

ALNWICK WILDLIFE GROUP.

NORTHUMBERLAND ESTATES BIRD SURVEY.

REPORT FOR APRIL 2016 – FEBRUARY 2017.

Introduction.

Aims of the Survey. The basic aim is to attempt to measure the effects of Northumberland Estates management on the wild bird population in the area of the survey, also to record any other points of interest which the survey may reveal about the local wildlife.

Areas of the Survey. The survey is taking place on four areas, where Northumberland Estates are attempting to increase the population of Red Grouse to a point where sustainable shooting is possible. The Kimmer Lough is leased for private shooting and is under different management.

These areas are :-
Post Office Pylon.
Black Lough.
Alnwick Moor.
Hulne Moor.
Kimmer Lough.

All these areas are on the Fell Sandstone ridge, which runs roughly in a semi-circle round the base of the Cheviots. All except the Kimmer Lough rise to about 250 metres and have a typical upland vegetation of heather on shallow peat but also a wide variety of other habitats. The average size of each area is approx 120 hectares. The Estates management is mainly heather burning to improve its feeding value for Red Grouse and suitability for breeding cover. More intensive control of some predators is carried out, improved water availability for dry periods and provision of limestone grit etc. Hulne and Alnwick Moors form the area of present highest Grouse population, followed by the Post Office Pylon, which is approx. one mile away, and the Black Lough at two miles. Here there are only one or two pairs of breeding Red Grouse but the number has been increasing. Kimmer Lough is more distant and at a lower level. The shooting here is let and the management of the moor is less intensive. No Red Grouse have yet been recorded as having bred at the Kimmer Lough.

Methodology of the Survey. The five sites are visited five times annually, three during the breeding season and twice in the winter. All birds are recorded but a small number have been selected as the “target species” and are those which are more commonly found in these areas and are most likely to be affected by the Estate management. In an attempt to produce comparable results specific routes are used at each visit and approx. the same time spent there. Visits are made when weather is reasonable since recording is impossible in extreme weather.

Analysis of Data. The counts of the target species from each area are totalled and graphs produced from these results. To achieve the aims of the survey a comparison with population counts over a larger area must be made. An attempt is made to compare our figures with English national averages produced by BTO from their annual Breeding Bird Surveys. National figures can often be misleading when used as a direct comparison in any one local area and these facts have to be taken into consideration when reviewing the results. The “Bird Atlas” published by the British Trust for Ornithology, also gives very useful information when comparing local trends in population over the last ten year period when the previous Atlas was produced but are becoming less relevant as time passes. The more recently published “Northumbria Bird Atlas” from the Northumbria and Tyneside Bird Club, also provides much useful and more local information. The numbers of some species can vary so much during the ten year periods between National surveys that the results can be very misleading. A more accurate picture can be obtained from annual surveys such as this, being made on a more regular basis.

There are many factors affecting bird populations, weather is easily shown to be the most important. Periods of severe winters conditions leading to starvation, especially in those species more dependent on insect for food. The effects of the winter periods on some species between 2009/11 can be clearly seen on the graphs. Late and wet breeding seasons also have had a depressing effect on some species. It is interesting to see how populations may have changed with the conditions that have been experienced since then.

Breeding Period Results of Target Species.

Falling populations of many British birds in recent years have resulted in the grouping of species into three bands:- **Black.** For those not endangered.

Amber. Those for which there is some concern.

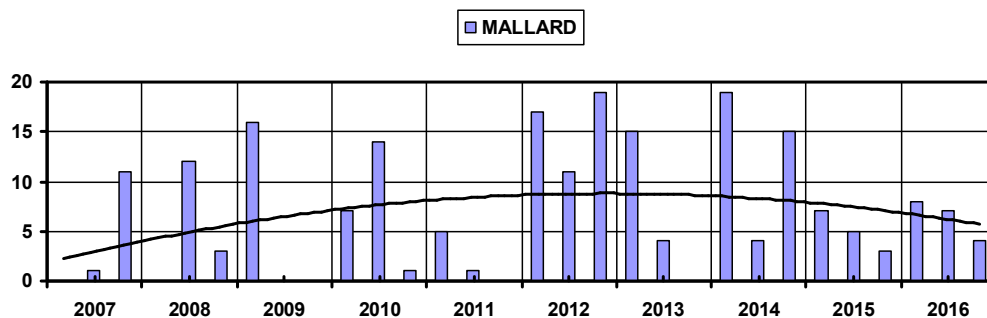
Red. For those at greatest risk.

BTO. National figures give:- **(A)** A long term trend as a % rise or fall over the period 1995 – 2014

(B) A Breeding Bird Survey trend as an average % rise or fall over the period 2014 -2015

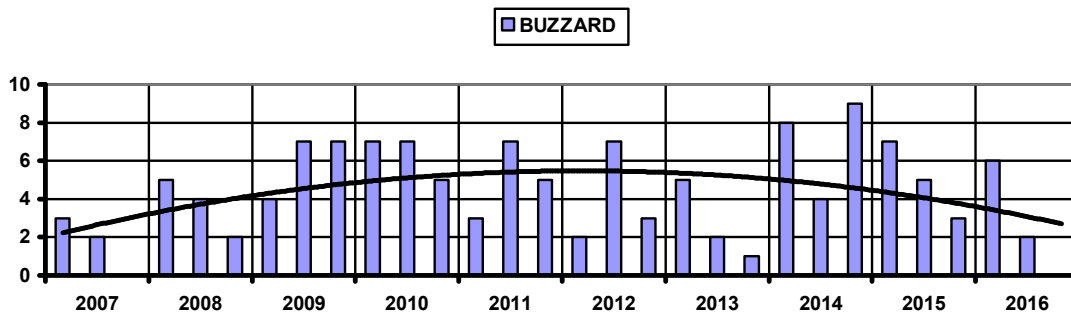
Information taken from the BTO National Bird Atlas is shown as **(BA)** and from the Northumbria Bird Atlas as **(NBA)**

These figures and the colour classification are given with the graph of each of the target species.



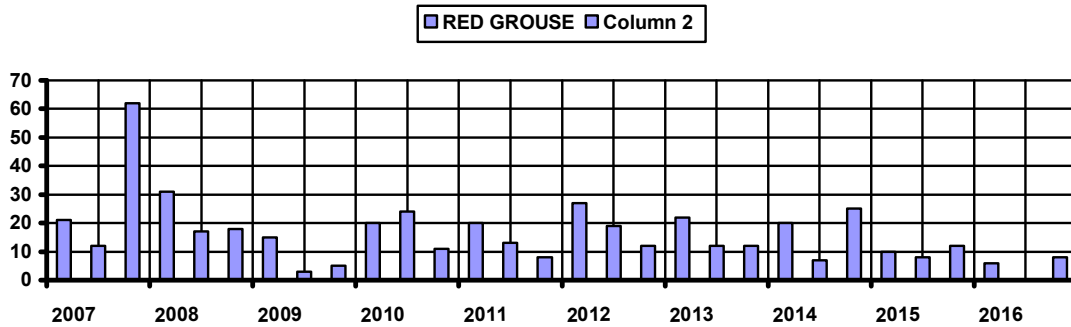
Mallards have been recorded in very irregular numbers, which may include young birds at some counts and therefore may not give a true picture of their breeding status but it would seem that there has been a gradual increase in counts, except in the last two years of the survey period. Both the (BA) and (NBA) indicate a gradual increase in numbers over a long period. It seems surprising that Mallards are still Amber listed. There are releases of hand reared birds for shooting which may affect the survey area.

