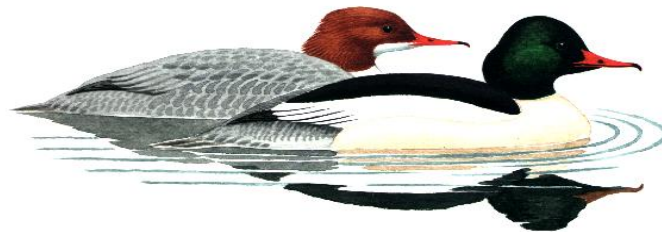


MOOR GREEN LAKES NATURE RESERVE



THIRTYSECOND ANNUAL REPORT 2024



(Photographs Copyright Peter Craig)

MOOR GREEN LAKES NATURE RESERVE

THIRTYSECOND ANNUAL REPORT: 2024

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRTYSECOND REPORT OF THE MOOR GREEN LAKES GROUP

Simon Weeks, Chairman

Welcome to the 32nd annual report of the Moor Green Lakes Group.

This report covers all relevant activities at the Moor Green Lakes reserve, which is situated to the north of the Blackwater River in Finchampstead, Berkshire. Thanks to all the contributors, but in particular Iain Oldcorn, for assembling and editing all of the material and producing this comprehensive report in a timely fashion.

It is also important to recognize the dedication and efforts of all those who have contributed to the success of the reserve. Our wildlife recorders, work party organizers, dedicated volunteers, Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership and your Committee, who have successfully collaborated to ensure the continued success of this well-recognized reserve. We were particularly pleased that our efforts were recognized recently, when we received the Mineral Products Association Biodiversity award for our "Outstanding contribution by a volunteer group".

MGLG has faced significant uncertainty over the last 12 months, as Cemex, (who own the reserve), announced their intention to sell the site. Whilst we were able to ensure that a covenant would be applied, guaranteeing the sites future use as a nature reserve, there are always risks associated with any ownership change. To keep the site available for the benefit of MGLG members and the general community, we have considered several approaches and we have a strategy which will hopefully secure such ownership of the site. This would enable MGLG to continue after almost 35 years of existence. I really do hope to be able to advise members of a successful outcome later in 2025.

Visitor numbers still seem to be strong and we have welcomed organized groups from RSPB, BOC, U3A, Scouts, Ramblers and local schools. For many casual visitors, the primary attraction is simply easy access to an attractive and peaceful area of countryside and it is increasingly recognized how this is beneficial to our well-being.

Whilst our remit is Moor Green Lakes, we also attempt to influence developments on the Cemex owned sites to the west, (Manor Farm and Fleet Hill Farm). Restoration here is now complete but the future seems unclear and long-term ownership and management of these important wildlife conservation areas has not been agreed. Potential footpaths and bridleways have also been created but at this point both sites remain private and the new paths are not recognized as Public Rights of Way. MGLG will continue to try and monitor and influence the future of these sites and liaise with Cemex and Wokingham Borough Council.

We do hope that you appreciate the work that has gone in to preparing this detailed annual report, which is supported by informative and useful data, detailed recorder reports and wonderful photographs. All feedback is encouraged and welcomed. On behalf of Moor Green Lakes Group, I thank you for your continued support and interest in our activities.

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CHAPTER 2

PRACTICAL SITE MANAGEMENT REPORT 2024/25

By Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership (BVCP)



Summary

This Annual Report summarises the practical tasks carried out over the year April 2024 until the end of March 2025. These have been led by rangers from the Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership (BVCP) and volunteer leaders from the Moor Green Lakes Group (MGLG), to facilitate and support input from local volunteers to promote the site for wildlife and visitors.

Key successes this year

- We invested 18 ranger days managing Moor Green Lakes with a further 5 days were spent on administration and additional path management.
- A section of fencing was replaced with new posts alongside the paddock and multiple repairs along the fence line around Colebrook in preparation for the cattle.
- Revetment work by the ochreous stream.
- Lakeside coupes coppiced by volunteers only this season.
- The path hedge laying continued completing 50m with additional restoration of previously laid sections.
- Sluice gates releasing more water to Manor Farm to lower Colebrook Lake levels.
- Bramble areas reduced and widened access paths with the use of the Robo-mower.
- All reptile tins were replaced and mapped.
- Disease resistant Elm trees planted.

Work Undertaken.

In addition to the behind-the-scenes work by the committee and site leaders to ensure running of the site, safety work and responding to reports, litter picking and general patrols, the key management tasks by activity were:

Access

The 5km of paths around and within Moor Green Lakes were strimmed and mown, with further work on cutting back with hedge cutters and hand tools. This included maintaining access for hides, public footpaths and bridleways, car park sight lines and internal tracks for surveyors and tasks. Any hazardous, fallen or hung-up trees were removed or cut back and tidied into brash and logs piles.



Clearing up a fallen tree along the bridleway (N. Silvester).

Fencing & construction

Work this year was to continue to repair and replace old or broken posts and check the wire boundary fence in various areas of the site, mainly around Colebrook Lake to maintain security, keep the cattle where they are supposed to be and reduce unwelcome visitors. These were repaired during the reserve work parties. The revetment was also repaired by the ochreous stream and leaf litter removed by the culvert.



Repaired fence between the lakes to prevent the cattle from escaping (D. Clark).

Repairing the fencing by the paddock (M Bennett)



Replacing the revetment (before and after) by the ochreous stream (S. Elston).

Vegetation Management

To maintain exposed gravel nesting sites, vegetation was once again cleared from both Plover and Tern Island. Vegetation was also cleared in front of and around Grove and Colebrook hides, the shorelines of Colebrook North and opposite Plover Island, the Colebrook Cut and restoration of the NW of Colebrook Lake North bee verticals. The south facing bee verticals provide a fantastic habitat for ground nesting solitary bees and wasps.



Plover Island vegetation clearance to maintain potential nesting opportunities a variety of bird species (S. Elston)



Tern Island clearance and taking the removed vegetation back to the mainland (S. Elston and M. Bennett).



The scrapes and bunds in front of the viewing screens on both Colebrook and Grove hide were again cut down to provide better foraging areas for waders and maintain the views across the lakes for birders and general visitors to the site.

Hay cuts

The grass in the bird feeder paddock in front of Colebrook Hide was cut and removed. This plot is not grazed but successive cutting and removal of hay using the motor scythe has reduced nutrients for the vigorous grass and promoted a low sward for wildflowers.



Hay cutting and nutrient removal in the paddock (S. Elston).

Coppicing, hedge-laying and tree planting

Due to having no contractors to assist this year, the volunteers completed all the required coppicing of the lakeside coupes alongside west of Colebrook Lake South and south of Grove Lake. This 10-year coppicing cycle continues the development of dense scrub for nesting birds and wildlife, with the added benefit of providing open areas as viewing sections and opportunities for 'sun loving' invertebrates like butterflies. Some of the cut material, particularly Hazel, was used in the continued work of extending the path/bridleway hedge. Approximately 50m of hedge laying was completed. Next year, the hedge laying should continue along the footpath north of the pedestrian bridge near Colebrook Hide.

As well as this, five disease resistant Elm trees were planted on site. These trees are great for attracting the White-Letter Hairstreak butterfly.



Before and after photographs of the coppicing and hedge laying (S. Elston).



Proud volunteers hedge laying and one of the newly planted disease-resistant Elms (G. Stewart and J. Heritage).

Robomower

A Robomower was hired again and used on some parts of Colebrook Lake meadows to remove thick areas of bramble and clear beneath the barn owl box as well as to widen the path along the north of both Colebrook and Grove Lakes. Further areas of nettles and bramble were cut, to reduce grass loss and to maintain age and structure across the reserve.

The mower was taken along the west of Colebrook Lake to reduce the Blackthorn scrub and open up some vistas for superb views across the lake.

Cutting of riparian scrub and brambles is still an important part of the work to prevent the loss of the valuable wildflower meadows that would otherwise become overgrown.



The Robomower operating around the site during the autumn cutting back some of the encroaching vegetation adjacent to the access track and removing Blackthorn scrub to create vistas. Mowing was paused while a juvenile Grass Snake slithered away (M. Bennett).

Grazing, bat monitoring and owl boxes

Cattle grazing keeps the meadows on Colebrook and Grove open and reduces scrub encroachment, which would otherwise result in the loss of the grassland habitat and any associated wildlife species. The grazing also creates a more varied structure than just cutting and develops a micro-climate within the grasses, suitable for the many invertebrates utilising the site including butterflies, dragonflies, moths, bees, hoverflies and wasps.

Due to an issue with fencing on the north of Grove Lake, the cattle only grazed around Colebrook Lake this year.

Fences were maintained to support the grazing. The cattle also add dung to areas creating hot spots for invertebrates who love the dung and subsequently feeding birds and bats.



*The friendly bull
(S. Elston).*

The bat boxes alongside the river were checked this year, along with the erecting of a new barn owl box and pole.



The newly installed Barn Owl box and pole along with the cleared sightline from Colebrook Hide (S. Croft).

Volunteer Summary of Practical Tasks

The number of tasks run by the Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership and Moor Green Lakes Group this year was -

Volunteer tasks	No. of tasks	No. of vols	Average per task
MGLG	7	137	20
BVCP	13	155	12
Individual Volunteers *	0	0	
Total volunteer tasks	20	292	

Value of volunteers

	No.	Value £/day	Subtotal £
Volunteers	192	50	9,600
Volunteer Leaders **	100	100	10,000
Total Value			19,600

** This doesn't include volunteer help and ecological surveys.*

*** Volunteer leaders logged separately to reflect the added value that Moor Green Lakes benefits from, with their skills leading volunteers and/or using machines.*

Special thanks

A huge thank you to all the volunteers who have helped us on the reserve year on year, whom we could not do without. Your work effort and commitment is immense. Thank you to the Moor Green Lakes Group for their continued support and to Simon Weeks, for leading the committee as Chairperson.

Thank you to all the committee for their hard and crucial work behind the scenes including all the surveys that are carried out, organising the grazing, visitor/neighbour liaison, dealing with issues on site and recruiting new volunteers.

A huge thank you goes to the MGLG volunteer leaders Duncan Clark, Jane Heritage, Tony Elston, Jon Needes and Sarah Elston. Their continued enthusiasm and hard work is very much appreciated. Thank you for their time and effort to not only leading, but all the planning work that goes on behind the scenes organising the tasks and tools.

It's been an enormous pleasure working with you, and long may it continue.

Matt Bennett, Blackwater Valley Countryside Ranger.

BVCP, Ash Lock Cottage, Government Road, Aldershot, GU11 2PS

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CHAPTER 3

REPORT ON BIRDS 2024

Bird Recorder: Robert Godden

In 2024, 127 species of bird were reported at Moor Green Lakes, a slight decrease on last year's 133. The list of 44 species confirmed or probably breeding is rather less than last year's 52, but could be explained in part by difficult viewing conditions.

The year started with wildfowl very conspicuous. There were good numbers of **Shovelers** and **Goosanders**, with peak counts of 127 and 87 respectively, and **Pintails** which are irregular visitors here, featured with a pair on two dates in January. On the other hand, visits by **Smew** and **Goldeneye** are a thing of the past, as they can now find ice-free waters without needing to migrate so far south. In previous years, there have been reports of **White-tailed Eagles** tantalisingly close, but finally in 2024 the first for the site was seen to fly over on 21st Jan. **Marsh Harriers** have recently become an expected species at Moor Green and the first of many in 2024 was seen on 24th Jan. Scattered reports of a **Bittern** in the area, including at Fleethill Farm, finally resulted in good views for several birders and the passing public on 28th Jan.



Bittern - 28th Jan 2024 (© Peter Craig)

A **Marsh Harrier** that turned up at the start of February was a male in its third calendar year, showing a dull version of an adult male's plumage but with the cream head of a juvenile. It was probably the same male that would be seen many times in the year and could also have been the same individual that was at Moor Green Lakes on and off in 2023. A pair of **Oystercatchers** returned in February to set up a territory on Colebrook Lake and their strident calls announced their presence as they toured various parts of the site, and **Shelduck** numbers built up to a peak count of seven. On 10th Feb, a **Crossbill** flew over Manor Farm calling.

Six weeks after Moor Green's first, its second **White-tailed Eagle** appeared on 4th Mar, and checks with the Roy Dennis Foundation revealed this to be a different individual to the January bird. Sightings of a **Tawny Owl** in its regular roosting tree by Grove Lake continued through March and the **Great White Egret** which had been around since the start of the year remained until 12th Mar. The 10th Mar was a memorable day for one of Moor Green's regular birdwatchers when he discovered a **Spoonbill** on West Fen on his cycling commute to work. The bird spent much time asleep but occasionally raised its head to reveal an adult's dull yellow bill tip, but it lacked the plumes and yellow feathers of the breeding plumage. The bird remained until 12th Mar, and was seen to fish for sticklebacks in the Cut. This represents the first record of **Spoonbill** at Moor Green Lakes.



Spoonbill - 10th Mar 2024 (© John Savage)

The 1st April saw the arrival of a male **Marsh Harrier** and it was probably the same individual that accounted for many reports through the year until late October; at the end of the month a juvenile **Marsh Harrier** was seen and reported again in May. Spring migrants such as warblers and hirundine arrived as expected. **Lapwings** and **Little Ringed Plovers** engaged in display flights over Manor Farm, but when the new perimeter track went in without an internal fence concerns were raised over potential disturbance of ground-nesting birds. These concerns were realised when a **Little Ringed Plover** nesting near the track deserted. The vegetation on Manor Farm quickly grew up, and this together with the high bund around West Fen and the distant viewing made it very difficult to monitor the fortunes of any breeding birds in the area, and consequently no other breeding attempts by **Little Ringed Plovers** were observed. Manor Farm, and West Fen in particular, has traditionally been a productive area for finding spring passage waders, but in 2024 very few were discovered there owing to the difficult viewing conditions: on 6th Apr a **Ruff**, initially mostly obscured by vegetation, eventually emerged before flying off, and two **Avocets** spent all day on 30th Apr, much to the delight of local birders as these were the first on site since 2012. The area of short grass between the riverside path and the West Fen

bund attracted passerine migrants such as **White** and **Yellow Wagtails** and **Wheatear**, as well as a **Black-tailed Godwit** in a small pool which relocated to Finch Pool and remained there for



Black-tailed Godwit - 21st Apr 2024 (© Andy Tomczynski)

six days. The margins of Finch Pool and the wet surrounding area also provided occasional views of **Redshank** and **Greenshank**, while on Plover Island a party of eight **Whimbrel** made a brief visit on 27th Apr. As in 2023, there was a single report of a **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** photographed on 8th Apr in the oaks along the bridleway south of the car park, but with the trees rapidly acquiring their leaves, there was little chance of follow-up sightings. With plenty of apparently suitable habitat nearby, it is hoped that this rare and delightful species can maintain its presence in our area.

A few **Common Sandpipers** and a **Ringed Plover** on 4th May were the only waders noted in May aside from the breeding species. A **White Stork** was seen by just one observer as it glided over on 4th May and a female **Goosander** flew over Manor Farm towards Fleethill Farm on 6th May raising the possibility that they may be breeding in the area for the second year, but there was no further evidence of this. A **Cuckoo** was reported on three dates in May and two pairs of **Stonechats** successfully reared young on Manor Farm. A **Little Gull** was seen to fly in from the east on 17th May and remained on West Fen until the 19th. On 22nd May a **Short-eared Owl** was found by West Fen and was unexpectedly still around on 26th and 27th May. **Firecrest** are known to breed in the area but one seen on 31st May may suggest that they are breeding even closer. The **Black-headed Gull** colony on the Colebrook Lake islands did well with an estimated 300 pairs attending to their chicks in the second half of May. There were three or four pairs of **Common Terns** in the gull colony, but there was a sudden reduction in activity at the end of the month and it was thought that breeding was unsuccessful this year. The Oystercatcher pair on Plover Island were seen with two small chicks on 28th May.

Teal and **Pochard** are rare breeders at Moor Green Lakes and **Shovelers** are rare breeders in southern England – all three species were seen in June but there was no subsequent evidence that they had bred. Even when they do breed their secretive nature can hide their activities from public view. **Redshanks**, **Little Ringed Plover** and **Lapwing** became increasingly

difficult to observe, but the **Oystercatcher** family on Plover Island were down to just one chick which prospered and took a tentative flight on 24th Jun. There were a few sightings of **Cuckoo**, **Barn Owl** and **Hobby**. On 11th Jun a **Grey Wagtail** was feeding two fledglings at the STW.

Hobby - 10th Oct 2024 (© Peter Craig)



Whereas some species are still breeding, July is the start of autumn for others. Numbers of returning and non-breeding waders start to build and one of the year's highest counts of **Green Sandpipers** was in July with seven on 8th Jul. **Common Sandpipers**, **Redshanks**, **Lapwings** and **Little Ringed Plovers** also featured in small numbers. **Common Terns** were seen feeding fledged young on West Fen but it was thought that these originated from nests at Horseshoe Lake as the nests on Tern Island had been unsuccessful. On 27th Jul, a **Water Rail** showed in a shallow pool near the Bailey bridge and a close look revealed it to be a juvenile. Given the time of year this is most likely to be a locally hatched bird. Breeding was suspected in 2023 but this year's event appears to be the first record of breeding at Moor Green Lakes, though this has probably occurred undetected previously given the abundance of suitable habitat. Another surprise find happened four days later when a **Nightjar** was heard to give two bursts of its characteristic churring song mid-morning near Colebrook Lake on 31st Jul, the first record of this species in 18 years.

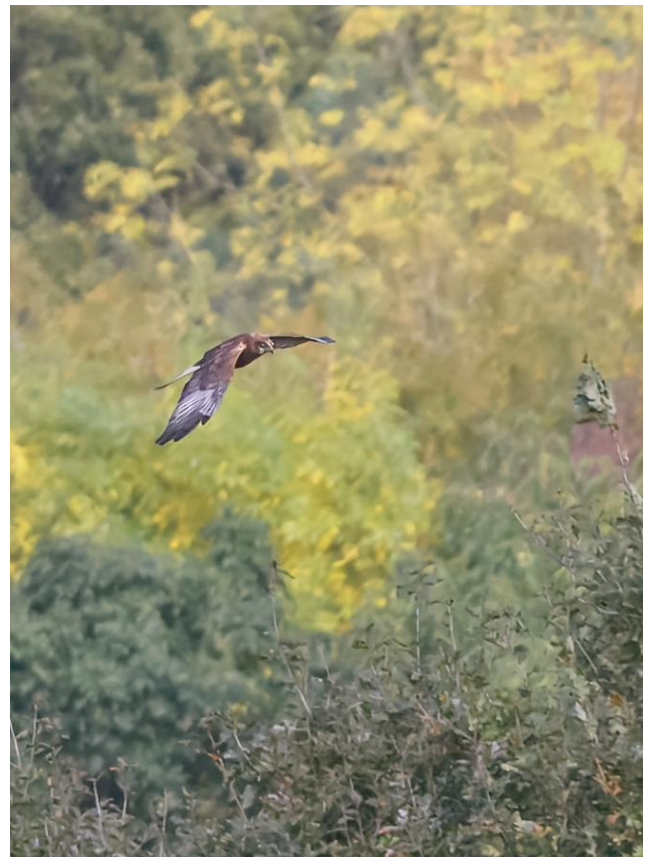
After a no show in spring, **Garganeys** were present for most of August with one on Finch Pool from 4th Aug and up to two there between 8th and 28th Aug. One or two **Common Sandpipers** were present all month as were **Green Sandpipers** with a maximum count of eight on 4th Aug. Four **Greenshank** were on the Cut north of the Bailey bridge on 12th and 13th Aug, and another was there on 28th Aug. A female **Marsh Harrier** carrying a yellow wing tag passed through on 16th Aug and a **Yellow-legged Gull** was reported on 26th Aug, and the first **Great White Egret** of the autumn was seen on 23rd and 28th Aug. Gatherings of up to 50 **Swallows**, **Sand Martins** and **House Martins** were reported flying around East Fen in the second half of the month



At the start of September, one or two **Whinchats** were at the west end of Manor Farm, perching on the dead dock plants as they looked out for their insect prey, sometimes in association with the resident **Stonechats**. Two **Little Terns**, an adult and a juvenile, were an exciting discovery on 6th Sep, a species last reported here 18 years ago. **Black Terns** are almost annual visitors though rarer in autumn, but one reported on 29th Sep was on a rather late date. A female **Pintail** on 20th Sep was at a time of year typical of a passage bird.

A **Great Crested Grebe** showing signs of an injury on 17th Sep was captured and taken to local vets and then to the Hart Wildlife Rescue Centre; it was probably already in poor health as it developed breathing difficulties and sadly had to be put to sleep.

