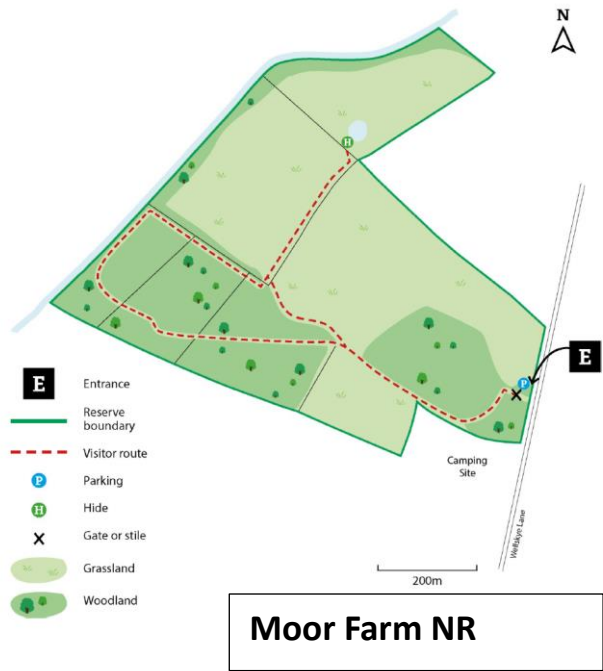
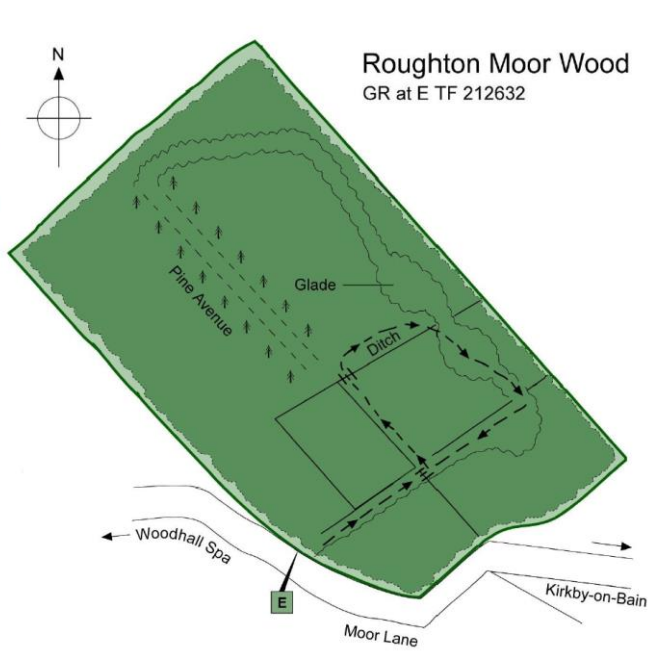
H&S: Apart from the BBS Risk Assessment there is Soft wet ground.

Welfare: No toilets on site - public facilities (and excellent cafes) in Woodhall Spa, <5 mins from the site.

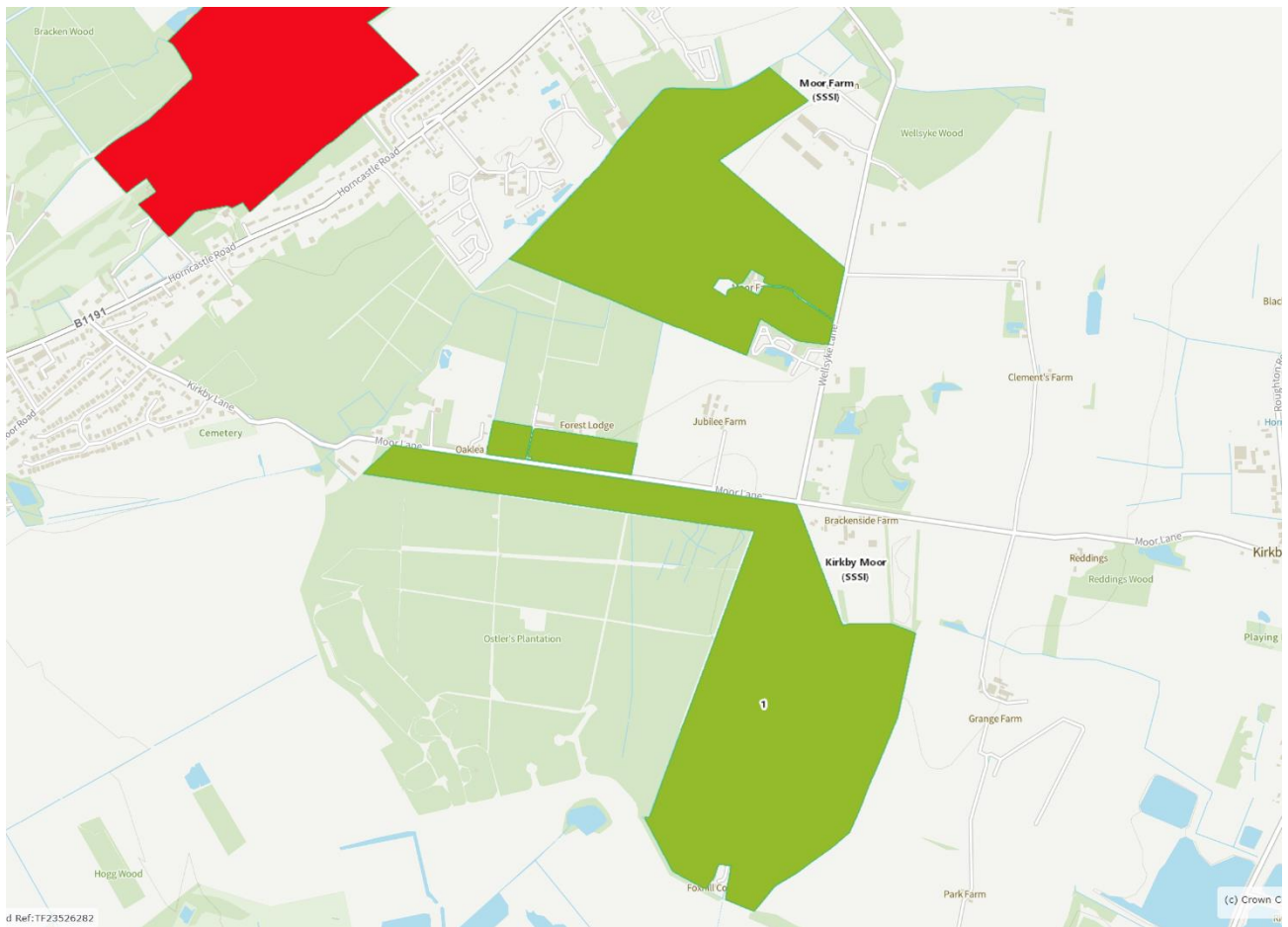
Habitat: dry and wet heath, acid grassland, woodland, ponds. acid grassland, plantation. They are all open or permissive access and records from any would be very welcome.

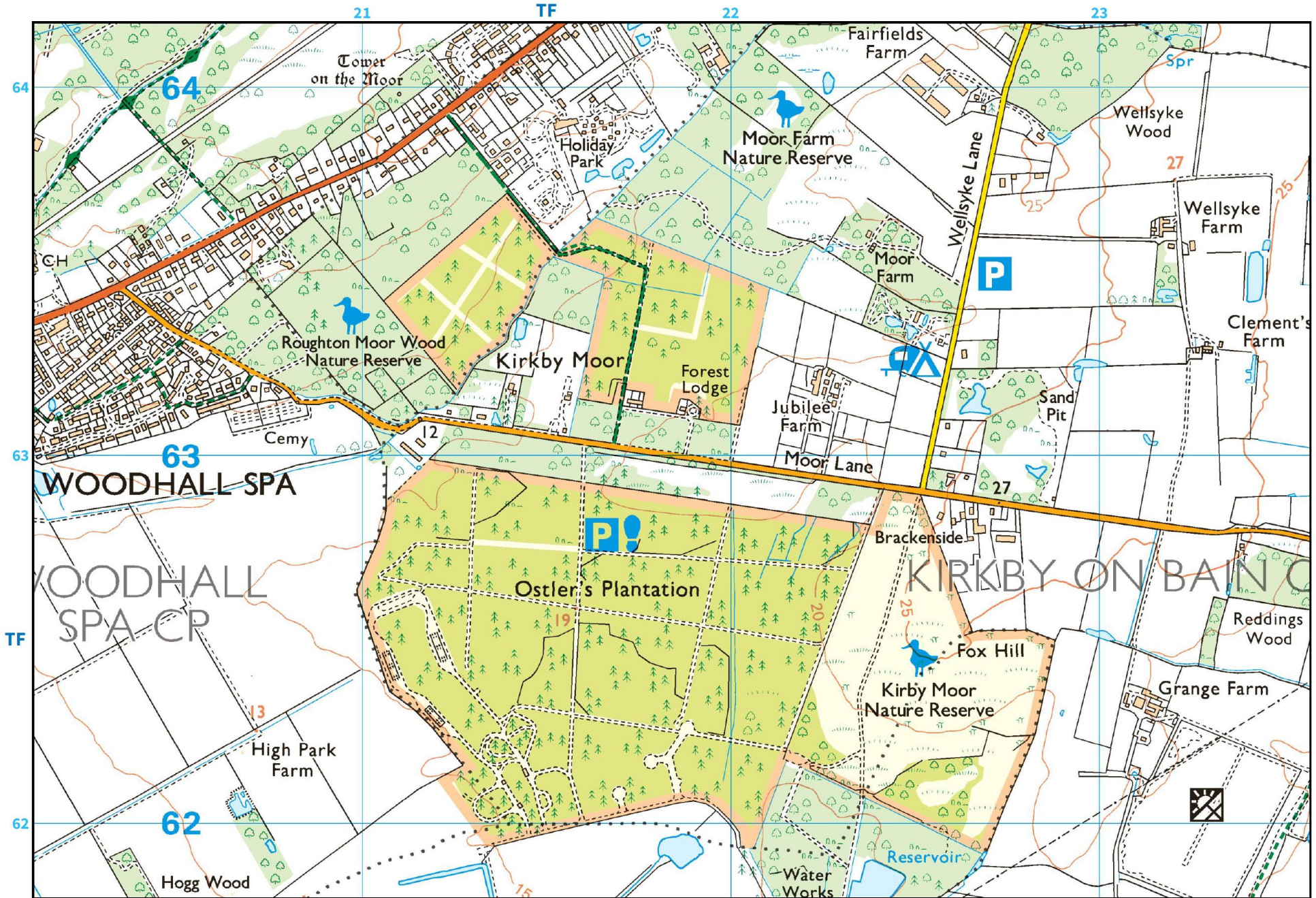
Records: Although fairly well recorded it is a large site and plenty of species likely remain to be discovered. Notable for Lincolnshire include *Leucobryum glaucum* s.s., *Lophozia ventricosa*, *Sphagnum capillifolium* s.l. (*Sphagnum capillifolium* s.s. is very rare in Lincs), *Sphagnum compactum* was reported here in 1989 and has not been refound since. Please see Steven Heathcote steven.heathcote@gmail.com if you would like a complete list.

History: Moor Farm is a mosaic of heath, dry and wet pastures, bog and woodland, on Fen-edge sands and gravels. Much of the woodland has developed from abandoned pastures during the last 80 years. The diversity of habitat supports a wide range of plants and animals, some of them now rare or localised in the Trust's area.



P Parking space **E** Entrance **H** Bird Hide





DAY 4 WEDNESDAY 13TH MARCH 2024

Site 1 (Wednesday): Grimsthorpe Castle and Estate TF02L, TF02G, TF02F, TF02K

Location: Grimsthorpe. Contact person Jim Handley. Head of Gardens and Landscape, 07983 441 720, 01778 591 313

Permission: Grimsthorpe Estate

Maps: 1:25 000 Bourne & Heckington 248 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Grantham 130 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at Estate Car Park at 10.00

Parking: Estate Car Park, Grimsthorpe, Bourne, Lincolnshire, PE10 0LY. TF045231

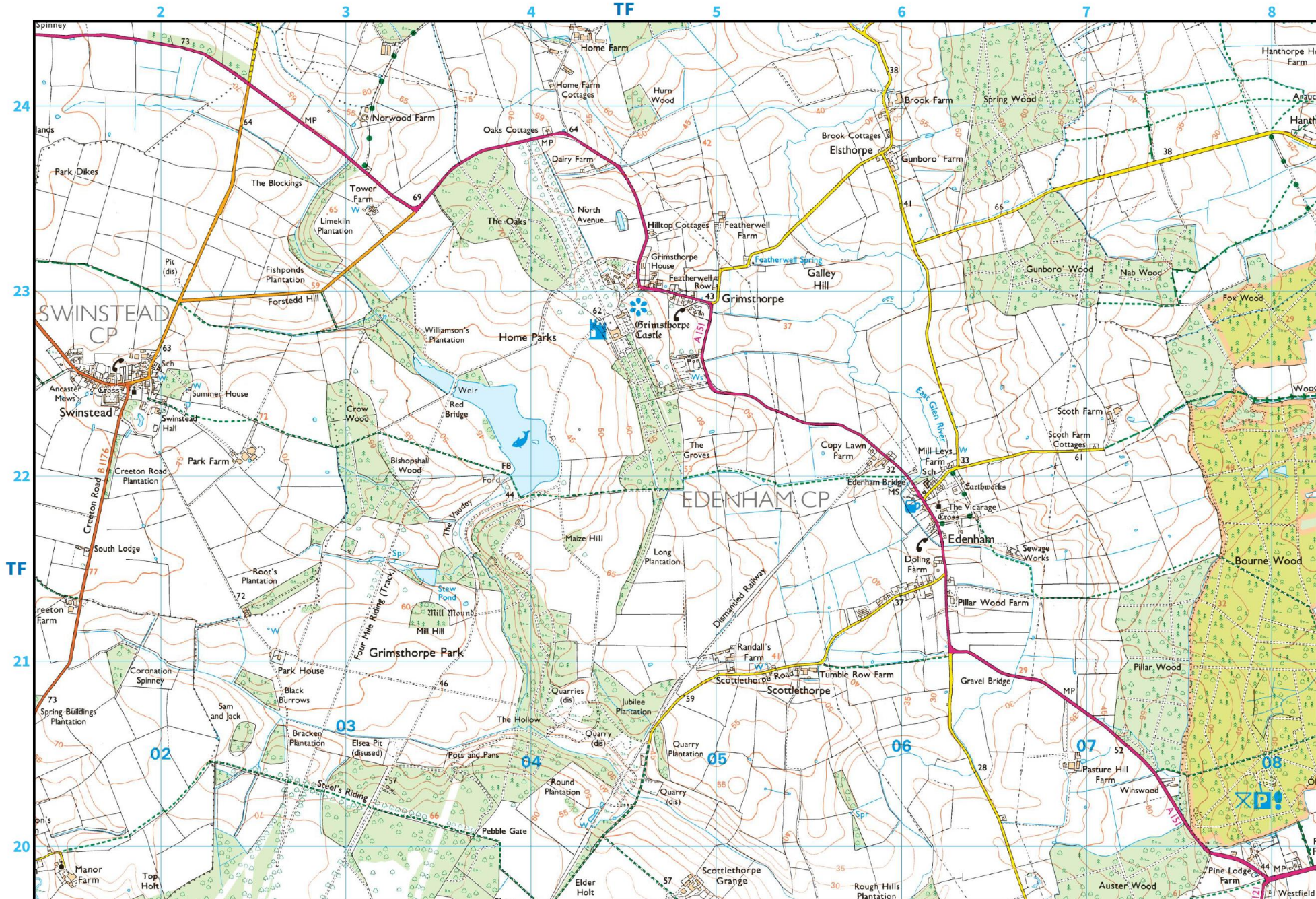
H&S: Apart from BBS Risk Assessment, deep water.

