

# Lanchester Wildlife







# An Audit of the Wildlife of Lanchester Parish 2011

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Great Spotted Woodpecker, photo Joe Ridley. Front Cover: Kingfisher, photo Darin Smith

# Introduction

by Michael Horsley

**Background** - Lanchester is a mainly rural parish and, in common with other areas, the wildlife found there has changed and continues to change.

This wildlife audit is a snapshot based on historical and current records. It documents what is known of the wildlife of the parish with some indication of the changes over time. This brings the information together in a single document to illustrate to the people who live here the diversity around them and to provide input for future projects to protect and enhance this wildlife.

Various sites of interest for wildlife are mentioned in this document. Whilst there is public access to many, some of these are on private land and no right of access can be assumed.

**Who has contributed** - Many people have been involved in various ways, from providing the records of local wildlife sightings in the parish over many years and photographs of this wildlife, to the compilation of the sections of this audit. The sections have all been compiled by volunteers. The organisations listed at the back have also contributed by allowing their data to be used.

**Summary** - Because of its geography stretching from the Pennine foothills in the west to the gentler farmland in the east, the parish has a wide variety of habitats and supports a wide range of species from plants through to birds, invertebrates and amphibians. Although many are common, some are rare and declining and need help if they are to survive here and maintain the diversity for the enjoyment and benefit of future generations.

**Method** - Where available specific records from many sources have been brought together by the volunteers involved and analysed to provide a picture of wildlife in the parish. Elsewhere the knowledge of local experts has been drawn on.

**Publication** - This document has been made available in printed form as a book and can be viewed on-line and downloaded from the Lanchester Parish Council website at: [www.lanchesterparish.info](http://www.lanchesterparish.info).



Lanchester Parish church: photo, Darin Smith



Small Tortoiseshell Butterfly, photo Darin Smith



Small Copper Butterfly, photo Darin Smith





Otter, photo Darin Smith



Peacock Butterfly, photo Darin Smith



Badger, photo Sue Charlton

**The Locality Map Project** - The compilation and publication of this wildlife audit has been part of a wider project to implement the "Lanchester Locality Map". This is a document compiled by Lanchester Parish Council, Lanchester Partnership and representatives of the farming, wildlife and environment groups of the parish to address rural issues. Funding was obtained for a Project Officer, Sue Charlton, to co-ordinate delivery of the Locality Map Action Plan. Whilst this audit has been in preparation other actions have included:

- A programme of educational visits and activities to connect local children with the environment and where food comes from;
- A monthly practical conservation volunteer team which has undertaken woodland and wetland management, invasive species control and tree planting;
- Support to farmers in securing grants such as English Woodland Grant Scheme and Higher Level Stewardship;
- A skills audit which has informed a programme of training that has included accredited training for young farm workers such as first aid, chainsaw, shearing and hedge laying;
- Training to support the wildlife and heritage audits including botanical survey, use of the Map Mate computer program and archival research;
- Botanical surveys of selected areas in the parish;
- A heritage audit resulting in the publication of 7 walk leaflets through the surrounding landscape that highlight the local heritage.

**The Future** - It is hoped that it will be possible under the auspices of the Locality Map Project and based on this wildlife audit to identify other sites in the parish which may contain interesting flora and fauna and to conduct survey work on those sites. It would also be beneficial to revisit sites for old records of rare plants to check whether the plants are still there.

By describing the range of local wildlife this audit can help people to develop a more informed knowledge of and interest in the natural environment around them. Anyone can already record interesting old trees on-line through the Woodland Trust website: [www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk](http://www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk).

As a result of new and draft national planning legislation further local planning documents are in preparation by Durham County Council. The information contained in this audit can provide input to this process.



# Landscape History

by John Gall

The pre-Roman occupation of the parish is not well recorded at present, but there have been finds of 'cup and ring' stones and flint tools in the valley and surrounding hills, indicating that there has been at least 4000 years of hunting and farming around Lanchester.

When the Roman legions marched north, leading to the creation of a fort and associated civil settlement of Longovicium, this would have had a considerable effect on the lands around the valley. Five hundred horse, (even small ones), the soldiers and their supporting community would have needed to be fed and watered and this could have involved the clearance of woodland and the cultivation of the best of the drained lands. Dere Street, the stone fort with its associated buildings and vicus would have required major quarrying and there are indications in the parish of extensive iron working which would have necessitated the felling of large areas of woodland in order to provide charcoal.

We know little of the period from the leaving of the Roman Garrison until the arrival of the Normans. There may have been a major estate centred on Lanchester but it does appear that native woodlands would have re-established themselves over much of the Roman farmlands.

With the arrival of Norman overlords activities were centred on the Bishopric and Church at Durham. During this time we have evidence of man's effect on the parish with further clearance of woodlands as well as the establishment of the present village around the church. There was some mediaeval iron working and the outcrop coal seams were worked in a small way. From late mediaeval times until the early 18th century the parish appears to have been a 'backwater' though much of the major woodland seems to have been felled and was replaced by coppice woodland for the production of hazel corf rods for the coal industry.





The lands on the hill tops and to the west of the parish consisted of open fell for the grazing of animals owned by the freeholders and other residents. These lands were gradually enclosed with a major Enclosure Act sweeping up the last of the great open fells, in the late 1700s. Many miles of new fences, stone walls, roads and farm steadings were created or extended during this period. New plantations were developed and the old rough fell lands were cleared and brought into field agriculture. This 'enclosure' shaped the landscape into the form we know today.

The period from the Industrial Revolution of the late 1700s until the 20th century saw major changes with the creation of new communities associated with the exploitation of productive coal seams to the east of the parish. Railways, quarries, brickworks, iron and coke works brought much prosperity which peaked in the early 1900s and then decayed towards the later years of the 20th century.

A desperate shortage of coal in the years from the hard winter of 1947 led to most of the parish's outcrop coal being extracted by opencast or strip mining. In the Lanchester area of the coalfield, up to 50% of the land was ripped up, the coal extracted and the landform re-instated in a very average way, destroying much of the evidence of 4000 years of occupation, together with a loss of many habitats of plant and animal life.

The 21st century sees the parish settling down and recovering from the exploitation of coal and its associated industrial processes. New strategies at a national and European level are encouraging all areas of the community to take greater care of the environment and land we live in. We need to remember that we live in a much damaged landscape and great care is needed to re-instate the quality and diversity of environment of the entire parish.



Bumblebee and Bluebell, photo Darin Smith



# Habitats

by Terry Coult

Durham County Council's Landscape Character Assessment places Lanchester mostly in the West Durham Coalfield but rising and stretching far enough west to reach the North Pennines and coincidentally the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The long history of land management in the parish is reflected broadly in the existing modern day habitats. After enclosure, ease of working and drainage along with accessibility produced a pattern of land use which is predominantly arable and pastoral. Some of the open heath survived subsequent tree planting, clearance and grazing towards the west of the parish. The more recent open cast mining made little change to this pattern. In summary land use changes from agricultural in the east of the parish through pastoral to moorland in the west.

Land use history, changes in altitude and a varied topography coupled with the fact that some areas of the parish have not suffered too severely from agricultural intensification means that the parish has a wide range of habitats, including heathland, woodlands, unimproved grasslands, hedgerows, mature trees, rivers, streams and ponds. Such a variety of mature habitats allows the parish to support a diverse range of wildlife.

The parish has suffered in the past from large scale industrial activities such as opencast and deep coal mining and where restoration after coaling has taken place landscapes are often denuded of character and habitats, with subsequent loss of species. The parish does have some brownfield land, land which was previously used for industry but through time has reverted to a more natural state, the railway walks and the Malton Nature Reserve are the best examples of this. Often brownfield land supports many more species than the farmed land around it, with the Malton Nature Reserve possibly being the best example. Land management fashions within the parish are still changing and the areas of heathland shown on the map in the west of the parish are still reducing in size as agricultural intensification continues. In the last few years much of the remaining upper Browney Valley heathland has been ploughed and fertilised with deleterious effect on the resident upland wildlife.

There are no measurable figures for habitats within the parish. It would be useful to say that there are so many miles of hedgerow and so many hectares of woodland and heathland but those figures are not calculated. Perhaps the best way to understand what is present is to just look at the "Landuse Map". It is easy to see that most of the parish is

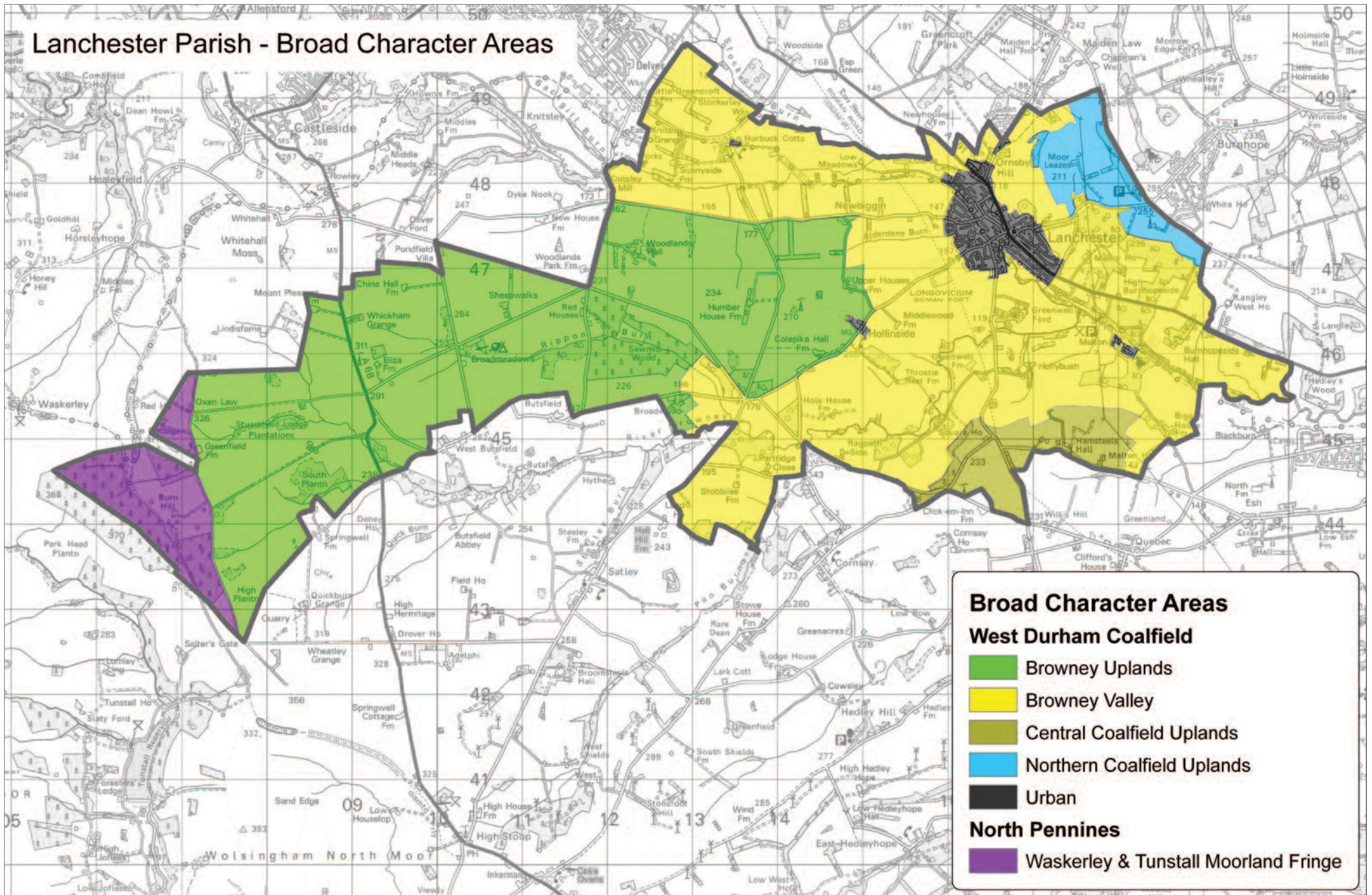


Heather, photo Darin Smith

pasture land and that most of what little woodland there is, is conifer plantation, there being very little deciduous woodland, with only three recorded patches of ancient woodland in the parish, Deanery Wood at Ornsby Hill, Loves Wood and part of the river bank woodlands at Malton. It is likely that there will be smaller patches of unrecorded ancient woodland scattered around the parish and there are certainly many copses and stands of mature deciduous trees which are not big enough to register on the map, including hedgerow trees. Like many parts of the county and the country these mature trees are not matched in number by younger replacement trees and in years to come there is likely to be a dearth of trees around the parish. The parish has some very rich road verges in the west, verges which act as refuges for plants and animals which once would have occupied the surrounding farmed land but without management these verges will eventually lose their wildlife value.