Great Crested Grebe - 18th Sep 2024 (© Peter Craig)



Female Marsh Harrier - 16th Aug 2024 (Top left), Male Marsh Harrier - 16th Oct 2024 (Top right) and Juvenile Marsh Harrier - 16th Oct 2024 (All three © Peter Craig)

In October, the last few summer visitors, **Swallow**, **Blackcap** and **Hobby**, put in their final appearances. With the **Hobbies**, up to three adults and juveniles could be watched hawking for dragonflies over Manor Farm. A **Peregrine** was also seen a few times mid-month. The year's second **Bittern** was a surprise find on the 19th as it flew from the wet vegetation around Finch Pool into Hampshire. The long-staying **Marsh Harrier** continued to be reported through most of the month, last seen on 26th Oct, while on 16th Oct a juvenile was also present. The first **Goosander** returned on 29th Oct.

Fieldfares and **Redpolls** increased in November though **Redwings** and **Siskins** were relatively few in number. The growing wildfowl population included a couple of sightings of **Pintail**. A **Yellow-legged Gull** was picked out on 10th Nov, and on 18th Nov a **Jack Snipe** was flushed during a WeBS survey; this is a species that probably occurs regularly in small numbers in winter but is very hard to detect. However, one of the year's highlights, a male **Hen Harrier** put on a fine display on 13th Nov for the lucky few observers as it quartered over Manor Farm in search of rodent prey.

December was unremarkable. There were rather more **Siskins** around with 50 counted on 18th Dec. The WeBS survey gave an opportunity for a better estimate of **Snipe** numbers and 75 were found on 24th Dec. A **Shelduck** returned on 20th Dec after its autumn away.

In conclusion, 2024 had a few highlights with **Spoonbill** and **White-tailed Eagle** reported for the first time, observations of rare species such as **Hen Harrier**, **Little Tern**, **Avocet** and **Nightjar**, multiple sightings of **Marsh Harriers**, colonisation by **Cetti's Warbler** and signs of a continued presence of **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** in the area. On the down side, neither grebe species nor **Common Tern** seem to have bred successfully and once common summer visitors such as **Sedge Warbler**, **Lesser Whitethroat** and **Spotted Flycatcher** were not reported. Scarce passage waders were in short supply and for the first time since records have been kept there was not a single **Dunlin**.



Finally, I would like to thank my fellow Moor Green birders for their observations and, so that we can continue to closely monitor the bird populations of the reserve and recording area, I would like to encourage everyone to submit their sightings in future - not just of the more unusual species, but also significant counts of commoner species and records of breeding activity for all species. See 'Notes and Guidelines on Recording' elsewhere in this report for ways of submitting records.

White-tailed Eagle - 21st Jan 2024 (© David Bolton)

CHAPTER 4

MOOR GREEN LAKES RINGING REPORT 2024

Colin Wilson (BTO Bird Ringer & Trainer, #6027)

The main site north of Colebrook Lake was worked 8 times in 2024, the same attendance number as in 2023 but with higher average numbers trapped. There is no known reason for the increase but dates chosen and weather conditions are always relevant.

Our main focus is on the breeding warblers: Blackcap, Whitethroat and Garden Warbler; although a lot of those recorded outside the main breeding season could simply be passing through the reserve. Numbers were broadly stable but Blackcap numbers were good. We caught two birds that had both been ringed at Hazeley Heath two years earlier as juvenile birds. One was a Blackcap and the other a Blackbird.

Regarding Blackbirds, part of our work is supporting a government project tracing the spread of Usutu virus in bird populations. The virus has entered the country mosquito borne and has spread to some birds. Blackbird has had noticeable declines in the London area and the virus has now been found in at least one of the Moor Green birds. Sampling from a range of species is undertaken to understand any spread of the virus in other bird species.

The site to the west of Moor Green Lakes, known as Manor Farm was less productive but Kestrel, Jay and Treecreeper were new appearances. Blackcap stayed stable and Whitethroat improved a little, possibly because of better siting of a net. Garden Warbler declined but numbers are too small to draw conclusions.

We generally found the people walking their dogs on the new path very helpful and understanding as they passed our base on the path. We welcome interest in our work so feel free to stop if you wish.

Moor Green Lakes - Main Site

Species	2018 - 2022			2023			2024			2018-2024 7 yr Average
	Retrap	New	Total	Retrap	New	Total	Retrap	New	Total	
Blackbird	18	37	55	4	12	16	6	5	11	12
Blackcap	18	196	214	1	31	32	4	58	62	44
Blue Tit *	20	159	179	7	25	32	5	29	34	35
Bullfinch	0	12	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Chaffinch	0	1	1							0
Cetti's Warbler	0	0	0				0	3	3	0
Chiffchaff	0	30	30		19	19	0	18	18	10
Coal Tit	0	3	3							0
Dunnock	58	56	114	12	9	21	9	19	28	23
Firecrest	0	0	0				0	2	2	0
Garden Warbler	7	56	63	2	8	10	2	16	18	13
Goldcrest	6	65	71	3	11	14	3	3	6	13
Goldfinch	0	18	18				0	10	10	4
Greenfinch	1	77	78	1	10	11	2	6	8	14
Green Woodpecker	0	1	1							0
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	2	3	1	1	2				1
Great Tit *	44	263	307	6	9	15	7	18	25	50
Jay	0	6	6							1
Kingfisher	0	1	1							0
Lesser Redpoll	1	3	4		4	4				1
Lesser Whitethroat	0	3	3							0
Long-tailed Tit	34	64	98	2	2	4	3	16	19	17
Nuthatch	0	1	1		1	1				0
Redwing	1	8	9		3	3	0	1	1	2
Reed Bunting	2	3	5		1	1				1
Reed Warbler	0	12	12		1	1	0	3	3	2
Robin	38	70	108	5	18	23	8	15	23	22
Sedge Warbler	0	1	1		1	1				0
Siskin	0	8	8		1	1	0	1	1	1
Song Thrush	14	45	59	2	10	12	1	8	9	11
Sparrowhawk	0	1	1				0	1	1	0
Starling	0	1	1							0
Swallow	0	3	3							0
Teal	0	1	1							0
Treecreeper	0	1	1				0	3	3	1
Whitethroat	26	93	119	2	20	22	7	11	18	23
Willow Warbler	1	2	3		1	1				1
Woodpigeon	0	1	1		1	1	0	1	1	0
Wren	18	64	82	4	18	22	3	18	21	18
Totals	308	1368	1676	53	218	271	61	266	327	325

Summary	2018-22	2023	2024
Ringed in Nestbox	405	66	76
No Sessions	47	8	8
Average mist net catch	36	34	41

* Numbers include those ringed as nestlings in 2018 and 2019, now covered by a nestbox report.

Moor Green Lakes - West

Species	2023			2024			2023-2024 Average
	Retrap	New	Total	Retrap	New	Total	
Blackbird	5	25	30	9	9	18	24
Blackcap	1	28	29	1	28	29	29
Blue Tit	6	65	71	17	50	67	69
Bullfinch	1	3	4		1	1	3
Chaffinch		1	1				1
Chiffchaff	1	40	41	3	27	30	36
Dunnock	1	9	10	5	7	12	11
Firecrest		1	1		1	1	1
Garden Warbler	1	8	9		4	4	7
Goldcrest	2	18	20	1	7	8	14
Goldfinch		2	2		1	1	2
Grasshopper Warbler		2	2				1
Great Tit	5	9	14	2	18	20	17
Green Woodpecker		1	1				1
Greenfinch		2	2		3	3	3
Hobby		1	1				1
Jay					1	1	1
Kestrel					1	1	1
Linnet		2	2		3	3	3
Long-tailed Tit	4	17	21	8	10	18	20
Nuthatch		2	2				1
Redpoll (Lesser - cabaret)		4	4		17	17	11
Redwing		9	9		12	12	11
Reed Warbler		1	1				1
Robin	6	20	26	6	18	24	25
Sedge Warbler		1	1		3	3	2
Siskin		8	8		3	3	6
Song Thrush		7	7	1	5	6	7
Treecreeper					1	1	1
Whitethroat	1	27	28	2	32	34	31
Willow Warbler		2	2		1	1	2
Wren		9	9	2	16	18	14
Total	34	324	358	57	279	336	347

Summary	2023	2024
No Sessions	7	10
Average mist net catch	51	34

NB: This table has Lesser Redpoll and Redpoll (lesser - cabaret) combined into a single line
 (ED: To return to the Contents list on page 3, [click here.](#))

CHAPTER 5

NEST BOX RECORDING 2024

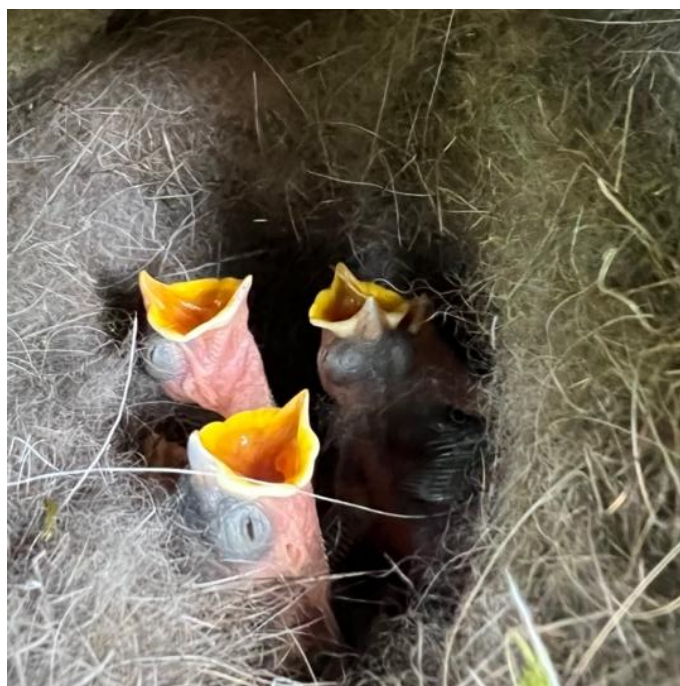
Recorder Mary Thompson

Introduction

We have 34 small nest boxes all around the site. The majority were the concrete ones, but we do have six new wooden ones which have been easier to check with much less disturbance for the birds however they need more maintenance as they are not as resistant to the weather. So early in the year the boxes are all checked and cleared out and repaired.

Method

I start the routine checks at the beginning of April, and it was initially looking like it would be a good year with 28 out of the 34 boxes showing the start of nest building and two already had eggs. I continued to check all the boxes every 7 – 14 days. By the next visit eight days later, 16 boxes had eggs in. However, the weather then changed with a long period of storms with heavy rain. During May, three of the nests with eggs were abandoned and one had been predated but that was later restarted, and three nests were found with dead Pulli abandoned.



Results

Although in 32 of the boxes, tits started nest building, only 24 boxes were successful with birds fledging. 19 boxes were used by Great Tits and 13 by Blue Tits.

Great Tits

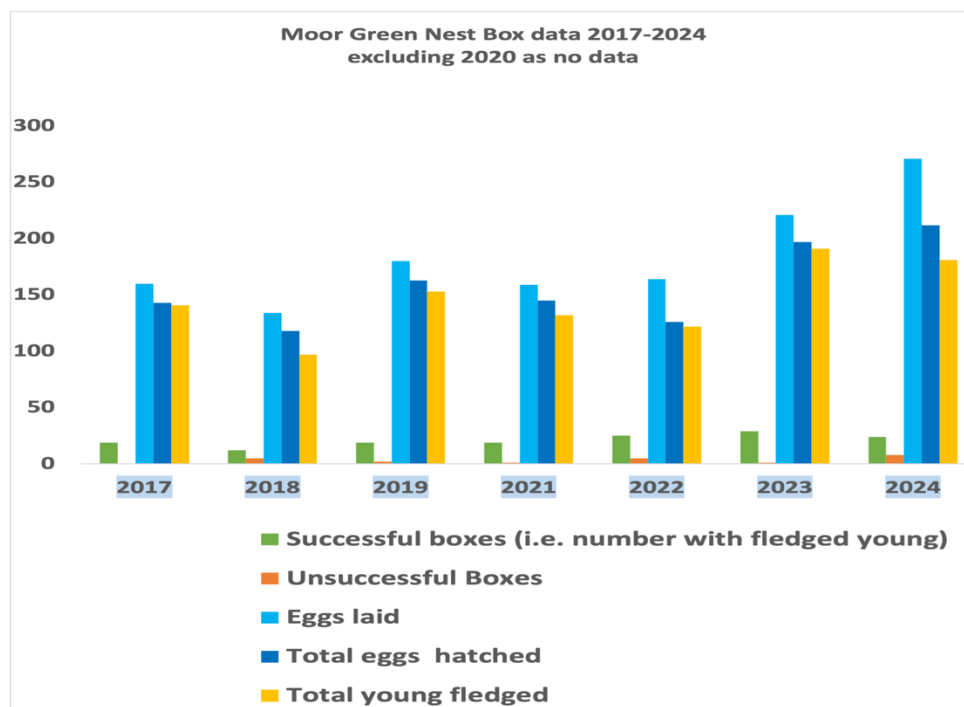
Average clutch size was eight eggs. 80% of the eggs hatched and 81% of these chicks were successful at fledging. Which is down 10% from last year.

Blue Tits

Average clutch size was nine eggs. Only 76% of the eggs hatched and 91% of those that did hatch went onto fledging. Which again is 7% lower than last year.

Year	2022	2023	2024
Unoccupied boxes	2	5	2
Great Tit occupied boxes	19	19	19
Blue Tit occupied boxes	13	10	13
Great Tits			
Successful boxes (i.e. number with fledged young)	14	19	14
Unsuccessful Boxes	3	1	5
Eggs laid	95	137	158
Total eggs hatched	77	121	126
Total young fledged	73	116	102
Blue Tits			
Successful boxes (i.e. number with fledged young)	11	10	10
Unsuccessful boxes	2	0	3
Eggs laid	69	84	113
Total eggs hatched	49	76	86
Total young fledged	49	75	79
Total			
Successful boxes (i.e. number with fledged young)	25	29	24
Unsuccessful Boxes	5	1	8
Eggs laid	164	221	271
Total eggs hatched	126	197	212
Total young fledged	122	191	181





In summary, although most of the nest boxes were used, more nests had failures at the pulli stage than I have seen in the past couple of years. It certainly seems to have been related to the weather. The storms and heavy rain were just when the birds were trying to feed the chicks. Anecdotally, the numbers of insects and caterpillars were much lower this year, which would also affect survival rates of the birds. It will be interesting to see the national nest box recording results to see how they compare.

All the data gathered from this survey has been recorded with the Nest Recording system with the British Trust for ornithology (BTO).

76 pulli were ringed in the nest this year. Not all the pulli do get ringed because they must be at a certain size and development when I do the visit, this is usually between days 9-12 after hatching.

As usual thank you to Colin Wilson for his support and supervision which enabled me to ring the pulli when possible.

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CHAPTER 6

ANNUAL BUTTERFLY REPORT 2024

Recorder: Paul Richards

Introduction: Transect Recording 2024.

Transect recording involves noting the butterflies we see (within 2.5 metres) of a route from the car park on Lower Sandhurst Road, through the flower meadows of the western and northern shores of Colebrook North Lake, through the grass, rushes and coppiced shrubs between Colebrook and Grove Lakes and along the Blackwater River to Horseshoe Lake and then returning to the car park along the Blackwater and the tree-lined path along Grove Lake. This route provides a variety of habitats and covers a large portion of the reserve.

Records are made under weather conditions and times of day more favourable for observing butterflies (conditions set out in the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme, UKBMS); for example, not being too cold, windy, or overcast.

The summer of 2024 was bad with regards to butterfly sightings. There were no long spells of good weather and a limited number of days when recording was possible. As a result, only 14 out of 26 transects were possible so this report is shorter than usual.

The butterfly recording season starts in April which was poor weatherwise in 2024 with four days of rain and only four days of sunshine. The average temperature was 13°C. May continued with the inclement weather with nine days of rain and only four sunny days. June was dull with 23 cloudy days and average temperature. The weather continued to be poor for butterflies in July with nine days of rain, four sunny days and a cool average of 20°C. The pattern of dull wet weather continued into August and September. All this added up to a very poor year for butterflies across the UK, with Butterfly Conservation reporting it as one of the worst on record. In this context it was interesting to observe how Moor Green was affected by a bad summer; even with limited records.

Observations.

Small Skipper/Essex Skipper.

I record Small and Essex skippers together as the two are difficult to tell apart when there are significant numbers on a transect recording.

Despite the dull wet weather Small Skipper numbers held up remarkably well. A peak of 55 were observed on the 21st of July. Although over 70 were recorded last year, this year's number was remarkably good considering the poor weather and fewer observation days. The Small and Essex Skippers have dramatically increased with the trend of warmer, dryer summers over the last ten years. We were expecting a dramatic drop this summer, but this did not occur showing some robustness of the colonies at Moor Green.

Brimstone.

Brimstone numbers were surprisingly up this year with a maximal count of six on the 4th May, only three were observed in 2024. None were seen later in the year, but this could have been the result of fewer transect walks.



Male Brimstone on cuckoo flower

Large White.

Numbers of this species can be affected dramatically by migrants coming over from the continent. In some years, vast numbers can come over with swarms several kilometres wide containing many millions of individuals. In 2024 a total of five large white were seen and a maximal count of three. Around Moor Green most of the Large White we see are probably migrants. They are more common in gardens and agricultural areas where they feed on brassica.

Small White.

Only one Small White was seen in 2024. They are rarely common around Moor Green and could easily be missed if only few transects are recorded.

Green-Veined White.

The larvae of Green-Veined White feed on watercress, cuckooflower, garlic mustard and hedge mustard which are found in cooler, damper locations. The wet summer was predictably good for the Green-Veined White. We saw a maximum of 16 butterflies on the 27th of July and a total of 82. Numbers were good in 2023 as well, which was a cooler summer than many of the previous years.



Green-Veined White

Orange Tip.

May is the main flight period for this butterfly, but it can emerge as early as March. Over the past few years at Moor Green, we see most emerging in April, reflecting the warmer, earlier springs.



In 2023 only three were observed; but in 2024, 16 were observed despite only four transects during the flight period. Numbers often depend on the weather when the eggs were laid the previous year, although good numbers of food plant are required for their long-term survival. The hot dry springs and summers of recent years have affected Orange Tip numbers. The last two cooler, wetter summers have been beneficial for the species.

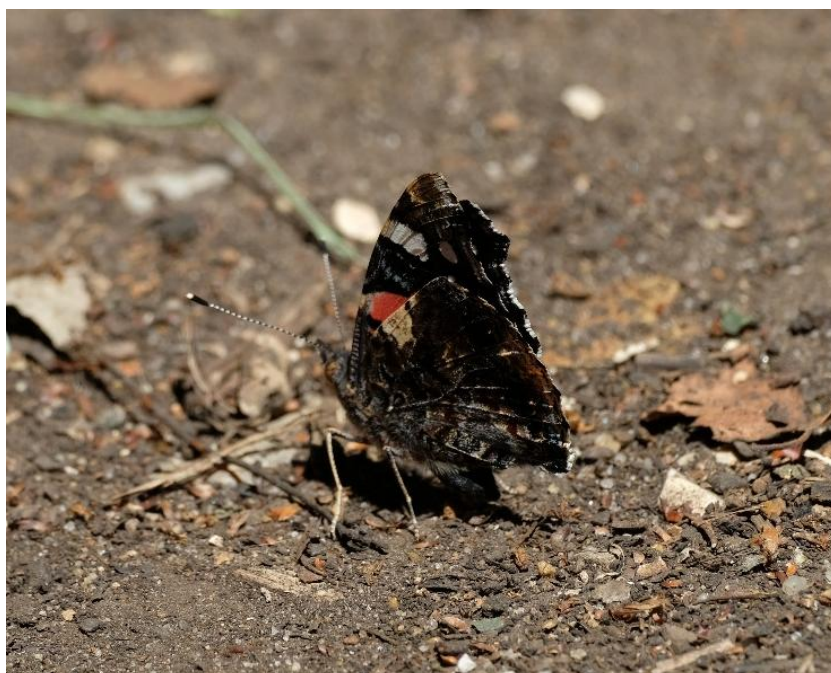
Male Orange-Tip

Common Blue.

Three Common Blue were observed between in June and July which is usually a quiet period between the Spring and Autumn broods. This was probably a late spring brood delayed by the cooler weather. Despite a large amount of bird's-foot trefoil (the larval foodplant) the Common Blue has never been common at Moor Green. Maybe microclimates around the lake are not favourable for the species.

Red Admiral.

Red Admiral were only seen in ones and twos in the summer, mostly along the path from the carpark to Colebrook hide.



Red Admiral taking moisture and minerals from the ground

Peacock.

