

Annual Report

Archerfield and Yellowcraig

2013

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This report covers the year from the 1st of April 2013 to the 31st of March 2014.

Summary

- Breeding records for eider and arctic tern.
- Work to control pirri pirri and sea buckthorn continued.
- New toilet block opened in spring 2013
- Drainage work was conducted in the car park.
- Work was conducted by the Coastal Communities Fund Apprenticeships on the John Muir Way and main path to the beach.
- Seaside Award achieved for the 20th year.
- 6 school groups were led by the Countryside Ranger service
- 7 Countryside Ranger events and walks were conducted.
- *Giants in the Forest* took place on site at Yellowcraig.
- Volunteer time with the Countryside Ranger Service at Yellowcraig continued to expand.

I: INTRODUCTION

This is the tenth Countryside Ranger Service Annual Report for Archerfield and Yellowcraig. This report covers the period 1st April 2013 to 31st of March 2014.

Management Area

The stretch of coast from Gullane to Broad Sands was notified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1967 and was subsequently incorporated into the Firth of Forth SSSI in 2001. The Firth of Forth itself is a Special Protected Area (SPA) and a Ramsar site as a result of the nature of the birdlife and wetland habitat.

Managed since 1944 by East Lothian Council (ELC) and falling mainly within the SSSI boundary, Yellowcraig has a long history of public use and sensitive management. The site is very popular with local residents, holiday makers and day trippers from further afield.

Archerfield Estate was privately owned by Hamilton & Kinneil (1987) Ltd and as an agricultural site had limited public use. However in 1999 the eastern section of Archerfield Estate was sold to Caledonian Heritable Ltd (CHL) and in 2001 CHL lodged a planning application for 2 golf courses (Archerfield Links), 100 houses, 50 holiday cottages, hotel, clubhouse and the restoration of Archerfield House. The golf courses are open and construction of residential accommodation is ongoing. The business now operates under the name "Archerfield House Hotel Management Ltd and Archerfield Links".

Lying to the west of Archerfield Links Golf Club is the Renaissance Golf Club, part of the Hamilton & Kinneil Ltd privately owned estate leased for 99 years. The golf course is currently open for play and the construction of a hotel; clubhouse and associated facilities are ongoing.

The Management Area stretches from Eyebroughy in the West to the Eel Burn in the East. Work is undertaken by East Lothian Countryside Ranger Service (ELCRS) at Archerfield Links and Renaissance Golf Clubs.

The Advisory Group wishes to acknowledge funding from Archerfield House Hotel Management Ltd and Archerfield Links; and from Archerfield Estates Ltd

(formerly Hamilton & Kinneil 1987 Ltd) for the employment of a permanent Countryside Ranger.

II: WEATHER SUMMARY

An unsettled and at times cold April was followed in May by wetter than average conditions. Temperatures rose in June with lower than average rainfall for Scotland as a whole, with the east coast being on average 63% drier than the 20 year average. July was more variable but warm weather and high pressure predominated. Rainfall was also lower than average in August and at a national scale was the warmest August since 2004. Warm spells with above average sunshine were experienced in the East during September, marginally up on the long-term average.

III: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR THE SITE

The Aim:

- i. The conservation and enhancement of the natural and historical heritage of the Management Area, via the joint workings of CHL, ELC, Renaissance Golf Club and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH).
- ii. The management of visitors within the Management Area so as to prevent, as far is reasonably practicable, direct access to the SSSI and generally to minimise disturbance to the immediate and wider SSSI.
 - a) To conserve and enhance, where appropriate, the species habitats and communities, geological and geomorphological features of the area.
 - b) To prevent visitors accessing the coastal section directly from Archerfield by maintaining an impenetrable barrier and directing visitors towards Yellowcraig.
 - c) To protect the important features of the Yellowcraig and Archerfield coast.
 - d) Continue to provide the appropriate facility, which will enhance visitor enjoyment and understanding at Yellowcraig.
 - e) To conserve and enhance the specific landscape character and quality of the area.
 - f) To preserve the archaeological and historical interests of the area.
 - g) To manage golf and developments in accordance with above objectives.

The Landscape and Countryside Division of the Department of Community Services manages the recreational uses of Yellowcraig. An Advisory Group considers relevant issues relating to the Management Area.

