



Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group



Annual report 2012

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Europe Investing in rural areas.*



The SACWG undertook four survey activities in 2012; Red Grouse on the Long Mynd, Frog & toad spawn, Butterflies and Hedgerows. A total of 85 volunteers contributed to these surveys, with the majority participating in the spring Red Grouse survey. Poor weather took its toll on summer activities, but useful data was collected from all of the surveys.

Red Grouse on Long Mynd

- The total estimated population of Red Grouse on The Long Mynd was 63 - 66 territorial males.
- It appears that heather management carried out by the National Trust is continuing to benefit Red Grouse.

Spawn Survey

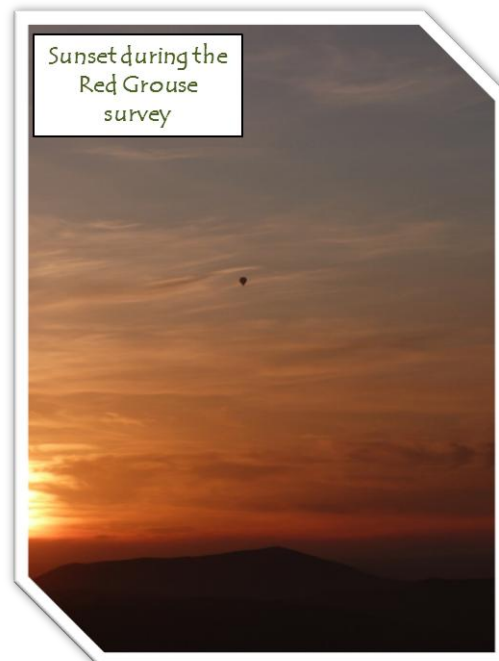
- Frogs and toads were found to be breeding in pools in a heathland, woodland, grasslands and gardens. There were considerably fewer records of toad spawn than frog spawn.

Butterfly Survey

- Several UK BAP butterfly species were recorded in the Strettons Area. These were largely species of open habitats, which are in the area and not currently under threat.
- Species more typical of woodland or grassland did not do as well as expected, but this is possibly due to a lack of surveyors visiting these habitats.

Hedgerow Survey

- 63.2% (81/128) of the hedgerows surveyed were classified as species rich and represent a UK priority habitat.
- Only 17.9% (23/128) of the hedgerows surveyed contained mature trees and 49.2% (63/128) were defunct (for a definition see 3.4.3). Action may be required to work with landowners to fill gaps and encourage mature trees to establish.



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1. Introduction

1.1 Community Wildlife Groups (CWGs)

Community Wildlife Groups bring people together to survey and conserve threatened local wildlife. They represent a progression from the traditional wildlife group model, which focused on talks and guided walks. CWGs enable nature enthusiasts to make a real contribution to wildlife conservation in their local area and develop their own skills.

The key objectives of Community Wildlife Groups are;

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

The groups are open to anyone who lives or works in each area, and who wants to actively contribute to local wildlife knowledge and conservation. They are for everyone, from experts to complete novices. Enthusiasm is far more important than detailed knowledge. Initial training on identification and simple survey methods is provided, with support and advice available from experienced ecologists. Members learn a lot, help local wildlife and have fun.

There are currently five CWGs in the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), with a sixth group being developed. Between October 2011 and June 2013 the groups are being developed and supported through a project funded by the Shropshire Hills AONB LEADER programme.

1.2 Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group

The Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group (SACWG) was launched in February 2012, after consulting existing local groups and organisations. The group covers a broad area around the Stretton Hills (Figure 1). This boundary is not fixed, so activities can be extended according to the location of members. There is a history of multiple competing wildlife groups in the Strettons Area, resulting in low attendances and a failure to galvanise widespread local enthusiasm for nature. The SACWG aims to consolidate interest into one group, which actively makes a real contribution to wildlife conservation.