A lot of Peacock in 2023 were observed with a maximal count of 22. Many were seen along the shores of Colebrook Lake feeding on the abundance of flowering plants. The damp summer resulted in an abundance of healthy nettles, the larval foodplant. The hibernating butterflies that emerged in the spring could then produce a large summer brood as the foodplant was abundant. Spring 2024 saw a maximal count of nine on the 4th April. These had over-wintered from last year's summer emergence. None were spotted later in the year.



Peacock on knapweed

Comma.

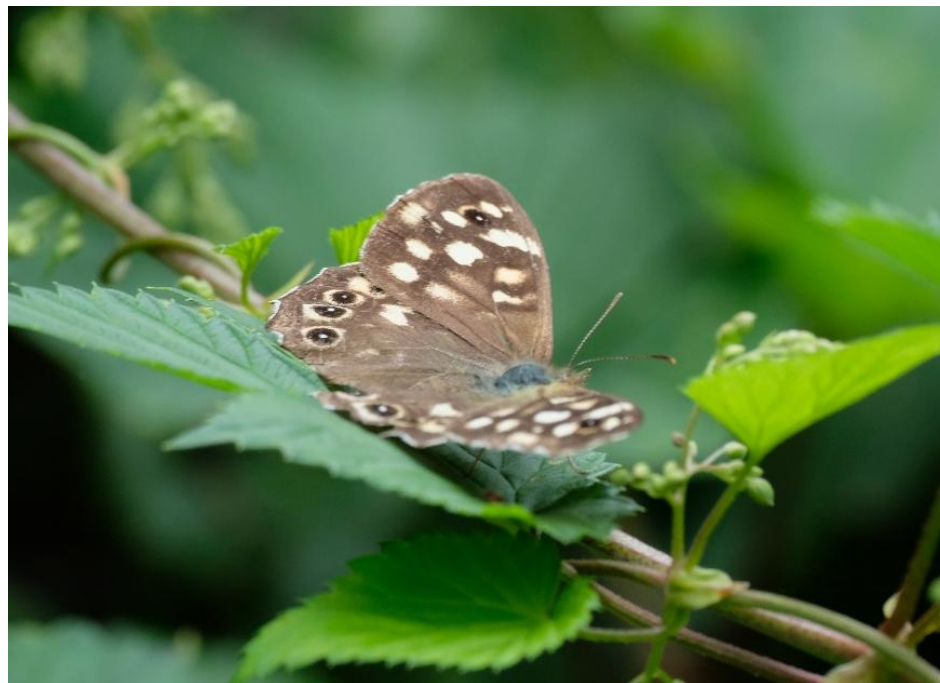
Comma were seen around Moor Green in 2024 but all in the summer with none in the spring. There was a maximum of four observed on the 29th July.



Comma on bramble

Speckled Wood.

The Speckled Wood likes warm springs and autumn with some rain in the summer to promote woodland grasses. It will inhabit shady woodland that butterflies normally avoid and at Moor Green can be found most reliably on the wooded area between the lakes and the Blackwater path. Numbers were slightly up in 2023 and again in 2024 with eighteen seen on the 27th August. The increased rain helping numbers rise.



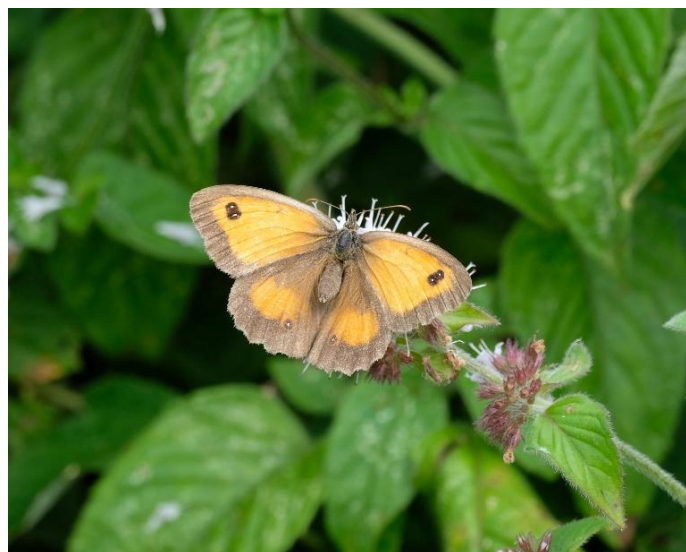
Speckled Wood

Marbled White.

The Marbled White has colonised Moor Green during the period since transects have been recorded. The numbers peaked in 2022 after a drop of numbers during the drought of 2018. These butterflies are quite active on the wing and emerge over a short period. Only three were recorded in 2024 but this is more likely down to fewer transects during their flight period and so missing their emergence.

Gatekeeper.

The drought of 2018 caused a decline in Gatekeeper number and subsequent dry summers seem to halt any recovery. However, we saw a dramatic resurgence of the Gatekeeper in 2023 with a maximal count of 85 so it was interesting to observe the numbers this year. A maximum count of 61 was seen at the end of July, a good number despite the poor weather. It is clear that excessive hot dry weather has a detrimental effect on Gatekeeper number at Moor Green.

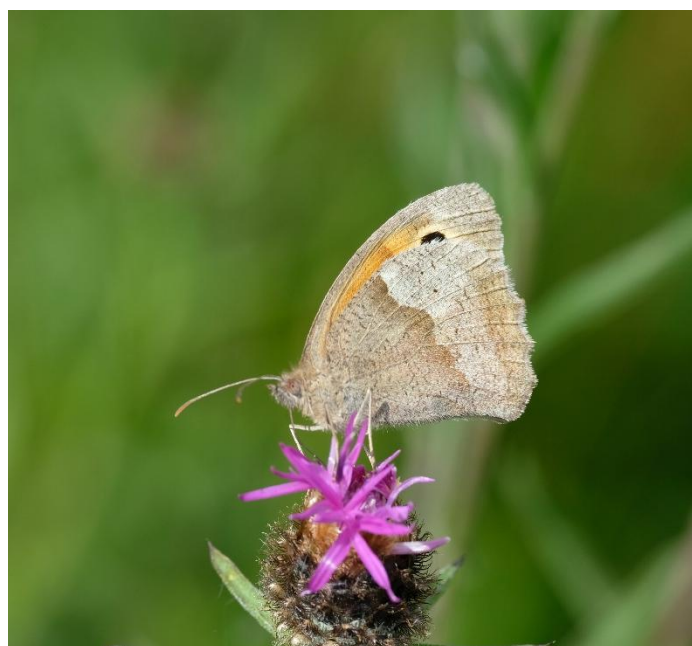


Female Gatekeeper



Male Gatekeeper

Meadow Brown.



Meadow Brown

The Meadow Brown is a species that has thrived in the meadows around Moor Green. Even the hot dry summers do not seem to have dramatically reduced numbers. In 2024 we saw 88 on the 27th July and good numbers during the flight period from early June to late August.

Ringlet.

The Ringlet is a butterfly of damp, shady, woodland edges and rides, where long grasses have been allowed to develop. Numbers of Ringlet have declined in recent years and even the cooler summer of 2023 did not see a significant increase in numbers and in 2024 only eight were seen despite conditions that should be more favourable for them.

Summary.

A poor year for butterflies nationally, 2024 was also poor at Moor Green. On a positive note, we saw species such as the Small Skipper, Meadow Brown and Gatekeeper showing a robustness in numbers. We also saw two species, the Green-Veined White and Orange Tip increasing in numbers; these are species that inhabit wet habitat so have seen a recovery from years of hot, dry, summers. We have however, seen low numbers of Small Copper, Common Blue, Small Tortoiseshell, Ringlet, Comma and Green Hairstreak. It will be very interesting to see what weather 2025 brings and how this effects butterfly numbers.

Summary of Maximal Counts in 2024 and 2023

Species	2024	2023	Species	2024	2023
Small Skipper	55	76	Holly Blue	0	1
Large Skipper	0	0	Red Admiral	1	7
Brimstone	6	3	Small Tortoiseshell	0	1
Large White	3	2	Painted Lady	0	0
Small White	0	8	Peacock	9	22
Green-Veined White	16	17	Comma	1	4
Orange Tip	12	2	Speckled Wood	18	7
Green Hairstreak	0	1	Marbled White	3	18
Purple Hairstreak	0	2	Gatekeeper	61	89
Small Copper	0	5	Meadow Brown	88	106
Brown Argus	0	2	Ringlet	8	3
Common Blue	1	2			

(ED. All photographs in this section are Copyright the recorder, Paul Richards.)

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CHAPTER 7

BOTANICAL SURVEY 2024

Recorders: Jane Heritage and Steve Arnold

Jane and I took over as plant recorders for 2024 from Peter Scott who had been doing this since 2007. Peter kindly accompanied us on all but one recording session throughout the season, helping us with the identification part. We were also joined by Rosie Lear (Biodiversity Officer, Bracknell Forest Council) on one session as part of inter-district co-operation.

Our monthly recording sessions started in April and finished in September, with one extra session where Jane and I went solo to focus on grasses. Identifying grasses is harder than standard flowering plants, and we were a little late in the season, so many of the grasses had already flowered and shed their seeds, so this was a less successful session.

The observations generally covered the area from Colebrook Lake hide, clockwise round the North side of Colebrook Lake and through to the gate on the Blackwater River path between Colebrook and Grove Lakes. Early in the season we had one foray round the North side of Grove Lake, but this was unrewarding in terms of finds, and less passable later in the season with the main path swamped by stinging nettles. We did not include plants outside of the reserve, for example in the hedging alongside the public path.

Our observations were limited to absence or presence of a particular plant, and not abundance; something we hope to incorporate in the future. One interesting find was the Spindle tree - *Euonymus europaeus* – (figure A) previously unrecorded (at least, back to 2010), which was hiding in plain sight in the hedging just behind the bird feeders. We only caught it on our last session in September when it was fruiting, which probably explains why it was missed previously. We didn't include the tomato plant that was found on Tern Island, as this was removed by a work party.

Figure B shows the meadow awash with Bird's-foot trefoil – *Lotus corniculatus* (yellow) and Betony – *Betonica officinalis* (purple).



Figure A



Figure B

Observations

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Apiaceae (Carrot)		
	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley
Araceae (Arum)		
	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies or Cuckoo Pint
Asparagaceae (Agave and Allies)		
	<i>Hyacinthoides non scripta</i>	Bluebell
Asteraceae (Daisy)		
	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony
	<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed
	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Common Ragwort
	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit
	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
	<i>Taraxacum spp</i>	Dandelion
Balsaminaceae (Balsam)		
	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Orange Balsam
	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam
Betulaceae (Birch)		
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
Boraginaceae (Borraga)		
	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not
Brassicaceae (Cabbage)		
	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower or Lady's Smock

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Cannabaceae (Hemp)		
	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop
Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle)		
	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
Caryophyllaceae (Campion)		
	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-robin
	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
Celastraceae (Spindle)		
	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle Tree
Crassulaceae (Stonecrop)		
	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pygmyweed
Dennstaedtiaceae (Bracken)		
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
Equisetaceae (Horsetail)		
	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
Fabaceae (Pea)		
	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling
	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch
	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare
Gentianaceae (Gentian)		
	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
Geraniaceae (Geranium)		
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	Meadow Crane's-bill

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Hypericaceae (St John's Wort)		
	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
Iridaceae (Iris)		
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
Juncaceae (Rush)		
	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush
	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush
	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush
Lamiaceae (Dead Nettle)		
	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle
	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Betony
	<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle
	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle
	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort or Gypsywort
	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram or Oregano
	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
Lythraceae (Loose Strife)		
	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife
Oleaceae (Olive)		
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
Onagraceae (Willowherb)		
	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb
Plantaginaceae (Plantain)		
	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae (Grass)		
	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome
	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot Grass
	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
Polygonaceae (Knotweeds, Sorrels and Docks)		
	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper
	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Persicaria
	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
Primulaceae (Primrose)		
	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife
	<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
Ranunculaceae (Buttercup)		
	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine
	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn)		
	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
Rosacea (Rose)		
	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
Rubiaceae (Bedstraw)		
	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
	<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Sapindaceae (Soapberry, Maple)		
	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
Scrophulariaceae (Figwort)		
	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
Solanaceae (Nightshade)		
	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade
Typhaceae (Bulrush)		
	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush or Reedmace
Urticaceae (Nettle)		
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle

Number of families = 38

Number of genera = 95

Number of species = 123

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CHAPTER 8

REPORT ON DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES FOR 2024

Recorder: Alan Holmes

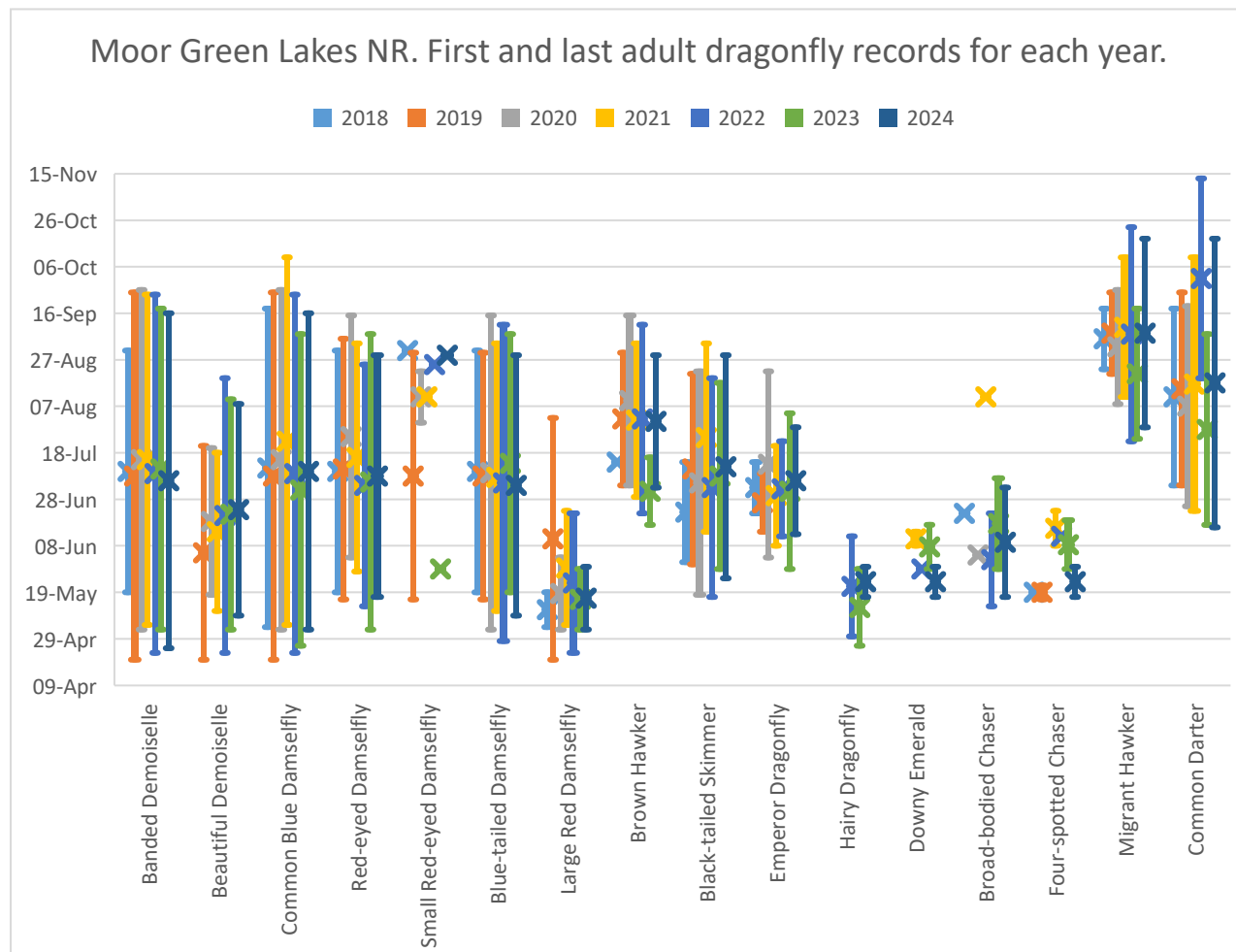
Introduction

I am grateful for the support of everybody who has been so helpful, especially Mary Thompson and others who accompanied me on surveys. With more eyes, less is missed.

Please send any records to me, ideally with a photograph and an indication of where on the reserve you saw it, or submit to IRecord. If you cannot identify them, I am happy to do this.

The season started late with only April records for Banded Demoiselle in contrast to 2023. The summer was the coolest summer since 2015 according to the Met Office and all peak counts were down, but when the numbers were checked, not as drastically as it seemed on the ground. Black-tailed Skimmers had a particularly bad year. On the other hand, Broad-bodied Chasers had a good year. The season ended early too with, for example, no sightings at all by the work party on the 13th of October when we were down on the water's edge all day. The late start and early close of the season is shown for each species in this graph.

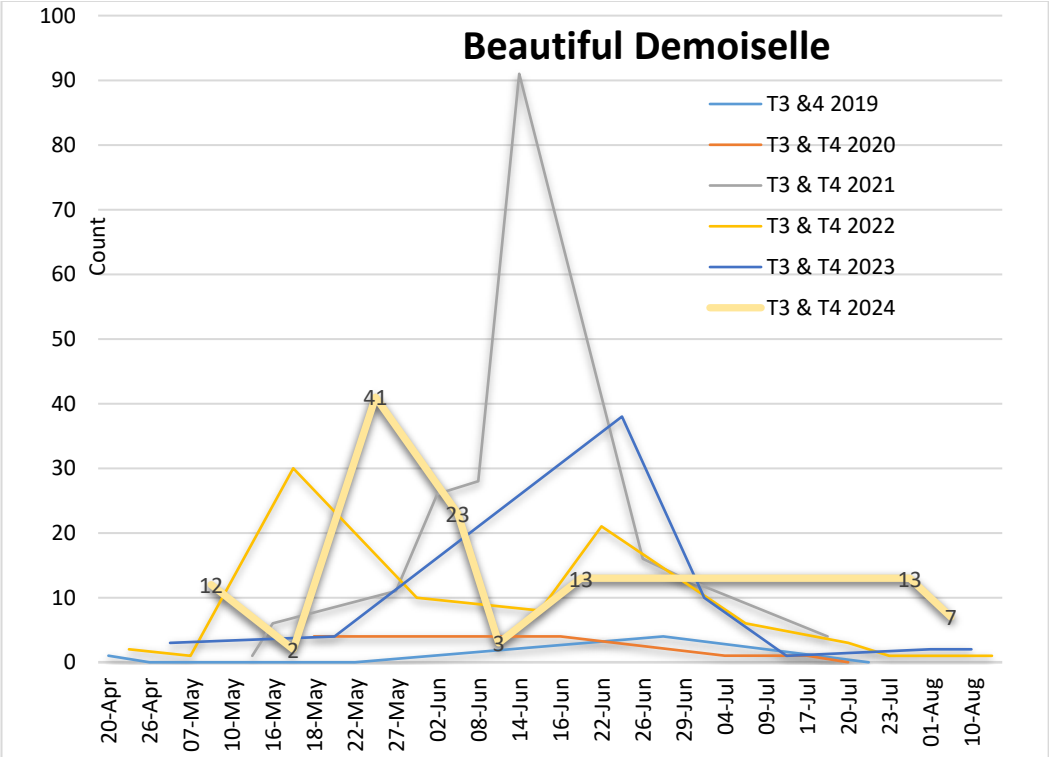
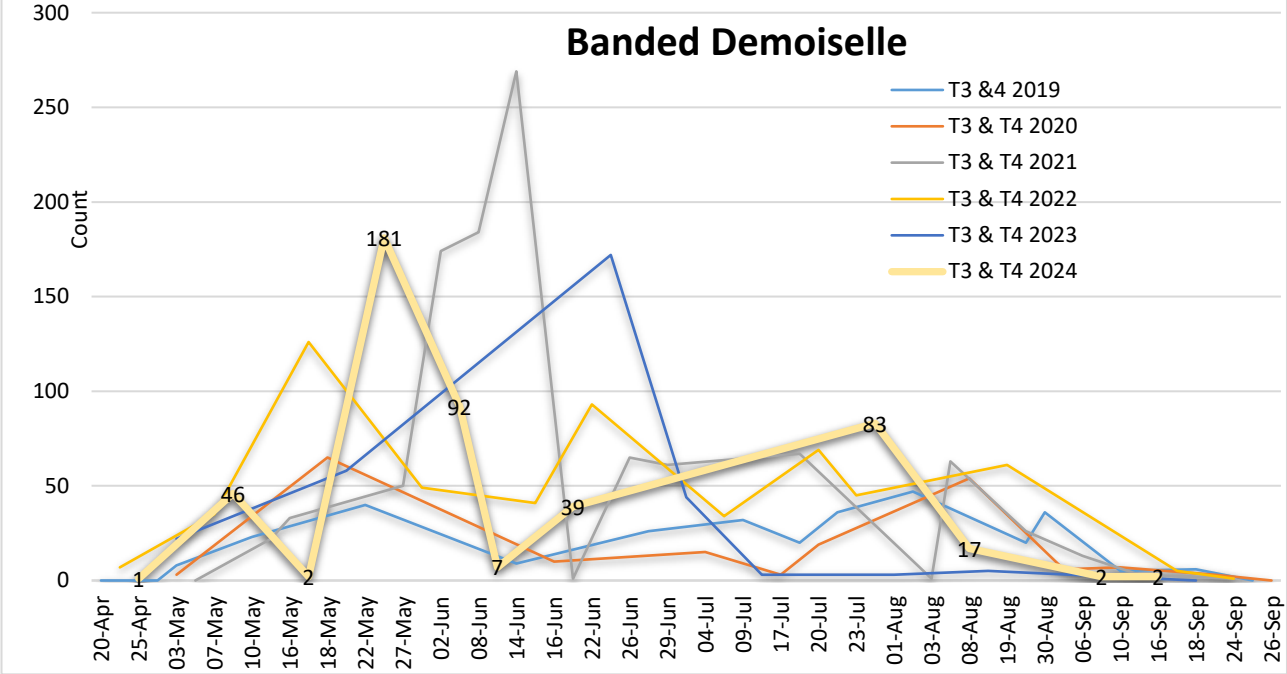
Surveys were carried out on the transects and quadrats shown in the 2019 report with 10 surveys on transects 1 and 2 along the West and North bank of Colebrook and along the North bank of Grove and 12 surveys on transects 3 and 4, along Colebrook path and the Blackwater River. Surprisingly 19 species were seen over the course of the year, like the record 19 in 2023.