Welfare: Facilities at the estate office available for use (toilets, shelter).

Habitat: Historic wood-pasture, calcicolous grassland, arable.

Records: Elsea Pit (TF032205) is the only Lincolnshire site for *Abietinella abietina* and *Entodon concinnus*. These were confirmed as still present in 2018. Non-localised records include *Microbryum davallianum* (1963), *Ricciocarpus natans* (1963), *Weissia angustifolia* (1963).

History: Grimsthorpe Castle is 4 miles (6.4 km) north-west of Bourne on the A151. It lies within a 3,000 acre (12 km²) park of rolling pastures, lakes, and woodland landscaped by Capability Brown. While Grimsthorpe is not a castle in the strict sense of the word, its character is massive and martial – the towers and outlying pavilions recalling the bastions of a great fortress in classical dress. Grimsthorpe has been the home of the de Eresby family since 1516. The estate has a website here: <https://www.grimsthorpe.co.uk/>



Site 2 (Wednesday): Boothby Wildlands. SK93Q, SK93V, SK92Z. VC53

Location: Boothby Pagnall, Grantham. Ingoldsby Wood and Boothby Little Wood are not part of the Wildland but owned by Forestry England however it has some ancient woodland indicators and the southern end was recommended.

Permission: Nattergal Ltd. Contact on site: Lorienne Whittle Project Manager (Landscape Recovery)
07528105763

Maps: 1:25 000 **Grantham** 247 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Grantham 130 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at Boothby Lodge Farmhouse at 09.45. What3words: plenty.unity.speeded. Please see all materials associated with Boothby Wildlands before going. Available at Whisby.

Parking: Boothby Lodge Farmhouse, Grantham NG33 4DE. SK981302 Boothby Lodge -

H&S: Apart from BBS Risk Assessment, open water, livestock

Welfare: Nattergal site offices, Boothby Lodge Farm House. Toilets and tea/coffee facilities are available

Habitat: Arable reversion, woodland, stream

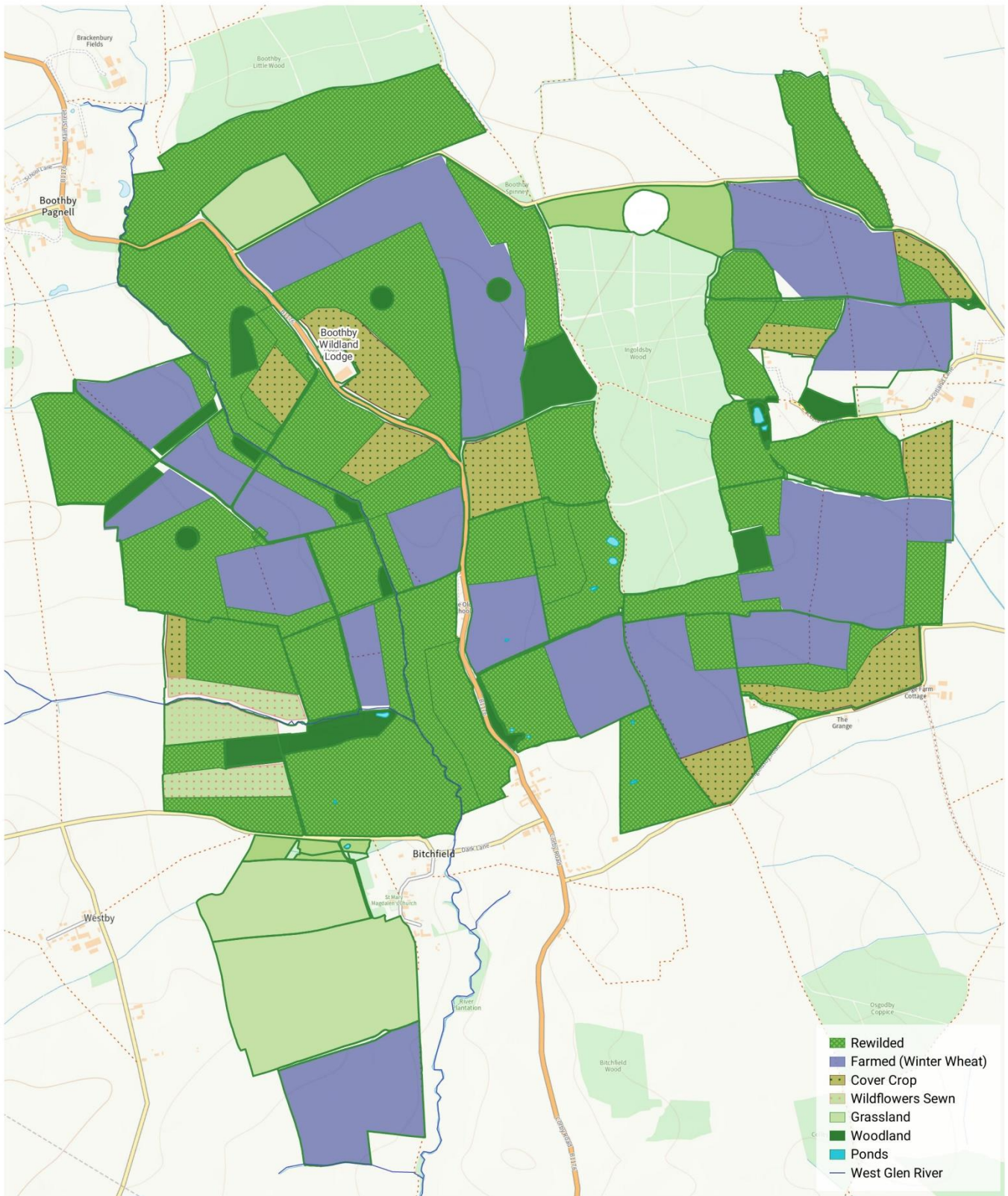
Records: No previous records

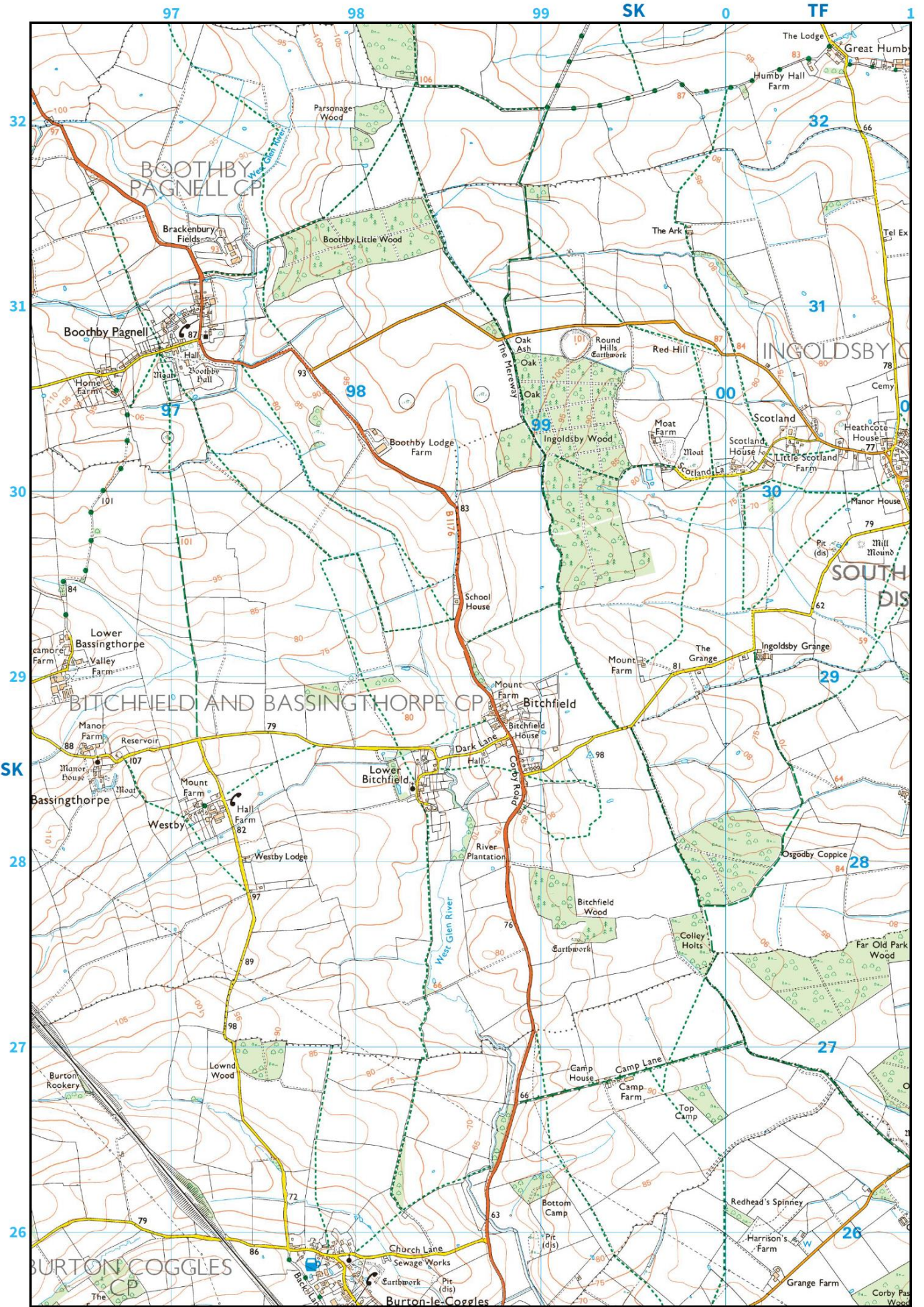
History: Nattergal's first site is Boothby Wildland in Lincolnshire, a 617 hectare arable farm with variable grade 3 soil types. It was purchased in December 2021.

<https://www.nattergal.co.uk/boothby-wildland>

Quote from Nattergal –“Following lessons learnt from Knepp Wildland in Sussex, Boothby will stagger its retreat from arable farming over the next three years, gradually removing fields from intensive cereal production. The farm has been part of a well managed agri-environment scheme for the past decade – meaning that around the edges are small species-rich hotspots of nature waiting to burst out and colonise the depleted monoculture arable fields. Together with the variable soil types, the degraded River Glen, and adjacent ancient woodland, this makes Boothby a wonderful opportunity for nature recovery. Once natural vegetation has a chance to re-establish (primarily through natural colonisation) free-roaming herbivores will be introduced to kickstart dynamic natural processes and drive ecosystem recovery. Natural hydrology on the site will also be restored to further stimulate a dynamic, functioning ecosystem. As one of the 22 first-round ELMs Landscape Recovery pilots, Boothby will demonstrate how to build an innovative business model for rewilding, sell ecosystem services, help establish a rewilding community and encourage nature to thrive. “

It will be interesting to see what effect they are having on the bryophyte flora.





Site 3 (Wednesday): Chalk Quarries, Louth including Red Hill (SSSI), Welton-le-Weld Quarry (SSSI) & Fir Hill Quarry.

Location:

3a: Red Hill: Asterby Lane, North east of Goulceby, Louth, Nearest postcode LN11 9UE; TF 264 806 TF28Q, VC54

3b: Fir Hill: West side of Muckton Road between Little Cawthorpe and Muckton, Louth, Nearest postcode LN11 8FS, TF 362 828 TF38R VC54

3c: Welton-le-Wold: Welton-le-Wold, Louth, Nearest postcode LN11 0QT; TF 285 881 [least interesting to date - leave until end if time?] TF 28Z VC54

Permission: Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust

Maps: 1:25 000 Lincolnshire Wolds North 282 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Skegness & Horncastle 122 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Arrange to meet at 09.45.

Parking: Either meet in Louth and park and share or meet at Whisby and car share. Really only room for one car at two of the sites. Could meet at Red Hill and leave cars there to go to other sites.

Red Hill: car park at TF 26491 80688 with room for 4/5 cars at entrance

Fir Hill: very limited roadside parking, room for one car.

Welton-le-Wold: Limited parking by the entrance, only 1 car please do not block the access track.

H&S: Apart from the BBS risk assessment, steep drops on old quarry edges.

Welfare: No toilets on sites. Louth has lots of coffee shops. There is a public toilet near the Cannon Street Short stay car park in Louth. A long stay car park at Newmarket LN11 9EH and is near the outskirts. All pay and display. Suggest those who want to go coordinate.

Habitat: Chalk grassland, scrub, old quarry walls.

