

Northumberland & The Farne Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

1st – 6th June 2021



Roseate Terns



'Bridled' Guillemot



Puffins



Eiders with ducklings

Report and images compiled by Tim Dean and Steve Gater



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Day 1

Tuesday 1st June

Most of the group were picked up at Newcastle Station at 2pm and were soon travelling north to Druridge Pools, our main stop before moving on to Bamburgh. This long standing Northumberland Wildlife Trust reserve is an attractive proposition for waders and wildfowl as a flooded wetland. As luck would have it viewing proved difficult with a sea fret moving on to the reserve. However perseverance from the hides revealed Avocets, with several pairs nesting here now, although they were slow to colonise Northumberland with the first breeding pair noted in 2011. Also present were a varied selection of ducks with Shoveler, Gadwall, Wigeon & Teal all seen. A group of five Snipe were notable as they are very reclusive when breeding. One couple had also managed to fit in a visit to Hauxley nature reserve before joining us, where they were lucky to view two young Tawny Owls just out of the nest. Onwards up to Bamburgh at 17:20 and with improved conditions the castle loomed into view as we approached. Unsurprisingly Bamburgh was busy especially now it has been voted best seaside destination in the UK. A convivial dinner followed and a bird checklist in the lounge. Tim ran through plans for the following day and bedtime called for those at the end of a long travelling day.

Day 2

Wednesday 2nd June

An early morning walk was organised for those wishing to partake departing at 06:30. A short drive to Spindlestone Woods resulted in excellent views of Dipper as it flew right over the group's heads as we stopped by the Mill bridge - a notable bird this close to the coast. However the highlight for most was extraordinary views of a Red Squirrel which sat up on a branch looking as if it was a soft toy! It was only found due to previously having ran along the branch so definitely real! It was a pleasant walk along the stream here, with views out to Budle Bay. We did stop at the bay on way back to hotel and were rewarded with views of a Little Tern fishing. A pair of Red-breasted Mergansers were notable as Budle Bay holds one of the only breeding pairs in the county. An Eider brood was also close to the road and everyone was soon surprised to hear that these would have hatched on the Farne Islands and been taken across to the bay by the female. Quite a journey for small paddling feet. Then it was back for breakfast and out at 9am for the drive down to Newton. Parking at Links House we could walk north to the Long Nanny estuary in order to see the only mainland tern colony in Northumberland. Primarily Arctic Terns here with at least 400 adults seen. Normally Little Tern also has a small colony of 30 pairs here but these unfortunately had been washed out by an early Spring high tide. However scanning with the scope revealed one lone bird on the beach for everyone to view. A couple of Sanderling here were late departing to their Arctic breeding grounds. On walking back through the dunes the botanists were rewarded with Purple Milk Vetch and Burnet Rose.

Moving on we travelled north up to Holy Island for the afternoon. On the way out of Newton a Lesser Whitethroat was heard singing which ground the buses to a halt to ensure everyone heard this scarce warbler here. Again bumper crowds were enjoying the fine weather and the Holy Island car park was almost full with many people obviously keen to venture out after many months locked down. Lunch was taken at the assortment of cafes in Holy Island village and then we had a gentle walk out to Holy Island Lough via the Crooked Lonnen! This quaint name refers to the kink in the path on its way to the sea. Interestingly one loses all the day trippers by venturing into the centre of this island and peace was restored. Once we arrived at the Lough scope views

revealed a pair of Garganey and better views were available from the hide. A rare breeder in the county and hopefully they will settle down. Also along the north shore a few people managed to see a Rock Pipit which breeds here. Offshore a continuous movement of Gannets were moving south in small numbers. We walked back via Lindisfarne Castle with fine views to the mainland. This circular walk does show the island off well and gives an idea of the long habitation there going back to St Aidan. Driving back along the causeway two Little Egrets could be seen feeding here. Back at the hotel another sumptuous dinner was presented and with the checklist and plans for tomorrow explained all were happy to retire.

Day 3

Thursday 4th June

An early breakfast was required today as we had 09:30 and 10:30 boat trips to Coquet Island to make. Covid restrictions meant two departures were needed. This is always a highlight and calm conditions made it easier to pick out the Roseate Terns at their only English breeding site. In recent years up to 120 pairs have bred. The boxes provided have meant increased breeding success as the terns are able to avoid Gull predation. No access is allowed onto the island but excellent views are possible from the Puffin Cruises boat. Tim's job was made far easier this year as the first Roseates seen happened to be a pair mating! No problem in pointing out where to look even though one felt they should be given some privacy. The pristine white appearance of the Roseates is always noticeable when they gather on the beach alongside the Arctic Terns. Also as it was still early Spring the bills were all black. Although these rare terns are the prime reason for the boat trip it is hard to ignore the 25,000 pairs of Puffins which breed here plus Kittiwakes, Fulmars etc. Both Common & Arctic Terns have large colonies on Coquet Island with often over 1,000 pairs of each.