# Lanchester Parish - Broad Character Areas



**Broad Character Areas**

**West Durham Coalfield**

- Browney Uplands
- Browney Valley
- Central Coalfield Uplands
- Northern Coalfield Uplands

**Urban**

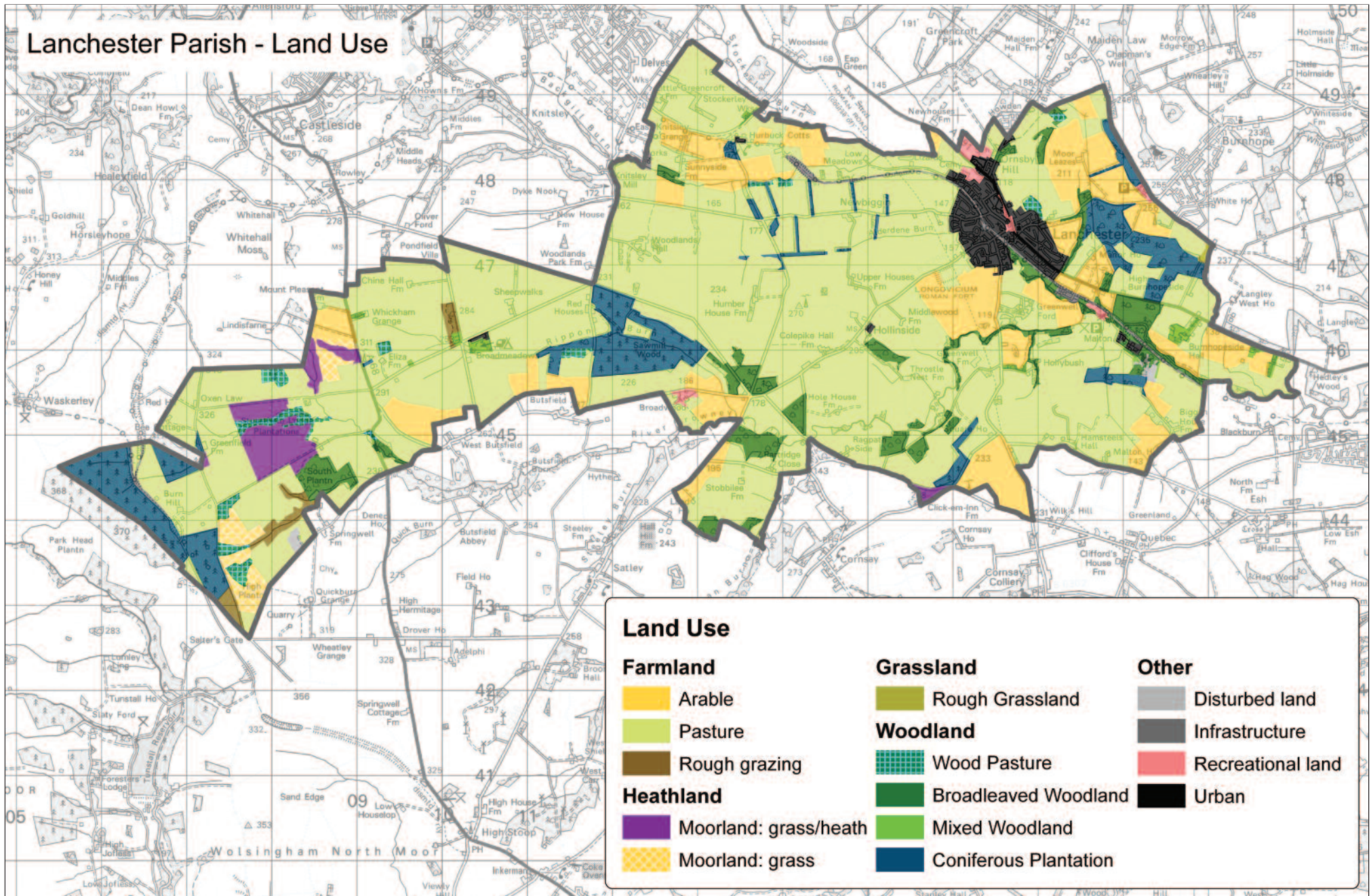
**North Pennines**

- Waskerley & Tunstall Moorland Fringe

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# Lanchester Parish - Land Use



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Malton, photo Sue Charlton



Longburn Ford, photo Durham Wildlife Trust

In terms of protected habitats Durham Wildlife Trust has nature reserves at Malton and Longburn Ford at the extreme ends of the parish and at Ragpathside and Burnhope just outside the parish. The Woodland Trust has woodland reserves at Black Plantation near Satley and at Dora's wood in Lanchester itself. The rest of the parish is very much in the hands of those who manage the land.

It is difficult to predict how land use will change in the future. Farming practices are very much driven by the latest fashions in grant aid and there is a very powerful incentive to sacrifice traditional land use and management in favour of diversification into tourism, with consequent increased recreational use of the land. Such changes have consequences for wildlife. Comparison of historical records with current ones show a decline in species and habitats across the parish and it is likely that without a great deal of investment the decline will continue.



Ragpath Heath, photo Durham Wildlife Trust



Wildflowers and Agricultural land, photo Darin Smith



Malton Pond, photo Darin Smith



# Plants

by Angela Horsley

For the purposes of this audit some 7000 plant records have been assembled and studied. These have been supplied by:

- John Durkin, Durham County Recorder for the Botanical Society of the British Isles (BSBI)
- Durham Biodiversity Data Service (DBDS)
- Lanchester Wildlife Group (LWG)
- Durham Rare Plant Register published by the BSBI
- Durham Biodiversity Partnership
- Durham County Council.

Most of these records fall in the period 1970-2010 but there were a number of older records from 1945, 1961 and a handful from the mid 1800s.

The records have been made over time by different people and organisations for different purposes and from different features of interest such as Lanchester Valley Walk, nature reserves and Local Wildlife Sites. They are not comprehensive and individual records have not generally been re-visited so it is not known whether plants recorded some years ago are still there. So whilst this section of the audit considers what plants of interest have been recorded in the parish, there is no guarantee that any particular plant still exists where it was recorded.

## Special Sites

There are six sites in the parish designated as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) by Durham County Council as they contain habitats or species with a special value for biodiversity.

### Loves Wood and Malton Nature Reserve NZ180457

This local nature reserve has mixed habitats of woodland, ponds, neutral grassland and scrub. These support a diverse range of plants.

Loves Wood has a central block of mature Oak (*Quercus sp.*) woodland with occasional Birch (*Betula sp.*) in the canopy and an understorey of coppiced Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). The ground flora contains Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*). The core of oak woodland is surrounded by blocks of conifers – Spruce (*Picea sp.*), Pine (*Pinus sp.*) and Larch (*Larix sp.*) which contain patches of Oak and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). The Larch plantation has a good ground flora.



Frog Orchid, photo Michael Horsley



Butterfly Orchid, photo Terry Coult

**Malton Nature Reserve** has been developed on a reclaimed colliery site with a wide variety of habitats including woodland, ponds, species rich grasslands and scrub showing good examples of succession on colliery shales. There are two ponds with a range of wetland plants, including Bog Bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and adjacent willow carr has several uncommon plants such as Skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*). The scarcer Lesser Skullcap (*Scutellaria minor*) has also been recorded on the reserve. There are several small species rich meadows containing Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Devil's-bit Scabious (*Succisa pratensis*) and Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*). An old hedgerow and area of oak woodland contain plants indicative of ancient woodland such as Moschatel (*Adoxa moschatellina*) and Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*). Several garden escapes can be found particularly on the southeastern side of the site such as Jacob's Ladder (*Polemonium caeruleum*) and Yellow Archangel (*Lamium galeobdolon*).

### Greenwell Ford Meadow NZ166464

When this LWS was surveyed in 1991 the central section of the meadow contained a pond derived from a former oxbow section of the River Browney. This is of great interest as this type of habitat is now scarce in the Browney Valley.

The pond area was surrounded by Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Willow (*Salix sp.*), Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Large-leaved Lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*) and some conifers. The pond itself contained many plants including Yellow Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and Water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus sp.*).



The central part of the meadow was uncut and ungrazed and was damp in places with a good variety of herbs and grasses including Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*), Cuckooflower (*Cardamine pratensis*), Crosswort (*Galium cruciata*) and Great Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*).

### Hurbuck Triangle NZ143481

This LWS surveyed in July 2007 comprises a particularly species rich stretch of former railway line which forms part of the Lanchester Valley Walk together with a small triangle of wet grassland adjacent to the railway on the northern side.

The habitat varies along the railway and includes patches of herb rich neutral grassland, acid grassland and areas of wet grassland. Greater Butterfly Orchids (*Platanthera chlorantha*) have been recorded on this site in the past, both on the railway line and within the triangle but none were seen during survey in 2007. There are many species of interest along the railway line including:

#### Common name

Bladder Campion  
Burnet Saxifrage  
Common Bird's-foot Trefoil  
Common Knapweed  
Common Spotted Orchid  
Cowslip  
Eyebright  
Field Scabious  
Goatsbeard  
Great Burnet  
Kidney Vetch  
Lady's Bedstraw  
Oxeye Daisy  
Pale Lady's Mantle  
Quaking Grass  
Slender St John's Wort  
Smooth Lady's Mantle  
Tormentil  
Zigzag Clover

#### Specific name

*Silene vulgaris*  
*Pimpinella saxifraga*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Centaurea nigra*  
*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*  
*Primula veris*  
*Euphrasia sp*  
*Knautia arvensis*  
*Tragopogon pratensis*  
*Sanguisorba officinalis*  
*Anthyllis vulneraria*  
*Galium verum*  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
*Alchemilla xanthochlora*  
*Briza media*  
*Hypericum pulchrum*  
*Alchemilla glabra*  
*Potentilla erecta*  
*Trifolium medium*

Towards the eastern end of the site, there are raised banks with thin soils. These are more acidic in nature with Catsear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Pilosella officinarum*), Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*), Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*) and Betony (*Stachys officinalis*).



Cowslip, photo Darin Smith



Mouse-ear-hawkweed, photo Darin Smith



Common Dog Violet, photo Darin Smith





Harebell, photo Darin Smith



Bog Bean, photo Terry Coult



Marsh Marigold, photo Darin Smith



Common Spotted Orchid, photo Darin Smith



Cotton Grass, photo Darin Smith

At the western end of the site, the railway sides slope steeply downwards and the triangle is located at the base of one of these steep slopes on the northern side. It is mostly dominated by Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), with Common Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*), Wild Angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*) and Rose-bay Willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*).

The triangle appears to have lost a number of the species that were previously recorded in it and it requires more management with a heavier grazing level to hopefully restore it.

#### **Stuartfield Moor NZ086447**

This LWS lies at the western end of the parish and comprises heathland and woodland habitats. It has three sections and was surveyed in 1992 and 1994.

North Plantation and Stuartfield Lodge is an area of mid-altitude heathland which is the only area of this habitat in the parish. The heathland is dominated by heather and bilberry. A number of uncommon plant species are found along the southern edges of the site including Adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), Moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*) and Petty Whin (*Genista anglica*).

South Plantation and Woodburn Plantation – the woodland is dominated by Birch (*Betula pubescens* and *Betula pendula*) with some mature Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) and Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and a small amount of Spruce (*Picea sp.*) and Larch (*Larix sp.*). The ground flora consists of grasses and Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) with patches of Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) and Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) scattered throughout. Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) lines the stream with Eared Willow (*Salix aurita*) by a small pond. Wetter patches contain Sharp-flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*) and Marsh Violet (*Viola palustris*).

High Plantation is an area of mid-altitude heather moor and birch plantation grazed by sheep. The ground layer is Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) with occasional patches of Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*) and Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) with Sphagnum moss and Hare's-tail Cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) in wetter areas. Birch (*Betula pubescens* and *B. pendula*) forms open woodland in part of the area while in other parts Birch are scattered together with occasional Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

#### **Burnhill Junction and Longburn Ford NZ070444**

This LWS comprises several different habitats which are important for the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterfly, that is, acid grassland, meadow and young tree planting. It was surveyed in June 2004.

Burnhill Junction is a section of the Wakerley Way and contains Marsh Violet (*Viola palustris*) in a gutter to the west of the track on which the larvae of the butterfly feed.



Some of the meadows at the apex of the junction have had Violets introduced and appropriate shelter planted in the hope that the butterfly will also establish there. To the east of the junction the field bordering the Browney is quite sheltered at the bottom of the valley and has been planted with enclosures of Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*).

Longburn Ford Quarry is also managed for the same butterfly. There are many plants of interest.

#### Low-lying area to west side of road opposite quarry

Ragged Robin	<i>Lynchis flos-cuculi</i>
Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Marsh Violet	<i>Viola palustris</i>

#### On the roadside

Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Dog Violet	<i>Viola canina</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>
Quaking Grass	<i>Briza media</i>
Wavy Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>

#### Field to west of road

Hare's-tail Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>
Heath-spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata subsp. ericetorum</i>
Star Sedge	<i>Carex echinata</i>

#### Black Plantation NZ137450

This is now owned by the Woodland Trust and managed as a woodland reserve. It was surveyed in August 1990.

The western section is a wet acid birch wood with a very sparse understorey. The ground flora is mostly grasses (*Holcus mollis* and *Holcus lanatus*) and ferns (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) with Sphagnum moss in the depressions.

The eastern section of the wood is much drier, mainly Birch with a small amount of Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) and a few Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The understorey is better developed with a variety of shrub species including Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*) and Bird Cherry (*Prunus padus*). The herb layer includes Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

The woodland also has two large clearings which were surveyed in June 2007 and a total of ten sedges were recorded.