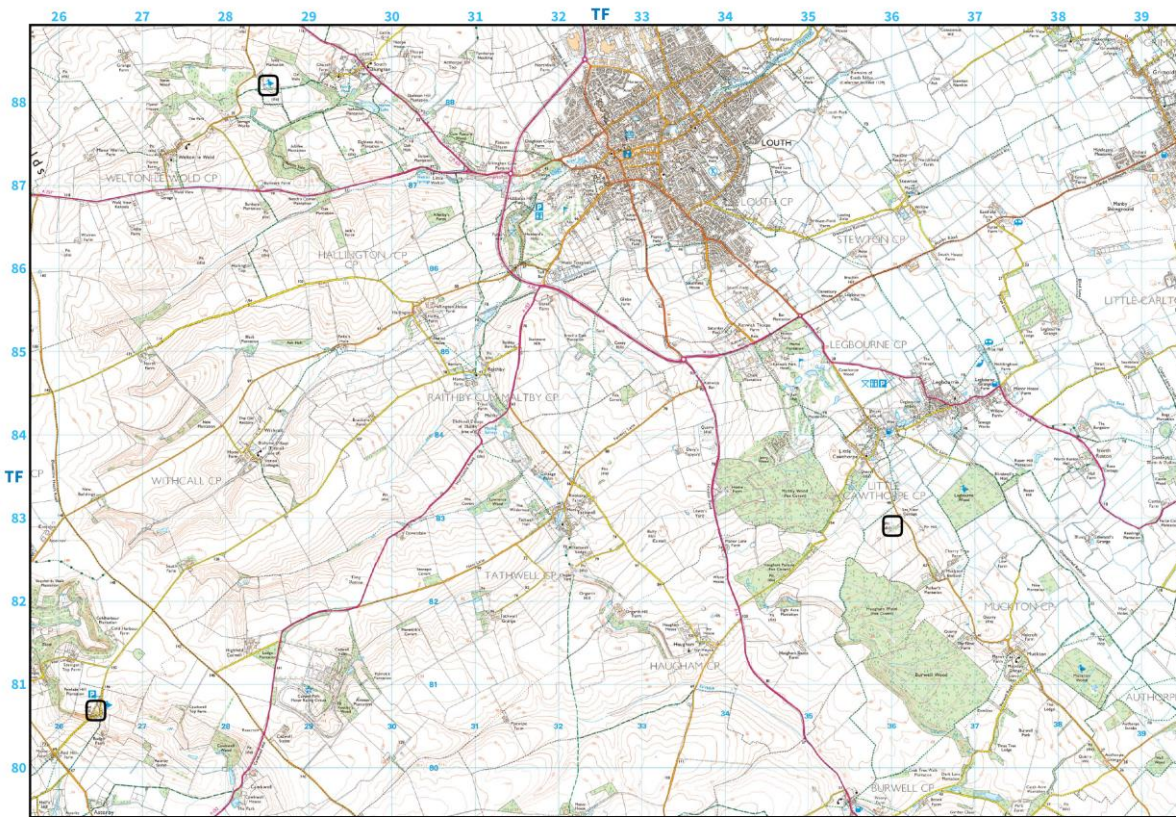
Records: Most records are from 1990-2010. *Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus* (Red Hill), *Entodon concinnus* (Red Hill), *Ephemerum recurvifolium* (Red Hill), *Microbryum curvicollum* (Red Hill), *Microbryum rectum* (Red Hill), *Microbryum floerkeanum* (Red Hill), *Mnium stellare* (Fir Hill), *Pohlia melanodon* (Fir Hill), *Seligeria calcarea* (Fir Hill, Red Hill), *Seligeria calycina* (Red Hill), *Tortula lanceola* (Red Hill), *Weissia angustifolia* (Red Hill).

History: Former chalk quarries restored and managed for nature.

Fir Hill: <https://www.lincstrust.org.uk/nature-reserves/fir-hill-quarry>

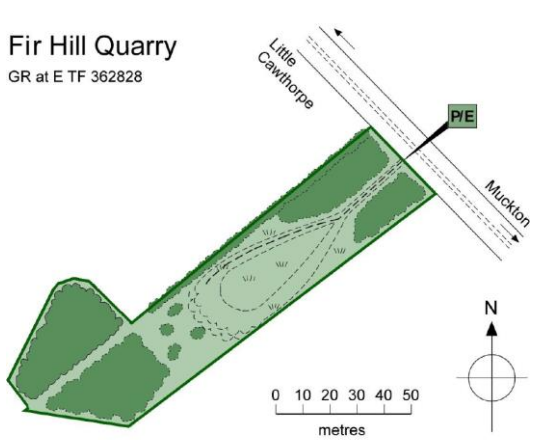
Red Hill: <https://www.lincstrust.org.uk/nature-reserves/red-hill>

Welton-le-Wold: <https://www.lincstrust.org.uk/nature-reserves/welton-le-wold>

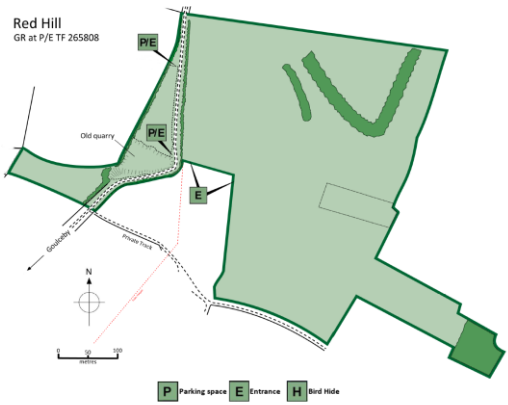


Fir Hill Quarry

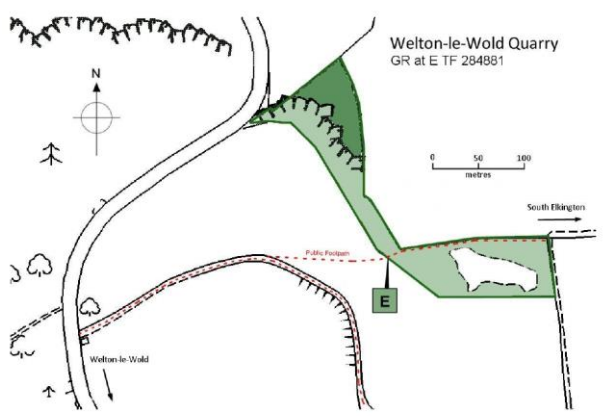
GR at E TF 362828



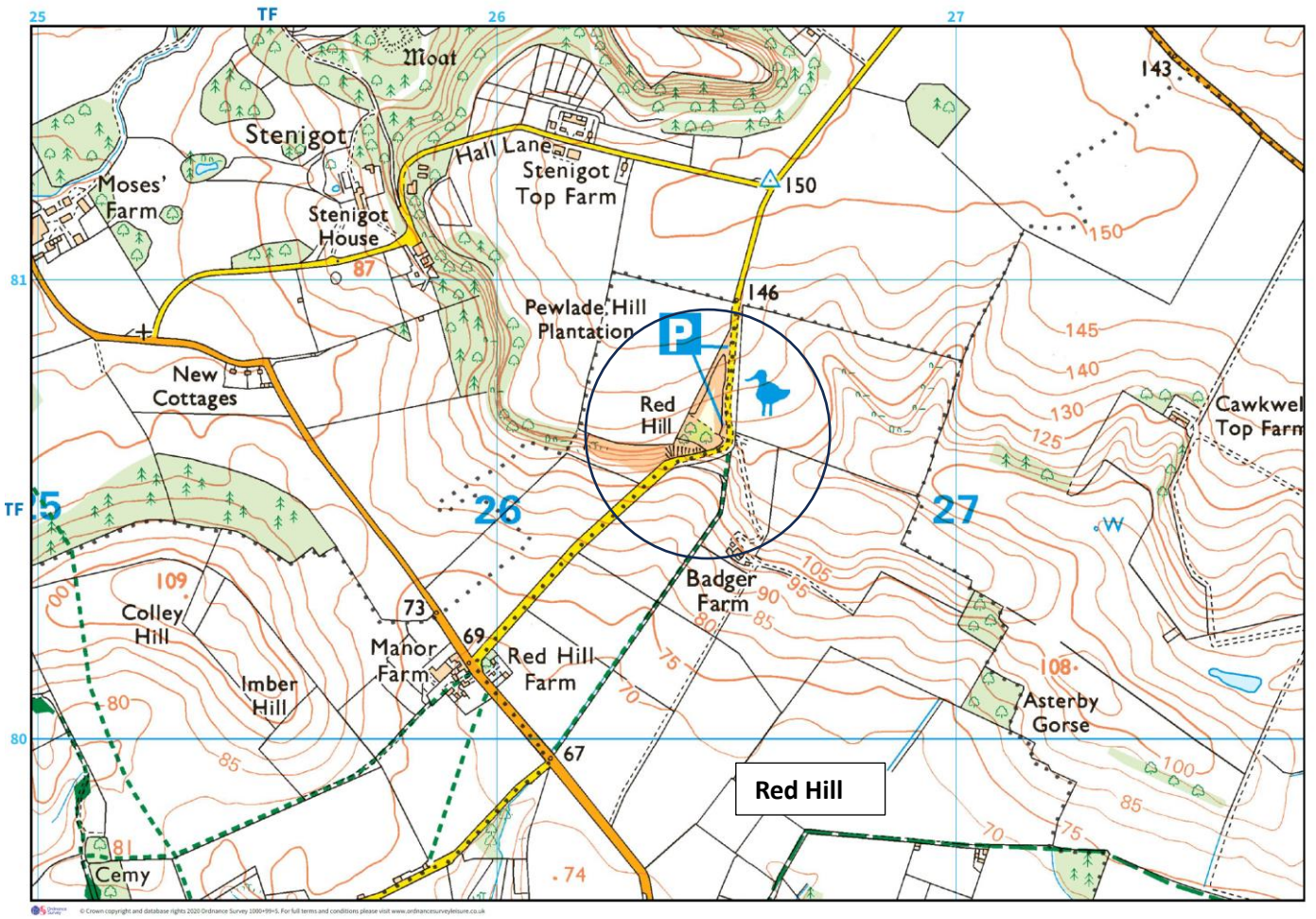
P Parking space **E** Entrance **H** Bird Hide



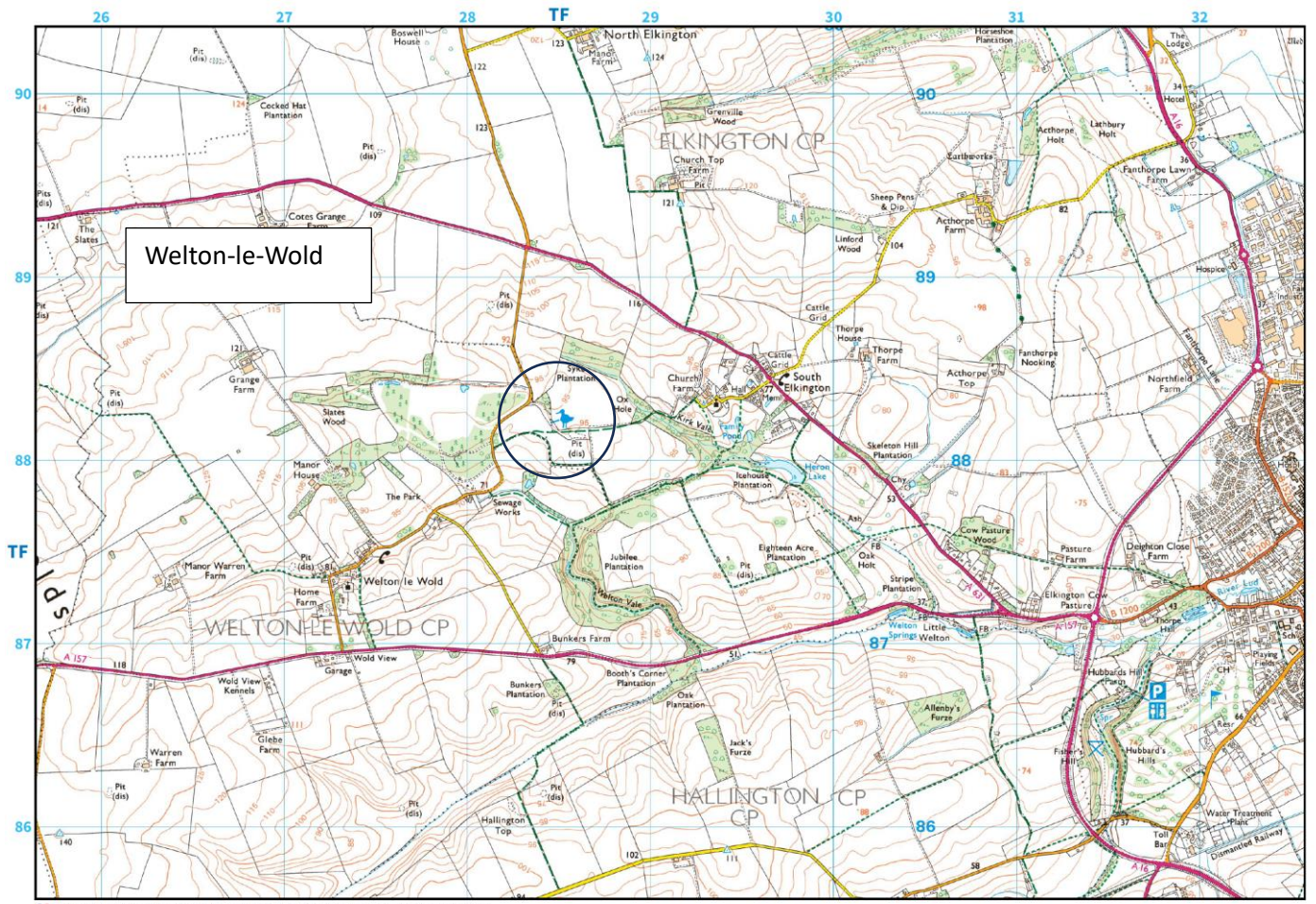
P Parking space **E** Entrance **H** Bird Hide