Once everyone had enjoyed their boat trip we stayed in Amble harbour for refreshments before moving a little south to another Northumberland Wildlife Trust at East Chevington. This large reserve encompasses two large pools with reed edges. Excellent views of a pair of Marsh Harriers were possible with the raptors seemingly little bothered by being watched at relatively close quarters. Also whilst viewing North Pool we heard Cetti's Warbler giving forth - an incredibly loud song from a diminutive warbler. On the pool Great Crested Grebes & Little Grebes were paired up. A walk to the south east corner of the pool revealed a few Lesser Butterfly Orchids just showing. The cold wet spring here has meant flora being several weeks behind.

Moving on we stopped at Druridge Pools again and with the weather firmly sunny and fine a proper viewing of the wetland was possible. Avocets actually looked like Avocets rather than the white apparitions we saw in the mist on the opening day. Also a male Yellow Wagtail was heavily appreciated as was another drake Garganey and two winter plumaged Bar-tailed Godwit. The path to the hide always is worthwhile for lesser beasts with a Drinker moth caterpillar and Red-headed Cardinal Beetle both admired. So after another packed day we ventured back to Bamburgh and a welcome Dinner.

Day 4

Friday 4th June

Another early start required with breakfast at 07:30 to enable us to be at Seahouses Harbour in time for the Farne Islands boat trip with Billy Shiels. This year life has been very different with the National Trust adopting a very cautious Covid approach to visiting the islands and hence an inability to land on Staple Island & Inner Farne. The official pronouncement of an inability to adhere to Social Distancing on a one metre wide boardwalk being the main reason for no visitors being allowed. However there are always ups and downs on any situation

and we consequently had a three hour Birdwatch cruise around the islands. The limitations of only 30 people being allowed on a large boat meant that a peaceful & less crowded experience could be enjoyed. We were soon enveloped in the full mass of birds as we were allowed close views of the auk colonies. Over 50,000 Guillemots breed on the islands with 35,000 pairs of Puffins and 400 pairs of Razorbills. In amongst the normal phase Guillemots are a few 'Bridled' Guillemots with a white eye ring and line behind the eye. It is difficult to put into words being close in amongst the masses of Auks, Kitiwakes, Fulmars, Shags etc but certainly the sheer hubbub and smell of the colony together with the constant activity is something special. David Phillips who has led tours all around the world with Naturetrek still thinks the Farne Islands is right up there as a global phenomenon. Hopefully the islands will continue to flourish though it is worrying that Arctic Terns are missing altogether from Inner Farne this year. Various reasons have been put forward with vegetation being too long due to wardens being unable to clear due to Covid restrictions, Gull predation being seen by the terns as too much in the absence of visitors and even an Otter causing havoc. Hopefully 2022 will see wardens back on the islands and management back to normal. We did see some Arctic Terns on the outer islands but not in the numbers one would have expected. An unexpected group of 80 Knot, some in summer plumage, were crammed together on the rocks showing how late these Arctic waders leave it to move north. Close views of Gannets moving past the boat on fishing trips were also appreciated as were the Grey Seals at close quarters. We were back at Seahouses harbour at 12:30 and a chance for lunch in the many cafes before we ventured south to Low Newton for the afternoon.

A definite contrast here as we walked down to Low Newton with views of the ruined Dunstanburgh Castle behind. Leaving the crowds behind on the beach we moved round to Newton scrape close to the village. This man made wetland is unique in the county. One lone birding resident decided to try and make a difference and managed to install a sluice to prevent water draining out of the field. Whereas before his efforts the water level could never build up, now a shallow wetland has been created. It is in my view the best habitat for wading birds in the county with a long list now of rarities including Stilt Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Baird's Sandpiper, Terek Sandpiper and many others. It also gives refuge to a variety of wildfowl and now has breeding Avocets. We could see two nests and six adults present. A smart male Yellow Wagtail was feeding on the edge of the marsh with a fresh family of Pied Wagtails. Everyone was taken with the fact that without one person's efforts none of the wetland species would be here.

We also had a look at Newton Pool, a National Trust reserve, although the hide is currently closed as part of the Covid precautions. However, we did manage views of a pair of Wigeon which may be a precursor to a rare coastal breeding attempt. The flora in the dunes was also explored by Steve and the Northern Marsh Orchids seemed to be the most popular.

