



Wild Ennerdale



Systematic Bird List

2005



Compiled By Peter Ulrich

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENNERDALE AND ITS BIRDS.

Ennerdale is a spectacular u-shaped glacial valley at the western edge of the Lake District. The 'Wild Ennerdale' project area exhibits big climatic and altitudinal variations from west to east. The rainfall increases by a metre from Ennerdale Bridge to Low Gillerthwaite, a distance of only 7.5 km. At the valley mouth the land along the western shores of Ennerdale Water (112m altitude) is essentially lowland in nature, with rolling in-by pastureland and woodland gently rising from the lakeside to around the 200m contour line.

Travelling east, the valley abruptly narrows between the rocky knolls of Bowness Knott and Anglers Crag and the valley is now most definitely upland in character, bounded by steep sided mountains on both sides, many of which exceed 800m in height. It includes the summits and steep southern slopes of both Pillar (892m) and Great Gable (899m), which rank amongst the highest and most rugged mountains to be found in England. These high mountains are places of climatic extremes, often scoured by stong winds and subject to freezing temperatures, with the extreme eastern end of the valley being one of the wettest places in Britain. Ennerdale is truly a place of extremes.

It is not surprising that many of the upland species that breed in the fells are summer visitors, many of which travel great distances to exploit plentiful insect and invertebrate food supplies which are only available in these northern latitudes in the spring and summer months. Amongst these long distance migrants are the **ring ouzel**, **whinchat** and **wheatear** all of which migrate south to winter in Africa. In the winter the fells can be virtually devoid of bird life with the notable exception of the hardy **raven** an all year round resident which exploits sheep carrion in order to survive the rigours of the Lakeland winter. Other birds common on the fells and moorland in the breeding season such as **stonechat**, **meadow pipit**, **skylark** and **wren** abandon this potentially inhospitable environment before winter sets in, and move to warmer and lower climes where food and shelter are more plentiful.

The Lake District has an exceptionally high density of **peregrine**; these magnificent birds along with **buzzard** and **kestrel** can be seen in the valley.

The valley is presently characterised by 2 major land management types, these being stock farming, particularly sheep rearing and commercial forestry. Consequently the habitat types in the valley have to a lesser or greater extent been created or modified extensively by these activities, and along with external influences such as climate change are the most important factors defining the bird populations in the valley.

There is a long tradition of sheep farming in Lakeland and the landscape we have today is largely as a result of this activity. It is recognised that increased stocking levels of sheep on the fells over the last forty years have greatly reduced the extent of heathland plant communities in the uplands with a consequent impact on heathland bird populations. Heathland specialists such as **red grouse** have suffered big declines in numbers, with local extinction in the valley a worrying possibility.

Conversely birds preferring a short grassy sward such as **skylark** and **wheatear** are likely to have benefited from increased stocking levels.

The Conifer plantations first planted in the 1920's hold large populations of 'conifer' specialists such as **siskin**, **goldcrest** and **coal tit** as well as supporting other woodland species such as **buzzard**, **sparrowhawk**, **song thrush**, **mistle thrush**, **robin**, **chaffinch**, **willow warbler**, **chiffchaff**, **wren**, **carrion crow**, **magpie**, **jay**, **bullfich**, **dunnock** and **redpoll**.

Special mention should be made of Side Wood, an ancient mixed deciduous woodland which supports important populations of **pied flycatcher**, **spotted flycatcher**, **redstart**, **wood warbler** and **tree pipit**. As well as the more usual woodland species, it also holds 3 species of woodpecker ; these being **green woodpecker**, **great spotted woodpecker**, and **nuthatch**. Wildfowl and waterbirds present during the breeding season and associated with the lake or lakeshore include **goosander**, **red-breasted merganser**, **great crested grebe**, **mallard**, **greylag goose**, **grey heron** and **common sandpiper**.

Grey wagtail and the occasional **dipper** can also be found on some of the watercourses.

Some of the birds associated with the lower lying ground at the western end of the valley including habitation, enclosed farmland, hedgerows, scrub and marginal farmland are **swallow**, **house sparrow**, **chaffinch**, **linnet**, **greenfinch**, **redpoll**, **goldfinch**, **reed bunting**, **barn owl**, **buzzard**,

carrion crow, magpie, pheasant, blackbird, blue tit, great tit, long-tailed tit, redstart, spotted flycatcher, dunnock, willow warbler, garden warbler, great spotted woodpecker, green woodpecker, pied wagtail and wren.

In the winter the local thrush population is supplemented by a large influx of continental **blackbird**, as well as by the two attractive northern thrush species, **fieldfare** and **redwing**.

WINTERING WILDFOWL AND WATERFOWL ON ENNERDALE WATER.

Ennerdale Water is a moderately deep lake with more than 50% of its area below 20m in depth. Its shoreline is either rocky or shingle in nature, with the exception of the head of the lake which has some sheltered inlets with some emergent vegetation. There is a popular footpath, around the lake, which closely follows the lakeshore, apart from at the head of the lake. Here the path steers clear of this sensitive wetland and provides a quiet haven for roosting and feeding birds. These shallow waters, along with the shallow waters at the western end of the lake, are the best places to see wildfowl. Although Ennerdale doesn't rank as one of the more important sites to see wintering wildfowl and waterfowl in the Lake District, nevertheless an interesting range of species can usually be seen in the winter.

The cold deep water of Ennerdale is better suited for diving duck than dabbling duck. The former are well represented and include **goosander** and **goldeneye**. Dabbling duck are restricted by the availability of emergent vegetation and aquatic plants. **Mallard** is by far and away the most common duck species to be found on the lake with a peak count of close to a hundred in September 2005. **Wigeon, teal, tufted duck** and **pochard** have all been recorded but only fairly sporadically and usually involving small numbers.

In recent years there seems to be an increase in the number of **greylag geese** seen on/or adjacent to the lake, with a flock of 95 seen on 25/09/05 being the largest flock seen so far by the author. Migrating **pinkfeet geese** are occasionally seen flying high over the site, especially in the Spring and Autumn. A single adult **pinkfoot** has been present all year round since at least 2002. Both **little** and **great crested grebe** can be found wintering on the lake.

Whooper swan and **mute swan** are unusual but occasional visitors to the lake.

SYSTEMATIC BIRD LIST FOR THE WILD ENNERDALE PROJECT AREA

Introduction

The 'Wild Ennerdale' project is a partnership between Forestry Commission, National Trust and United Utilities. These 3 organisations have substantial land holdings in the Ennerdale Valley. It is these substantial land holdings that form the project area. (See map showing the extent of the project area).

The aims of the project are stated as '*to allow the evolution of Ennerdale as a wild valley for the benefit of people, relying more on natural processes to shape its landscape and ecology*'.

To fulfil these aims it is essential to have an understanding of the avifauna in the valley. In the spring of 2005 the partnership commissioned the author to produce a systematic bird list, with the aim of informing the partners and the general public about the avifauna in the 'Wild Ennerdale' project area.

The most important bird survey work carried out in the project area in recent years was the systematic tetrad survey (a tetrad is a two kilometre square of the Ordnance Survey National Grid) undertaken by *Cumbria Bird Club* to produce '*The Breeding Birds of Cumbria A tetrad atlas 1997-2001*'. All 3 partners played their part in supporting this innovative project through generous sponsorship. This groundbreaking project succeeded in covering every tetrad in Cumbria over the five-year survey period, with 7,120 sq. km. covered by the dedicated army of volunteers. Each tetrad was visited on two separate occasions and surveyed over a timed 2-hour period. The successful aim of the project '*to produce an accurate account of Cumbria's breeding avifauna as a benchmark for the start of the 21st Century*' is undoubtedly a remarkable achievement and has proven itself an invaluable conservation tool. The author recognises that without the cooperation of *Cumbria Bird Club*, who kindly provided baseline data from '*The Breeding Birds of Cumbria A tetrad atlas 1997-2001*' it is unlikely a meaningful systematic bird list for the 'Wild Ennerdale' project area could have been produced at this time. This data forms the 'backbone' of breeding bird data for this systematic list. All timed tetrad survey work in the 'Wild Ennerdale' project area was undertaken between 1997-2000. Additional recent information on breeding birds has been provided by the author who has carried out casual survey work post '*The Breeding Birds of Cumbria A tetrad atlas 1997-2001*'. Most of the recent winter and passage records are from the author's own records. The current status and distribution of some key indicator species in the project area is currently poorly understood. As well as informing the partnership and public regarding what is known about the avifauna of Ennerdale, an important aim of this desktop study has been to identify areas where there are important gaps in our present knowledge. The intention is to carry out targeted survey work in the coming years on key species such as dipper, red grouse and ring ouzel in order to help the project to better understand their distribution and abundance in the valley, thus establishing an essential benchmark in the early days of this project. The monitoring of a selection of key species in the coming years is likely to play an important part in the development of the project, as these species can be used to detect changes in both habitat and the wider environment.

Acknowledgements

The author acknowledges the significant ornithological studies carried out by Mike Mills, warden of Low Gillerthwaite Field Centre from 1981-1992 and thanks him for his many useful comments on the draft document.

The author would also like to thank Dave Shackleton for his support and expertise in helping to compile this systematic list.

Many thanks especially to John Callion, Peter Finn, Jake Manson, Bill Pigram and the late Bob Stokoe as well as to the many local bird watchers who have contributed.

Thanks, also, to Clive Hartley, Chairman of Cumbria Bird Club and editor of the birds section of the County Natural History Report who kindly allowed the author to use the same format as used in *Birds and Wildlife in Cumbria – A County Natural History Report*.

Finally a special mention must be made of my late friend Brian Wilkinson, who was warden of Blacksail Y.H.A. in the 1970's and early 1980's. He had a passion for the wildlife in the valley which he enthusiastically shared with many who were privileged enough to stay at England's finest Youth Hostel.

USING THE SYSTEMATIC LIST

The order that the species appear in the systematic list is that which is most widely accepted and follows recent guidelines.