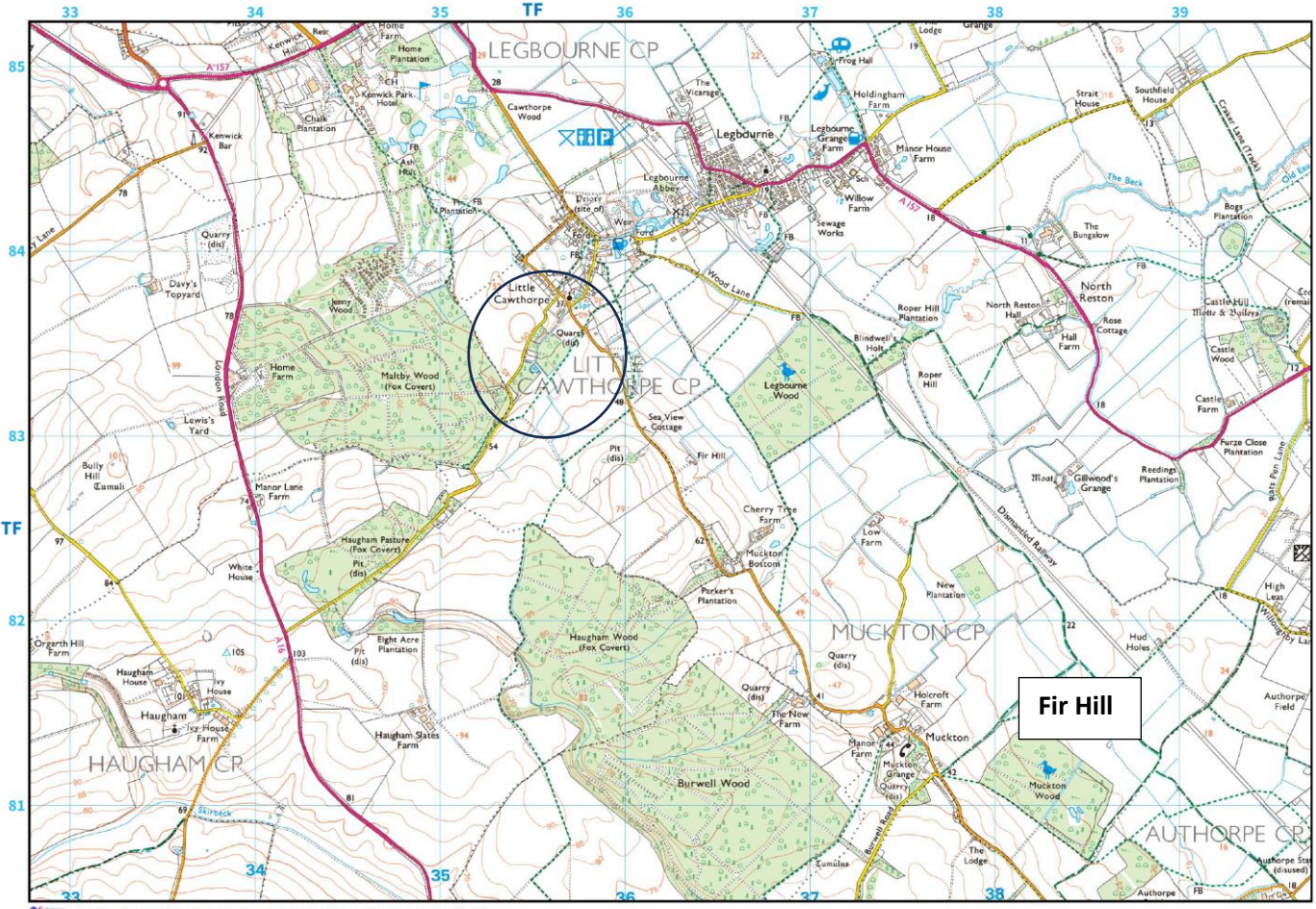
P Parking space **E** Entrance **H** Bird Hide



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Site 4 (Wednesday): National Trust Gunby Hall

Location: Gunby, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, PE23 5SS TF46T, VC 54

Permission: National Trust

Meeting time and location: Meet at car park of Gunby Hall at 10.00

Maps: 1:25 000 Skegness, Alford & Spilsby 274 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Skegness & Horncastle

Parking: On site and is free 500m from entrance. Note that the entrance is an exit off the roundabout. PE23 5SS will get you in the vicinity but watch out for the turning off the roundabout.

H&S: Apart from the BBS Risk Assessment, open water.

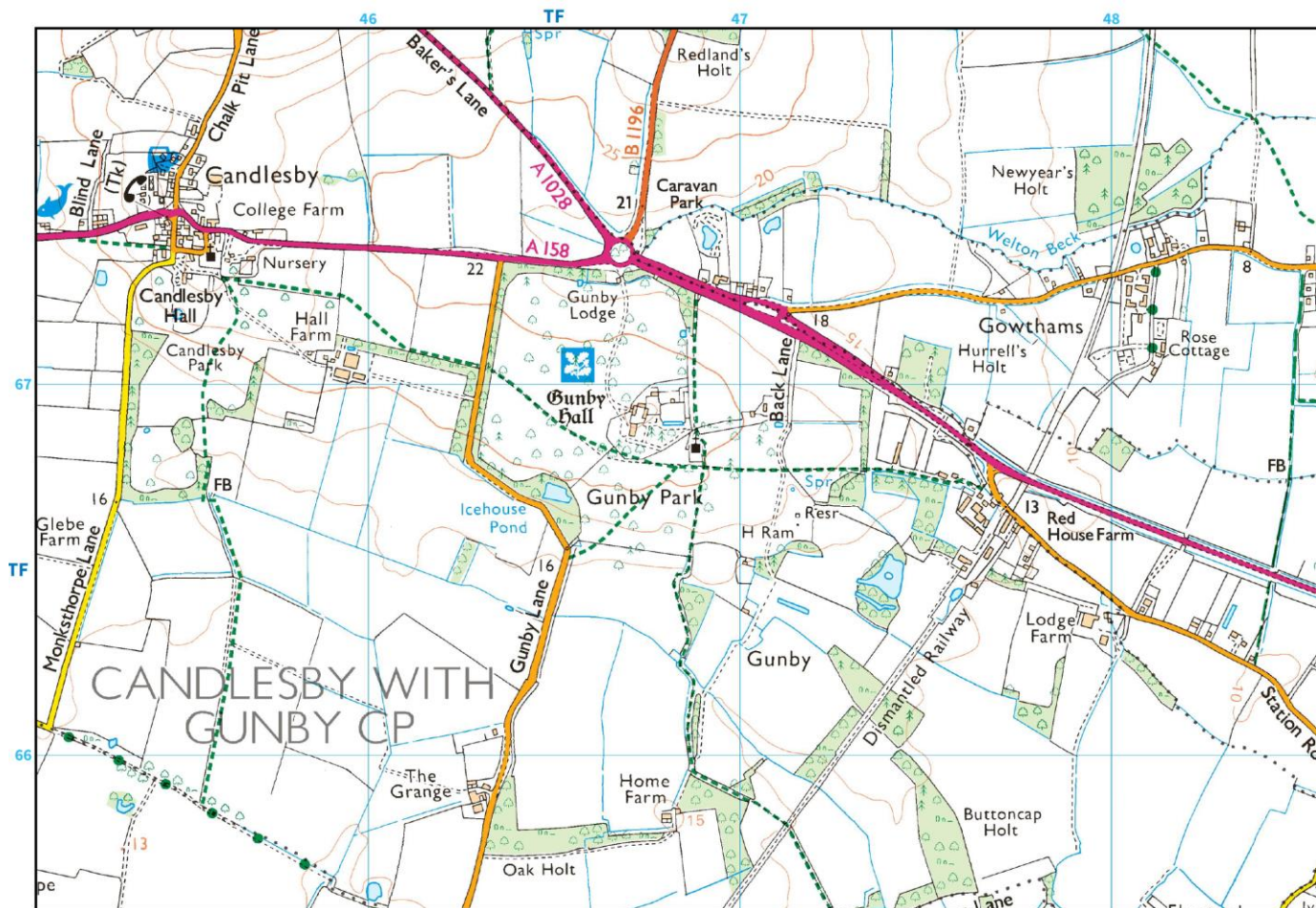
Welfare: Visitor centre at car park - toilets and café. The gardens and café are open between 10 and 3.

Habitat: Parkland, grassland, buildings.

Records: Some typical woodland and grassland species recorded by Frank Lammiman in 2000.

History: Gunby Hall is a country house built in 1700 for the Massingberd family who lived there for more than 250 years. The garden cover 3 hectares with a kitchen garden, wildflower areas and many borders. The estate covers over 600 hectares with parkland trees and woodlands.

<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/nottinghamshire-lincolnshire/gunby-estate-hall-and-gardens> A map of the house and gardens can be downloaded from the website.



DAY 5 THURSDAY 14TH MARCH 2024

Site 1 (Thursday) Misson Carr Nature Reserve SSSI

Location: Misson Carr Nature Reserve SSSI. VC56 (Notts) VC54 (North Lincs SK79D [SK79I](#) (very north eastern tip and south eastern tip of the SSSI). SK7097, SK7196 (very small) SK 7197 (main part of reserve) [SK7297](#) and [SK7296](#) (very small)

The Trust gives this SatNav DN10 6ET but this does not take you to the entrance. Please see attached maps for precise location. You should approach the reserve from the west along Levels Lane. At Sutherton's farm there is a steel barrier which may, or may not be open. The code for this lock is 5141. The site is also gated and locked (see below). The very far south eastern corner resides in North Lincs VC54. Travel time from Whisby Nature Park is just under 60mins.

Maps: 1: 25 000 Doncaster 279 OS Explorer; 1: 50 000 Sheffield & Doncaster 111 OS Landranger

Permission: Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust. Daniel Lines, Peatland Restoration Officer (07511 862492), will meet you at the entrance and unlock and lock the gates to the NR.

Meeting time and location: Meet at SK71099712 next to the entrance to the nature reserve. Meet at 10.00.

Parking: There is a car park (at SK71099712) on the other side of the gate and a key will be provided.

H&S: Wearing wellies may be advisable. Site-specific risks not covered in the Risk Assessment below: Weaned Longhorn calves are on the reserve. There is no apparent hazard associated with the presence of these cattle, they may be curious.

Welfare: There are no public toilets anywhere close.

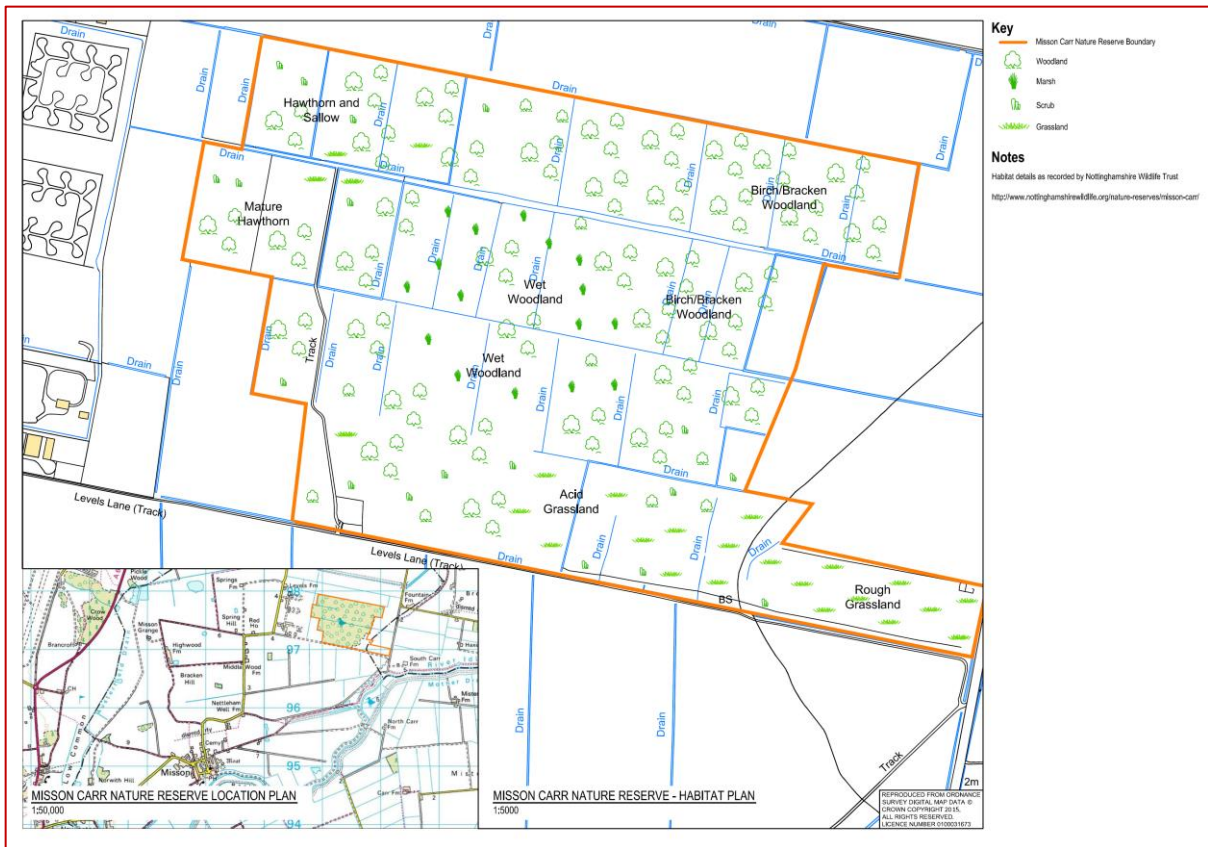
Habitat: Mercia mudstone. The reserve contains a variety of habitats including nationally rare wet woodlands, marsh, and old grazing pastures. It also has the county's largest remaining fragment of a fenland system that once covered much of the local landscape, but which has been progressively lost to drainage and agriculture over the last three hundred years. See map of the various habitats. A survey has been done as recently as March 2017, see list. However, there is still much to discover in this reserve especially as 3.5km of ditches have been restored allowing them to hold water again. The reserve is rich in moths and birds. We have permission to take samples.

Records: Last survey of SK7197 by Tom Blockeel et al in 2017 yielded 57 species including the Nationally Scarce *Riccardia incurvata* (SK7116097761). See records below. SK 7097 has not been surveyed nor has the south eastern extension which is rough grassland (so unlikely to yield much of interest) but some at least is in Lincs VC54. *Ricciocarpos natans* was found in the Snow Sewer indicated in 1997. Very much doubt its still there, but could be visited.

