

Northumberland & the Farne Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

31st May – 5th June 2022



"Bridled" Guillemot & Razorbill



Puffins



Kittiwake



Grey Seals

Tour report and images by Tim Dean and Steve Gater



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Tim Dean and Steve Gater (leaders) with 13 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Tuesday 31st May

All clients were picked up at Newcastle Station and we 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. In excellent condition this year there was plenty to admire. A first-summer Little Gull from the first hide was an excellent start together with a lone Avocet. Avocets have only recently started breeding in Northumberland with the first pair in 2011. There was a selection of wildfowl present with a high count of 30 Gadwall plus smaller numbers of Wigeon and Shoveler. Two Pochard were unusual with numbers now very low in the county. Two white blobs in the distance needed to be seen closer so we walked round to the famous 'Budge' screen and were rewarded with excellent views of two Spoonbill feeding close. Also from the screen were 25 Black-tailed Godwit feeding, some in summer plumage. Best though was a magnificent chestnut male Ruff in full breeding plumage close to the screen. When confronted with one in this plumage it is easy to see how it gets its name. With a wide range of common species, it was a fine introduction. Onwards to Bamburgh and an easy check in at the Victoria Hotel. We had a late dinner slot at the hotel so at 7pm we ran through the checklist and plans for the next day before eating and an early night after a long travelling day.

Day 2

Wednesday 1st June

An early morning walk was organised for those wishing to partake departing at 06:30. We had a short drive to Spindleston Woods and a quiet walk along the path by a stream. Two Tree Sparrows were watched here by a picturesque cottage. A species that is struggling further south in UK but still in good numbers here mainly due to some successful breeding schemes using many nest boxes at Big Waters near Wideopen and also at Hauxley. Early June is a peak for bird song and many commoner species were picked out and identified. There was also time to scan Budle Bay and a chance encounter with a female Red-breasted Merganser. Although a common winter visitor there are normally only one or two pairs breeding in the county and Budle Bay is a known site. 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. Three Little Egrets were noted here with the species now doing well so far north in the UK.

After breakfast we departed for Holy Island with the favourable tide meaning a relaxed morning without any need for a hasty departure. We walked along the Crooked Lonnen to get to Holy Island lough. Here a surprise female Garganey was noted distantly with most people managing scope views. A sign of a breeding attempt possibly. Also here was a brood of Shoveler which again is a very localised breeder and unusual to witness. Walking back we took the path to the castle with the front party being treated to excellent views of a Little Tern close offshore with the back group watching a Heron attempting to swallow an eel which it did manage eventually though with somewhat of a struggle. Offshore a few Gannets were moving south in small numbers. A select few were treated to a Peregrine flypast which was presumably a local breeding bird on a hunting trip to the island. 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.

Back in the village we split up for lunch before departing at 2pm for High Newton. Once parked we walked north to the Long Nanny Estuary. It's always a treat to witness the flower filled dunes, with masses of Northern Marsh Orchids and other specialities such as Burnet Rose & Purple Milk Vetch. Then it was up onto the coastal path and our first views of this important Arctic Tern colony. Around 500 were present with many gathering on the edge of the estuary. Close examination through the scope had Tim animated as a very white Roseate Tern was clearly visible amongst the grey Arctic Terns. Most people managed scope views, though distant. A few Little Terns were also to be found there. Numbers are much smaller with apparently 27 pairs breeding this year.

However Tim again went into overdrive when he saw that the recently present American Black Tern was making passes over the warden's hut! This exceptionally rare race of Black Tern has less than 20 previous records in UK. This individual first turned up in 2020 but was only firmly identified last year when it again hung around the tern colony in the summer. We all moved round to the warden's hut where tremendous views of this fine tern in full summer plumage were enjoyed as it continuously made flights over the hut. A happy group made the return journey back through the dunes. A fine sunny day made the whole experience a true joy and a marvellous opportunity to view Northumberland's only mainland tern colony. We were back in good time for another excellent meal followed by the checklist and Tim outlining plans for the all important trip to the Farne Islands tomorrow. Later one couple on an evening stroll near the hotel had good views of a Barn Owl.