Amber listed. (A) +26% (B) +10%



The vast spread of Common Buzzard into the eastern counties in the last 25 years is reflected in the long term trend figures shown below. A reduction in local counts during 2011/13 was attributed to poor breeding results and a levelling off due to pressure on available breeding territories. Our records for 2016 show a reduction in numbers which may be due to the very late breeding season in the North East and does not follow the national figures which show a continued increase.

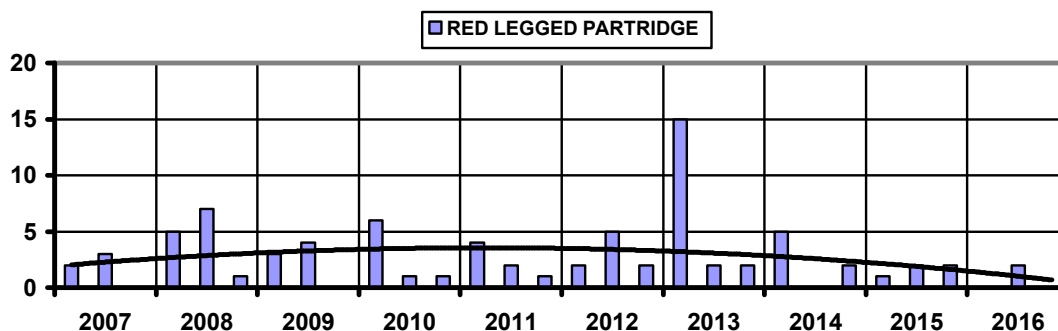
Black listed. (A) +182% (B) + 14%



The population of Red Grouse appears to have reduced gradually over the last two years. The low level of shooting during that period will probably have been sufficient to control any increase in numbers. None were shot in the 2016 season. One or two pairs have bred successfully in recent years at the Black Lough but it is thought that they may have moved to other areas of higher population once on the wing.

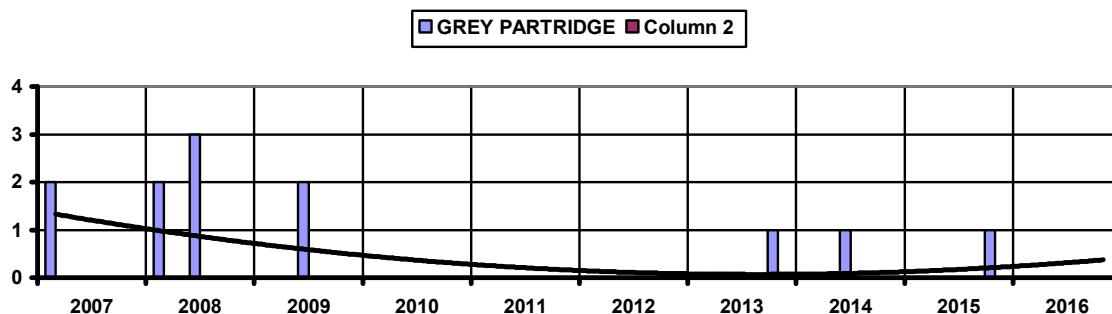
(NBA) shows major gains in the area of the Cheviots. (BA) indicates little change in the national population during the last twenty years.

Amber listed. (A) +19% (B) - 12%



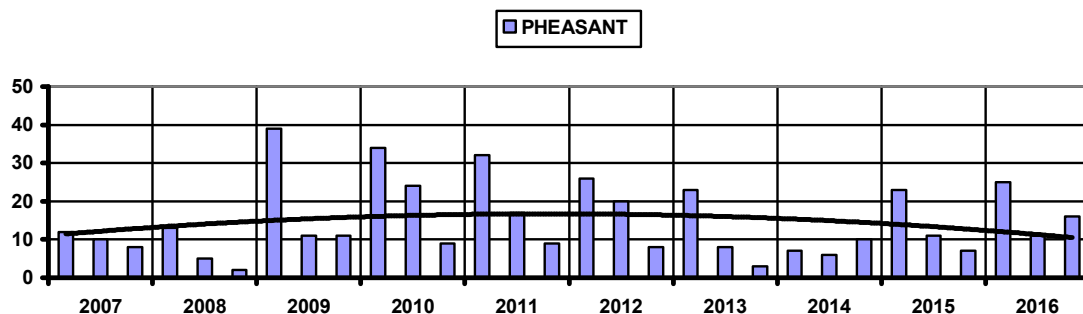
Red Legged Partridge in the survey areas are probably the remnants of birds released here in previous years or from releases on neighbouring estates. Hand reared birds released for shooting do not make good breeding stock in the wild. The increase in national figures (BA) is largely attributed to hand reared birds released for shooting. The survey area is not the natural habitat for Red Legged Partridge, although many are now released on heather moorland for shooting.

Black listed. (A) + 6% (B) +11%



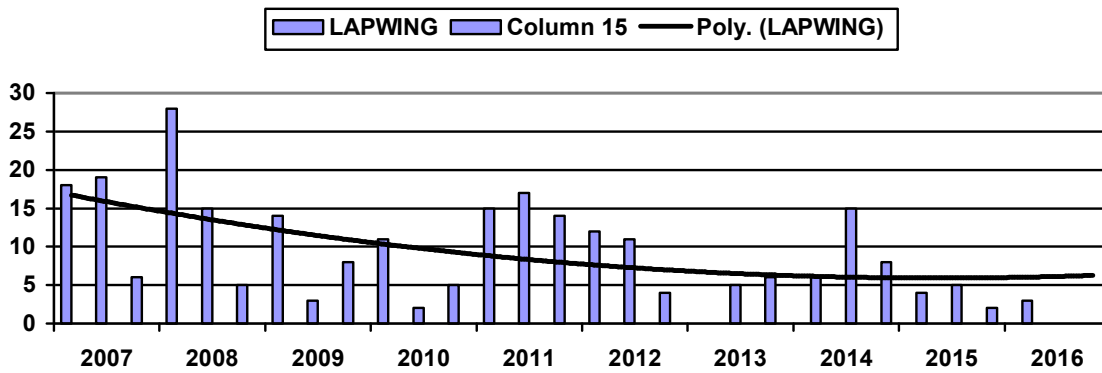
The areas covered by the survey are not natural habitat for Grey Partridge, it is therefore not surprising that the population has more or less disappeared.