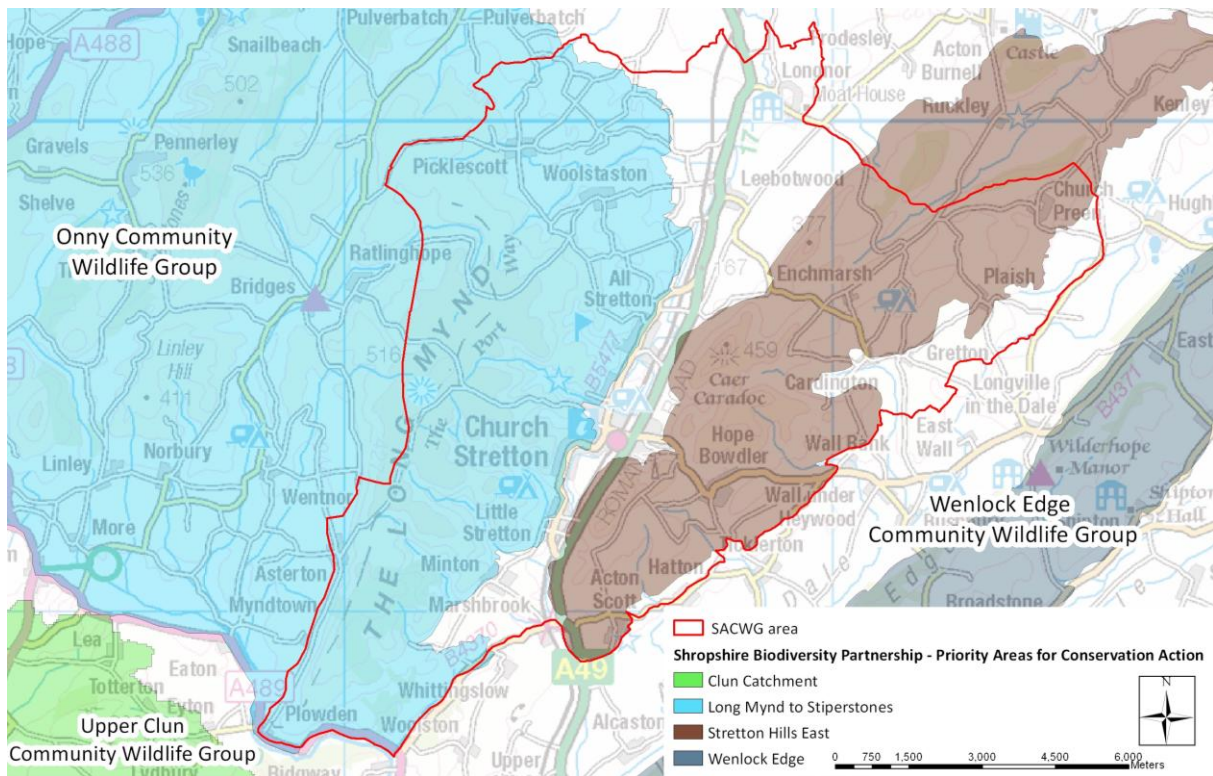


Figure 1: Operating area of the Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group. Indicating the areas covered by neighbouring Community Wildlife Groups in South Shropshire and the Shropshire Biodiversity Partnership’s ‘Priority Areas for Conservation Action’.

During 2012 the SACWG was developed and co-ordinated by a steering group of local residents, led by Shropshire Council’s Community Biodiversity Project Officer. From 2013 onwards the group will be co-ordinated by a committee, elected from the membership at the Annual Public Meeting. Survey activities are adopted by members at the Annual Public Meeting, on the condition that they meet the following criteria.

- Each activity requires a manager, who will be responsible for organising surveyors, ensuring that useful data is collected, distributing survey forms (if necessary), analysing data for the SACWG annual report and submitting records to Shropshire’s County Recorders.
- Surveys must aim to collect data on a priority species or habitat.
- The survey manager will be responsible for ensuring that any necessary training is provided. Ideally the training should be provided free of charge to ensure the sustainability of the activity
- Proposed surveys must state the minimum number of participants required to make the survey worthwhile. If the minimum number of surveyors are recruited at the Annual Public Meeting, and all other criteria are met, then the survey will be adopted.

2. News from the group

This section is for news updates from the membership. It would be great to start producing a short quarterly newsletter...any volunteer editors? In the meantime, please submit your wildlife images and experiences to the website or Facebook. We can glean the most exciting ones for the Annual Report.

Website

Thanks to the efforts of John Arnfield there is now a website for all of the Community Wildlife Groups supported through the LEADER project www.shropscwgs.org.uk. The SACWG has its own section, where you will be able to keep updated with survey activities and the latest discoveries. This will also be the place to download the Annual report and survey forms, but please bear with us whilst we transfer material from the Natural Shropshire website.

We would like to encourage all members to share their wildlife experiences and photographs. If you have seen something interesting or taken a nice wildlife photograph please send let the web manager know by emailing strettonswildlife@gmail.com.

Facebook

For those of you into social media, the group now has a [Facebook page](#). You can use this to keep up to date with latest news, meet other members and share your wildlife experiences. We particularly encourage members to share their wildlife photos, especially if you are not sure of the identification. Why not take a look now and get a glimpse of an elusive otter on the Long Mynd.

Dormice in Leebotwood



An exciting find by Elaine and Tony Jones. This perfect Dormouse nest confirms that these rare mammals are breeding in the Leebotwood area.

Defying the wet summer

It may have been a damp summer, but even our most sun loving species were still out and about. This female Common Lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) was spotted basking by Wildmoor pool on a particular gloomy day. Not ideal conditions for an expectant