Day 3

Thursday 2nd June

An early morning stroll was organised with one keen participant enjoying the luxury of two leaders to grill for information. We walked up to the famous Stag Rocks where sea watching is often exceptional. Calm conditions today though meant we concentrated on the common breeding birds along the path with good views of some of the warblers including Chiffchaff, Sedge Warbler & Whitethroat. After an earlier breakfast we all departed at 08:30 for the short drive to Seahouses and our trip out to the Farne Islands. Unlike previous years Billy Shiels now prefers to run two half day trips rather than stay out all day. Hence once we had the required boat tickets and National Trust armbands we were soon sailing out to Staple Island. We were soon enveloped in the full mass of birds as we experienced 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, Kittiwakes, Fulmars, Shags etc but certainly the sheer hubbub and smell of the colony together with the constant activity is something special. Certainly Tim gets 'goosebumps' every time he goes out to this special environment.

A calm sea meant unloading people onto Staple Island was easy and soon everyone was up close and personal with all the breeding seabirds. It is never felt that the visitors are disturbing the seabirds as over years people have not become a threat and all the species cope with close attention. Certainly the mass of Guillemots packed together always inspires. The Shags had young already with these strange prehistoric grey blobs looking particularly incongruous. Many images were taken by some of the keen photographers in the group though Tim attempted to keep his mammoth Puffin collection down to reasonable numbers. Can one ever have too many Puffin photos?

Back onto the boat and a return to Seahouses harbour and a chance for lunch before departing in the afternoon for Inner Farne. Whilst waiting in the harbour we managed our only Goosander of the trip with a female

showing well. Inner Farne is a contrast to Staple Island with an Arctic & Sandwich Tern colony in addition to the same seabirds as Staple Island. Unfortunately Covid prevented the islands being cleared of vegetation in 2020 & 2021 and although the terns are now back on the island they are in reduced numbers. The wardens have managed to clear some patches with some success but the old experience of being bombed by Arctic Terns has temporarily ceased as they no longer breed alongside the path from the harbour. Hopefully with more effort to clear the metre high vegetation this will result in conditions being suitable again. Puffins also seem to have reduced numbers and it will be interesting to see what the totals are this year. Thankfully the important Sandwich Tern colony in the centre of Inner Farne was in full swing with also a few pairs of Common Tern there. Gazing out at thousands of auks both on the sea and on the island is a timeless joy and one to be treasured. We were soon though back in the Glad Tidings boat and back to Seahouses harbour after an excellent day in ideal conditions.

Day 4

Friday 3rd June

A long day was in prospect today as we had evening boat trips to Coquet Island organised due to high tide being necessary to enable people to board the boats.

Another early morning walk was arranged and several extra souls joined the select band. We stopped at Monk's House Pool north of Seahouses and were treated to excellent views of a first-summer Little Gull gliding over the pool. On to Shoreston Hall just inland and a few more species not encountered before with Treecreeper singing and Tree Sparrows seen well. The inland fields were conducive to Brown Hare with 14 seen spread out.

After breakfast we drove down to Low Newton. A spell of birding next to the beach saw a party of 25 Sanderling sweep by. These Arctic breeding waders often leave it very late to depart preferring to feed up and then make the long journey without stopping. We continued our walk 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 Tim's 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. This year saw an explosion in numbers with 22 seen - possibly a record count for this locality. A few late departing Dunlin in full summer garb plus Ringed Plovers were also present.

Walking on to Newton Pool the excellent hide proved particularly productive this year. Sue drew our attention to a fine drake Garganey close by and we were all enthralled to watch this male pass right in front of the hide. They really do have spectacular plumage at close quarters and only the second time Tim has witnessed one so close. Frankie picked up a male Marsh Harrier quartering the pool. It came down into the reeds and hopefully a sign of a first ever breeding attempt here especially as the female was also seen later. Another Shoveler brood was also a real surprise here. After this fine spell of birding we walked out to the dunes for a picnic lunch for some and a pub lunch for others. Tim's attempts to get the group onto passing Manx Shearwaters failed miserably as they were distant and fast! However a Red-throated Diver moving north was easier to get onto and unusual as not encountered on a June Naturetrek tour to Northumberland before.