The internationally accepted 'English' species name appears first and if this is different to the old commonly used 'English' name then this appears in brackets. This is then followed by the species scientific name.

Underneath this are cells giving information on the species' current legal and conservation status. They appear as follows:

BOCC – Birds of Conservation Concern.

The current information used covers the period 2002 – 2007.

- Red list species are those that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.
- Amber list species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.
- Green list species are those that fulfil none of the criteria. A blank BOCC status cell indicates a green list.

Schedule – Refers to the UK legal protection afforded to that species under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981)

Schedule 1: Birds which are protected by special penalties.

Schedule 2: Birds which may be killed or taken.

Schedule 3: Birds which may be sold.

Schedule 4: Birds which must be registered and ringed if kept in captivity

Schedule 9: Non-native species not to be released into the wild

National BAP – National Biodiversity Action Plan.

Special conservation action plans have been drawn up to help these species at a national level.

County BAP – County Biodiversity Action Plan

Special conservation action plans have been drawn up to help these species at a county level.

European SPEC, SPEC status & SPEC criteria – Species of European Concern

The conservation status has been assessed twice (Tucker & Heath 1994, Burfield & van Bommel 2004). The more recent exercise classified 524 species into four categories, based on applying international 'Red List' criteria at a regional (continental) level, details of which are summarised below. The three categories representing Species of European Conservation Concern (SPEC) are as follows.

SPEC 1 species are those which are of global conservation concern.

SPEC 2 species are those which have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe (if the population is threatened, declining, depleted from historical levels or is found only in a few locations) and is concentrated in Europe (i.e more than 50% of the global population occurs in Europe).

SPEC 3 species are those which have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe (see above), but which are not concentrated in Europe.

Species which do not fulfil these criteria are regarded as non-SPEC species and of least conservation concern.

In the U.K. there are 3 SPEC 1 species, 24 SPEC 2 species and 43 SPEC 3 species, i.e. 70 species are of European conservation concern. A further 140 were assessed as of least concern (though of these 58 have populations concentrated in Europe).

Following the conservation and legal status cells are the status & breeding categories of that particular species at a county (Cumbrian) level. They are as follows and are kindly printed with permission from Cumbria Bird Club:

County Status interpretation

To assist in assessing the status of each species within the Cumbrian Systematic List, they have been categorised by the County Recorder as follows:

Status Categories:

Vagrant	up to 5 records in the last 20 years
Rare	6-20 records in the last 20 years
Scarce	averaging up to 5 records per annum
Uncommon	averaging 6-50 records per annum
Fairly common	averaging 51-500 records per annum
Common	averaging 501-5,000 records per annum
Abundant	averaging over 5,000 records per annum

Breeding Categories:

Former breeder	not in the last 20 years
Occasional breeder	at least once in the last 20 years
Breeds in very small numbers	1-25 pairs per annum
Breeds in small numbers	26-250 pairs per annum
Breeds in moderate numbers	251-2,500 pairs per annum
Breeds in large numbers	2501-25,000 pairs per annum
Breeds in very large numbers	over 25,000 pairs per annum

The breeding categories take account of the findings of *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria: A Tetrads Atlas 1997-2001*.

The figures below the status line for some species of waterfowl represent the thresholds for national and international importance. These thresholds incorporate recent revisions that have been published by the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (national) and the International RAMSAR Bureau/Joint Nature Conservation Committee (international). A wetland in Britain is considered of *national importance* if it regularly holds 1% or more of the estimated British population of one species or subspecies of waterbird, and of *international importance* if it regularly holds 1% of the estimated international population.

The cells below this refer to data from the *Tetrads Atlas* with regard to the breeding status of the relevant species in the county. This is expressed in terms of the percentage of tetrads (2x2 km squares) in the county where breeding occurred, subdivided into each of the three categories of *confirmed, probable or possible*.

If the species breeds or has bred in the project area in recent times then the percentage increase or decrease across Cumbria in the period between the 'old atlas' 1968-72 and the 1997-2001 atlas is noted.

To interpret the 'atlas' data it is necessary to understand the different breeding status categories used.

Possible breeding (Shown as 'Poss' in atlas data table) – presence in tetrad.

[I] species present during the survey period in possible nesting habitat, but with no other indication of breeding. Presumed passage migrants were not recorded.

Probable breeding (Shown as 'Prob' in atlas data table) -- observations of any one or more of the following during the survey period:

- [i] singing male heard, or breeding calls heard;
- [ii] pair observed in suitable nesting habitat during the survey period;
- [iii] display or courtship;
- [iv] birds visiting a probable nest site;
- [iv] birds seen to be carrying nesting material.

Confirmed breeding (Shown as 'Conf' in atlas data table) – observations of any one or more of the following activities during the survey period:

- [i] agitated behaviour or anxiety calls from adults suggesting a nest or young close by;
- [ii] distraction display or injury feigning from adults;
- [iii] a nest that has obviously been used or egg shells found;
- [iv] adults seen carrying food for young;
- [v] adults seen carrying faecal sac away from nest site;
- [vi] nest with eggs;
- [vii] nest with young or downy young in the case of waders, gamebirds and other nidifugous species;
- [ix] soliciting calls from young birds.

Ennerdale status interpretation

Verification of the breeding status of species recorded in the 'Wild Ennerdale' project area relies heavily on data from *'The Breeding Birds of Cumbria A tetrad atlas 1997-2001'*. Additionally the author has carried out extensive survey work in certain areas of the project area in recent years. Most of the area surveyed was from areas of open access. It is inevitable that 'private' areas round farms and other residences and 'private' in-by fields are those where there is likely to be less detailed information. Also areas of inhospitable, difficult and dangerous terrain are also likely to be under-recorded. Mike Mills warden of Low Gillerthwaite Field Centre 1981-1992 carried out significant ornithological studies over this period, and has kindly shared much of his knowledge of the valley with the author. Much of this information is as relevant today as it was 15–25 years ago when the bulk of his studies were carried out.

Below this are some brief comments referring to that particular species recorded in the 'Wild Ennerdale' project area. The records are from the author unless specified.

All decisions regarding status classification have been made using the best information presently available to the author. It is important to bear in mind that bird populations are in a constant state of flux, and as indicators of the state of the environment, birds are highly reactive to changes in habitat and climate.

If a species was recorded in *'The Breeding Birds of Cumbria A tetrad atlas 1997-2001'*, then a table is shown with details of the findings. A 'p' indicates a supplementary record, that is a record not from a 'timed' count.

Obviously in the best interest of certain highly sensitive species of conservation concern no detailed information is made available.

To understand the tetrad tables, it is essential to understand how specific tetrads can be found on a map.

The tetrad reference takes the form of a 5-character code (e.g. NY36A). The first two letters of the code (e.g. NY) identify each 100x100km block of the Ordnance Survey National Grid; the next two digits (e.g. 36) represent the *easting* and *northing* of each of the one hundred 10x10km squares within these blocks; whilst the final digit (e.g. A) enables each of the 25 individual tetrads within each 10x10 km square to be identified using a standardised grid of the letters A to Z (omitting 0), starting with A in the bottom southwest corner and moving sequentially up and down the columns finishing with the letter Z in the top northeast corner.

Alternatively the 'Wild Ennerdale' systematic bird list project area map clearly identifies the tetrads and is the easiest way of identifying all tetrads in the project area.

Finally:

Legal Coverage -- Brings together all the known legal designations covering that particular species.

Details of UK and EU legislation under which the species is specifically protected. In the UK most species receive general protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981), the EU Wild Birds Directive (EC79/409) and the Bern Convention on conservation of wildlife & habitats. The Bonn Convention provides protection for migratory species in general, and waterbirds in particular, under the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. In each case the Schedule the species is listed on is given, asterisks indicate that listing is restricted in some way, either to a particular populations or race, or to a particular part of the schedule. If a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been drawn up, this is noted (together with Contact Organisation and Lead Partners).

Wildlife & Countryside Act (WCA): aims to protect wildlife by prohibiting the killing or taking of animals.

Schedule 1: Birds which are protected by special penalties.

Schedule 2: Birds which may be killed or taken.

Schedule 3: Birds which may be sold.

Schedule 4: Birds which must be registered and ringed if kept in captivity

Schedule 9: Non-native species not to be released into the wild

Wild Birds Directive (WBD): Aims to protect wild birds and their habitats throughout Europe, in part through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA). Amendments up to September 2003 are included.

Annex I: The directive requires these species to be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction

Annex II: These species may be hunted, hunting of some species is limited to particular countries

Annex III: For these species 'trade activities' shall not be prohibited, trade in all other species is prohibited.

Bern Convention: The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats aims to maintain populations of wild fauna and flora with a particular emphasis on endangered species. Amendments up to March 2002 are included.

Appendix II: Lists strictly protected species.

Appendix III: Lists protected species.

Bonn Convention: The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals aims to provide a framework for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats by means of protection and the conclusion of international agreements. Amendments up to December 2002 are included.

Appendix I: Lists species in danger of extinction throughout all or major parts of their range.

Appendix II: Lists species which would benefit from international cooperation in their conservation and management.

African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA): A daughter agreement to the Bonn Convention which aims to conserve migratory waterbirds through coordinated measures across the flyway. Those species to which the agreement applies are listed here. Amendments up to September 2002 are included.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): aims to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Amendments up to October 2003 are included.

Appendix I: Species threatened with extinction, international trade is prohibited.

Appendix II: Species that may become threatened with extinction if trade is not closely controlled, the Appendix also includes some 'look-alike' species.

SYSTEMATIC LIST FOR ENNERDALE COMPILED OCT 2005

MUTE SWAN *Cygnus olor*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>	

County status

A fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 375</i>	<i>International: 380</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 4.0</i>	<i>Probable: 1.3</i>	<i>Possible: 2.9</i>

Ennerdale status

A passage migrant and winter visitor to the lake; doesn't breed.

Not a particularly common sight on the lake, although the odd bird can be present over an extended period. A pair was present on the lake on the 13/02/04 until 29/02/04. Recent records include 5 immature birds recorded on the lake on 25/02/05 and a single adult on 05/10/05 and 22/10/05.