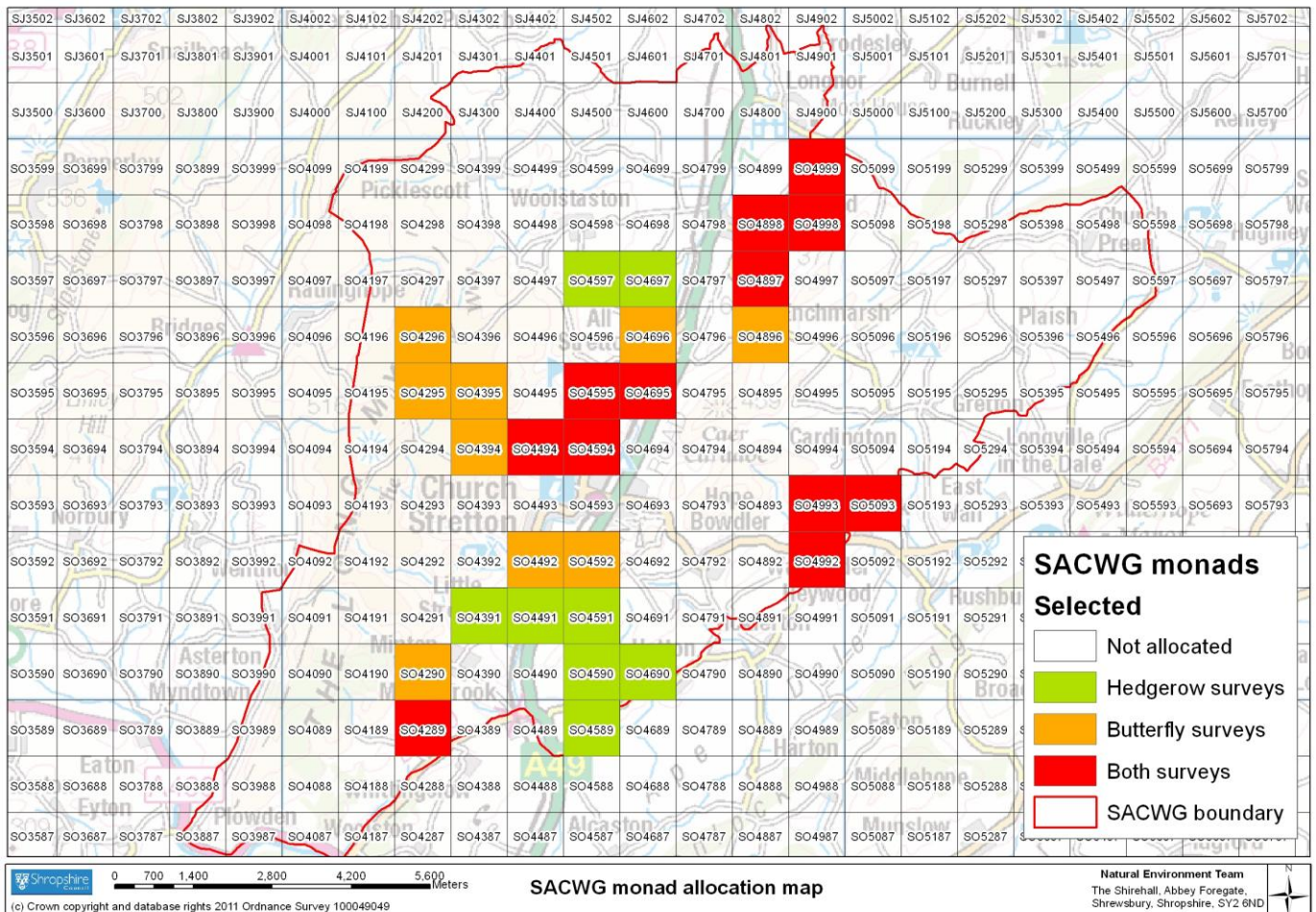


female lizard, but at least the moss looked comfortable.

3. Survey activities and results

Four survey activities were adopted by the group in 2012; Breeding Frogs and toads, Red Grouse on the Long Mynd, Butterflies and Hedgerows. The Butterfly and hedgerow surveys were organised by inviting members to select a 1 km square (monad) in which to undertake their survey (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Monads allocated to members participating in the Butterfly and Hedgerow surveys.



3.1 Frog and toad spawn survey

3.1.1 Introduction and aims

The objective was to identify ponds, garden or otherwise, used by breeding frogs and toads in the Strettons Area. This would help to identify breeding hot spots and areas where more ponds would be beneficial.

3.1.2 Methodology

All members were asked to record the location of ponds containing frog or toad spawn between February and April 2012. Members were issued with a standard recording form at the 2012 public launch.

3.1.3 Results

Members collected 17 records of amphibian spawning sites, consisting of 15 Common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and two Common toad (*Bufo bufo*). Watling Street and Clive Avenue in Church Stretton had spawn recorded in 5 separate ponds. (Figure 3) There were also three records of spawn in ponds on the Long Mynd and one on Caradoc.

3.1.4 Conclusions

Frog and toad spawn is found in ponds from a range of habitats across the Strettons area, from heathland to arable and garden ponds. There were significantly less records of toad spawn than frog spawn, so action may be required to create more suitable toad habitat around garden ponds.

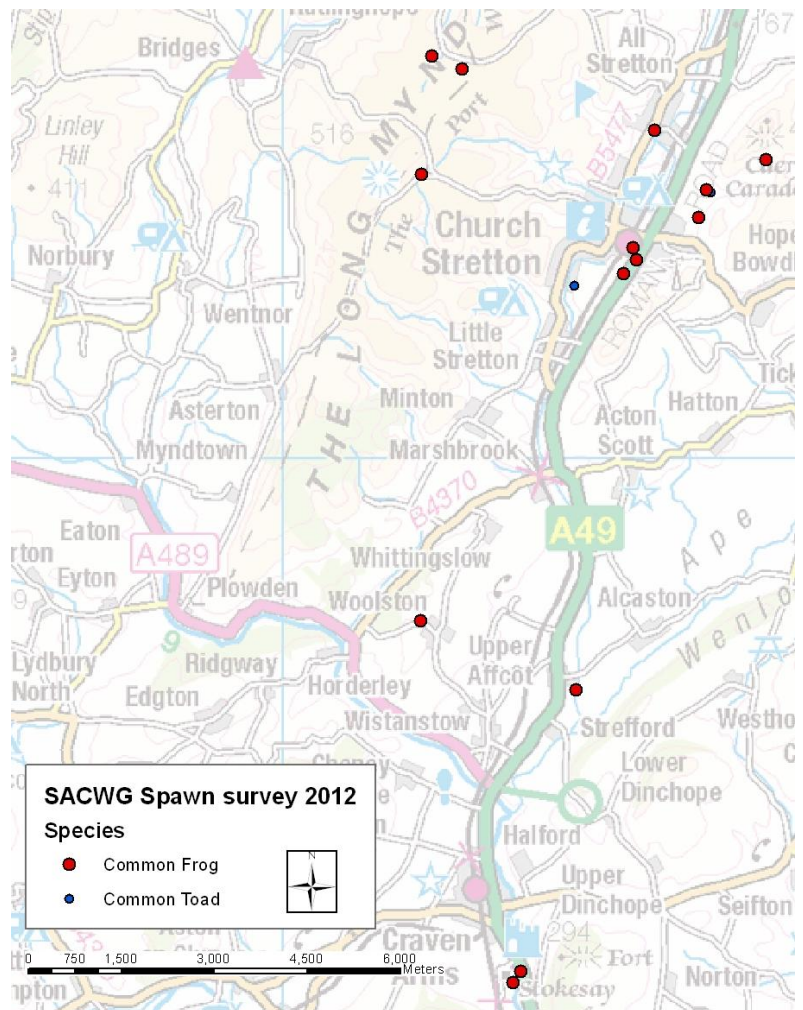


Figure 3. Frog and toad spawn sites recorded by the SACWG in 2012



3.2 Estimating the Red Grouse Population on The Long Mynd

3.2.1 Introduction and aims

Red Grouse is on the amber list of UK birds of Conservation Concern (Eaton et al. 2009). The Long Mynd contains the larger of the two known breeding populations of this species in Shropshire.