Suitably replete, some of us walked back to the vans with the opportunity for others to be picked up. Onwards again and down to East Chevington south of Amble. This large reserve is often noted as the premier reserve of the Northumberland Wildlife Trust. A mix of two large pools, an extensive reedbed and easy walking make this a particularly notable area. On getting out of the vans we were immediately blasted by a burst of Cetti's Warbler song. This warbler has a phenomenally loud song which is easily learned. They have only recently expanded this far north. On the north pool a pair of Great Crested Grebes and a couple of Little Egrets were watched. Driving down to the end car park we walked along the coastal path and were soon admiring Orchids with particularly the early signs of Lesser Butterfly Orchid. A treat for Steve. He took a group out looking for dune flowers whilst Tim moved out to the burn mouth for the birders. Back in the vans and a short drive to Druridge Bay CP. This was a botany stop and a few fine Bee Orchids were soon in view. This is a regular site for this exquisite orchid and they do not disappoint.

However Tim was getting increasingly worried about the strong northerly wind getting up. Earlier in the day there had hardly been a breeze but Northumberland weather can be fickle and it proved to be a real problem. The idea had been for the group to split up into two with Steve taking one party to the Amble Inn for dinner whilst Tim went in the first boat trip to Coquet Island. However when Tim arrived at the Amble Quay the Puffin Cruises owner Dave Gray quickly told us that the boat trips would not be possible as it was unsafe. The sea swell anyway would make watching through binoculars almost impossible. This would have been a decision not taken lightly as Dave Gray would be hundreds of pounds out of pocket though obviously keen not to ruin his reputation for never putting clients at risk. Disappointing but completely understandable.

Tim did take people out to the end of the pier where distant views of Coquet Island were possible. Here the sea was crashing onto the boardwalk and everyone soon felt their feet were better off on dry land rather than out on a boat! We did try to get closer to the island via Amble Links beach car park & scope views were possible of the many seabirds but identifying Roseate Terns at 1.5 kilometres was unfortunately not possible. This important colony of now 130 pairs is doing well with boxes being provided to stop gull predation. Having informed Steve that trips would not be possible we joined him at the Amble Inn. Unfortunately service was slow due to the Platinum Jubilee Bank Holiday. However most people made the most of an extended dinner and the food was excellent when it did arrive. Therefore a late return to the hotel of 10pm and for most straight to bed!

Day 5

Saturday 4th June

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 area around 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. Two Common Sandpipers close to the vehicle just had to be seen properly.

Parking at Langleeford we soon met up with Tim's wife Janet who had offered to help today. An accomplished birder, botanist & entomologist in her own right she was soon busy. The walk started incredibly well with a Wood Warbler singing its heart out close to the path. Only the third Tim has ever heard in the valley and a real surprise. Wood Warbler has declined enormously in Northumberland with only a few pairs now left. For those

not used to the song the sweet 'lu lu' notes followed by the extended trill should be remembered well. It was difficult to beat this scarce upland bird but we all had views of Red Grouse though distant plus many Grey Wagtails and a Dipper. A singing Redstart proved impossible to locate in the leafy trees. Janet had success in showing Sue a Mountain Bumblebee at one of its few Northumberland sites. Sue had a passion for Bumblebees and an encyclopaedic knowledge hence the long list of Bumblebees in the species checklist. We all managed to get almost to Langleeford Hope from where there are views up the valley and below The Cheviot itself. At 800 metres it is the high point of the county though Tim & Janet do not envisage repeating their ascent in 2005 any time soon!

The return walk was enlivened by a loud Cuckoo which thankfully everyone managed to hear though it kept itself ensconced in the trees. Back to the vans and a couple of brief stops before leaving the valley. At a favourite haunt of Whinchat we could just make out one singing but it did not reveal itself. Also we stopped at the Carey Burn and a chance to hear a Garden Warbler that Janet had earlier noted here. Its vigorous song is almost akin to a Nightingale at times.

