

Clee Hill

Community Wildlife Group

Annual Report 2013



Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group

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INTRODUCTION

Community Wildlife Groups (CWG's)

There are six Community Wildlife Groups in the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). These Groups involve local people in looking for wildlife which is declining, so existing populations and habitat can be conserved.

The Groups

- Bring together people interested in wildlife
- Undertake survey work to establish the status of key bird and plant species and habitats
- Encourage and enhance local interest in wildlife
- Actively promote conservation.

The Groups are open to anyone who lives or works in each area, and who wants to actively contribute to local knowledge and conservation. They are for everyone in the community, not just experts. Interest in the area, and enthusiasm, are far more important than detailed knowledge. Most of the target birds and plants are important and easy to recognise and search for. Initial training on identification and simple survey methods is provided, and regular support and advice is also provided, so members learn a lot, and the work is very enjoyable.

Clee Hill

The Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group was launched in 2012 and is in its second year having completed two seasons of survey work. The area of concern includes Titterstone Clee and Clee Hill common, the surrounding land which provides the landscape and community setting of the Hill, extending approximately as far as Knowlegate and Knowbury to the south, Bitterley to the west, Cleedownton and Bromdon to the north, and Catherton Common and Doddington to the east". The hill itself is an important area for wildlife, which is valued by the local community clearly demonstrated by the number of local people who have participated in the projects that are reported on in this report.

The Steering Committee which was in place through 2012 stood down in the Spring of 2013, handing over to the locally recruited Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group Management Committee and a constitution was designed and adopted by the group. A copy of this constitution is provided as appendix A. Members of the steering group offered their continuing support through 2013 in delivering the aims of the group.

The five projects which were commenced in 2012 were continued through 2013 each led as in 2012 by an expert in the field, these were:-

- Clee Hill Big Butterfly Survey
- Peregrine Protection
- Bird Survey at The Novers
- County Wildlife Site Surveys
- Curlews, Lapwings And Other Birds Survey

This report describes their work, and highlights what they have achieved in this second year of operation.

Several of the projects have been monitoring species or habitats targeted by the Government's UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), which is designed to arrest their decline.

Following its creation in the Spring of 2013 the Management Committee has met on a regular basis to review progress on the projects and offer support where necessary, co-ordinate production of a newsletter, write and submit grant applications to the Shropshire Hills AONB Sustainable Development Fund and the Local Joint Committee awards, collate this Annual Report, and plan the first Public Annual General Meeting.

Community Wildlife Groups Website

The website www.ShropsCWG.org.uk set up in 2012 has continued to develop as has its partner Facebook site, www.facebook.com/CleeHillCommunityWildlifeGroup, both of which provide information about the Community Wildlife Groups. Thanks are due to Andrew Heidemann and Clare Allaway for respectively maintaining these.

Funding for Community Wildlife Groups

The funding secured in 2012 ran from October 2011 until June 2013 and was part of a LEADER award to support the three existing Community Wildlife Groups, and develop three new ones, in the Shropshire Hills AONB. This is to enable and encourage local people to survey and record local wildlife of conservation concern, and participate in action to protect and enhance species and habitats through the appropriate BAP Priority Areas for Action.

The Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group is one of the three new CWGs that were created within this project. It was co-ordinated on behalf of the administrative body, the National Trust by Leo Smith. A Project Management and Advisory Committee oversee the project, including the National Trust, Shropshire Council Biodiversity Team, Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership, Titterstone Clee Heritage Trust, Clee Hill Partnership and Shropshire Wildlife Trust. The Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group Management Committee would like to thank all individuals and organisations that worked to create and launch CHCWG.

In 2013 bids were submitted to the AONB Sustainable Development Fund and Clee Hill LJC for grants to continue the programme and to purchase equipment . CHCWG would like to thank the Shropshire Hills AONB Sustainable Development Fund and Local Joint Committee for the awards of these grants towards the continuing development of the group in 2013-14.

CHCWG is also represented in the development group for a major Heritage bid to Heritage Lottery Fund to pursue a holistic strategy for the further research and conservation of the rich landscape of Clee Hill.

CLEE HILL BIG BUTTERFLY SURVEY 2013



Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries

Photo: Gareth Thomas

Introduction

The Clee Hill area had been long recognised by Butterfly Conservation as being important for its butterflies and moths. Regionally important and nationally declining species like Small Pearl-bordered and Dark Green Fritillary were known to occur but their current status outside well visited areas like Cramer Gutter was largely unknown. West Midlands Butterfly Conservation had few active recorders in the Clee Hill area and welcomed the opportunity to work with the newly established Community Wildlife Group to instigate a new and wide scale butterfly survey . The aim of the Clee Hill Big Butterfly Survey therefore was:

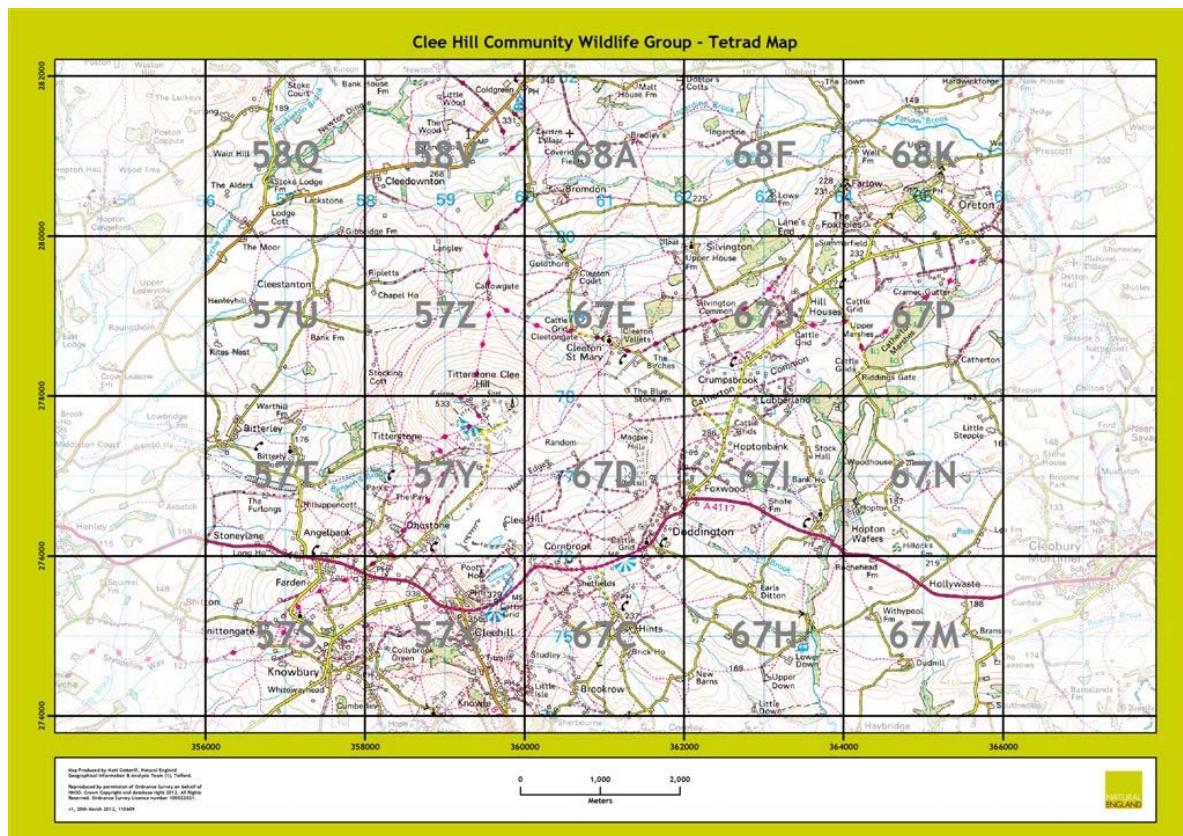
- To increase public awareness and interest in the importance of Clee Hill for its butterflies
- To recruit and train volunteer recorders drawn from the local community
- To encourage wider recording of identified key species during the summer months
- To identify specific areas where key butterfly species occur and determine population strength
- To take appropriate conservation action to protect important populations as and when required

Because of the poor summer weather, 2012 was an extremely difficult year for butterfly recording but nevertheless some good progress was made and many new records were gathered including new sites for some of the more local and declining species. At the end of the season some key recommendations were made which formed the basis of plans for 2013:

- The Big Butterfly survey should run again in 2013 but aim to start earlier in the year to ensure more complete coverage.
- Coverage should be extended to the area south of the main Cleobury-Ludlow road that was not included in 2012.
- More emphasis should be placed on the importance of recording common and garden species as a means of encouraging greater involvement.
- A Butterfly sub-group meeting would be held in the early Spring to discuss best ways of tackling recording and allocating squares.
- A series of recording days and group activities be arranged over the summer rather than rely on volunteers acting singly.
- Consideration would be given to ways in which members of other sub groups might also be encouraged to record butterflies and examine the possibility of running joint events and activities.

2013 Survey

The plan for 2013 was to build on the encouraging start made last year, hopefully in rather better weather conditions. The initial results had demonstrated that the Clee Hill area remained an extremely important stronghold for butterflies and that there was much more to be discovered regarding the occurrence and distribution of the rarer species found. Further volunteers and recording were needed to ensure that we obtain all the information needed to develop a conservation strategy for Clee Hill to ensure that important butterfly populations are maintained and enhanced. At a well attended meeting held in April 2013, it was agreed to extend the recording area to the whole of the area covered by the Community Wildlife Group (see map below).



Those present chose a recording area comprising one or more 1km squares. The aim would be to make at least 3 visits over the summer: one around mid-May for Green Hairstreak, one in mid-June for Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary and one in early July for Dark Green Fritillary. A special recording form was circulated for entering records together with a general casual recording form which could be used for entering garden records which were also encouraged (see Appendix 1 for example forms). It was also agreed to organise a series of butterfly walks to areas of particular interest open to all:

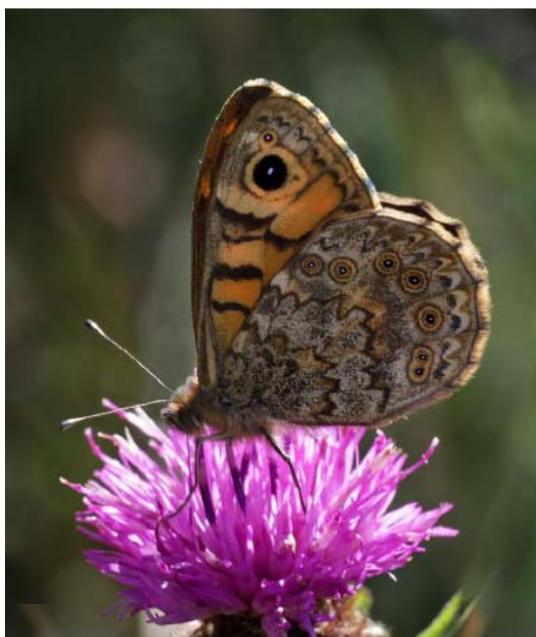
Wildlife Taster Day at the Novers on Sat, 4th May

Fritillary and Orchid Day on Sun, 23rd June

Butterfly walk on Catherton Marshes on Sun, 7th July

Results

Disappointingly, a delayed Spring meant late emergence for a number of species and it was not until June that the butterfly season began to get into its stride. Nevertheless, we received a number of new 1km square records for three of our target species: Green Hairstreak, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Small Heath and generally improved numbers at some of the locations where these species had been recorded the previous year. The July heatwave produced a real bonanza of butterflies especially in gardens, where Peacock and Small White did particularly well. There were also records of several species that had not been recorded in 2012: Holly Blue, Small Skipper, Common Blue and more surprisingly Marbled White (at Lower Birches), Silver-washed Fritillary (at the Novers) and Wall Brown (at Titterstone, first record since 2006). All were very welcome sightings and evidence of how butterflies can respond when weather conditions are suitable. There were even records of Clouded Yellow, a migrant butterfly to the UK, which this year was present in above-



Wall Brown – seen in 2013 Photo: Gareth Thomas

average numbers. More disappointing was the absence of any records of Dark Green Fritillary after just one sighting in 2012. Overall, records were received from 19 recording areas compared to just 13 in 2012. SO6178 was the most prolific square with 21 species recorded over the year. See Appendix 2 for a summary of all the 2013 butterfly records received.

Our summer programme of events did not enjoy the best of the weather with just 3 species recorded on a well attended walk at the Novers in May and no Fritillaries but plenty of orchids, moths (see appendix 4 for full list) and a splendid tea to enjoy, courtesy of Kay & Harry

Downes, in June. Fortunately, our final walk led by Andrew Heideman and Gareth Thomas on 7th July turned up trumps with as many as 20 Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries being seen on Catherton Marshes and Cramer Gutter.