Species List

Willow Emerald *Chalcolestes viridis*
Surprisingly no records.

**Banded Demoiselle *Calopteryx splendens* and
Beautiful Demoiselle *Calopteryx virgo***



Despite the late spring, both species rose to a reasonable peak in late May, then crashed with the inclement summer weather. Banded Demoiselle gave us our only April record (25th April).

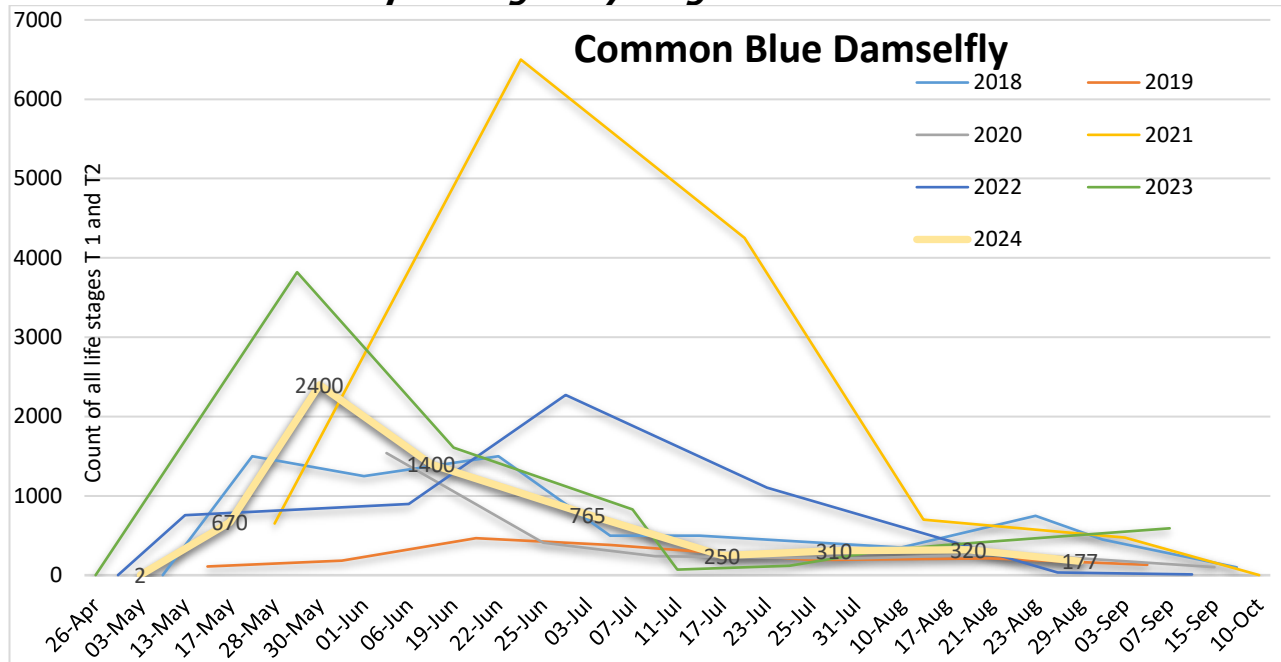
Azure Damselfly *Coenagrion puella*

An amazing 150 ovipositing to the south of Goose Island in the almost stagnant channel contrasted with the usual one or two individuals. It was thought to be lost from the site, with 20 in 2018 but a reduced count since. Normally the channel is not stagnant but it was this year.

But clearly, when the habitat changes, the species appears.

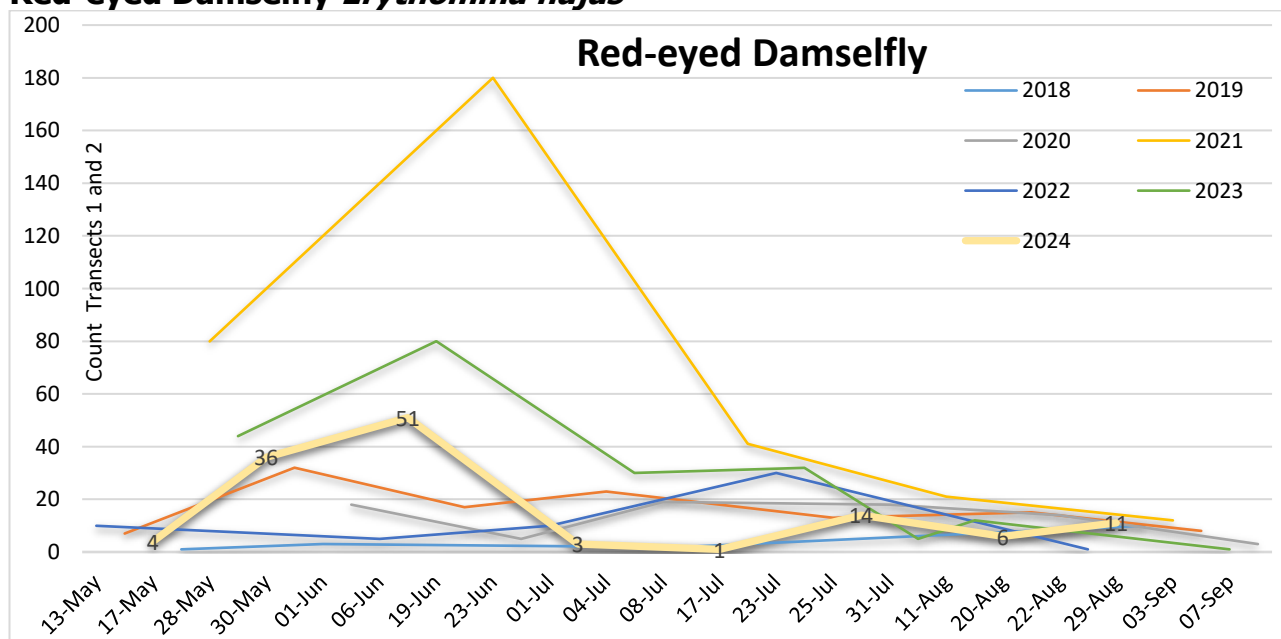


Common Blue Damselfly *Enallagma cyathigerum*



Ignoring the exceptional 2021, a season fitting well with the counts of previous seasons.

Red-eyed Damselfly *Erythromma najas*

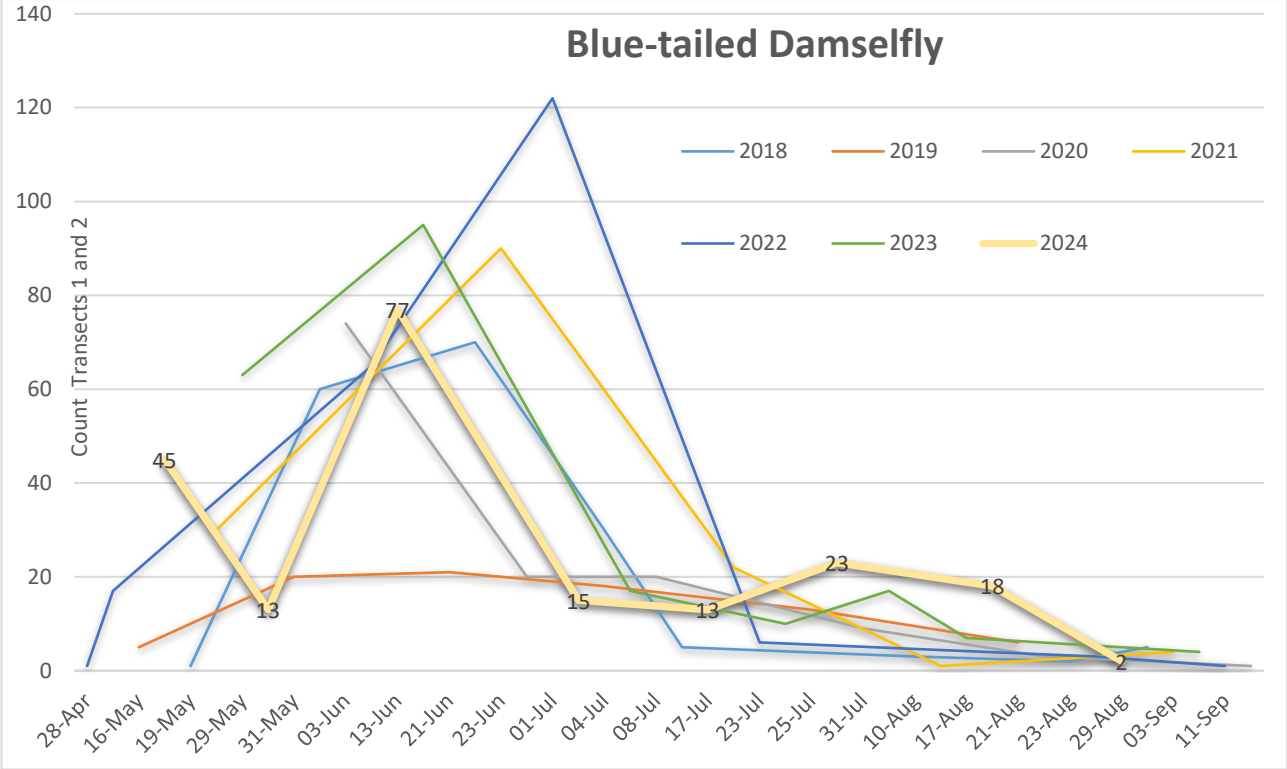


Again, ignoring the exceptional 2021, a surprisingly relatively good year.

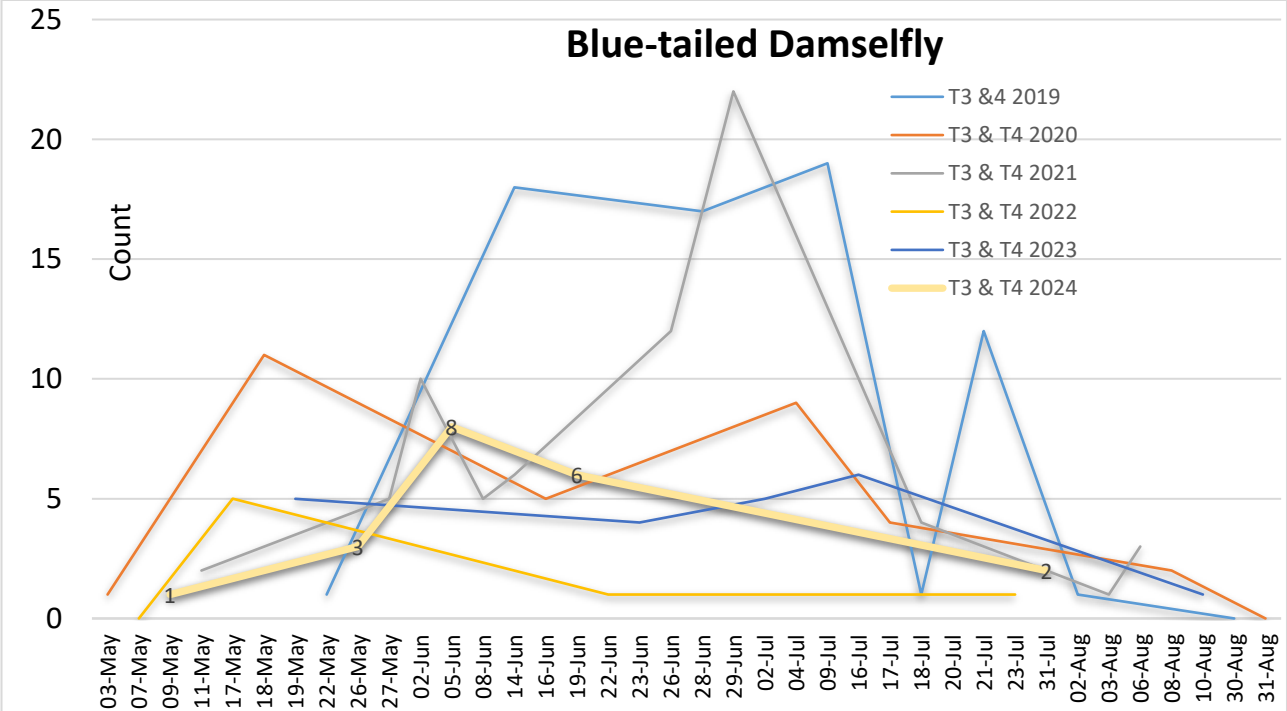
Small Red-eyed Damselfly *Erythomma viridulum*

Two on 29th of August.

Blue-tailed Damselfly *Ischnura elegans*



Again, with a peak of 77, an average to good year. However, the graph below of the counts down Colebrook path and along the river (Transects 3 and 4) show a decline in the past few years, particularly noticeable along the river.



Large Red Damselfly *Pyrrosoma nymphula*

Three on 17th May on Transect 1 and 2. Work to make the new path over Manor Farm might have wiped out the concentration on the south end of Colebrook path.

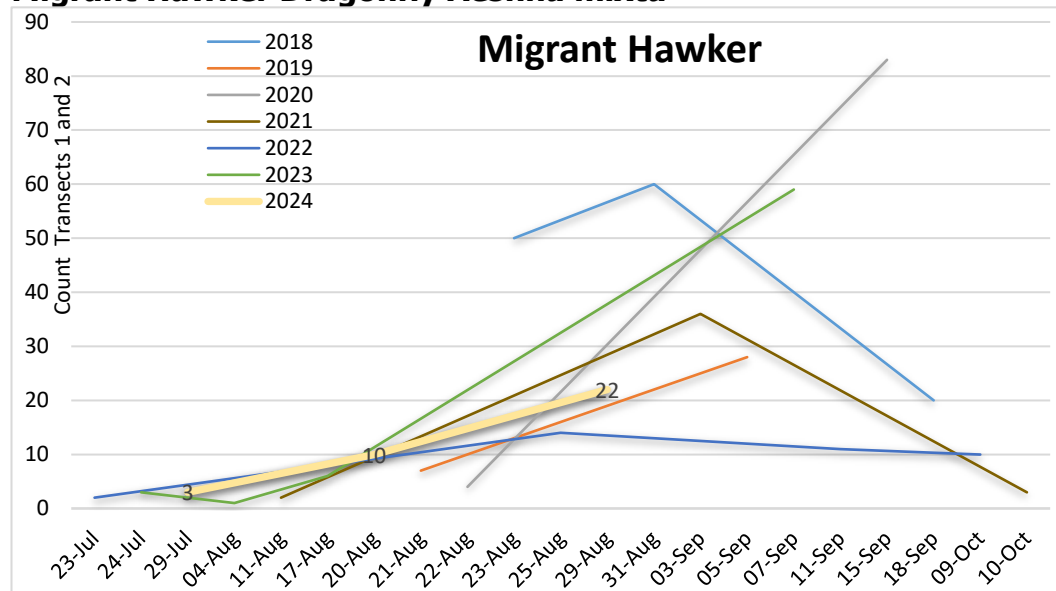
Southern Hawker *Aeshna cyanea*

Exuvia found on 2nd July confirmed breeding on site. Adult records 19th and 26th Aug, later from Chris Jones.

Brown Hawker Dragonfly *Aeshna grandis*

13 on 29th of July on Transect 1 and 2 was the highest count ever recorded on the transect (previous highest nine in 2021).

Migrant Hawker Dragonfly *Aeshna mixta*



After 2023's peak of 59, this was a disappointing year, peaking at 22 on 29th of Aug. The last record was reported by Stuart Croft on the 17th of October.

Emperor Dragonfly *Anax imperator*

Peak three on 3rd July, a disappointing season.

Lesser Emperor *Anax parthenope*



Peter Craig photographed one on the path past Manor Farm on the 16th of August.

Hairy Dragonfly *Brachytron pratense*

Peak three on 30th May. The species is now a regular, seen every year.

Downy Emerald *Cordulia aenea*

Three 17th and 30th May. Like Hairy Dragonfly, now seen every year.

Broad-Bodied Chaser *Libellula depressa*

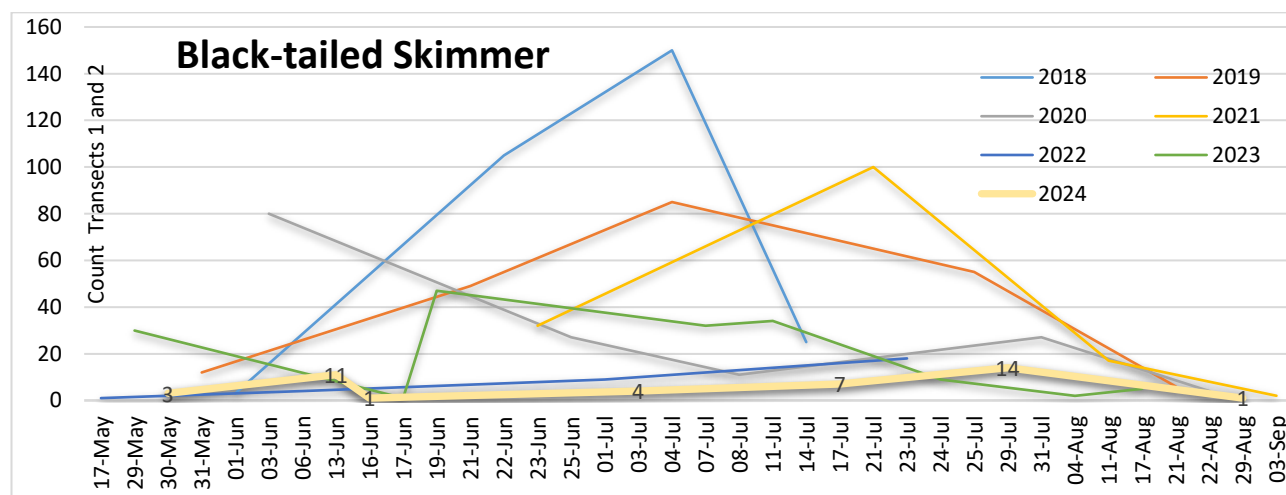
An amazing 11 on the 3rd of July contrasts with the usual records of ones and twos.