Regretfully having to leave this upland valley we drove down to Ingram for lunch at the Ingram Cafe. Its old name of 'Cafe in the woods' sums up its location and it was a chance to bask in the sun in the garden whilst eating some excellent home baked food. A Raven soaring overhead was unfortunately only on view briefly.

After lunch we gathered in the churchyard where a Spotted Flycatcher had been found by Janet and a few people managed views. A Nuthatch was also very obliging here, a species that has only recently spread throughout Northumberland from the south. Walking back to the main bridge a Dipper was well observed by all the group. They often nest under bridges where there is added protection from the elements.

Our final birding stop was at Branton GP where a lone duckling was a surprise to everyone. A gentle walk around the pits here was well received and again just a delight to be out in the sun. Blue-tailed & Common Blue damselflies were on the wing & a patch of Bogbean was pointed out. The previous week's strong westerly gales were thankfully now a thing of the past. It was time to get back & we had a final stop at Beanley where excellent views of the whole range of the Cheviots are possible. After this photo stop it was back to Bamburgh for another fine meal. The after dinner checklist & gathering were suitably convivial and Tim & Steve thanked everyone for their enthusiasm. For both of us it is always rewarding if sightings and venues are greeted with wide eyed wonder and a chance for people to see why Northumberland is something of a hidden gem.

Day 6

Sunday 5th June

Another early morning trip to Spindleston Woods was organised as not everyone was able to come on the first morning. A gentle walk again and another chance to brush up on bird song. Even a Coal Tit engendered interest as our only group sighting of week. Also Budle Bay had two Bar-tailed Godwit on view though distant, while distant views of Little Tern were managed with their distinctive vertical drop feeding technique.

We were back to our normal 8am breakfast, and thanked the staff at the Victoria Hotel for a very pleasant stay. A short stop at Stag Rocks at Bamburgh was arranged for photos of the castle. Unfortunately Steve & Tim had difficulty parking and so had to pick up everyone. Pleasingly Sue (the bumblebee lady) described a continuous buzzing song well and Tim was able to tell her she had heard a Grasshopper Warbler.

There was time for another look at Druridge Pools en route to Newcastle. It is inevitable here that each visit has different highlights and this time a Wood Sandpiper was on view along with a fine male Yellow Wagtail. Black-tailed Godwit numbers were high again with at least 35 present. Five male Wigeon looked incongruous as rarely a coastal breeder. Avocet numbers were higher with at least four pairs present and hopefully nesting. So a final group list of 130 species which equals Tim's record in the seven trips led for Naturetrek.

Then we drove down to Newcastle Station where everyone was safely disembarked at 12:50. Thanks then to Steve for his 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! This is a task that Steve manages admirably. A fine six days in Northumberland and a chance to appreciate why Tim has been happy to retire here!



Gannet

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only, I = Introduced, M = Male, F = Female, LO = Leader only)

			May/June 2022					
	Common name	Scientific name	31	1	2	3	4	5
1	Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓	✓	80	✓	✓	✓
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
3	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
4	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	6	✓	1		3	✓
5	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>		F		M		
6	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	4	5		10	M	M
7	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	30			6	2	40
8	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	M					5M
9	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	✓
10	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	2M	•		•	•	•
11	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
12	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>		✓	✓	✓		2
13	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		LO				
14	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>					✓	
15	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>			F			
16	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		F				
17	Red Grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>					5	
18	Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>					4	2
19	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>				LO		
20	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
21	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		3	20	3	1	
22	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>				LO		
23	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		2		2	1	
24	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	2			1		
25	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	2					
26	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	3	1	✓	1	1
27	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		4		2		
28	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		20	20	20		