**Clearing 1 lies to the west NZ135449** and is kept clear because of overhead pylons. It is mostly an acid grassland community including:

Carnation Sedge	<i>Carex panacea</i>
Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Field Woodrush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>
Green-ribbed Sedge	<i>Carex binervis</i>
Hairy Woodrush	<i>Luzula pilosa</i>
Heath Bedstraw	<i>Galium saxatile</i>
Heath Woodrush	<i>Luzula multiflora</i>
Marsh Violet	<i>Viola palustris</i>
Pale Sedge	<i>Carex pallescens</i>
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>
Pill Sedge	<i>Carex pilulifera</i>
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Wavy Hair Grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>

**Clearing 2 lies to the east NZ138449** and is mostly fen habitat. It has many species of interest including eight sedges:

Bay Willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
Bog Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i>
Bottle Sedge	<i>Carex rostrata</i>
Carnation Sedge	<i>Carex panacea</i>
Common Sedge	<i>Carex nigra</i>
Common Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>
Common Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Devil's-bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Fen Bedstraw	<i>Galium uliginosum</i>
Glaucous Sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>
Great Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>
Greater Tussock Sedge	<i>Carex paniculata</i>
Marsh Bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>
Marsh Valerian	<i>Valeriana dioica</i>
Pale Sedge	<i>Carex pallescens</i>
Purple Moor Grass	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>
Ragged Robin	<i>Lynchnis flos-cuculi</i>



Sanicle  
Slender St John's Wort  
Star Sedge  
Wood Sedge

*Sanicula europaea*  
*Hypericum pulchrum*  
*Carex echinata*  
*Carex sylvatica*

### Road Verges

Five areas of road verge in the parish have been identified as still remaining species-rich and containing many interesting plants.

### Salter's Gate to A68 NZ0774542630 – NZ0812843405

This was surveyed in July 2005. It is a wide verge characteristic of this area. Of the 52 species of plants recorded in that stretch of verge, several of interest were:

Bilberry  
Goatsbeard  
Heather  
Lady's Bedstraw  
Melancholy Thistle  
Oxeye Daisy  
Ragged Robin  
Sneezewort  
Tormentil

*Vaccinium myrtillus*  
*Tragopogon pratensis*  
*Calluna vulgaris*  
*Galium verum*  
*Cirsium heterophyllum*  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
*Lychnis flos-cuculi*  
*Achillea ptarmica*  
*Potentilla erecta*

### Oxen Law to Salter's Gate NZ0736443991

46 species were recorded including:

Adder's Tongue  
Bilberry  
Bird's-foot Trefoil  
Harebell  
Heather  
Quaking Grass  
Tormentil  
Yellow Rattle

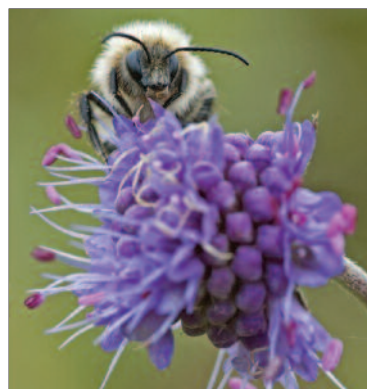
*Ophioglossum vulgatum*  
*Vaccinium myrtillus*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Campanula rotundifolia*  
*Calluna vulgaris*  
*Briza media*  
*Potentilla erecta*  
*Rhinanthus minor*

### Green Lane, north of West Buttsfield NZ1023346078

This was surveyed in July 2005 and 55 species were found including of interest:

Betony  
Sweet Cicely  
Wood Cranesbill

*Stachys officinalis*  
*Myrrhis odorata*  
*Geranium sylvaticum*



Devil's Bit Scabious, photo Sue Charlton



Ragged Robin, photo Darin Smith



Quaking Grass, photo Darin Smith



Adder's Tongue, photo Darin Smith



Wood Cranesbill, photo Darin Smith



Bilberry, photo Darin Smith



### Road between West Lane and A68 NZ0937644564 – NZ0997344839

This was surveyed in July 2005 and 51 species were found including:

Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
Common Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Sweet Cicely	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>

### West Lane – south facing side NZ0998744843

Again this was surveyed in July 2005 and 53 species were found including:

Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Sweet Cicely	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>
Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>

In conjunction with Durham Biodiversity Partnership further road verges in the west of the parish have been surveyed during 2011 and more species rich sections found. The report will not be available until after printing of this audit.



Bird's-foot Trefoil, photo Darin Smith



Marsh Cinquefoil, photo Terry Coult



Oxeye Daisy, photo Darin Smith



Eyebright, photo Terry Coult



Celandine, photo Terry Coult



Harts Tongue Fern, photo Terry Coult

### Veteran and Notable Trees

The Woodland Trust has been encouraging the general public to record trees of note in their area. This can be done through [www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk](http://www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk) as individuals. As part of this recording the Durham Biodiversity Partnership has a project to train volunteers in tree identification and recording. The table below sets out the trees recorded so far in the parish although it can in no way be considered complete.

Common	Specific name	Status	Grid ref	Girth (m)	Accessibility
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Veteran	NZ16584730	3.60	Public – open access
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Veteran	NZ16674765	4.40	Public – footpath
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Notable	NZ16614772	3.0	Private – garden
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Notable	NZ18224612	3.0	Public – footpath
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Notable	NZ18054615	3.15	Private – visible from public access
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Notable	NZ18104613	3.35	Private – visible from public access
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Veteran	NZ09394573	3.50	Public – roadside
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Veteran	NZ16704760	3.90	Private – visible from public access
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Veteran	NZ16604730	4.50	Public – open access
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Veteran	NZ14514593	5.50	Private – garden
Oak	<i>Quercus sp</i>	Notable	NZ15884850	3.31	Private – visible from public access
Oak	<i>Quercus sp</i>	Veteran	NZ17714634	4.0	Public – open access



Common	Specific name	Status	Grid ref	Girth (m)	Accessibility
Oak	<i>Quercus sp</i>	Notable	NZ17524754	4.40	Private – visible from public access
Oak	<i>Quercus sp</i>	Veteran	NZ16754767	4.50	Public – footpath
Silver birch	<i>Betula sp</i>	Veteran	NZ17414708	2.10	Private
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Veteran	NZ13174610	3.20	Public – roadside
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Veteran	NZ06364472	3.50	Public - footpath
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Veteran	NZ15094646	3.50	Public – roadside
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Veteran	NZ15104647	4.25	Public – roadside
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Veteran	NZ16014699	4.30	Public – roadside
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Notable	NZ1664447450	2.83	Public – open access
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Veteran	NZ1666047475	3.32	Public – open access
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Veteran	NZ1667147460	3.32	Public – open access
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Notable	NZ1667047445	2.87	Public – open access
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Veteran	NZ1670547597	3.50 (estimate)	Private – visible from public access
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Notable	NZ1672447630	3.50	Public – footpath
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Veteran	NZ1673544891	3.80	Roadside
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Veteran	NZ1751344780	3.88	Roadside
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Veteran	NZ1860145032	3.75 (estimate)	Private
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Notable	NZ1792545691	3.42	Private
Silver birch	<i>Betula sp</i>	Veteran	NZ1788545654	1.50	Private
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Veteran	NZ1789045660	2.30	Private
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Notable	NZ1791545632	2.80	Private
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Notable	NZ1792545627	2.80	Private
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Notable	NZ1795945609	2.72	Private
Silver birch	<i>Betula sp</i>	Ancient	NZ1794545637	1.95	Private
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Ancient	NZ1440444695	4.5 circ.	Public – open access
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Notable	NZ1398044538	3.0 (estimate)	Roadside
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Notable	NZ1397744516	2.75 (estimate)	Private – visible from public access
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Notable	NZ1397944524	2.75 (estimate)	Private – visible from public access
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Ancient	NZ0882244497	4.90	Private – visible from public access
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Ancient	NZ0878644485	5.40	Private – visible from public access
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Ancient	NZ1299045526	4.50 (estimate)	Private – visible from public access



Oak leaf, photo Thinkstock



Rowan, photo Darin Smith



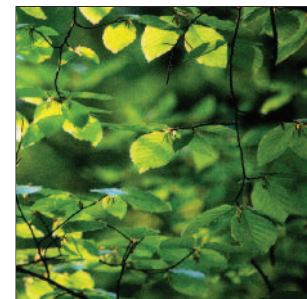
Juniper, photo Thinkstock



Horse chestnut, photo Thinkstock



Silver birch, photo Thinkstock



Beech, photo Thinkstock



### Invasive Plants

The records show two very invasive plants in the parish. The first is Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) which is recorded along the Lanchester Valley Walk and by the River Browney in the Malton area of the parish. It is visibly increasing year by year very rapidly in this area.

The second is Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) which is recorded in the Hurbuck Triangle but so far nowhere else in the parish.

There are also a few Rhododendrons (*Rhododendron ponticum*) recorded along the Lanchester Valley Walk near Malton but again they do not seem to be invasive in the parish.

### Rare Plants

The Botanical Society of the British Isles (BSBI) has published a number of county Rare Plant Registers which have been prepared by their County Recorders which detail the rarest species in a county. The Durham Rare Plant Register, produced by Durham County Recorder John Durkin, was published in 2010 and contains details of both nationally rare species and locally rare and scarce species. The nationally rare species are those listed in the BSBI / IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) list and are classified according to their level of rarity, for example, critically endangered, endangered, rare, vulnerable, scarce etc. A local species is rare if it has been recorded in 3 or less sites in the county and scarce if it has less than 15 sites in the county.

There are records of a number of Rare Plant Register species in the parish. The national status is shown first for each species followed by the county status:

#### **Coeloglossum viride** Frog Orchid **Vulnerable** **Declining**

04 Jun 2003	NZ0742	Salter's Gate	Lanchester Wildlife Group (LWG)
15 Jun 2005	NZ149480	Lanchester Way	A & G Young
10 Jul 2006	NZ0742	Salter's Gate	LWG (13 spikes recorded)

#### **Platanthera chlorantha** Greater Butterfly Orchid **Near threatened** **Scarce**

2002	NZ143481	Hurbuck Triangle	Stobbs J. et al
10 Jun 2005	NZ143481	Hurbuck Meadow	A & G Young
15 Jun 2005	NZ143480	Lanchester Way – north side of track	A & G Young

#### **Chenopodium bonus-henricus** Good King Henry **Vulnerable** **Declining**

02 Jul 1974	NZ1447	Newbiggin Farm	Mrs M Burnip
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#### **Helleborus foetidus** Stinking Hellebore **Scarce** **Probably hortals** **(of garden origin)**

15 Jun 2005	NZ164473	Lanchester Way – on wall opposite old station	A & G Young
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#### **Genista anglica** Petty Whin **Near Threatened** **Scarce**

27 May 1978	NZ085455	North Plantation	M. Shaw
Feb 1994	NZ0845	Stuartfield Moor LWS	Valerie Standen

#### **Viola canina** Heath Dog Violet **Near Threatened** **Scarce**

Jun 2004	NZ070444	Burnhill Junction and Longburn Ford LWS	Stobbs J. et al
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#### **Juniperus communis** Juniper **UKBAP** **Durham BAP**

10 Feb 1993	NZ158445	Ragpath	G. Lawson
Jun 2004	NZ070444	Burnhill Junction and Longburn Ford LWS	Stobbs J. et al
29 Sep 2004	NZ063446	Waskerley Way	A & G Young

#### **Polemonium caeruleum** Jacob's Ladder **Nationally rare** **Scarce hortals**

There are several records of this plant at Malton Nature Reserve. It is thought to have originated from gardens of the houses that used to be on this site.

1991	NZ182459	Malton Nature Reserve	Mr R. Boyce
1991	NZ183457	Malton Nature Reserve	Mr R. Boyce
1992	NZ1845	Malton Nature Reserve	Mr R. Boyce
30 Aug 2006	NZ183457	Malton CWS 1.29, east field	John Durkin
27 Jun 2008	NZ1845	Malton Nature Reserve	Cleveland Naturalists Field Club

#### **Scutellaria minor** Lesser Skullcap **Locally scarce**

10 Aug 2005	NZ1845	Malton Nature Reserve	A & G Young
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#### **Tilia platyphyllos** Large-leaved Lime **Scarce** **Scarce, planted**

Jun 1991	NZ166464	Greenwell Ford Meadow	Valerie Standen
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# Birds

by Fiona Green and Gary Bell

J.W. Fawcett published *Birds of Durham* in 1890 and commented that a total of 126 birds were breeding in the county. Birds which were thought common then included Ring Ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*), Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*) and Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*). Any unusual sightings were invariably shot including a Bewick's Swan shot at Bearpark in 1843.

Despite almost 120 years of conservation work since this inventory was compiled there are 27 species of birds at risk in County Durham. However at the end of this section a list shows 124 species that might be seen in the parish and many of them have been recorded making it a significant area for ornithology.

The landscape of Lanchester Parish rises to upland heath in the west and falls to the River Browney and tributaries. Between these contrasting settings the parish offers a wide variety of habitats including: gardens, farmland, deciduous and coniferous woodland. There are no large bodies of water within the parish.

Records have been sourced from surveys provided by the following groups: Durham Bird Club, Lanchester Wildlife Group and Durham Biodiversity Data Service. Observers include Gen McPartland, Gary Bell, G.W. Heslop, Alan Jones, Tom Oliphant, John Olley and David Sowerbutts.

Almost 500 records have been compiled, dating between 1986 and 2011. They are not comprehensive and vary in detail with some missing six digit grid references. Nevertheless they provide a valuable overview of birdlife in the parish.

Species are mentioned once although they may occur at many of the observation points. Others may not have been mentioned but are included in the list. NB. Durham Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species are marked (PS).

## Types of habitat

Recording has taken place at several main observation points, Lanchester village, Dora's Wood, Manor House, Malton Nature Reserve, Malton Picnic Area, Ornsby Hill, Broadwood, Salter's Gate and Stuartfield Lodge.

Red Kite , photo Darin Smith



House Sparrow, photo Darin Smith



Goshawk, photo Darin Smith





Snipe, photo Joe Ridley



Wren, photo Darin Smith



Fieldfare, photo Darin Smith



Barn Owl, photo Joe Ridley



Skylark, photo Darin Smith



Lapwing, photo Darin Smith



Chiff Chaff, photo Darin Smith



Kestrel, photo Darin Smith



Wheatear, photo Darin Smith



The Lanchester Wildlife Group observations are particularly useful for gaining a perspective on garden birds in the parish. The railway line corridor allows birds such as Siskins (*Carduelis spinus*), which congregate in flocks, to visit adjacent gardens.