Red listed. (A) -55% (B) + 24%



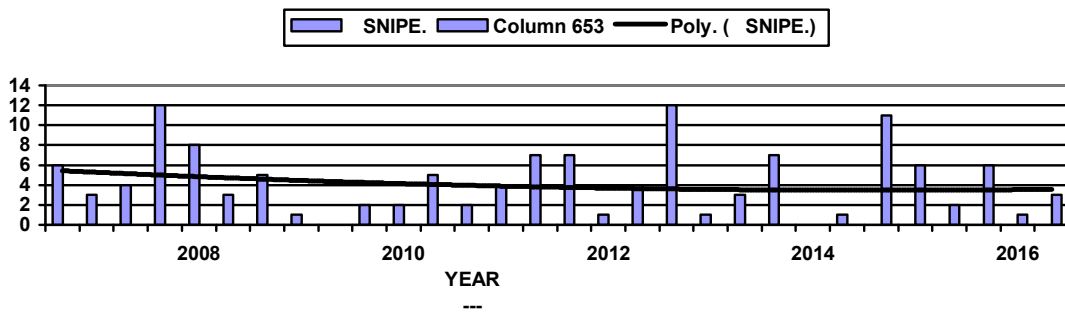
Counts of Pheasant will always vary where they have been released for shooting. There is one release pen affecting the survey which is on the border of Hulne Moor. At the Kimmer Lough some birds have been released and the area is shot over on a very regular basis throughout the season. (NBA) & (BA) both show little change in either local or national figures.

Black listed (A) +31% (B) +3%



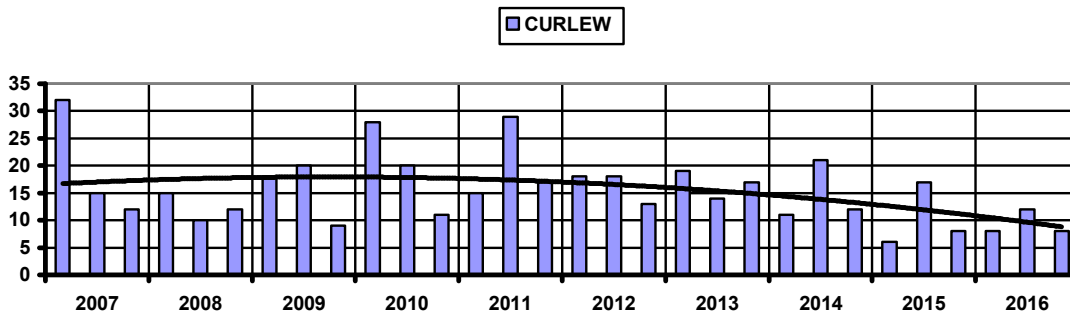
The apparent slow decline shown in this graph would seem to be following the general trend both nationally and locally. (BA) shows the highest losses are from the western side of the country. (NBA) indicates a rise in population in our area but this is more likely to be on marginal grassland more suited to their requirements or on over wintered stubbles. An excellent example of this is at Ratcheugh where some stubble fields have been left and Lapwing numbers have increased.

Red listed. (A) -26% (B) +2%



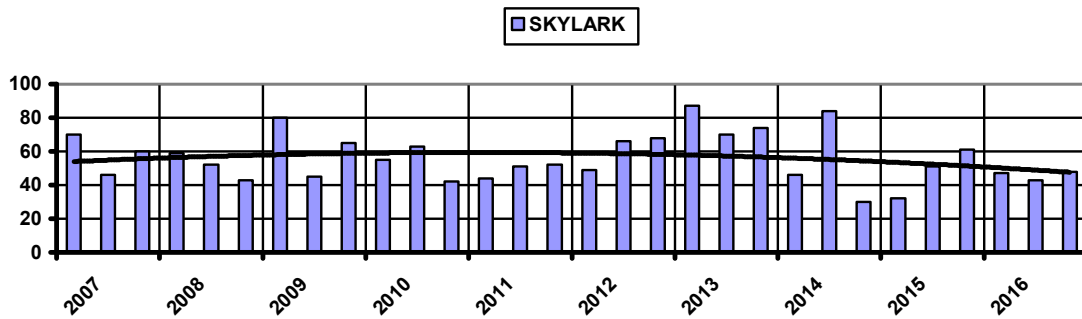
The higher counts in the earlier part of most seasons may be because some birds were still on passage. Counts made later in the season would indicate a small but regular population of breeding birds. (BA) results indicate that there has been a reduction in their lowland breeding habitat. (NBA) results show a more stable population

Amber listed. (A) +5% (B) +68%



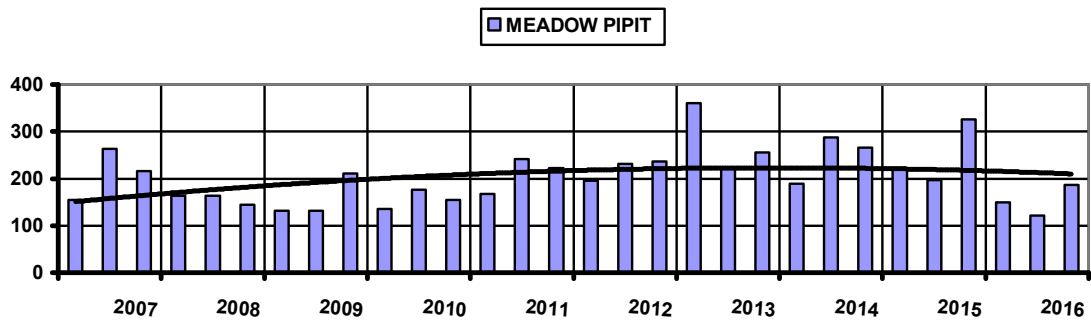
Curlew are showing a slow decline in the survey area which is disappointing since (NBA) records a stable population in the North East.

Red listed. (A) -33% (B) -8%



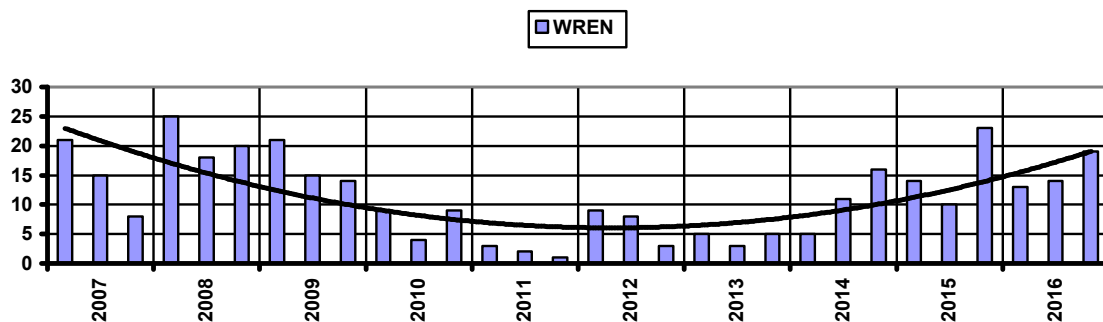
Skylarks in our area appear to have been holding their own, a better result than national averages. One of the commoner species in the survey area, they are therefore more likely to show the results of local management. The biggest losses have been in Ireland. (BA) Losses in England are mainly associated with more intensification in arable farming areas with the change from spring sown to winter sown crops. Population in the North East appears to be stable. (NBA)

Red listed. (A) -23% (B) -6%



Meadow Pipits are the commonest species in the survey area and are therefore most likely to indicate any movement in population trends. In this area they would appear to have followed the national trend with a fall in the early years of the survey but a better than average rise until 2016 when counts have been lower. In the British Isles there has been a loss of numbers mainly in Ireland and the west coast of the UK. (BA). In the North East numbers are more or less stable. (NBA)