Butterfly Group visit the Novers – May 2013

Looking forward to 2014

Plans for next year were discussed at a meeting of the CHCWG Butterfly Group in October. It was agreed that:

- We would continue to focus our recording efforts on the original five target species: Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Green Hairstreak, Small Heath, Dark Green Fritillary and Wall Brown, but pay particular attention to the latter two species.
- Efforts would be especially targeted to areas where some of our target butterflies had been recorded in the past but where there are no recent records.
- Attention would also be paid to those sites to be included in the new heritage bid, in particular: Titterstone and Horseshoe Quarries, the Titterstone Incline, Benson's Brook and Bitterley Yard. The aim would be to gather baseline data to inform the bid.
- The work of the group would be extended to recording moths as well as butterflies and funding would be sought to purchase a moth trap and associated equipment.
- A series of organised events would be held open to all to encourage more interest and awareness of butterflies and moths. These events would include: a moth training day to introduce recording and the use of the new equipment and some butterfly walks/group recording days to target Dark Green Fritillary and Wall Brown.



Chimeysweeper moth – Lower Birches

Acknowledgements

The Butterfly Group would like to thank everyone who helped with the recording of butterflies during 2013 and submitted the records which form the basis of this report. As a result of everyone's efforts we now have a much better idea of where butterflies are found around Clee Hill and have been able to identify where the largest populations of some of the key species occur. With continuing support we look forward to adding to this knowledge base in 2014.

Mike Williams would also like to thank Andrew Heideman and Gareth Thomas for their comments on an earlier draft of this report.

Compiled by Mike Williams

November 2013

Peregrine Protection – Clee Hill 2013



Photograph by Jim Almond

Introduction

Since 1995 at least one pair of peregrine falcons, (*falco peregrinus*), has nested or attempted to nest at Titterstone Clee Hill, and since 1997 the nest sites have been warded under licence by members of the Shropshire Peregrine Group. To date, nesting peregrines at these sites have successfully fledged a total of 34 young. Incidents of deliberate disturbance and attacks on the nesting birds commenced in the spring of 2003 and continued on a fairly regular basis throughout the annual breeding seasons, culminating in 2010, when the breeding pair of peregrines were deliberately poisoned and the nest and contents abandoned. The culprits responsible for this and other attacks are known to be members of pigeon clubs at Clee Hill and Cleobury Mortimer.

Early in 2011 the Peregrine Group, at the invitation of the Clee Hill Forum and other community and local interest groups, including the RSPB and the Shropshire Wildlife Trust, organised a series of meetings and a film show at which their proposals for peregrine protection at Clee Hill were outlined, and a request made for volunteers. Protection measures consisting of volunteer patrols, covert camera surveillance, and an increased police presence, were first introduced in the spring of 2012 and continued in 2013, when, for the first time since the poisoning incident in 2010, a “new” pair of peregrines chose to nest in the disused area adjacent to the working quarry above the public viewpoint.

2013 Season

Volunteer patrols, including members of the Peregrine Group, commenced in early April when it was confirmed that the nest was occupied at that incubation had commenced on about the 18th. Volunteers were supervised and briefed by police and community support officers, who also paid regular visits to the area. Patrols were augmented by covert camera surveillance operated by the local Peregrine Group site warden.

Incubation proceeded normally and without incident, and on 23rd May two young chicks could be observed being fed by the adult falcon at the nest. The appearance of young in the nest and the resulting increase in activity by the parent birds also focussed attention on the behaviour of the birds, and, in consequence, the numbers of volunteers increased significantly. Both chicks, (1 male, 1 female), fledged successfully on 1st July and were sighted regularly thereafter flying around the area in the company of their parents. Close-up images of the adult falcon revealed that she had been ringed, and a check with the British Trust for Ornithology confirmed that the ringing had been carried out at an eyrie on Worcester Cathedral in 2009 when the chicks were about three weeks old. It was probable therefore that this was first breeding attempt by this peregrine. The origin of the male bird, (tiercel), is not known.



Photograph by Jim Almond



Photograph by Jim Almond

There were no reports of nest disturbance or interference with the peregrines at any time during the breeding period. The Peregrine Group would like to express their appreciation for the support given to the protection project by the Ludlow Police and the residents of Clee Hill and the surrounding area. With similar support we are optimistic about the future for these rare and magnificent birds of prey.

With thanks to all the Peregrine watch team: Sean Boden, George Cummings, Derek Delaney, Rosie Jones, Maggie Parker, Margaret Shaw, Margaret & Graham Thompson, Carol Vinciquerra, Kerryn Wynn, Anton Schooley, Tim Lee, Hugh Fletcher, John Jones, Jennifer Jones, Ben Parker, Deb & Tasha Leigh Willets, Matt Basham, Chris Bargman, Clarissa & Clive Cooke, Geoff Wookey.

John Turner

Co-ordinator Shropshire
Peregrine Group

October 2013

COUNTY WILDLIFE SURVEYS – Clee Hill 2013

Introduction

The second year of surveys of the County Wildlife Sites (CWS) in the Clee Hills was ultimately as successful as the first although a number of changes had to be made to the original plan. These botanical surveys are fundamental to assessing the health of a CWS. The sites are important refuges for plants and animals, forming links in a fragmented landscape for species reproduction and dispersal. Since they were designated, mostly in the 1970s, many sites have declined in conservation value.

At last year's AGM of the Community Wildlife Group it was thought that volunteers had acquired useful skills in plant identification and surveying techniques and that the surveys, funded by 'Leader' and Shropshire Wildlife Trust should continue. In 2012 a great deal of very useful data was collected from the sites, some of which had not been visited or surveyed for many years. Of the 12 sites visited last year, 2 follow-up visits were made with further advice given and capital works carried out on one (plus 3 others in the project area). Four management plans were written for owners and out of the two 'site alerts' put forward by the group, one, 'Meadows North of Cramer Gutter, became a new CWS. Two new volunteers joined the survey group following the AGM.

Objectives

To continue with training volunteers, re-establishing contact with farmers and other landowners, updating the land ownership database, collecting botanical data, checking CWS boundaries and assessing the condition of ten CWSs.

Methodology

John Handley, last year's group leader who has both strong training and botanical skills volunteered to lead the surveys again this year. This involved training a group of volunteers in plant identification and collecting data from the CWSs. Shropshire Wildlife Trust again provided site boundary maps, condition cards and recording sheets and arranged for access to the various sites.

The sites chosen initially were those that had scant existing data and others which been identified from 2012's surveying. However, between setting the dates and the survey period, some properties were sold and some permissions were not granted and therefore plans had to change. A great deal of time was spent by SWT finding sites and establishing permissions/ownership.

The survey work covered the whole of each Wildlife Site where possible and all plant species observed were recorded using Shropshire Botanical Society recording cards. These cards allow full biological records to be made, since grid references, recorder's names, site names and dates must all be filled in.

In addition 'site visit cards' were also completed (see Appendix 1) so that habitat and condition information could be collected. The maps provided allowed site boundaries to be checked and surveyors were asked to provide as much information about the extent of each habitat as

possible by annotating maps. The group leader used a GPS to note 8 figure grid references for rare species.

Other species data was collected where possible, for example butterfly and some bird records were made on most sites.

The data collected from each survey was then sent to SWT for processing.

Results

Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group Site Visits 2013

| Site name | Site Code | Habitat(s) | No. of axiophytes | Condition |
|--|-----------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| The Gore | *SASO58.25 | Species-rich hay meadows | 6 | Good/ Improving |
| Mine House Fields | *SASO58.32 | Species-rich grassland | 9 | Good |
| The Little Down | *SASO67.46 | Species-rich meadows Rush pasture & mire | 13 + 22 | Good Improving |
| Spring Cottage | n/a | Woodland and pasture | 7 | n/a |
| Exdale Meadow | n/a | Mesotrophic grassland | 5 | n/a |
| Horseditch | SO57.23 | Grassland Woodland | 4 + 5 | Poor Good |
| Colleybrook Green Colleybrook Green extension | SO57.28 *SASO57.28 | Species-rich pasture & flush grassland | 22 3 | Good Declining |
| Clee Liberty | SO58.14 | Rush Pasture Acid grassland | 34 | No change No change |
| Farlow Hill Wood | SO68.02 | Ash & birch coppice Species-rich grassland | 6 + 3 | Good Poor |
| Sodom Pasture | SO67.03 | Acid grassland | 11 | no change |

*SA = Site Alert

10 sites were visited with full surveys carried out. Five of these were CWSs and the other five, 'site alerts'. In addition SWT and contractors carried out 8 other surveys on sites in the area along with the monitoring of Catherton Common and Cramer Gutter nature reserves.

Nine people took part with 5 people surveying on a regular basis.

Several hundred plant records were made and 70 Shropshire axiophytes were recorded (see Appendix 3). These are the uncommon species and indicators of good habitat, important for determining the condition of a site.

It was predominantly grassland habitats that were surveyed; acid and neutral and both pasture and hay meadow but mires and one woodland site were also visited. Five of the ten sites fully surveyed in the Clee Hills were found to be in 'Good' condition with five sites reported as either 'poor', 'declining' or showing no improvement in condition- four of these were CWSs.

Discussion and interpretation

For woodland sites to be in good condition, age structure of trees and shrubs must show good variation, good regeneration potential should exist, there should be few invasive and negative indicator species and the ground flora should reflect the woodland NVC* type. For the grasslands that were recorded as ‘good’, there were high numbers and frequencies of positive indicator species (see appendix for examples of such species) and low frequencies of negative indicators like thistles, nettles and docks. Grazing levels were good in these grasslands so that swards had been kept open but not over-grazed with only some poaching tolerated.

Of the four CWSs in unfavourable condition, one site which had been adopted in the past as woodland, was discovered to have important grassland habitat which was scrubbing over, another site, although good in places was also scrubbing over, a third was dominated by bracken and the fourth site required an improved grazing regime.

Other Survey Work in the Clee Hills

Other botanical survey work in the Clee Hills this year included the regular condition monitoring carried out by SWT on their two local nature reserves, Cramer Gutter and Catherton Common. A contractor was commissioned to survey two sites and numerous visits were made to CWSs for the purposes of checking on contract works, advising new owners on practical management and establishing ownership of different sites.

Decline of Wildlife Sites

Since their adoption in the 1970s, Wildlife Sites have been in decline all over Shropshire but also nationally. The reasons for this are many with agricultural improvement being one of the main factors. Horse grazing on sites is another major factor which has been hugely detrimental but so has neglect, leading to sites scrubbing over and losing their conservation value. There are other reasons too: building development, forestry, infilling of ponds, recreation and invasive species introduction. The root cause of the problem is of course poor protection, but unawareness, lack of responsibility, lack of incentives, inappropriate incentives, lack of equipment, non-famer ownership and lack of conservation staff time are all contributory factors.

Of the 5 CWSs surveyed, only one was in good condition, which means that 80% were in poor condition or declining. SWT will be visiting the owners/managers of the four declining sites this autumn to offer advice and offer help where possible and appropriate. Management plans will be written for some sites.

The good news is that three new sites that were surveyed this year will be adopted as CWS. All of these were species-rich grasslands which is one of the UK habitats most under threat. One of the new sites had excellent grassland and is fortunately in a Higher Level Stewardship agreement which means that the owner has good support.