#### Garden Birds – Lanchester Village NZ1647

These include ubiquitous species such as Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*), Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*). House Sparrow (PS) (*Passer domesticus*) has also been noted. Winter visitors include Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*), Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) and summer visitors include Swift (*Apus apus*) and Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*).

Other species observed between 1986 and 2009 include:

Common name	Specific name	Status in Lanchester Parish
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Resident
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Resident
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Resident
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Summer visitor
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Resident

#### Woodland and Farmland Birds

##### Dora's Wood – Lanchester Village NZ168469

Dora's Wood (Woodland Trust) lies on the south east side of the village and was planted in 2000. The Smallhope Burn runs to the south and west of the wood. Resident species recorded there include: Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*), Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*), Nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*) and Greenfinch (*Carduelis chloris*). Summer visitors include Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) and Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*). During the winter visiting Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), Redwing (*Trudus iliacus*) and flocks of Long-tailed Tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*) can be seen. Other sightings include:

Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Resident
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Resident
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Resident
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Summer visitor
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Summer visitor

##### Malton Picnic Area – Lanchester Village NZ1746

Malton is a hamlet on the south east side of the parish and is where the Smallhope Burn joins the River Browney. The habitat is mainly woodland but borders farmland. Birds recorded along the water courses include Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*) and Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*). Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco*) and Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) are recorded nesting there. The diverse habitat at Malton draws a wide variety of less common birds including:

Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Summer visitor
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Winter visitor
Redpoll (sp.)	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Winter visitor
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Resident
Peregrine Falcon (PS)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Vagrant
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Resident
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Resident
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Resident
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Resident
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Summer visitor
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Summer visitor

##### Malton Nature Reserve– Lanchester Village NZ183458

The reserve is located south east of Malton hamlet on reclaimed land which was the site of Malton Colliery. Jay (*Garulus glandarius*) and Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) are often seen there. The vegetation consists of scrub and woodland and supports many of the warblers including:

Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Summer visitor
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Summer visitor
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Summer visitor
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Summer visitor

##### Manor House – Lanchester Village NZ1747

This area consists of farmland bordered by woodland and lies north east of the village centre. Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*), Mistle Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) and Blackbird (*Turdus turdus*) have been recorded. The woodland consists of deciduous and coniferous plantations and is populated by owls including:

Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Resident
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##### Ornsby Hill – Lanchester Village NZ 167483

Ornsby Hill lies on the northern edge of Lanchester and the habitat includes woodland and farmland. Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*), Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), Coal Tit (*Periparus ater*), and Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citronella*) have been observed in this area. Also House Martin (*Delichon urbica*) are summer visitors. Less common sightings are listed below:

Barn Owl (PS)	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Resident
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Vagrant
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Summer visitor
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Resident





Red Grouse, photo Joe Ridley



Little Owl, photo Darin Smith



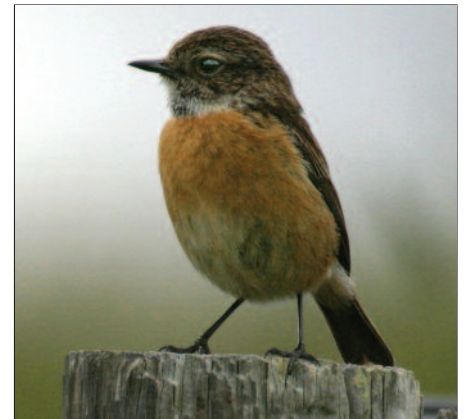
Bullfinch, photo Darin Smith



Great Crested Grebe, photo Darin Smith



Grey Partridge, photo Darin Smith



Stonechat, photo Darin Smith





Goldfinch, photo Joe Ridley



Song Thrush, photo Darin Smith



Marsh Tit, photo Darin Smith



Long Eared Owl, photo Darin Smith



### Broadwood – NZ 1245

Broadwood is a small hamlet approximately two miles west of Lanchester. The land is undulating and crossed by the River Browney. Broadwood includes woodland and land which is farmed mostly for sheep and arable crops. Birds recorded in this area include Linnets (PS) (*Carduelis cannabilla*), Skylark (PS) (*Alauda arvensis*) and Song Thrush (PS) (*Turdus philomelos*). More unusual sightings include:

Spotted Flycatcher (PS)	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Summer visitor
Tree Sparrow (PS)	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Resident

### Salter's Gate – NZ 0743

Salter's Gate is an area of upland heath which is located on the west boundary of the parish. The heath provides a rich, relatively undisturbed, habitat for a wide variety of species many of them at risk. Residents include Common Starling (PS) (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Summer visitors include Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) and Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*). Twite (*Carduelis flavirostris*) and Northern Lapwing (PS) (*Vanellus vanellus*) have been recorded there in winter. Other species observed there include Merlin (PS) (*Falco columbarius*), Black Grouse (PS) (*Tetrao tetrix*), Snipe (PS) (*Galinago galinago*), Eurasian Curlew (PS) (*Numenius arquata*) and Common Redshank (PS) (*Tringa totanus*). Other sightings include:

Hen Harrier (PS)	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Summer and Winter visitor
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Resident
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Resident
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Winter visitor

### List of the Birds of the Lanchester Parish

Not all birds ever recorded in the parish are listed. There have been rarities such as the Golden Eagle which frequented the western end of the parish for a few days in July 1981 and birds like Raven and Osprey which are occasionally seen overflying the parish. The list attempts to record those birds which might be seen by the informed observer, when they might be seen and the likelihood of seeing them.

Common name	Status in Parish	Common name	Status in Parish
Little Grebe	Winter visitor	Swallow	Common summer resident
Cormorant	Vagrant	House Martin	Common summer resident
Heron	Common resident	Tree Pipit	Summer resident
Mute Swan	Vagrant	Meadow Pipit	Common resident
Greylag Goose	Vagrant	Grey Wagtail	Resident
Canada Goose	Vagrant	Pied Wagtail	Common resident
Pink Footed Goose	Vagrant	Yellow Wagtail	Summer visitor
Reedbunting	Resident	Waxwing	Winter visitor
Mallard	Common resident	Dipper	Common resident

Sand Martin	Summer resident	Wren	Common resident
Goosander	Resident	Duncock	Common resident
Osprey	Summer visitor	Robin	Common resident
Red Kite	Vagrant	Redstart	Summer resident
Buzzard	Resident	Winchat	Summer visitor
Marsh Harrier	Rare vagrant	Stonechat	Scarce resident
Hen Harrier	Rare vagrant	Wheatear	Summer resident
Goshawk	Scarce resident	Ring Ouzel	Summer vagrant
Sparrowhawk	Common resident	Blackbird	Common resident
Kestrel	Common resident	Fieldfare	Common winter visitor
Merlin	Vagrant	Song Thrush	Common resident
Hobby	Rare summer visitor	Redwing	Common winter visitor
Peregrine Falcon	Vagrant	Mistle Thrush	Common resident
Red Grouse	Resident	Grasshopper Warbler	Summer resident
Black Grouse	Vagrant	Sedge Warbler	Summer resident
Pheasant	Common resident	Lesser Whitethroat	Summer resident
Quail	Summer visitor	Whitethroat	Common summer resident
Red - legged Partridge	Resident	Garden Warbler	Common summer resident
Grey Partridge	Common resident	Blackcap	Common summer resident
Water Rail	Winter visitor	Wood Warbler	Rare summer visitor
Moorhen	Common resident	Chiffchaff	Common summer resident
Oystercatcher	Summer resident	Willow Warbler	Common summer resident
Golden Plover	Winter visitor	Goldcrest	Common resident
Lapwing	Common resident	Spotted Flycatcher	Summer resident
Jack Snipe	Winter visitor	Pied Flycatcher	Summer resident
Snipe	Common resident	Marsh Tit	Rare resident
Woodcock	Resident	Willow Tit	Resident
Curlew	Common resident	Coal Tit	Common resident
Redshank	Summer visitor	Blue Tit	Common resident
Greenshank	Rare vagrant	Great Tit	Common resident
Green Sandpiper	Rare vagrant	Long-tailed Tit	Common resident
Common Sandpiper	Summer visitor	Nuthatch	Resident
Black-headed Gull	Common non breeder	Treecreeper	Resident
Common Gull	Common winter visitor	Jay	Common resident
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Summer visitor	Magpie	Common resident
Greater Black-backed Gull	Non breeding resident	Jackdaw	Common resident
Herring Gull	Common vagrant	Rook	Common resident
Collared Dove	Common resident	Carrion Crow	Common resident
Stock Dove	Common resident	Starling	Common resident
Woodpigeon	Common resident	House Sparrow	Resident
Cuckoo	Summer resident	Tree Sparrow	Resident
Barn Owl	Resident	Chaffinch	Common resident
Tawny Owl	Common resident	Brambling	Winter visitor





Hérons, photo Darin Smith



Oystercatcher, photo Darin Smith



Dipper, photo Darin Smith

Long-eared Owl	Scarce resident	Greenfinch	Resident
Short-eared Owl	Winter visitor	Goldfinch	Resident
Little Owl	Resident	Siskin	Resident
Swift	Summer resident	Linnet	Resident
Kingfisher	Resident	Lesser Redpoll	Resident
Green Woodpecker	Resident	Twite	Rare winter visitor
Great-spotted Woodpecker	Common resident	Crossbill	Resident
Lesser-spotted Woodpecker	Rare vagrant	Bullfinch	Common resident
Skylark	Common resident	Yellow Hammer	Common resident

Today birds which Fawcett described as fast disappearing from the countryside such as the Nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*) have increased in numbers, while casual visitors such as Waxwings (*Ampelis garrulous*) continue to appear erratically.



Tawny Owl, photo Darin Smith





Sand Martin, photo Darin Smith



Tree Sparrow, photo Darin Smith



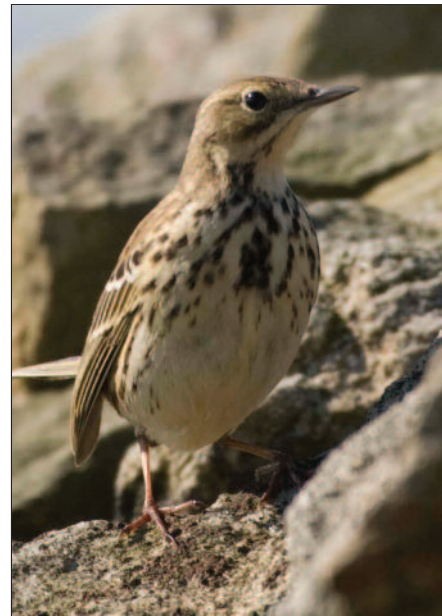
Reed Bunting, photo Darin Smith



Sparrowhawk, photo Darin Smith



Short-eared Owl, photo Darin Smith



Meadow Pipit, photo Darin Smith



Yellowhammer, photo Darin Smith



# Mammals

by Terry Coult

Mammals are one of the few groups to have a recorded history in Lanchester Parish, principally because some mammal species were perceived to be in direct conflict with human needs and were therefore killed or were hunted for sport. Later, local naturalists published their records in regional journals providing further specialist knowledge of the parish's mammals. As records are rarely parish specific, for the purpose of this text, records in or very close to the parish have been utilised. It is likely that other species occurring, or formerly occurring in the county, will be or have been present in the parish.

Way back in Tudor times it became the responsibility of churchwardens to pay bounty on animals which were perceived to be a threat to human resources. In 1647 the churchwardens of Lanchester decreed that anyone who nailed a fox's head to the church door was to receive of the parish 2 shillings per Fox. Subsequent parish records contain lists of vermin killed, mostly Foxes but in 1652 twelve pence was paid for two Badger heads and again on April the 16th 1661 six pence was paid for a Badger's head. On November the 29th 1760 a Mr William Walton was paid eight pence for a Pine Marten's head. As parish records go the Lanchester Parish records are not all that informative perhaps the churchwardens did not like to pay out or perhaps they just did not keep good records. The adjoining Witton Gilbert Parish records are more detailed and add Otter and Polecat to the list of mammals on which churchwardens paid bounty in the Browney Valley. The Witton Gilbert Parish magazine from September 1901 records that Polecat, Badger and Otter were then still present in the valley.

Around 1847 a hunting pack was formed called the Castleside Hounds, their purpose originally was to hunt the roe deer found in the large woodlands between Salter's Gate and the Derwent Valley. This was at a time when contemporary nineteenth century writers believed that roe were extinct in England, it seems likely that Roe Deer have always had a foothold in north west Durham and that once the Forestry Commission began large scale post war tree planting numbers expanded accordingly and the roe is now quite common in the parish.

In 1840, John Hutchinson of Lanchester (1797-1855), began his manuscript "Durham Fishes, Reptiles and Quadrupeds" which was destined never to be published. The text does however contain some interesting observations on the parish's mammals.



Badger, photo Darin Smith



Brown Hare, photo Darin Smith



Field Vole, photo Darin Smith





Hedgehog, photo Darin Smith

It includes records of Pine Marten from near Butsfield, Waterhouses and Cornsay, Long Eared Bat from Greencroft, Hedgehog from Lanchester and Weasel and Hare from Upper Houses Farm, Lanchester.

J. W. Fawcett the Satley naturalist wrote a series of nature notes in the “Newcastle Weekly Chronicle”. On March 1st 1890 his topic was “The Animals of County Durham” and his text includes records of Red Squirrel from Salter’s Gate and Black Banks and a cream coloured Mole from Satley. Continuing the theme on the 8th of March 1890 he records Water Shrew from Satley. During the 1914-18 war Fawcett sent a post card to George Bolam the Northumberland naturalist and author of several papers on bats, recording the presence of the Whiskered Bat at Satley and Knitsley.