Steve, David & I offered to walk back to bring the vehicles down to the village to pick people up. This gave everyone the opportunity to taste the local beers at the Ship Inn whilst we slogged back up the hill! This local pub on the shore is now decidedly popular partly due to Robson Green's efforts to publicise it in his TV travel documentary around Northumberland. Images of him performing a jig inside to a local band may well trigger memories for some. Hence a somewhat reluctant band were cajoled into the vehicles and back to Bamburgh.

Day 5

Saturday 8th June

An early morning walk from the hotel along to the lighthouse at Stag Rocks was organised for those unable to sleep. Tim in particular found sleeping difficult primarily due to a Song Thrush deciding 03:10 was a good time to start the day by giving forth at full volume just outside his room! A few highlights along the coast included a party of 12 Turnstone, some resplendent in full summer plumage and a loafing couple of Common Scoter.

There was a change in habitat today, with a chance to see the contrast in Northumberland with a drive into the uplands. Often visitors to the county just see the A1 and never discover the coast or the hills; a crying shame. Heading inland, we made our way to the Harthope Valley. This entails heading west via Belford, through Chatton and into Wooler, where we drove up to Middleton and the start of the uphill stretch to the valley. Once over the crest of the hill the valley opens out and this prime stretch of upland could be appreciated. It is often difficult to get to the parking area without having to stop for various specialities en route. A Common Sandpiper close to the vehicle just had to be seen properly and Red-legged Partridge and Whinchat were also seen.

Parking at Langleeford we set forth, though not after a brief altercation as Tim's wife Janet scolded him for not noticing her presence! Tim's excuse of concentrating on not turning the vehicle over in the sloping rutted surface did explain his lack of wife identification. Marital strife prevented we walked almost to Langleeford Hope. The day was warming up nicely and 22 degrees meant unfortunately a lack of bird activity. However we did hear Redstart and Garden Warbler well before coming out at the foothills of The Cheviot plus our only Treecreeper of the week. At 800m this is the highest point in Northumberland and once having admired the 360 degree view here we headed back and had some excellent views of a Cuckoo as it flew along the path. It also briefly sang though distantly unfortunately. Back at the vehicles there was time to stop by the prime Whinchat area and thankfully we had excellent views of a male close to the track. A special bird for many as definitely an upland breeder. Another stop at the Carey Burn saw many have views of a Dipper at last - surprisingly hard to find this year as normally highly visible.

Lunch was a convivial affair at the Ingram cafe. This is picturesquely situated in the riverine woodland and having pre-ordered it was speedy service. Thankfully this small business has managed to stay open through the pandemic as other lunch venues in the hills would be hard to find.

Onwards and we had a short stop at Branton Gravel Pits to see a selection of waterfowl, and a species which was a surprise for everyone! Two Common Sandpiper were watched flying low over the gravel pit with their distinctive fluttering flight. Travelling back we had a stop at a viewpoint where the full range of the Cheviots is visible. We then wended our way back via Belford with our bus being treated to another Cuckoo flypast. The after dinner checklist was enlivened by news of a Red-necked Stint having been found at Blyth. Only the 12th ever in the UK and the first available for viewing widely since the last one in Cambridgeshire in 2001. Will it stay for the morrow!

Day 6

Sunday 9th June

Another early morning trip to Spindlestone Woods was organised as not everyone was able to come on the first morning. It was too much to hope that the Red Squirrel would be still sitting in its favourite tree but we did have excellent views of the Dipper again plus Grey Wagtail singing, Stock Dove calling and a fine pair of Bullfinches. A flypast Great Spotted Woodpecker was our only sighting of the week. Driving around to Budle Bay gave us four Little Egrets together and a Sparrowhawk flypast.

We were back to our normal 8am breakfast, and thanked the staff at the Victoria Hotel for a very pleasant stay. Life has been difficult for hospitality and certainly this half-term week had seen a big upsurge in business.

The good news was that the Red-necked Stint was still present and hopes high. First though a stop at Hauxley where the Northumberland Wildlife Trust have their headquarters. The Tawny Owls had unfortunately fledged so not viewable but we did manage excellent views of Tree Sparrows which were a much needed species for several on the tour as it has declined enormously in southern England. Here in Northumberland the nest box schemes at Hauxley & also Big Waters close to Newcastle has enabled the species to thrive and spread out across the whole lowlands of Northumberland. Interesting again that human action can make all the difference.

We said goodbye here to David who had a long drive back to Hampshire. Then Steve took his bus for another look around Druridge Pools whilst my bus was full of eager Stint enthusiasts! Normally Blyth would not be on the itinerary but as it is en route to Newcastle Station it really had to be included. We followed the instructions and soon were joining a small twitch as views were possible across the estuary of the Red-necked Stint. Only the second ever for the county and scope views showed it in all its summer finery with a gleaming red throat! Steve also had an excellent time at Druridge Pools with two Ruddy Shelduck seen - another species not previously encountered on a Northumberland tour. A stunning end to an excellent six days with the weather exceptional and not a drop of rain! Also an excellent camaraderie noticeable as people were very keen to enjoy a rare trip away from home recently and the enthusiasm for what was on view making Tim & Steve's jobs very satisfying.