IV: THE REPORT

The Management Plan sets the overall framework for policy and management objectives. The report is laid out with direct reference to the relevant Management Plan policies, management objectives and prescriptions.

OBJECTIVE 1: TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE WILDLIFE HABITATS AND THE ASSOCIATED FLORA AND FAUNA, GEOLOGICAL EXPOSURES AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE MANAGEMENT AREA AND SSSI

1.1. Woodland and scrub management. Woodland thinning and maintenance continued as per the management plan.

1.2. Management of the dune grassland

Sea Buckthorn and pirri pirri control programme: Dune grassland management has involved the removal of sea buckthorn (*Hyppophae rhamnoides*), pirri pirri, (*Acaena novae-zelandiae*) and the removal of volunteer seedlings and scrub encroaching from the surrounding woodland.

Sea buckthorn control has been conducted by applying Timbrel, selective herbicide in May, conducted at the same time as pirri pirri surveying and spraying.

To survey the pirri pirri, plants are marked by volunteers with canes, the size and number of plants at each location is then recorded. Follow up work is then done in June and early July following flowering to remove any flower heads before they get a chance to set seed. This is a labour intensive job and has been done with Friends of Yellowcraig volunteers and also Lothian Conservation Volunteers.

For surveying and monitoring the site has been split into 6 compartments. Comparative results are incomplete for all compartments over the last three years. 8 quadrats have also been in place over the same period where the effectiveness of pulling and spraying has been more accurately trialed.

With only 3 years of data to analyse the results should be treated with a degree of caution due to the limited data set. However noteworthy points so far are:

- Timbrel herbicide is effective at either killing the plant or knocking it back significantly in its ability to grow, but near complete spray cover of the plant leaves is required to do so.

- Contrary to the quadrat data results, compartment A saw an increase of 340% area and 870% in the number of plants following spraying. The larger increase in the number of plants compared to area could be the result of regeneration from a large seedbank within the soil.
- Hand pulling may be an important tool in attempting to eradicate the plant from the site. Results from compartment B, where spraying in May is backed up by hand pulling in June/July, showed a 40% drop in number of plants and also the total area. This is promising, although the results of quadrat surveys are not showing the same trends with no decrease in area in either of the two pulled quadrats one year later.

One explanation for the difference is that these plants could have been in this location for a longer period, resulting in a greater seedbank within the soil that can germinate when the ground is disturbed.

- There are a lot of inconsistencies in the limited data. For example, Compartment C and E are areas that sea buckthorn was removed in the previous two years, but despite the similar management, the two areas show markedly different responses to management. Compartment C shows an increase of 30% increase in area and 420% in the number of plants but E shows a 30% drop in plants and a 75% drop in area. The relatively low number of plants in compartment E here may have encouraged a more accurate and thus effective spray, or perhaps there may be a delayed response from the plant following disturbance, with compartment C management taking place one year earlier.
- Trial pulling plot data from 2013 suggests that a total man hour commitment of approximately 150 hours of volunteer time would be required to pick the entire site, given the total area of pirri pirri at 52m². Although Friends of Yellowcraig average around 30 hours on a volunteer day, it is unlikely that they would commit to the amount of time required; therefore the employment of LCV for at least two days may be required to undertake a pull of the site.

Turf Nursery: Work continued in the turf nursery under the joint East Lothian Council (ELC) / Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) funded grassland improvement project. Monitoring of the project has been brought together in a recent report by Stuart MacPherson, ELC Biodiversity Officer.

Vegetation monitoring continued as detailed in the management plan.

Visitor distribution. This was recorded by a combination of on the ground people counts conducted by staff and volunteers, aerial photography and general observations.

1.3. Management of the seashore

Monitoring of wildfowl and wader populations continued with a combination of high water counts, following the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) methodology, the national recording scheme organised by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO). Results for these surveys can be seen in Appendix 1.