Four spotted Chaser *Libellula quadrimaculata*

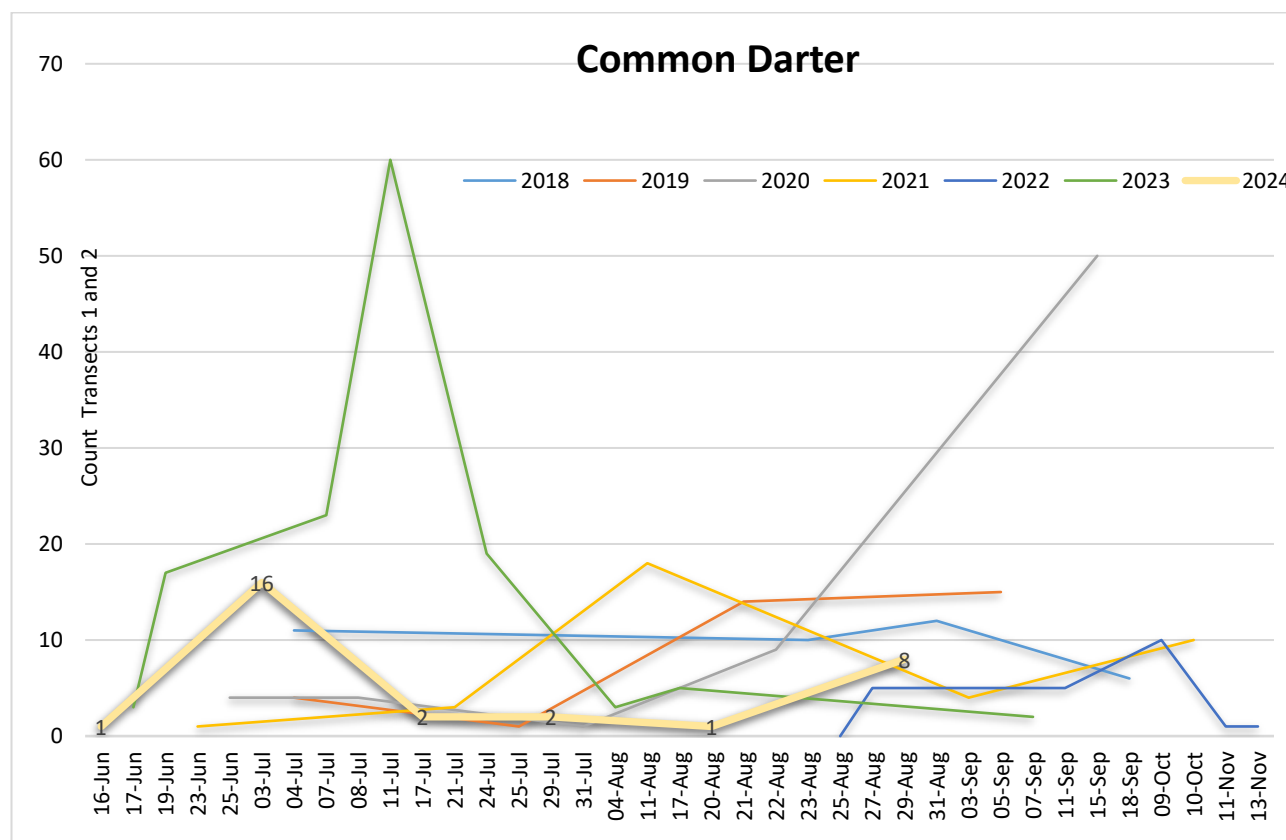
The 21 seen on 30th May is much higher than normal - we have to go back to 2018 to better this count. The cutting of gaps in the lakeside vegetation helps this species.

Black-tailed Skimmer *Orthetrum cancellatum*

A very disappointing year, see graph below. The normal constant traffic of patrolling males along the lakeside was not really present this year.



Common Darter *Sympetrum striolatum*



If one ignores the high counts in 2020 and 2023 a reasonably high count. The last record was reported by Stuart Croft on the 17th of October.

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CHAPTER 9

REPORT ON MAMMALS, REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS FOR 2024

Recorder: Mary Thompson

Mammal Surveys

On 25th May, we did a small mammal survey, putting out 45 traps in the same place as previous years. As expected at that time of year, the 21 mammals caught were all adults. This included 15 Wood Mice, four Yellow-necked Mice and two Bank Voles. Unfortunately, due to external events outside our control, we were unable to complete our usual survey in September, but plans are to start again in May 2025.



Mammal Sightings

There are still a lot of mammals being reported through the forms which are pinned up in the hides. This has been very useful when compiling this report.

Muntjac and Roe Deer: there have been multiple sightings of both - including both species being seen with young.

Foxes are seen regularly: again, seen with cubs in front of the hide.

Mink: there were two reports in March, also in front of the hide.

Weasel: there was a report of one being seen chasing wood mice.

Bat Sightings

The bat survey was completed in September by Steve Bailey from the BVCP who is licensed to handle the bats. 22 boxes were checked with 11 bats seen: eight Soprano Pipistrelles and Three Common Pipistrelles. Nine boxes in total had been used by bats - assessed by either bats in the box or droppings left inside the boxes. A couple of boxes were not checked due to being occupied by hornets or bees.



Reptiles and Amphibians

The last reptile report for Moor Green was completed in 2014. After taking part in reptile surveys on other sites, I volunteered to start some surveying at Moor Green. The rangers from BVCP were able to give a lot of information as to where the tins were placed previously and provided new tins to use as refugia in 2025. We have placed 12 refugia around the site and they are ready for surveying this year. There are also record sheets in the hides for anyone to record any reptile or amphibians they see.

Reptile Sightings

At Moor Green, there are regular sightings of Grass Snakes, but no Adders have been reported since 2016. There is a good population of Slow Worms, but no other lizards have been reported.



Amphibian Sightings

During the volunteer work sessions, there are often sightings of Common Toads and Common Frogs. While pond dipping for Dragonfly nymphs, Smooth Newts were also seen.

I would like to thank Bernard Baverstock, who has retired after many years recording the mammal population at Moor Green. He has always been so enthusiastic at passing on his knowledge of wildlife on the reserve and I am very grateful for his support. I would also like to thank: Stuart Croft for providing me with historical records of reptiles on the site, Matt Bennett for all the new tins and Steve Bailey for providing the information from the bat surveys he has done over the years.

Also, a huge thank you to everyone who has taken time to record their sightings on the sheets and so let me know what they have seen.

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APPENDIX A

PROFILE AND MAP OF THE RESERVE

The Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve lies partly within the area administered by Wokingham District Council and partly within the Borough of Bracknell Forest. The River Blackwater, which forms the boundary between the counties of Berkshire and Hampshire, runs close to the southern boundary of the reserve. To the north is Finchampstead Ridges, administered by the National Trust.

The reserve covers an area of approximately 36 hectares (90 acres), the majority of which lies within the flood plain of the River Blackwater. It contains three lakes formed out of flooded gravel pits which are bordered by areas of grassland, planted coppice and wildflower meadow. Two of the lakes, Colebrook Lake North and Colebrook Lake South, are separated by an elongated island through the centre of which runs the old water course of the Colebrook Cut. The third lake, Grove Lake, lies immediately to the east separated by a narrow strip of land. Within the lakes are several gravel-capped islands and gravel beaches.

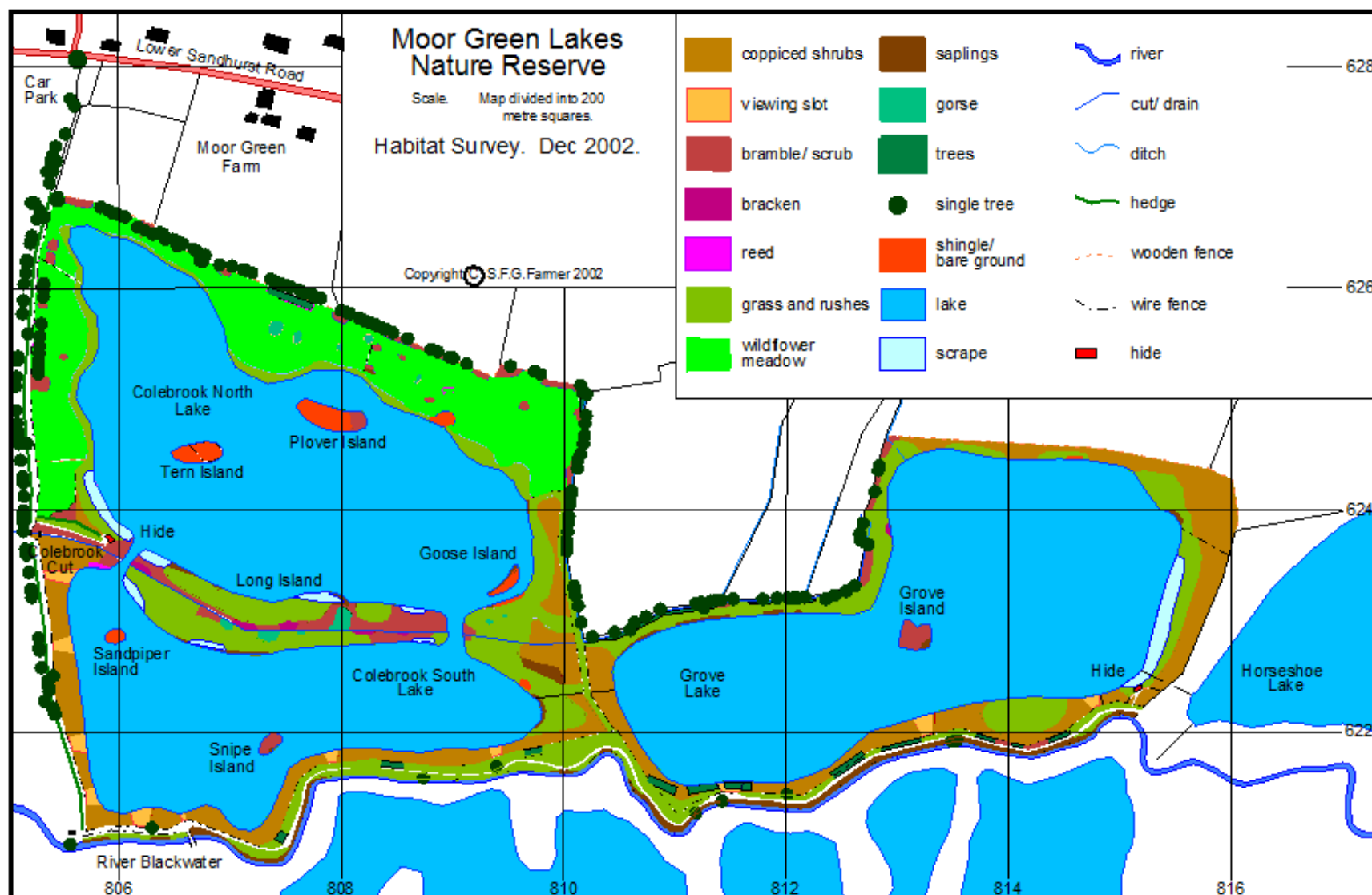
An important feature of the reserve is the presence of sluices, at the exit of the Colebrook Cut and from Colebrook Lake into the River Blackwater, which allow the level of the water in Colebrook Lakes North and South to be controlled within certain limits. By this method, muddy margins can be exposed ahead of the main spring and autumn passage of wading birds.

Overall management of the reserve is under the control of a Steering Group comprised of representatives of CEMEX Ltd., Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership, Wokingham District Council and the Moor Green Lakes Group. Practical day-to-day management and the collection, recording, assessment and dissemination of information about the reserve are undertaken by the Moor Green Lakes Group, which was established in 1993. The group's committee members, together with the species Recorders and other helpers, are listed in Appendix B. The necessary costs of the Group not covered by membership subscriptions and donations are met by grants or by CEMEX. Membership is open to all with an interest in the reserve, its wildlife and its management.

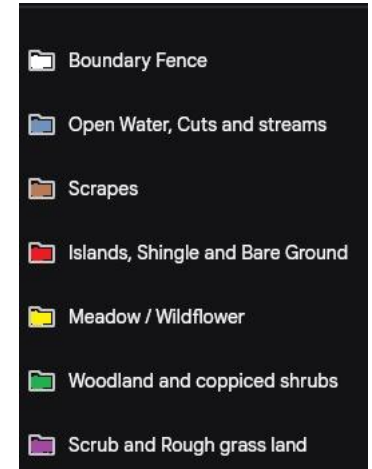
Public access to the reserve is restricted to the viewing hides provided by CEMEX which overlook respectively Colebrook Lake North and Grove Lake (see following map). Unfortunately, because of vandalism the hides cannot be left open permanently, but members of the public may use the hides whenever they are in use by members of the group (who have access at any time). The Colebrook Lake hide incorporates a viewing window for observers in wheelchairs. When the hides are locked, views over the scrapes adjacent to the hides can be obtained from the screened viewing points alongside the hides. Views across the reserve can also be obtained from numerous viewing points and two viewing slots along the footpath, which runs along the western and southern sides of the reserve.

The main access to the reserve is from Lower Sandhurst Road where a car park has been provided (Ordnance Survey grid reference SU805628). The shortest access to the Grove Lake hide is from the Rambler's Car Park at the entrance to the Horseshoe Lake Water Sports Centre off Mill Lane (grid reference SU820620).

Moor Green Lake Habitats Survey - December 2002



Moor Green Lake Habitats Survey: Dec2023



APPENDIX B

MOOR GREEN LAKES GROUP TEAM 2024

Officers of the Committee

Chairman	Simon Weeks
Vice Chairman	Vacant
Secretary	Duncan Clark
Treasurer	Steve Arnold

Recorders

Bird Recorder	Robert Godden
Mammal Recorder	Bernard Baverstock / Mary Thompson
Reptile recorder	Mary Thompson
Dragonflies and Damselflies	Alan Holmes
Botanical Recorder	Steve Arnold / Jane Heritage
Butterfly Recorder	Paul Richards
Bird Ringing	Colin Wilson
Nest Boxes	Mary Thompson
Moth recorder	Vacant
Fungi recorder	Vacant

Site Management, Rangers and Volunteer Groups

Site Liaison Officer	Simon Weeks
BVCP Senior Ranger	Stuart Croft
BVCP Countryside Ranger (2025)	Matt Bennett
BVCP Countryside Ranger (2024)	Eddie Whalley
Work Party Leader	Duncan Clark
Work Party Leader	Jane Heritage
Work Party Leader	Jon Needes
Work Party Leader	Sarah Elston
General Maintenance Support	Tony Elston

Other Posts

Annual Report Editor	Iain Oldcorn
Membership Secretary	Dave Bishop
Newsletter Editor	Peter Craig / Steve Arnold
Web Site Manager	Steve Arnold
Bird Feeders	Christine Bartlett / Kerry Davidson

(Bold indicates Active committee member.)

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APPENDIX C

MOOR GREEN LAKES NATURE RESERVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

SSD Site Survey Data

- 1 Anon. (1993) *Plant list for Moor Green Lakes*. Farnborough College of Technology, Unpublished Student Dissertation (USD).
- 2 Bailey, S. (2002) *Bat Assessment of Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve*. Moor Green Lakes Group, Unpublished Report (UR).
- 3 Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership (various) *Survey Data*. Includes a number of minor surveys with Moor Green records. Available on request.
- 4 Briggs, K. (2001) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve; Ornithological Monitoring, 2000*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 5 Briggs, K. (2006) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve; Ornithological Monitoring, 2006*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 6 Brown, I. (1993) *Eversley Gravel Pits Bird Species List*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 7 Camberley Natural History Society (1991) *Moor Green Farm; bird list*.
- 8 Cole, J and Sims, I. (2011) *Moor Green Lakes Terrestrial Insect Survey*.
- 9 Cooper, S. (2006) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve. An Aquatic and Wetlands Plant Survey*. Surrey Wildlife Trust, UR. (2 copies.)
- 10 Crick, K. (1999) *Moor Green Lakes Odonata Population Survey Benchmark Report*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 11 Crick, K. (2004) *Moor Green lakes Odonata Population Survey 1997 – 2004*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 12 Crick, K., Sussex, D & Mockridge, T. (2006) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve Aquatic Invertebrate Survey, Long Island Scrapes*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 13 Gannaway, H.L. (1997) *The Distribution of Small Mammals at Moor Green Lakes*. Farnborough College of Technology, USD.
- 14 Girvan, I. (2003) *Water Vole Survey for River Blackwater, Eversley*. Surrey Wildlife Trust, UR.
- 15 Hall, C. (2002) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve. A Survey of Aquatic and Wetland Plants*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 16 Lovesey, E. (1997) *Spider survey*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 17 Lovesey, Dr E (1997) *Letters re Spider Survey at Moor Green*.
- 18 Matthes, G. (1997) *Hoverfly surveys 1995-1997*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 19 Merritt, R. (2001) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve Invertebrate Survey*. Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership, UR.
- 20 Murfitt, R. (2012) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve; Breeding Bird Survey 2012*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 21 Smith, M. (2000) *Bracknell Forest Borough Council Invertebrate Survey*. Bracknell Forest Borough Council, UR.

- 22 Tomlinson, D. (1995) *A Live Trapping Investigation of the Small Mammal Populations at Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve*. Farnborough College of Technology, USD.
- 23 Williams, D. (2005) *Mammal Survey for Moor Green Lakes Reserve, Yateley*. Surrey Wildlife Trust, UR.
- 24 Hall, C. (2013) *A Survey of the Wetland Flora of Moor Green Lakes 2012*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 25 Fourt, D. (1992) *Eversley Valley Lakes: Vegetation Surveys*.
- 26 Crick, K. (1999) *Cricket & Grasshopper Records: Moor Green Lakes*.

SML Site Management

- 1 Bailey, S. (1995) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve Management Plan*. Unpublished.
- 2 Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership (2005) *SEEDA/ALSF Grant 2004/5, Habitat and Access Improvements*. BVCP, unpublished report. (2 copies.)
- 3 Crick, K. (2002) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve Management Plan: Issue 1*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 4 Fourt, D. (2000) *Moor Green pH and Liming Records*.
- 5 Hearn, R. (1993) *The Management of Disused Mineral Workings as Habitat for Waterbirds*. Farnborough College of Technology, USD.
- 6 McAll, G. (undated) *Management Plan Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve*. Berks, Bucks & Oxfordshire Naturalist Trust, UR.
- 7 Scott, P. (2001) *Installing a Reptile Hibernaculum at Moor Green Lakes*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 8 Dent, S. (2005 - 2008) *Mink Rafts Project: Miscellaneous Notes*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.
- 9 Bailey, S. (1995 - 2000) *Artificial Bat Roost: Moor Green Lakes Nature*. Working Papers.
- 10 Dent, S. (2006) *Moor Green Lakes Group: Miscellaneous Papers*.
- 11 Bailey, S., Dent, S. (2005/6) *Cycling Moor Green: Shared Footpath Use*. Working Papers.
- 12 Crick, K. (2004) *Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve Management Plan: Issue 2*. Moor Green Lakes Group, UR.

GAL Group Administration

- 1 Standley, P. Moor Green Lakes (94) *Historic Summary and 1st Annual Report*.
- 2-31 Moor Green Lakes (95 - 2023) *2nd to 31st Annual Report*.

GRM General Reference Material

- 1 Bucknell, N *et al* (2013) *The Birds of Berkshire: Atlas and Avifauna*. Birds of Berkshire Atlas Group.

If anybody has information about the reserve, however small, please could they deposit a copy in the library? We shall be able to copy it and return the originals.

If anybody would like to view the information, then please contact BVCP on 01252 331353 to make arrangements to visit: BVCP, Ash Lock Cottage, Government Road, Aldershot GU11 2PS.

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APPENDIX D

NOTES AND GUIDELINES ON BIRD RECORDING

Following the creation of Moor Green Lakes as a Nature Reserve, it was necessary to maintain detailed records of birds using the site in order to monitor bird populations. These data can then influence conservation management carried out on the site by the Moor Green Lakes Group and Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership. The Recording Area is all within Berkshire and comprises Moor Green Lakes Nature Reserve, plus Manor Farm (aka The New Workings) to the west of the reserve, the latter bounded by the River Blackwater, Lower Sandhurst Road and Longwater Road; as shown outlined in red/brown on the following map.



(Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2015.)

This Recording Area is covered by the Report on Birds and Systematic List (Appendix E) in the Moor Green Lakes Group Annual Report, so as a general rule only bird records for this area should be submitted to the Bird Recorder or put onto hide logs.

Bird records for the Moor Green Lakes recording area can be submitted via the berksbirds website (www.berksbirds.co.uk), whence they will be picked up for inclusion in the Moor Green Lakes Bird Report, or directly to the MGL Bird Recorder at birdrecorder@mglg.org.uk.

Robert Godden - MGL Bird Recorder.

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APPENDIX E

MOOR GREEN LAKES (incl Manor Farm and New Workings)

ANNUAL BIRD REPORT 2024 – Systematic List

The following systematic list is set out according to the order of the 10th edition of the British List published by the British Ornithologists' Union in June 2022.

CANADA GOOSE

Abundant resident. At least three pairs nested on the Moor Green Lakes Reserve and another four nested on Manor Farm. There were also many reports of a Canada x Greylag Goose hybrid in the early half of the year.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
310	105	62	12	28	16	39	8	11	-	20	71

BARNACLE GOOSE

Regular visitor. In the first winter period, the regular flock were normally to be seen on Manor Farm, with 17 being the usual count. On 5th Jan, the flock flew in to Colebrook Lake at dusk. After 12th Feb, numbers reduced slightly and the final 14 were seen on 12th Mar before their departure for Wellington CP. In the autumn, one bird noisily announced its arrival by repeatedly flying around the site calling. On 4th Oct, four birds were on West Fen, and 13 to 15 birds were frequently reported between 17th Oct and the year end.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
18	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	15	-

GREYLAG GOOSE

Resident which has bred. Three pairs raised young on Colebrook Lake, Grove Lake and Manor Farm.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
20	8	11	11	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	54

MUTE SWAN

Common resident and winter visitor. A pair that nested on Snipe Island successfully reared five young (KPD).