The National Trust implemented a monitoring programme of Red Grouse on the Long Mynd, based on dawn counts of calling territorial males in winter. The number of territorial males present in 2010-11 was estimated as 40- 59 (Caroline Uff *pers. comm.*).



It was felt this method did not produce a sufficiently accurate population estimate for such a scarce species, or to assess the effectiveness of the Trust's heather management. A new survey method was piloted in 2011, which aimed to map the territories of males displaying at dusk at the start of the breeding season. This approach produced an estimate of 60-63 territorial males (Smith 2011), representing an improvement on the dawn count methodology. The dusk survey technique was repeated in 2012, when it was adopted by the new Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group.

3.2.2 Methodology

The survey was undertaken by 70 volunteers who attended an indoor training session in March 2012. Sixty watch points, selected to give a good field of view of a large part of the survey area, were identified, and marked on 1-10,000 Ordnance Survey maps. Each participant was allocated a watch point, and given the relevant survey map and recording sheet. Participants used the map to record the location of all Grouse seen or heard, together with a number for each observation. This number corresponded to data entered on the recording sheet including; time, description and number of individuals.

Surveys were undertaken on 6 occasions between March and May 2012, with 83% (50/60) of the watch points covered on at least three occasions. Eight watch points were covered twice and two points were covered just once.

A full description of the analysis is provided by Smith (2012). It follows the territorial mapping method (Bibby et al. 2006), which uses concurrent observations of different birds exhibiting territorial behaviour (display flight, aggression or song) to estimate the number of territories present.

3.2.3 Results

A total of 204 result sheets (153 maps with observations, plus 51 nil returns) were returned for analysis. These maps included 816 different observations of Red Grouse (some of which were concurrent observations of two or more birds). There were more negative survey returns in 2012 than in 2011, but no significant change in the overall number of Grouse recorded (Table 1). The big increase in the number of observers and survey returns was offset by the poorer weather

Table 1. Variation in number of surveyors, returns, negative counts and overall number of Red Grouse recorded between 2011 and 2012.

Measure	2011	2012
Number of surveyors	37	70
Number of survey returns	147	204
Incidence of no Grouse recorded being at watch point on a particular survey date	11	51
Total number of record of one or more Grouse on the returned survey sheets.	818	816

Table 2. Summary of observations of Red Grouse during 2012 Long Mynd survey.

Watch points	March		April		May		Totals		
	29 th	12 th	19 th	26 th	3 rd	10 th	Counts	Records	Mean
Counts	40	39	34	31	36	24	204		
Records	241	232	103	53	142	45		816	
No. Grouse	8	4	7	16	4	12	51		
Mean	6.0	5.9	3.0	1.7	3.9	1.9			4.0

The mapped observations are summarised in Figure 1. There is not necessarily any correlation between the size and shape of territories shown on the maps and the area that each Grouse actually occupies. Many of the Grouse recorded could not be assigned to a territory with any degree of certainty, and the maps represent notional territories, based on those observations which approximately locate a boundary between territories.

The total number of territorial males estimated from analysis of the survey maps was 63 - 66.

Several participants had wonderful views of Short-eared Owl. Other participants also recorded a flock of Golden Plover, two pairs of Curlew, and Red Kite, Hen Harrier, Merlin, Hobby, Kestrel, Buzzard, Grasshopper Warbler, Raven and Reed Bunting.

3.2.4 Discussion and Conclusions

Comparisons with data from the 2011 survey, and casual records collected by the National Trust, suggests up to three additional territories (Figure 4) may not have been recorded in 2012.

Conditions during the 2011 survey were generally more favourable for detecting Red Grouse, but there were less participants and watch points than the 2012 survey. Red Grouse activity, and the likelihood of them being observed and recorded, varies with weather conditions. Conditions were judged as very poor on 4/6 survey dates, although, they are not always consistent across the whole plateau and may have varied between watch points. Poor weather limited the effectiveness of some counts in 2012 (Table 1), so several watch points had less than three effective counts. The conditions also limited the number of occasions when two or more displaying males were recorded concurrently. Such observations are crucial for locating territory boundaries, so it is possible that there are two males in some of the larger “territories”, but no observations were made to separate them. The result should therefore be taken as the minimum number of territories, and there may be more.