In summary, the main high tide roosts are located at Eyebroughy, Marine Villa, the Sow and Longskelly point. The significance of each varies regarding weather and state of tide. Many birds also feed and roost on the shore at times of year when disturbance is minimised

The exclusively coastal breeding distribution of eider in the UK is confined almost entirely to Scotland and Northern Ireland. Some of the Firth of Forth population congregate to moult on the inshore coastal waters within the Management Area during late summer. This has been calculated to be one of the largest congregations of eider in the UK. Counts and calculations were undertaken to estimate the breeding population along this stretch of coastline based on the peak number of 'adult' females. The area covered was from Eyebroughy to the Eel Burn. Further information can be found in Appendix 2.

Seals. No seals were noted to have bred along the shoreline or on Eyebroughy during the report period.

Grey seals (*Halichoerus grypus*) are regularly seen in the vicinity of Eyebroughy which is used frequently as a haul out site.

Aquatic activities. These were monitored throughout the year with sea kayaking continuing to be popular with Yellowcraig being used as an access point to kayak around the interesting offshore islands.

1.4. Monitoring of species and habitats

Barn owl: Checks of barn owl boxes in Archerfield estate revealed only breeding grey squirrel and stock dove. Boxes were cleaned out at the start of March 2014.

Bat surveys: These were undertaken with friends of Yellowcraig volunteers in Archerfield with equipment loaned by Peter Leach of Technical and Safety Services. The report shows the presence, and to a certain extent the distribution of three species of bat, Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus*

pygmaeus) and *Daubenton's bat (Myotis daubentonii)* which were recorded on site.

Russian vine (*Fallopia baldschuanica*) has spread from within Archerfield and is growing across and through sea buckthorn scrub along the outer fence edge.

Pond and reservoir counts reveal an increasing number of breeding birds on the main reservoir of Archerfield. Breeding species of waterfowl recorded there are coot, moorhen, little grebe, graylag goose and mallard. The variety of edge vegetation provides a good varied habitat for a number of bird species, including sedge warblers and reed bunting .See Appendix 3.

In terms of preserving and encouraging the diversity of wildlife found on the main reservoir, several measures would be worth considering:

- Swan nesting platform – Swans have attempted to nest on the main reservoir in previous years, however foxes have predated the nests and it is likely this would occur again if swans are forced to nest build on the reservoir banks.
- The creation of sand martin nesting tubes. The steep bankings around the main reservoir lend themselves to the installation of these tubes and may prove to be successfully occupied given that sand martins are regularly observed feeding over the pond.
- The maintenance of a wide range of edge habitat as is currently the case. The diversity of marginal vegetation provides feeding areas for roosting/breeding birds. Maintaining reedbeds, a certain amount of edge scrub, and marginal marshy zones is likely to ensure the continuity of available varied feeding and roosting habitats that currently exist there.

Species Reports: An Assessment of Bumblebee (*Bombus Spp.*) Diversity and Plant Diversity at Yellowcraig, has been undertaken this year by Tara Hool from Napier University. An MSc report on rabbit populations in relation to plant diversity was also conducted.

A survey of Eybroughy in June revealed the presence of seven breeding pairs of eider, one pair of arctic tern sitting on two eggs, and nine breeding pairs of herring gull. One pair of Eider were also recorded sitting on eggs in the dunes near Eybroughy, however the nest was abandoned.

A wreck of auks in April saw peak numbers of twenty eight puffin recorded in one survey along Yellowcraig and broad sands. Similarly high figures were recorded at many sites along the UK east coast.

14 sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) seen swimming c.one mile north east of Fidra on the 29th of April.

Cuckoo was recorded on passage in the spring and yellow-browed warbler on return in the autumn.

Records of speckled wood (*Pararge aegeria*) butterfly were again noted at Yellowcraig. A possible sighting of Holly blue (*Celastrina argiolus*) butterfly was also recorded in Archerfield 'Fletchers Spa' walled garden area.

A badger sett has been recorded on the Management Area boundary and details submitted to Scottish Badgers.

Two female king eider were recorded off the management area at various times from the 14/12/13.

OBJECTIVE 2): TO PREVENT VISITORS ACCESSING THE SSSI DIRECTLY FROM ARCHERFIELD BY MAINTAINING AN IMPENETRABLE BARRIER AND DIRECTING VISITORS TOWARDS YELLOWCRAIG.

2.1 Scrub Reinstatement:

A plan was drafted for the control / reinstatement of scrub along the Archerfield green fence line and was subsequently incorporated within the Management Plan. The success or otherwise of this reinstatement continues to be monitored.