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

WHOOPER SWAN *Cygnus Cygnus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: I</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>	

County status

A common winter visitor and passage migrant; has summered.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 57</i>	<i>International: 210</i>	
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Ennerdale status

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to the lake; doesn't breed.

10 adults arrived at the head of the lake on 03/12/04, they were seen leaving flying west on the following day. 2 adults were also present at the above location on 19/03/05. 11 adults were at the western end of the lake on 25/10/05.

Legal Coverage: WCA(I), WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

PINK-FOOTED GOOSE *Anser brachyrhynchus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: II</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>	

County status

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant.

Importance thresholds:	Great Britain: 2,400	International: 2,400
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Ennerdale status

Passage migrant; doesn't breed.

Occasionally migrating flocks are seen flying overhead, especially at the western end of the valley. An unusually tame bird has been present throughout the year on Ennerdale Water since at least 2002; its origins are unknown. This individual was still present on 25th September 2005 when it was seen in the company of an immature Pinkfoot and 2 Greylags.

Legal Coverage: WCA(II),WBD(II*), Bonn(II), AEWA

GREYLAG GOOSE *Anser anser*

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule: I,II	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

A common feral resident and winter visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

Importance thresholds (Icelandic):	Great Britain: 819	International: 1,000	
1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 4.3	Probable: 2.3	Possible: 4.7

168.4% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A feral resident and winter visitor found on or near the lake; breeds

Can be seen on the lake at almost any time of year. Pairs are occasionally seen during the breeding season on crags such as Anglers Crag and Bowness Knott, and side valleys such as Silvercove. A post-breeding moult flock of 41 were present on the lake on 04/08/03. The largest gathering of geese recorded on the lake so far by the author was a flock of 95 on 25/09/05. It is important to note that this population of geese are not long distance migrants.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

Tetrad NY:	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss											2											
Prob																						
Prov							4															

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,II), WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

EURASIAN WIGEON (Wigeon) *Anas Penelope*

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule: II,III	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An uncommon resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

Importance thresholds:	Great Britain: 4,060	International: 15,000	
1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 0.05	Probable: 0.11	Possible: 0.92

Ennerdale status

An occasional passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

Favours the shallow water at the head of the lake. Most records relate to either 1 or 2 birds. On 20/10/02 during a period of very low water levels, 20 grazing an area at the head of the lake, normally submerged by water was observed, this is the authors highest count for Ennerdale. In the period 1981-1992 numbers in excess of 40 were recorded (Pers comment Mike Mills).

Legal Coverage: WCA(II,III), WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

EURASIAN TEAL (Teal) *Anas crecca*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: II,III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident, common winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 1,920</i>	<i>International: 4,000</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.5</i>	<i>Probable: 0.9</i>	<i>Possible: 1.4</i>

Ennerdale status

Passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

Favours the shallow water at the head of the lake and usually present in very low numbers. 5 adults by the lakeshore near the former Anglers Hotel on 14/06/05 was an interesting record, and likely to relate to migrant failed breeders.

Legal Coverage: WCA(II,III), WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

MALLARD *Anas platyrhynchos*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule: II,III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 3,520</i>	<i>International: 20,000</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 26.5</i>	<i>Probable: 17.2</i>	<i>Possible: 14.1</i>

2.3% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident, winter visitor and passage migrant. A few pairs breed in the vicinity of the lake.

The maximum count achieved so far by the author was a flock of 93 at the head of the lake on 10/09/05.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01	01	01	01	01	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	21	21	
	R	S	W	X	Y	B	C	D	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	Q	R	S	V	W	A	B
Poss				3	p						3											
Prob	4																					
Prov							3															

Legal Coverage: WCA(II,III), WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

COMMON POCHARD (Pochard) *Aythya farina*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: II,III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 2</i>	<i>European status: Declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate recent decline</i>
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County status

An uncommon resident, common winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 595</i>	<i>International: 3,500</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.1</i>	<i>Probable: 0.1</i>	<i>Possible: 0.3</i>

Ennerdale status

Passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

Small numbers are occasionally found outside the breeding season on the lake. In the period 1981-1992 up to 20 were occasionally seen (Mike Mills pers comment).

Legal Coverage: WCA(II,III), WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

TUFTED DUCK *Aythya fuligula*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule: II,III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate recent decline</i>
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County status

A common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 901</i>	<i>International: 12,000</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 3.6</i>	<i>Probable: 3.6</i>	<i>Possible: 2.8</i>

Ennerdale status

Passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

Small numbers are occasionally found outside the breeding season on the lake. In the period 1981-1992 up to 20 were occasionally seen (Mike Mills pers comment).

Legal Coverage: WCA(II,III), WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

COMMON GOLDENEYE (Goldeneye) *Bucephala clangula*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: I,II</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common winter visitor and passage migrant; occasionally summers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 249</i>	<i>International: 4,000</i>
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Ennerdale status

A winter visitor and passage migrant; doesn't breed.

In recent years numbers on the lake have been relatively low; a maximum of 6 individuals in the late winter/early spring period being the most seen by the author. Occasionally birds linger in to May. In the period 1981-1992 more than 20 were occasionally seen (Mike Mills pers comment).

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss				P			p															
Prob																						
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,II), WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER *Mergus serrator*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident and common winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 98</i>	<i>International: 1,700</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 1.4</i>	<i>Probable: 2.2</i>	<i>Possible: 1.6</i>

5.7% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor; breeds.

Found on the lake and lower reaches of the R.Liza. Broods are seen on the lake most years. A female with two broods totalling 14 young was seen on the lake on 04/08/03. Not usually present in the winter, however 3 were still present on the lake on 16/10/05.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss				p						3	5											
Prob																						
Prov							2															

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

GOOSANDER *Mergus merganser*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident and winter visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 161</i>	<i>International: 160</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 4.3</i>	<i>Probable: 3.7</i>	<i>Possible: 7.0</i>

70.2% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds.

Found on the lake and lower reaches of the R.Liza. 5 different broods of chicks were seen between 19/06/04 and 14/07/04. In the winter period peak numbers usually coincide with the peak spawning activity of Char; that is towards the end of November.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss										1	2											
Prob																						
Prov				p			p															

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

WILLOW GROUSE/RED GROUSE *Lagopus lagopus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 7.5</i>	<i>Probable: 2.5</i>	<i>Possible: 1.5</i>
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27.7% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Breeding status presently unknown.

A bird of heather moorland; which has suffered a catastrophic decline in the valley over the last twenty years. If not yet extinct, then it is present at dangerously low levels. Only a single supplementary record was logged during the course of the Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2001. Reasonable numbers were present in the 1980's.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob									p													
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III)

BLACK GROUSE *Tetrao tetrix*

<i>BOCC status: Red</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP: Yes</i>	<i>CountyBap: Candidate species</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Depleted</i>	<i>European Criteria: Large historical decline</i>
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County status

An uncommon resident; breeds in small numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.3</i>	<i>Probable: 1.4</i>	<i>Possible: 0.9</i>
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Ennerdale status

Former breeder

Believed to be extinct in Lakeland. A nest was found by J C Callion in an area of Birch scrub and old heather on the lower slopes of Tewitt How in the early 1970's (tetrad NY11G). Anecdotal

evidence suggests the presence of a small lek of 2 blackcock on the forest track under Bowness Knott in the 1960's (tetrad NY11C). A survey of the 5-km square NY1010 as part of the national black grouse survey in 1995 failed to locate any birds.

Legal Coverage: WBD(I*,II*,III*), Bern(III)

COMMON PHEASANT (Pheasant) *Phasianus colchicus*

<i>BOCC status:</i> <i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 17.4</i>	<i>Probable: 28.1</i>	<i>Possible: 13.7</i>
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8.75% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

Particularly associated with the enclosed lower lying farmland and woodland in the west, but has also been recorded in the valley east of Gillerthwaite.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss														2									
Prob	2	3			5		2				1				1								
Prov								1															

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III)

LITTLE GREBE *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 78</i>	<i>International: 3,400</i>
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<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 2.3</i>	<i>Probable: 1.4</i>	<i>Possible: 1.0</i>
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Ennerdale status

A winter visitor and passage migrant; doesn't breed.

In the winter there are usually no more than a couple present at any one time on the lake.

Legal Coverage: Bern(II)

GREAT CRESTED GREBE *Podiceps cristatus*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

Importance thresholds:	Great Britain: 159	International: 4,800	
1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 2.0	Probable: 0.9	Possible: 1.4

93.7% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A winter and summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

Ennerdale provides far from ideal breeding conditions, the lack of any real emergent vegetation around the lake and sudden fluctuations in waterlevels, means that breeding attempts are seldom successful. However opportunistic nests anchored on to small conifers washed up close to the shoreline have occasionally succeeded. 5 birds were present on 16/09/05 this being the highest count as yet by the author.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss				p	p						1											
Prob							3															
Prov										p												

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

GREAT CORMORANT (Cormorant) *Phalacrocorax carbo*

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

A common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers.

Importance thresholds:	Great Britain: 230	International: 1,200	
1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 0.2	Probable: 0	Possible: 0.7

Ennerdale status,

Present most of the year; doesn't breed.

Small numbers of birds roost on a small rocky islet in the middle of the lake (tetrad NY01X), particularly in the winter months. The odd bird can be seen feeding on the lake at almost anytime of year. A total of 7 on the 22/10/05 being the maximum count achieved by the author to date.

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

GREY HERON *Ardea cinerea*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

A fairly common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads):	Confirmed: 2.0	Probable: 0	Possible: 17.5
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28% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A winter and summer visitor; doesn't breed.