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
39	8	11	2	4	7	7	6	10	4	8	26

EGYPTIAN GOOSE

Resident. At least three pairs nested with broods of eight, six and five goslings noted on 21st Apr (KPD). Three geese were killed by an out of control dog on 15th Jun.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
59	4	6	30	13	41	18	14	79	3	6	42

SHELDUCK

Regular visitor and increasingly regular breeder. The first arrival of the winter had been in the last week of 2023 but two were present from 5th Jan. In the spring, three pairs and occasionally seven birds were reported but there was no evidence that the birds had bred. The entire UK population departs in autumn to moult, mostly in the Wadden Sea, with birds returning to Moor Green Lakes around the New Year – on 20th Dec in 2024.

MANDARIN DUCK

Common resident. There were just nine reports of Mandarin Ducks between March and May, and only referring to one or two birds. This probably gives a negative impression of actual numbers present as this is an elusive species, most readily observed around dawn and dusk.

GARGANEY

Scarce visitor. There were no spring records, but there were several reports on Finch Pool in August, starting with an eclipse male on 4th Aug (GCS *et al.*) and two there between 8th and 28th Aug (KPD *et al.*).

SHOVELER

Common winter visitor, occasional in summer. After the winter flocks had departed in April, one and sometimes two pairs continued to be reported from Manor Farm but there was no evidence of breeding.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
138	96	21	10	2	4	4	12	27	8	37	49

GADWALL

Very common winter visitor that breeds in small numbers. There were just two reports referring to breeding. A female accompanied seven ducklings on East Fen on 17th May, and a small duckling was on Finch Pool on 8th Jul.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
47	34	28	12	10	-	2	24	53	4	63	54

WIGEON

Very common winter visitor. In the first winter period, the maximum counts were all delivered by the WeBS surveys with counts from casual records mostly much lower. There was a sudden departure in late March with the last bird seen on 26th Mar. In the autumn, the first returning bird was on West Fen on 18th Sep ahead of a slow increase in numbers through October and November, and several counts of around 50 in December.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
140	50	96	-	-	-	-	-	7	30	41	100

MALLARD

Common resident and winter visitor. At least two pairs bred raising broods of up to nine ducklings.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
28	19	17	9	12	1	12	8	28	2	19	51

PINTAIL

Rare winter visitor. After last year’s good showing, Pintail made just five appearances in 2024, never staying longer than a day. A pair was on Colebrook Lake on 5th Jan (JMC) and another pair was on West Fen on 31st Jan (PJCr, RJG). In the autumn, a female was on Colebrook Lake on 20th Sep (NS), a typical date for a passage bird, followed by two drakes there on 7th Nov (TC) and one drake on 18th Nov (WeBS).

TEAL

Common winter visitor that occasionally summers. Three pairs were still present in late April and a single drake remained through May and most of June but there was no evidence of breeding. Seven reported on 29th Jun was the first sign of numbers picking up for the autumn.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
25	42	22	6	1	7	9	18	12	0	26	55

POCHARD

Common but declining winter visitor, occasional in summer and has bred. The peak count of 49 on 17th Jan was particularly noteworthy and included a flock of 31 on Grove Lake (JMC). One or two drakes were seen on several dates in spring on Manor Farm, but there was no other evidence of breeding.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
49	15	9	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	8	13

AYTHYA HYBRID



Vagrant. A duck bearing superficial similarities to a drake Scaup was present on Colebrook Lake on 7th Feb (MJH, RD) and on 5th Mar (RJG). Its back was dark grey, much darker than a Scaup’s but not black, its head showed a stumpy crest and the beak showed a whitish area towards the tip.

Aythya Hybrid - 7th Feb 2024 (© Rick Dawson)

TUFTED DUCK

Abundant resident and winter visitor. Breeding activity was not well reported with just a single brood noted – a female with four ducklings on Manor Farm on the late date of 1st Sep.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
136	151	75	99	28	6	11	34	49	40	77	140

GOOSANDER

Common winter visitor. As usual the highest winter counts were made at dusk or very early morning as birds arrived at or departed their roost on the Colebrook Lakes or on Grove Lake. The high count in January included 35 males and was roughly equally split between Colebrook and Grove Lakes. The last report in the first winter period was of two on the river on 27th Mar and the first returning bird in the autumn arrived on 29th Oct. Several reports in March of a pair or of single birds on the river and of a female that flew west over Manor Farm on 6th May are all suggestive that breeding may have taken place again in the area.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
87	26	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	34

PHEASANT

Resident. Common resident.

NIGHTJAR

Rare visitor. Two short bursts of Nightjar churring were heard near the north-west corner of Colebrook Lake on 31st Jul, but the bird was not seen (RJG). This is the fourth record for the site and the first since 23rd May 2006.

SWIFT

Summer visitor. The first birds were two over East Fen on 22nd Apr (ABT) and the last was seen on 4th Aug (GCS). There were only five double-figure counts including the highest, 50, on 28th May; no interest was shown in the Swift Tower beside Colebrook North.

CUCKOO

Scarce summer visitor. There were just five one-day reports of single birds between 11th May and 7th Jun.

STOCK DOVE

Common breeding resident. A frequent sight around the copse on Manor Farm or perched on the owl box on the north side of the Colebrook Lakes, with a maximum count of seven on 14th Jun.

WOOD PIGEON

Abundant resident. This species was recorded though the year with a peak count of 49 on 29th Mar.

COLLARED DOVE

Uncommon resident. Despite being resident among the houses along the Moor Green Lakes' northern boundary, Collared Doves are almost never seen on the reserve. During 2024, there were three reports of birds in flight near the site boundary.

WATER RAIL

Winter visitor. There was only one report in the first winter period, a bird by the hide on Colebrook Lake on 10th Jan. After a bird reported on 5th Jul somewhere on the site, a juvenile was watched at the back of a shallow pool just west of the Bailey bridge on 27th Jul (RJG). Given the date, this is a strong indication that breeding occurred – and for the first time ever at Moor Green Lakes following spring reports in 2023 suggesting it was likely then. From August to the end of the year at least three birds were present with several reports of two on Manor Farm and one on Colebrook Lake.

MOORHEN

Common resident. The breeding status is surely under-reported with just two brood noted on Colebrook Lake in April and June. The highest count of 25 was provided by the WeBS survey on 13th Dec.

COOT

Common resident and winter visitor. Two broods were noted on Colebrook Lake and West Fen.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
185	49	15	4	12	38	57	40	72	6	80	89

LITTLE GREBE

Resident and winter visitor. There were only two reports between May and July including a pair building a floating nest on Finch Pool, but no young were reported there or elsewhere around the site in 2024.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
9	6	2	4	4	-	2	-	1	3	10	7

GREAT CRESTED GREBE

Common resident. Although paired birds were seen in spring, there was no evidence that any had bred successfully. A bird on the scrape in front of the Colebrook hide on 17th Sep was still there the next day, apparently immobile and showing some injuries, possibly through a fox attack in the night. It was taken to local vets and then to the Hart Wildlife Rescue Centre in Medstead, but after showing signs of recovery, it developed breathing difficulties a fortnight later and was sadly put to sleep.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
5	4	13	8	8	-	3	8	8	6	6	10

OYSTERCATCHER

Regular visitor and now breeding summer visitor. The first returning bird was reported on Tern Island on 2nd Feb (ABT, PKe) and was joined by a second on 6th Feb. Thereafter there were many reports of a pair of birds usually on Plover Island but sometimes in the paddock by the car park or on or over Manor Farm; a few reports of three or four birds probably referred to visits from a pair that nested at Horseshoe Lake. Breeding was confirmed when a pair was seen with two small chicks on Plover Island on 28th May. Only one chick remained on 3rd Jun, but this prospered and was watched attempting to fly on 24th Jun (PJCr), after which date there were no further reports of Oystercatchers.

AVOCET

Two Avocets found on West Fen early morning on 30th Apr remained all day, usually asleep, and were enjoyed by many local birders (RJG *et al.*). This was the first report since 4th May 2012 when one flew through at Grove Lake.



Avocet - 30th Apr 2024 (© John Savage)

RINGED PLOVER

After a good showing in 2023, just one Ringed Plover was reported this year on 4th May (RJG).

LITTLE RINGED PLOVER

Summer visitor and passage migrant. The first two arrivals in the spring were found on 11th Mar (KEM, MSW), and numbers quickly increased with ten on 26th Mar and some birds engaged in display flights. A pair nested close to the new track near the Bailey bridge at the end of April, but disturbance by dog walkers caused the birds to desert. Two other pairs appeared to be setting up territories in the southern half of Manor Farm, but viewing became difficult as the vegetation grew up and it wasn't possible to see the outcome. Numbers of reports and numbers of birds declined as the season progressed with the last sighting on 1st Aug (SHu).

LAPWING



Lapwing - 25th Apr 2024 (© Peter Craig)

Common resident and winter visitor. In March, Lapwings were busy with their display flights and birds continued to be reported through the spring, but the tall vegetation made it difficult to see what was happening at ground level. There was just one report confirming breeding, two adults with three young chicks near Finch Pool on 25th Apr (PJCr).

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
21	200	50	5	10	2	45	115	114	24	100	124

WHIMBREL

Scarce visitor. The only report was of a flock of eight on Plover Island which flew off eastwards soon after being discovered around midday on 27th Apr (MJM).

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT

Scarce passage migrant. Just one bird was reported this year, a summer-plumaged female initially found on a small pool south of West Fen on 14th Apr (MJM *et al.*), but later relocating to Finch Pool where it remained until 20th Apr.

JACK SNIPE

Occasional visitor, probably under-recorded. One was flushed on the WeBS survey at Finch Pool on 18th Nov.

COMMON SNIPE

Common passage migrant and winter visitor. The WeBS surveys gave the best indication of the high numbers actually present in the winter, with the vast majority of birds around the pools on Manor Farm, and smaller numbers on Colebrook and Grove Lakes. In the first winter period, small numbers continued to be reported until the start of May with the last bird on the late date of 26th May (ABT). The first two birds of the autumn were seen on 1st Aug (SHu), and reports became more frequent in September.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
7	40	29	6	1	-	-	2	3	4	4	75

COMMON SANDPIPER

Common passage migrant. About seven birds were recorded in spring between 7th Apr (KPD) and 11th May accounting for some 16 bird-days. Return passage started on 1st Jul and continued through to 8th Sep (RJG) – roughly 11 birds contributed to the 16 bird-days in that period.

GREEN SANDPIPER

Common winter visitor and passage migrant. This was a good year with several counts of four or more in August including eight on 4th Aug (GCS). Most reports came from Manor Farm but sometimes a bird would offer close views from the hide on Colebrook Lake.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1	1	1	2	-	4	7	8	3	1	2	2

REDSHANK

Summer visitor, former breeder and passage migrant. The first bird was seen on 5th Mar (RJG) – the same first date as in 2023. There were two the next day, but thereafter only singles were reported until the last date 8th Jul (GCS). There was no suggestion of breeding.

GREENSHANK

Regular passage migrant. Sightings of singles on Finch Pool between 14th and 18th Apr were probably due to one individual (GCS *et al.*), with another on West Fen on 21st Apr (KPD). In the

autumn, four were watched from the Bailey bridge on Manor Farm on 12th and 13th Aug (PJC*Cr et al.*) and a final bird was heard over Manor Farm on 28th Aug (CRG).

RUFF

Scarce Visitor. A bird that initially gave meagre views of just its head while feeding in the vegetation next to West Fen on 6th Apr eventually emerged into the open (RJG *et al.*), revealing its adult female spring plumage. Soon after, it flew off.

LITTLE TERN



Little Tern - 6th Sep 2024 (© Roger Stansfield)

An adult and juvenile were discovered on Colebrook Lake late afternoon on 6th Sep (HW), and remained until dark allowing other observers to enjoy them. They were very active, combining fishing sorties with brief rests on Tern Island before being disturbed by gulls. It was subsequently noticed in photographs that JDS had taken that one of the birds carried a yellow leg ring. Given the low-light conditions and the distance to the bird, it wasn't possible to be sure whether the ring had a code, so when JDS tried to investigate the origin of this bird, it could only be established that the bird had originated from one of the many UK colonies. Little Terns have only been recorded at Moor Green Lakes on three previous occasions, most recently in 2006.

BLACK TERN

Scarce passage migrant. A Black Tern on 29th Sep was the first autumn record here since 2016, and also a rather late date for this species (CJo).

COMMON TERN

Summer visitor and passage migrant. After the first two on East Fen on 18th Apr (PJCr), numbers built up with birds settling into the gull colony on Tern Island so that by 26th May there were three or four occupied nests on the island (RJG). But then the tern colony suddenly collapsed for some unknown reason, and just one pair remained attending their nest on 29th May. Over the following weeks, low numbers were reported either on Colebrook Lake or on Manor Farm (maximum six), but there was no activity on Tern Island suggesting that breeding had been successful. Sometimes adults were seen feeding fledged juveniles, but it was thought that these had bred at Horseshoe Lake. The last bird was at East Fen on 6th Sep (HW).

LITTLE GULL

Scarce visitor. Just one bird was found this year, a first summer that was present from 17th to 19th May (RJG, KPD). On the first day it flew through Colebrook Lake without stopping, but in the following days it was on Manor Farm, bathing with other gulls and hawking over East Fen.

BLACK HEADED GULL

Very common resident and breeding species. About 300 pairs nested on the islands on Colebrook Lake. The first young were noted on 18th May and 162 chicks were counted on 28th May. The highest count of the year was of 1200 at roost on 29th Dec (JMC). Seven different birds carrying colour rings were found during the year; the observer investigated their origins which revealed they had been ringed as nestlings with two at Moor Green in 2014, one at Fleet Pond in 2013, one at Fisher's Green, Essex in 2021 and the rest at Hosehill Lake in 2015, 2017 and 2022 (KPD).

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
430	87	302	600	600	100	120	20	37	5	150	1200

MEDITERRANEAN GULL

Scarce visitor which has bred. 2024 was another poor year for this species. There was a single winter report of one calling as it flew in to roost on 12th Jan (CRG).

COMMON GULL

Common winter visitor. Though often present in winter, numbers were always low, even in overnight roosts.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8

HERRING GULL

Common visitor. Small numbers hung around the Black-headed Gull colony, but large numbers arrived at the end of the day in winter to roost, either on Grove or Colebrook Lake.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
220	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	12	20	875

YELLOW-LEGGED GULL

Regular visitor in small numbers. There were three reports of single birds: on 4th May (NS), on 26th Aug (CJo) and on 10th Nov (CJo).

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL

Very common visitor. In spring, small numbers were often present in the gull colony on the lookout for easy victims. On 29th Dec, 75 joined the gull roost on Colebrook Lake.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
46	4	7	1	1	1	-	1	5	2	20	75

WHITE STORK

Vagrant, records relate to a reintroduction project in West Sussex. There was a single report – a bird flew from west to east over Manor Farm on 4th May (SHu), circled allowing photos to be taken and then flew back to the west.



White Stork - 4th May 2024 (© Simon Huggins)

CORMORANT

Common winter visitor now resident in small numbers. Cormorants are a common sight on any of the lakes but the highest counts in winter arise from the roost on the island on Grove Lake.

Monthly maxima:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
31	63	15	29	5	-	2	4	13	22	12	26

SPOONBILL

Vagrant. One of the highlights of 2024 was the appearance of an adult Spoonbill, found early morning on 10th Mar on West Fen (HW). It spent much time asleep but was also watched feeding on sticklebacks, and remained until 12th Mar. This is the first occurrence of Spoonbill at Moor Green Lakes.

BITTERN

Scarce winter visitor. A Bittern flew from the reeds near the hide on Grove Lake on 28th Jan and showed well in the reeds on the far side briefly (PJCr *et al.*). In the autumn, one flew up from wet vegetation by Finch Pool on 19th Oct and appeared to come down in Hampshire (HW). These were the first records since a long-staying bird in 2013.

LITTLE EGRET

Regular visitor. Little Egrets were present all year with totals of five on three dates in February and March.

GREAT WHITE EGRET

Scarce winter visitor. In the first winter period, one bird was present on Colebrook Lake until early March apart from its final appearance near the STW on Manor Farm on 12th Mar. The first returning bird was on Manor Farm on 23rd Aug. A second bird arrived on 18th Sep, and reports of one or two continued until 9th Nov, with three on 10th Nov and four on 4th Nov. A single bird remained after early November until the year's end.

GREY HERON

Common resident. There were reports of one to eight birds throughout the year. (Just across the river in Hampshire, 13 nests were counted in February.)

SPARROWHAWK

Common resident. There were 18 reports during the year, a better showing than in 2023. Most reports were in the second half of the year and three of them referred to two birds.

MARSH HARRIER

Scarce visitor. There were 32 reports of Marsh Harrier this year between 24th Jan (RCo) and 26th Oct (SHu). The majority of these reports could be attributed to a male in its third calendar year present on and off between 1st Feb and 26th Oct (PD *et al.*), which was conceivably the same bird that was present for much of 2023. Additionally, an immature was seen three times in the period 30th Apr to 24th May (MJH), a female carrying a yellow wing tag was seen on 16th Aug (PJCr) and an immature was seen on 16th Oct (PJCr), a day when the long-staying male was also present.

HEN HARRIER

Rare visitor. One of the highlights of the year in the form of a male Hen Harrier effortlessly quartering the rough grassland of Manor Farm was enjoyed by just a few observers in its brief stay on 13th Nov (P Hoyle, TC). However, it was captured on a video posted on 16th Jan 2025 that can be watched here: <https://www.mglg.org.uk/annualreports.html#xkv09t> (open in a separate window for best results) . This is the fifth record at Moor Green Lakes with the most recent back in 2009.

RED KITE

Regular visitor. A common sight with counts of up to four birds.

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE

Rare visitor, records relate to a reintroduction project in the Isle of Wight. There were two sightings in 2024, representing the first records for Moor Green Lakes. Details of the sightings were sent to the Roy Dennis Wildlife Foundation yielding the following information. The first bird, seen on 21st Jan (DBo, JSc) was a second calendar year male with the leg ring code G625, regarded as a special bird because he is the first wild hatched chick in England in over 240 years!

He fledged from a nest in West Sussex in summer 2023. The second bird occurred on 4th Mar (JHu), a female with leg ring code G819 that fledged on the Isle of Wight in 2021.

COMMON BUZZARD

Common visitor that breeds nearby. Most reports were of ones and twos but seven were seen sharing a thermal over Manor Farm on 28th Sep (PJCr).

BARN OWL

Resident breeder. There were reports of a single Barn Owl throughout the year, with two seen on 16th Sep. It is not known if there was a breeding attempt.

SHORT-EARED OWL

Rare visitor. A bird was found perched in a dead bush near West Fen on 22nd May, often dive-bombed by Black-headed Gulls and present there for at least two hours. Surprisingly it was seen again perched in the same place four days later on 26th May, and in flight near East Fen on 27th May (KPD, RJG). Short-eared Owls have been recorded in eight previous years, most recently in 2020.

TAWNY OWL

Resident. A single bird was frequently seen in its regular roosting tree by Grove Lake from the start of the year until 3rd Mar. Occasionally, it would also been seen nearby in a dead tree on the Hampshire side of the river. Reports at these locations resumed on 9th Nov, but it was noticed that the ivy on the tree by Grove Lake had been vandalized, reducing the cover it provided at the top of the tree. Two Tawny Owls were also heard near Longwater Road on 26th Dec and another two heard near Colebrook Lake on 29th Dec (both JMC).

KINGFISHER

Moderately common resident. Thirty reports came from all parts of the site. In early April, a pair was watched at a tributary of the R. Blackwater but there was no evidence that Kingfishers had bred. Three birds were present on 9th (AHarr) and 10th Nov (CJo).

