

Northumberland & the Farne Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

17th – 22nd June 2025



Atlantic Puffin



Kittiwake



Roseate Terns



Guillemots

Tour report by Tim Dean



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Tour participants: Tim Dean (leader) with seven Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Tuesday 17th June

The 2.00pm pick up at Newcastle Station went off without any problems and we were soon travelling north on the A189 for a fifty-minute journey to Druridge Pools for our first birding. Here, two clients were waiting for us, having travelled up by car. Warblers were much in evidence but only by song: Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler, Sedge Warbler and Whitethroat were all heard. We took a short walk to the first hide and settled down to see what was on view. A sift through the wildfowl revealed two drake Wigeons, three drake Shovelers and five Teal. The hoped for drake Garganey refused to play ball, having been seen well in the morning, but managing to hide this afternoon.

As we walked back to the main track, a singing Reed Bunting gave scope views for all. A walk around to the famous 'Budge Screen' gave us a different view of the wetland, and seven Black-tailed Godwits were much admired, especially one in full summer plumage. Also from here our only Stock Doves of the week were scoped, with three showing distantly. There were also many other common species here, as Druridge Pools has a fine range of habitats. There was a chance to walk out to the dunes for a view of the beach at Druridge, an eight-mile stretch of golden sand from Cresswell to Hauxley, though there were only a few Sandwich Terns and distant Guillemots on the sea today.

Leaving at 4.30pm we made the fifty-minute journey north to Bamburgh via the A1, and were soon in our rooms and able to freshen up and get sorted out. We had a 7.15pm dinner slot at the hotel, so we ran through the checklist and plans for the next day before eating, and had an early night after a long travelling day.

Day 2

Wednesday 18th June

An early morning walk was organised for those wishing to partake, departing at 6.30am. We made a short drive to Spindlestone Woods and took a quiet walk along the path by a stream. Two Tree Sparrows were watched here by a picturesque cottage; this is a species which is struggling further south in the UK, but still occurs in good numbers here, mainly due to some successful nestbox schemes, e.g. at Big Waters and Hauxley. The cloudy conditions and slightly chilly breeze suppressed bird song, unfortunately, though a range of common woodland species was found. It was a pleasant walk through to Budle Bay, where a Little Egret was on view. A lone female Gadwall was resting with a few Wigeon at the edge of the bay. Also on the bay was a brood of Eider, the females having brought the small ducklings over from their breeding grounds on the Farne Islands: quite a journey for small paddling feet in often rough seas!

After breakfast, we departed at 9.00am for the Long Nanny estuary, just north of Newton by the Sea. It is always a treat to witness the flower-filled dunes, and we found a large group of Northern Marsh Orchids and other specialities such as Burnet Rose and Bloody Cranesbill. We went up onto the coastal path along the dunes, where views of the tern colony can be had; this is the only mainland tern colony in Northumberland. They were overwhelmingly Arctic Terns, but we were looking out for the returning American Black Tern too. We had success, and distant views were obtained as it quartered the dunes. One client was very lucky on his turn at the scope, when it landed next to the Arctic Terns on the beach! The small, unsurprisingly black tern rather stood out from the crowd. This individual had returned for its sixth year at the colony; last year it paired an Arctic Tern, but the eggs

proved infertile. Where it goes once it leaves the colony in early August, no-one knows, but it seems highly unlikely that it should return to North America!

We also managed long distance scope views of a Little Tern on the nest. Sadly, 22 pairs had been washed out with an extreme high tide, but they had begun to lay again now. A few Ringed Plovers and a lone Dunlin in summer plumage were also seen, together with a first-summer Little Gull, which was something of a surprise. A pair of Rock Pipits provided close views, and a family party of Stonechat proved popular.

We then made our way around to the National Trust's ranger's hut. Very close views were possible of the Arctic Terns, as they nest adjacent to the hut in the dunes. This year, around 500 pairs are present, which is down on previous years, due to bird flu. Thankfully, this year has proven to be almost devoid of cases. Offshore, seven Common Scoters were watched moving north. It was hard to leave the site, but we needed to make progress up to Holy Island. The high tide earlier in the morning had meant an afternoon visit was necessary; the island is completely cut off twice a day.

On reaching the only village on the island, Tim showed everyone the local cafés, and the group split up. Some went on a walk to Holy Island Lough, while others visited the famous Lindisfarne Priory and enjoyed the village. Our walk out to the lough, via the quaintly-named Crooked Lonnen was quiet for birds, but the lough itself had a pair of breeding Little Grebes and singing Reed Warblers. Most enchanting, though, was a Mute Swan with a brood of eight cygnets, close to the hide with the caring parent in close attendance. Returning via a different route around the castle, we were soon back into the general melée of visitors. Offshore, there were several adult Gannets making fishing trips from their breeding grounds on Bass Rock far to the north. The harbour proved interesting, with forty Bar-tailed Godwits and six Knots present, plus seven loafing Goosanders. These non-breeding birds are now a regular occurrence along the northerly part of the coast. It is hard to know whether the Arctic breeding waders are late departing north, or early on their return, having failed to breed for some reason.