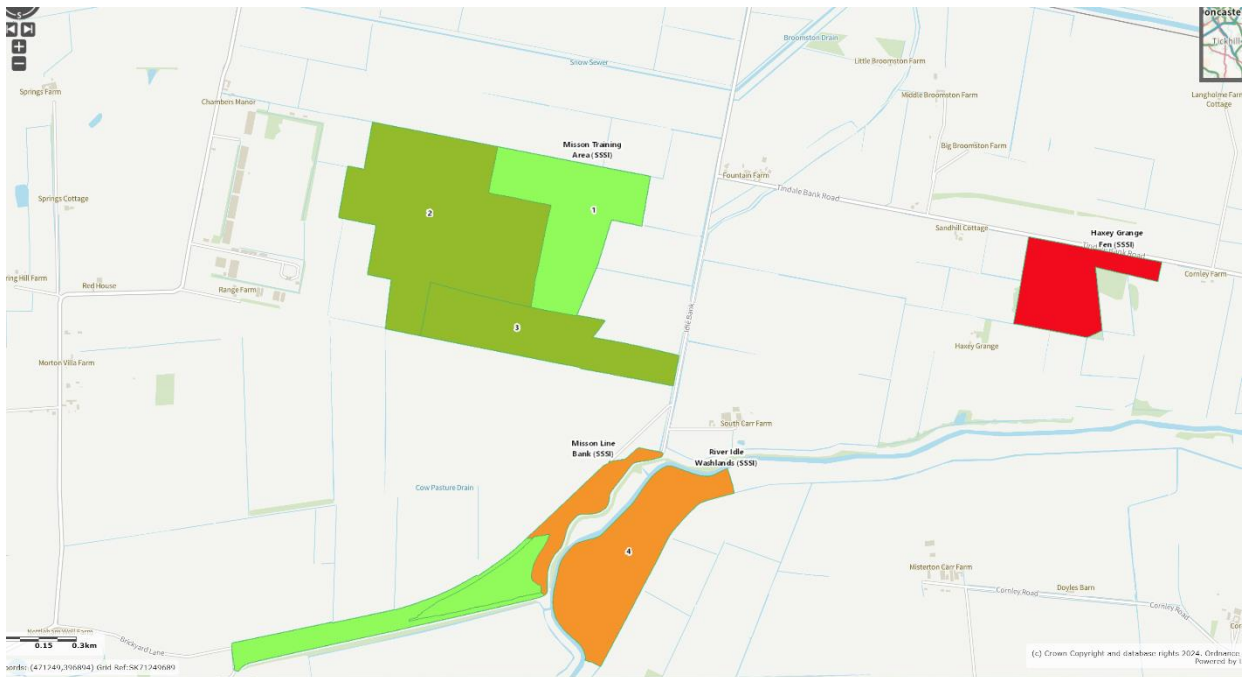
History: Misson Carr lies on the southern edge of the low and flat Carr lands that stretch northwards into South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire, a large tract of marsh land, over 28,000 hectares in extent, known as the 'Levels of Hatfield Chase'.

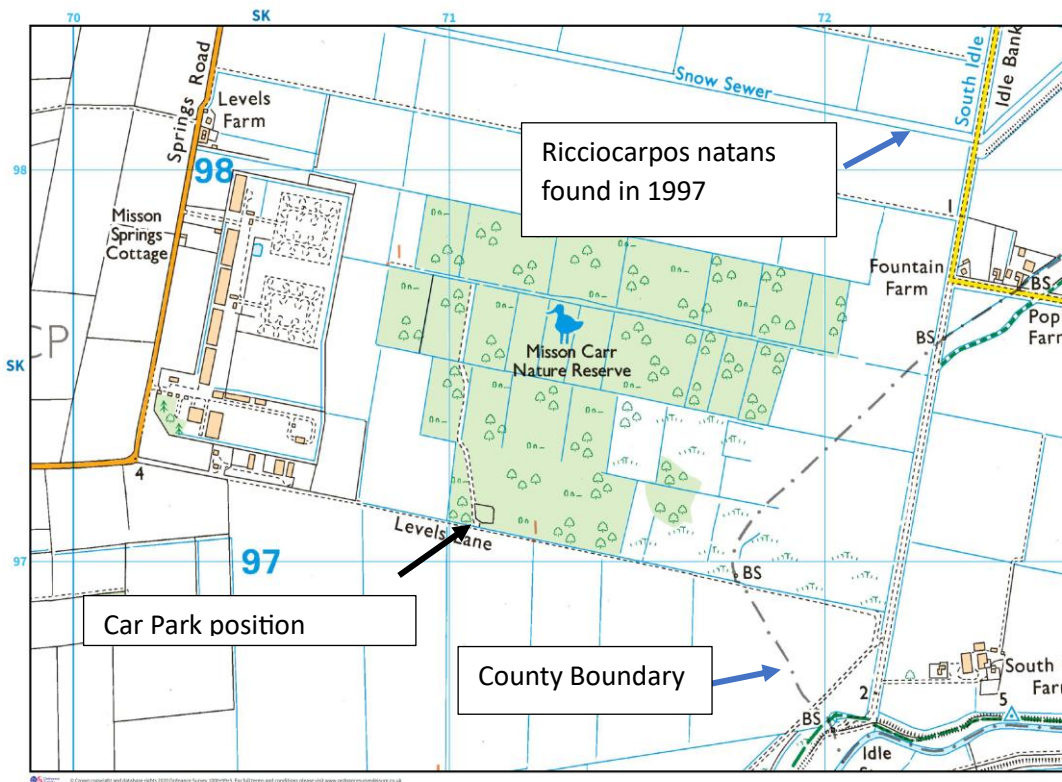
In 2001 Misson Carr SSSI Nature Reserve was purchased from the Ministry of Defence, it was a redundant military bombing range. The purchase, with help from HLF, was the culmination of an almost thirty year campaign to safeguard the long term future of the site.

Habitats



SSSI components





2017 SK7197

- Amblystegium serpens var. serpens
- Aneura pinguis
- Atrichum undulatum var. undulatum
- Aulacomnium androgynum
- Barbula unguiculata
- Brachythecium rivulare
- Brachythecium rutabulum
- Bryum capillare
- Bryum dichotomum
- Calliergon cordifolium
- Calyptogeia fissa
- Campylopus introflexus
- Myriocoleopsis minutissima
- Cratoneuron filicinum
- Cryphaea heteromalla
- Dicranella heteromalla
- Dicranella schreberiana
- Dicranella varia
- Dicranoweisia cirrata
- Dicranum montanum
- Dicranum scoparium
- Didymodon fallax
- Drepanocladus aduncus
- Eurhynchium striatum
- Fissidens bryoides var. bryoides
- Fissidens taxifolius var. taxifolius
- Fossombronina pusilla
- Frullania dilatata
- Funaria hygrometrica
- Homalothecium sericeum
- Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme
- Hypnum jutlandicum

- Metzgeria furcata
- Metzgeria violacea
- Lewinskya affinis
- Orthotrichum diaphanum
- Orthotrichum pulchellum
- Lewinskya striata
- Pellia endiviifolia
- Plagiothecium laetum
- Polytrichum commune var. commune
- Radula complanata
- Rhynchostegium confertum
- Riccardia chamedryfolia
- Riccardia incurvata
- Sanionia uncinata
- Sphagnum fimbriatum
- Thuidium tamariscinum
- Ulota bruchii
- Ulota crispa s.s.
- Plenogemma phyllantha
- Weissia controversa
- Zygodon conoideus var. conoideus

Found in 2010 SK7197

- Sphagnum palustre
- Atrichum undulatum
- Dicranella staphylina
- Grimmia pulvinata
- Orthodontium lineare
- Plagiothecium denticulatum
- Polytrichum formosum
- Tortula muralis



Site 2 Wellow Park SSSI (Thursday)

Location SK6766, SK6767, (SK66T); SK6866, SK6867, SK6966, SK6967 (SK66Y). North-east of Wellow. Travel time from Whisby Nature Park is about 30min.

Maps: 1: 25 000 Sherwood Forest 270 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Mansfield & Worksop 120 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at SK 67827 66447 at Jordan Castle Farm Wellow, Newark NG22 0EL. Walk north east along the track from the main farm to the cottages and barns which will be on your right. The wood is on your left. There is a deer track near to where there was a fire pit which allows access through the brambles here. After a short distance, there are no brambles. If time, Ollerton Pit Woods has no records.

Permission: Forestry Commission

Parking: Mr Sydney Carr, the farmer here has given us permission to park in his yard. Contact: 07885 433429 on arrival. Meet at 09.30.

H&S No particular additional hazards other than those stated in the Risk Assessment. Particular care needs to be taken on the sides of watercourses. There are steep banks within the wood and the tracks are extremely muddy and slippery.

Welfare There are toilets at Rufford Abbey Country Park (SK 64 64) as well as tea rooms. There is a £5 parking fee. Rufford Abbey is very close to Wellow. There is a toilet at the farm which Mr Carr would allow you to use.

Habitat This large site (136.24 ha) comprises the largest remaining example of ash-wych elm woodland in Nottinghamshire, and is representative of semi-natural woodland developed on somewhat base-rich clays in the North Midlands. It is fine example of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland developed partly on a north-west facing slope on soils derived from the Triassic Keuper Waterstones and partly on fairly level ground on soils derived from the Triassic Keuper Marls. On the slope, the woodland is dominated by ash, wych-elm and small-leaved lime *Tilia cordata* with a shrub layer characterised by the abundance of hazel *Corylus avellana*, hawthorn and sloe. The ground vegetation is locally dominated by dog's mercury, but is very diverse containing many plants indicative of ancient woodland including ramsons, wood anemone, yellow archangel, wood sorrel, primrose and giant bellflower. There are several small watercourses and drainage ditches on the site which may be of most interest. The management of the woodland was taken over by the Forestry Commission a few years ago and some of the work done has been quite destructive.

Records Only SK6766 has a few records from 2009 recorded by Tom Blockeel. See below.

History Wellow Park shown on maps from the late 18th century and Jordan Castle Farm are all part of an ancient deer park. In 1229 King Henry gave a buck and 8 fallow does to Jordan Foliot to stock his park at Grimston which had probably only recently been established.

The area lies to the north of the village of Wellow, and to the south east of the Industrial periphery of Boughton and Ollerton. The Ollerton Coal mine was closed in 1994 and the spoil heap was graded and planted and is now managed by Notts County Council. A relic of this pit is the mineral railway on the northern boundary of the Park.

Wellow village is associated with Robin Hood. An historian has claimed Robin Hood was a pseudonym by which the ancient Lords of Wellow were once known. There are some interesting features within the village including the 12th century St Swithins Church which boasts a Norman font bowl under the west window. The village itself was established by peasants evicted from Rufford abbey. Jordan Castle Farm,

which abuts the Park, is a 109ha mixed farm with a 70 strong cow herd of polled pedigree Charolais suckler cows. The farm derives its name from our Scheduled Ancient Monument, a 'motte and bailey' fortified manor house 'Jordan Castle' which is now only visible as an earthwork. The farm has been involved in environmental conservation for over 30 years, including hedge planting and laying, cleaning ponds, renovating the 1860s farm orchard and the traditional farm buildings, creating a permissive access and planting wild flower meadows. If you have time, you may like to have a look at some of these historic features.

Records 2009 SK6766

Amblystegium serpens

Brachythecium rutabulum

Dicranella heteromalla

Dicranoweisia cirrata

Dicranum tauricum

Hypnum cupressiforme var. *cupressiforme*

Kindbergia praelonga

Lophocolea heterophylla

Metzgeria furcata

Mnium hornum

Orthotrichum affine

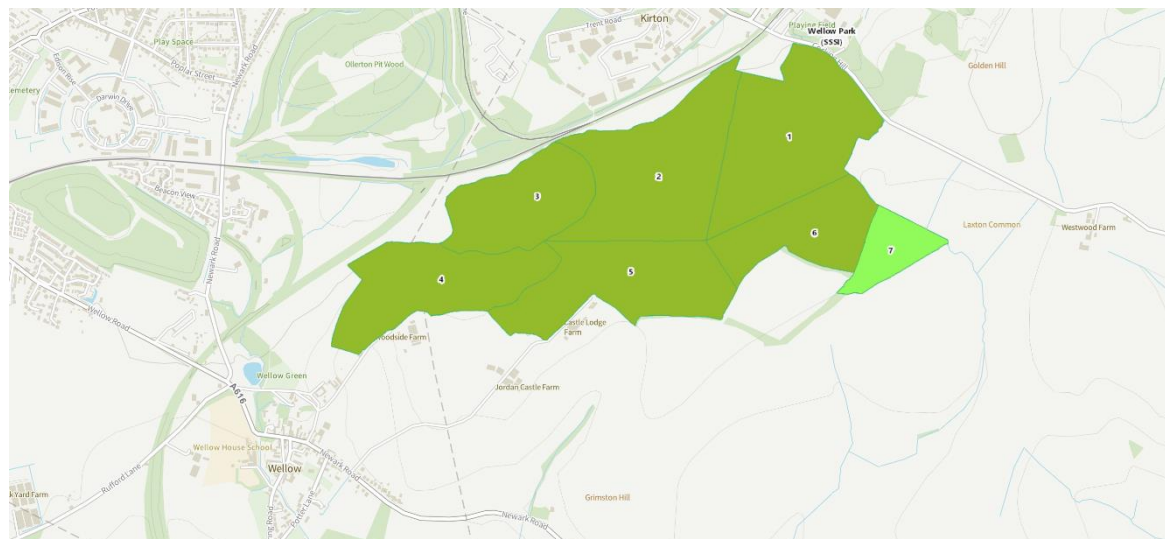
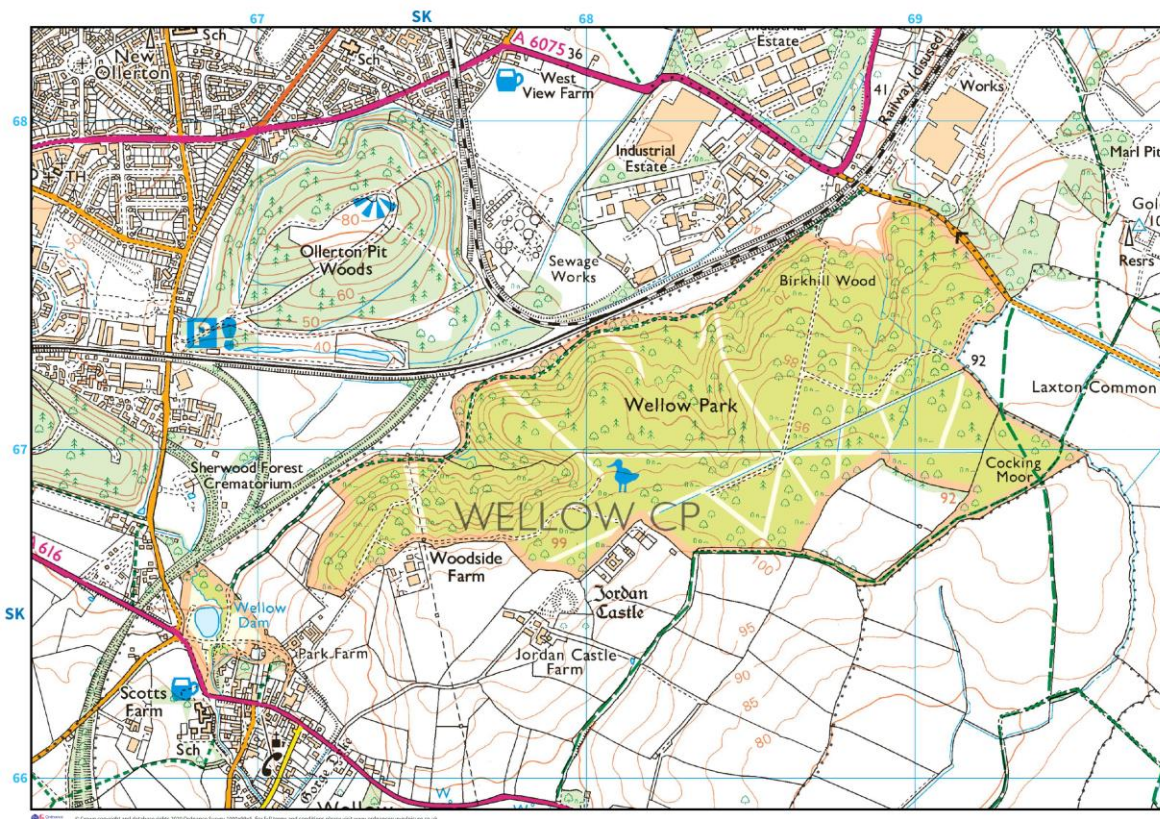
Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans