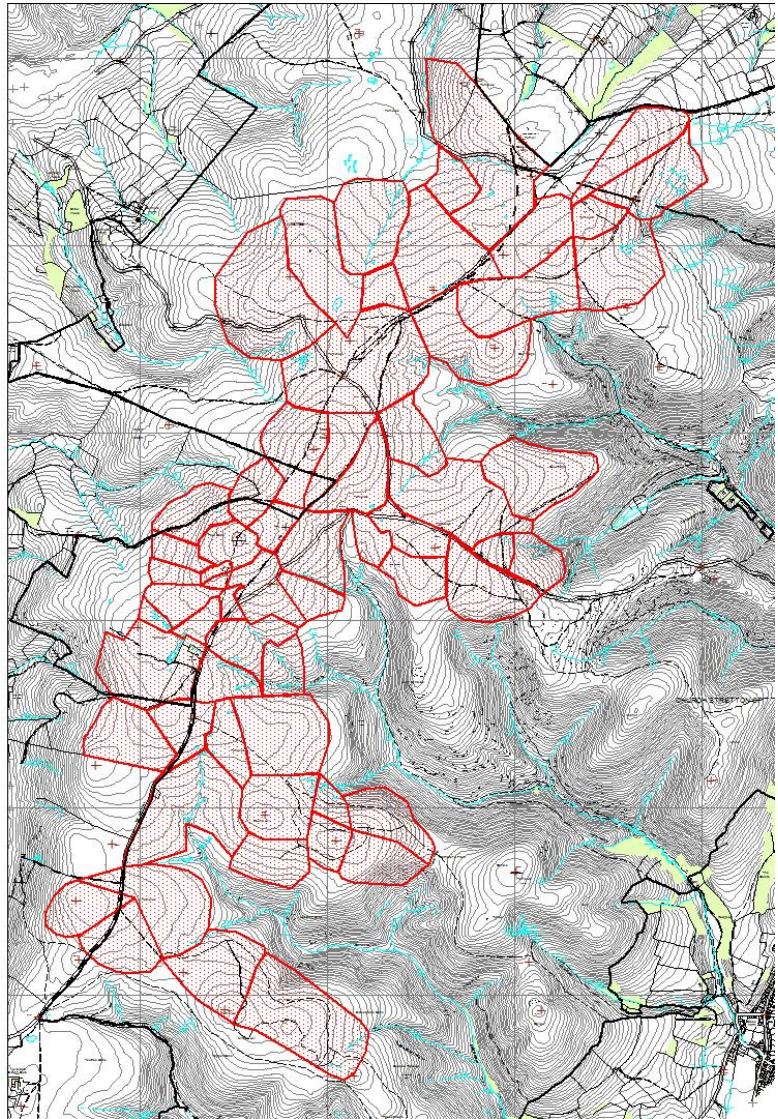


Figure 4. All the territories identified through analysis of the 2012 Long Mynd Red Grouse survey.

Approximately 700 hectares of heather dominated heathland is owned and managed by the National Trust on Long Mynd. Roughly 60% is targeted for active management by burning or cutting on a long rotation cycle of 16 years. Over the last 10 years, around 160 ha of heather has been cut / burnt in scattered patches. This aims to add structural diversity to the heathland, whilst maintaining heather as the dominant species. This practice benefits a range of species, in particular the Red Grouse. The remaining 40% of heathland is left as ‘non-intervention’ to support less mobile species, which are negatively affected by burning or cutting. The detailed report (Smith, 2012) includes a direct comparison between the territories and the heather management map. In general, most territories have some area of short heather in them. It appears that the heather management being carried out by the National Trust is continuing to benefit Red Grouse.

The method has produced excellent results, and it will be repeated annually to monitor the possible increase of the Red Grouse population on the Long Mynd.

Detailed Report

A more detailed report, with a full description of the methodology and analysis has been prepared *Smith (2012) Red Grouse on The Long Mynd: Survey and Population Estimate*. All participants have been supplied with a copy. It can also be viewed and downloaded from the Community Wildlife Groups website, www.ShropsCWGs.org.uk. Further copies can be supplied on request by the Long Mynd Breeding Bird Project c/o The Bryn, Castle Hill, All Stretton SY6 6JP (01694 720296 leo@leosmith.org.uk).

3.3 Butterfly survey

3.3.1 Introduction and aims

A number of nationally threatened butterfly species live in the Strettons area. Some of these, such as the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, have not been recorded in recent years but small colonies breeding in secluded areas may have been overlooked. Others, such as the Grayling, we believe are holding their own (or even increasing) against a background of national decline.

The aim of the current project is to try and build a better picture of the diversity and numbers of butterflies in the Strettons area and highlight vulnerable colonies that may be threatened if their habitat is lost. The data collected will serve also as a baseline against which we can measure future changes in the butterfly population.

3.3.2 Methodology

Two butterfly training courses were run by Butterfly Conservation in 2012. The first training event took place in late June (so spring species were not covered). The second event, in August, focused on the uncommon Grayling butterfly. Participating members were assigned 1 km squares within the area covered by the SACWG, with the aim of undertaking two timed butterfly counts per year. Members were also encouraged to record incidental butterfly sightings, such as ones that visit their gardens.

3.3.3 Results

Despite the appalling weather throughout the survey period there were some great results. Over 300 records of 24 species were received from 22 1 km squares covered by 7 recorders. All of the records came from casual observations rather than transects or timed counts.