The 'village people' were awaiting our return at the main car park. We had time to stop at the Snook on the way off Holy Island, to admire the orchids. They were mostly Common Spotted, but there were also one Early Marsh Orchid and a few Marsh Helleborines. Other specialities included Sea Arrowgrass and Sea Milkwort. On the way back to Bamburgh, we stopped at Budle Bay and had another chance to look at the Eider brood. We were back at 5.30pm and had a chance to unwind, before our meeting at 6.45pm to run through the checklist for the day and go through the plans for tomorrow, and our boat trip out to Coquet Island.

Day 3

Thursday 19th June

An optional early morning stroll was organised along the Wynding, a narrow lane which winds down to the golf clubhouse on the higher cliffs at Bamburgh. The site is known locally as Stag Rocks; there is a white stag painted on the rocks here, commemorating a local tale of one that was chased into the sea here long ago. We managed good views of a few Turnstones, plus Guillemots on the sea and close Whitethroat, Linnet and Meadow Pipit along the road.

After breakfast at 8.00am we were off at 9.00am to travel south. As the boat trip was scheduled for 11.45am, we had time to fit in a visit to the Northumberland Wildlife Trust reserve at East Chevington. This large reserve of 184ha, incorporating two large pools, has newly constructed viewing platforms and hides, thankfully replacing the

old converted shipping containers! On getting out of the minibus, we were 'serenaded' by a Cetti's Warbler ('assaulted' is probably a better term!). On the walk out to the viewing platform we had Dyer's Greenweed in profusion, plus a special orchid: Lesser Butterfly. These were scoped close to the track so that everyone could admire them; access is not allowed to this area of grassland. A Marsh Harrier was watched at distance; this species has increased and now breeds on the reserve. The low water level had revealed a scrape which will undoubtedly be conducive to passage waders this autumn, but few species were on the move in late June. A few Sandwich and Common Terns were present.

It was time to drive the short distance to Amble. Amble has seen a resurgence in recent years, with new businesses on the quayside and a general 'spruce up', encouraging more visitors. We were soon on board together with 35 others, and made the short jaunt out to the island. From a distance, all looks quiet, but close to it is a mass of birdlife with 25,000 pairs of Puffins breeding, plus several thousand Common and Arctic Terns. The prize species, though, is the Roseate Tern: this is their only English breeding site. A few adults gave close views on the coastal rocks, and everyone could appreciate these special birds. They always glow white next to the greyer Arctic Terns, and have wholly black bills at this time of year, with just a hint of red at the base on some. Hopefully, numbers will start recovering this year, after bird flu over the last two years took a heavy toll, halving the population to just 75 pairs. It was an ideal, sunny and calm day today for the trip, and we were sadly soon back at Amble Harbour after our outing.

It was time for some lunch at Amble and a chance to look around the harbour. We left at 2.00pm and stopped at Amble Braid for a quick scan of the Coquet estuary, but found nothing much to report. So we drove on to Cullernose Point, a highly scenic location giving close views of nesting Fulmars and Kittiwakes. A few Razorbills were lounging on the sea under the cliffs at one of their few other breeding locations away from the island breeding colonies. Our last birding spot of the day was at the picturesque village of Newton by the Sea. This time, we concentrated on the southern side, where an important coastal scrape has been created through the efforts of a keen and dedicated local birder Gary Woodburn. He realised that by creating a sluice and stopping the natural stream from entering the sea, a wetland scrape could be created on what had been just a dry field. This site has produced multiple rarities, as well as being an important local wetland for all sorts of common species. Our visit did not turn up any rarities, but the breeding Avocets were much admired, and everyone was keen to back the adults against the attentions of a Grey Heron. We counted ten young Avocets, plus another adult still on the nest. A lone Wheatear proved to be the only sighting of the week.

We returned to the minibus and drove north back to Bamburgh. It had been a long day, but highly enjoyable. Thankfully, the weather looked fine for the next day, when we planned to visit the Farne Islands.

Day 4

Friday 20th June

Tim had arranged an early morning visit to the nearby village of Shoreston, but the long day yesterday had obviously taken a toll as he was on his own!