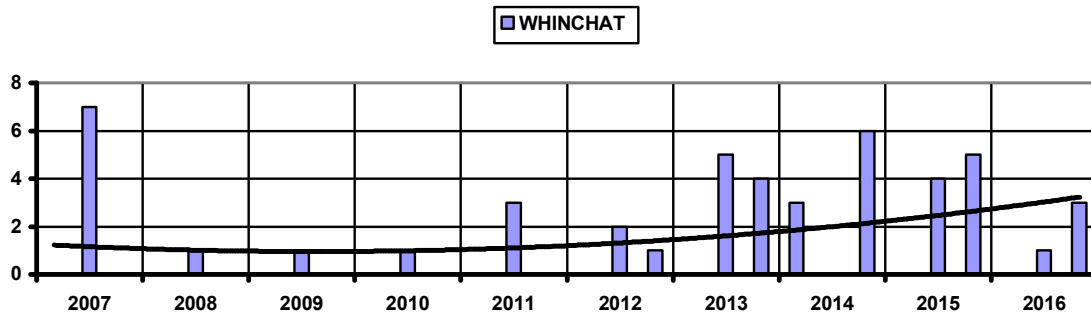
Amber listed. (A) -7% (B) +4%



After the catastrophic fall in Wren numbers due to weather conditions in 2010 to 2012, it would appear that counts are now showing a dramatic improvement. This is typical of their ability to bounce back with large numbers of young produced when conditions allow. It is

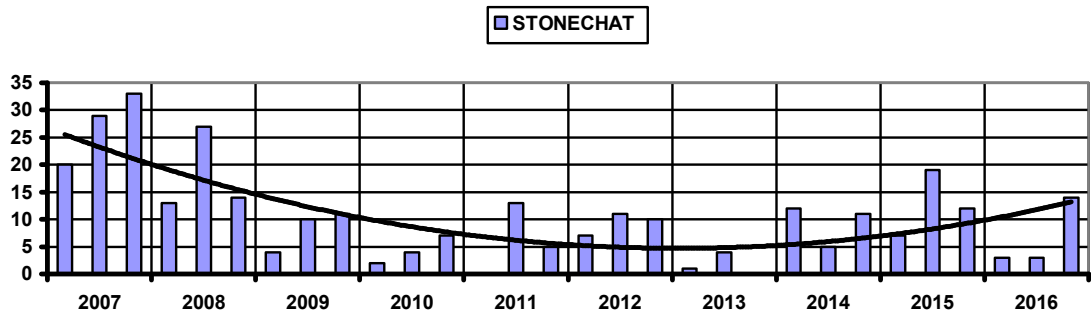
interesting to note that the build up of numbers has been fastest in the lowland areas of arable and woodland than in this survey in higher, more exposed moorland.

Black listed. (A) +15% (B)+5%



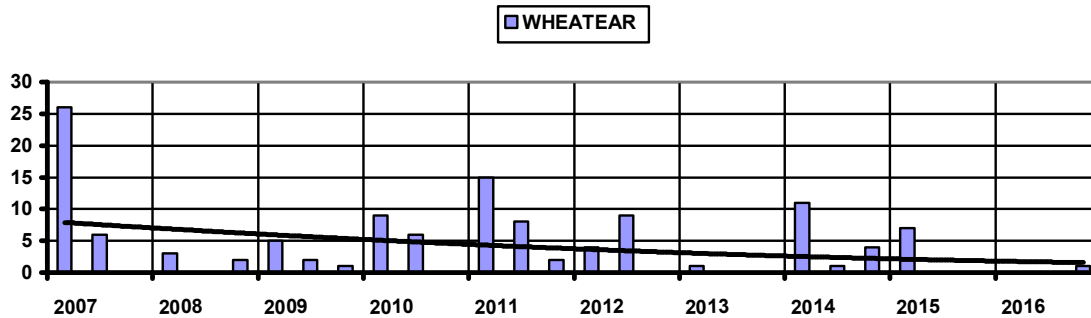
Whinchats have had three better years in this area, with sightings of successful family groups on several occasions. National losses have been general throughout the British Isles over a long period, losing breeding habitat in England more than in Scotland or Wales. (BA) This trend appears to have been reversed in the survey areas. As a migrant species Whinchats are not affected by our winter weather but will be subject to conditions in their winter quarters where drought has been a problem in the Sahel.

Red listed. (A) -37% (B) -8%



Stonechats in the survey area show some signs of recovery after the bad years. In the twenty years up to 2008 there had been a steady increase in numbers moving into the North East of England and eastern Scotland. (BA) This increase in numbers was halted by the following period of bad weather but is now on the rise again.

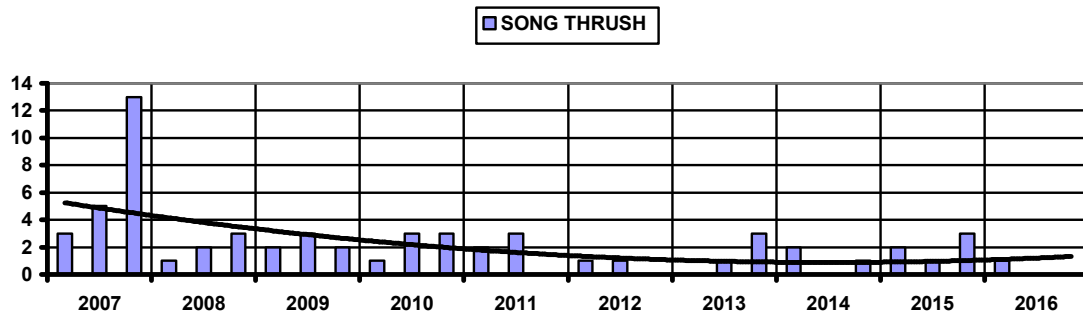
Black listed. (A) +24% (B) +10%



There would appear to be only a very small population of Wheatears breeding in the survey area, most records being of birds in passage, early in the season. It is estimated that there are

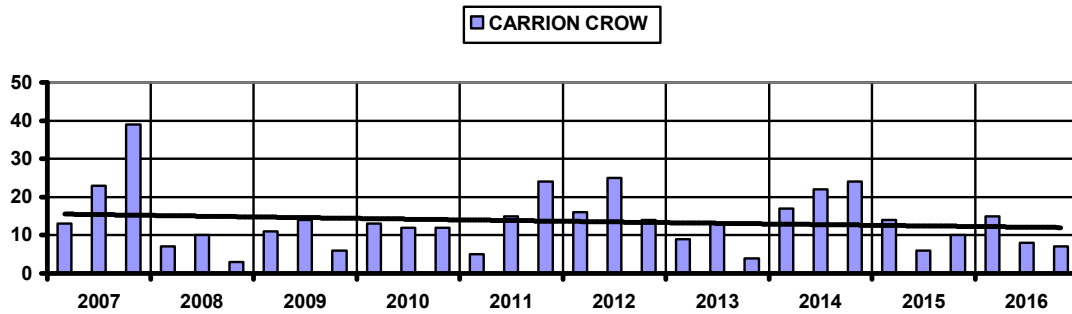
only 700 pairs nesting in the county. (NBA) Nationally there has been a very gradual reduction in numbers over a long period. (BA) This is another migrant species.