Not all of these mammals are still with us, the Polecat and Pine Marten are now extinct in the county and the Red Squirrel is extinct in the parish although it still does retain a precarious presence in the county.

In the early 1980s Lanchester Wildlife Group produced a “Provisional List of the Mammals of Lanchester” recording those mammals which could then be found around the village. It included:

Common name	Specific name	Common name	Specific name
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalis noctula</i>	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>
Long Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>
Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>
Water Shrew	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
Field Vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>	American Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Bank Vole	<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>





Otter, photo Darin Smith



Weasel, photo Darin Smith



Grey Squirrel, photo Darin Smith



Wood Mouse, photo Sue Charlton



Stoat, photo Darin Smith



Bank Vole, photo Darin Smith



The list was produced just too early to catch the invasion of the Grey Squirrel but it did pick up the first of the invading American Mink; the Water Vole and Red Squirrel had not yet been lost from the parish. Also in the 1980s there was a small introduction of the Muntjac Deer (*Muntiacus reevesi*) which seems to have failed, although it is possible that this tiny deer has reached the parish as it spreads from the south into the county from more successful releases. Concomitant with the arrival of the Mink was the decline and eventual extinction of the Water Vole within the parish, although like the Red Squirrel it can still be found in the county; both the Water Vole and Red Squirrel are now under threat of national extinction.

Subsequent changes in the parish's mammal fauna add Otter which colonised Durham in the 1990s and now breeds within the parish, as well as Natterer's, Daubenton's and Brandt's Bat to the parish list. In 1999 the Pipistrelle Bat was separated into two species, the Common Pipistrelle and the Soprano Pipistrelle, both of which are found in the parish.

An up to date list of those wild mammals which can confidently be said to breed in the parish should include:

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Specific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Specific name</b>
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Bank Vole	<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>
Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Field Vole	<i>Microtus agrestis</i>
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>
Water Shrew	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	Wood Mouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Brandt's Bat	<i>Myotis brandti</i>	Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Noctule	<i>Nyctalis noctula</i>	Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	American Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Long Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>		



Roe Deer, photo Darin Smith



Rabbit, photo Darin Smith



American Mink, photo Darin Smith



# Fish

by Terry Coult

Quantifiable fish data is sparse for the River Browney and its tributaries with only the Environment Agency carrying out regular sampling. In the Lanchester Parish sampling takes place at the Hythe, Partridge Close and near Square House. The Smallhope Burn is sampled in Lanchester itself. Results for wild fish within the parish gathered between 2003 and 2010 include Atlantic Salmon, Brown Trout, Sea Trout, European Eel, Bullhead, Stoneloach, Minnow and Brook Lamprey. Casual records for Malton include Minnow, Stoneloach, Bullhead, Brown Trout and Brook Lamprey which has also been recorded on the Knitsley Burn above Knitsley Mill. Analysis of otter spraint from the Browney in 1998 showed that, in order of preference, otters were eating salmonids (Trout and Salmon), Bullhead, Eel, Stoneloach and Minnow.

There are a number of stocked stillwaters along the River Browney which hold Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Perch (*Perca sp.*), Tench (*Tinca tinca*), Gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*), Dace (*Leuciscus leuciscus*), Common Bream (*Abramis brama*) and Carp (*Cyprinus sp.*). Within the parish, Knitsley Mill Fishery stocks Rainbow Trout and Lizards Fishery near Lanchester has Brown Trout and unspecified coarse fish. Fishing clubs along the Browney supplement the wild stock with additional Brown Trout and Grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*) and the lower end of the river will have natural populations of Chub (*Squalius aphalus*) and Barbel (*Barbus barbus*).



Salmon, photo Joe Ridley



Perch



Bullhead

## Environment Agency Fish Data

### River Browney, Hythe, NZ1160044800

2009

#### Common name

Brown Trout  
Sea Trout  
Bullhead  
Stoneloach

#### Specific name

*Salmo trutta*  
*Salmo trutta*  
*Cottus gobio*  
*Noemacheilus barbatulus*

2008

Brown Trout  
Sea Trout  
European Eel  
Stoneloach  
Bullhead

*Salmo trutta*  
*Salmo trutta*  
*Anguilla anguilla*  
*Noemacheilus barbatulus*  
*Cottus gobio*

2007

Brown Trout  
Sea Trout  
Bullhead  
Stoneloach

*Salmo trutta*  
*Salmo trutta*  
*Cottus gobio*  
*Noemacheilus barbatulus*



**River Browney, Partridge Close, NZ1430044900**

2010  
Brown Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Sea Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Bullhead *Cottus gobio*  
Brook Lamprey *Lampetra planeri*

2009  
Brown Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Sea Trout *Salmo trutta*

2008  
Brown Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Sea Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Bullhead *Cottus gobio*  
Stoneloach *Noemacheilus barbatulus*

2007  
Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar*  
Brown Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Sea Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Bullhead *Cottus gobio*  
Stoneloach *Noemacheilus barbatulus*

**River Browney, Square House, NZ1580045300**

Brown Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Sea Trout *Salmo trutta*

**Smallhope Burn, Lanchester, NZ**

2003  
Brown Trout *Salmo trutta*  
Minnow *Phoxinus phoxinus*  
Stoneloach *Noemacheilus barbatulus*



Brown Trout



Chub



Grayling



# Reptiles and Amphibians

by Rachel Jackson and Terry Coult

## Reptiles

There are few written records for reptiles within the parish. Writing in "The Naturalist" No. 517, in February 1901, J. W. Fawcett records Grass Snake (*Natrix natrix*) under its old name of Ringed Snake at West Buttsfield in 1883 and at Satley (just outside the parish) in 1886. In the same publication in July 1901, No. 534, he records the Ringed Snake at East Buttsfield in 1900. There are no further records for this snake in the parish and it is now extremely rare, possibly verging on extinction in the county. The western end of the parish still supports Common Lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), Adder (*Vipera berus*) and Slow Worm (*Anguis fragilis*) although it is likely that as habitats are degraded through neglect, afforestation and agricultural improvement these species are declining.

## Amphibians

The Ordnance Survey shows 35 ponds fairly evenly scattered across the parish with several more close to the parish boundary. It is likely that some of these ponds will have been lost through time in line with the national trend of loss of countryside ponds through agricultural improvement. A few new ponds have been created within the parish and there will be garden ponds which are not mapped, so it is possible that the parish pond resource remains quite healthy. Some ponds will have been stocked with fish, which limits their value for wildlife and will eventually lead to the loss of the amphibian population, with the exception of Common Toad (*Bufo bufo*). Few of these ponds have been surveyed, the most regularly recorded will be Durham Wildlife Trust's Malton Nature Reserve ponds which supports five native British amphibians, Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*), Common Toad, Smooth Newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), Palmate Newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*) and Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*). The cluster of ponds in the



Toad, photo Sue Charlton



Adder, photo Sue Charlton



Great Crested Newt, photo Stuart Priestley





Common Lizard, photo Darin Smith

disused quarry at Quickburn, which is just outside the western end of the parish, also supports the same suite of amphibians, so they can be said to be found at both ends of the parish. What is not known is their status in the ponds between. There is a single record of a Great Crested Newt at Woodlands Hall but until systematic survey work is carried out the status of the parish's amphibian population remains mostly unknown.

Whilst maps show a good spread of ponds across the parish they do not include the many garden ponds which provide an important distribution network for amphibians. Due to the loss of countryside ponds, garden ponds assume a much greater value as amphibian habitat.

All of the parish's reptiles and amphibians are under threat and in decline as a result of agricultural and farming practice changes, the draining of ponds, stocking ponds with fish and the general trend to "tidy" the countryside.



Slow Worm, photo Terry Coult



# Invertebrates

by Terry Coult

There are few historical invertebrate records for the Lanchester Parish, with the exception of butterflies and moths which were once the passion of collectors and therefore reasonably well recorded historically and in the current day. Otherwise, both historical and current records for many invertebrate groups are scarce and so casual as to make them valueless as indicators or measures of change within the parish. This section therefore deals with invertebrate groups which are well known to local naturalists and the public and/or have sufficient records to justify their inclusion. Some groups like the moths have so many records that they can't be accommodated in a document such as this; there are over two and a half thousand moth records for the parish alone and as a result this text does not seek to record every single invertebrate but hopefully records all species within each group which have been recorded in the parish. Durham has a regional records centre, the Environmental Records Information Centre (ERIC), based at the Great North Museum Hancock in Newcastle upon Tyne and anyone wanting details of records can find them there.

The Lanchester Parish has a diverse range of habitats ranging from upland moorlands and heathland in the west, through farmland, deciduous and conifer woodland, wetland, scrub, hedgerow and species rich grasslands. As a result it has a very diverse invertebrate fauna including species peculiar to all habitats.

## Dragonflies

Like moths and butterflies there has been an increase in dragonfly species recorded in the parish and county over the last several years, mostly southern species moving north. There has also been an increase in migrant species reaching the parish. Dragonflies like the Broad-bodied Chaser and the Four-spotted Chaser are recent arrivals to breed and there has been an increase in migrant species like the Migrant Hawker reaching the parish.

The dragonfly family is separated into the damselflies (*Zygoptera*) which are generally smaller with a weak fluttering flight and the dragonflies (*Anisoptera*) much bigger flies, with a strong flight. Those species recorded in the Lanchester Parish are:

Common name	Specific name	Status in Parish
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	Rare vagrant
Emerald Damselfly	<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Breeding
Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Breeding
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Breeding
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Breeding
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Breeding
Common Hawker Dragonfly	<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Breeding
Migrant Hawker Dragonfly	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant visitor
Southern Hawker Dragonfly	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Breeding
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>	Vagrant
Golden-ringed Dragonfly	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Breeding
Four-spotted Chaser Dragonfly	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Breeding
Broad-bodied Chaser Dragonfly	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Breeding
Common Darter Dragonfly	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Breeding
Ruddy Darter Dragonfly	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Breeding
Black Darter Dragonfly	<i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Probable breeder
Yellow-winged Darter Dragonfly	<i>Sympetrum flaveolum</i>	Rare migrant visitor
Red-veined Darter Dragonfly	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Rare migrant visitor



Migrant Hawker Dragonfly, photo Darin Smith





Golden Ring Dragonfly in wheel, photo Terry Coult



Large Red Damselfly, photo Sue Charlton



Ruddy Darter Dragonfly, photo Darin Smith



Broad Bodied Chaser Dragonfly, photo Dean Heward

## Hoverflies

Hoverfly records are mainly confined to the extreme east of the parish and having no common names are not easy for the general public to relate to but as so many have been recorded in the parish the list is included.

*Baccha sp*  
*Melanostoma mellinum*  
*Melanostoma scalare*  
*Platycheirus albimanus*  
*Platycheirus angustatus*  
*Platycheirus clypeatus*  
*Platycheirus manicatus*  
*Platycheirus scambus*  
*Platycheirus scutatus*  
*Pryophaena granditarsa*  
*Pryophaena rosarum*  
*Paragus haemorrhous*  
*Chrysotoxum arcuatum*  
*Chrysotoxum bicinctum*  
*Dasysyrphus albostrigatus*  
*Dasysyrphus lunulatus*  
*Dasysyrphus tricinctus*  
*Dasysyrphus venustus*  
*Dasysyrphus friulensis*  
*Didea fasciata*  
*Epistrophe eligans*  
*Epistrophe grossulariae*  
*Episyrphus balteatus*  
*Leucozona glaucia*  
*Leucozona lucorum*  
*Megasyrphus annulipes*  
*Melangyna compositarum*  
*Melangyna lasiophthalma*  
*Melangyna quadrimaculata*  
*Melangyna meligramma*  
*Meliscaeva cinctella*  
*Metasyrphus corollae*  
*Metasyrphus latifasciatus*  
*Metasyrphus luniger*  
*Parasyrphus punctulatus*  
*Scaeva pyrastris*  
*Sphaerophora menthastri*  
*Sphaerophora sp.*  
*Syrphus ribesii*  
*Syrphus torvus*

*Syrphus vitripennis*  
*Cheilosia albitarsis*  
*Cheilosia bergenstammi*  
*Cheilosia grossa*  
*Cheilosia illustrata*  
*Cheilosia pagana*  
*Cheilosia variabilis*  
*Cheilosia vernalis*  
*Cheilosia nebulosa*  
*Ferdinandia cuprea*  
*Portevinia maculata*  
*Rhingia campestris*  
*Chrysogaster hirtella*  
*Chrysogaster solstitialis*  
*Chrysogaster chalybeata*  
*Lejogaster metallina*  
*Spehgina clunipes*  
*Neoascia podagrica*  
*Anasymia contracta*  
*Eristalinus sepulchralis*  
*Eristalis arbustorum*  
*Eristalis horticola*  
*Eristalis intricarius*  
*Eristalis pertinax*  
*Eristalis tenax*  
*Helophilus pendulus*  
*Helophilus trivittatus*  
*Myathropa florea*  
*Merodon equestris*  
*Pipizella varipes*  
*Arctophila fulva*  
*Sericomyia lappona*  
*Sericomyia silentis*  
*Vollucella bombylans*  
*Vollucella pellucens*  
*Criorhina ranunculi*  
*Criorhina berberina*  
*Syritta pipiens*  
*Xylota segnis*  
*Xylota sylvarum*