Then we drove down to Newcastle Station where everyone was safely disembarked at 12:50. Thanks then to Steve & David for their assistance especially in regard to the flora & insect life. It is always imperative that the co-leader acts as back marker to prevent losing anyone! Both Steve & David performed the task admirably. A fine six days in Northumberland and a chance to appreciate why Tim has been happy to retire here!

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Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted;; H = heard only)

	I = Introduced		June 2021					
	Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	1					3
6	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>		2	1			
7	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	2		1	3		
8	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	10		8	10	1	1
9	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>				2		
10	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	2	1	2	3		1
12	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓	2	✓	2	✓	2
13	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓
14	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				20	2	
15	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>					✓	
16	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		40	6			
17	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		4				
18	Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		1			2	
19	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>		1				
20	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		✓	2	10	✓	
22	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			2			
23	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			1			
24	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		2				4
26	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		20	1	15		
27	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>				✓		
28	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	70	✓	
29	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>						1

	I = Introduced		June 2021					
	Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			2			
31	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		2	2		3	
32	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	2		1	2		2
33	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	2		2	1	3	
34	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	1	1	2	22	2	✓
35	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	4	1	3	6		
36	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		12				4
38	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	2	8	✓	6	H	
39	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		5	2			
40	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				4	12	
41	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>				80		
42	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		2				
43	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		1				3
44	Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>						1
45	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	5					
46	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					3	
47	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	2					1
48	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		3	120	✓		
49	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>		1	3			
51	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		✓	3	3	✓	✓
52	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		4	2	5		✓
54	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			✓	20	2	
55	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		2				
56	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>			10			
57	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1		2			1
58	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		430	200	350		
59	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>		2	10	✓	✓	
60	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			4	40		
61	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>		2	✓	✓		

	I = Introduced		June 2021					
	Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
62	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			1			H
64	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					2	
67	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	2					
68	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	5	4	1	1
69	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>						1
70	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	2		2	
71	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>			✓	1	H	H
74	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		H			1	
76	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		3	1		1	1
77	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>					1	3
78	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	H	
79	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
80	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			H			
83	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H
84	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	H	H	H	H	1
85	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	H	2	3	H	H	
86	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	H		3	H		
87	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H
88	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>					H	
89	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>		1				
90	Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	2	1	✓	H	H	H
91	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		1				H
92	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	H
93	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>					1	

	I = Introduced		June 2021					
	Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6
94	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
95	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	H	H	✓	H
97	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					✓	
98	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>					1	
99	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	1		✓	
100	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					H	
101	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					1	
102	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	1	1	2	2		
103	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		1			3	1
104	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
105	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	3	H				3
106	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		✓	✓	H	✓	✓
107	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>			1	1		
108	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		1			2	1
109	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
110	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	2	✓		✓	✓	✓
111	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					H	
112	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		1				
113	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			1			2
115	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		1	H		H	H
116	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	5	✓	2	2	2	2
117	Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>					H	
118	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
119	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	H	3	1	H	H	1
120	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	3	✓	✓	2		

Mammals

Roe Deer

Rabbit

Fox

Grey Seal

Red Squirrel

Brown Hare

Stoat

Butterflies

Green-veined White

Orange-tip

Small Heath

Small White

Large White

Wall Brown

Red Admiral

Small Skipper

Moths

Drinker (caterpillar)

Cinnabar

Mother Shipton

Common Carpet

Insects

Scorpion Fly

Red-headed Cardinal Beetle

Dor Beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*)

Early Bumblebee

White-tailed bumblebee

Green Lacewing (*Chrysopa perla*)Soldier Beetle (*Cantharis livida*)Hoverfly (*Eupeodes corollae*)

Common Carder Bumblebee

Nomad Bee

Red and Black Frog hopper

Green Tiger Beetle

Marmalade Hoverfly

Buff-tailed Bumblebee

Common Green Grasshopper

Dragonflies

Common Blue Damselfly

Reptiles and Amphibians

Frog
Adder

Common Lizard

Toad

Notable Plants

Lesser Butterfly Orchid
Twayblade
Burnet Rose
Seaside Centaury
Dwarf Mallow
Marsh Marigold
Bitter Vetch

Northern Marsh Orchid
Purple Milk-vetch
Sea Milkwort
Climbing Corydalis
Sea Kale
Star of Bethlehem
Alexanders

Fragrant Orchid
Viper's Bugloss
Crosswort
Yellow Rattle
Heath Speedwell
Bloody Cranesbill
Water Avens