Campylopus introflexus

Orthodontium lineare

Orthotrichum diaphanum

Plagiothecium curvifolium



1 of 1

Site 3 (Thursday) Sherwood Forest NNR and Budby South Forest SSSI

Location: Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve covers some 425ha. It includes part of the Birklands West and Ollerton Corner SSSI and Birklands and Bilhaugh SSSI. See map for coverage and number of records for each monad. Travel time from Whisby is about 40min. The NNR and SSSI's cover 6 tetrads. The address of the Visitor Centre is Forest Cor, Edwinstowe, Mansfield NG21 9RN. This is a large area covering 6 tetrads. SK56Z; SK56Y; SK66D, SK66E, SK66J and SK66I.

Maps: 1: 25 000 Sherwood Forest 270 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Mansfield & Worksop 120 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at SK62323 67208 in the staff car park. Meet at 10.00.

Permission: RSPB

Parking: We have been allowed to park in the Staff Car Park at Sherwood Forest Visitor Centre at about SK 62323 67208. Please park at the bottom (far end) of the car park near the brown container. There is a lock and the code is 1512. Please make sure no member of the public follows you in and that you lock up behind you. They (including me) get confused about where the public car park is – which is on the west side of the B6034.

H&S No particular additional hazards other than those stated in the Risk Assessment.

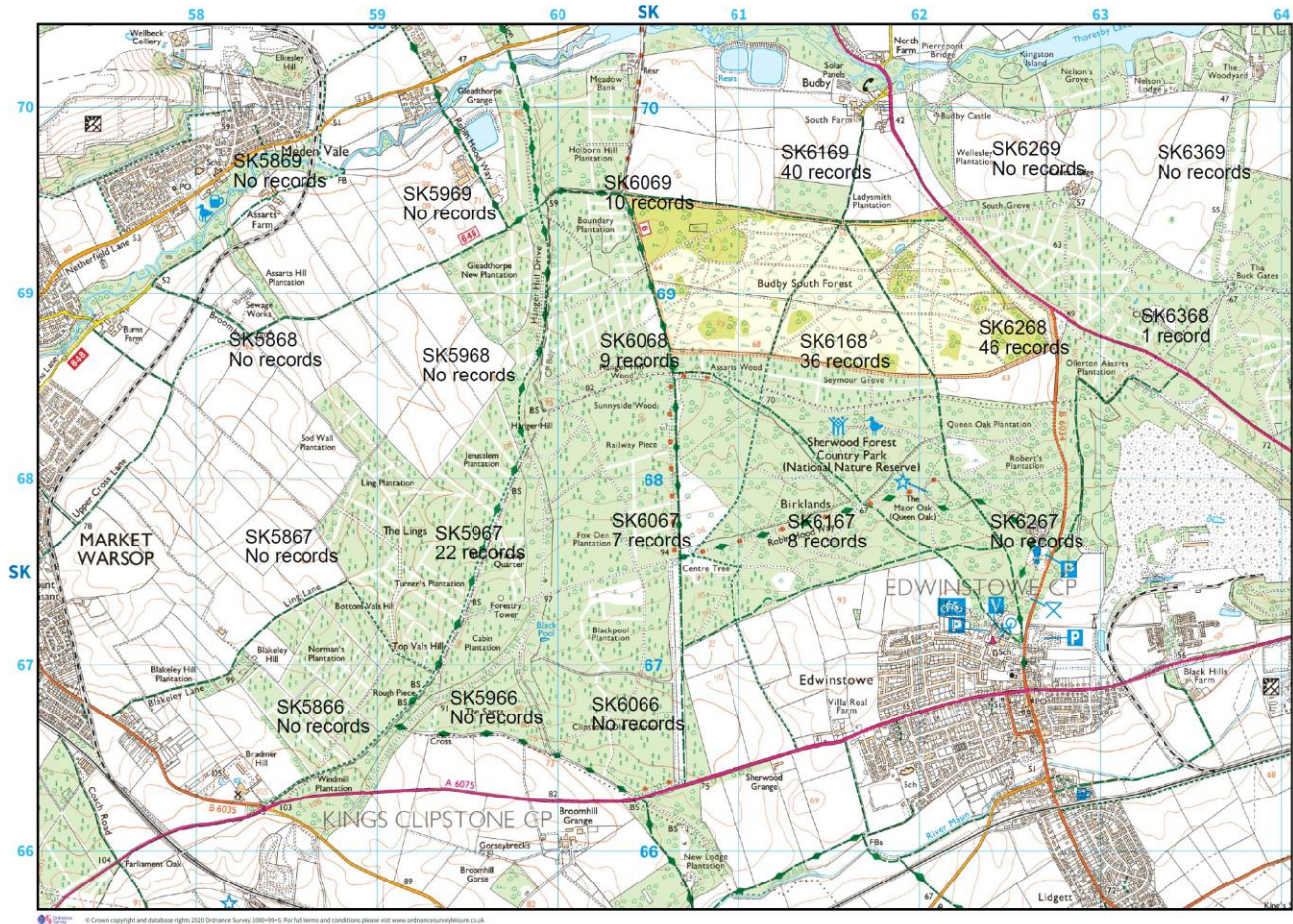
Welfare There are toilets and a well-stocked café at the Visitor Centre. There are also other retail outlets close to the Visitor centre. Your retail experience will be enhanced. In addition, there is a shop should you feel the urge to buy a Robin Hood bow and arrow set.

Habitat Sherwood Forest is an extensive area of old pasture-woodland and heathland on the dry nutrient-poor soils of the Sherwood Sandstone. The reserve comprises the ancient forests of Birklands and Budby South. The name Birklands comes from the Viking phrase 'birch land' and the forest is thought to be over 1000 years old. Once part of the more than 4,000 hectare Royal Forest of Sherwood, the woodland is dominated by sessile and pedunculate oak and other native trees such as silver birch, rowan, holly and hawthorn. The reserve contains more than a thousand ancient oaks most of which are known to be more than 500 years old. The most famous of these, the Major Oak, may be nearly twice that age. This is the highest concentration of ancient trees in Europe and provides habitat for very rare invertebrates, particularly beetles, flies and spiders, many of which rely on the decaying and ageing timber of the veteran trees. Budby South Forest, in the northern half of the site, is dominated by *Calluna* and supports a diverse range of insects and ground nesting birds such as woodlark, nightjar and tree pipit.

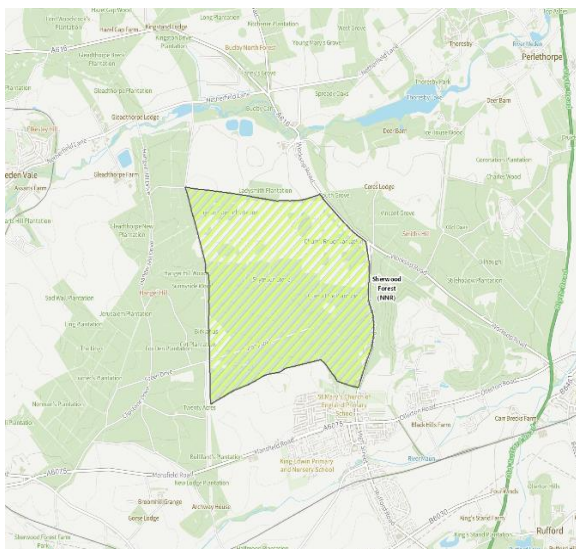
Records: See map below for numbers of records per monad. There are two monads which contain the western part of Budby South Forest (SK6069 and SK6068 in SK66E). Some areas within these monads include the Birklands and Bilhaugh SSSI. These two would yield the greatest mix of habitat. In addition, there are old records of *Sphagnum palustre* and *S. recurvum* s.l. from 2009 at SK607694 which could be rediscovered. If this is wet heath there may be other species as yet unidentified. Both monads would benefit from a full list. In addition, most of the southerly monads of the NNR and SSSI's have few or no records. In SK615689, there is a wet area which in 2021 sported *Warnstorfia fluitans* and in 2009 *S. fimbriatum*. Both species would be well worth finding again plus others of wet heath here. See lists at the end. SK6167 (SK61016799) contains the only county record of *Leucobryum glaucum*.

History Sherwood Forest was managed by Nottinghamshire County Council from 1969 when part of it was opened to the public. In 2015, its management was taken over by the RSPB, mainly because of the variety

of rare birds. However, they, together with their partners in the Woodland Trust are now trying to improve the management of the reserve to increase the diversity of habitats including bare sandy areas and pools. Budby South Forest was used by the MOD during the first World War onwards as a military training area. When eventually it was handed back for the purposes of wildlife conservation, the heather had become very old. Measures are now in place to give structural diversity to the heathland.



Record totals for each



Left: Sherwood Forest NNR; Right: Extent of SSSI's

Records SK6068

Brachythecium rutabulum
Bryum pseudotriquetrum var.
pseudotriquetrum
Dicranum scoparium
Hypnum jutlandicum
Kindbergia praelonga
Lophocolea bidentata
Oxyrrhynchium hians
Plagiomnium affine
Pleurozium schreberi
Pseudoscleropodium purum
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus

Records SK6069

Brachythecium rutabulum
Dicranum scoparium
Hypnum jutlandicum
Kindbergia praelonga
Lophocolea bidentata
Oxyrrhynchium hians
Pleurozium schreberi
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus

Sphagnum palustre

Sphagnum recurvum s.l.