## Bumblebees

Most of the bumblebee species recorded in the parish are common and widespread with the exception of *Bombus monticola*, sometimes called the Bilberry Bumblebee because of its close association with the plant. This bumblebee has been found in recent years in the west of the parish and is possibly increasing in numbers. The other species are the common or garden ones, to some extent actually depending on flower rich gardens to support their numbers. Some bumblebees, the Cuckoo Bumblebees, parasitise the nests of other bumblebees killing the queen and replacing her eggs with their own, two of these species have been recorded in the parish. Bumblebee records for the parish are:

### Common name

Red Tailed Bumblebee  
Bilberry Bumblebee  
Early Bumblebee  
Bufftailed Bumblebee  
White Tailed Bumblebee  
Garden Bumblebee  
Cuckoo Bumblebee  
Cuckoo Bumblebee  
Common Carder Bumblebee

### Specific name

*Bombus lapidarius*  
*Bombus monticola*  
*Bombus pratorum*  
*Bombus terrestris*  
*Bombus lucorum*  
*Bombus hortorum*  
*Bombus bohemicus*  
*Bombus sylvestris*  
*Bombus pascuorum*

## Shieldbugs

Only a handful of shieldbugs have been recorded in the parish, the rare one being *Picromerus bidens*. The list for the parish is:

Birch Shieldbug  
Parent Bug  
Hawthorn Shieldbug  
Gorse Shieldbug  
Blue Shieldbug  
Forest Shieldbug  
Spined Shieldbug

*Elasmotethus interstinctus*  
*Elasmucha grisea*  
*Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*  
*Piezodorus lituratus*  
*Zircrona caerulea*  
*Pentatoma rufipes*  
*Picromerus bidens*

## Grasshoppers

The list of grasshoppers for the parish is very short:

Common Field Grasshopper  
Mottled Grasshopper  
Meadow Grasshopper  
Common Green Grasshopper

*Chorthippus brunneus*  
*Myrmeleotettix maculatus*  
*Chorthippus parallelus*  
*Omocestus viridulus*



Bilberry Bumblebee, photo Terry Coult



Buff Tailed Bumblebee, photo Darin Smith



Spined Shieldbug, photo Stuart Priestley



Common Field Grasshopper, photo Darin Smith



Common Green Grasshopper, photo Darin Smith



## Butterflies

J. W. Fawcett published "A History of the Parish of Dipton" in 1911. Within it is a list of "The Butterflies of Dipton and District" supplied by Mr Thomas Gatiss. His list extends into the Lanchester Parish and provides early records of Orange Tip, Common Blue, Dark Green Fritillary, Pearl Bordered Fritillary and Dingy Skipper. Writing in "The Vasculum" Vol. XX, No. 3 in August 1934, J. W. Heslop Harrison under the heading "Three Notable Days" records a July 1st visit to Lanchester where he and his colleagues found Small Heath, Meadow Brown, Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary and Pearl Bordered Fritillary. The latter two butterflies described as in their thousands at just this one site.

Today the Lanchester Parish holds almost all of the last few of the Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary colonies in the county. The Pearl Bordered Fritillary is extinct in the county and is in severe decline nationally. The Dark Green Fritillary remains in the parish and the county but in much reduced numbers. All of the other species recorded by Gatiss and Heslop Harrison are declining with the Dingy Skipper possibly declining the most quickly of all.

In recent years the Purple Hairstreak and the Speckled Wood have been newly recorded in the parish. The former may just have been overlooked as it can be hard to find but the latter is a butterfly returning to the north of England and to Lanchester Parish after over a hundred years of absence.

As a result of the diversity of habitats and because the parish has not suffered too severely from agricultural intensification the list of butterfly species breeding in the parish is still good, containing:

Common name	Specific name	Common name	Specific name
Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes venata</i>	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>
Green Veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Quercusia quercus</i>	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
White Letter Hairstreak	<i>Strymonidia w-album</i>	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		

As well as the breeding species there are a few none residents which occasionally visit the parish. Brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*) occasionally wanders north from Yorkshire into the county and has been seen in the parish and both Clouded Yellow (*Colias croceus*) and the Camberwell Beauty (*Nymphalis antiopa*) have been recorded in the parish as migrants, the latter very rarely.



Common Blue butterfly, photo Darin Smith



Large Skipper butterfly, photo Darin Smith



Orange Tip butterfly, photo Darin Smith

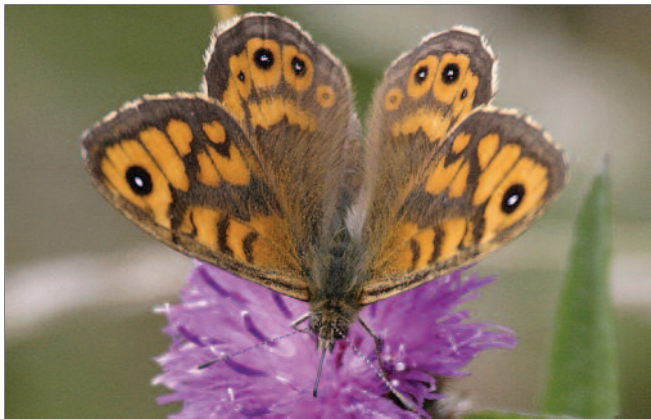




Green Hairstreak Butterfly, photo Darin Smith



Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary, photo Sue Charlton



Wall butterfly, photo Darin Smith



Comma butterfly, photo Darin Smith



Small Skipper butterfly, photo Darin Smith





## Moths

Like the butterflies the parish has a diversity of moth species because it incorporates so many habitats. It has however only two real claims to fame in the moth world, the Large Red Belted Clearwing moth and the Lead Coloured Drab both of which are very rare. Over the last few years moths such as the Red Underwing, Svensson's Copper Underwing and Blair's Shoulder Knot have colonised the county and parish from the south. Whether this is a reflection of global warming is unknown but it is true that some resident moth species are changing their flight times and appearing earlier or later in the year.

Moths are divided into macro and micro moths and the micro moths do not generally have common names. The following list includes all 574 moth species ever recorded in the parish. What it doesn't do is record location or status, ERIC is the place to find out those details.

Common Name	Specific name	Common Name	Specific name
	<i>Micropterix calthella</i>	Large Emerald	<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>
	<i>Eriocrania subpurpurella</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave	<i>Idaea biselata</i>
	<i>Eriocrania unimaculella</i>	Small Dusty Wave	<i>Idaea seriat</i>
	<i>Eriocrania sparrmannella</i>	Single-dotted Wave	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>
	<i>Eriocrania sangii</i>	Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>
	<i>Eriocrania semipurpurella</i>	Flame Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Red Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i>
Orange Swift	<i>Hepialus sylvina</i>	Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>
Gold Swift	<i>Hepialus hecta</i>	Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>
Common Swift	<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>
Map-winged Swift	<i>Hepialus fusconebulosa</i>	July Belle	<i>Scotopteryx luridata</i>
	<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>	Small Argent & Sable	<i>Epirrhoe tristata</i>
	<i>Ectoedemia occultella</i>	Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>
	<i>Ectoedemia minimella</i>	Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>
	<i>Ectoedemia albifasciella</i>	Grey Mountain Carpet	<i>Entephria caesiata</i>
	<i>Trifurcula immundella</i>	Shoulder Stripe	<i>Anticlea badiata</i>
	<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	Streamer	<i>Anticlea derivata</i>
	<i>Stigmella sorbi</i>	Beautiful Carpet	<i>Mesoleuca albicillata</i>
	<i>Stigmella plagiolella</i>	Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>
	<i>Stigmella salicis</i>	Water Carpet	<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>
	<i>Stigmella obliquella</i>	Purple Bar	<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>
	<i>Stigmella trimaculella</i>	Chevron	<i>Eulithis testata</i>
	<i>Stigmella floslactella</i>	Northern Spinach	<i>Eulithis populata</i>
	<i>Stigmella tityrella</i>	Spinach	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>
		Barred Straw	<i>Eulithis pyraliata</i>
		Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>
	<i>Stigmella perpygmaeella</i>		
	<i>Stigmella hemargyrella</i>		



Dark Marbled Carpet

Rose Leaf Miner

Six-spot Burnet

Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet

Cork Moth

Common Clothes Moth

Apple Leaf Miner

*Stigmella atricapitella*  
*Stigmella ruficapitella*  
*Chloroclysta citrata*  
*Stigmella svenssoni*  
*Stigmella anomalella*  
*Stigmella hybnerella*  
*Stigmella oxyacanthella*  
*Stigmella nylandriella*  
*Stigmella magdalenae*  
*Stigmella regiella*  
*Stigmella crataegella*  
*Stigmella betulicola*  
*Stigmella microtheriella*  
*Stigmella alnetella*  
*Stigmella lapponica*  
*Stigmella confusella*  
*Tischeria ekebladella*  
*Emmetia marginea*  
*Incurvaria praelatella*  
*Nematopogon swammerdamella*  
*Nematopogon schwarziellus*  
*Nemophora degeerella*  
*Adela reaumurella*  
*Zygaena filipendulae*

*Zygaena lonicerae latomarginata*  
*Nemapogon cloacella*  
*Triaxomera fulvimitrella*  
*Monopis weaverella*  
*Monopis fenestratella*  
*Tineola bisselliella*  
*Tinea flavescenscella*  
*Tinea semifulvella*  
*Tinea trinotella*  
*Ochsenheimeria urella*  
*Lyonetia clerkella*  
*Caloptilia elongella*  
*Caloptilia betulicola*  
*Caloptilia rufipennella*  
*Caloptilia alchimiella*  
*Caloptilia syringella*  
*Aspilapteryx tringipennella*  
*Eucalybites auroguttella*

Red-green Carpet  
Autumn Green Carpet

Common Marbled Carpet  
 Barred Yellow  
 Pine Carpet  
 Grey Pine Carpet  
 Spruce Carpet  
 Juniper Carpet  
 Broken-barred Carpet  
 Beech-green Carpet  
 Mottled Grey  
 Green Carpet  
 July Highflyer  
 May Highflyer  
 November Moth agg.  
 Autumnal Moth  
 Small Autumnal Moth  
 Winter Moth  
 Northern Winter Moth  
 Rivulet  
 Small Rivulet  
 Grass Rivulet  
 Sandy Carpet

Twin-spot Carpet  
 Slender Pug  
 Toadflax Pug  
 Foxglove Pug  
 Marbled Pug  
 Marsh Pug  
 Triple-spotted Pug  
 Wormwood Pug  
 Common Pug  
 White-spotted Pug  
 Grey Pug  
 Narrow-winged Pug  
 Brindled Pug  
 Dwarf Pug  
 Green Pug  
 Streak  
 Manchester Treble-bar  
 Chimney Sweeper

*Chloroclysta siterata*  
*Chloroclysta miata*

*Chloroclysta truncata*  
*Cidaria fulvata*  
*Thera firmata*  
*Thera obeliscata*  
*Thera britannica*  
*Thera juniperata*  
*Electrophaes corylata*  
*Colostygia olivata*  
*Colostygia multistrigaria*  
*Colostygia pectinataria*  
*Hydriomena furcata*  
*Hydriomena impluviata*  
*Epirrita dilutata agg.*  
*Epirrita autumnata*  
*Epirrita filigrammaria*  
*Operophtera brumata*  
*Operophtera fagata*  
*Perizoma affinitata*  
*Perizoma alchemillata*  
*Perizoma albulata*  
*Perizoma flavofasciata*

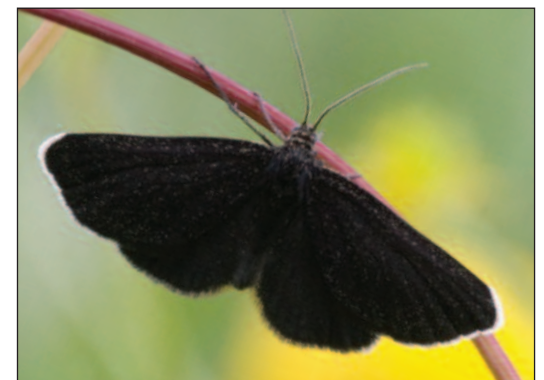
*Perizoma didymata*  
*Eupithecia tenuiata*  
*Eupithecia linariata*  
*Eupithecia pulchellata*  
*Eupithecia irriguata*  
*Eupithecia pygmaeata*  
*Eupithecia trisignaria*  
*Eupithecia absinthiata*  
*Eupithecia vulgata*  
*Eupithecia tripunctaria*  
*Eupithecia subfuscata*  
*Eupithecia nanata*  
*Eupithecia abbreviata*  
*Eupithecia tantillaria*  
*Pasiphila rectangulata*  
*Chesias legatella*  
*Carsia sororiata*  
*Odezia atrata*



Silver-Y Moth, photo Darin Smith



Common Heath Moth, photo Darin Smith



Chimney Sweeper Moth, photo Darin Smith



*Parornix anglicella*  
*Parornix devoniella*  
*Deltaornix torquillella*  
*Phyllonorycter roboris*  
*Phyllonorycter quercifoliella*  
*Phyllonorycter messaniella*  
*Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae*  
*Phyllonorycter sorbi*  
*Phyllonorycter blancardella*  
*Phyllonorycter maestingella*  
*Phyllonorycter rajella*  
*Phyllonorycter nigrescentella*  
*Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella*  
*Phyllonorycter nicellii*  
*Sesia bembeciformis*  
*Synanthedon culiciformis*  
*Anthophila fabriciana*  
*Glyphipterix simplicella*  
*Glyphipterix fuscoviridella*  
*Glyphipterix thrasonella*  
*Argyresthia brockeella*  
*Argyresthia goedartella*  
*Argyresthia sorbiella*  
*Argyresthia curvella*  
*Argyresthia conjugella*  
*Argyresthia semifusca*  
*Yponomeuta evonymella*  
*Yponomeuta padella*  
*Swammerdamia compunctella*  
*Paraswammerdamia nebulella*  
*Cedestis gyssemiella*  
*Cedestis subfasciella*  
*Ypsolopha dentella*  
*Ypsolopha scabrella*  
*Ypsolopha parenthesesella*  
*Ypsolopha ustella*  
*Plutella xylostella*  
*Plutella porrectella*  
*Epermenia chaerophyllella*  
*Schreckensteinia festaliella*  
*Coleophora lutipennella*  
*Coleophora gryphipennella*  
*Coleophora flavipennella*