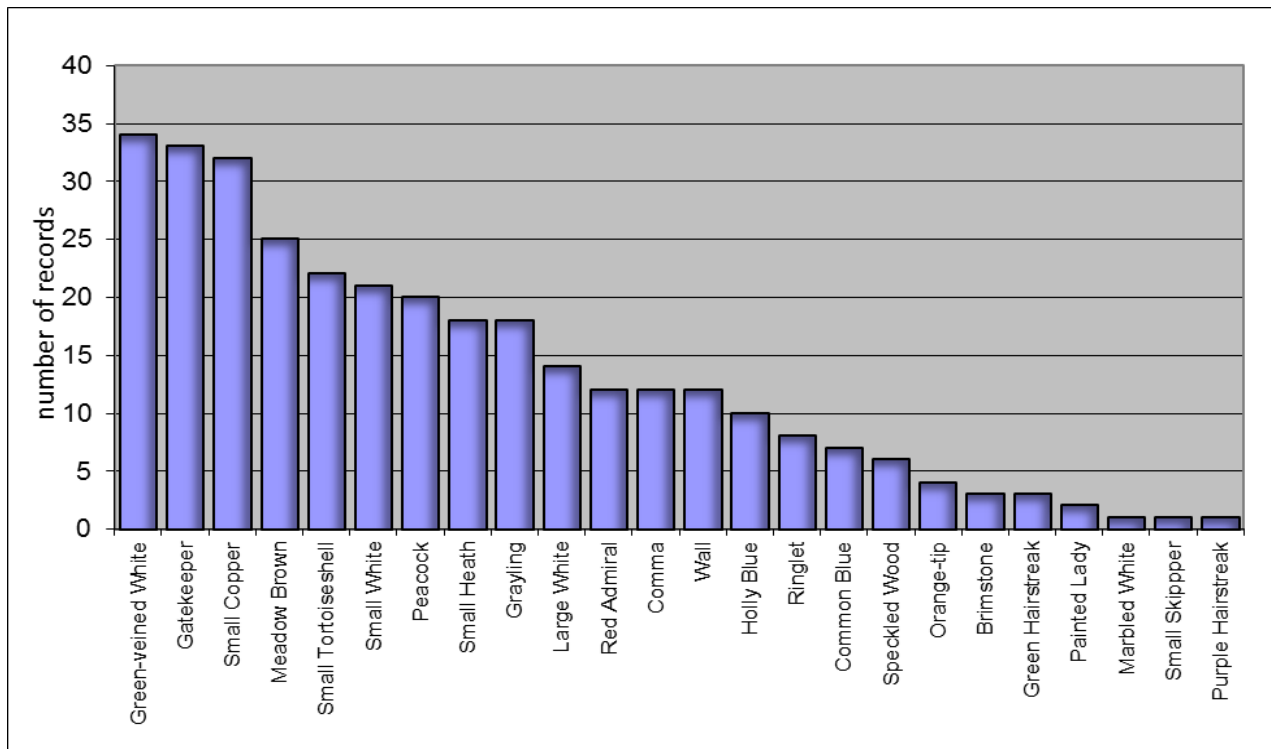


Figure 5. Composition of butterfly species recorded by the Strettons Area Community Wildlife Group in 2012.

The Green-veined White was the most common species followed closely by Gatekeepers and surprising numbers of Small Coppers (Figure 5). The following butterflies are worthy also of mention:

Grayling – this UK BAP species, more commonly associated with the coast, was recorded from 8 monads. In the late 1990’s it was thought that this butterfly was lost from the Stretton hills, so it is great to see that it is indeed now thriving over a relatively wide area.

Wall – another UK BAP species that has seen a huge decline across the country and has disappeared completely from some inland counties. It was found in 5 monads – another great result for a species that is usually only seen in low numbers.

Small Heath – reassuring numbers of this common, but nationally rapidly-declining UK BAP species, were recorded.



Image of Wall on Long Mynd © David Williams

A couple of unexpected observations from the area include one of **Hutchinson's Comma**. This variant has a lot more yellow on it than the normal Comma butterflies and is thought to develop during certain weather conditions. Also a surprise was the **Marbled White** – an occasional visitor which was likely to have been passing through rather than breeding in the area.

Some expected species weren't recorded, although the project started too late to record early species such as the small Fritillaries. The location of a single large **Fritillary** will be visited next year to see if the species can be determined. The one **Small Skipper** record (no Large Skippers) was disappointing, as were the lack of records for Green, Purple and White-letter Hairstreaks. Hairstreaks are notoriously difficult to spot, but one **Purple Hairstreak** was recorded (at a moth trap!)

Only one formal transect was carried out with no species recorded.

3.3.4 Conclusions

The data collected from the project confirmed the presence of several UK BAP species, some of them widespread and in good numbers. These were largely species of open habitats which are plentiful in the area and not currently under threat. Species more typical of woodland or grassland did not do as well as expected, but this is possibly due to a lack of surveyors visiting these habitats. This can be addressed in future years.

There is no doubt that the exceptionally poor weather and late start to the project impacted on the results. Only one formal transect was carried out in 2012, and although the casual records were a great start, timed counts and transects would have added another dimension to the interpretation of the data. It is hoped that this excellent start can be built upon with more transects or timed counts in 2013 to complement continued casual records.

3.4 Hedgerow survey

3.4.1 Aims

It is estimated that the UK has lost over 300,000 miles of hedgerows since the 1940s, which represents around a 50% loss (Marrington, 2010). Many more are degrading due to lack of management or inappropriate management. The West Midlands has some of the lowest rates of successfully protecting hedgerows subject to removal applications (*Op cit.*).

The hedgerow survey aimed to assess the structure, condition and composition of hedgerows in the Strettons Area. This information would be provided to Shropshire Council, Natural England and other Conservation Organisations to help protect, enhance and create hedgerows, where there are opportunities to do so.



3.4.2 Methodology

Volunteer surveyors were trained to undertake a basic assessment of hedges. A simple three letter code was devised to identify different aspects of hedge structure and composition (Table 3). Surveyors were asked to list the woody species present, indicating the dominant species (if any) and record the presence/absence of honeysuckle. Records of vascular plants and animals associated with the hedgerows were also encouraged.

Table 3. Letter code used to identify basic types of hedgerow during the survey

Hedge Code	Hedge Type
AAA	Species rich hedge, intact, with mature trees
AAB	Species rich hedge, intact, no mature trees
ABA	Species rich hedge, defunct, with mature trees
ABB	Species rich hedge, defunct, no mature trees
BAA	Species poor hedge, intact, with mature trees
BAB	Species poor hedge, intact, no mature trees
BBA	Species poor hedge, defunct, with mature trees
BBB	Species poor hedge, defunct, no mature trees

Species rich = 5 or more native woody species in a 30 m section

Surveyors selected 1 km squares (monads) within the area covered by the SACWG. They were provided with a map and a standard recording form. Around 40 people attended the training sessions and 21 monads were requested. Surveys were undertaken between June and September 2012.

3.4.3 Results

A total of 128 hedgerows were surveyed in 2012, with 30 different woody species recorded. Hawthorn was the most frequently recorded species (Figure 6), however, Hazel was the most frequent dominant species (Figure 7). Although most hedges were species rich, almost half were defunct (contains gaps a person could comfortably walk through) and less than 18% contained mature trees (Table 4). Honeysuckle was present in 27.3% (35/128) of hedges surveyed.

Table 4. Proportion of hedgerows surveyed that are species-rich, intact and contain mature trees.