2.2 Path to Yellowcraig:

On a few occasions reports were received of walkers being unable to locate the path leading to Yellowcraig from Archerfield.

3 OBJECTIVE 3: TO PROVIDE THE APPROPRIATE FACILITY WHICH WILL ENHANCE VISITOR ENJOYMENT AND UNDERSTANDING OF YELLOWCRAIG AND ENCOURAGE VISITORS TO REMAIN AT YELLOWCRAIG.

3.1 School Education

The Countryside Ranger was directly involved in the delivery of 6 educational activities to both primary and secondary school pupils, those taking place both on and off-site. See Appendix 4. Three of those involved the Countryside Ranger Service working with Dirleton Primary School, Law Primary School and North Berwick High School involving them in the Giants in the Forest 'Awakening' day.

Renovations to Dirleton primary school have meant that the monthly playground biodiversity surveys have been put on hold, however the Countryside Ranger continues to liaise with the school regarding further environmental educational opportunities.

Close contact with the school and Dirleton School Partnership parent council has involved the Ranger service helping with the development of the orchard area of the school and also assisting with the development of the school grounds. Liaison with Archerfield Estates Limited and Renaissance Golf Club resulted in the schools benefitting from wood donated by Archerfield Estates Limited, and cut and delivered to the school by Renaissance Golf Club staff.

Assistance is also being provided for the preparation and delivery of a *Bioblitz* in and around Dirleton in spring 2014.

3.2 Group visits

A wide variety of groups were noted to use Yellowcraig independently of the Countryside Ranger service. Activities conducted include school education for both primary and secondary pupils, Taxi drivers 'day out', adult educational/exercise excursions and photography shoots. Due to the ad-hoc nature of recording as groups are encountered on site, the actual number of visiting groups is likely to be significantly higher. See Appendix 5.

3.3 Events

Five Countryside Ranger events were run, including one which was promoted as part of the 'Fringe by the Sea'. A bat walk was held within Archerfield Estate and the Countryside Ranger has been in discussions with Archerfield Walled garden about linking events with their business for the coming year. The unreliability of people turning up for events, despite pre-booking continues to be an issue. See Appendix 6.

'Giants in the Forest', an environmental arts project managed by Vision Mechanics, has been running throughout the summer at Yellowcraig. This involved the 'Awakening' involving local schools; subsequent sessions over three weekends where the general public could come and create some environmental art. The project culminated with a Dark Wood event which ran over the two evenings of the 15th and 16th of October and was fully booked and attended despite bad weather on the 16th.

The *Giants* remained in place for the winter but in February were donated to the schools that helped to decorate them, namely Dirleton and Law primary schools, and North Berwick High School.

Environment Day. The Countryside Ranger attended an environment day at Dirleton Castle and exhibited information about local wildlife and

the work of the Countryside Ranger service. Poor weather resulted in only c. 40 people attending.

The Open resulted in lower numbers of visitors at Yellowcraig during the course of the event and no issues regarding camping/access, for example, were recorded.

3.4 Volunteers

To the end of February, 771 hours of volunteer time has been spent on-site while undertaking a range of tasks, including beach litter clearance, wall repair, buckthorn burning, path maintenance and scrub clearance. See Appendix 7 for details. This is an increase of 60% on the 2013 and there are now 33 people on the Friends of Yellowcraig distribution list with approximately half of those being regular attendees.

The input of volunteer time into the control of sea buckthorn scrub and pirri pirri has been particularly important, allowing for the application of a variety of measures to stem the spread of those species.

A survey of Friends of Yellowcraig was conducted which revealed 100% satisfaction with the volunteering experience at Yellowcraig. Results also provided detail on their general experience and preferences as to tasks undertaken and the scheduling of Friends of Yellowcraig volunteer days.

In December, members of 'Back Out There', a military veterans charity, undertook the construction of the new bin store in Yellowcraig car park. Meetings were also held with a view to them undertaking a wider range of practical tasks on site in 2014.

East Lothian Junior Rangers have been on site on two occasions for pirri pirri removal and to assist with bat box checks.

3.5 Barbeque site

The barbeque site was booked on 33 occasions, a slight rise on 2012.