Black listed. (A) +0% (B) +4%



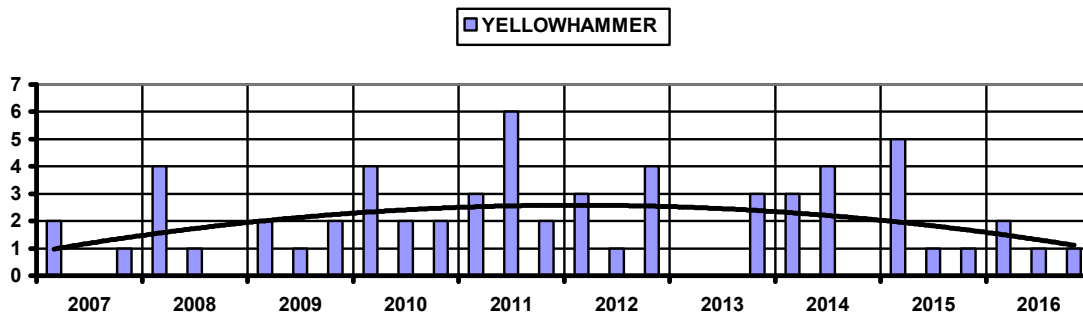
Song Thrush continue to be seen in very small numbers. Most records are made at the edges of the survey areas where forestry plantations form the boundary. More of these trees have now been removed, which will obviously have an effect on numbers recorded and make this graph inaccurate. Nationally there is a small increase in numbers, after a long period of decline. (BA) The use of molluscicides has been blamed in part for their decline.

Red listed. (A) +13% (B) +6%



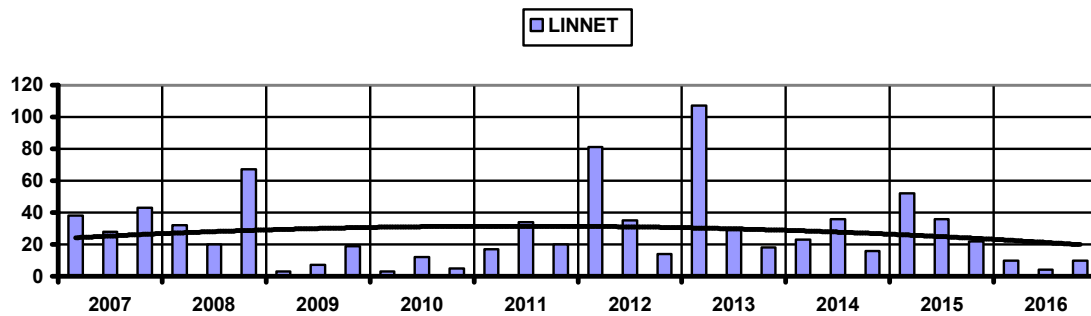
Despite gamekeeper control, numbers remain very constant as vacant territories are constantly recolonized from outside the area. The national and local population remains very constant(BA). It is interesting to note that during the two world war periods Carrion Crows increased dramatically since there was practically no gamekeeping. Neither did they suffer from organochlorine use as you might expect, instead increased their breeding range.

Black listed. (A) +26% (B) +2%



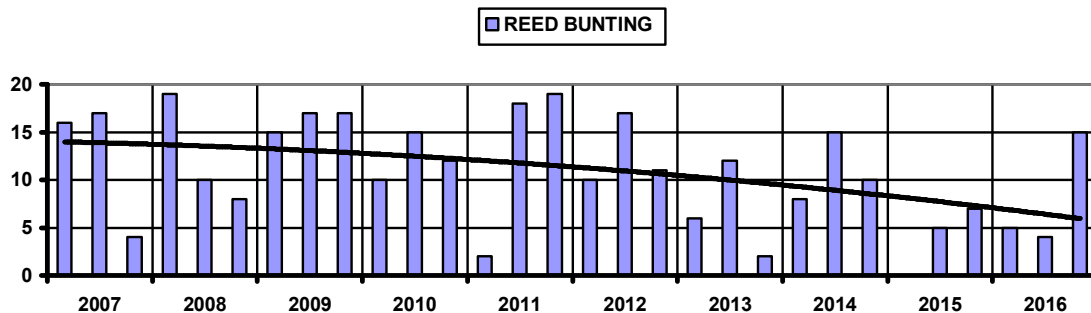
In the survey areas Yellowhammers are only recorded in small numbers during the breeding season as, except for a few areas of Gorse, this is not a suitable habitat for them. Over the British Isles, continued losses seem to have happened on the edges of its recognized breeding areas and on high land mainly in the north west and in Ireland. (BA) Locally the population is fairly steady. (NBA) Historically their decline started in the 1950/60's, possibly due to the use of organochlorine as a seed dressing.

Red listed. (A) -25% (B) +3%



The higher counts made in the early or late breeding period when Linnets are either still in flocks prior to breeding or are already beginning to gather together after fledging, should be discounted. The breeding population would then appear to be fairly constant. Nationally, Linnets have suffered losses in their northern breeding areas (BA) but appear to have a stable population here in the North East.(NBA)

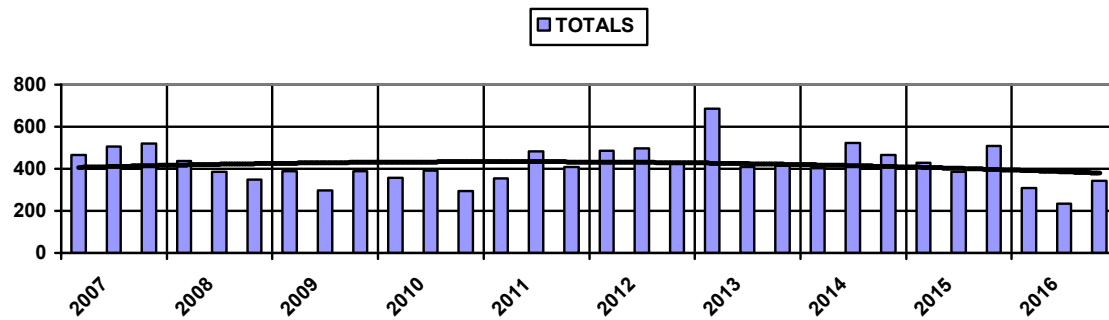
Red listed. (A) -24% (B) +31%



2015 was the lowest count of Reed Buntings in the survey so far, with 2016 being a little better. Only a relatively small part of the area is suitable breeding habitat. Nationally the population is stable. (BA) Locally there has been an increase at suitable habitats. (NBA)

Amber listed. (A) +34% (B) +9%

Total of all Breeding Period Counts. (Target Species.)



2016 has shown to be the lowest total number of birds of the Target Species recorded in the survey to date.

The following list of birds, which were originally included with the target species, have not been recorded in sufficient numbers to enable any useful graphs to be produced for them. They have therefore been excluded from the list, although any sightings are still recorded.

- Merlin.
- Golden Plover.
- Jack Snipe.
- Woodcock.
- Nightjar.
- Raven.

Conclusions.

Despite the relatively small amount of data gathered by the survey, an attempt to compare these with National averages appears to be the only way to achieve the aims of the survey.