Lunar Hornet Moth  
Large Red-belted Clearwing

Cocksfoot Moth

Apple Fruit Moth

Bird-cherry Ermine  
Orchard Ermine

Honeysuckle Moth

Diamond-back Moth

Welsh Wave  
Small Yellow Wave  
Early Tooth-striped  
Yellow-barred Brindle

Magpie Moth  
Clouded Border  
Tawny-barred Angle  
Latticed Heath  
V-Moth  
Brown Silver-line  
Barred Umber  
Brimstone Moth  
Lilac Beauty  
Canary-shouldered Thorn

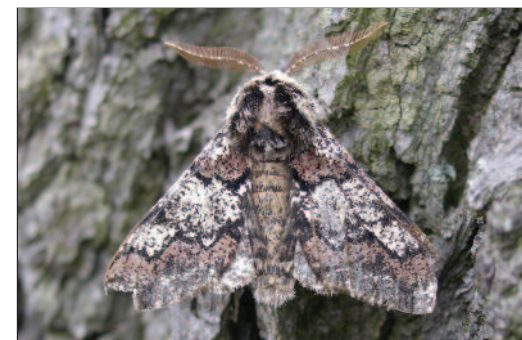
Dusky Thorn  
Early Thorn  
Lunar Thorn  
Scalloped Hazel  
Scalloped Oak  
Swallow-tailed Moth  
Feathered Thorn  
Pale Brindled Beauty  
Oak Beauty  
Peppered Moth  
Spring Usher  
Scarce Umber  
Dotted Border  
Mottled Umber  
Willow Beauty  
Mottled Beauty  
Engrailed  
Grey Birch  
Common Heath  
Bordered White  
Common White Wave  
Common Wave  
Clouded Silver  
Early Moth  
Light Emerald  
Barred Red  
Grey Scalloped Bar  
Poplar Hawk-moth

*Venusia cambrica*  
*Hydrelia flammeolaria*  
*Trichopteryx carpinata*  
*Acasis viretata*

*Abraxas grossulariata*  
*Lomaspilis marginata*  
*Macaria liturata*  
*Chiasmia clathrata*  
*Macaria wauaria*  
*Petrophora chlorosata*  
*Plagodis pulveraria*  
*Opisthograptis luteolata*  
*Apeira syringaria*  
*Ennomos alniaria*  
*Ennomos fuscantaria*  
*Selenia dentaria*  
*Selenia lunularia*  
*Odontopera bidentata*  
*Crocallis elinguarina*  
*Ourapteryx sambucaria*  
*Colotois pennaria*  
*Phigalia pilosaria*  
*Biston strataria*  
*Biston betularia*  
*Agriopis leucophaearia*  
*Agriopis aurantaria*  
*Agriopis marginaria*  
*Erannis defoliaria*  
*Peribatodes rhomboidaria*  
*Alcis repandata*  
*Ectropis bistortata*  
*Aethalura punctulata*  
*Ematurga atomaria*  
*Bupalus piniaria*  
*Cabera pusaria*  
*Cabera exanthemata*  
*Lomographa temerata*  
*Theria primaria*  
*Campaea margaritata*  
*Hylaea fasciaria*  
*Dyscia fagaria*  
*Laothoe populi*



Large Red Belted Clearwing, photo Keith Dover



Oak Beauty Moth, photo Terry Coult



5 Spot Burnet Moth, photo Darin Smith



Larch Case-bearer

*Coleophora serratella*  
*Coleophora mayrella*  
*Coleophora laricella*  
*Coleophora lixella*  
*Coleophora albicosta*  
*Coleophora discordella*  
*Coleophora caespitiella*  
*Elachista atricomella*  
*Elachista luticomella*  
*Elachista albifrontella*  
*Elachista canapennella*  
*Elachista rufocinerea*  
*Elachista cerusella*  
*Elachista argentella*  
*Hofmannophila pseudospretella*  
*Endrosia sarcitrella*  
*Carcina quercana*  
*Diurnea fagella*  
*Agonopterix heracliana*  
*Agonopterix ciliella*  
*Agonopterix alstromeriana*  
*Agonopterix arenella*  
*Agonopterix ocellana*  
*Agonopterix assimilella*  
*Agonopterix angelicella*  
*Metzneria metzneriella*  
*Eulamprotes atrella*  
*Exoteleia dodecella*  
*Carpatolechia notatella*  
*Carpatolechia proximella*  
*Teleiopsis diffinis*  
*Bryotropha affinis*  
*Bryotropha terrella*  
*Mirificarma mulinella*  
*Aroga velocella*  
*Neofaculta ericetella*  
*Caryocolum fraternella*  
*Caryocolum blandella*  
*Caryocolum tricolorella*  
*Syncopacma sangiella*  
*Syncopacma cinctella*  
*Acompsia cinerella*  
*Hypatima rhomboidella*

Brown House Moth

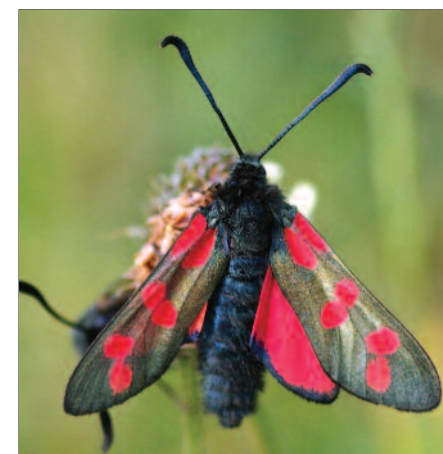
White-shouldered House Moth

Humming-bird Hawk-moth  
Bedstraw Hawk-moth  
Elephant Hawk-moth  
Small Elephant Hawk-moth  
Buff-tip  
Puss Moth  
Sallow Kitten  
Poplar Kitten  
Iron Prominent  
Pebble Prominent  
Lesser Swallow Prominent  
Swallow Prominent  
Coxcomb Prominent  
Scarce Prominent  
Pale Prominent  
Lunar Marbled Brown  
Figure of Eight  
Vapourer  
Muslin Footman  
Red-necked Footman  
Common Footman  
Wood Tiger  
Garden Tiger  
White Ermine  
Buff Ermine  
Muslin Moth  
Ruby Tiger  
Cinnabar  
Short-cloaked Moth  
Least Black Arches  
White-line Dart  
Garden Dart  
Turnip Moth  
Heart and Club  
Heart and Dart  
Dark Sword-grass  
Shuttle-shaped Dart  
Flame Shoulder  
Dotted Rustic  
Large Yellow Underwing  
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing  
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing  
Least Yellow Underwing

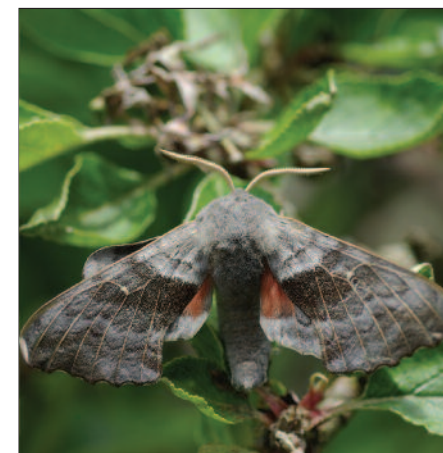
*Macroglossum stellatarum*  
*Hyles gallii*  
*Deilephila elpenor*  
*Deilephila porcellus*  
*Phalera bucephala*  
*Cerura vinula*  
*Furcula furcula*  
*Furcula bifida*  
*Notodonta dromedarius*  
*Notodonta ziczac*  
*Pheosia gnoma*  
*Pheosia tremula*  
*Ptilodon capucina*  
*Odontostia carmelita*  
*Pterostoma palpina*  
*Drymonia ruficornis*  
*Diloba caeruleocephala*  
*Orgyia antiqua*  
*Nudaria mundana*  
*Atolmis rubricollis*  
*Eilema lurideola*  
*Parasemia plantaginis*  
*Arctia caja*  
*Spilosoma lubricipeda*  
*Spilosoma luteum*  
*Diaphora mendica*  
*Phragmatobia fuliginosa*  
*Tyria jacobaeae*  
*Nola cucullatella*  
*Nola confusalis*  
*Euxoa tritici*  
*Euxoa nigricans*  
*Agrotis segetum*  
*Agrotis clavis*  
*Agrotis exclamationis*  
*Agrotis ipsilon*  
*Agrotis puta*  
*Ochropleura plecta*  
*Rhyacia simulans*  
*Noctua pronuba*  
*Noctua fimbriata*  
*Noctua janthe*  
*Noctua interjecta*



White Ermine Moth, photo Terry Coult



6 Spot Burnet Moth, photo Terry Coult



Poplar Hawk Moth, photo Terry Coult



*Blastobasis lacticolella*  
*Mompha raschkiella*  
*Blastodacna hellerella*

*Cochylimorpha straminea*  
*Agapeta hamana*  
*Aethes cnicana*  
*Aethes rubigana*  
*Eupoecilia angustana*  
*Falseuncaria ruficiliana*  
*Pandemis cerasana*  
*Pandemis cinnamomeana*  
*Pandemis heparana*  
*Syndemis musculana*

Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix

Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix

Timothy Tortrix

*Aphelia paleana*  
*Aphelia unitana*  
*Clepsis consimilana*  
*Lozotaenia forsterana*  
*Capua vulgana*  
*Pseudargyrotoza conwagana*  
*Olindia schumacherana*  
*Isotrias rectifasciana*  
*Eulia ministrana*

Grey Tortrix

Flax Tortrix

Light Grey Tortrix

*Cnephasia stephensiana*  
*Cnephasia asseclana*  
*Cnephasia incertana*  
*Tortricodes alternella*  
*Exapate congelatella*  
*Neosphaleroptera nubilana*

Green Oak Tortrix

*Tortrix viridana*  
*Acleris forsskaleana*  
*Acleris laterana*

Strawberry Tortrix

*Acleris comariana*  
*Acleris sparsana*

Rhomboid Tortrix

Garden Rose Tortrix

*Acleris rhombana*  
*Acleris variegana*  
*Acleris hastiana*  
*Acleris literana*  
*Acleris emargana*  
*Olethreutes schulziana*  
*Olethreutes palustrana*

Common Wainscot

*Mythimna pallens*  
*Celypha lacunana*

Double Dart  
 Autumnal Rustic  
 True Lover's Knot  
 Ingrailed Clay  
 Barred Chestnut  
 Purple Clay  
 Small Square-spot  
 Setaceous Hebrew Character  
 Triple-spotted Clay  
 Double Square-spot

Dotted Clay  
 Six-striped Rustic  
 Square-spot Rustic  
 Gothic  
 Green Arches

Red Chestnut  
 Beautiful Yellow Underwing  
 Shears  
 Cabbage Moth  
 Pale-shouldered Brocade  
 Bright-line Brown-eye  
 Glaucous Shears  
 Broom Moth  
 Broad-barred White  
 Champion  
 Lychnis  
 Antler Moth  
 Feathered Gothic  
 Pine Beauty  
 Small Quaker  
 Lead-coloured Drab  
 Powdered Quaker  
 Common Quaker  
 Clouded Drab  
 Twin-spotted Quaker  
 Hebrew Character  
 Brown-line Bright Eye  
 Clay  
 Smoky Wainscot

Shoulder-striped Wainscot

*Graphiphora augur*  
*Eugnorisma glareosa*  
*Lycophotia porphyrea*  
*Diarsia mendica*  
*Diarsia dahlii*  
*Diarsia brunnea*  
*Diarsia rubi*  
*Xestia c-nigrum*  
*Xestia ditrapezium*  
*Xestia triangulum*

*Xestia baja*  
*Xestia sexstrigata*  
*Xestia xanthographa*  
*Naenia typica*  
*Anaplectoides prasina*

*Cerastis rubricosa*  
*Anarta myrtilli*  
*Hada nana*  
*Mamestra brassicae*  
*Lacanobia thalassina*  
*Lacanobia oleracea*  
*Papestra biren*  
*Melanchnra pisi*  
*Hecatera bicolorata*  
*Hadena rivularis*  
*Hadena bicruris*  
*Cerapteryx graminis*  
*Tholera decimalis*  
*Panolis flammea*  
*Orthosia cruda*  
*Orthosia populeti*  
*Orthosia gracilis*  
*Orthosia cerasi*  
*Orthosia incerta*  
*Orthosia munda*  
*Orthosia gothica*  
*Mythimna conigera*  
*Mythimna ferrago*  
*Mythimna impura*