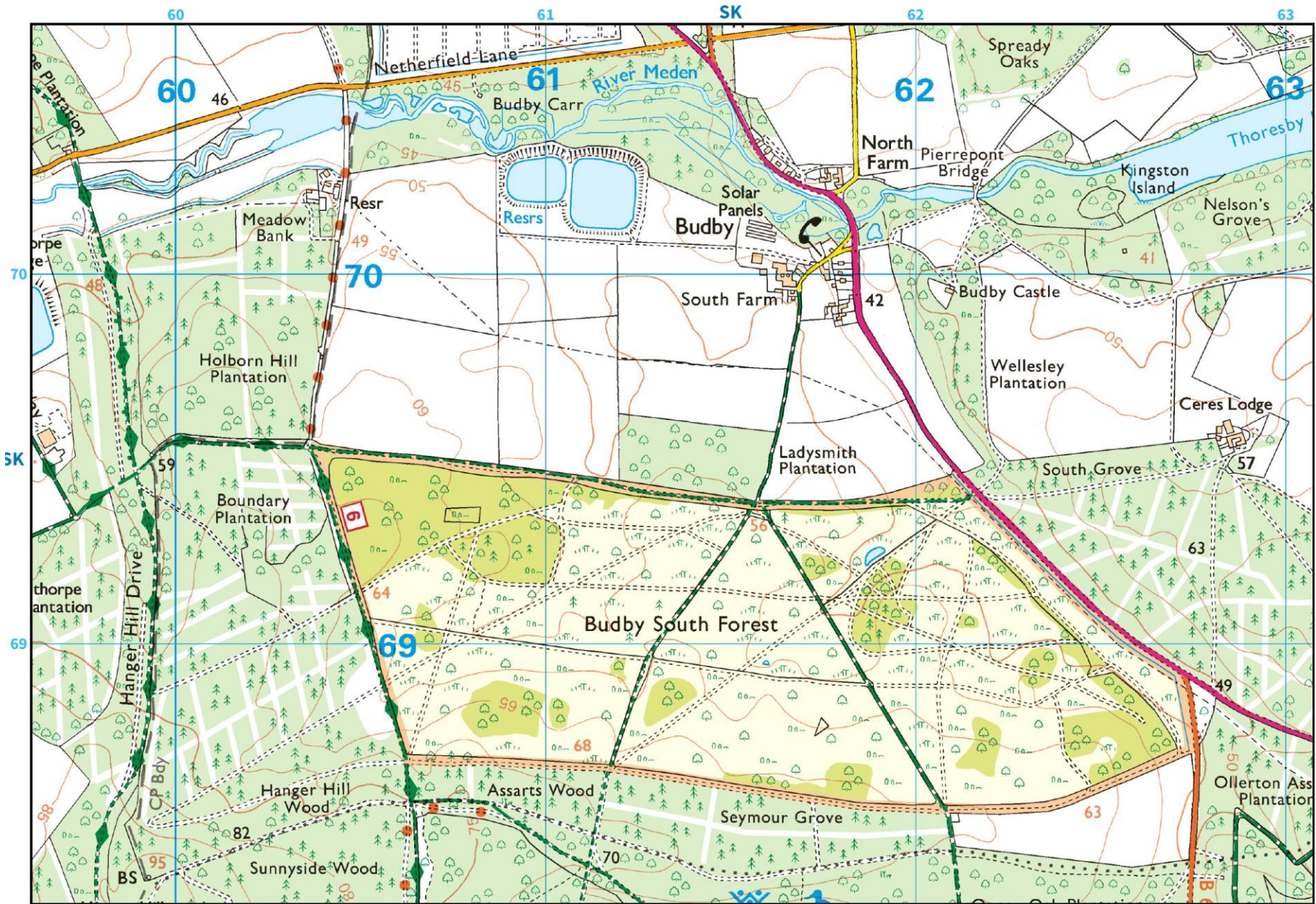
Records SK6168

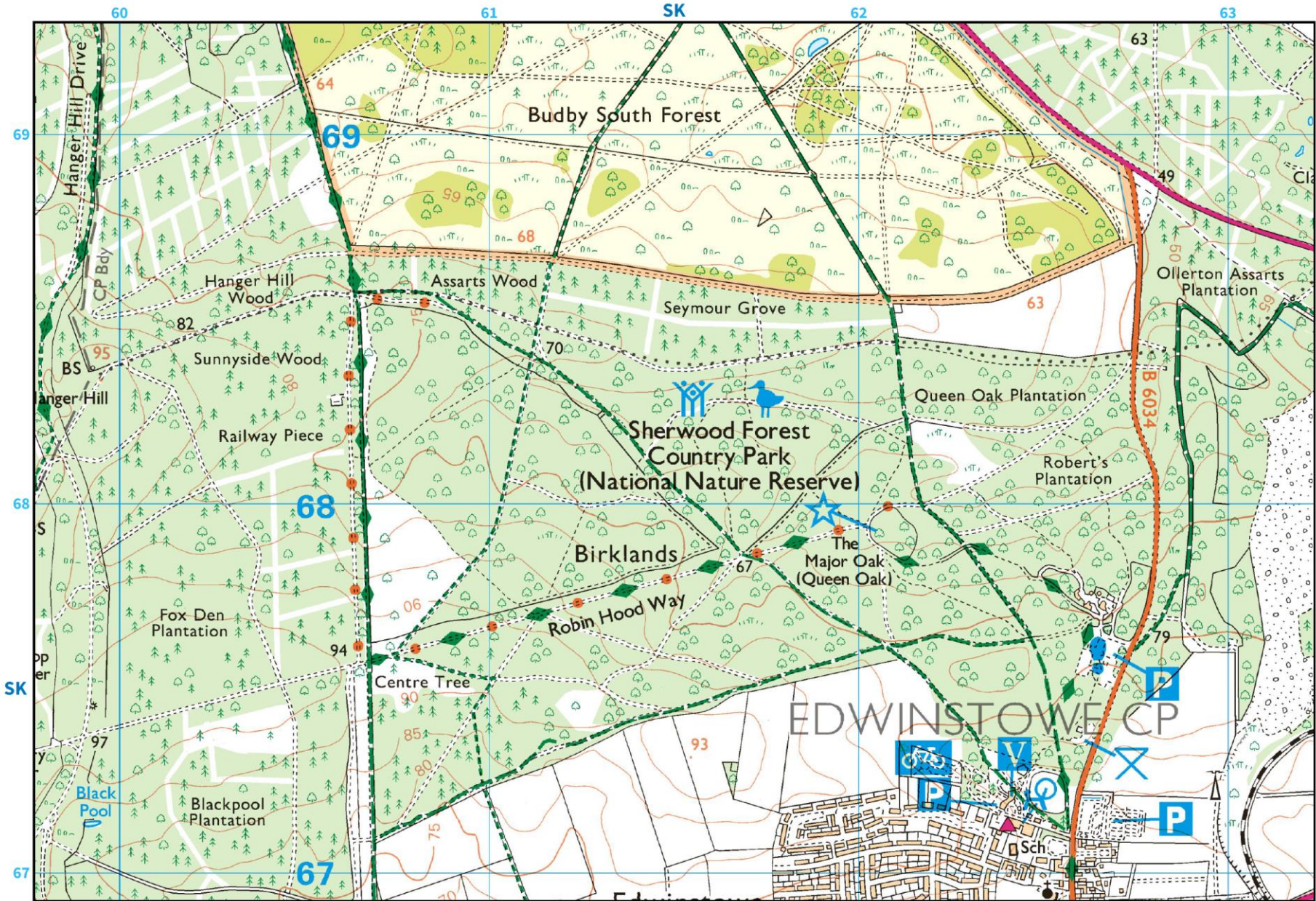
Leucobryum glaucum
Plagiothecium undulatum
Sphagnum fimbriatum
Warnstorfia fluitans
Atrichum undulatum var. undulatum
Barbula unguiculata
Brachythecium rutabulum
Bryum capillare
Calliergonella cuspidata
Campylopus flexuosus
Ceratodon purpureus
Dicranoweisia cirrata
Dicranum scoparium
Didymodon fallax
Didymodon insulanus
Hypnum jutlandicum
Kindbergia praelonga
Lophocolea bidentata
Lophocolea heterophylla
Mnium hornum
Orthodontium lineare
Orthotrichum affine
Oxyrrhynchium hians
Plagiothecium curvifolium
Pleurozium schreberi
Pohlia nutans

Polytrichastrum formosum
Pseudoscleropodium purum
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus
Tortula truncate

Records SK6167

Campylopus flexuosus
Dicranella heteromalla
Hypnum jutlandicum
Orthodontium lineare
Polytrichastrum formosum
Dicranum majus
Lepidozia reptans
Leucobryum glaucum





Site 4 (Thursday) Annesley Woodhouse Quarries SSSI and Butler Wood (AKA Bogs Farm Quarry) SSSI

Location: SK45W. SK4853. Annesley Woodhouse Quarries and Butler Wood near Annesley Woodhouse. Nottinghamshire, VC56. Area contains two NWT reserves managed by them indicated below. This site is approximately 60mins from Lincoln.

Meeting time and location: Meet at roadside on Beauvale Road at 10.00. Please ask Mags Crittenden about this site before you go. 07891365488 or contact Mags on mcrittenden24@gmail.com Please note that the gate lock combination doesn't work for the access the Butler Wood.

Maps: 1: 25 000 Chesterfield & Alfretton 269 OS Explorer; 1: 50 000 Mansfield & Worksop 120 OS Landranger

Parking: Roadside parking near SK 49170 53957 along Beauvale Road or thereabouts. Postcode: NG17 9FX.

Permissions: Areas covered by NWT permission indicated on map. Rest of site owned by Viridor. Whole area to be restored at some point.

H&S: Other than the BBS Risk Assessment, care should be taken around the edges of the lake which are steep sided. Butler wood has some very steep sided edges and is very slippery underfoot. The whole area is very wet.

Welfare: there are no public toilets on site. Nearest ones are at Portland park where there is also a café at SK499551. Portland Park Lindley's Ln, Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottingham NG17 9AL. This is a SSSI and is partly bounded by used and disused railway lines that form part of a once extensive local and regional network. The meadow area to the north west of the main car park was once a limestone quarry which was infilled during the 1950s. Parts of the woodland are thought to date back to at least 1600. Some areas have been quarried for limestone and the park is known locally as 'The Quarries'. Feel free to record here to although it has been well recorded in the past.

Habitat: Annesley Quarries: The SSSI notification suggests that Annesley Woodhouse Quarries SSSI is a nationally important site for its unimproved dry calcareous grassland and marshy grassland vegetation communities, and an outstanding assemblage of native breeding amphibians, which includes a nationally important breeding population of great crested newts *Triturus cristatus*. It is situated within the valley of the Cuttail Brook on the Carboniferous Coal Measures and the Permian Magnesian Limestone escarpment and contains an extensive and diverse range of habitats which support several features of special interest. The south-west-facing escarpment slopes in the south of the site contain notable areas of lowland calcareous grassland which have been partly subject to quarrying in the past. In places, these tracts of dry grassland are flushed with calcium-rich water emanating from the underlying limestone via a number of bryophyte-dominated springs and seepage lines. Notable stands of species-rich marshy grassland characterise the flushed ground below (*Calliergonella cuspidata* is mentioned here!). The north of the site is dominated by a low-lying bowl-shaped valley known locally as Bentinck Void, a former opencast coal quarry. It now consists of a permanently flooded lake and several smaller permanent water bodies flanked by a diverse mosaic of habitats which have developed through the natural re-colonisation of vegetation, following the cessation of working and re-contouring of the land. Of note, botanically, are several bryophyte-dominated, tufa-forming calcareous springs present on the south-west-facing slopes of the SSSI. These occur around discrete points where calcium-rich water emerges at the ground surface and are marked out by a distinctive mire vegetation community, here characterised by the fern-leaved hook-moss *Cratoneuron filicinum*. Be aware that the site is well used by locals.

Butler Wood is notified as neutral grassland but much is overgrown. Another one-time quarry for magnesium limestone. Apparently has Frog Orchid.

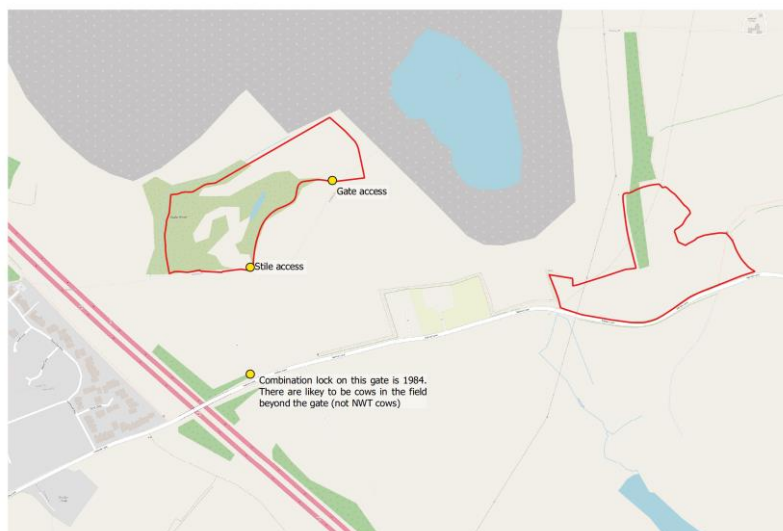
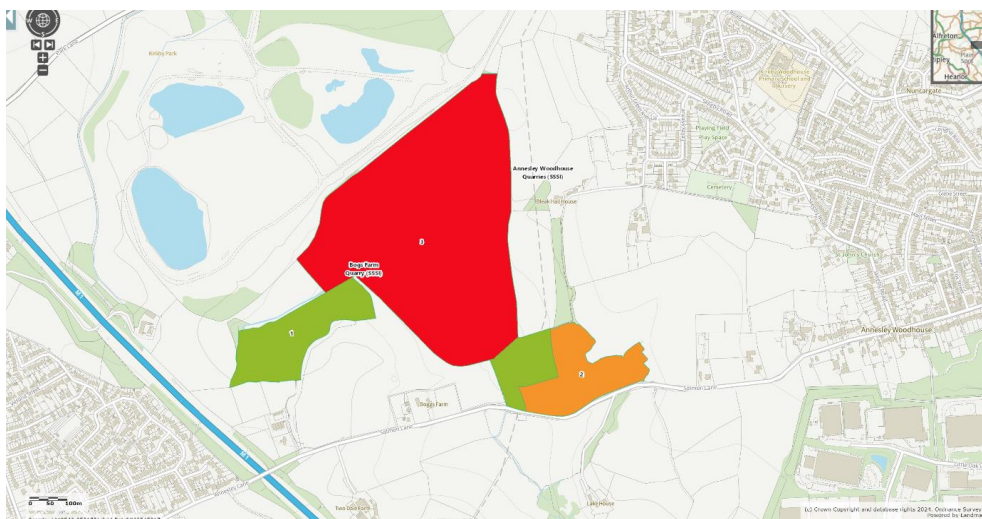
Records: A few records from 2022 of the west side of the lake. Still much to find. See records below.

History: Plans did exist to turn the Bentinck Colliery into a landfill site, but a 13 year campaign of opposition saw Nottinghamshire County Council dismiss the scheme and schedule the area as a SSSI. Bentinck Colliery, also known as Bentinck Void, is considered the best breeding site in Nottinghamshire for the endangered great crested newts.

Records. SK4853

- Amblystegium serpens var. serpens
- Barbula unguiculata
- Brachythecium albicans
- Brachythecium rivulare
- Brachythecium rutabulum
- Calliergonella cuspidata
- Campylopus introflexus
- Ceratodon purpureus
- Cratoneuron filicinum
- Dicranella heteromalla
- Dicranum scoparium
- Didymodon insulanus
- Didymodon tophaceus
- Eurhynchium striatum
- Fissidens exilis
- Fissidens incurvus
- Funaria hygrometrica

- Hylocomium splendens
- Hypnum cupressiforme var. cupressiforme
- Kindbergia praelonga
- Lophocolea bidentata
- Lophocolea heterophylla
- Lewinskya affinis
- Orthotrichum anomalum
- Orthotrichum diaphanum
- Oxyrrhynchium hians
- Pellia endiviifolia
- Plagiomnium undulatum
- Rhynchostegium riparioides
- Pleurozium schreberi
- Pseudoscleropodium purum
- Riccardia chamedryfolia
- Thamnobryum alopecurum
- Thuidium tamariscinum
- Tortula truncata





Site 1 (Friday): Sprotbrough Gorge VC 63 South west Yorkshire

Location: Sprotborough, Doncaster. SE50F, SK59J

The proposal is to walk clockwise round the valley taking in the Flamingo Moss at Levitt Hagg and the White Elephant, exploring the south bank woodland, crossing the river via the spectacular Conisbrough Viaduct and returning via Sprotbrough Flashes. About 60 mins from Lincoln.

Permission: PROWS

Maps: 1:25 000 Doncaster 279 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Sheffield and Doncaster 111 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at Nursery Lane CP at 10.00

Parking: Room for some (about 10) cars in Nursery Lane Car Park, Sprotbrough Bridge, DN5 7LA; SE53720150. Nearby roadside parking is possible on Mill Lane (at about SE 53912 01406) to the south of the river if more space needed.

H&S: Steep slopes, open water (river). The Boat Inn at Sprotbrough provides toilets to customers (and has excellent refreshments).

Welfare: None on site. There is an Asda at Springwell Ln, Balby, Doncaster DN4 9DL which will (I imagine) have toilets. There is also a coffee van called Kew Coffee at the Nursery Lane Car park.