Use of Clee Hill CWG Survey Results

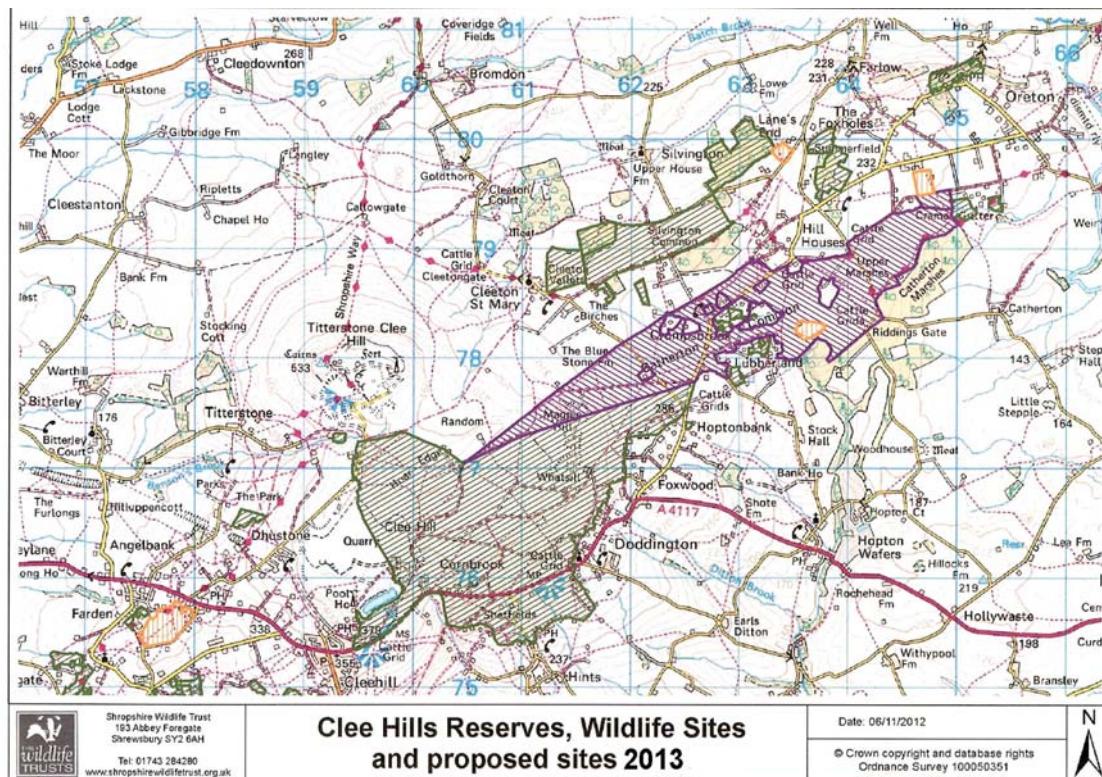
Natural England (NE) pays farmers to manage their farms to provide environmental benefits for wildlife through the Higher Level Schemes (HLS). The presence of a CWS on a farm indicates the strong probability of good wildlife habitat and should in theory increase the chances of a

farm being accepted into a scheme of this sort. Habitat data collected from these Wildlife Sites currently assists farms or their agents with the Farm Environment Plan (FEP), normally a pre-requisite for the HLS application.

The Clee Hill Wildlife Site survey results, with lists of species, habitat type and condition provide NE with evidence to judge individual farm applications and so target their resources

Effectively:

The botanical records taken at monad level will also be supplied to the Shropshire Botanical Society for incorporation into the Shropshire Flora. The Flora should be published around the end of 2013.



Summary for 2013

This was again a very successful survey year, with 10 sites surveyed and a good number of volunteers taking part with survey work of a very high standard achieved. Although four sites were found to be in poor condition, three new sites will be adopted as CWSs. The training was again very successful too with everyone increasing their knowledge of survey and recording techniques. Two young volunteers have become so skilled that they have started carrying out survey work, some paid for other organisations. They will be co-leading the survey group next year.

Other Plans for 2014

The Botanical Group intends to carry out a further suite of CWS surveys next year. SWT will support the surveys by offering three training courses (Ferns, The Top Ten Families and National Vegetation Classification) for surveyors who are interested.

A Clee Hills walk will again be advertised early in the year to give new people a taster of what CWS surveying involves. Our hope is to recruit new members to the botanical group next year but also to hold on to those excellent people we already have in the group!

Fiona Gomersall

Conservation Officer SWT

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NOVERS WOODLAND BIRD SURVEY 2013

Introduction

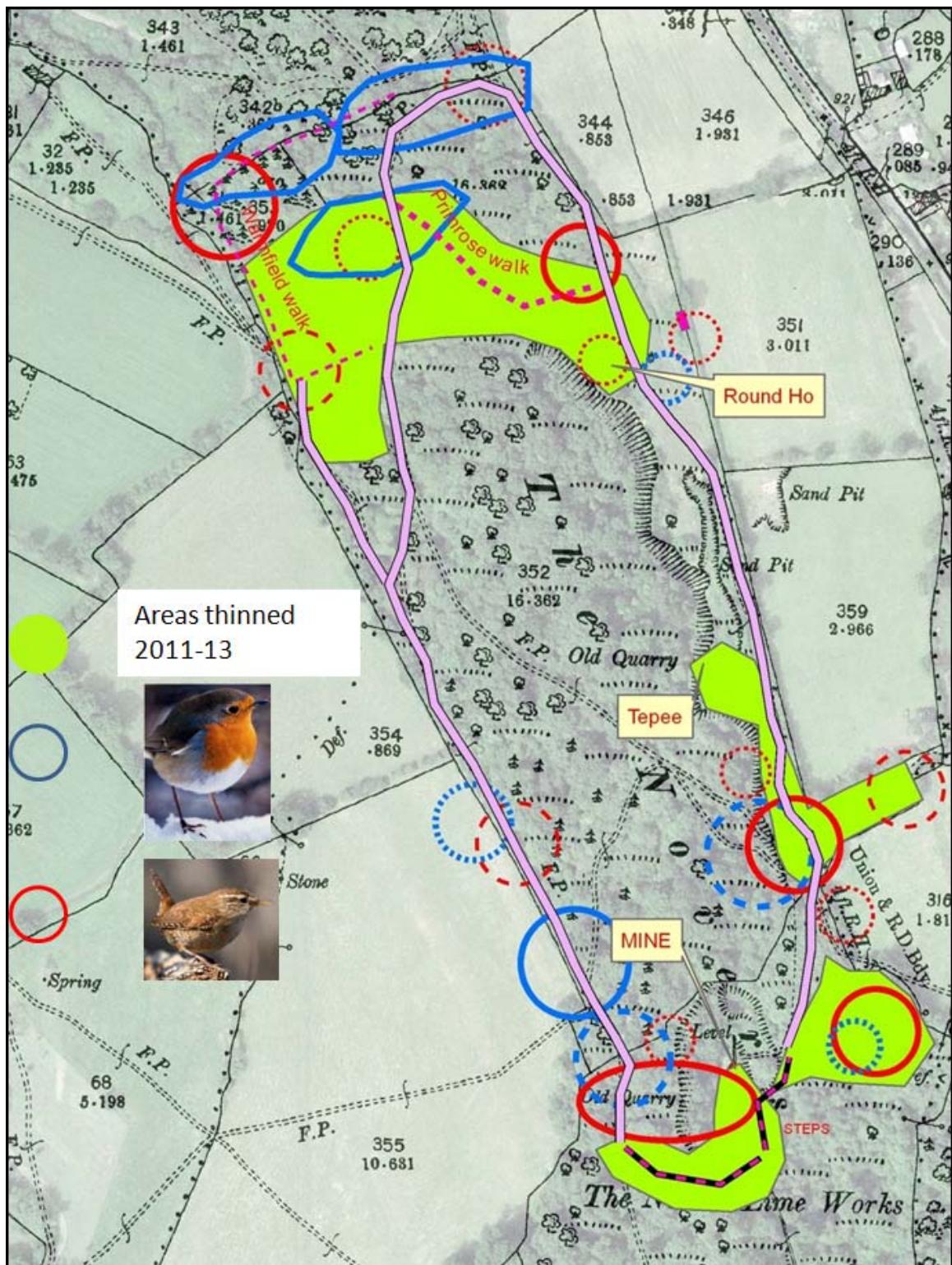
Titterstone Clee Heritage Trust (TCHT) purchased the Novers woodland in the autumn of 2010. The site is a 28 acre mixed woodland regenerated in a substantial limestone quarry. The remains of the quarries are protected as an extensive scheduled ancient monument (SAM) of regional and national importance. The remains include surface quarries, lime kilns, trackways and a drift mine. The composition of the woodland cover includes a high canopy of ash and oak over dense hawthorn, blackthorn and hazel. The thorn indicates that the woodland may in the past have been grazed as woodland pasture and the hazel shows evidence of being once under a coppice cycle management. TCHT volunteers commenced work in 2011 to thin the thorn and return the hazel to coppice. Opening up ancient trackways and planting a variety of shrubs and trees designed to enhance biodiversity. The woodland has public access and is used as a base venue for wildlife events, which included in 2013 hosting CHCWG wildlife walks for birds song, wild flowers, mammals and butterflies. It has also hosted a series of other guided walks and three Youth Forum woodland experience days. It is managed as a sustainable working forest with the long term aims to increase biodiversity and provide an increased public awareness of the need to consider the holistic environment.

The bird survey commenced in 2012 was designed to monitor what effects changes in management of the woodland would have on resident bird population. 2012 established a baseline of which species were present in The Novers, how many and where the territories are. The British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Common Bird Census (CBC) methodology was used to conduct the survey. Three survey visits were made to the north end of The Novers, where woodland management is taking place.

Methodology:

1. The positions of all birds were mapped together with their behaviour – for example singing, feeding or gathering food, all signs of nesting. Summary maps were made of each of the 24 bird species with all their records from the three visits.
2. These species maps were then independently assessed, using nationally applied criteria developed by a BTO officer with long experience of the method. The results were species maps with lines around apparent breeding territories evidenced by at best three, of lesser significance two and of little real value just single visits. Coded on map as hardline 3, dashed 2 and dotted 1.

Results:



Map shows the extent of the Novers with pathways, worked areas and Wren and Robin territories

Species mapping also show where the territories were and this is significant because a key question in the project is *“How are the birds reacting to the changes being made by management work, such as tree felling or coppicing and scrub clearance?”*

Bird territories at The Novers, 2012 & 2013

| BOURC | Species | 2012 | 2013 | | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------|----------|---------|
| | | 3 & 2 Visit Territories | 3 & 2 Visit Territories | | 3 visits | 2 visits | 1 visit |
| 474 | Robin | 11 | 6 | | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 444 | Wren | 10 | 7 | | 9 | 1 | 6 |
| 362 | Blue Tit | 7 | 4 | | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 460 | Blackbird | 7 | 7 | | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 467 | Song Thrush | 6 | 2 | | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 401 | Chiffchaff | 5 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 3 to 6 |
| 404 | Blackcap | 5 | 2 | | 5 | | 3 |
| 334 | Great Spotted Woodpecker | 3 | 0 | | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 294 | Stock Dove | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 363 | Great Tit | 2 | 1 | | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 405 | Garden Warbler | 2 | 0 | | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 500 | Dunnock | 2 | 1 | | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 403 | Willow Warbler | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 521 | Chaffinch | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 540 | Bullfinch | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 129 | Buzzard | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 365 | Coal Tit | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 359 | Goldcrest | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 354 | Jackdaw | 0 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 351 | Magpie | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 2 to 3 |
| 367 | Marsh Tit | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 469 | Mistle Thrush | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 441 | Nuthatch | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Table shows species variety and numbers for 2012-2013

The table shows a striking decrease in most species, for example robin have fallen from 11 to 6 and wren from 10 to 7. This is repeated throughout for the smaller woodland edge birds, though with a small increase for goldcrest and marsh tit both not recorded in 2012 and an increase in jackdaw also.

It seems likely that the general decline is a result of the rather exceptional weather of 2012 with a very cold wet summer with limited food for foraging and the successful rearing of young birds. Followed by a very harsh and long winter which persisted late into the spring of 2013.

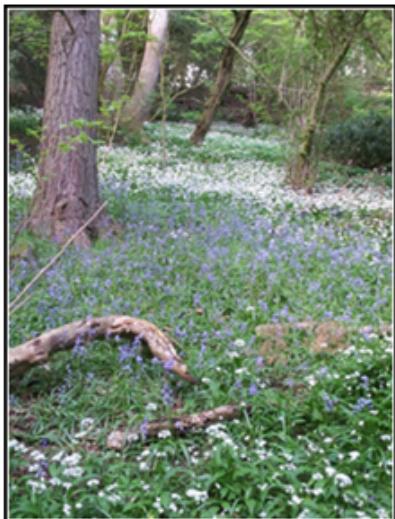
What the mapping does however seem to show is a positive correlation between worked areas and robin and wren territories. As with the numbers, the positions of territories will change from year to year and over the coming years the shifts in territory positions will begin to make a pattern informing the management of the woodland. It is planned to continue the recording in 2014 under the direction of John Tucker.



November 2012



January 2013



May 2013



June 2013



July & August 2013



Seasons in the Novers woodland

Acknowledgements:

Thanks are due to John Tucker and Ian Prentice for the survey work

And to the TCHT Novers Project volunteer team for their work through the winters of 2011,12 and 13.

Curlews, Lapwings and Other Birds Survey 2013

Objectives

Bird Group members were asked to find out where Curlew and Lapwing occur in the breeding season, record behaviour indicative of breeding, and record other species, most of which are of nature conservation importance (i.e. they are Target Species for Natural England's Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme, are on the *Red List* or *Amber List* of *Birds of Conservation Concern* because they have suffered large declines in the last 25 or 50 years, and are Target Species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan).