*Mythimna comma*



Plume Moth, photo Terry Coult



Orange Underwing Moth, photo Terry Coult



Mother Shipton Moth, photo Terry Coult



Plum Tortrix  
Marbled Orchard Tortrix

*Hedya pruniana*  
*Hedya nubiferana*  
*Orthotaenia undulana*  
*Apotomis turbidana*  
*Apotomis betuletana*  
*Endothenia nigricostana*  
*Lobesia littoralis*  
*Bactra lancealana*  
*Ancylis geminana*  
*Ancylis laetana*  
*Ancylis badiana*  
*Epinotia bilunana*  
*Epinotia ramella*  
*Epinotia immundana*  
*Epinotia tetraquetra*  
*Epinotia nisella*  
*Epinotia tedella*  
*Epinotia cruciana*  
*Epinotia trigonella*  
*Epinotia caprana*  
*Epinotia brunnichana*  
*Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana*  
*Zeiraphera isertana*  
*Gypsonoma dealbana*  
*Epiblema cynosbatella*  
*Epiblema uddmanniana*  
*Epiblema trimaculana*  
*Epiblema roborana*  
*Epiblema scutulana*  
*Epiblema cirsiana*  
*Epiblema costipunctana*  
*Eucosma hohenwartiana*  
*Eucosma cana*  
*Lathronympha strigana*  
*Grapholita jungiella*  
*Grapholita lunulana*  
*Cydia ulicetana*  
*Dichrorampha plumbagana*  
*Dichrorampha plumbana*  
*Dichrorampha sedatana*  
*Alucita hexadactyla*  
*Chrysoteuchia culmella*  
*Crambus lathoniellus*

Willow Tortrix

Spruce Bud Moth

Bramble Shoot Moth

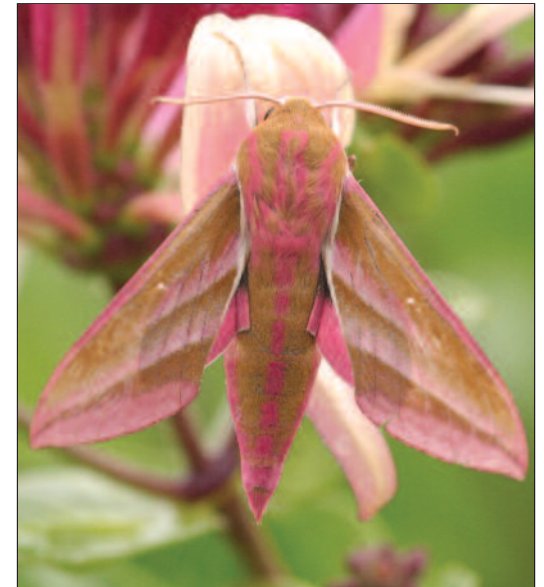
Twenty-plume Moth  
Garden Grass-veneer

Shark  
Minor Shoulder-knot  
Deep-brown Dart  
Northern Deep-brown Dart  
Black Rustic  
Pale Pinion  
Blair's Shoulder-knot  
Early Grey  
Green-brindled Crescent  
Merveille du Jour  
Brindled Green  
Dark Brocade  
Grey Chi  
Satellite  
Chestnut  
Dark Chestnut  
Brick  
Red-line Quaker  
Yellow-line Quaker  
Flounced Chestnut  
Brown-spot Pinion  
Beaded Chestnut  
Suspected  
Centre-barred Sallow  
Lunar Underwing  
Pink-barred Sallow  
Sallow  
Poplar Grey  
Miller  
Alder Moth  
Dark Dagger / Grey Dagger  
Knot Grass  
Marbled Beauty  
Svensson's Copper Underwing  
Mouse Moth  
Old Lady  
Brown Rustic  
Small Angle Shades  
Angle Shades  
Olive  
Dingy Shears  
Dun-bar  
Dark Arches

*Cucullia umbratica*  
*Brachylomia viminalis*  
*Aporophyla lutulenta*  
*Aporophyla lueneburgensis*  
*Aporophyla nigra*  
*Lithophane hepatica*  
*Lithophane leautieri*  
*Xylocampa areola*  
*Allophyes oxyacanthae*  
*Dichonia aprilina*  
*Dryobotodes eremita*  
*Blepharita adusta*  
*Antitype chi*  
*Eupsilia transversa*  
*Conistra vaccinii*  
*Conistra ligula*  
*Agrochola circellaris*  
*Agrochola lota*  
*Agrochola macilentata*  
*Agrochola helvola*  
*Agrochola litura*  
*Agrochola lychnidis*  
*Parastichtis suspecta*  
*Atethmia centrago*  
*Omphaloscelis lunosa*  
*Xanthia togata*  
*Xanthia icteritia*  
*Acronicta megacephala*  
*Acronicta leporina*  
*Acronicta alni*  
*Acronicta tridens/psi*  
*Acronicta rumicis*  
*Cryphia domestica*  
*Amphipyra berbera*  
*Amphipyra tragopoginis*  
*Mormo maura*  
*Rusina ferruginea*  
*Euplexia lucipara*  
*Phlogophora meticulosa*  
*Ipimorpha subtusa*  
*Parastichtis ypsilon*  
*Cosmia trapezina*  
*Apamea monoglypha*



Northern Winter Moth, photo Terry Coult



Elephant Hawk Moth, photo Stuart Priestley



Earl Grey Moth, photo Stuart Priestley



Water Veneer

*Agriphila straminella*  
*Agriphila tristella*  
*Agriphila inquinatella*  
*Agriphila latistria*  
*Catoptria falsella*  
*Acentria ephemerella*  
*Scoparia pyralella*  
*Scoparia ambigualis*  
*Dipleurina lacustrata*  
*Eudonia angustea*  
*Eudonia mercurella*  
*Elophila nymphaeata*  
*Evergestis forficalis*

Brown China-mark  
Garden Pebble

Small Magpie

*Pyrausta despicata*  
*Eurrhpara hortulata*  
*Udea lutealis*  
*Udea prunalis*  
*Udea olivalis*  
*Nomophila noctuella*  
*Pleuroptya ruralis*  
*Galleria mellonella*  
*Aphomia sociella*  
*Platyptilia gonodactyla*  
*Platyptilia pallidactyla*  
*Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla*  
*Stenoptilia pterodactyla*  
*Pterophorus pentadactyla*  
*Poecilocampa populi*  
*Lasiocampa quercus f. callunae*  
*Macrothylacia rubi*  
*Euthrix potatoria*  
*Saturnia pavonia*  
*Drepana falcataria*  
*Cilix glaucata*  
*Thyatira batis*  
*Habrosyne pyritoides*  
*Tethea ocularis*  
*Ochropacha duplaris*  
*Achlya flavicornis*  
*Archiearis parthenias*  
*Alsophila aescularia*  
*Pseudoterpna pruinata*

Rush Veneer  
Mother of Pearl  
Wax Moth  
Bee Moth

White Plume Moth  
December Moth  
Northern Eggar  
Fox Moth  
Drinker  
Emperor Moth  
Pebble Hook-tip  
Chinese Character  
Peach Blossom  
Buff Arches  
Figure of Eighty  
Common Lutestring  
Yellow Horned  
Orange Underwing  
March Moth  
Grass Emerald

Light Arches  
Clouded-bordered Brindle  
Dusky Brocade  
Rustic Shoulder-knot  
Slender Brindle  
Double Lobed  
Marbled Minor agg.  
Rufous Minor  
Middle-barred Minor  
Cloaked Minor  
Rosy Minor  
Common Rustic agg.  
Small Dotted Buff  
Small Wainscot  
Flounced Rustic  
Ear Moth agg.  
Rosy Rustic  
Frosted Orange  
Bulrush Wainscot  
Uncertain  
Rustic  
Mottled Rustic  
Pale Mottled Willow  
Small Yellow Underwing  
Green Silver-lines  
Oak Nycteoline  
Burnished Brass  
Gold Spot  
Lempke's Gold Spot  
Silver Y  
Beautiful Golden Y  
Plain Golden Y  
Gold Spangle  
Dark Spectacle  
Spectacle  
Red Underwing  
Mother Shipton  
Herald  
Small Purple-barred  
Straw Dot  
Snout  
Fan-foot  
Small Fan-foot

*Apamea lithoxylaea*  
*Apamea crenata*  
*Apamea remissa*  
*Apamea sordens*  
*Apamea scolopacina*  
*Apamea ophiogramma*  
*Oligia strigilis agg.*  
*Oligia versicolor*  
*Oligia fasciuncula*  
*Mesoligia furuncula*  
*Mesoligia literosa*  
*Mesapamea secalis agg.*  
*Photodes minima*  
*Chortodes pygmina*  
*Luperina testacea*  
*Amphipoea oculea agg.*  
*Hydraecia micacea*  
*Gortyna flavago*  
*Nonagria typhae*  
*Hoplodrina alsines*  
*Hoplodrina blanda*  
*Caradrina morpheus*  
*Paradrina clavipalpis*  
*Panemeria tenebrata*  
*Pseudoips prasinana*  
*Nycteola revayana*  
*Diachrysis chrysitis*  
*Plusia festucae*  
*Plusia putnami gracilis*  
*Autographa gamma*  
*Autographa pulchrina*  
*Autographa jota*  
*Autographa bractea*  
*Abrostola triplasia*  
*Abrostola tripartita*  
*Catocala nupta*  
*Callistege mi*  
*Scoliopteryx libatrix*  
*Phytometra viridaria*  
*Rivula sericealis*  
*Hypena proboscidalis*  
*Zanclognatha tarsipennalis*  
*Herminia grisealis*



Vapourer Moth, photo Terry Coult

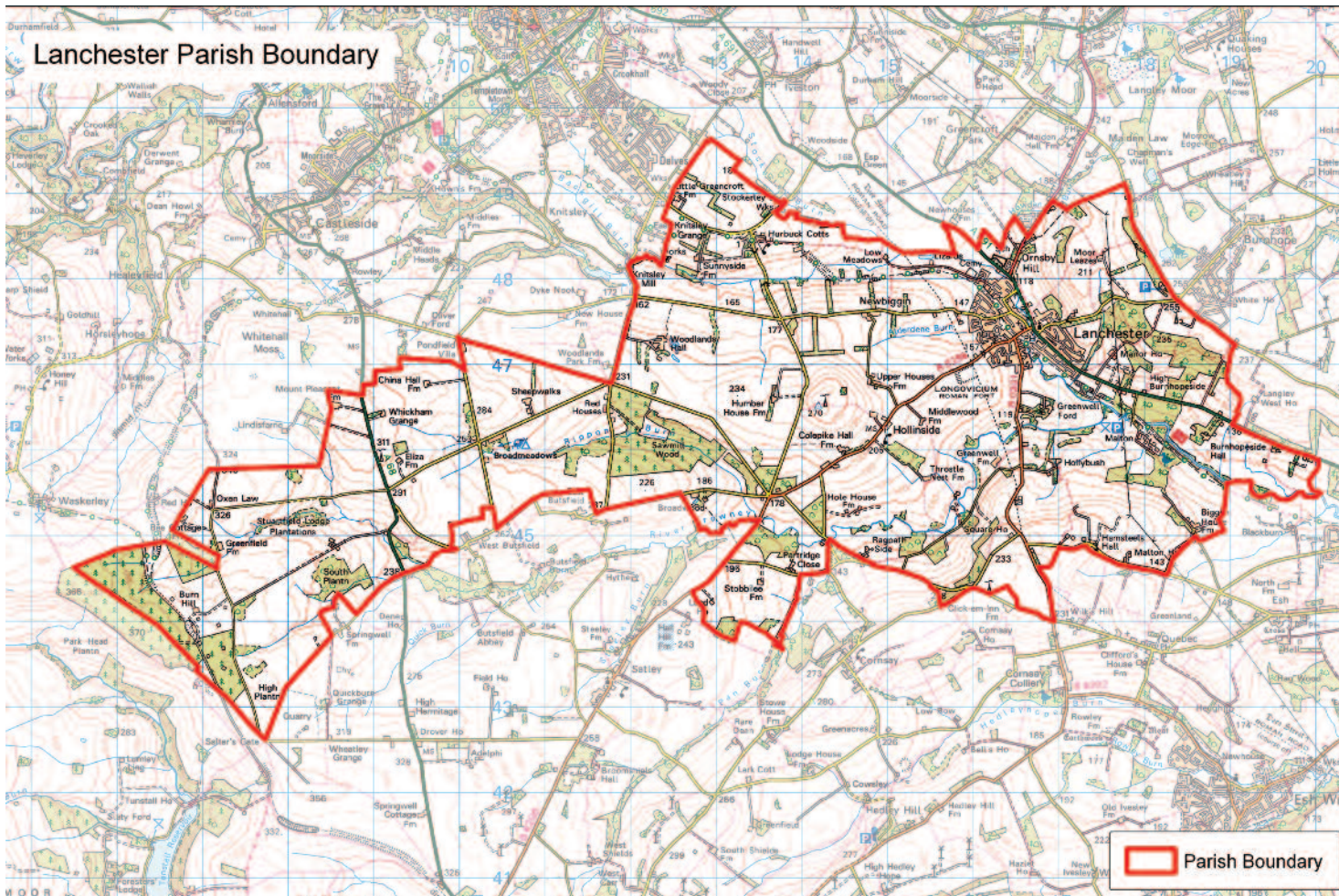


Burnished Brass Moth, photo Stuart Priestley



Pebble Hook Tip Moth, photo Stuart Priestley





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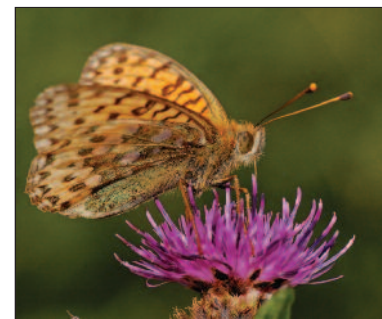
Common Carder Bee, photo Darin Smith



Wood Anemone, photo Darin Smith



Hoverfly, photo Terry Coult



Dark Green Fritillary Butterfly, photo Sue Charlton



Toad, photo Darin Smith