Birds are frequently encountered foraging along the lakeshore; and can be found occasionally in the meadows near Low Gillerthwaite. There are thought to be no Heronries located within the confines of the 'wild Ennerdale project area'.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss							p							p								
Prob																						
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

HEN HARRIER *Circus cyaneus*

<i>BOCC status: Red</i>	<i>Schedule: I,IV</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Depleted</i>	<i>European Criteria: Large historical decline</i>
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County status

A scarce resident, uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.4</i>	<i>Probable: 0.1</i>	<i>Possible: 0.8</i>
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Ennerdale status

A Vagrant winter visitor; doesn't breed.

A single male was seen at the head of the lake on 2 occasions in February 2004.

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,IV), WBD(I), Bern(III), Bonn(II), CITES(II)

EURASIAN SPARROWHAWK (Sparrowhawk) *Accipiter nisus*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 4.6</i>	<i>Probable: 9.0</i>	<i>Possible: 11.1</i>
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

A woodland species; which can be encountered foraging across farmland and open fell, particularly favours the mature conifer plantations for nest sites. A targeted species specific survey would be required to get a better estimate of breeding pairs in the valley.

Legal Coverage: WBD(I*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), CITES(II)

COMMON BUZZARD (Buzzard) *Buteo buteo*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 19.1</i>	<i>Probable: 20.6</i>	<i>Possible: 21.6</i>
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24.6% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident breeds in very small numbers.

A cosmopolitan species; foraging birds can crop up almost anywhere in the 'wild Ennerdale project' area. Breeds on crags and in trees

Legal Coverage: Bern(III), Bonn(II), CITES(II)

GOLDEN EAGLE *Aquila chrysaetos*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: I,IV</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Rare</i>	<i>European Criteria: <10,000 pairs</i>
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County status

A rare resident and visitor; breeds in very small numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.05</i>	<i>Probable: 0</i>	<i>Possible: 0</i>
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Ennerdale status

A rare vagrant and former breeder; doesn't breed.

For many golden eagle epitomises the very idea of wilderness. Unfortunately the catastrophic decline in red grouse numbers; coupled with improved husbandry of the sheep stock and reduction in stocking levels over the last thirty years are factors which are not likely to prove conducive for the recolonisation of the project area by this majestic species.

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,IV), WBD(I), Bern(III), Bonn(II), CITES(II)

OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: I,IV</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Rare</i>	<i>European Criteria: <10,000 pairs</i>
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County status

A scarce summer visitor and uncommon passage migrant; breeds in very small numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.16</i>	<i>Probable: 0</i>	<i>Possible: 0.38</i>
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Ennerdale status

An occasional passage migrant; doesn't breed.

A bird was fishing in the lake on 07/08/80 and a further bird was recorded over the valley on 27/05/03.

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,IV), WBD(I), Bern(III), Bonn(II), CITES(II)

COMMON KESTREL (Kestrel) *Falco tinnunculus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate continuing decline</i>
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County status

A common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 8.8</i>	<i>Probable: 14.0</i>	<i>Possible: 23.8</i>
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4.5% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds in very small numbers.

Can be seen almost anywhere in the valley, but not as common in the high fells and eastern valley.

Legal Coverage: Bern(III), Bonn(II), CITES(II)

PEREGRINE FALCON (Peregrine) *Falco peregrinus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: I,IV</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident; breeds in small numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 6.9</i>	<i>Probable: 0.7</i>	<i>Possible: 4.0</i>
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124% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Confidential

Breeds in very small numbers on crags.

Can be seen almost anywhere in the valley. In the winter months it occurs as an irregular visitor.

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,IV), WBD(I), Bern(III), Bonn(II), CITES(I)

COMMON COOT (Coot) *Fulica atra*

County status

A common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 1,730</i>	<i>International: 17,500</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 9.4</i>	<i>Probable: 3.0</i>	<i>Possible: 1.5</i>

Ennerdale status

An unusual passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

These days it is regarded as an uncommon bird on Ennerdale by the author. A bird was present on the lake near Bowness Cottage on 30/09/05. The highest counts are from the 1981-1992 period; when Mike Mills recorded up to 10-12 birds (Mike Mills pers comment).

OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus ostralegus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status:</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 3,150</i>	<i>International: 10,200</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 17.1</i>	<i>Probable: 16.6</i>	<i>Possible: 10.6</i>

Ennerdale status

Passage migrant; doesn't breed.

Not recorded during the Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2001. However on 27th April 2005 a pair was located roosting on the small rocky island situated in the middle of the lake in tetrad (NY01X).

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,IV), WBD(I), Bern(III), Bonn(II), CITES(II)

DOTTEREL *Charadrius morinellus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: I</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common passage migrant in spring, scarce in autumn; occasional breeder.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.05</i>	<i>Probable: 0.11</i>	<i>Possible: 0.54</i>
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28.5% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Confidential

A rare spring passage migrant of the high fells; a former breeder.

The peak time for spring passage of this exciting upland wader is from the end of April to the end of May. Of 13 records between 1992 and 2004 12 were in late April or early May. The remaining record was of a much scarcer autumn migrant on 21/08/99. Most records are in single figures but trips of up to 15 have been recorded.

Spring Passage of Dotterel through Cumbria, 1970-2003:

<i>First seen, 2003</i>	<i>Median date</i>	<i>Earliest ever</i>
<i>29th April</i>	<i>30th April - 1st May</i>	<i>7th April 1980</i>

Legal Coverage: WCA(I), WBD(I), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

EUROPEAN GOLDEN PLOVER (Golden Plover) *Pluvialis apricaria*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule: II,III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 2,500</i>	<i>International: 650 (apricaria); 9,300 (altifrons)</i>
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1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 4.6	Probable: 2.3	Possible: 0.8
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Ennerdale status

A passage migrant; doesn't breed.

Occasionally encountered on the fells in the spring;

Legal Coverage: WCA(II,III), WBD(I, II*&III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

NORTHERN LAPWING (Lapwing) Vanellus vanellus

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule: II	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 2	European status: Vulnerable most in Europe	European Criteria: Vulnerable
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County status

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

Importance thresholds:	Great Britain: 20,000	International: 20,000	
1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 24.8	Probable: 13.7	Possible: 5.4

7.7% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A passage migrant; doesn't breed.

A flock of 4 on a shingle beach at the head of the lake on 3rd February 2005 was regarded as unusual for Ennerdale these days. The single record in tetrad (NY01R) recorded during the Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2001 is almost certainly outwith the 'wild Ennerdale' survey area.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob	1																						
Prov																							

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

JACK SNIPE Lymnocyptes minimus

An uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant.

The remains of a dead Jack snipe were found in the period 1981-1992 by Mike Mills; It was believed to have been killed by a bird of prey.

COMMON SNIPE (Snipe) Gallinago gallinag

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule: II,III	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 3	European status: Declining	European Criteria: Moderate recent decline
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County status

A common but declining resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 4.0	Probable: 8.2	Possible: 4.4
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Ennerdale status

A winter visitor and passage migrant; breeding status unknown.

The author has occasionally encountered the odd bird in recent years during spring and autumn passage. However an amazing 200 such passage birds were counted leaving the marsh at the head of the lake on one occasion by Mike Mills in the period 1981-1992. Breeding also occurred in the same era; in the wet pastures around Low and High Gillerthwaite. Further survey work should be carried out to ascertain as to whether this species still breeds in the project area.

Legal Coverage: WCA(II,III), WBD(II*,III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

WOODCOCK *Scolopax rusticola*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: II,III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate recent decline</i>
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County status

A common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 1.1</i>	<i>Probable: 6.4</i>	<i>Possible: 1.2</i>
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42.5% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Probably occurs as both a winter and summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

Breeds in woodland round the lakeshore and Gillerthwaite but its true distribution in the valley is unknown.

A species specific survey of this crepuscular species would be required to gain a better understanding of the true distribution of this species in the valley.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob																							
Prov											p												

Legal Coverage: WCA(II,III), WBD(II* & III*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

EURASIAN CURLEW (Curlew) *Numenius arquata*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: II</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 2</i>	<i>European status: Declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate continuing decline</i>
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County status

A common resident, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 1,470</i>	<i>International: 4,200</i>
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<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 27.3</i>	<i>Probable: 30.5</i>	<i>Possible: 9.7</i>
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2.3% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Passage migrant; breeding status unknown.

It is not known whether the 3 records recorded during the Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2001 come from within the 'wild Ennerdale' survey area or not. A bird flying over the lake in tetrad (NY11C) on 19th March 2005 was regarded as unusual by the author for Ennerdale.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob		1			1																	
Prov	p																					

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

COMMON SANDPIPER *Actitis hypoleucos*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate recent decline</i>
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County status

A common summer visitor and passage migrant, scarce overwintering bird; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 7.8</i>	<i>Probable: 8.0</i>	<i>Possible: 3.3</i>
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11.8% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor; breeds.

In the breeding season birds are found feeding along the lakes rocky shore. Further investigation of Ennerdale and the R.Liza is required, as presently little is known about the distribution and population levels of breeding birds in the 'Wild Ennerdale' survey area. Birds have been seen in every tetrad associated with the lake shore.

A pair with a chick at the mouth of the R.Liza in 2003 in tetrad NY11H was a tetrad in which no breeding records were recorded during the course of the Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2001. A bird was heard on the braided river system near Low Gillerthwaite in 2005 (Dave Piercey). Mike Mills confirms that common sandpiper were also present here in the period 1981-1992.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob				2	3		2															
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: Bern(III), Bonn(II), AEWA

BLACK-HEADED GULL *Larus ridibundus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds</i>	<i>Great Britain: 19,000</i>	<i>International: 20,000</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 2.8</i>	<i>Probable: 0</i>	<i>Possible: 4.1</i>

Ennerdale status

Mainly a passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

Only the odd bird recorded in the breeding season. In the winter the lake hosts a mixed gull roost comprising of common gull, black-headed gull and on occasion herring gull. During the day these birds forage on the West Cumbrian farmland, but fly in to roost just before dusk.