- Kestrel
- Red Kite
- Barn Owl
- Grey Partridge
- Snipe
- Skylark
- Meadow Pipit
- Cuckoo
- Dipper
- Swift (nest sites only)
- Yellow Wagtail
- Dunnock
- Wheatear
- Spotted Flycatcher
- Tree Sparrow
- Linnet
- Bullfinch
- Yellowhammer
- Reed Bunting

This repeated a similar survey undertaken in 2012, as the start of a long term effort to monitor population trends for key species, as well as establish the current population and distribution.

Methodology

The area covered by the Clee Hill Partnership has been divided up into 20 tetrads (2x2 kilometre squares, each made up of four one kilometre squares shown on Ordnance Survey maps). A map showing all the tetrads, and the reference code, is attached as Appendix 1. Those who agreed to help were allocated a square / tetrad, and requested to survey it once during each of three specified two week periods, around 1st April, 1st May and mid June.

- The first period follows the arrival of Lapwing and Curlew back on the breeding grounds. This is the best time to find breeding Lapwing (first egg date is usually around 1st April).
- The second period is the best time to find breeding Curlew (first egg date is usually around 30th April).
- The third period is timed to find any Curlews that have successfully hatched and still have chicks. It is also the best time to find the Other Target Species.

The Methodology is described in full in the separate report on the bird survey: *Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group: Curlews, Lapwings & Other Birds Survey 2013*.

A feedback meeting was held on 23rd April, to present the results of the first survey, discuss them and seek clarification where necessary, and iron out any difficulties experienced by the participants. Twelve survey participants attended. A summary of the results was presented at a public meeting on 7th October, which also included a talk by John Arnfield, local ambassador for the British Trust for Ornithology Garden Bird Watch scheme. Twenty-six people attended.

Curlew

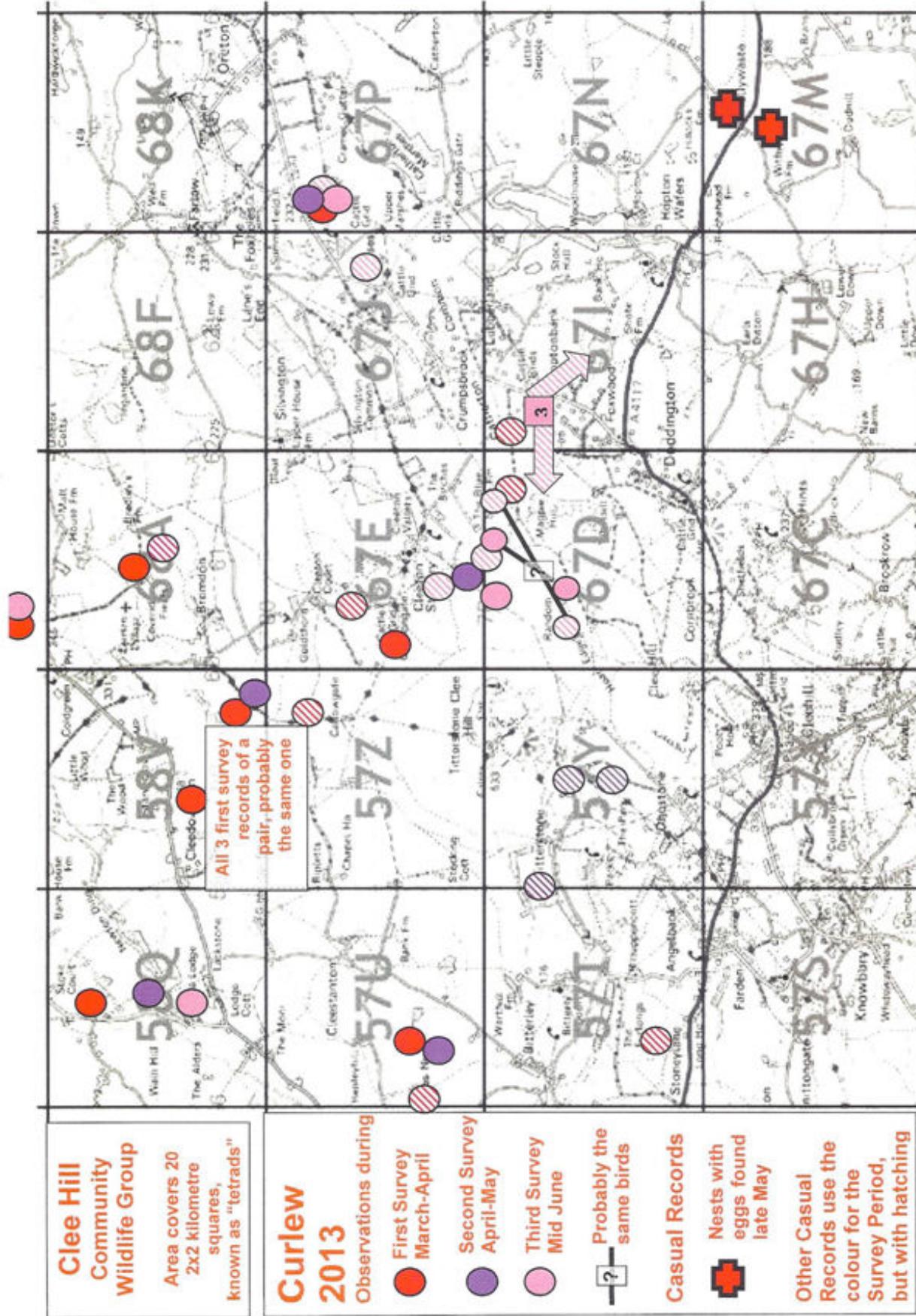
In total, some survey work was carried out in 18 of the 20 tetrads, and members spent over 170 hours on it (excluding the additional time spent when couples or friends surveyed a square together). While this was less than in 2012, as a result of poor weather and difficult personal circumstances which arose for some Group members, it still represents an excellent effort.

From the observations and analysis, it is estimated that the Curlew population in the area is currently 12 – 14 breeding pairs with another three pairs again located in adjacent tetrads (SO57T, SO 68B & SO68L).

Last year's report estimated 6 – 7 pairs found in 2012, but several further records of birds seen once, shown on the Map in that report, were not sufficiently strong evidence to include them in the estimated number of pairs. The observations in 2013 suggest that the population estimate in 2012 should be increased by up to four pairs, and revised up to a maximum of 10 – 11 pairs, with three further pairs in adjacent tetrads.

The review of 2012 records, resulting in the increase in population estimate, is also described in the Bird Group report.

Little is known about the outcome of these breeding attempts, as the third survey, designed to see which Curlews have chicks, takes place around a month before any young birds are due to fledge. Breeding success was very poor last year, probably because of the atrocious wet weather. It is likely that breeding success was again poor this year, because of the cold late spring. However, four pairs were still active during the third survey, indicating they had chicks, and one of the two pairs in 67M also hatched three chicks.



Lapwing

The location of Lapwings found during the surveys is shown on page 25. Again, the observations are described in detail in the Bird Survey Report.

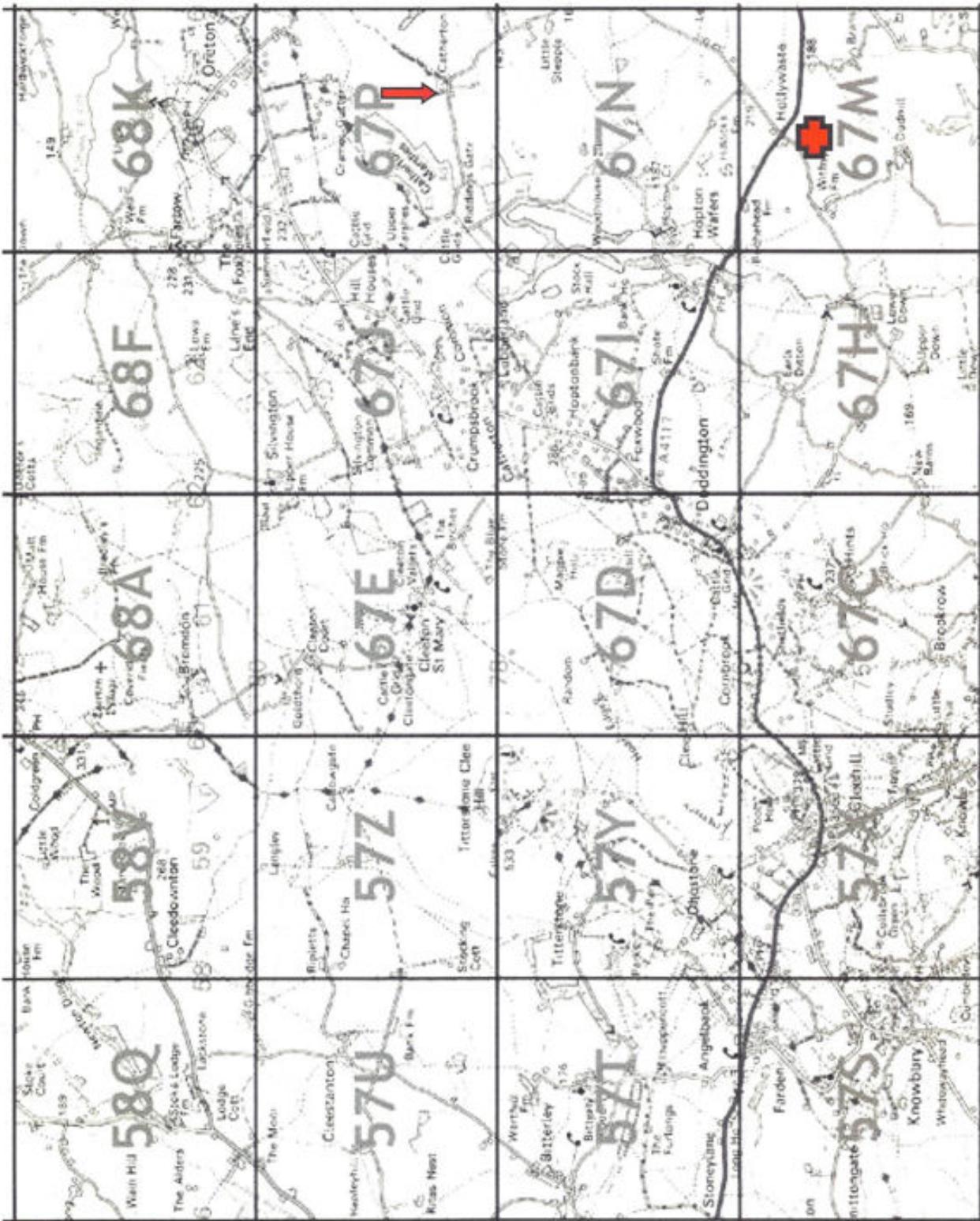
Only one Lapwing was seen during survey work this year, in 67P, flying south. Square 67N was not surveyed this year, so there may have been a pair in this square again. However, the bird may have been one of the pair found in 67M, where a sitting bird was found on 30 May.

From the observations and analysis, it is estimated that the Lapwing population in the area is currently only 1 - 2 breeding pairs, with another pair to the north in SO68B. This compares with three pairs found last year: pairs found in 57U and 68K last year were not relocated.

The outcome of the nest in 67M is not known.

Anecdotal Evidence for the Decline of Lapwing and Curlew

Members of the Bird Group who live in the area, or other local residents, say that Lapwings and Curlews are less common now than they used to be. Some members talked to local farmers in the course of their surveys, and they too said that Lapwings and Curlew are less common now than they used to be. Lapwings have apparently declined much more than Curlews. This reinforces the similar anecdotal evidence collected last year.



Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group

Area covers 20 2x2
kilometre squares,
known as "tetrads"

Lapwing 2013

**First
Survey**
March-April

**Second
Survey**
April-May

**Third
Survey**
June

Casual Records

**A Casual
Record**
of a nest
with eggs
in late May

Other Target Species

The other Target Species recorded during the surveys are summarised in Table 1 below.

Note that members were asked to record individual birds, not pairs (so at some locations both the birds in the pair were recorded, and in the final survey some recently fledged juveniles may have been recorded as well). Numbers of Meadow Pipit, Linnet and Yellowhammer may be exaggerated by the presence of winter flocks moving onto the breeding grounds, before dispersing to the individual breeding sites, during the first two surveys.

This summary table below shows the maximum count for each species in each tetrad. This may under-record some species, but the alternative – adding all the counts together – would lead to considerable double or triple counting of some individual birds.

As expected in a survey of this type, the expertise of members, and the time they had available to undertake the surveys, varied considerably. The survey squares also vary considerably, in accessibility and terrain. The “detectability” of the birds themselves also varies considerably, according to prevailing weather conditions, time of day, stage in the breeding cycle, and the normal behaviour of each species. In particular, birds are most conspicuous when they are feeding young (either in the nest or recently fledged), but the poor weather this year, characterised by a cold dry spring and delayed growing season, has meant that breeding success for many species has again been very poor. Thus the survey results will give an indication of the species present, but only a very small proportion will have been recorded.