Taking into account the ten years of the survey, the following table is a comparison which should be viewed critically.

Species with higher counts of breeding population than National averages.

- Buzzard.
- Red Grouse.(Taking into account numbers shot)
- Skylark. (Red listed.)
- Meadow Pipit. (Amber listed)
- Whinchat. (Based on very small counts. Amber listed.)
- Linnet. (Red listed.)
- Wren. (Weather related. Black listed.)
- Stonechat. (Black listed.)

Species with lower counts than the National average.

- Song Thrush.(Loss of local habitat. Red listed.)
- Grey Partridge.(Unsuitable habitat. Red listed.)
- Reed Bunting. (Small area of suitable habitat. Amber listed.)
- Curlew. (Amber listed.)
- Lapwing. (Red listed.)
- Wheatear.(Based on small numbers. Amber listed.)

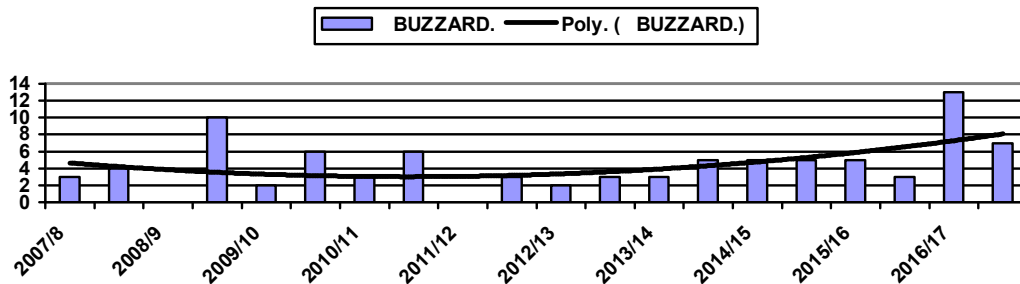
Species with little variation from the National averages.

- Mallard. (Amber listed.)
- Red Legged Partridge.
- Pheasant. (Affected by birds released for shooting.)
- Snipe. (Amber listed.)
- Carrion Crow,
- Yellowhammer (Based on small numbers. Red listed.)

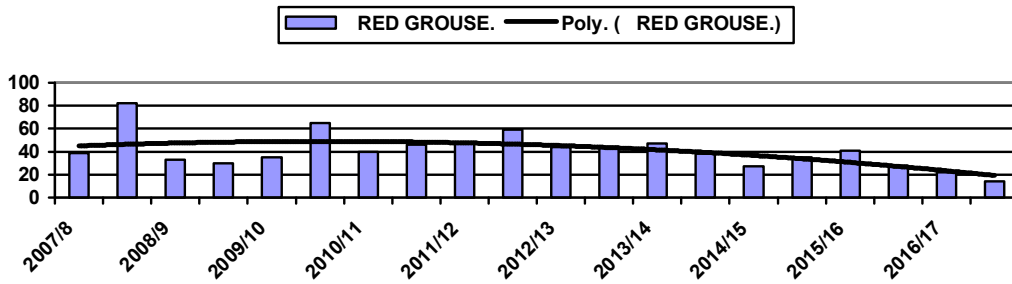
Winter Period Results.

The winter period of 2016/17 has been exceptionally mild with well above average temperatures and except for two short periods of rainfall has also been drier than average. Wintering birds have had no periods of severe weather to withstand, resulting in healthy populations of most species to start the 2017 breeding season.

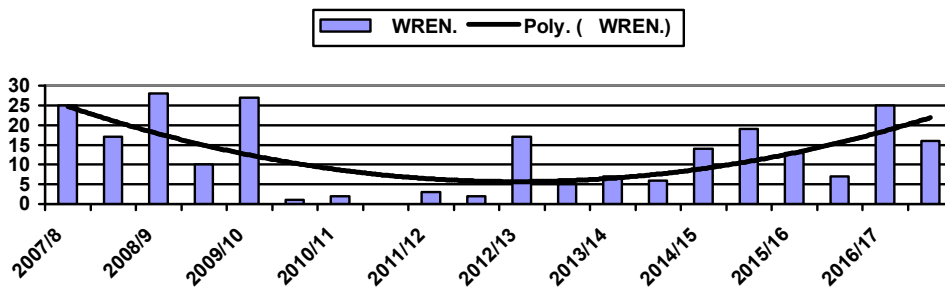
All species are recorded through the winter period, but sightings can be very irregular and numbers are usually quite low. Most species which breed on our moorlands are semi migratory, often not leaving the country but moving to coastal areas or to places where food or shelter is more readily available. The areas of moorland covered by the survey are usually quiet in the winter and total counts can be very small. Nothing would therefore be achieved by creating graphs of most of the Target species but the following three species are of interest although there are no national figures produced which can be used as a comparison to our records.



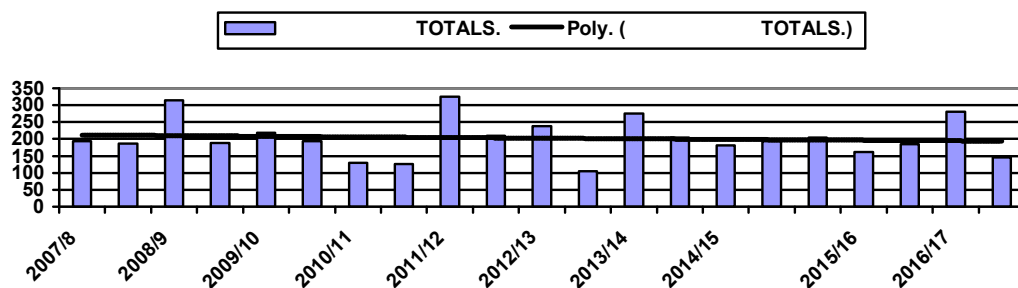
Higher counts of Buzzards during the winter of 2016/17 may have been purely by chance, this may easily happen when numbers recorded of a species are small.



Looking at the graphs for both the breeding period and the winter, it shows a slow decline in numbers over the last few years. This is difficult to explain since there has been relatively little shooting and with the high level of gamekeeping conditions should be excellent for encouraging population increase.



Counts of Wrens in both the summer period and the 2016/17 winter have now reached a similar level to that of pre 2010, and the mild winter should leave them in a position to at least maintain that level. Current local indications are that Wrens are once again the commonest British bird.



Average counts are very level. Interesting to note that the winter averages are almost exactly half of the breeding period total

Roundup of the five areas.

Kimmer Lough.(Summer 2016)

All in all an unremarkable breeding season set of observations at the Kimmer site.

BIRDS.

Only one new species was recorded this year – a Barn Owl quartering the hillside at the April visit. Overall number of birds sighted were low. This is because comparatively few Gulls were seen on the Lough, which often in past years has swollen the totals.

It was disappointing that no Whinchat were seen in May or June after positive numbers in 2014 and 2016.

Wheatear (a target species) continued to be absent – none have been seen since the single bird in 2012.

A single Song Thrush was recorded in April. This was the first record since 2007.

Carion Crows are at a very low level despite significant numbers on adjoining land. I suppose this may count as a “victory” for the gamekeeping regime.