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III)

COMMON GULL *Larus canus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 2</i>	<i>European status: Depleted</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate historic decline</i>
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County status

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant, occasional breeder.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 9,000</i>	<i>International: 17,000</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.05</i>	<i>Probable: 0.05</i>	<i>Possible: 0.05</i>

Ennerdale status

A passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

Not recorded during the breeding season. Outwith the breeding season birds feed in enclosed pastureland round the lake and further afield and come in to roost on the lake at dusk. In the period 1981-1992 the winter gull roost on Ennerdale was made up exclusively of this species (pers. comment Mike Mills).

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III)

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL *Larus fuscus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant summer visitor, common passage migrant and overwintering bird; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 500</i>	<i>International: 5,300</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 1.8</i>	<i>Probable: 0</i>	<i>Possible: 3.9</i>

Ennerdale status

A passage migrant and summer visitor; doesn't breed.

Frequently seen roosting in the vicinity of the small rocky island in the middle of the lake (tetrad NY01X) from spring to autumn. Feeds in the surrounding pastures as well as further afield. Probably the commonest gull species to be recorded on the lake in the breeding season.

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*)

HERRING GULL *Larus argentatus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 4,500</i>	<i>International: 13,000</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 1.9</i>	<i>Probable: 0</i>	<i>Possible: 2.3</i>

Ennerdale status

A resident, doesn't breed.

Can be found on the lake at anytime of year, particularly the breeding season.

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*)

GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL *Larus marinus*

County status

A fairly common resident and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

<i>Importance thresholds:</i>	<i>Great Britain: 400</i>	<i>International: 4,700</i>	
<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.7</i>	<i>Probable: 0</i>	<i>Possible: 0.8</i>

Ennerdale status

A passage migrant. Doesn't breed.

Records are usually of wintering immature birds although the odd adult can occur at anytime of year. Not as common as the other gull species. Small numbers roost on the lake in the winter period.

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*)

STOCK DOVE *Columba oenas*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 6.7</i>	<i>Probable: 15.1</i>	<i>Possible: 11.2</i>
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Resident; possibly breeds.

Not recorded during the Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2001. However a pair was present on crags in May and June 2005 in tetrad NY01X. A single bird was also seen in tetrad (NY11C) on 30/06/05.

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III)

WOOD PIGEON (Woodpigeon) *Columba palumbas*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule: III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 34.0</i>	<i>Probable: 34.8</i>	<i>Possible: 9.5</i>
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident and winter visitor; breeds.

A woodland species, particularly abundant in the lower valley but found as far up the valley as Blacksail, breeding birds favour the conifer plantations. A bird was recorded at the extreme eastern edge of the plantation on 27/06/05 in tetrad (NY11W).

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss								2		6				3	1							
Prob	16	22		33	14	3	5				6						2	1				
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: WCA(III),WBD(I*,II*, III*)

COMMON CUCKOO (Cuckoo) *Cuculus canorus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 2.7</i>	<i>Probable: 20.7</i>	<i>Possible: 8.2</i>
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11.5% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor; breeds.

In May and June can be heard calling from woodland and scrub almost anywhere in the valley, but particularly from Grike across Side to Lingmell. Kleptoparasitic on meadow pipit.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob				1			2			4	2			2				1		1		
Prov																						

Arrival and departure of Common Cuckoos in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
14th April	18th April	2nd April 1975	12th August	1st September	5th Dec 1989

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

BARN OWL *Tyto alba*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: I,III,IX</i>	<i>National BAP: Yes</i>	<i>County Bap: Yes</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate continuing decline</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident; breeds in small numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 8.4</i>	<i>Probable: 1.0</i>	<i>Possible: 2.4</i>
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33.7% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds

Not recorded in any of the breeding atlases over the last thirty years. In recent years increased sightings in winter and spring of hunting birds along the low lying rough grassland of the north western and western shores of the lake are at least encouraging signs for the future of this species in this area. A successful nest was recorded on a crag in 2005

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,III,IX), Bern(III), CITES(I)

TAWNY OWL *Strix aluco*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 10.6</i>	<i>Probable: 11.2</i>	<i>Possible: 3.6</i>
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14.2% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

Breeds in woodland; including conifer plantations. As with other nocturnal species its true distribution in the valley is unclear, however It is thought to be reasonably widespread. Birds have been heard calling by the author in recent years in tetrads NY11C and NY11H.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob																	1						
Prov																							

Legal Coverage: Bern(III), CITES(II)

SHORT-EARED OWL *Asio flammeus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Depleted</i>	<i>European Criteria: Large historical decline</i>
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County status

An uncommon resident, fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 0.6</i>	<i>Probable: 1.1</i>	<i>Possible: 1.1</i>
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Ennerdale status

Present status unknown.

Present thirty years ago when Heckbarley plantation was established (pers obs).

Legal Coverage: WBD(I), Bern(III), CITES(II)

COMMON SWIFT (Swift) *Apus apus*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 11.2</i>	<i>Probable: 11.1</i>	<i>Possible: 21.7</i>
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Ennerdale status

A summer visitor. Breeding status for project area uncertain.

The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001 shows that birds were recorded in 3 tetrads, including breeding in 1. It is however possible that these records relate to parts of tetrads outwith the 'wild Ennerdale' project area.

A single bird was seen foraging on 14/06/05 over the lake in tetrad NY01Y, 3 were seen foraging over the fell in tetrad NY11B on 31/05/05 and 12 feeding low over the lake on 18/07/05 (NY11D), all are typical records for this species in this area. Reasonable numbers can be seen around Low Gillerthwaite as a response to food availability such as recent Mayfly hatches (pers comment Mike Mills)

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																		2				
Prob		4		2																		
Prov					6																	

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

COMMON KINGFISHER (Kingfisher) *Alcedo atthis*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: I</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Depleted</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate historical decline.</i>
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County status

An uncommon resident; breeds in small numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 0.9	Probable: 1.2	Possible: 2.2
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Ennerdale status

A rare passage migrant; doesn't breed.

A single bird recorded by Bill Pigram along the lake shore on 10/11/03 is the only record of this species in the project area that I am aware of.

Legal Coverage: WCA(I), WBD(I), Bern(III)

GREEN WOODPECKER *Picus viridis*

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 2	European status: Depleted	European Criteria: Moderate historical decline
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County status

A fairly common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 3.8	Probable: 7.6	Possible: 3.3
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23.8% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident breeds in very small numbers.

Although mainly found in the woodland round the lake, birds can be found as far up the valley as the 'middle bridge'. Breeding was confirmed in NY11M with a fledged juvenile seen at High Gillerthwaite YHA on 05/07/05. 'Yaffling' birds were heard in the following tetrads in 2005: NY01Y, NY11B, NY11C, NY11G, NY11H, and NY11R. It seems odd that birds were not recorded in the valley during *the 1997-2001 Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas*.

(The record of 3 birds from tetrad NY01R recorded during *the 1997-2001 Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas* almost certainly relates to birds outside the 'wild Ennerdale' project area).

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob	3																						
Prov																							

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopus major*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule: I	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 15.2	Probable: 15.6	Possible: 8.8
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6.8% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

Found in both deciduous and conifer woodland round the lake and in the vicinity of Gillerthwaite. Breeding was confirmed in Side Wood (NY11C) on 03/06/05, in woodland adjacent to Anglers car park (NY01Y) on 30/06/05 and in conifers in (NY01S) on 04/07/05.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss							2							1									
Prob	3				1										1								
Prov				1																			

Legal Coverage: WBD(I*), Bern(III)

SKY LARK (Skylark) *Alauda arvensis*

<i>BOCC status: Red</i>	<i>Schedule: II</i>	<i>National BAP: Yes</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Depleted</i>	<i>European Criteria: Large historical decline</i>
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County status

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 35.1</i>	<i>Probable: 29.3</i>	<i>Possible: 3.4</i>
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Predominantly a summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

Prefers flatish open habitat and therefore it is virtually absent in the steep-sided Liza valley, but present on the summit plateaus and sheep grazed moorland. Breeding densities are not as high on heathland as on grassland.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss														1									
Prob		55			3	20		1	14			8	4								4	1	
Prov	56		18	45											7								

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III), BAP (Defra/RSPB)

SAND MARTIN *Riparia riparia*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Depleted</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate Historical Decline</i>
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County status

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 9.1	Probable: 0	Possible: 9.1
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9.7% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Foraging birds occasionally encountered; doesn't breed.

The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001 shows that birds were present in tetrad (NY01S). 2 birds were seen feeding along the lakeshore on 14/06/05 in tetrad (NY01Y).

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss		p																				
Prob																						
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

BARN SWALLOW (Swallow) *Hirundo rustica*

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 3	European status: Depleted	European Criteria: Moderate Historical Decline
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County status

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 56.3	Probable: 14.9	Possible: 8.4
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor, breeds.

Breeds in the barns and farm outbuildings overlooking the lake, as well as at Gillerthwaite. A mixed flock of around 100 swallow and house martin were noted feeding over the lake at tetrad (NY01X) on 31/08/05

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss	4									1												
Prob																						
Prov		42		5	73			4			3				4							

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

HOUSE MARTIN *Delichon urbicum*

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 3	European status: Declining	European Criteria: Moderate recent decline
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County status

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 29.6	Probable: 9.2	Possible: 6.5
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3.4% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Foraging birds regularly encountered; breeding status unconfirmed.

The *Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001* shows that birds were proven to breed in tetrad (NY01Y). It is however possible that this record relates to part of the tetrad outwith the 'wild Ennerdale' survey area. Peak numbers occur in late August and through September with around 20 foraging over the lake at (NY01X) on 30/08/05 typical.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01	01	01	01	01	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	21	21	
	R	S	W	X	Y	B	C	D	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	Q	R	S	V	W	A	B
Poss																						
Prob																						
Prov					p																	

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

TREE PIPIT Anthus trivialis

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 6.9	Probable: 16.7	Possible: 2.5
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8.4% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor; breeds.