Table 1. Other Target Species - Summary

| Square (Tetrad) | SPECIES | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|----------|------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| | Kestrel | Red Kite | Skylark | Meadow Pipit | Cuckoo | Dunnock | Wheatear | Stone-chat | Linnet | Yellow-hammer | Reed Bunting |
| 57S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 57T | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 57U | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| 57X | (No target species recorded) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57Y | (No target species recorded) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57Z | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58Q | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 58V | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 67C | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 67D | 2 | 0 | 14 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 67E | 2 | 0 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 67H | (No survey Carried Out) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67I | 2 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 67J | (No target species recorded) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67M | (No survey Carried Out) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67N | (No target species recorded) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67P | 1 | 1 | 6 | 159 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 1 |
| 68A | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 68F | (No target species recorded) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68K | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 9 | 5 | 48 | 275 | 6 | 43 | 1 | 5 | 32 | 53 | 12 |

It will be seen that Skylark, Dunnock and Yellowhammer are widespread and numerous, Meadow Pipit are numerous in restricted parts of the area where suitable habitat still exists (the Commons), and the remaining species that were found are present only in their specific habitats, and in small numbers.

Kestrels are conspicuous, and forage over large areas, so an assessment can be made of their population. The records from 2013 are shown in the map on page 28. Again, the observations are described in detail in the Bird Survey Report.

The analysis gives an estimate of seven pairs of Kestrel, compared with an estimated 3 – 4 pairs found last year.

Cuckoo was recorded more this year than last year, but in similar locations. They range far and wide, and these records probably relate to one breeding pair again.

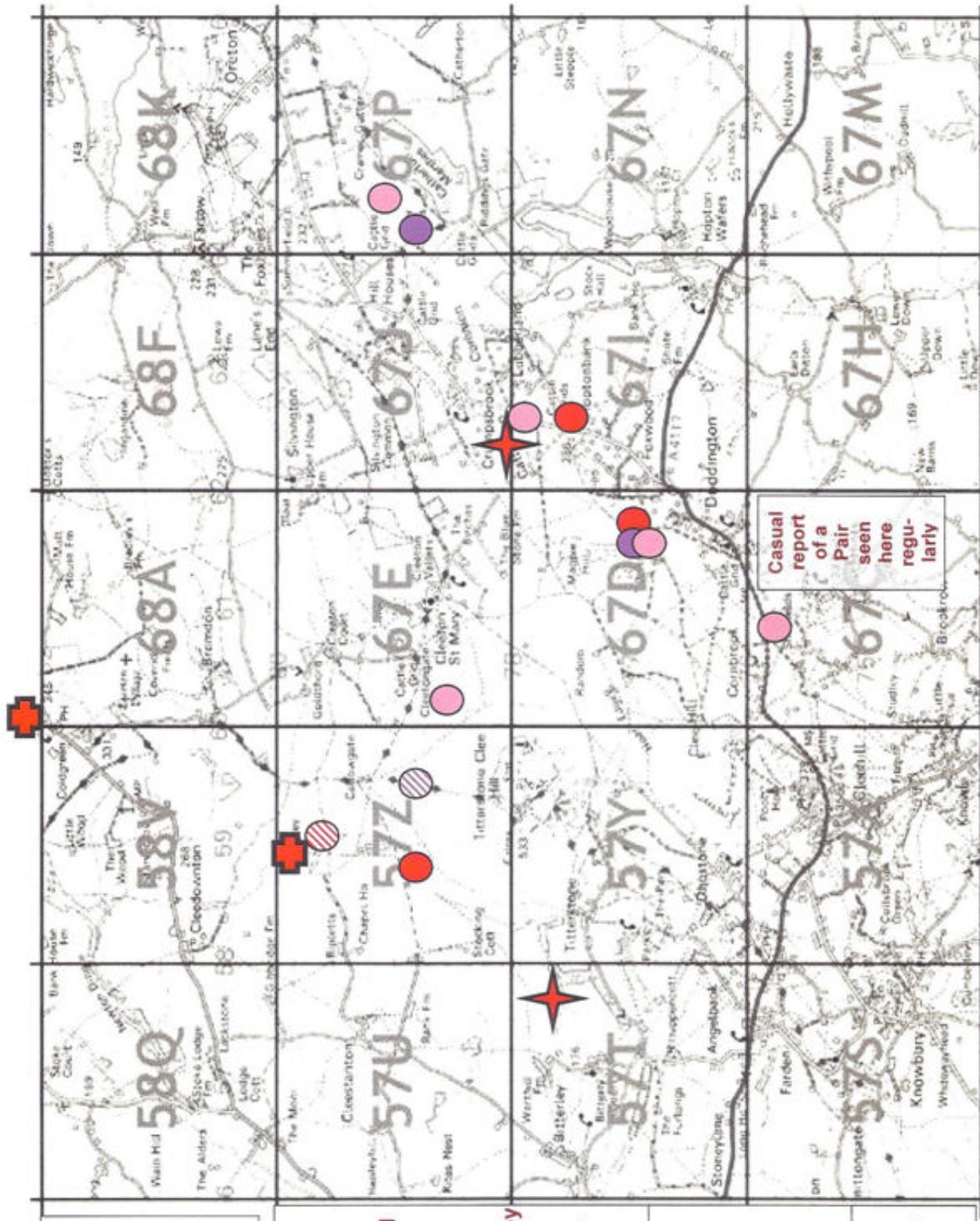
Red Kites were seen in four tetrads, including two birds together on the first survey. They may have been two individuals foraging together, but it is possible they were a breeding pair. A report of a Kite nest in the area was received after the end of the breeding season. If the report is accurate, this is the most easterly nest found in Shropshire since successful breeding recommenced in 2006 following a gap of 130 years.

Several of the Target Species were not recorded at all during the surveys – Barn Owl, Yellow Wagtail, Spotted Flycatcher or Tree Sparrow.

Five Target Species not shown in the Table were recorded in only one square – Snipe in 58Q, Grey Partridge in SO67U, Dipper in 57T, Swift nest sites (two in 68A) and one Bullfinch in 67D.

The Snipe was seen on the first survey in early April, and was almost certainly a passage bird. The Grey Partridge was unexpected before a pair were seen in 67E last year, but it is believed that captive bred birds have been released in the area by the Burwarton shoot (Eric Davis, *pers.comm.*).

In addition, a Dipper family was seen in SO67J (Jon Lingard, *pers.comm.*).



Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group

Area covers 20
2x2 kilometre
squares,
known as "tetrads"

Kestrel
2013
Sightings during

First Survey
March-April

Second Survey
April-May

Third Survey
Mid June

Nest sites

**Nest
found**

**Probable
Nest Site**

Other Casual
Records use the
colour for the survey
Period, with
hatching

Decline of Lapwing and Curlew

Lapwing and Curlew are in decline, nationally, here, and elsewhere in Shropshire. The decline in the Clee Hill area is shown graphically in Figure 1. This compares the distribution maps representing the results of the current survey in 20 tetrads with the relevant parts of the maps shown in *An Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Shropshire*, based on six years fieldwork 1985-90, and published in 1992. Both maps have been compiled on the same basis and it is likely that more fieldwork has taken place in the current period, so the decline is undoubtedly real.

A large dot indicates that breeding was proved in the tetrad (usually a nest was found, or a bird was seen incubating, or dependent young were seen), a middle size dot indicates probable breeding (usually a pair was seen, or territorial behaviour was observed), and a small dot indicates possible breeding (a bird was seen or heard in the breeding season).

Such an observation needs to occur at least (but perhaps only) once in the whole Atlas / survey period, and it gives no indication of the number of breeding pairs. These distribution maps therefore probably overestimate the population:-

- Lapwings have specific nesting habitat requirements, which in this area usually mean they nest on arable fields planted with spring crops, which get moved each year by crop rotation on farms. Therefore one pair, or a small colony, may breed in several different tetrads over a period of years.
- A pair of Curlew may also move their nest from place to place within their large territories, so again one pair may nest in several tetrads in the Atlas period. Nests are difficult to find, but pairs and territorial display are relatively easy to find, but may be observed anywhere within the large territory, so one pair may be recorded in several tetrads.

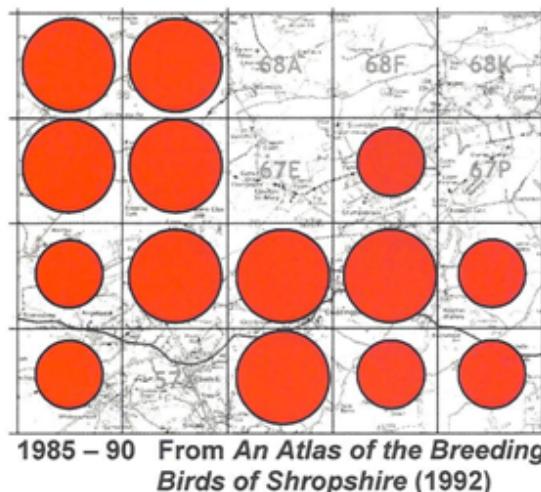
Even so, it is clear from the distribution maps in Figure 1 that both species are much less widespread here than they were 20 – 25 years ago.

Other evidence for the decline of Lapwing and Curlew, nationally and elsewhere in Shropshire, is set out in the Bird Survey report.

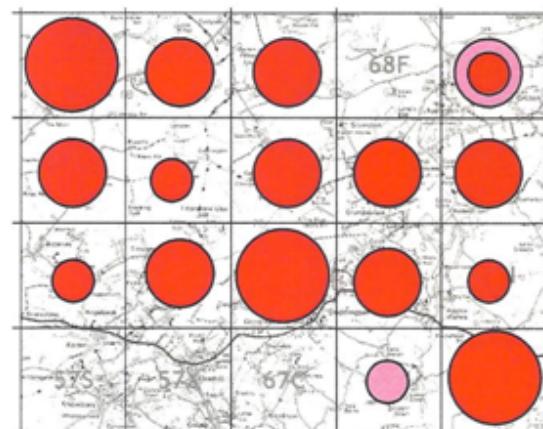
Action to attempt to reverse these declines is being taken. Both species have been designated as UK Biodiversity Priority Species by the Government, as part of its commitment to international biodiversity targets, precisely because of the rapid decline.

Figure 1. Distribution of Curlew and Lapwing in the Clee Hill area: Comparison between 1985-90 and 2008 – 13

Curlew

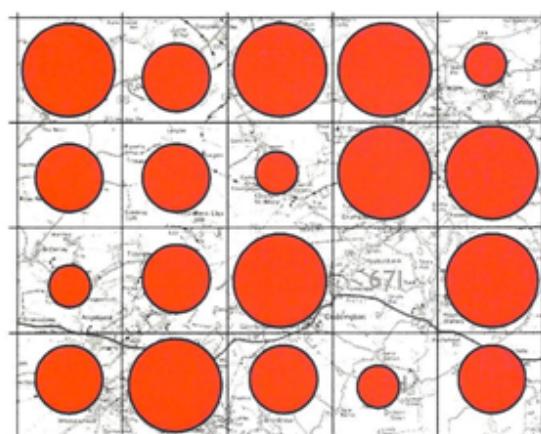


1985 – 90 From *An Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Shropshire (1992)*

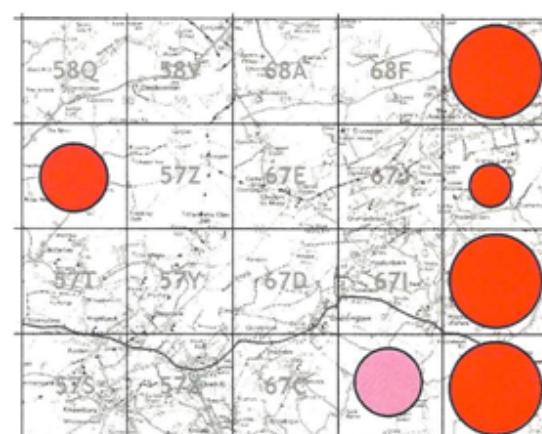


2012 – 13 Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group survey (additional records in Pink from the Shropshire Bird Atlas survey 2008 – 12)

Lapwing



1985 – 90 From *An Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Shropshire (1992)*



2012 – 13 Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group survey (additional records in Pink from the Shropshire Bird Atlas survey 2008 – 12)

Key

The background map is the 20 tetrads (2x2 kilometre squares) surveyed by the Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group in 2012 and 2013.