Despite the rising moorland on the west side of the site there have been no records of Red Grouse since the single bird in 2011 and the covey of two in 2008

No Partridge of either species were recorded in 2016 and in fact no Greys have been seen since April 2009.

MAMMALS and other fauna.

The mammal totals continue to be unimpressive. Altogether 3 Roe Deer were recorded plus a Brown Hare.

An Adder was seen on the June visit.

PLANTS.

On the April visit the site specialities were all looking good. Gorse, Bog Myrtle and Wood Anemone were in flower. Petty Whin and Bilberry were not far off. Both Creeping Willow on the moorland and Goat Willow down by the Lough and along the fence line were carrying good catkins. By June Chickweed Wintergreen was noted to be flowering.

Kimmer Lough – (winter 2016/17)

BIRDS.

The two winter counts gave a total of 19 species. This is towards the higher end of variety in the last ten winters. The December total of 293 looks impressive, but more than 80% of the birds were Greylag and Pheasants, so not too much should be read into the big total.

Similarly the 130 total for February is the highest ever count for the late winter month, but this was significantly swollen by the 103 Wigeon on the Lough.

Fieldfare and Lesser Redpoll were new species for this site in winter, bringing the species total since 2007 to 45.

Goldcrest put in an appearance for the first time since 2007 and the eight Red Legged Partridge were also the first since 2007. the big Wigeon count was more than double the maximum numbers previously seen in a winter count on the Lough, but as with the geese, wildfowl numbers come and go as the water is used as a temporary stopping off point for birds moving about the area. The very low Mallard count (only 3 birds) was unusual.

Mammals and Plants.

There was little of mammal interest, with just a few Roe Deer seen in December and the usual Mole activity along the Bannermoor side of the site.

RP.

Black Lough. (Breeding season 2016)

A pair of Mallard tried to breed in 2016, with the female using distraction behaviour on the first visit. Both Buzzard and Kestrel were present on the first visit with the former being present on the second visit and the latter present on the third visit.

The only wader seen was a Curlew on the second visit.

Large numbers of Carrion Crow were present on the first visit but relatively few on subsequent visits.

Only two Cuckoos were seen present on the third visit. This is unusual for this site as they are normally seen or heard in May.

Number of Skylarks and Meadow Pipits seemed to be lower on all three visits in 2016.

Stonechats and Whinchats were present with likely youngsters seen on the third visit.

An unusual species for the Black Lough was the sighting of a Grey Partridge on the third visit.

A very cold period to the end of April and into May it would have had an impact on the number of species recorded in 2016. (GD)

Post Office Pylon.

This is the area with least variety of habitats. It has still retained its three or four pairs of Curlew. Wren numbers have returned to their pre 2010/11 numbers, when they were decimated by those two severe winter periods. The build up has been noticeably slower on the heather moorland areas covered by this survey than on lower, more sheltered places and nearer the coast, where survival rates were higher. Stonechats are seen here regularly in both winter and in the breeding season. Red Grouse numbers are steady, more being recorded in the winter than in the breeding season, when they are good at keeping their heads down. Bullfinch have also been seen here several times feeding on heather seed.

Alnwick Moor and Hulne Moor.

Since they are divided only by the wall, to a great extent they share the same bird population. The wall itself is a common perch for the Red Grouse and there are movements between the two areas.

The eastern and lowest part of both areas are the most interesting, bird wise. Freemans Gap and the pool is the only open water and is always a point of interest. In the breeding period it has a regular population of Moorhens, Mallard, Little Grebe and Tufted Duck. Greylag Geese are regulars too. For a period during the winter of 2016/17 it was also visited by approx 250 Teal.

Below the pool and continuing onto Alnwick Moor is an area of marsh surrounded by Birch, Willow and Gorse bushes, a good area for Snipe and a suitable habitat for Willow Warblers, Linnet, Yellowhammer, Reed Bunting and Stonechat, the latter has regularly been seen here in both summer and winter.

The more uncommon Tree Pipit seems to have established a territory here as it has been spotted several times performing its flight pattern from a high vantage point and returning to the same spot.

The higher moorland is home to the main population of Red Grouse, although none were seen on three visits. Their numbers do seem to be dropping, as do those of Lapwing and Curlew at this site. Skylark and Meadow Pipit are here in good numbers.

Bullfinch are commonly seen here in winter where they have been seen feeding on heather seed, a fact that has been questioned in the past.

A single Merlin was recorded on Hulne Moor at the April visit in 2017.

Jim Clark.(22/4/17)

Included with this report.

An updated list of plant records for the five areas of the report. There have been very few additions to the list this year. Following the same route at each visit limits the number of habitats seen.

A complete list of bird species recorded during this survey.

VEGETATION LIST FOR NEBS.

Feb. 2013

COMMON NAME.	SPECIFIC NAME.	DISRIBUTION	KL. - KIMMER LOUGH. BC. - BLACK CLOUGH. AM. - ALNWICK MOOR. HM. - HULNE MOOR. PP. - POST OFFICE PYLON. ALL.- ALL FIVE AREAS.	COMMENTS.
DICOTYLEDONS.				
Lesser Spearwort.	Ranunculus flammula.	KL.BC.PP.		Common in wet ditches etc.
Marsh Marigold.	Caltha palustris.	KL.		Near the Lough it'self.
Wood Anemone.	Anemone nemorosa.	BC.KL.		
Yellow Water-lily.	Nuphar lutea.	KL.		One of only four sites in North Northumberland.
Climbing Corydalis.	Corydalis claviculata.	PP.		Very common in our area but not in many parts of UK.
Wavy Bitter-cress.	Cardamine flexuosa.	BC.		
Lady's Smock.	Cardamine pratensis.	AM.		
Common Whitlowgrass.	Erophila verna.	AM.		
Milkwort spp.	Polygala spp.	PP. AM.HM.		Several different species.
Heath Milkwort.	Polygala serpyllifolia	AM.		
Fairy Flax.	Linum catharticum.	AM.		
Perforate St. John's-wort.	Hypericum perforatum.	BC.		
Common Dog Violet.	Viola riviniana.	AM.		
Marsh Violet.	Viola palustris.	HM.		
Greater Stitchwort.	Stellaria media.	AM.		
Slender ST. John's-wort.	Hypericum pulcrum.	AM.		