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June 2022					
			31	1	2	3	4	5
29	European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>		10	✓	2	2	
30	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		5	35	5		
31	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1				
32	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				2		
33	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	2		2	5	1
34	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓
36	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	5	✓	✓	✓
37	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	1			22		8
38	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
39	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		11		5		1
40	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	10	1			2	1
41	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		LO				2
42	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	22					35
43	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>		LO				
44	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	M					
45	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>				25		
46	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				3		
47	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1					
48	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					2	
49	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	3					2
50	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>						1
51	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		1	✓	1		
52	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoleus minutus</i>	1	LO	·	1	·	·
54	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>				1		
55	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		1	4	1		
56	European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	2	1	✓	✓		2
58	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			✓	20	3	3
59	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		12				2
60	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>		1				
61	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1		6			
62	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		1000	400	3		
63	American Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i>		1				
64	Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>			✓	160	3	2
65	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			✓	1		
66	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>			✓			
67	Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>			·	1	LO	
68	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					H	
72	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		1				
73	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		1	3	20	3	1
74	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					2	
75	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1		2		1
76	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1				
77	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	May/June 2022					
			31	1	2	3	4	5
80	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	1	.
82	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>					LO	1
83	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	H	2	1	2	2	2
84	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1		1		
85	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		1		3	3	6
87	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	3	✓	✓	✓
88	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	H	✓	5	5	10	✓
89	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	.	.		H	.	.
90	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	2	.		H	2	.
91	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	H			H	1	H
92	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	H	2	H	3	H
93	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>					1	
94	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	H	✓	1	H		
95	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	H	H		3		
96	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>						H
97	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	1		H	1	H
98	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>					H	H
99	Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	H	H	3	10	H	H
100	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		H			H	H
101	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		.	.	.	1	.
103	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				1		
104	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
105	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
107	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		1			5	
108	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>					1	1
109	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
110	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					H	
111	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>					H	
112	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	M	H	M	4		M
113	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>					2	
114	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
115	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		2		2		
116	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
117	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>						1
118	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					5	
119	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	H	✓	1	✓	✓	✓
121	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					H	
122	Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		LO	4			
123	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
124	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		3			2	M
125	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		M	1	M	1	H
126	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		2	2	3	3	2
127	Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>					3	
128	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
129	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	H	H	H	✓	1	H
130	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2	✓		✓		✓

Mammals

Roe Deer
Rabbit

Grey Seal

Brown Hare

Butterflies

Green-veined White
Orange-tip
Small Heath
Peacock
Small Tortoiseshell

Small White
Large White
Wall Brown
Small Copper
Small Skippers

Red Admiral
Painted lady
Speckled Wood

Moths

Drinker (caterpillar)
Common Carpet

Cinnabar

Yellow Shell

Insects

Scorpion Fly
Dor Beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*)

7 Spot Ladybird
Soldier Beetle (*Cantharis livida*)

Red and Black Frog hopper
Green Tiger Beetle

Marmalade Hoverfly
Heath Bumblebee
Early Bumblebee
White-tailed Bumblebee
Red-tailed Cuckoo Bee
Solitary Bee

Hoverfly (*Volucella bombylans*)
Red-tailed Bumblebee
Common Carder Bumblebee
Nomad Bee
Mountain Bumblebee

Golden Bumblebee
Cuckoo Bee
Buff-tailed Bumblebee
Tree Bumblebee
Garden Bumblebee

Dragonflies

Common Blue Damselfly
Large Red Damselfly

Blue-tailed Damselfly

Broad-bodied Chaser

Reptiles and Amphibians

Frog

Common Lizard

Toad

Notable Flowers

Lesser Butterfly Orchid
Twayblade
Marsh Helleborine
Seaside Centaury

Northern Marsh Orchid
Early Purple Orchid
Sea Milkwort
Climbing Corydalis

Bee Orchid
Common Spotted Orchid
Crosswort
Pale Corydalis

Thrift	Common Restharrow	Heath Speedwell
Marsh Marigold	Star of Bethlehem	Bloody Cranesbill
Bladder Campion	Alexanders	Water Avens
Ragged Robin	Dwarf Mallow	Sea Kale
Yellow Rattle	Hoary Cress	Pirri pirri Bur
Burnet Rose	Lesser Meadow Rue	Purple Milk Vetch
Viper's Bugloss	Bogbean	Dyer's Greenweed