Each dot represents at least one observation during the Atlas period

Large dot = Confirmed Breeding

Middle dot = Probable Breeding

Small dot = Seen or heard in suitable habitat

Both species, but particularly Lapwing, nest on farmland, and the Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme (part of the system of payments to farmers through the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union) includes provision to reward farmers for sensitive management of habitat on their farms, and providing other environmental benefits. Farmers applying to join the scheme

have to take into account the habitat requirements of a number of breeding birds, including Lapwing and Curlew, if they breed on or near the farm, or use land there for feeding. HLS

includes specific prescriptions, and payments, for Lapwing and Curlew habitat, if the farmer wants to take them up.

The data provided by Community Wildlife Groups, on the location and habitat of these priority species, helps Natural England (the Government Agency responsible both for achieving the Biodiversity targets, and administering the Environmental Stewardship Scheme) to target its limited resources more effectively to achieve this objective.

Use of Clee Hill CWG Survey Results

Most importantly, the Clee Hill CWG survey results are made available to Natural England. They show the importance of particular areas for these species, which will encourage farmers to manage their land more sensitively, and provide Natural England with objective evidence to judge individual farm applications to join Environmental Stewardship, and information to target the use of their limited resources more effectively.

The results also reinforce and supplement the results from other Community Wildlife Groups operating in the Shropshire Hills, which together now cover over 400 square kilometres, more than half of the Shropshire Hills AONB area. These results help inform the AONB Management Plan, which is being revised to cover the next five years, 2014 – 19.

The records at tetrad level have also been supplied to Shropshire Ornithological Society for incorporation into the Shropshire Bird Atlas. The Atlas project has now completed its six years fieldwork 2008-13, and results should be published in a new county Avifauna, *The Birds of Shropshire*, around the end of 2015.

Coupled with the results of other surveys, the results may also contribute to the identification of potential new County Wildlife Sites. These sites are monitored by Shropshire Wildlife Trust, which encourages the landowners to manage the sites sensitively, so they retain their value for wildlife.

Recommendations

Natural England is recommended to encourage farmers with breeding Lapwing or Curlew on or near their land, to join the Environmental Stewardship Higher Level Scheme, utilising the appropriate options to maintain and

Bird Survey Report

A full report on the Bird Survey *Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group: Curlews, Lapwings & Other Birds Survey 2013*, has been prepared. This includes a full description of the methodology and the detailed observations that have fed into the distribution maps, population estimates and Table of Other Species. It also includes more information on the decline of Lapwings and Curlews, and their habitat requirements.

A copy of this full report has been supplied to all people who contributed to the surveys, or supplied additional records, and to Natural England.

The full report can also be found and downloaded from the Clee Hill part of the joint website for all the Community Wildlife Groups in the Shropshire Hills, www.ShropsCWGs.org.uk

Barn Owl Nest Box Scheme

The Bird Group initiated a Barn Owl nest box scheme in the area in 2013.

Barn Owl is on the *Amber List of Birds of Conservation Concern 3 (2009)*, because of a long term population decline caused by loss of foraging habitat and nest sites. Provision of nest boxes will help reverse this decline locally. Nest boxes are more likely to be used, and help increase the population, if they are put near to existing Barn Owl territories and foraging areas.



© John Harding

These specially designed nest boxes can be provided free of charge to farmers and landowners with suitable habitat in the Clee Hill area. This requires-

- An isolated farm building, or large isolated tree or pole more than 400 metres from nearest woodland
- Four hectares (10 acres) of permanent rough grassland nearby, several inches tall to provide cover for voles and other prey

A poster advertising the scheme has been put up around the area. Several landowners have responded and potential sites have been assessed by Chris Bargman and Anton Schooley, together with John Lightfoot from the Shropshire Barn Owl Group. Four or five boxes should be put up in the near future, in time for potential use in 2014.

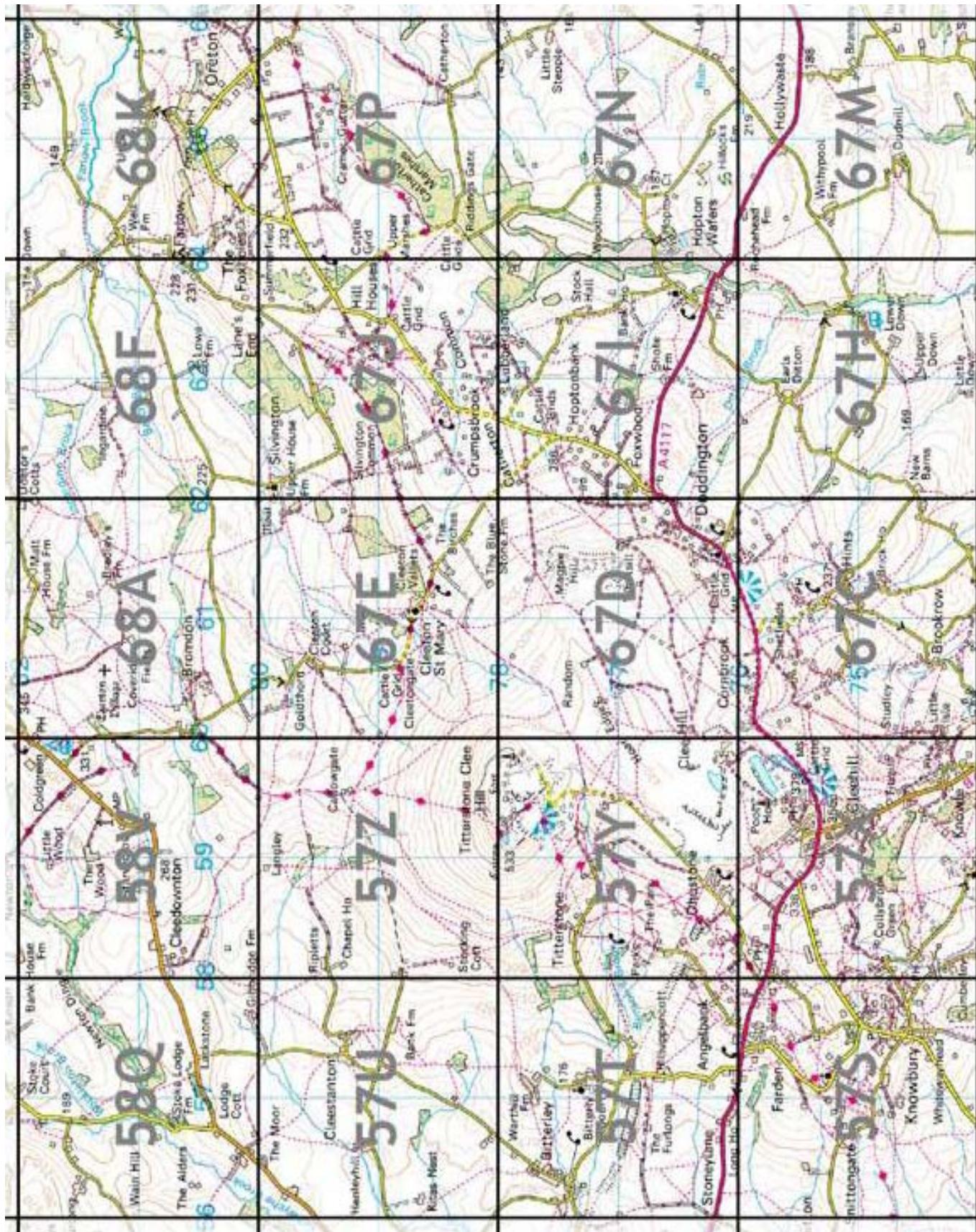
If you see a Barn Owl, we'd like to know, please

For further information, or to report a Barn Owl sighting in the Clee Hill area, please contact Chris Bargman 01299 270514 helpbarnowls@gmail.com

Bird Walks

Three bird walks were arranged.

1. The first, on 24 March, and which was also intended to provide training for people doing the Bird Survey, had to be cancelled because of deep snow on the ground.
2. The second, to listen to and identify bird song in woodland at The Novers, on 4th May was attended by 12 people. Sixteen species were seen or heard.
3. The third, on Clee Hill Common on 6th June, was attended by six people. Nine of the Group's target bird species were seen, as well as several others.



Map of Survey Area, showing Square Boundaries and Tetrad Codes

Acknowledgements

Most importantly, thanks to the Group members who undertook the survey work:-

Chris Bargman, John Bayliss, Edwin ("Titch") Carter, Eric Davies, David & Jean Faulkner, Andrew Heideman, Ian Loman-Brown, John Lyden, Angela & Kirsty Mackirdy, Jim Martin, Nina Mills, Iain Prentice, Peta Sams, Anton Schooley, Leo Smith, Gareth Thomas, Margaret & Graham Thompson.

Thanks also to:-

- Chris Bargman and Anton Schooley, for organising the Barn Owl nest box scheme
- John Lightfoot, of the Shropshire Barn Owl Group, for help and advice
- Dawn Pickett, Tim Lee, Jonathon Lingard and Mark Porter for additional records and information.
- John Tucker, for leading the Bird Walk at The Novers & to TCHT for hosting the event.
- Matt Cotterill of Natural England, who provided the survey maps.
- Allan Dawes (BTO Regional Representative for Shropshire), who provided the Breeding Bird Survey figures

Summary 2013

This report summarises a successful second year for the Bird Group. Members showed a high level of commitment, in spite of the poor weather.

Again, all except two of the 20 tetrads were surveyed to some extent, and we now have a better understanding of the population and distribution of Lapwing and Curlew, and the status of the Other Target Species. This is valuable information for the conservation of these species. Further survey work in future years will add to this baseline, and establish population trends in the area.

Two Bird Walks were held, 26 people came to a talk on "Attracting Birds to Your Garden", and a Barn Owl nest box scheme was launched.

Plans for 2014

The Bird Group intends to repeat the Bird Survey next year. New participants are needed, so we hope to recruit new members.

The Barn Owl nest box scheme will be developed, and a programme of local bird walks and other activities will be held.

Further consideration will be given to these plans, and any other proposals people want to make, at the Group public meeting on 19th November,

A Bird Group meeting will be held prior to the next breeding season, to plan the survey, allocate survey squares to participants, and arrange and publicise the other activities.

Everyone interested in birds is welcome at all meetings and events. A Programme will be published after the public meeting. Details can also be found and downloaded from the Clee Hill part of the joint website for all the Community Wildlife Groups in the Shropshire Hills, www.ShropsCWGs.org.uk

Leo Smith, November 2013

Thanks to:

Thanks to the compilers of the different sections of this report, who also undertook the organisation of, and training for, the surveys and site work

- The Big Butterfly Survey: Mike Williams, Butterfly Conservation
- Clee Hill Peregrine Watch: John Turner, Shropshire Peregrine Group
- The Novers Bird Survey: John Tucker
- Wildlife Sites Survey: Fiona Gomersall, Conservation Officer SWT
- Curlews, Lapwings and Other Birds Survey: Leo Smith

John Handley led the Botanical Surveys Group, and also provided much of the training.

Some of the Projects received other help and support, which is gratefully acknowledged:-

Peregrine Protection

- Mr Colin Bytheway, Assistant Quarry Manager, Hanson's Aggregates, Clee Hill
- Nigel Butcher, RSPB/Investigations Technical Unit
- West Mercia Police - PC Tony Sewell and PCSO Shaun Cullis.

The Peregrine Protection Project also received financial support from the Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership's Sustainable Development Fund and Hanson's Aggregates

The Bird Survey at The Novers

- Dawn Balmer (British Trust for Ornithology) for analysing the survey data.

Curlew, Lapwing and Other Birds Survey

- Tim Lee, Jonathon Lingard and Gareth Thomas, for additional records and information.
- Matt Cotterill of Natural England, who provided the survey maps.
- Allan Dawes (BTO Regional Representative for Shropshire), who provided the Breeding Bird Survey figures reproduced in the separate Bird Survey Report

Thanks also to all those who helped at the public launch, especially Alvis Cummings and Pat Hancox who served the much needed refreshments.

The Group would not have been formed, or developed, without the active contribution of the Current Steering Group members:

1. Glynn Barratt – Titterstone Clee Heritage Trust
2. Alan Barrel - British Deer Society
3. Henry Chance – Clee Hill Partnership
4. Shaun Cullis - West Mercia Police
5. George Cummings - Friends of Clee Hill Village Forum
6. Dave Fulton - Chelmarsh Ringing Group
7. Fiona Gomersall - Shropshire Wildlife Trust

8. John Handley – Wildlife Sites and plant surveys
9. Andrew Heideman - CWG volunteer
10. Cath Landles – Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership and CWG coordinator
11. Di Monether - Shropshire Wildlife Trust
12. Chris Neal - Clee Hill Commoners Association
13. Richard Rallings – Natural England
14. Leo Smith – Bird Group
15. Neil Sutton – Small holder and Farlow and Oreton Parish Council
16. John Tucker - The Novers Woodland Bird Survey
17. John Turner - Shropshire Peregrine Society
18. Fay Vass - British Hedgehog Preservation Society
19. Julia Walling - Woods for Wellbeing
20. Mike Williams – Butterfly Conservation

In particular, the whole project development and the work of the Steering Group has been led and co-ordinated by Cath Landles, the Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership's Community Officer, without whom nothing would have been achieved. Thanks also to Glynn Barratt of Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership & Titterstone Clee Heritage Trust for collating this report.