Measure	N	%
Species rich hedgerows	81	63.2
Intact hedgerows	65	50.7
Hedgerows containing mature trees	23	17.9

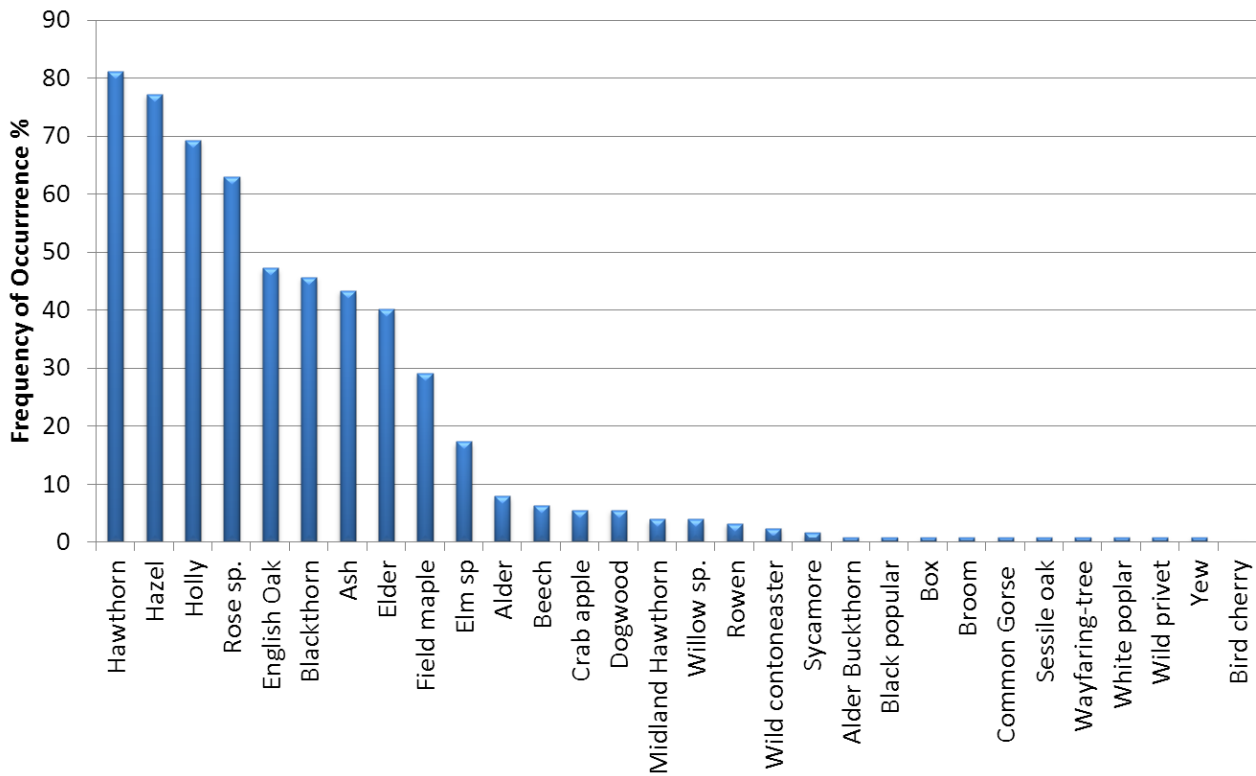


Figure 6. Occurrence of woody species recorded hedges surveyed by the SACWG in 2012.

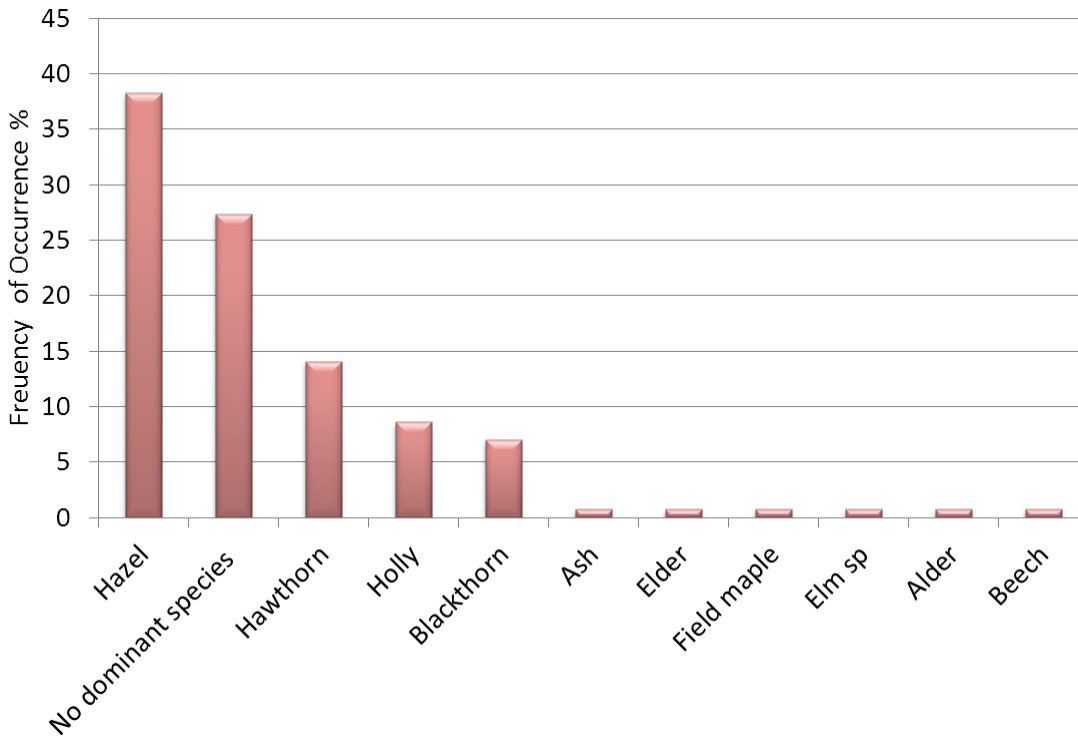


Figure 7. Dominant woody species recorded in hedges surveyed by the SACWG in 2012.

3.5.4 Conclusions

Initial results indicate that, although the species diversity of hedgerows is high, there is a low abundance of mature trees. Such trees are an important structural component of hedgerows and have been shown to be beneficial to bats (Walsh et al. 1996) and birds (Hinsley & Bellamy, 2000). If initial trends are replicated across the Strettons Area, there will be a case for action to increase the occurrence of mature trees in hedgerows. This would involve talking to landowners and agreeing a simple change in management, which allows some hedgerow trees to mature.