Wood-sorrel.	<i>Oxalis acetosella.</i>	HM.KL.	
Petty Whin	<i>Genista anglica.</i>	KL.	Germination encouraged by fire, eg Heather burning.
Common Gorse.	<i>Ulex europaeus.</i>	ALL	
Lesser Yellow Trefoil.	<i>Trifolium dubium.</i>	PP.HM.	
Common Vetch.	<i>Vicia sativa.</i>	BC.AM.KL.	
Rowan.	<i>Sorbus aucuparia.</i>	BC.KL.AM.	
Bramble.	<i>Rubus fruticosus.</i>	ALL	
Tormentil.	<i>Potentilla erecta.</i>	ALL	
Barren Strawberry.	<i>Potentilla sterilis.</i>	BC.PP.	
Water Avens.	<i>Geum rivale</i>	AM.	
Meadowsweet.	<i>Filipendula ulmaria.</i>	ALL.	
Round-leaved Sundew.	<i>Drosera rotundifolia.</i>	BC.	Insectivorous plant of damp and mossy peat ground.
	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium.</i>	BC.	
Golden Saxifrage.	<i>Epilobium montanum.</i>	BC.	
Broad-leaved Willowherb.	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium.</i>	HM.AM.	
	<i>Chamaenerion pedunculare.</i>	BC.	On mossy rocks close to a stream.
New Zealand Willowherb.	<i>Urtica dioica.</i>	ALL.	
Common Nettle.	<i>Ilex aquifolium.</i>	BC.	
Holly.	<i>Alnus glutinosa.</i>	KL.AM.HM.	
Alder.	<i>Myrica gale.</i>	KL.	One of the best sites in North Northumberland.
Bog Myrtle.	<i>Betula pubescens.</i>	KL.	
Downy Birch.	<i>Salix caprea.</i>	ALL.	
Goat Willow.	<i>Angelica sylvestris.</i>	PP.	
Angelica.	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	BC.PP.	
Marsh Pennywort.	<i>Rumex acetosella.</i>	BC.	Thrives on compacted peat or overly burned heather ground.
Sheep's Sorrel	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus.</i>	ALL	
Bilberry.	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea.</i>	KL.	
Cowberry.	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus.</i>	KL. BC.	
Cranberry.	<i>Empetrum nigrum.</i>	BC.PP.	
Crow Berry.	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	AM.KL.	
Rhododendron.	<i>Calluna vulgaris.</i>	ALL	
Heather.	<i>Erica tetralix.</i>	ALL	
Cross-leaved Heath.	<i>Erica cinerea.</i>	ALL	
Bell Heather.	<i>Primula vulgaris.</i>	AM.HM.KL.	
Primrose.	<i>Lysimachia nummularia.</i>	BC.	
Creeping Jenny.	<i>Anagallis tenella.</i>	BC.	
Bog Pimpernel.	<i>Trientalis europaea.</i>	ALL	Common here, not so in many areas.
Chickweed Wintergreen.	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata.</i>	AM.	
Bogbean.	<i>Digitalis purpurea.</i>	ALL	
Foxglove.	<i>Veronica beccabunga.</i>	BC.	
Brooklime.	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	AM.	
Common Cow-wheat.	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	AM.	
Marsh Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	BC.PP.AM.	
Lousewort.	<i>Rhinanthus minor.</i>	AM.	
Yellow Rattle	<i>Mentha aquatica.</i>	AM.BC.	
Water Mint.	<i>Ajuga reptans.</i>	KL.HM.	
Bugle.	<i>Teucrium scorodonia.</i>	ALL	
Wood Sage.	<i>Myosotis arvensis.</i>	BC.	
Field Forget-me-not.	<i>Pringuicula vulgaris.</i>	AM.	
Common Butterwort.	<i>Lonicera periclymenum.</i>	BC.	
Honeysuckle.	<i>Valeriana officinalis.</i>	KL.	
Common Valerian.	<i>Valeriana dioica.</i>	PP.	
Marsh Valerian.	<i>Galium saxatile.</i>	ALL	
Heath Bedstraw.	<i>Galium palustre.</i>	BC.	
Marsh Bedstraw.	<i>Galium aparine.</i>	BC.	
Cleavers.	<i>Galium cruciata</i>	HM.AM.	
Crosswort.		BC.AM.HM.KL	
	<i>Succisa pratensis.</i>	.	
Devil's-bit Scabious.	<i>Tussilago farfara.</i>	AM.	
Colt's-foot.	<i>Petasites hybridus.</i>	KL.	
Butterbur.			

Common Cat's-ear.	Hypochoeris radicata.	AM.	
MONOCOTYLEDENS.			
Bluebell.	Endymion non-scriptus.	AM.BC.HM.	
Bog Asphodel.	Narthecium ossifragum.	AM.BC.PP.	
Common Spotted Orchid.	Dactylorhiza fuchsii.	KL.AM.PP.	
Heath spotted Orchid.	Dactylorhiza maculata.	AM.KL.	
Broad-leaved Pondweed.	Potamogeton natans.	KL.BC.PP.	
Hare's Tail Cotton Grass.	Eriophorium vaginatum.	ALL.	
	Eriophorium		
Common Cotton Grass.	augustifolium.	ALL.	
Deer-Grass.	Scirpus cespitosus.	ALL.	
Purple Moor Grass.	Molinia caerulea.	HM.	
Moor Mat Grass.	Nardus stricta.	HM.	
Sweet Vernal Grass.	Anthoxanthum odoratum	KL.	
Heath Woodrush.	Luzula multiflora.	BC.	
Field woodrush.	Lazula campestris	KL.	
Scots Pine.	pinus silvestris	HM.	
FERNS AND ALLIES.			
Bracken.	Pteridium aquilinum.	ALL.	
Hard fern.	Blechnum spicant.	BC.PP.KL.	
Lemon Scented Fern.	Oreopteris limbosperma.	HM.	
Common Spleenwort.	Asplenium trichomanes.	AM.	Maidenhair Fern.
Wall-rue.	Asplenium ruta-muraria.	AM.	
SEDGES AND RUSHES.			
Green Ribbed Sedge.	Carex binervis.	KL.	
MOSESSES.			
Polytrichum	Polytrichum commune.	KL.	

Bird Species recorded during NEBS survey. (To March 2016)

Little Grebe	Grey Heron	Mute Swan	Greylag Goose
Shelduck	Mallard	Wigeon	Teal
Tufted Duck	Goldeneye	Goosander	Red Kite
Hen Harrier	Common Buzzard	Sparrowhawk	Goshawk
Kestrel	Peregrine Falcon	Merlin	Red Grouse
Red Legged Partridge	Grey Partridge	Quail	Pheasant
Moorhen	Coot	Oystercatcher	Golden Plover
Lapwing	Common Sandpiper	Redshanks	Curlew
Woodcock	Snipe	Jack Snipe	Black Headed Gull
Common Gull	Herring Gull	Lesser B B Gull	Greater B B Gull
Woodpigeon	Feral Pigeon	Stock Dove	Cuckoo
Short Eared Owl	Barn Owl	Nightjar	Swift
Green Woodpecker	Great Spot Woodpecker	Skylark	Sand Martin
Swallow	House Martin	Meadow Pipit	Tree Pipit
Pied Wagtail	Grey Wagtail	Wren	Dunnock
Robin	Redstart	Wheatear	Whinchat
Stonechat	Song Thrush	Redwing	Mistle Thrush
Fieldfare	Blackbird	Ring Ousel	Garden Warbler
Blackcap	Lesser Whitethroat	Whitethroat	Sedge Warbler
Grasshopper Warbler	Willow Warbler	Chiffchaff	Goldcrest

Spotted Flycatcher
Marsh Tit
Magpie
Carrion Crow
Linnet
Greenfinch
Reed Bunting

Great Tit
Long Tailed Tit
Jay
Raven
Redpoll
Siskin
Yellowhammer

Coal Tit
Nuthatch
Jackdaw
Starling
Twite
Bullfinch
(Whooper Swan)

Blue Tit
Treetreeper
Rook
Chaffinch
Goldfinch
Crossbill

Total – 107 species