DISTRIBUTION

Paper copies of this Report are being distributed to the people listed above in the acknowledgements, and to the following individuals and organisations:-

Natural England

- Chris Hogarth (Team Leader, Shropshire Land Management, Parkside Court, Telford)
- Richard Rawlings (Natural England Lead Adviser responsible for the area)

Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership

- Phil Holden (AONB Manager)

Shropshire Wildlife Trust

- Colin Preston (Director)

Shropshire Council

- Dan Wrench (Biodiversity Officer, Natural Environment Team, Shirehall)

Electronic Versions (in .pdf format) of this Report are being distributed to the following individuals and organisations

Natural England

- Roger Owen (Area Manager, West Midlands)
- Robert Duff (Lead Adviser, Landscape & Biodiversity, and NE representative on the Shropshire *Biodiversity Partnership Steering Group*)

- Jeff Edwards (Senior Adviser, Landscape & Biodiversity Delivery, Parkside Court, Telford)
- Frances McCullagh (Lead Adviser (Ecologist), Shropshire Land Management Team, Parkside Court, Telford)
- Phil Grice (Senior Specialist, Ornithology, Peterborough)

Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership

- Cath Landles (Community Officer)

The separate full Bird Survey Report will be distributed to

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

- Frank Lucas (Conservation Manager, Central England Regional Office, Banbury)

British Trust for Ornithology

- Rob Fuller (Director of Habitats Research, Thetford)
- Allan Dawes (Shropshire Regional Representative)

Shropshire Ornithological Society

- Geoff Holmes (County Bird Recorder)

Birds in Counties

- David Balance (Minehead, Somerset)
- Titterstone Clee Heritage Trust

THE REPORT

The Group's Report is printed on re-cycled paper.

Additional Copies (either paper or electronic .pdf files), can be obtained from Sue Dawes chair of the Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group.

CONSERVATION ACTION

The results of the first year's work will have considerable benefits for the conservation of the species and habitats surveyed.

As the Group develops this work, and establishes trends and is more able to highlight priority sites, the results will become even more valuable.

Use of Clee Hill Community Wildlife Group Survey Results

Most importantly, the Clee Hill CWG survey results, with maps and lists of species, habitat type and condition, are made available to Natural England. They show the importance of particular areas for wildlife, which will hopefully encourage farmers to manage their land more sensitively, and provide Natural England with objective evidence to judge individual farm applications to join Environmental Stewardship, and information to target the use of their limited resources more effectively. Environmental

Stewardship is the national farm payments system, whereby Natural England pays farmers to manage their farms to provide environmental benefits, including for wildlife.

County Wildlife Sites have to meet particular criteria before they are adopted. Adoption also requires the landowner's consent. The sites are monitored by Shropshire Wildlife Trust, who encourage the landowners to manage the sites sensitively, so they retain their value for wildlife. Most sites are adopted because of their plant communities, but increasingly sites are also being recognised for their bird communities.

The presence of a County Wildlife Site on a farm indicates the possibility of good wildlife habitat, and it will increase the chances of a farm being accepted into HLS, if the farmer is willing to carry out the relevant options to maintain this habitat. Habitat and species data collected from these Wildlife Sites also assists farmers or their agents with preparing a "Farm Environment Plan" (FEP), which is normally a pre-requisite for the HLS application.

Sites other than CWSs which were surveyed and satisfied the relevant criteria will be put forward as candidates for new Wildlife Sites. There were three this year.

The results also reinforce and supplement the results from other Community Wildlife Groups operating in the Shropshire Hills, which together now cover over 400 square kilometres, more than half of the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

The botanical records will also be supplied to the Shropshire Botanical Society for incorporation into the Shropshire Flora. The Flora should be published around the end of 2012.

The Bird records at tetrad level will also be supplied to Shropshire Ornithological Society for incorporation into the Shropshire Bird Atlas. The Atlas project is now in the fifth of its six years 2008-13, and results should be published around the end of 2014.

The surveys at The Novers will inform the management of the woodland by the Titterstone Clee Heritage Trust.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Example recording forms

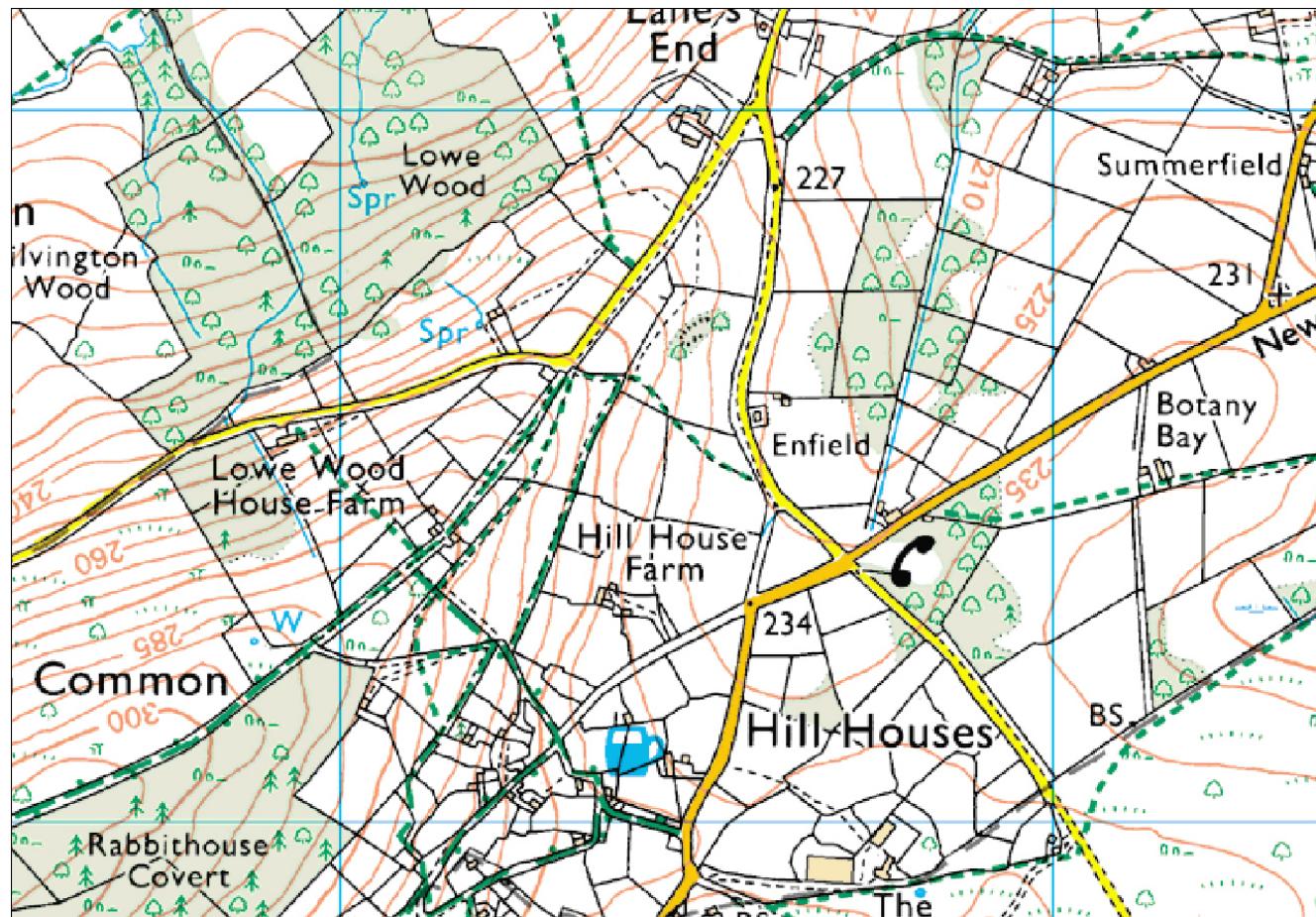
Clee Hill Big Butterfly Survey 2013: Catherton Common 8 (SO6379)

Time to be taken: As required

Times of year to cover for key species: April - August (June key month)

Details: Please mark recording area on map and if possible provide a grid reference

Please return completed form by post to Mike Williams, 2 Dewberry Close, Stourport, Worcs, DY13 8TB or by email to mike@stagborough.fsnet.co.uk



| | |
|--|----------------|
| Date (Day:Month:Year) | Start time |
| Sunshine (mean %) | Mean temp (°c) |
| Wind speed (0 {no wind} → 6 {very strong}) | Wind direction |

| Key Species | Numbers seen |
|--|--------------|
| Green Hairstreak | |
| Small pearl-bordered fritillary | |
| Dark Green Fritillary | |
| Small Heath | |
| Wall Brown | |
| Other species (please list separately) | |



WEST MIDLANDS BUTTERFLY RECORDING FORM

Name:

Address:

| | GR | LN |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Species | Q | S | Q | S | Q | S | Q | S | Q | S | Q | S |
| Small Skipper | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Essex Skipper | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large Skipper | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dingy Skipper | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grizzled Skipper | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood White | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clouded Yellow | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brimstone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large White | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small White | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green-veined White | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange-tip | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green Hairstreak | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purple Hairstreak | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-letter Hairstreak | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Copper | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silver-studded Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brown Argus | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chalkhill Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adonis Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holly Blue | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White Admiral | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red Admiral | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Painted Lady | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Tortoiseshell | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peacock | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comma | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Pearl-bordered Frit. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pearl-bordered Fritillary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dark Green Fritillary | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silver-washed Fritillary | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Please send completed forms to Nigel Stone, 8 Grove Lane, Keresley End, Coventry, CV7 8PN.

Appendix 2 – Summary of Butterfly Records received

Squares recorded (max count):

| Species seen: 1km grid square | 5677 | 57T | 5877 | 5973 | 5974 | 5975 | 5977 | 5978 | 5979 | 6075 | 6076 | 6177 | 6178 |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Small Pearl-bordered Frit | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 12 | >15 |
| Holly Blue | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Common Blue | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Green Hairstreak | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | >10 | 2 |
| Wall Brown | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Small Heath | | | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | | | 12 | 6 |
| Small Tortoiseshell | 7 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 17 | | | 13 |
| Red Admiral | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Comma | 1 | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 |
| Painted Lady | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peacock | 13 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 3 | 8 | | | 7 |
| Ringlet | | | | 10 | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | 14 |
| Gatekeeper | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| Meadow Brown | | 12 | | >30 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 7 |
| Marbled White | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Speckled Wood | 3 | | | 4 | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 6 |
| Large Skipper | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Small Skipper | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Small Copper | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 4 |
| Orange Tip | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Large White | 18 | 3 | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 10 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|-----|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Small White | 10 | 2 | 7 | 10+ | | | 2 | | 1 | 6 | | | 4 |
| Brimstone | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green-veined White | 1 | | 3 | 4 | | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | | | 4 |
| Clouded Yellow | >2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silver-washed Fritillary | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |

| Species seen: 1km grid square | <u>6277</u> | <u>6376</u> | <u>6379</u> | <u>6479</u> | <u>6579</u> | <u>68A</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Small Pearl-bordered Frit | | ? | | 20 | | |
| Holly Blue | | | | P | | |
| Common Blue | | | | | | |
| Green Hairstreak | | | | 2 | | |
| Wall Brown | | | | | | |
| Small Heath | 1 | | | P | | |
| Small Tortoiseshell | | 2 | | P | | 2 |
| Red Admiral | | 2 | | | | 1 |
| Comma | | 3 | | P | | |
| Painted Lady | | | | P | | |
| Peacock | | 2 | 2 | P | | 1 |
| Ringlet | | 2 | | 4 | | 2 |
| Gatekeeper | | 6 | | P | | |
| Meadow Brown | | | | 6 | | 15 |
| Marbled White | | | | | | |
| Speckled Wood | | 1 | | P | | 1 |
| Large Skipper | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| Small Skipper | | | | | | |
| Small Copper | | | | 1 | | |
| Orange Tip | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Large White | | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Small White | | 10+ | | | | 1 |
| Brimstone | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Green-veined White | | 4 | 6 | 10 | | 1 |
| Clouded Yellow | | | | | | |
| Silver-washed Fritillary | | | | | | |

NB

P = Present but exact numbers not recorded

NB = Square visited but no butterflies recorded

Records received from: John Cherry, Eric Davies, Sue Dawes, Kay & Harry Downes, Ann Hadfield, Andrew Heideman, Helena Hale, Kate Jones, John Lyden, and Gareth Thomas.