Found virtually the length of the valley, breeds in conifer clearfell, the periphery of upland deciduous woodland such as side wood and some scrubby areas. Absent in areas without trees. Numbers are likely to temporarily increase with the recent logging operations creating many new clearfell areas. Recorded from Latterbarrow in the period 1981-1992 (pers comment Mike Mills)

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01	01	01	01	01	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	21	21	
	R	S	W	X	Y	B	C	D	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	Q	R	S	V	W	A	B
Poss		5		1	2	2	6			4	5			4	3		2					
Prob																						
Prov																		2				

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

MEADOW PIPIT Anthus pratensis

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 52.9	Probable: 16.7	Possible: 4.2
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident and passage migrant, but mainly as a summer visitor;

The commonest breeding bird to be found in the fells; favours open spaces. Present on heather moorland and grass dominated sheepwalk, as well as the rough pasture at the head of the lake.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01R	01S	01W	01X	01Y	11B	11C	11D	11F	11G	11H
Poss											
Prob									129		
Prov	106	60	85	155	55	47	10	15		36	12

11I	11K	11L	11M	11Q	11R	11S	11V	11W	21A	21B
	91									29
42		26	30	40	20	20	50	19	20	

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

YELLOW WAGTAIL *Motacilla flava*

County status

An uncommon summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in small numbers

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 0.5	Probable: 1.0	Possible: 0.7
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Ennerdale status

A former passage migrant.

Recorded as a passage migrant at the head of the lake in the period 1981-1992 (Mike Mills pers comment)

GREY WAGTAIL *Motacilla cinerea*

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

A common resident and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

Numbers stable in Cumbria, but decreasing nationally

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 16.4	Probable: 11.2	Possible: 7.4
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3.9% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Resident and passage migrant but predominantly as a summer visitor to the valley.

Found on the R. Liza and its tributaries as well as other becks feeding in to the lake. In the breeding season of 2005 casual observations recorded birds in the following tetrads NY11G NY11H and NY11R. The last two records are from tetrads from which birds were not recorded in

The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001. As yet the water courses have not been systematically surveyed for this species. Post breeding 7 were recorded along the lakeside at tetrad (NY11C) on 24/08/05.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss										1		1										
Prob		2	1	1									1			1						
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

WHITE WAGTAIL/PIED WAGTAIL *Motacilla alba*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status:</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba yarrelli*

County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 42.8</i>	<i>Probable: 24.5</i>	<i>Possible: 10.7</i>
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1.1% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Mainly as a summer migrant; breeds.

It is most commonly found on the lower enclosed farmland where it nests in drystone walls and farm buildings. A post breeding flock of 16 were recorded near Bowness Cottage on 16/09/05 (NY11C). Common round the enclosed pastures of both High and Low Gillerthwaite in the period 1981-1992 (pers comment Mike Mills).

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss							1				1											
Prob				2						1											2	
Prov					3			5														

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

DIPPER *Cinclus cinclus*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 11.6</i>	<i>Probable: 7.2</i>	<i>Possible: 5.9</i>
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11.4% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

Breeds on the R.Ehen just below the lake. Can be encountered along the lakeshore and at the mouth of Smithy and Gill Beck at almost anytime of year. Although outside the 'Wild Ennerdale' project area, a pair was found in tetrad NY11H at 400m on 09/06/05, high above the tree clad slopes in the very unlikely location of Clews Gill. This may help explain the sporadic occupancy of Dipper at key lowland feeding areas during the breeding season, such as the mouth of the Smithy beck. An adult feeding 2 fledged juveniles on the R.Ehen near the lakeside footbridge at (NY01X) on 15/07/05 is a known regular breeding site. Not recorded as a breeding species on the R. Liza by Stokoe in 1961. The lack of dipper on the R.Liza was also the case in the period 1981-1992, it is suggested that a lack of invertebrate prey here is the problem (pers comment Mike Mills). Not recorded on the R.Liza during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob																							
Prov				p	p																		

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

WREN Troglodytes troglodytes

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 56.3</i>	<i>Probable: 31.3</i>	<i>Possible: 2.3</i>
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1.1% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Occurs as both a resident and as a migrant; breeds.

Widespread and common throughout the valley. Absent from only the highest plateaus and summits.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss											15												
Prob	23		8				10		1	24		1	8						1		2	5	
Prov		45		16	37	11		8						19	18	2	12	5		9			

Legal Coverage: WBD(I*), Bern(III)

DUNNOCK Prunella modularis

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule: III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 31.2</i>	<i>Probable: 28.7</i>	<i>Possible: 4.8</i>
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1.1% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident and passage migrant; breeds.

Found in the hedgerows of the enclosed agricultural land at the western end of the lake, as well as the scrub and undergrowth in the vicinity of Bowness Knott. *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001* indicates that the species is very thin on the ground in the rest of the valley, It is however likely that this unobtrusive species has a tendency to be under recorded. Recent observations by the author in 2005 show that birds are present in the recent clearfells of the eastern valley with singing males recorded in NY11R and NY11W. Present round Low Gillerthwaite in the period 1981-1992 (pers comment Mike Mills).

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss														1								
Prob		2																		1		
Prov					2			5														

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), Bern(III)

ROBIN Erithacus rubecula

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure.</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 55.6</i>	<i>Probable: 22.8</i>	<i>Possible: 2.8</i>
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1.1% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident, passage migrant and summer visitor; breeds.

A common species found wherever there is woodland, hedgerows, clearfell or scrubby vegetation, absent from the tree less upland areas. Can be found at the upper limits of the higher conifer plantations.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss											16											
Prob	46		6				7			8										3		1
Prov		53		13	21	8		7						17	8		9	6				

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

COMMON REDSTART (Redstart) *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 2</i>	<i>European status: Depleted</i>	<i>European Criteria: Large historical decline.</i>
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County status

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 18.7	Probable: 16.4	Possible: 3.2
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1.4% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor; breeds.

Prefers open deciduous woodland such as Side Wood, as well as the enclosed fields bounded by old hedgerows and mature trees overlooking the lake. *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001* indicates that the species extends up the valley as far as High Gillerthwaite, however it was recorded further up the valley in both High Beck and Low Beck in the period 1981-1992 (pers comment Mike Mills). 7 singing males were recorded whilst walking through Side Wood on 03/06/05.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss											1											
Prob										p					1							
Prov		1			5		1															

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

WHINCHAT *Saxicola rubetra*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 7.3	Probable: 6.8	Possible: 2.5
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8.7% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor; breeds.

Found on the bracken covered slopes east of Anglers Crag, and in Silvercove and Low Beck.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob							6			2												
Prov											2							1				

Arrival and departure of Whinchats in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
16th April	21st April	19th Mar 2000	21st September	7-8th October	12th Nov 1999

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

COMMON STONECHAT (Stonechat) *Saxicola torquatus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure.</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 9.1	Probable: 2.8	Possible: 1.0
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40% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident and passage migrant but mainly a summer visitor; breeds.

A bird of open country, however it does require dense cover for nesting. Found on the heather and bracken covered slopes of the valley, as well as areas of clearfell and the gorse covered lower slopes of Herdus. Absent on short-cropped sheepwalk.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss														1								
Prob									2				1		p							
Prov				1	1	1		1			1								p			p

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

NORTHERN WHEATEAR (Wheatear) *Oenanthe oenanthe*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 3	European status: Declining	European Criteria: Moderate recent decline
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County status

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 26.7	Probable: 11.7	Possible: 5.5
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1.2% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

A characteristic bird of the open fell, also occurs along the lakeshore west of Anglers Crag. Forages on short-cropped sheepwalk, nests in scree slopes and drystone walls. Reasonably plentiful in suitable habitat and found throughout the valley

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob											1		24				3					9
Prov	6		8	13		4	p	3				5		1	15	9		6	10	12	5	

Arrival and departure of Northern Wheatears in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
4th March	14th March	21st Feb 1977	19th October	25-26th October	17th Dec 1989

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

RING OUZEL *Turdus torquatus*

<i>BOCC status: Red</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 3</i>	<i>European status: Vulnerable</i>	<i>European Criteria: large decline</i>
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County status

A fairly common summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 4.8</i>	<i>Probable: 4.9</i>	<i>Possible: 2.2</i>
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27% decline in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

An upland species found mainly along the line of crags and gullies that form the southern rim of the valley. The importance of the Ennerdale Valley for this species is presently unknown.

In autumn, birds feeding on berries in association with fieldfare and redwing are likely to originate from Scandanavia, and are on migration to their North African wintering grounds.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																			p				
Prob				p									P				2				3		1
Prov														2	2	5			p			p	

Arrival and departure of Ring Ouzels in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
22nd March	26-27th March	2nd Feb 1996	19th October	22nd October	25th Dec 1988

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

BLACKBIRD Turdus merula

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule: III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure.</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 57.2</i>	<i>Probable: 19.7</i>	<i>Possible: 2.4</i>
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1.1% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

A bird of woodland and farmland particularly favours the lower valley, not as common in the eastern valley. In October the resident population is supplemented by a large influx of birds from the continent and Scandanavia.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																	1					
Prob	13	46		6			3				1											
Prov				10			6		1					2	4							

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), WBD(II*), Bern(III),Bonn(II)

FIELDFARE Turdus pilaris

County status

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant; occasional breeder.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 0.05	Probable: 0	Possible: 0.3
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Ennerdale status

A winter visitor and passage migrant; doesn't breed.

Years with an abundant berry crop of both Rowan and Hawthorn can attract in significant numbers of this winter visitor from the continent. In other years when food (berries) is in short supply then birds do not linger in the project area.

Departure and return of Fieldfares in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

Last to depart, 2003	Median date	Latest ever	First to return, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever
29th April	5th May	summered	21st September	15th September	summered

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,IV), WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II)

SONG THRUSH Turdus philomelos

BOCC status: Red	Schedule: III	National BAP: Yes	County Bap: Yes
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European SPEC: 4	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 40.2	Probable: 27.0	Possible: 3.3
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident and passage migrant, but mainly as a summer visitor; breeds.