The area continues to be used for informal camping as well as organized pre-booked barbeques. This general area is a focal point for group visits and associated erosion, and damage from fires and camping in the immediate vicinity of the site is evident.

3.6 Access

Coastal Communities Fund Apprenticeships have undertaken several tasks at Yellowcraig, repairing sections of the John Muir Way, and also

resurfacing and improving drainage between the beach and the John Muir Way. Work has also commenced on the construction of a boardwalk across a wet area of the John Muir Way on the south-east corner of the woodland and meetings are being held with contractors regarding improvements to the section of the main path between the John Muir Way and the car park.

Ware road footpath: Amenity services have exposed a section of the footpath from Yellowcraig to Dirleton along the Ware road, it is expected that this work will continue this winter.

The Marine Villa to Hanging Rocks path appears to be well used. Friends of Yellowcraig recently cleared buckthorn and bramble from the area close to the pillbox to improve access and views from the site.

3.7 Camping:

There were 37 recorded instances of campers on site. The maximum number of tents recorded was 6 and a small proportion of the campers were observed to have associated fire damage to the dune grassland and litter. As previously mentioned, the area around the barbeque site, and between the barbeque site and high dune were particularly popular.

3.8 Cycling, kayaking, horse-riding and kite flying:

All continue to be commonly recorded leisure activities on site. A 'near-miss' was recorded where a horse being exercised at high-tide on a busy day nearly injured another visitor to the beach.

Six swimmers were rescued from the water off broad sands in September.

3.9 Dogs:

Dog fouling continues to be an issue across the site. In order to raise the profile of the issue, faeces were marked with coloured flags (supplied by renaissance Golf Club) along a path with information signs at either end reminding people of their responsibilities. This took place on three occasions and is planned to be repeated in 2014 as a result of positive feedback.

Despite signage requesting dogs to be kept under close control during the bird breeding season, dogs were frequently observed running through dune grasslands disturbing breeding birds, and also disturbing birds at high tide roosts on the coast. Owners were spoken to and advised on their responsibilities under the access code when this was observed.

An altercation between a dog owner and a camper took place which resulted in attendance by the police.

A confrontation between two dog owners was encountered on the main path which the Countryside Ranger was involved with attempting to mediate.

Vehicular access is restricted in the dunes however motorbikes were reported to be using the beach/dunes on two separate occasions.

3.10 Car Park

The new toilet block opened in April and has been well received by visitors to the site. The only issue has been to do with the blockage of sewage pumps necessitating the closure of the block for several days during a busy visitor period.

Demolition of the old toilet block took place on the 26th of February and most material (approximately 60 tonnes) removed, apart from foundations and the septic tank located c.10m to the west of the old block.

Extensive drainage work has been undertaken within the car park by Glendinnings who have laid subsurface pipes and linked them into the pre-existing forestry drainage. Surface compaction and unevenness remains a problem however.

The removal of green litter bins and the creation of a litter hub near the interpretation boards has resulted in less litter being left in the car park area or blowing from the bins themselves. The result has been a cleaner car park and wider site with less of a time burden on staff in terms of litter clearance within the car park area.

Fencing work has been undertaken with the help of Community Service to formalise a pedestrian area to act as a buffer zone between the main body of the car park and the new toilet block and interpretation area.

Anti-social behaviour: The car park continues to be a popular place for 'boy racers' to test the cornering ability of their vehicles, resulting in damage to the car park surface and disturbance to local residents in Dirleton and also the caravan park at Yellowcraig.

OBJECTIVE 4): TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF THE AREA, INCLUDING THE REMAINS OF THE ARCHERFIELD DESIGNED LANDSCAPE HAVING REGARD TO THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED.

4.1 Litter

Litter continues to be generated in high volumes on during the summer. A recycling facility is now present on site and a new bin store is in place, both situated near the interpretation boards.

4.2 Seaside Award

Yellowcraig was awarded a Seaside Award for the 20th year running.

OBJECTIVE 5): TO PRESERVE ALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

No relevant issues.

GENERAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF YELLOWCRAIG

6.1 Community Liaison.

The Countryside Ranger continues to liaise with Dirleton Village Association and attend meetings and respond to queries when required. A talk was also delivered to the village association as part of their AGM evening in December.