Appendix 3 – Record of CHCWG Butterfly Group meetings

Clee Hill Butterfly Group – notes of meeting held at Clee Hill Community Room on 10th April, 2013

Present: Kay Downes, Harry Downes, Gareth Thomas, Ann Hadfield, David Faulkner, Jean Faulkner, Ian Loman-Brown, John Lyden, Andrew Heideman, Helena Hale, Sue Dawes, Glynn Barratt, Julia Walling, Jim Martin, Mike Williams

Apologies: Lorraine Munn, John Cherry, Eric Davies, Kate Jones

Welcome: Mike Williams welcomed everyone to the meeting and thanked everyone for attending.

Summary of 2012 results: The results of last year's survey had been incorporated into a report which had been previously circulated. Despite some awful weather good progress had been made with 10 recorders submitting records covering 13 1km squares. Out of the five target species identified, four had been recorded: Green Hairstreak, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Small Heath and Dark Green Fritillary (one record only from Cramer Gutter). No Wall Browns had been seen and may now be extinct in this area but still worth looking out for. There were possible additional records for Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Grayling, neither of which had been previously reported and if confirmed would be very significant finds as both species are now scarce in the region as a whole. Only one square (the one containing Cramer Gutter) recorded all four target species so there was plenty of scope for finding additional species. Small Heath was probably the most widely distributed and should occur in most places. The flight season for Green Hairstreak coincided with the worst of the weather and more locations for this species can be expected. Because of its colour and habit of sitting on top of hawthorn or gorse bushes, it is an easy species to overlook.

Plans for 2013: Target species - the five target species from last year would continue but with additional attention paid to the possibility of Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Grayling occurring. If Wall Brown did still exist it was likely to be found in the more rocky areas like around the old quarries or where there were very thin soils (similar habitats to the Grayling).

Target areas – the area to be targeted would be extended to cover the whole area covered by the CHCWG. Andrew Heideman had looked at historic records for Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Marsh Violet on the National Biodiversity Network website and as a result had identified locations where Marsh Violets occurred but where Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary had not yet been recorded (SO5975/6379/6380) and also locations where there had been historic records of the butterfly but no records in 2012 (SO6076/6177). Those present were asked to choose a recording area for 2013 (see below). The idea would be to make at least 3 visits over the summer: one around mid-May for Green Hairstreak; one in mid-June for Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary; and one in early July for Dark

Green Fritillary. Small Heath could occur on any visit. Mike would send round a recording form specific to the individual square like last year. Other recordings could be entered on the casual recording form already circulated. In some cases, recorders were already involved in recording birds which is being organised on the basis of tetrads rather than 1km squares and, in these cases, recorders were encouraged to adopt the same area for their butterfly recording but perhaps focus on individual 1km squares within the tetrad that looked most promising.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6178 (CH5) | Kay & Harry Downes |
| 57T/68A | Gareth Thomas |
| 5978 (CH7)/5979 (CH10) | Ann Hadfield |
| 58V | David & Jean Faulkner |
| 5977 (CH2) | Ian Loman-Brown |
| 5677 | John Lyden |
| 5975 | Andrew Heideman |
| 6379 (CC8)/6579 | Helena Hale |
| 6376 (cc5) | Sue Dawes |
| 5974 | Glynn Barratt |
| 5876 (CH13)/5877 (CH1) | Julia Walling |
| 6374 | Jim Martin |

Mike would approach those who had not been able to attend the meeting and ask them to cover some of the unallocated squares.

Organised events – it was agreed that in addition to individual recording, the group would organise a series of butterfly walks open to all. Three events were agreed which would hopefully cover most of our target species:

WILDLIFE TASTER DAY, SATURDAY 4th MAY – this was the new date for the cancelled Taster Day meeting in The Novers Car Park at 11am. Grid Ref: SO 597739. It was felt that the new later date might increase the chances of more butterflies being seen. Target Species: Green Hairstreak, Orange Tip, Holly Blue. Leaders: Julia Walling/Mike Williams. Advance booking needed to Julia Walling at info@woodsforwellbeing.com or 01584 87463.

FRITILLARY AND ORCHID DAY, SUNDAY 23rd JUNE – Kay Downes had obtained permission for us to use the car park at Cleton St Mary Village Hall Grid Ref: SO 616782 for morning walk starting at 11 am. We may need to pay a small charge (£10?) for use of the car park. Target Species: Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Small Heath. Leaders: Andrew Heideman/Mike Williams. Afternoon visit to Lower Birches wildflower meadow (courtesy of Kay & Harry Downes). Refreshments available. There would also be an opportunity to examine moths caught the night before. Mike to provide Harry Downes with second moth trap. Advance booking to Mike Williams at mike@stagborough.fsnet.co.uk or 07802 274552.

AROUND THE GUTTER, SUNDAY 7TH JULY - meeting at 11 am at Riddings Gate parking area Grid Ref: SO 642783 for circular walk around Catherton Marshes and Cramer Gutter. Target Species: Dark Green Fritillary, Small Heath. Leaders: Andrew Heideman/Gareth Thomas. Please bring a packed lunch and a drink. For further information contact Andrew Heideman at a.heideman@hotmail.co.uk or 07807198572.

Garden Records: All garden records would be welcomed as part of the survey as recognised that whole area is under-recorded for butterflies not just the rarer species. The casual recording form could be used.

Publicity: Mike would produce a flyer advertising the summer programme which he would circulate with the notes of this meeting so that members would print out copies and place locally. He would also produce a press release for the Ludlow Advertiser and send information to local newsletters. Three newsletters were identified: Viewpoint, Cleobury Clarion (Jim Reynolds editor@cleoburyclarion.co.uk), and West of the Clee. It was agreed that those present who knew or could find out the appropriate contacts for Viewpoint and West of the Clee would send these through to Mike.

Date of the next meeting: 7.30 pm on Wed, 2nd October (now changed to 9th Oct) – venue to be confirmed.

Clee Hill Butterfly Group – notes of meeting held at Clee Hill Community Room on 9th October, 2013

Present: Harry Downes, Gareth Thomas, Ann Hadfield, John Lyden, Andrew Heideman, Sue Dawes, Glynn Barratt, Julia Walling, John Smith, Liz Smith, Lorraine Munn, Eric Davies, John Cherry, Mike Williams

Apologies: Kay Downes, Helena Hale

Welcome: Mike Williams welcomed everyone to the meeting and thanked everyone for attending.

Summary of 2013 results: A much better summer had meant a big improvement in butterfly numbers especially in the second half of the season and everyone was thanked for their recording efforts. We had been able to add several new squares to the distribution of key target species like Small Heath, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Green Hairstreak. Several species had been recorded which had not been reported at all in 2012 such as Small Skipper and Holly Blue. Particularly notable additions had been several Clouded Yellows (a migrant species to the UK), Silver-washed Fritillary at the Novers, Marbled White at Lower Birches and the rediscovery of Wall Brown, a species which it was feared had already been lost to Clee Hill. A disappointment was an absence of records for Dark Green Fritillary after only one sighting last year. An annual report needed to be produced by the end of October and **Mike** appealed for all additional records to be sent to him (Annesbrook, 2 Dewberry Close, Stourport, Worcs, DY13 8TB or mike@stagborough.fsnet.co.uk) as soon as possible so that the report would be as comprehensive as possible. Provisional distribution maps would be produced for the target species. **Mike** would contact separately those recorders not present at this meeting who were yet to send in any completed recording forms.

Events and publicity: Three events had been held over the summer which had all proved enjoyable, although the first two had been affected by poor weather and the target species had not been found. However, the third event led by **Gareth** and **Andrew** had produced good numbers of Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries and a range of other species. Publicity for the summer programme had been obtained in local newsletters and via the CHCWG website and Facebook page.

Plans for 2014: Target butterfly species – it was agreed that we would continue to focus on the five original species but pay particular attention to Wall Brown and Dark Green Fritillary.

Moths – there was interest in starting moth recording in 2014 and funding had been sought as part of a wider bid submitted by the CWG to purchase a moth trap, together with other equipment. The idea was to have a central kit including GPS (**Glynn** pointed out that some smart phones now have this facility), pots, books, butterfly nets etc that could be borrowed. **Sue** reported that we did not yet know how much money we would be awarded but it was unlikely that we would receive all that we had applied for. However, she was hopeful that there would be enough to purchase some of

the basic equipment required. **Ann** and **Mike** would try to set up a training day on moth identification and would seek out someone to run the day. **Glynn** agreed to seek permission from Richard Huffer to run a trap at Benson's Brook which it was thought would be a good venue. **Mike** was asked to circulate details of a good website that included images of moths (www.ukmoths.org.uk).

Target areas – **Andrew** offered to look at old National Biodiversity Network (NBN) records to help us target those areas where some of our target butterflies had previously occurred but where we had no recent records. In addition, it was agreed that we would pay particular attention to sites included in the new heritage bid that was being submitted by the Clee Hill Partnership. These included Titterstone and Horseshoe Quarries, the Incline, Benson's Brook and Bitterley Yard. It would be good to gather baseline data for these sites to inform the bid.

Organised events – it was agreed that in addition to individual recording, the group would again organise a series of butterfly walks open to all. A number of suggestions were made:

- A day around Titterstone and the quarries targeting Wall Brown
- A visit to Catherton Marshes targeting Dark Green Fritillary
- -a return visit to Lower Birches (**Harry** to ask Kay)

It was agreed that **Andrew**, **Gareth** and **Mike** would work on these ideas and come up with dates and a programme.

Any other business: **Mike** drew attention to the new West Midlands Butterfly Conservation calendar which was based on entries to this year's photographic competition. The overall winner and the photo featured on the front of the calendar were taken by **Gareth** and he was congratulated on his achievement. The calendar is on sale priced £8 or £15 for two (copies can be ordered post free from 8 Working Lane, Gretton, Cheltenham, Glos GL54 5YU. **Eric** ordered and paid for a copy at the meeting which would be sent through the post.

Harry passed round a moth he had found at Lower Birches and **Mike** agreed to check its ID and confirm – a Herald.

Lorraine asked about the cost of room hire. **Mike** thought that this would now be paid through the CWG but would check on this.

Date of the next meeting: To be arranged

Meeting closed 8.45 pm.

Appendix 4 – Moths recorded at Lower Birches SO61857858 on the night of 22nd June, 2013

Poplar Hawk
Spruce Carpet
Brimstone moth
Clouded Border
Ingrailed Clay
Common White Wave
Heart & Dart
Flame Shoulder
Clouded-bordered Brindle
Pale-shouldered Brocade
Green Carpet
Silver ground Carpet

Beautiful Golden Y
Common Carpet
Clouded Silver
Scalloped Hazel
Brown Silverlines

23/6/13 during field visit:

Brown Chinamark
Chimneysweeper

Appendix WS 1. Grassland Wildlife Site visit card

Visit details

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Site Name & Location: | |
| Site Code: | |
| Surveyor/Officer name(s): | |
| Landowner name(s): address(s): | Landowner |
| Grid Ref: | Date: |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Brief description of site: |
| Notable species: |

Notes (including type of survey carried out and whether photographs were taken):

Invasive species (Percentage of the site)

| Invasive sp. | <5% | 5-25% | 25-50% | >50% |
|-----------------|-----|-------|--------|------|
| Scrub (sp) | | | | |
| Bramble | | | | |
| Bracken | | | | |
| Nettles | | | | |
| Thistles | | | | |
| Docks | | | | |
| Other (specify) | | | | |

Social issues

| Issue | Details |
|------------------------|---------|
| Fly-tipping | |
| Pollution | |
| Heavy recreational use | |

Grassland

| Feature | Details |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Grassland type i.e. acid etc. | |
| Grazing (animal spp.) | |
| Mowing | |
| Anthills | |
| Ridge & furrow | |
| Poaching/bare ground | |
| % Rye grass & white clover | |
| Fertiliser application | |
| Average height (approx.) | |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Grass/herb ratio | |
|------------------|--|

Habitat

| Habitat Type | Area (ha) |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Acid grassland | |
| Neutral grassland | |
| Calcareous grassland | |
| Scrub (specify) | |
| Wet heath | |
| Dry heath | |
| Bog/mire | |
| Pond, stream (specify) | |
| Bare rock | |

Condition of site

| Condition category | Select most appropriate | Any comments? |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Favourable maintained | | |
| Favourable recovered | | |
| Unfavourable recovering | | |
| Unfavourable no change | | |
| Unfavourable declining | | |
| Destroyed (or partially) | | |