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER

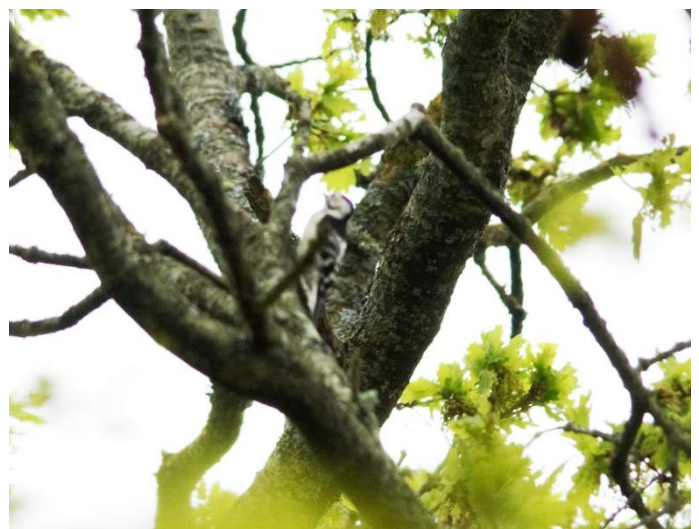
Scarce visitor. A male in the oak trees by the path south of the car park on 8th Apr was the only report (SC), and maintains hope that this species is still hanging on in our area.

GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER

Common resident. There were 14 reports of ones and twos, mostly in the second half of the year.

GREEN WOODPECKER

Common resident. Mostly reported from around Grove Lake, the north side of Manor Farm and the paddock by the car park.



Lesser Spotted Woodpecker - 8th Apr 2024
(© Simon Carroll)

KESTREL

Common resident. Kestrels were a fairly regular sight hunting over Manor Farm but there was no evidence that they bred.

HOBBY

Common summer visitor. Hobbies were well-reported in 2024 with sightings between 30th Apr (MO) and 10th Oct (PJCr). Most sightings were of birds hunting dragonflies over Manor Farm, with ones and twos in spring, but after August juveniles were also reported, so on a few occasions three birds could be watched together.

PEREGRINE

Regular visitor. There were 11 reports throughout the year, all in autumn or winter apart from a bird that unsuccessfully chased a Black-headed Gull over Colebrook Lake on 24th Jul.

JAY

Common resident.

MAGPIE

Common resident.

JACKDAW

Very common resident. As well as numerous reports of small numbers, 121 were counted on 29th Mar (NST), and there were some large counts of birds flying to or from roost in Hampshire: 300 on 5th Jan, 450 on 28th Nov and 700 on 29th Dec (all JMC).

ROOK

Occasional visitor. Although common on nearby farmland, Rooks are rarely encountered at Moor Green Lakes. In 2024 there were only four reports of no more than three birds.

CARRION CROW

Common resident.

RAVEN

Scarce visitor. Ones and twos were seen and heard overflying the site on 13 occasions this year, and in one case two birds landed near Finch Pool on 25th Sep.

COAL TIT

Regular visitor. Usually seen on the feeders in the car park, but this species was only reported three times in 2024, on 26th Jan, 31st May and 29th Nov.

BLUE TIT

Abundant resident.

GREAT TIT

Abundant resident.

SKYLARK

Common resident. Although present all year, Skylarks are not easily observed in winter and there was just one report in January. Given some warmth and sunshine however, they readily take to

the air to sing and this was first noted on 18th Feb, with a maximum count of four on several dates in spring, a good indication of the number of territories.

SAND MARTIN

Common summer visitor. There were few reports this year. The first three flew west over Grove Lake on 5th Apr (PJCr), and counts of up to 20 ensued until late May. Larger numbers were reported in early autumn, with a peak of 50 on the latest date of 27th Sep (RJG).

SWALLOW

Common summer visitor. The first bird flew through on 1st Apr (CJo). Spring passage was generally light but in the last week of April some larger numbers were noted including 50 on 23rd Apr. The highest count in the autumn was 100 on 7th Sep and the last bird was reported on 13th Oct (CJo).

HOUSE MARTIN

Common summer visitor. The first two birds of 2024 were over Manor Farm on 9th Apr (HW), and during spring small parties were frequently seen passing through westwards while groups of up to 50 fed over the water at West Fen. Numbers were higher in autumn, with a group of 75 feeding over East Fen on 28th Sep (PJCr) the last to be reported.

CETTI'S WARBLER



Cetti's Warbler - 13th Apr 2024 (© Peter Craig)

Increasing resident. After just two reports in 2023, the 22 reports in 2024 represents a firm colonisation. Their characteristic loud song was heard at five different locations around the site including near to both hides where patience was sometimes rewarded with close views.

LONG-TAILED TIT

Common resident. Most counts were of two to four birds with a maximum of 26 on 27th Dec (CWil). No reports referred to breeding.

WILLOW WARBLER

Declining summer visitor. There were reports on four dates between 11th and 20th Apr along the bridleway near the car park, possibly involving the same bird (RJG). An early returning bird was found on 8th Jul (CJo).

CHIFFCHAFF

Very common summer visitor and winters in small numbers. Chiffchaffs were a frequent sight in ones and twos along the river and near the STW in the winter, but four singing on 15th Mar and eight singing on 29th Mar indicated a fresh arrival of summer visitors. Apart from a count of 17 on 31st May (CWil) most reports in spring and early summer were of one or two birds. In autumn reports typically averaged six birds, due no doubt to returning birds passing through, before reducing again for the winter.

REED WARBLER

Common summer visitor. The first arrival was singing on Manor Farm on 12th Apr (RJG) and there were no further reports after at least four were detected on Grove Lake on 8th Jun (PJCr). Three territories were located around Manor Lake, and there were one or two on Grove Lake.

BLACKCAP

Very common summer visitor and occasional winter visitor. The first of the year was singing near the river on 21st Mar (JDS), and within a week Blackcap song was a common sound around the site. There was a maximum count of 15 on 31st May (CWil), and recently fledged young were noted on 17th May. There were few summer reports and surprisingly no autumn reports apart from the last of the year on 10th Oct (RJG).

GARDEN WARBLER

Very common summer visitor. Garden Warblers were reported between 19th Apr (RJG) and 8th Aug (KPD), with seven singing on 4th May.

WHITETHROAT

Very common summer visitor. Whitethroats were probably under-recorded, being only reported in ones and twos between 11th Apr (RJG) and 17th Aug (RCNP).

FIRECREST

Scarce visitor. One was reported on 31st May (CWil).

GOLDCREST

Common winter visitor and resident. Commonly seen along the river or at the STW up to the end of March and again from October.

WREN

Abundant resident.

NUTHATCH

Common resident. The Nuthatch was well-reported in 2024, mostly in ones and twos and often attracted to the bird feeders.

TREECREEPER

Resident in small numbers. With 14 reports in 2024, Treecreepers are usually encountered in ones and twos in trees along the river.

STARLING

Uncommon resident and autumn/winter visitor. Surprisingly uncommon and rarely reported, there was just one report of five birds on 6th Mar.

SONG THRUSH

Common resident. Mostly reported in ones and twos, but three were feeding on Ivy berries on 6th Feb and six were feeding with Redwings in the paddock by the car park on 9th Nov. Singing birds were heard in at least three locations in spring. Song Thrushes typically stop singing after breeding, which accounts for the lack of reports between June and October.

MISTLE THRUSH

Moderately common resident. Mistle Thrushes are often to be seen feeding in the paddock by the car park, and on 9th May a pair of adults were feeding two young there, indicating that breeding had taken place nearby.

REDWING

Very common winter visitor. Redwings were reported frequently in January but numbers fell away quickly in February and the last bird was reported on 29th Mar (NST). Most reports were from the paddock by the car park and the trees along the river. At dusk on 5th Jan, 70 were counted flying south to roost in Hampshire, far fewer than the 400 similarly counted a week earlier at the end of 2023. In the autumn, the first two flew over on 15th Oct (RJG), and numbers in the paddock by the car park gradually increased to 40 on 23rd Dec.

BLACKBIRD

Common resident.

FIELDFARE

Common winter visitor. There was a single report in the first winter period, of two on 19th Jan (ABi). The first bird of the autumn was noted on 7th Nov (RD), quickly followed by 50 on 9th Nov (AHarr). The three subsequent reports were all in single figures.

ROBIN

Very common resident. Reported all year with a count of 12 on 29th Mar (NST).

WHINCHAT

Scarce passage migrant. One to two were present on dead dock plants on Manor Farm between 1st and 8th Sep (KPD *et al.*).

STONECHAT

Resident, has bred. Stonechats were present on Manor Farm for most of the year, until 18th May and from 1st Aug. Two pairs bred and broods of three and of at least one were noted.

WHEATEAR

Regular passage migrant. A poor year with just two birds recorded on Manor Farm, on 14th Apr (GCS) and 16th Apr (JDS).

DUNNOCK

Common resident.

YELLOW WAGTAIL

Regular passage migrant that has bred. 2024 was another good year for this species with at least ten birds noted in spring. Reports were mostly of single birds between 12th Apr (HW) and 15th Apr, and between 22nd and 27th Apr, and a maximum of four on 15th Apr. Nearly all sightings were of birds in the short grassy area between West Fen and the riverside path.

GREY WAGTAIL

Moderately common resident. Grey Wagtails were reported throughout the year along the R. Blackwater. Two pairs bred, rearing young near the STW and by the Bailey bridge on Manor Farm.

WHITE WAGTAIL

Scarce passage migrant. There were two records of this nominate race of the species on Manor Farm: on 14th Apr (GCS) and 24th Apr (RJG).

PIED WAGTAIL

Common resident and winter visitor. Low numbers were reported throughout the year. An adult was watched feeding two young near the Colebrook hide on 23rd May.

MEADOW PIPIT

Moderately common winter visitor and passage migrant that has summered. This species is not easily observed at Moor Green Lakes as it favours feeding in rank vegetation, but occasionally when spooked a flock may fly up revealing how many are actually present. In the first winter period, singles were reported until 26th Apr, but better numbers were around in the autumn, starting with three on 28th Sep and peak counts of 12 on 26th and 29th Nov (PJCr).

CHAFFINCH

Common resident and winter visitor. As with last year, Chaffinches were mainly reported in the first half of the year, either when attracted to bird feeders or when heard singing – there were at least two territories in trees along the river.

BULLFINCH

Uncommon resident/winter visitor. There were seven reports of one or two birds, often in the hedge behind the paddock by the car park.

GREENFINCH

Moderately common resident breeder. Like last year, males were singing in spring near the car park paddock and along the river by West Fen. Three were by the river at Manor Farm on 10th Aug.

LINNET

Moderately common resident and winter visitor. Linnets were present all year on Manor Farm with a small flock of around 25 birds often reported in March and April in the weedy area north-east of the Bailey bridge. A pair was reported in late April north of East Fen and breeding in that

area was likely. In the autumn a flock of around 40 was seen near the Bailey bridge on several dates in late October.

REDPOLL

Moderately common winter visitor. In the first winter period, there were reports until 28th Mar, with groups of up to 20 usually along the river by Manor Farm. The first birds of the autumn were a flock of 20 on 9th and 10th Nov (AHarr, SHu).

CROSSBILL

Scarce visitor. One flew calling over Manor Farm on 10th Feb (DNTR).

GOLDFINCH

Common resident breeder. Goldfinches were only reported in autumn and winter and apparently overlooked in spring and summer. Flocks of up to 20 birds were present on Manor Farm in both winter periods.

SISKIN

Common winter visitor. Siskins were reported until 29th Mar (RJG) with a peak of 40 on 21st Jan and then from 28th Sep (PBT) in good numbers, reaching 100 on 18th Dec, with most sightings coming from the trees along the river.

REED BUNTING

Moderately common resident. In the winter, one or two were regular visitors to the feeders. Reports at other times referred to sightings on Manor Farm and at Grove Lake where a bird was seen carrying food on 19th Jul (RJG).

LIST OF OBSERVERS

The following observers submitted their 2024 bird sightings, and the initials relate to particular sightings in the Systematic List.

A B Tomczynski	ABT	J M Clark	JMC	P Hoyle	
A Bishop	ABi	J M Jones		P J Craig	PJCr
A Harrison	AHarr	J MacLeod		P J Crowley	
A Holmes		J Needes		P Kendall	PKe
C & S Williamson		J Schroeder	JSc	P W Driver	PD
C Bradshaw		J Sollick		per Recorder	
C Dawes		K Cobbett		R C N Price	RCNP
C Ezard		K E Moore	KEM	R C Watts	
C Jones	CJo	K P Duncan	KPD	R Collins	RCo
C R Gent	CRG	K Symons		R Curtis	
C Shawyer		L Mann		R Dawson	RD
C Williamson	CWil	M B Cooper		R Dunne	
D Bolton	DBo	M Ball		R F Milligan	
D Calcutt		M Chegwidde		R H Stansfield	
D Harewood		M I'Anson		R J Godden	RJG
D J Sussex		M J Hubbard	MJH	R M Haydon	
D Keel		M J Mitchell	MJM	R Reedman	
D MacLeod		M Kalveitis		R Solomon	
D N T Rimes	DNTR	M S Shaw	MSS	S A Graham	
E Charlson		M S Weissler	MSW	S C Devereau	
E Napper		M Scarlett		S Carroll	SC
E Robur		M Szymanski		S Harley	
F C Clark		M Taylor		S Huggins	SHu
G Burton		M Why		S Lumsden	
G C Stephenson	GCS	Many Observers	MO	S Stevenson	
H Eldon		N Godden		T A Guyatt	
H Wright	HW	N J Bucknell		T Baker	
J C Morgan		N S Trout	NST	T Callister	TC
J Carson		N Silver	NS	Wetland Bird	
J D Savage	JDS	P Bright-Thomas	PBT	Survey	WeBs
J Hurley	JHu	P Brown			

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APPENDIX F

BIRD SPECIES LIST 1990-2024

EVERSLEY GRAVEL PITS AND MOOR GREEN LAKES (INC MOOR GREEN LAKES)

Key R = Resident
 B = Breeding
 B? = Possible Breeding
 S = Summer Visitor
 W = Winter Visitor
 P = Passage Migrant
 V = Recorded on 3 or less occasions in that year

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brent Goose <i>Branta bernicla</i>	1990										
	2000			V		V			V		
	2010			V				V			
	2020										
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Barnacle Goose <i>Branta leucopsis</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	R	R	R
	2010	R	R	RB	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2020	R	R	R	W	W					
Snow Goose <i>Anser caerulescens</i>	1990	R	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	R	R
	2000	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2010	R	R	RB	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2020	R	R								
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	1990		V	V	V	V	V	V	P	P	P
	2000	P	P	P	R	RB	R	R	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	R	R	RB	R	R
	2020	R	R	RB	RB	RB					
Taiga Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis</i>	1990							V			
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Pink-footed Goose <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	1990			V							
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons</i>	1990	V									
	2000										V
	2010								V		
	2020										
Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i>	1990							V			
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	1990	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2000	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2020	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB					
Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	1990			V				V			
	2000										V
	2010			V	V						
	2020										
Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1990										
	2000										
	2010					V				V	
	2020										

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Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Egyptian Goose <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	1990	V		V					P	V	V
	2000		SW	R	SW	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	R	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	1990		V	V	S	S	P	P	SP	SP	
	2000	V	V	V	V	V	V	S	SP	SP	SP
	2010	SP	SP	SP	SW	SW	SB	S	SB	SB	SB
	2020	SB	S	SB	S	S					
Ruddy Shelduck <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	1990	V						V			
	2000										
	2010										V
	2020										
Mandarin Duck <i>Aix galericulata</i>	1990	V	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2000	SB	SB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RWB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RWB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	R	RB	R					
Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i>	1990			V	V						V
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Garganey <i>Spatula querquedula</i>	1990					V					
	2000			V	V		V	S	V		
	2010	V	V	V		V	V		V	V	
	2020	V		V	P	P					
Shoveler <i>Spatula clypeata</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	SW	W
	2010	SW	W	W	SW	W	W	W	W	W	WP
	2020	W	W	W	RW	RW					
Gadwall <i>Mareca strepera</i>	1990	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
	2000	RW	RW	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RW	RWB	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RWB
	2020	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB					
Wigeon <i>Mareca penelope</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	SW	W	SW
	2010	SW	W	W	WP	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2020	W	W	W	SW	W					
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1990	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2000	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2020	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB					
Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	1990		V		V	V	W	V	V	V	
	2000	WP	V	V	V	W	W	W	W	WP	V
	2010	V	W	W	WP	V	W	V	V		V
	2020	V	V	V	V	W					
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	RWB	RW	W	W
	2000	RW	RW	RW	RW	W	W	W	W	W	RW
	2010	RW	RW	RW	RWB	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
	2020	RW	RWB	RW	RW	RW					
Green-winged Teal <i>Anas carolinensis</i>	1990										
	2000		W	W							
	2010										
	2020										
Red-crested Pochard <i>Netta rufina</i>	1990	V								V	V
	2000							W		V	V
	2010	W	W	V		V		V		V	V
	2020	V	V	V							
Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	SW	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2010	WP	WP	WP	SW	WP	WP	WP	RWB	RWB	RW
	2020	RWB	RW	RW	RW	RW					
Ring-necked Duck <i>Aythya collaris</i>	1990										
	2000							V			
	2010										
	2020			V	V						

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	1990	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2000	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2020	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB					
Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>	1990		V		V					V	
	2000	V									
	2010					V	V			W	W
	2020										
Common Scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	1990		V	V		V					
	2000										
	2010							V			
	2020										
Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	1990			V							
	2000										
	2010								V		
	2020										
Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2020	W	W	V							
Smew <i>Mergellus albellus</i>	1990		V		V	W		W	W	W	W
	2000							V			V
	2010		V	W	V	W	W	W			
	2020										
Goosander <i>Mergus merganser</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	SW	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2020	W	W	W	RWB	W					
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	1990		V		V				V		
	2000					V					
	2010				V						
	2020										
Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	1990		W	V	V	V	V	W	W	WP	
	2000	WP	V	WP	V	V	WP	V	WP		
	2010		V								
	2020		V								
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	R?					
	2000				V						
	2010										
	2020										
Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	R	R	R	R					
Red-legged Partridge <i>Alectoris rufa</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB?	V	RB?	V	RB?	RB?	RB?
	2000			R	R	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?
	2010	RB?	RB?	R	R	V	V	V	V	V	V
	2020										
Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	1990									V	
	2000					V		V			
	2010										
	2020					V					
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	1990	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP
	2000	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP
	2010	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP
	2020	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP					
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1990	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2000	SB	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB?	SB	SB
	2010	SB	SB	S	V	S	V			V	V
	2020	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP					
Stock Dove <i>Columba oenas</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1990	S	S		V	V	V	V	V		V
	2000	V	V	V							
	2010										
	2020										
Collared Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1990		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	V
	2020	V	R			V					
Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2020	W	W	W	RWB?	RWB					
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	1990	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2000	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2020	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
Common Crane <i>Grus grus</i>	1990										
	2000										
	2010			V							
	2020										
Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB?	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB?	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	R					
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	1990						V				
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	R					
Slavonian Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i>	1990										
	2000					V					
	2010		V								
	2020										
Black-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	1990				V		V		V		
	2000										
	2010			V	V						V
	2020										
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	1990	V	V	V		V	V	V	V	V	V
	2000	V		V	V	P	P	V	V	V	V
	2010	P	V	V	S	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2020	SB	SB	SB	S	SB					
Black-winged stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	1990										
	2000										
	2010										V
	2020										
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	1990			V					V		
	2000										
	2010	V	V	V		V					
	2020					V					
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	1990		V			V	V	V		V	V
	2000										V
	2010							V			V
	2020										

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Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	1990	V			V	V	W	V	W	W	V
	2000		V				W	V	WP	W	V
	2010		V					V	V		
	2020										
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	1990	SBP	SBP	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SP	SBP
	2000	SP	SP	P	V	P	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP
	2010	SP	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2020	P		P	P	V					
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1990	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SBP	SBP	SBP
	2000	SBP	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
	2010	SBP	SB	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
	2020	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP					
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1990	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2000	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RWB	RW	RW	RWB	RWB	RW	RW	RWB
	2020	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB					
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1990	P		V	V	P		V		V	
	2000	V			V	V	P	V	V	V	V
	2010	P	P	V	V	V	P	V	V	V	V
	2020	V	V	P	V	V					
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	1990	V	V		V		V	WP	WP	V	
	2000			V			V	P	P		V
	2010	V	V	V	V	V	P	V		V	
	2020			V	V						
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	1990				V						
	2000					V		V			
	2010					V					
	2020		V	V	V						
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	1990		V	V	V				V		V
	2000		V	V	V	V	P	V	P	P	V
	2010	V	V	V	P		V	P	P	P	P
	2020	P	P	V	P	V					
Jack Snipe <i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	1990	W	W		V	V	V	V		W	W
	2000				V	V	V		V	W	V
	2010	V		V	W	W	W	W			
	2020					V					
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	1990				S	S	S				
	2000										
	2010	V	SW			W	W	W	W		
	2020										
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1990	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2000	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	RW	RW	RW	RSW	WP
	2010	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2020	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP					
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	1990										
	2000	V									
	2010										
	2020										
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1990	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2000	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2010	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2020	P	P	P	P	P					
Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1990	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2000	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2010	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2020	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP					
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	1990	V	V	V	V	V		V	V	V	
	2000	V		V	V	V	V	V	V		V
	2010		V	V	V	V	V	V	P	V	P
	2020		V	V	V						
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	1990	P	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
	2000	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
	2010	SBP	SBP	SP	SP	SP	SBP	SBP	SP	SP	SP
	2020	SP	SP	SP	SBP	SP					