After breakfast we were off again at 9.00am for the short journey down to Seahouses. Quickly booked in for the 10.00am boat trip, we all gathered on the quay, and were taken out to Billy Shiel's pride and joy, The Farne's Maiden. This state-of-the-art and brand-new boat made the trip out easy and smooth. The National Trust is still taking a cautious approach regarding bird flu, and landings are still not possible on Staple Island. Hopefully, access

will be allowed again next year; the island has been closed to visitors since 2020, first because of Covid, and now bird flu. Our two-hour trip around the islands still proved magical, with incredible, close views of the multitude of Guillemots, Puffins, Kittiwakes and other seabirds. Some 25,000 pairs of Guillemots nest on the Farnes and the 2023 census of Puffins showed an increase to 62,000 pairs! Colonies in southern Britain are suffering from rising sea temperatures, affecting sand eels, but the sea is still cold here.

It was interesting that few Grey Seals were present; a pod of Orcas had made them disperse in recent weeks. William Shiel (son of the original Billy Shiel), who was captaining the boat had been fortunate to see these several weeks before, but the warmer conditions had moved them back north to Scotland. These were the first Orcas he had seen in twenty years of trips to the Farnes. Hopefully they will return!

We heard the story of Grace Darling's rescue of shipwrecked sailors while gazing out at the very rocks where it happened, and trying to take in the enormity of what she achieved. We were soon though back to Seahouses harbour and went into Rosemary's Café for a much needed cuppa and cake. A walk around the headland was organised, though most chose to look around the village. We enjoyed close views of Kittiwakes and Fulmars, plus a group of five Goosanders on the rocks.

All of us met up again on the quay for our 3.00pm trip out to Inner Farne. As this was a general trip out, we were taken again around the islands, before being allowed onto Inner Farne. Again, the full experience of the mayhem that is the Farnes was appreciated. Disembarking, there was a chance to be in the thick of it: we were ready for the Arctic Terns to attack. It is always fun to watch fully-grown men act like children trying to fend off the terns! It is important, though, to wear a hat, as sharp beaks can do surprising damage on bare heads! We all managed to get through the Arctic Tern area without incident, and started having exceptionally close encounters with Puffins. We were all intrigued to watch a group of adults with beaks full of sand eels, waiting for the right time to go back to the nesting burrow and avoid the attentions of the marauding gulls. Shag numbers are also down on recent years, and only relatively few were seen at close range. The mass of Guillemots crowding together was a magical sight, together with lesser numbers of Razorbills. One fascinating incident involved watching a Gannet actually on the rocks, next to the breeding Guillemots. It was being attacked, but stood its ground.

All too soon, it was time to head back; we were all set for dinner at 7.15pm. After another spectacular meal at the Victoria Hotel we met for another checklist update, and discussed plans for the uplands day tomorrow.

Day 5

Saturday 21st June

After reporting his success yesterday morning near Shoreston, two clients joined Tim on an early morning outing at 6.30am. Thankfully, one of the highlight species was still singing well: a Grasshopper Warbler in the dunes close to the coast road gave its strange 'fishing reel' song. Tim even managed to provide scope views of it, which was much appreciated. We went on to Shoreston village and had a gentle walk around the country lanes, but the other highlight of yesterday, a Lesser Whitethroat, failed to show. We also had excellent views of Tree Sparrow, and other common farmland birds. We stopped at Monk's House Pool on the return journey, and noted a few Gadwall among other waterfowl.

Today, there was a change in habitat, with a chance to see the contrast Northumberland has to offer. Often visitors to the county just see the area around the A1, and never discover the coast or the hills, which is 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. We parked at Langleeford and emerged from our air-conditioned minibus into 28°C! This was not normal for Northumberland, and unfortunately the birds were not impressed, with very few singing, which made birding difficult. A Garden Warbler bucked the trend and gave its fast song, but we couldn't see it.

However, the valley did look particularly scenic in these conditions; we all managed to get almost to Langleeford Hope, with views up the valley and towards The Cheviot (800m) itself. There were a few upland birds on show, with Redpolls calling overhead and a couple of Buzzards soaring over The Cheviot. On our return walk, we stopped again at the bridge near Langleeford Farm and were treated to excellent views of a couple of Grey Wagtails, and heard a Common Sandpiper. A lone Long-tailed Tit and a Nuthatch were also new for the trip in a picturesque stretch of riverine woodland.

Regretfully having to leave this upland valley, we drove down to Ingram for lunch at the Ingram Café. It's old name of 'The Café in the Woods' sums up its location, and we had a chance to enjoy the garden while eating some excellent home-baked food. Tim never gives up birding, even while eating; he spied a Spotted Flycatcher perching on gravestones in the adjacent churchyard. It proved very obliging, and the whole group were able to watch it move from one gravestone to another.