The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001. indicates that this species is mainly found on agricultural land and in woodland at the north western end of the valley. However casual observations in 2005 indicate that birds are reasonably well distributed in mature conifer plantations along the valley bottom, at least as far up the valley as the Pillar footbridge. In 2005 singing males were recorded in tetrads NY11C, NY11G and NY11R these are additional tetrads to those recorded in *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001.*

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob	7							2												p		
Prov					3										1							

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II), BAP (EN/RSPB)

REDWING Turdus iliacus

County status

An abundant winter visitor and passage migrant.

Ennerdale status

A winter visitor and passage migrant; doesn't breed.

Can be found in most autumns and winters often in the company of other thrush species. Flocks are attracted by the berries of Rowan and Hawthorn particularly in the western valley around the lake.

Departure and return of Redwings in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

Last to depart, 2003	Median date	Latest ever	First to return, 2003	Median	Earliest ever
16th April	23rd April	summered	29th September	22nd Sep	summered

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,IV), WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II)

MISTLE THRUSH Turdus viscivorus

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 24.0</i>	<i>Probable: 20.7</i>	<i>Possible: 8.6</i>
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1.2% decline in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident and passage migrant, but mainly as a summer visitor; breeds.

Nests in woodland, often in mature conifer plantations and feeds on the short cropped open fell or enclosed pasture. Recent observations in 2005 have recorded singing males in the following tetrads NY11G, NY11H, and NY11M. These are additional to the tetrads birds were recorded in during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*. The plentiful Hawthorn crop at Side Wood, Ennerdale attracted a post-breeding flock of 18 on 11th October 2003.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																					1		
Prob	1		2	2																			
Prov		5												2			3						

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*), Bern(III), Bonn(II)

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER Locustella naevia

<i>BOCC status: Red</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common summer visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 1.7	Probable: 5.7	Possible: 1.0
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19.7% decline in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor; breeding status unconfirmed.

Recorded by the author in the early 1990's at Broadmoor in what was then a recent conifer clearfell. It has also been recorded at the head of the lake in the period 1981-1992 (pers comment Mike Mills)

The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001 shows a record of a bird possibly breeding in tetrad (NY01R). It is not known whether this record relates to part of the terad outwith the 'wild Ennerdale' survey area.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 E	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																							
Prob	1																						
Prov																							

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

SEDGE WARBLER *Acrocephalus schoenabaenus*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 4</i>	<i>European status:</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common summer visitor; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 8.5	Probable: 8.6	Possible: 1.7
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2.8% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor; breeding status unconfirmed.

Only recorded once as a supplementary record in the course of atlas work between 1997-2001

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 E	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																							
Prob							p																
Prov																							

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

BLACKCAP *Sylvia atricapilla*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant, uncommon overwintering bird; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 12.9	Probable: 27.9	Possible: 2.5
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7.9% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

Nests in deciduous and mixed woodland which has a shrubby understorey. Mainly found at the western end of the valley and round the lake, but also regular in the Gillerthwaite area.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob				1	1										1								
Prov																							

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

GARDEN WARBLER *Sylvia borin*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 11.7	Probable: 28.6	Possible: 3.1
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7.8% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

A bird of open woodland; must have an understorey of coarse undergrowth for nesting; also in young conifer plantations and scrub. Found in the valley bottom as far east as the middle bridge. Recent observations in 2005 have recorded singing males in the following tetrads NY01Y, NY11H, and NY11L. These are additional to the tetrads birds were recorded in during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob		4					3	1		4					4								
Prov																							

Arrival and departure of Garden Warblers in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
22nd April	22nd April	7th April 1980	25th September	6th October	7th Nov 1992

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

COMMON WHITETHROAT (Whitethroat) *Sylvia communis*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 16.9</i>	<i>Probable: 16.4</i>	<i>Possible: 2.0</i>
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21.2% decline in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001 indicates that they are present in very small numbers at the western end of the valley. Nests are located in gorse, scrub and hedgerows. Pre the catastrophic crash in numbers associated with drought in the Sahel in the 1990's? They were regularly recorded in tetrad (NY11H) by the banks of the R.Liza below the Irish bridge (pers comment Mike Mills)

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob		3		1																			
Prov				1																			

Arrival and departure of Common Whitethroats in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
16th April	22nd April	4th April 1989	20th September	6th October	12th Nov 1994

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

WOOD WARBLER *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 2</i>	<i>European status: Declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate recent decline</i>
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County status

A common summer visitor; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 3.6</i>	<i>Probable: 9.2</i>	<i>Possible: 1.8</i>
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9.4% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

Traditionally a bird of ancient woodland; such as Side wood. Nowadays also found in the more open of the mature Larch stands. Casual recording carried out in 2005 recorded 2 singing males in tetrad (NY01X) as well as singing males in the vicinity of Smithy Beck and Low Gillerthwaite field centre tetrad (NY11H). These are additional locations to where birds were recorded during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*. A singing male was also recorded in Side Wood (NY11G) on 03/06/05

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob							3			2				2				1					
Prov																							

Arrival and departure of Wood Warblers in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
17th April	22nd April	2nd April 1983	14th June	17th August	12th Sep 2000

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

COMMON CHIFFCHAFF (Chiffchaff) *Phylloscopus collybita*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant, scarce overwintering bird; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 9.0	Probable: 22.6	Possible: 4.0
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16% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

A bird predominantly found in mature deciduous woodland with understorey, but can also be found in scrub and in conifer plantations. Its main headquarters are at the western end of the valley but in recent years it appears to be extending its range further east along the valley bottom. Casual observations in 2005 recorded singing males in NY11C, NY11H, NY11M & NY11R, some of these are additional to the tetrads in which birds were recorded during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss														1									
Prob	1	22													1								
Prov			4	8	6																		

Arrival and departure of Common Chiffchaffs in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
14th March	19th March	wintered	wintered	23rd October	wintered

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

WILLOW WARBLER *Phylloscopus trochilus*

BOCC status: Amber	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 53.0	Probable: 28.8	Possible: 1.7
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2.2% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A summer visitor and passage migrant; breeds.

The commonest of all the warbler species. Plentiful in woodland, hedgerows and scrub throughout the valley. It can be found as far up the valley as Blacksail, it also breeds at around 450m altitude in the Heckbarley plantation, the highest of the Ennerdale conifer plantations.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01	01	01	01	01	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	21	21	
	R	S	W	X	Y	B	C	D	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	Q	R	S	V	W	A	B
Poss																						
Prob	18						13			7	20							2		3		
Prov		54	6	30	28	5		15						12	5		10					

Arrival and departure of Willow Warblers in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
24th March	1st April	12th March 1978	2nd October	8th October	8th Nov 1982

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

GOLDCREST *Regulus regulus*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 17.6	Probable: 22.2	Possible: 4.4
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5.3% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident and passage migrant; breeds.

Predominantly a bird of conifer plantations and often breeding at a high density, consequently found throughout the valley wherever this habitat prevails. Good numbers can still be present in the winter period.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01	01	01	01	01	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	21	21
	R	S	W	X	Y	B	C	D	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	Q	R	S	V	W	A	B
Poss										4												
Prob				11			2				1											
Prov	72	99	20		4									5	4		6	2				

Legal Coverage: Bern(III),Bonn(II)

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER *Muscicapa striata*

<i>BOCC status: Red</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP: Yes</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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Arrival and departure of Pied Flycatchers in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

First seen, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever	Last seen, 2003	Median date	Latest ever
8th April	14th April	23rd March 1989	21st September	21st September	27th Oct 1978

Legal Coverage: Bern(III), Bonn(II),

LONG-TAILED TIT Aegithalos caudatus

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 18.4	Probable: 10.5	Possible: 4.4
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3.7% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

Found along the woodland edge and in scrub. In the breeding season favours the lower western end of the valley and scrub at the mouth of the R.Liza. Post breeding can be found as a component of mixed tit flocks which can be found in the vicinity of Gillerthwaite (pers comment Mike Mills)

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob										4												
Prov		6			p																	

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

COAL TIT Parus ater

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 23.7	Probable: 20.7	Possible: 5.5
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1.2% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

Breeds at a high density in mature conifer plantations, also breeds in some deciduous woodland, but at much lower breeding densities, common throughout the valley wherever mature conifer plantations are present.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss											1											
Prob	12									5												
Prov		35	18	12	6	7	2							12	8		5	5		3		

Legal Coverage: WBD(I*), Bern(III)

BLUE TIT Parus caeruleus

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 4	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 57.2	Probable: 15.9	Possible: 3.6
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2.2% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

A common woodland bird; particularly abundant in the low lying farmland and woodland in the vicinity of the lake. Present in much smaller numbers in the the eastern valley.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob	5													1									
Prov		26		16	56	2	9	4		4	1				2		2	3					

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

GREAT TIT Parus major

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 42.6	Probable: 21.4	Possible: 4.9
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1.1% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

Prefers broad-leaved woodland, most abundant at the west ern end of the valley. Casual observations in 2005 recorded a singing male in tetrad NY11G, this is an additional tetrad to those in which birds were recorded during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob								1			3												
Prov		16		5	9	2	4							2	3								

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

EURASIAN NUTHATCH (Nuthatch) *Sitta europaea*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 7.9</i>	<i>Probable: 8.5</i>	<i>Possible: 2.5</i>
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687.5% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Resident; breeds.

A very recent coloniser, breeding was confirmed in Side Wood in 2004 (tetrad NY11C), also present in tetrad NY11M in mature woodland in the Gillerthwaite area (both records 14/04/04).

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss															P							
Prob				1			p															
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

EURASIAN TREECREEPER (Trecreeper) *Certhia familiaris*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 10.3</i>	<i>Probable: 15.4</i>	<i>Possible: 7.1</i>
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4.9% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Resident; breeds.