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V								
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V			V	V		V		
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	P P P P	P P P P	P V V V	P V P P	P V P P	P P P P	P P P P	P P P P	P V P P	
Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	V V	 V 	V V	V V	V 	V V	 V V	V V	V V	 V V
Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020			V					V		
Ruff <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	 V 	 V 	V V	 V V	V V V	V P P	P V V	V V V	W V V	V W P
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V				V		V		
Temminck's Stint <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V V	V	V					V	
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		 V V	 V	V V V	V	V V V	V V V	V V V	V V V	V
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	P P P P	P P P P	P P P P	P P V P	P P P	P P P	P P P	P P P	P P P	P
Little Stint <i>Calidris minuta</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020			V V V	V			P V V	V V V	P V V	 V
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020				V				V		
Little Tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020				V	V		V			
Whiskered Tern <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020						V				
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	V V V	V V V	V	P V	P		V V	V V	V P V	 V V
Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020				V	P	V V V		V V		

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1990	P	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
	2000	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
	2010	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
	2020	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP	SBP
Sandwich Tern <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	1990	V					V				
	2000	V					V				
	2010	V					V				
	2020	V					V				
Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	1990	V			V	V			V		V
	2000					P	V	V	P	P	
	2010							V			
	2020	V	V		V	V					
Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	1990										
	2000	V					V				
	2010						V				
	2020				V		V				
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1990	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2000	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
Mediterranean Gull <i>Ichthyaeus melanocephalus</i>	1990		V	V				V	V		
	2000	V	V	V			P	V		S	V
	2010				V	V	V	V	V	SB	SB
	2020	V	S	S	V	V					
Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	W	W	W	W	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2020	WP	WP	WP	WP	W					
Ring-billed Gull <i>Larus delawarensis</i>	1990						V				
	2000						V				
	2010						V				
	2020						V				
Caspian Gull <i>Larus cachinnans</i>	1990					V			V	V	
	2000		V								
	2010			V							
	2020		V								
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	SW	SW	SW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
	2020	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW					
Yellow-legged Gull <i>Larus michahellis</i>	1990	V	V	V	V	V	V	P	WP	V	V
	2000	V	SP	V	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2010	WP	WP	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V
	2020	P	P	P		V					
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	2010	V		V		V	V	V	V	V	P
	2020	W	V		V						
Glaucous Gull <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	1990						V				
	2000						V				
	2010						V				
	2020						V				
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	1990	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2000	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2010	R	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW
	2020	RW	RW	RW	RW	RW					
Iceland Gull <i>Larus glaucooides</i>	1990						V				
	2000						V				
	2010	V									
	2020										
Great Skua <i>Stercorarius skua</i>	1990						V				
	2000						V				
	2010						V				
	2020						V				

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Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
White Stork <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020			V		V					
Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	W SW SW R	W SW SW R	W SW SW R	W SW SW RW	W SW R RW	W SW R	W SW R	SW SW R	SW SW R	SW SW R
Shag <i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V								
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020			V							
Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020					V					
Bittern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V V	W W	W	V		V			V
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	SW R RW	V R RW	V R RW	SW R RW	R R R	R RW	R RW	R RW	V R RW	R RW
Great White Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020								V	V	W
Cattle Egret <i>Ardea ibis</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020										V
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	R R RB RB	R R RB? RB	R R RB R	R R R R	R R R RW	R R R	R R R	RB RB? RB	R RB RB	R RB RB
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020				P V	V P V	V V V	V V		V V	
Honey-Buzzard <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020			V		V		V		V	
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	R R R R	R R R R	R R R R	R R R R	R R R R	R R R	R R R	R R R	R R R	R R R
Goshawk <i>Astur gentilis</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020				V						
Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020									V V	V
Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V		V					V	V

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	1990							V		V	
	2000	V			V	V	P	P	V	P	R
	2010	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2020	R	R	R	R	R					
White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1990										
	2000										
	2010										
	2020					V					
Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	1990							V	V	V	V
	2000	V	V	P	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2010	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2020	R	R	R	R	R					
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	1990			RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	V	V	V		V	W	R	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	R	R	RB	RB	RB?					
Little Owl <i>Athene noctua</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	R		V		
	2020										
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	1990										
	2000						V	V			
	2010	V	V	V			V	V			
	2020	V				V					
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	R	RB	R					
Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i>	1990						V	V			
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	R
	2020	RB	RB	R	R	R					
Wryneck <i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1990							V			
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dryobates minor</i>	1990	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2000		V	V	V	RB?	RB?	V			
	2010	V	V	V		V					
	2020				V	V					
Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	R	R	R					
Green Woodpecker <i>Picus viridis</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	R	R	R					
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	R	R	RB	R					
Red-footed Falcon <i>Falco vespertinus</i>	1990							V			
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	1990							V			
	2000			V							
	2010				V	V					
	2020										

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	1990	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	2000	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	SB?	S
	2010	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	2020	S	S	S	S	S					
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1990	V			V			V		V	V
	2000	V	V	V	S	V	V	V	R	R	R
	2010	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2020	R	R	R	R	R					
Ring-necked Parakeet <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	1990										
	2000		V								
	2010								V		V
	2020	V	V								
Golden oriole <i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	1990										
	2000										
	2010					V					
	2020										
Great Grey Shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i>	1990				V						
	2000										
	2010		V								
	2020										
Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Jackdaw <i>Coloeus monedula</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R
	2000	R	p	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2010	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	2020	R	R	R	R	R					
Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Raven <i>Corvus corax</i>	1990										
	2000										V
	2010	V			V	V	R	R	R	V	R
	2020	R	R	R	R	R					
Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	1990							V			
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Coal Tit <i>Periparus ater</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?	RB?
	2000		V	V	V	V	V	V	V	R	V
	2010	V	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R
	2020	R	W	R	R	R					
Marsh Tit <i>Poecile palustris</i>	1990							V			
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bearded tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020								V		
Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	V SB V	SB SB S	V V V				S P V		SB SB	SB SB
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	RB RWB RWB RB	RB RWB RWB RB	RB RB RB RB?	RB RB RB RB?	RB RB RB RB?	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB	RB RWB RB RB	RB RWB RB RB
Shore Lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020								V		
Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	SP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SB?P SBP SP SP	SB?P SBP SBP SP	SB?P SP SP SP	SBP SP SP SP	SBP SB?P SP SP	SBP SB?P SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SP SP SP
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	SBP SBP SBP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP
House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	SBP SBP SBP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP	SBP SBP SP SP
Cetti's Warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V V		V V	R					
Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB R	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB	RB RB RB RB
Wood Warbler <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020		V		V				V		
Yellow-browed warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020							V			
Pallas's Warbler <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020				V						
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	SB SB SB SP	SB SB SB SP	SB SB SB P	SB SB SB P	SB SB SB P	SB SB SP SP	SB SB SP SP	SB SB SBP SP	SB SB SP SP	SB SB SP SP
Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	RB SB SB SWB	RB SB SWB SWB	RB SB SWB SWP	RB SWB SWB SWP	RB SWB SWB SWP	RB SWB SWB SWB	RB SWB SWB SWB	RB SB SWB SWB	RB SWB SWB SWB	RB SB SWB SWB
Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	SB SB SB S	SB SB SB S	SB SB SB V	SB SB SB V	SB SB SB V	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB	SB SB S SB
Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	1990 2000 2010 2020	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB?	SB SB SB SB?	SB SB SB SB?	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB	SB SB SB SB

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>	1990						V		V		V
	2000					V	V	V	V	V	V
	2010	V	V		V			V	V		
	2020				V						
Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	1990	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2000	SB	SB	SB	SB	SWB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2010	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2020	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
Garden Warbler <i>Sylvia borin</i>	1990	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2000	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2010	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2020	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
Lesser Whitethroat <i>Curruca curruca</i>	1990	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2000	SB	SB	SB	SB?	V	V	SB	SB	SB	V
	2010	V	V		V	V			V		V
	2020	V	SB?		V						
Whitethroat <i>Curruca communis</i>	1990	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2000	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2010	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
	2020	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
Dartford Warbler <i>Curruca undata</i>	1990									W	
	2000										
	2010					V	V		V	V	
	2020	V									
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	1990					V		V	V		
	2000				V					V	
	2010			V	V		V		V	V	V
	2020	V	V	V	V	V					
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	RP
	2000	RP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RBP	RP
	2010	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP	RP
	2020	RWB	RWB	RW	RW	RW					
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
Nuthatch <i>Sitta europaea</i>	1990	R	R	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	SB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	R	R	RB?					
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	R	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	R
	2020	R	R	R	RW	V					
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB?	RB					
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2020	W	W	W	W	W					
Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2020	W	W	W	W	W					
Ring Ouzel <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	1990	V								V	V
	2000										
	2010								V		
	2020										
Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	1990	P	P	P	V	S	SB?	V	V	V	SP
	2000	SP	V	V	SP	P	SP	S		V	V
	2010		SB?	V	V		V	V	V	V	V
	2020	V	V		V						
Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Nightingale <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	1990					S					
	2000									S	
	2010										
	2020			V							
Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1990						V				
	2000										
	2010		V	V				V		V	
	2020										
Redstart <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1990	V	V			V	V		V	P	
	2000				V			V			
	2010									V	
	2020										
Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	1990	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2000	V	V	P	V		P	P	V	P	V
	2010	V	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	V	V
	2020	P	V	V	V	P					
Stonechat <i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	1990	P	V	WP	WP	WP	RBP	RBP	WP	RBP	RBP
	2000	WP	RB?P	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2010	RBP	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	R
	2020	R	RB	R	RW	RB					
Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1990	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2000	P	V	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2010	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2020	P	P	V	P	V					
Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	1990	V				V					
	2000										
	2010										
	2020										
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	R	R	R	R					
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	1990	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	2000	P	P	V	V	P	V	V	P	P	V
	2010	P	P	P	P	V	P	P	P	P	P
	2020	P	P	V	P	P					
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1990	RB	RB		RB?	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					
Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB					

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Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1990	WP	WP	WP	SWP	SWP	SWP	WP	SWP	WP	WP
	2000	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	SWP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2010	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP
	2020	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP					
Tree Pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1990	V		V	V		P	V	V		
	2000			V						V	
	2010								V		
	2020				V						
Water Pipit <i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	1990			V			V				
	2000				V					V	
	2010					V					
	2020										
Rock Pipit <i>Anthus petrosus</i>	1990							V	V		
	2000								V		V
	2010										
	2020										
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2020	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB					
Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000		W	W	V	V	W	W	W	V	V
	2010	W	W	W		V	W	V		V	V
	2020	W	W	V	V						
Hawfinch <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	1990										
	2000										
	2010								W	W	
	2020										
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2020	RWB?	RW	RW	RW	RW					
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB?					
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	1990	R	R	R	R	R	R	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB
	2010	RW	RWB?	RWB?	RWB?	RWB?	RWB?	RWB?	RWB?	RWB?	RWB?
	2020	RWB?	RWB	RW	RW	RWB?					
Redpoll (see note) <i>Acanthis cabaret – before 2024</i>	1990	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
<i>Acanthis flammea - after 2023</i>	2020	W	W	W	W	W					
Common Redpoll (see note) <i>Acanthis flammea</i>	1990								V		
	2000										
	2010	V		V							
	2020										
Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	1990					V		V	V	V	V
	2000							V			
	2010	V			V			V		V	
	2020	V	V			V					
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	R					
Siskin <i>Spinus spinus</i>	1990	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2000	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	2010	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	WP
	2020	WP	WP	WP	WP	WP					
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2000	RB	RWB	RB	RB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RWB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	V					V		
	2020										

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reed Bunting	1990	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2000	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2010	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB
	2020	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB	RB

Note – Lesser Redpoll *Acanthis cabaret* and Common Redpoll *Acanthis flammea* have been reclassified as one species Redpoll *Acanthis flammea*. Records prior to 2024 have both species, but since 2024 just the reclassified Redpoll is used.

Species	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total species recorded	1990	125	128	130	136	133	129	139	139	136	123
	2000	123	130	128	128	130	133	144	136	135	136
	2010	132	139	135	134	136	133	136	138	133	131
	2020	126	128	125	130	127					
Total species breeding	1990	60	64	64	65	64	67	68	67	66	67
	2000	64	66	65	66	67	67	68	70	71	67
	2010	67	67	62	62	60	60	59	62	61	57
	2020	57	55	45	49	44					

The following additional species were all recorded prior to 1990:

Black-throated Diver (1977)
Kentish Plover (1986)

Willow Tit (1985)?>
Sabine's Gull (1987)

Ferruginous Duck (1985)

Total number of species recorded: 222

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APPENDIX G

EVERSLEY GRAVEL PIT – WETLAND BIRD SURVEY COUNTS 2024

Monthly Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) counts were carried out and submitted to the British Trust for Ornithology as part of this national monitoring scheme. Counts were conducted, predominantly in the winter months, of all the lakes (Moor Green Lakes, New Workings, Horseshoe Lake and the Hampshire lakes of the Eversley complex) and resulted in totals as shown below.

	15th Jan	12th Feb	11th Mar	April	22nd Sept	20th Oct	17th, 18th Nov	13th, 15th Dec
Barnacle Goose	17	17	11	N O S U R V E Y	0	0	15	0
Canada Goose	263	109	0		4	0	35	71
Coot	228	80	35		94	0	248	284
Cormorant	36	46	15		16	0	20	14
Egyptian Goose	12	4	7		16	0	7	14
Gadwall	160	89	46		65	0	50	102
Goldeneye	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Goosander	31	30	12		0	0	4	14
Great Crested Grebe	10	16	13		21	0	24	22
Grey Heron	14	13	19		2	0	3	4
Greylag Goose	2	8	17		0	0	0	2
Little Egret	5	4	0		1	0	2	3
Little Grebe	10	6	1		1	0	2	1
Mallard	67	41	41		86	0	47	104
Mandarin Duck	0	0	2		0	0	1	1
Moorhen	15	0	3		13	0	34	25
Mute Swan	47	28	18		29	0	31	26
Pochard	23	18	7		0	0	11	13
Shelduck	4	2	2		0	0	0	0
Shoveler	106	101	34		14	0	37	45
Teal	25	42	24		12	0	26	51
Tufted Duck	106	204	110		61	0	125	176
Wigeon	240	76	105		11	0	53	138

Count data: J M Clark, R J Godden, H Wright and A Stoney

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APPENDIX H: Acidity and Water Quality Monitoring (A Holmes)

Historical background:

Acidity: When the lakes were restored from gravel extraction, the water was initially acidic, a very low pH. pH readings were taken of water in November 87 to June 88. Whilst Horseshoe Lake was consistently between 6.0 and 6.8, Grove was 3.8 and Colebrook North 4.2 to 5, Colebrook South 3.5, while the river Blackwater was 6.5 to 7.0. By February 2000, the river was unchanged at 6.9, Colebrook North was 6.2 and Grove Lakes 7.1. The "scrapes ", what we now call the Bund by Grove Hide was 2.3, where stagnant, and rising to 6.9 where there was a flow.

This was probably caused by springs bringing pyrites washed out of the surrounding northern hills with the considerable areas of peaty soils on the north side of the valley thought to be adding to the effect. So, the soils were limed to a depth of 20 centimetres.

(We would not lime peaty soils now, as this releases the large carbon store held in peaty soils.)

Secondly, the lakes were interlinked to get a good flow of more neutral pH rainwater through the system. This resulted in the pH rising to around 6.0; for example, in February 1993, the lakes were at a pH of 6.0 to 6.5 with the river at 7.0.

However, when soil samples were tested in April 1993, the pH ranged from 2.5 up to 4.25. Various measurements were taken over the years. Variable results were obtained but often very acid soil conditions were recorded.

Chemical analysis of the lakes has been carried out:

Results in 1991 that do not seem to have been written up:

In solution (ppm/mg/l) 15 March 91		
	"West lake" (Colebrook)	River
N (NO ₃)	2.5	8.0
N (NO ₂)	Not detected	0.27
NH ₃ (as N)	0.07	0.33
P (Reactive)	0.01	8.5

August 1996:

Addendum. 11/8/96.				
Results of the analysis.				
Moor Gn Lake		Expressed as mg/l. (Milligrams per litre)		
	NWcorner	SWCorner	Grove Lk	River
Ammonia.NH3.	0.2	0.3	< 0.1	0.8
Nitrite NO2	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	1.3
Nitrate NO3	<0.1	0.4	< 0.1	59.9
Phosphate.PO4	0.4	0.3	0.3	14.4
Sample	1	2	3	4
Interpret these results as confirming the low nutrient ion status of the lakes, noted in the previous analysis, with only minor differences between the sample points. At these very low levels, it would be reasonable to expect nutrient ions to be rapidly mopped up by water plants and plankton. The river is very rich in N and P, as noted in the previous sampling.				

Similar results were obtained in March 1997 with higher nutrient levels on the river than the lakes:

Location	Ammonia as NH3	Nitrate	Nitrite as NO2	Phosphate as PO4
Ground water MGL	0.19	0.06	<0.01	0.16
Coalbrook Outfall MGL	0.08	0.10	<0.01	0.06
NW MGL	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	0.08
River Black water, lake out.	0.38	19.73	1.2	4.3

MGL = Moor Green Lake.

(Further information can be found in the document "Fourt D - 2000 Moor Green Lakes pH and liming records" held in Ash Lock Cottage and on the Reserve server.)

pH monitoring in 2024:

In contrast to results presented in Annual Report 2023 when the solutions used were only sensitive down to pH 6.0, this year the pH was measured with a more accurate Hanna HI-98103 Pocket Checker, sensitive down to 0.00. These reveal that the waters entering the system can still be significantly below acid.



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APPENDIX I

HOW MOOR GREEN DATA CONTRIBUTES TO UK NATIONAL SURVEYS

Introduction

For over 30 years, our Recorders have spent many hours monitoring the reserve to record the flora and fauna at Moor Green Lakes; and their observations have been enhanced by the notes that ad-hoc visitors, many being regulars, have added to the "lists of sightings" sheets pinned up in Colebrook Lake hide.

This time span allows us to make useful comparisons, between years, of the changing metrics such as: the abundance of individual species, their earliest arrivals, numbers of fledglings etc. And hopefully on the ringing front, understand from where our visiting birds arrive and to where they may be departing.

Much of our species data are forwarded onto the appropriate County and National recording schemes and is thus added to the network of citizen-science information maintained in those repositories.

The notes below show how our local data is shared.

Avifauna – Sightings

For the bird sightings sections of the annual report, we only use a dataset that Marek Walford, the County Bird Recorder, sends us. This is the Moor Green component of a dataset that he compiles annually that feeds into an online database of Berkshire bird records (currently from around year 2000) that is publicly viewable. The dataset includes records that observers have entered into berksbirds.co.uk, BirdTrack and individual's spreadsheets such as the records on the sheets in the hides, and is subject to validation by the Berkshire Records Committee to ensure that records (of rarer species) are acceptable. The BirdTrack records are already within a national scheme, and the complete dataset is sent to TVERC.

Our WeBS observations are sent to the BTO's [Wetland Bird Survey project](#).

Avifauna – Nest Recording

All the data gathered from this work at MGL is then passed to the BTO for recording within their Nest Recording system: [Nest Record Scheme | BTO - British Trust for Ornithology](#)

Avifauna – Ringing

All the ringing data including weight, wing measurements, moult codes and breeding condition is input to the [BTO database](#) where it is used for research by ornithologists, researchers and the BTO for pursuing their work on bird populations, breeding success, longevity and distribution.

Odonata

Dragonfly records on formal surveys are recorded in Living Record and these go to the County Recorder for verification, together with photographs of unusual sightings, such as for example, the Lesser Emperor sightings. Together with any casual iRecord records that anyone can submit for Moor Green, or indeed anywhere else, they are uploaded annually in March/April to the NBN national database - National Biodiversity Network: [National Biodiversity Network \(nbn.org.uk\)](https://nbn.org.uk)

These records can be accessed by anyone and are used for various purposes. For example, tracking the state of individual species nationally, as seen for example in the "State of Dragonflies 2021" report. They are also used to assess the changing phenology - the timing of life cycles of various species - in response to climate change. The latest focus is on the effect of the changing climate on specific species.

Butterflies

MGL Butterfly sightings are put through to the United Kingdom Butterfly Monitoring System: [Welcome to the UKBMS | UKBMS](#)

Also, usually at the end of the season, the data is uploaded onto iRecord.

Small Mammal Surveys

The trapping records are put into iRecord and then Living Record, for use by the county records office.

Most of the casual reports are too vague to make good records and would need verification before being accepted, so they are just an indication of widespread species and recording effort/reporting.

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