Our next birding stop was at Branton gravel pits, where two broods of Goldeneye were admired: these are the only breeding Goldeneyes in England. Also here was a real scarcity, in the form of a drake Scaup, with the local Tufted Ducks. This individual was first seen in February with another drake, and it has lingered ever since, making an unusual summer occurrence. We also managed to fit in another gravel pit site at Hedgeley, with some deciding to relax in the minibus. Here, we had good views of adult and juvenile Great Crested Grebes, plus other common waterfowl. A first shower on our return to our van reminded us of more normal Northumberland weather!

We took scenic route back, with views of the Cheviots, via Chillingham and Chatton. Getting back at Bamburgh early at 5.00pm gave people plenty of time before our final get together at 6.45pm. Another sumptuous dinner followed, with a new team of chefs obviously anxious to make their mark.

Day 6

Sunday 22nd June

Another optional early morning trip to Spindleston Woods was organised, but people understandably preferred to opt out: everyone had long return journeys ahead of them. We said farewell to the Victoria Hotel after an excellent stay. There was time to fit in a couple of birding stops on the way back to Newcastle, the first at East Chevington. This was primarily due to a singing Marsh Warbler having been found there on Friday, but sadly the strong breeze meant sitting aloft on a song perch was out of the question, and no-one had heard or seen it today. However, a Cetti's Warbler actually showed briefly by the parking layby, and its song at close range was again strident. It was a pleasant walk though, and a highlight came with a Great Egret on one of the gravel islands. Scope views revealed it to be in full summer plumage, with an all-black bill, something only seen for a short while before the bill turns back to yellow. A brief stop at Cresswell Pond was also made, and a party of 23 Avocets together showed that they were back at this breeding site, after previous high water levels.

The drive down to Newcastle station was quick, and everyone safely disembarked at noon. The fine weather had made the boat trips particularly easy this year, but it was galling that the uplands day had been relatively quiet as birds sheltered from the 'Mediterranean' heat. However, we had explored the whole gamut of habitats that Northumberland has to offer, and everyone had thoroughly enjoyed a fine six days. They certainly appreciated why Tim has been happy to retire here!

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

I = Introduced		June 2025					
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22
Canada Goose - I	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	3					
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		1		4	6	
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	2	5				1
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	5	2		1	1	1
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	✓				✓	✓
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>					1	
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>		✓	✓			✓
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>		7	5			
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>					✓	
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>		8		5		
Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓			✓	✓	
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	3		1	3	H	1
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓				
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	3					
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓		✓	✓
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		2			1	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	1				3	1
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			22			23
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		7				
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		4	1	2	H	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		40				
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	7					
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					H	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	2	3	1		1	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			4			
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>		6				
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		1				
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		1				
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>		600	✓	400		1
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			2			
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>			5			
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>		1				
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		✓	✓	✓		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>						1
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
American Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger surinamensis</i>		1				
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		5	✓	10		
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

I = Introduced		June 2025					
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>			✓	✓		
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>			7	✓		
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	3	3	30	✓		
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>			✓	✓		
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		8	2	11		
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓	80		✓
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>		2		✓		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		3			3	1
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>						1
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			1			
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>					2	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2	1		1	1
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		5	H		H	H
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		H	2		2	1
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		H			1	
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			H			1
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					1	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	H		H		H	H
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H	2	3		H	H
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	H	H	3	H	H	H
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H	H			
Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>				H	1	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>					H	
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	H	H	5	✓	✓	✓
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					H	H
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	H	H	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>					1	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		H			H	2
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>					1	H
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		2			2	1
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		2	2			
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			1			
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		2		4	4	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		H			1	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					2	
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		2				
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		H		✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		H				
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

I = Introduced		June 2025					
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>					2	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	H			2	✓	
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		1	✓			

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Western Hedgehog (dead)	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Common Shrew (dead)	<i>Sorex araneus</i>
Western Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglaia io</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>

Moths

Common name	Scientific name
a micro-moth	<i>Ypsolopha sequella</i>
Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>
Brown Silver-line	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>

Bees

Common name	Scientific name
Mountain Bumblebee	<i>Bombus monticola</i>
White-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i>
Early Bumblebee	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>

Hoverflies

Common name	Scientific name
Yellow-barred Peat Hoverfly	<i>Sericomyia silentis</i>

Selected plants

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Cranesbill
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife
<i>Lysimachia maritima</i>	Sea Milkwort
<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>	Burnet Rose
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Pirri Pirri Bur (alien)
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow
<i>Ceratocapnos claviculata</i>	Climbing Corydalis
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Twayblade
<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>	Northern Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>	Marsh Helleborine
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag
<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	Sea Arrowgrass