Sonia Bruce, a parent and member of the Dirleton Parent Council Committee was invited with her family to participate in the Dispersal art project. This was carried out with the cap burial taking place in December. Also present was the new head of Dirleton Primary School, Brian Moody.

The Countryside Ranger is liaising with residents of Archerfield who have been in touch regarding toad migration within the estate.

The East Lothian Countryside Ranger Facebook page now includes regular updates on relevant issues from Yellowcraig.

A £250 Community Service Volunteer community action grant was received which allowed the purchase of equipment to delivery of a programme of bat box checks with members of Friends of Yellowcraig and also Dirleton School Partnership in Dirleton, and also in Archerfield Estate.

6.2 Training and development

- A Beachmaster training course, run by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency was undertaken in September.
- The Countryside Ranger now has an SNH Roost Visitor Bat license to enable bat box checks and species identification on-site.

- The Countryside Ranger is now within the process of working towards accreditation for the Scottish Ranger Award.

Appendices

Species	12/4/13	24/5/13	24/6/13	22/7/13	23/8/13	19/9/13	12/10/13	11/11/13	16/12/13	12/1/14	18/2/14
Arctic skua											
Arctic Tern											
Bar Tailed Godwit						2			1		5
Black-throated diver											
Common Scoter	45	2	199	6			18	3	6	18	7
Common Sandpiper				1							
Common Tern											
Cormorant	2	3	6	16		24	4	2	2	4	2
Curlew					1		3	3	2	3	3
Dunlin											
Eider	194	89	232	197		238	126	112	80	125	127
Goldeneye											
Goosander					8						
Great crested grebe				2							
Greylag	2										
Slavonian Grebe							1				
Grey Plover											
Golden plover											
Heron			1		1		1	2		1	
Knot						2					
Little Tern											
Long Tailed Duck	1						11	1		11	2
Mallard						3					
Oystercatcher	3	36	18	12	1	7	70	54	58	70	40
Pink-footed goose											
Purple Sandpiper							24		6	24	
Red Breasted Merganser	2			3		6			5		
Red Necked Grebe											
Red Throated Diver						1	6		3	6	
Redshank	19	2		7	42	31	14	14	11	12	6
Ringed Plover					6						
Sanderling						28					
Sandwich Tern					16	1					
Shag	7	5	28	58		81	2	38	6	6	10
Shelduck											
Teal								2			
Turnstone	27	3			19	44	62	24	33	62	12
Velvet Scoter											
Whimbrel											
Wigeon											
Herring gull					48	11	32	6	17	32	26
BHG					13	31		4	74		3
LBBG					1	1		2			
C Gull						1		6	126		1
GBBG							1	8	1	1	4

Appendix 1: Webs counts

Date	Adult Males	First Year Males	Females	Total
24-May	96	4	34	134
03-Jul	1	94	108	203
22-Jul	87	8	102	197
Assuming a 1:1 sex ratio of first year males to females, the peak number of first year females can be taken to be the same				
By subtracting the peak number of first year females (69) from the peak number of all females (165) we can establish the peak				