Found in both deciduous and conifer woodland. Recently recorded (2005) near ‘middle bridge’ in tetrad NY11R, this is an additional tetrad to those in which birds were recorded during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*. This is an unobtrusive species and is likely to be underrecorded.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob		4		4		3																
Prov					6			1														

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

EURASIAN JAY (Jay) *Garrulus glandarius*

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), WBD(II*)

WESTERN JACKDAW (Jackdaw) *Corvus monedula*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule: III	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 39.9	Probable: 17.7	Possible: 7.8
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Resident; breeds

Associated with habitation and confined to the cultivated land in the western end of the valley. Nests are usually located in chimneys and outbuildings.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob																							
Prov		30			20			4															

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), WBD(II*)

ROOK *Corvus frugilegus*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 41.5	Probable: 0	Possible: 11.1
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2,3% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Unknown.

The supplementary record from tetrad NY01S recorded during *the 1997-2001 Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas* probably relates to birds that nest outside the ‘wild Ennerdale’ project area but forage on improved pasture within the project area.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss		p																					
Prob																							
Prov																							

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*)

CARRION CROW *Corvus corone*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 51.4</i>	<i>Probable: 24.4</i>	<i>Possible: 13.6</i>
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1.1% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Resident; breeds.

A resilient species, widespread throughout the valley, breeds in trees and shrubs.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss						6	2	2	6	7			2								2	
Prob			6														2				5	
Prov	7	41		22	74									8	4	2			2			4

Legal Coverage: WBD(II*)

COMMON RAVEN (Raven) *Corvus corax*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A fairly common resident; breeds in small numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 3.6</i>	<i>Probable: 4.5</i>	<i>Possible: 11.7</i>
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17% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Confidential

Resident; breeds.

Can be seen throughout the valley. Often the only species to be encountered in the high fells in the depths of winter.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss										p			1	1								1	2
Prob																2		1	2	3			
Prov							3																

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

COMMON STARLING (Starling) *Sturnus vulgaris*

County status

An abundant resident and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 45.0	Probable: 11.7	Possible: 7.6
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Ennerdale status

Unknown.

Not recorded during the breeding atlas. In the period 1981-1992 the occasional flock of passage migrants was recorded at Low Gillerthwaite (pers comment mike Mills)

HOUSE SPARROW *Passer domesticus*

BOCC status: Red	Schedule:	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 3	European status: Declining	European Criteria: Moderate recent decline
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 44.7	Probable: 11.2	Possible: 2.2
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3.4% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Resident; breeds.

As its name suggests it is found in close association with habitation, particularly in the vicinity of farms at the western end of the valley. The only record away from this area was a single bird recorded at High Gillerthwaite during the course of survey work for *the 1997-2001 Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas*.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob								3							1								
Prov		4			20																		

Legal Coverage: None

TREE SPARROW *Passer montanus*

BOCC status: Red	Schedule:	National BAP: Yes	County Bap:
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European SPEC: 3	European status: Declining	European Criteria: Moderate recent decline.
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County status

A common resident; breeds in large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 5.0	Probable: 5.0	Possible: 2.4
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30.8% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Unknown.

The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001 shows that birds were proven to breed in tetrad NY01Y. It is not known whether this record relates to part of the tetrad outwith the 'wild Ennerdale' survey area.

Ennerdale status

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob																							
Prov					2																		

Legal Coverage: Bern(III), BAP (Defra/RSPB)

COMMON CHAFFINCH *Fringilla coelebs*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule: III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 59.3</i>	<i>Probable: 24.6</i>	<i>Possible: 2.8</i>
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds.

Common and widespread throughout the valley. Found in woodland, hedgerows and scrub, absent only from the treeless fell.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss						8																	
Prob							14																
Prov	75	99	39	51	57			10		23	36			16	5		10	14		10			

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), WBD(I*), Bern(III)

BRAMBLING *Fringilla montifringilla*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule: III</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common winter visitor and passage migrant; occasional breeder.

Ennerdale status

A passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

In irruptive years found feeding on beech mast in the vicinity of Gillerthwaite or in Larch along the lakeside forest track. The supplementary record from tetrad (NY11C) recorded during *the 1997-2001 Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas* almost certainly relates to a bird on passage, as it would be exceptional for a bird to be present in the breeding season.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss							p															
Prob																						
Prov																						

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), Bern(III)

GREENFINCH *Carduelis chloris*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule: III	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 24.6	Probable: 24.8	Possible: 5.6
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3.5% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Ennerdale status

A resident; breeds.

A very few are found in hedgerows and scrub along the north western shore of the lake. Casual observations carried out in 2005 recorded a singing male in (NY11C); this is in an additional tetrad to those in which birds were recorded during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*. Birds were also present in scrub along the lakeshore in tetrad NY01Y for 2005. In the period 1981-1992 birds were present in the Low Gillerthwaite area (pers comment Mike Mills)

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob																						
Prov		8			2																	

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), Bern(III)

GOLDFINCH *Carduelis carduelis*

BOCC status: Green	Schedule: III	National BAP:	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

An abundant resident; breeds in very large numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 22.8	Probable: 31.8	Possible: 8.0
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4.9% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident, passage migrant and summer visitor; breeds.

Breeds in scrubby unimproved land on the north western shore of the lake. A survey carried out in the breeding season of 2005 recorded birds in tetrad (NY11C), this is an additional tetrad to those in which birds were recorded during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*. In mild winters small flocks can be seen feeding on burdock seeds, along the forestry road from Bowness Knott to Gillerthwaite.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss																						
Prob				2																		
Prov		7			22																	

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), Bern(III)

SISKIN *Carduelis spinus*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 5.3</i>	<i>Probable: 7.9</i>	<i>Possible: 5.2</i>
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725% increase in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds.

The mature cone bearing conifer plantations of Ennerdale provide the siskin with one of its Cumbrian strongholds.

In years when the conifer cone crop is plentiful then large numbers of birds can over winter. Correspondingly in years of poor food supplies virtually no birds are present over the winter period. A flock of 300 were present near Smithy Beck on 11/01/03

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss						2		1														
Prob							5			9							4					
Prov		15		13							15			4								

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), Bern(III)

LINNET *Carduelis cannabina*

<i>BOCC status: Red</i>	<i>Schedule: III</i>	<i>National BAP: Yes</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: 2</i>	<i>European status: Declining</i>	<i>European Criteria: Moderate recent decline</i>
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County status

An abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in very large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 19.6</i>	<i>Probable: 22.6</i>	<i>Possible: 9.7</i>
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No change in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds

Very much associated with gorse, found on the unimproved scrubby pastures at the north western end of the lake, and extending up to the lower gorse covered slopes of Herdus.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss							2															
Prob				1				5														
Prov					29																	

Legal Coverage: WCA(III), Bern(III), BAP (Defra/RSPB)

LESSER REDPOLL *Carduelis cabaret*

<i>BOCC status: Amber</i>	<i>Schedule:</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

A common resident, winter visitor and passage migrant; breeds in large numbers.

<i>1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)</i>	<i>Confirmed: 7.4</i>	<i>Probable: 16.3</i>	<i>Possible: 6.1</i>
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8.2% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

A resident, passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds.

The Ennerdale Valley is as good a place as any to see this small finch. It can be seen in damp areas of alder, mature larch or as a coloniser of clearfell areas. Its range extends from Broadmoor plantation in the west, to the extensive clearfell of the eastern valley. A survey carried out in the breeding season of 2005 recorded birds in tetrads NY01Y, NY11M and NY11W. These are additional tetrads to those in which birds were recorded in during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B
Poss								4														
Prob		2		p			2				5											
Prov						6											4					

First winter: The only report was of a flock of eight at Ennerdale on 11th January.

Legal Coverage: Bern(III)

COMMON CROSSBILL (Crossbill) *Loxia curvirostra*

<i>BOCC status: Green</i>	<i>Schedule: I,IV</i>	<i>National BAP:</i>	<i>County Bap:</i>
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<i>European SPEC: Non</i>	<i>European status: Secure</i>	<i>European Criteria:</i>
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County status

An uncommon resident, irruptive passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds in small numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 1.8	Probable: 1.1	Possible: 2.1
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Ennerdale status

An irruptive passage migrant and winter visitor; occasional breeder.

A family group was seen feeding in Larch in tetrad NY11H during the course of survey work for *The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain & Ireland 1988-1991*. In irruptive years coinciding with a good conifer cone supply then reasonable numbers can be found feeding in the mature conifers.

Legal Coverage: WCA(I,IV), Bern(III)

BULLFINCH *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

BOCC status: Red	Schedule: III	National BAP: Yes	County Bap:
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European SPEC: Non	European status: Secure	European Criteria:
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County status

A common resident; breeds in moderate numbers.

1997-2001 breeding status (% tetrads)	Confirmed: 7.6	Probable: 10.0	Possible: 6.3
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8.7% decrease in number of occupied 10km squares between 1968-72 and 1997-2001

Ennerdale status

Resident ,passage migrant and winter visitor; breeds.

Recent expansion in to conifer plantations may go some way to boost population levels of this declining species. Surveys carried out in the breeding season of 2005 confirmed breeding in NY11M as well as recording birds in tetrads NY01S and NY11H. NY01S and NY11H are additional tetrads to those in which birds were recorded during *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria a tetrad atlas 1997-2001*.

As this is a difficult species to survey in dense conifer plantations, it is likely to be underrecorded.

Cumbria Breeding Bird Atlas 1997-2000 – breeding status and 2 hour count of adults:

NY	01 R	01 S	01 W	01 X	01 Y	11 B	11 C	11 D	11 F	11 G	11 H	11 I	11 K	11 L	11 M	11 Q	11 R	11 S	11 V	11 W	21 A	21 B	
Poss																							
Prob														4	6								
Prov			p																				

Legal Coverage: WCA(III)

SNOW BUNTING *Plectrophenax nivalis*

County status

A fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor.

Ennerdale status

A passage migrant and winter visitor; doesn't breed.

Occasionally encountered in the winter months on the high tops.

Departure and return of Snow Buntings in Cumbria, 1970-2003:

Last to depart, 2003	Median date	Latest ever	First to return, 2003	Median date	Earliest ever
20th February	25th-26th Mar	25th April 1991	1st November	25th-26th Oct	10th Sep 1990