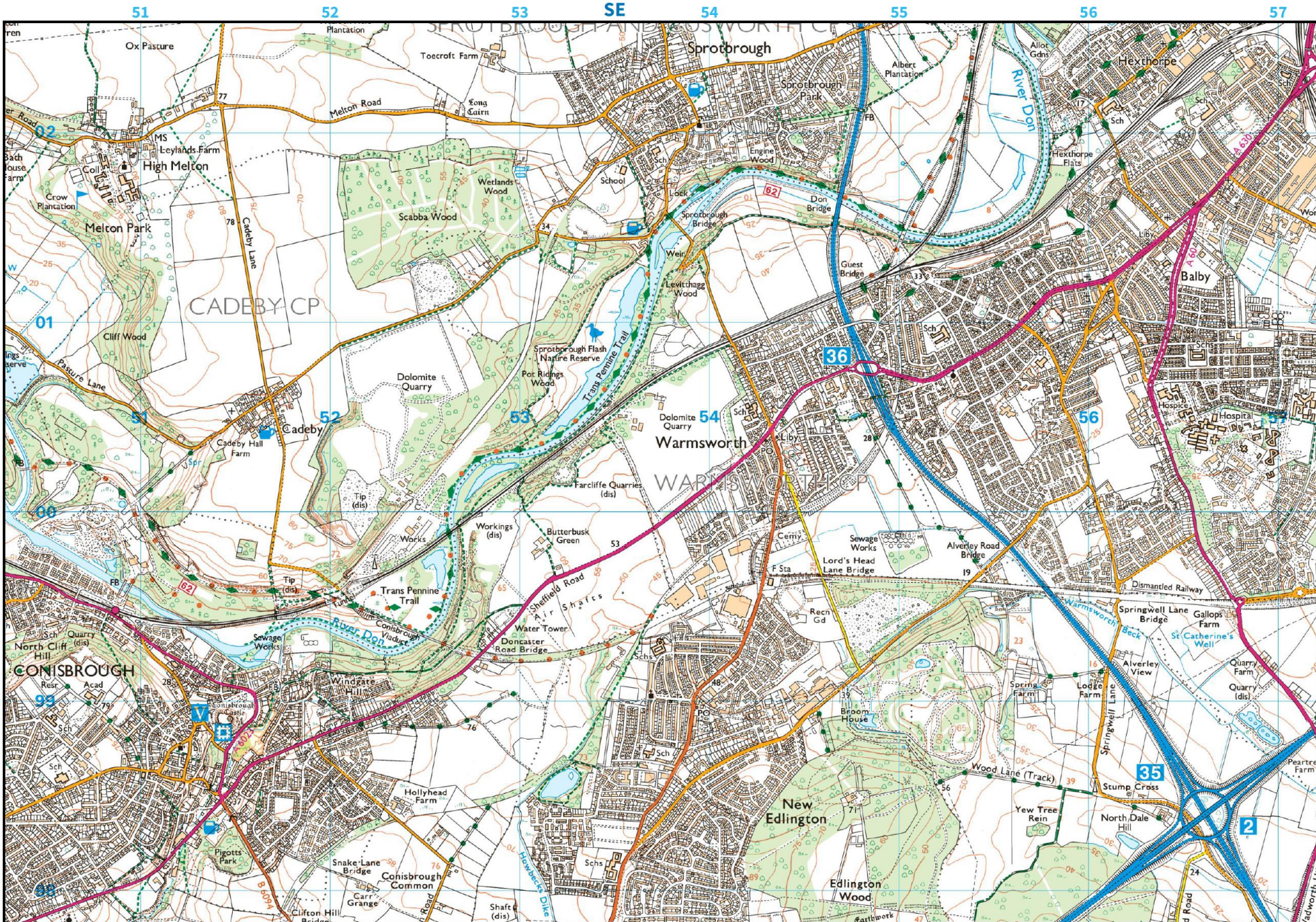
Habitat: Woodland, calcicolous grassland, lime kiln waste.

Records: *Tortula cernua* is well-known from various places around the valley.

History: The valley was a hotspot for burning the Magnesian Lime with the waste dumped locally. Since the kilns closed some land is still actively quarried, some restored to floodplain wetland (Sprotborough Flashes Nature Reserve) and some restored to woodland, with a few patches of kiln waste still present and supporting *Tortula cernua*.

Don Valley Flamingo Moss paper: https://www.britishbryologicalsociety.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/FB122_Tortula-cernua-the-flamingoes-of-the-Don-Valley-2018.pdf

Sprotbrough Flash (mainly a wetland bird reserve): <https://www.ywt.org.uk/nature-reserves/sprotbrough-flash-nature-reserve>



Site 2 (Friday): Anston Stones Wood SSSI VC 63 South west Yorkshire

Location: Anston, Doncaster. Drive time form Lincoln about 60 mins. SK58G. 6–7 km north west of Worksop in the Anston Brook valley

Permission: Anston Parish Council and PROWS.

Maps: 1:25 000 Doncaster 279 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Sheffield and Doncaster 111 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet at Layby at 10.00. Public footpath at the south eastern end of the layby.

Parking: There is a large layby adjacent to the A57 at SK53638283 / S81 8DB What3words: excavated.shortens.movie

H&S: Apart from the BBS Risk Assessment: steep crags, parking adjacent to fast road.

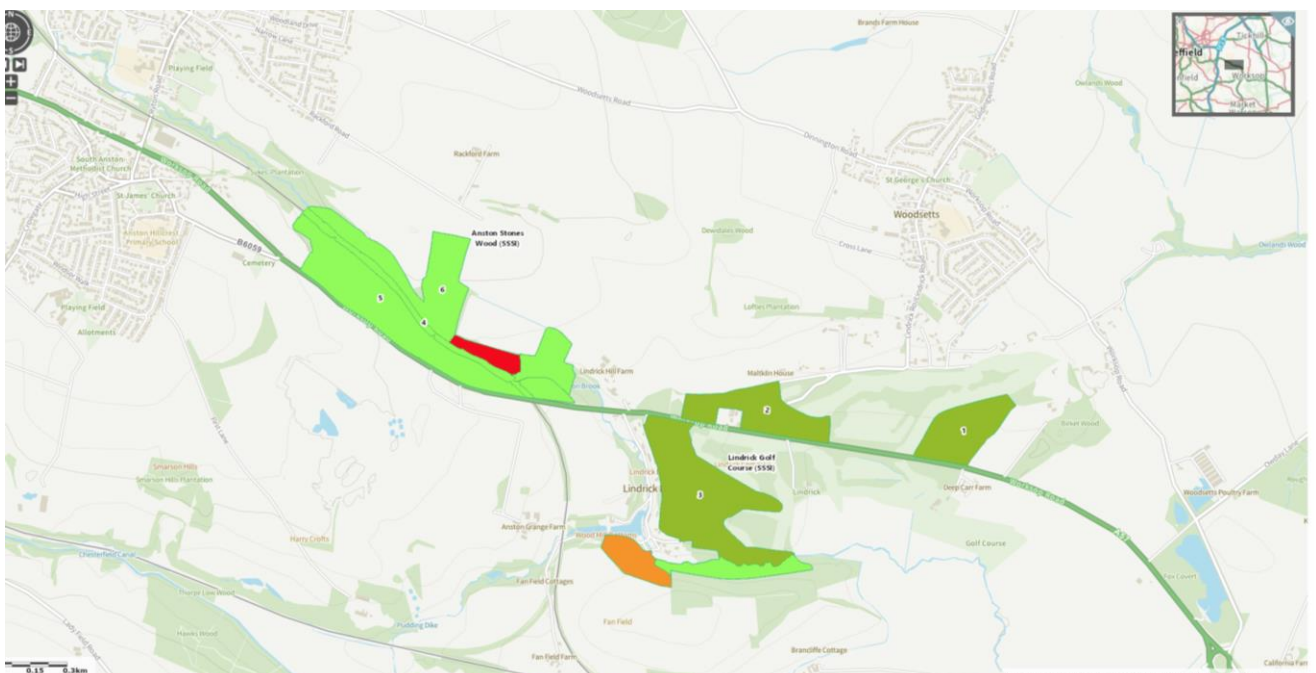
Welfare: None on site. There is a Tesco Superstore at Undergate Rd, Dinnington, Sheffield S25 2PF, 7 min drive away.

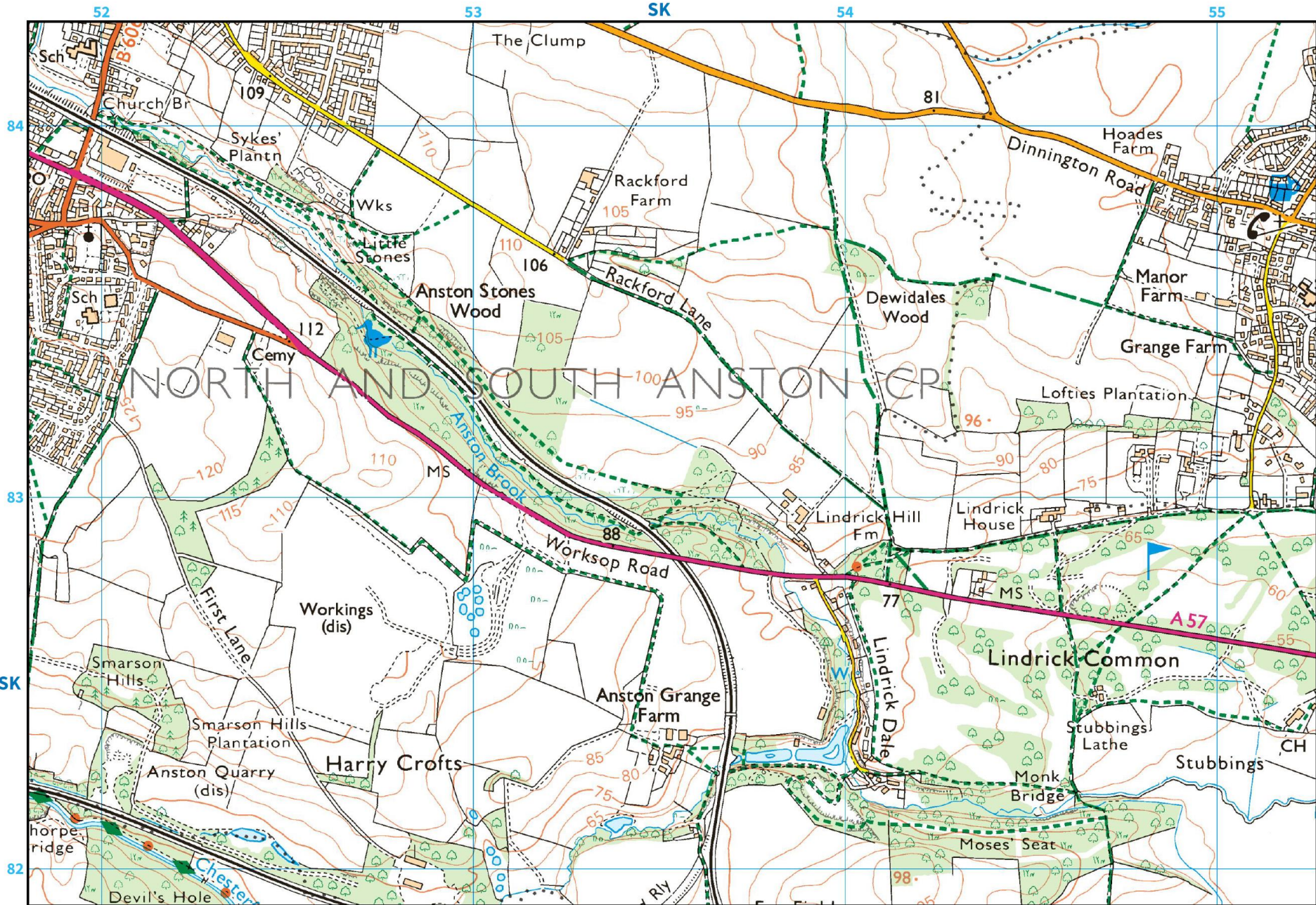
Habitat: Magnesian limestone crags, woodland, calciculous grassland. The site is underlain by Lower Magnesian Limestone which outcrops as natural crags on the valley slopes and within the railway cutting. Anston Stones Wood contains one of the best examples of limestone woodland in South Yorkshire.

Records: Well-recorded site with 20 species of liverwort and over 70 mosses. There is extensive *Conardia compacta*, also common on the crags are *Marchesinia mackaii*, *Cololejeunea calcarea*. *Anomodon longifolius* was found previously here by Tom Blockeel but was not refound on a recent visit.

History: Dead Man's cave was excavated in the 1960's and archaeologists found flint stone tools used by hunters 12,000 years ago. Bones from Ice Age animals such reindeer and hyena were also found. This is an area which attracts climbing enthusiasts. The limestone was used in the rebuilding work at the Houses of Parliament after the fire in 1834.

Local SSSI's





Site 3 (Version 2): (Friday) Hatfield Moor - Lindholme Old Moor

Location: Doncaster, south-east Yorkshire (VC 63). SE70D and more. Just under 60min from Lincoln.

Permission: Natural England and the Rangjung Yeshe Gomde UK Tibetan Buddhist Centre

Maps: 1:25 000 Doncaster 279 OS Explorer; 1:50 000 Sheffield and Doncaster 111 OS Landranger

Meeting time and location: Meet 10AM by the gates of Lindholme Hall, Lindholme Bank Rd, Hatfield, Doncaster DN7 6DT (SE707063).

Parking: Parking is on the verge by the track at Lindholme Hall.

To get there from Hatfield Woodhouse. From the A614 turn on Remple Lane eastwards. It is just after the school if you are travelling north. Follow the very long lane and signs to Gomde , make sure you turn right over the bridge just after the houses. It is something like 2 miles. After the National Nature Reserve car park keep straight on, labelled private road, until you reach the Hall. Park outside the wall. Beware - there are severe speed bumps outside an isolated house - to protect their cats.

H&S: Apart from the BBS RA, open water, soft peat

Welfare: facilities (toilet and shelter) will be made available at Lindholme Hall.

Habitat: peatlands, wet woodland. Thorne and Hatfield Moors form the largest area of lowland raised peat bog in the United Kingdom east of Doncaster near the town of Thorne, and are part of Hatfield Chase.

Records: Well-recorded. Contact SJH for most up-to-date list published in THMCF Papers (All records from this are also listed on NBN).

History: Lowland raised mire extensively cut for peat. Now part of NNR and under restoration. They had been used for small-scale extraction of peat for fuel from medieval times, and probably much earlier, but commercial extraction of the peat for animal bedding began in the 1880s. Lindholme is one of the few areas to escape direct peat cutting, although the impacts of the loss of the surrounding peat are evident.