Appendix 2: Eider moult counts

FIDRA POND	15/04/2013	24/04/2013	08/05/2013	22/05/2013	06/06/2013	18/06/2013	03/07/2013	31/07/2013	16/08/2013	28/08/2013	11/09/2013	25/09/2013	10/10/2013	23/10/2013	06/11/2013	20/11/2013	19/12/2013	30/12/2013	29/01/2014	11/02/2014	27/02/2014	
Species																						
Canada Goose																						
Coot	1	2	2	2		3 2A + 4J	3 A + 5 J	3A+3 J	4a + 4J	11	6	6	4	4						1	2	1
Curlew																						
Common Sandpiper																						
Common																						
Goldeneye																			3			
Green sandpiper																						
Greylag	6	22	1 8a & 1j			34 71A + 2j	80	42	22	113	123	219								45		
Grey plover																						
Heron	1								1													
Jack snipe																						
Little Grebe	3	2	1			4 2 A + 3 J	6	5	2	2			2	4	3	6	3	3	6	4	8	5
Long Tailed Duck																						
Mallard	2	5	6a & 5j			8 10a + 3j	2		8A & 2J	984j	13	14	4	25	24	4	1	4	2	5	2	
Moorhen	2	2	1	1			2		1	2		3	1	3	2	3	5	3	2	1	1	1
Mute Swan																						
Oystercatcher																						
Pink footed goose																						
Redshank																						
Scup														3								
Shelduck																						
Snipe	2									2		9	5	4	7	2	1	5	2			
Teal													2	2	4	7						
Tufted Duck	6	11				3	7	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	4	14	19	20	8			12
Wigeon																		3				
H Gull	50	20	5	6	50	26	48	17	119		2									4		
GBBG		3					2		1													
LBBG		2	1			10	2	2			2											
Black headed gull												1			1							
NC-no count																						
ARCHERFIELD HOUSE POND																						
Species	15/04/13	24/04/13	08/05/13		06/06/13	18/06/13	03/07/13	31/07/13	16/08/13	28/08/13	11/09/13	25/09/13	10/10/13	23/10/13	06/11/13	20/11/13	19/12/13	30/12/13	29/01/14	11/02/14	27/02/14	
Canada Goose																						
Greylag	2		4 2a & 6j		2A + 1J																	
Heron																						
Mallard			1					1A&1J							2						3	6
Moorhen	2		1		2a + 2j			3A& 1J	2a&3j	4	3	4						3		2	2	2
Mute Swan																						
Redshank																						
Teal																						5

Appendix 3: Pond Counts

School Groups					
Date	Group	Activity	Duration	Number	
09/04/2013	Law PS/Dirleton pS/NB HS	Giants in the Forest	1.5 hr bloc	30	
12/04/2013	North Berwick HS- 6th yr Geography	Talk	1 hr	10	
16/04/2013	North Berwick HS- 6th yr Geography	Site visit-Archerfield	2 hrs	10	
19/04/2013	Dirleton PS	Golden time	1 hr	15	
29/04/2013	Dirleton PS	Orchard bug hotel	1 hr	20	
10/06/2013	Dirleton PS	Orchard plant survey	1 hr	20	

Appendix 4: School Education

Group Visits		Nos	
28/05/13	Trinity High School	Beach activities	78
07/05/13	SRUC	Vegetation surveys	22
10/05/13	Forest schools	teacher CPD	15
15/05/13	Location Scotland	Photoshoot	10
16/05/13	Location Scotland	Photoshoot	10
21/05/13	SRUC	Rockpooling	
02/06/13	Marie Curie	Charity skinny dip	75
04/06/13	Edinburgh University	Field ecology	63
11/06/13	Taxi day out	Charity event	
11/06/13	Edinburgh academy	Beach activities	15
18/06/13	Low port centre	Vegetation surveys	15
26/06/13	Dalkeith HS	Beach activities	75
22/07/13	Tranent out of school club	Scavenger hunt	30
19/02/14	Venturing out	Various	10
05/03/14	Venturing out	Various	30

Appendix 5: Group visits

Date	Event	Adults & Children attending
26/06/2013	Dirleton Castle event	40
11/07/2013	Guddles in the Puddles	11c & 7A
12/08/2013	Rockpooling	2c and 1a.
04/10/2013	Junior rangers - Birdbox/batbox	10
17/10/2013	Minibeast magic	1a & 3c

Appendix 6: Countryside Ranger events

Date	Group	No.	duration hrs	Activity
4/4/13	Friends of Yellowcraig	9	5	Litter picking
2/5/13	Friends of Yellowcraig	7	5	Pirri pirri survey
17/5/13	Friends of Yellowcraig	3	5	Pirri pirri survey
28/5/13	Dirleton Primary School	50	1	Beach litter pick
6/6/13	Friends of Yellowcraig	7	5	Path repair
2/7/13	Friends of Yellowcraig	10	3	Pirri pirri survey
6/7/13	LCV	13	5.5	Pirri pirri survey
5/8/13	Friends of Yellowcraig	4	4	Plant surveying
3/10/14	Friends of Yellowcraig	7	5	Path repair / pillbox clearance
9/1/13	Friends of Yellowcraig	5	5	Buckthorn burning
16/1/14	Friends of Yellowcraig	4	5	Buckthorn burning
5/2/14	Friends of Yellowcraig	6	5	Buckthorn burning

Appendix 7: Volunteers