A large proportion of the surveyed hedgerows were defunct. A hedgerow was considered defunct if there were large gaps, which a person could easily walk through without touching the hedge. Gaps in hedgerows can act as barriers to species such as Dormice (Büchner, 2008), which are present in some of the Strettons area. The frequency of gaps in hedgerows also has a negative effect on the abundance of birds (MacDonald & Johnson, 1995). As with mature trees, this factor can be easily rectified by filling the gaps with new saplings, which are available for as little as 15p per plant.

Once a larger proportion of the hedgerows in the Strettons Area have been surveyed it will be possible to begin prioritising hedgerows for management action. This should be based on known populations of priority species that would benefit from interventions, such as filling gaps and encouraging mature trees to establish. It may be possible to pursue a grant that enables the SACWG and landowners to work together to address these issues in priority hedgerows.

4. General discussion and conclusions

4.1 Participation in surveys

Despite the poor weather conditions during 2012, members of the SACWG managed to collect useful data in all of their survey activities. Participation in the butterfly and hedgerow surveys was fewer than hoped. Although the training sessions were well attended, considerably less people returned completed survey forms. This is attributed to poor weather and issues with the distribution of survey forms. The distribution issues have been addressed and should not arise in 2013. It is hoped that the weather will also be considerably better!

4.2 Conservation implications

The data collected by the SACWG, bearing in mind the weather, indicates that the Red Grouse population on the Long Mynd continues to increase. Therefore, the current heather management cycle implemented by the National Trust, which is improving suitable habitat, appears to be enabling the local Red Grouse population to continue to grow.

The data from the spawn and butterfly surveys cannot be used to indicate any trends at this stage. It has helped to build a picture of the diversity of species present in the Strettons area.

From the hedgerow survey data it can be eluded that management action may be required to improve the structural quality of hedgerows. This is a solid start upon which future years can build.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the following individuals who participated SACWG's 2012 survey activities, returned completed forms or submitted records.

Red Grouse survey

John Arnfield	Julian French	Dave Pearce
John Bacon	Tom Goodwin	Chris Penny
Richard Bacon	Judy Greeman	Alan Pottinger
Steve Baker	Rod Greeman	Ian Ramsden
Ken Beckley	Nigel Green	Ben Rivett
John Bent	Helen Griffiths	Glynn Roberts
Matt Bevan	Don Hale	Simon Sholl
Carole Blagrove	Rose Harrison	Mike & Jo Shurmer
Lesley Brown	John & Heather Hathaway	Mike Sillence
Mick Burman	Jan Heaney	Leo Smith
Sandy Burton	Sylvia & Richard Hickman	Aiden Spurling
Joe Collins	Pat & Graham Holbourn-Williams	Maria Spurling
Chris Cooke	Ian Hughes	Jenny Steel
Mags Cousins	Paul Jackson	Derrick Trowman
Julie Cowley	Keith Jones	Caroline Uff
Pamela Cusack	Malcolm Loft	Jeff Upex
Sylvia Davidson	Sally & Ian Mawhinney	Emma Wareham
Vince Downs	Anna McCann	Heather Williams
Andrew Fisher	Andrew Middleton	John & Helen Worrell
Bernard Ford	Josie Owen	Colin Wright
Jane Ford	Bob Parker	
Jeremy Freeland	Gareth Parry	

Spawn survey

Seamus McCann, Tim Oakley, Frances Eade, Don Hale, John Bent, Bob Welch, John Worrell, Gay Walker

Butterfly survey

Caroline Uff, Andrew Williams, Heather Hatherway, Peter Jervis, Graham Wenman, Catherine Wellings, Suzy Pyne, Peter Branson, Malcolm Loft.

Hedgerow survey

Clive Cooke, Clarissa Cooke, Janette Murray, David Baldock, Suzy Pyne.

Other acknowledgements

Caroline Uff, National Trust Ecologist, for providing the results of previous monitoring of Red grouse on The Long Mynd, information about the Heather Management policy, and the maps from the Trust's GIS system. The Red Grouse photograph is © Jenny Steel and the image of Carding Mill Valley is © Andrew Williams. Thanks to both for permitting the SACWG to use the images.

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Distribution list

Copies of this report are being distributed to all members of the SACWG as an electronic copy, unless otherwise requested.

Paper copies will be distributed to the following individuals and organisations:

Natural England

- Chris Hogarth (Team Leader, Shropshire Land Management)
- Dave Cragg and Harley Goodwin (Natural England Land Advisers for Strettons Area)

Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership

- Phil Holden (AONB Manager)

Shropshire Wildlife Trust

- Colin Preston (Director)

Shropshire Council

- Dan Wrench (Biodiversity Officer, Natural Environment)

National Trust

- Pete Carty (Conservation Manager)

Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership

- Pete Banford (SHAONB LEADER co-ordinator)

Electronic copies will be distributed to the following individuals and organisations:

Natural England

- Roger Owen (Area Manager, West Midlands)
- Jeff Edwards (Senior Adviser, Landscape & Biodiversity Delivery, Parkside Court, Telford)
- Robert Duff (Shropshire Lead Adviser, Landscape & Biodiversity)

Shropshire Council

- Martin Sutton (County Arboriculturalist)
- Dougal Purce (Trees and woodland amenity protection officer – Strettons Area)

Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership

- Cath Landles (Community Officer)

Butterfly Conservation

- Mike Williams (Brown Hairstreak champion)
- Jenny Joy (Shropshire Conservation Officer)
- Tony Jacques (Shropshire County Recorder)

The full Red Grouse Report will be distributed to the following

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)

Additional Copies (either paper or electronic .pdf files), can be obtained on request from

strettonswildlife@gmail.com