In Temperley’s Tread
The
Birdlife of Durham’s Moor
and Vale

Supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund

Summary & Evaluation Report
‘Aug 21 Edmundbyers’ - pastels over text. This is a facsimile of one of George Temperley’s hand written notebooks, courtesy of the NHSN, by Mike Collier

Temperley’s Tread Participants on top of Bolt’s Law, 26th July 2012
The Hare
The heather clawing at our ankles, we gave a nodding acknowledgement to the rabbit crouching still as we passed in single file. Yet something brought us back; those eyes darkly round, those ears, long and flattened as if windswept. The ‘rabbit’ was a hare – to be precise; a leveret flattened against the landscape resting, aware.

Eric Nicholson (Walk Participant)
Summary

“In 2012, I visited London, Amsterdam, Paris and New York, but the highlight of the year for me was taking part in all of the In Temperley’s Tread walks across the Durham moors.”
Corris Sharrat, 10th December 2012

In Temperley’s Tread - the Birdlife of Durham’s Moor and Vale comprised a series of five guided walks along a 45-mile route through one of the north east’s most beautiful but least appreciated landscapes. The project explored the wildlife, birds in particular, of Durham’s upland areas during July 2012. For the participants, these walks attempted to create an interface between the North Pennines’ outstanding birdlife, its wider natural heritage and aspects of art, culture and history, as experienced through the process of walking through an ‘interpreted’ landscape. One objective of the walks was for the participants to contribute their impressions of the wildlife and landscape, so that these could inform artwork growing out of the ‘experience’ of the walks.

Why Temperley? The inspiration for the walks was renowned north eastern naturalist and author of The History of the Birds of Durham (1951), George W. Temperley (1875-1967). The walks followed his suggested route for experiencing the true beauty of Durham’s uplands, as outlined in the introduction to that work, where he outlined a: “…walk from Edmundbyers on the Derwent through Stanhope in Weardale to Middleton in Teesdale, returning by Langdon Beck, St. John’s Chapel, Boltsburn, Hunstanworth and Blanchland, a circuit of some 45 miles.”

The walks covered a total distance of 71km (44.4 miles), effectively replicating Temperley’s route. They varied in length from 18km (11.25 miles) to 9.5km (5.9 miles), averaging 14.2km (8.9 miles). Along the way the participants documented the wildlife they encountered, the 45-mile walk effectively becoming a wildlife recording expedition. As a result, over 120 wildlife records were uploaded to the WildWatch North Pennine’s database (www.northpennines.org.uk/WildWatch) and over 40 images of species to The Open University’s iSpot system. Along the route, 84 bird species were recorded (seven species of wading birds, red and black grouse, redstart, spotted flycatcher, crossbill, buzzards, red kites, kestrel, peregrine, hobby, merlin and short-eared owl) many of these being upland specialists. Meadow pipit and curlew were the birds that most persistently followed the walkers’ steps over the length of the walks. In addition, over 210 species of plant were noted, some of these being upland heath or bog specialities such as: round-leaved sundew, grass of Parnassus and cloudberry.

In total, 28 walkers were involved in the summer walks, with between six and 18 walkers on the different walks. The walks were led by artist Dr. Mike Collier and natural historian Keith Bowey, who acted as ‘route interpreters’. The In Temperley’s Tread project was organised by ‘WALK’ of the University of Sunderland, using a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund and with the support of the North Pennines AONB Partnership. WALK (Walking, Art, Landslip and Knowledge) is an interdisciplinary research centre based at the University of Sunderland, which is exploring how cultural practitioners engage with the world through walking. It was established in 2010 by Prof. Brian Thompson, Dr. Mike Collier and Dr. Tim Brennan. The wildlife and landscapes experienced along Temperley’s Tread were used to inspire artwork created by Mike Collier (for more information, see www.mikecollier.eu). This art formed a central element of an exhibition and a series of ‘heritage evening’ events, that toured local communities along the route of the walks between December 2012 and March 2013.
1. Introduction

The over-arching intent of the *In Temperley’s Tread the Birdlife of Durham’s Moor and Vale* project was to take all of those participating in the walks and related heritage events on a learning journey towards a deeper understanding of, and ultimately a more active involvement in, the conservation of the Durham uplands, from both a landscape and biodiversity perspective. *‘In Temperley’s Tread’ set out to create an ‘interface’ between the North Pennines’ outstanding bird life and wider natural heritage with aspects of art, culture and history, as experienced and developed by the process of walking through an ‘interpreted’ landscape.*

The objectives of the project were to:

- Provide a suite of enjoyable and engaging guided walks for all participants
- Illustrate the hugely important natural heritage of the uplands areas of Durham
- Take the perceptions of participants and use these in producing art that will later be used to inspire, and provoke, local communities within the broader North Pennines AONB envelope
- Inspire everyone connected to the project, with the message that George Temperley appreciated in the middle of the 20th century, i.e. that Durham’s uplands, in terms of wildlife, vernacular architecture, culture and community, are a uniquely special mix, that can only be fully appreciated by passing slowly through the landscape in which all of these elements exist together

This report documents the achievements of the *In Temperley’s Tread - the Birdlife of Durham’s Moor and Vale* project between July 2012 and March 2013. The aim of *In Temperley’s Tread* was to provide a series of inspiring guided wildlife/heritage walks for members of the public that would take them through one of the north east’s most iconic but least appreciated landscapes and to feed some of this inspiration into artwork that would form the core of heritage evenings to be staged in local community settings along the route of the walks.

The project comprised a suite of novel upland guided walks that were staged along a historic route, suggested by historical ornithological literature, within the Durham portion of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding natural Beauty during summer 2012. The walks were led by an accomplished artist and natural historian on behalf of the University of Sunderland’s WALK Research Centre. The role of the walk leaders was to act as route ‘interpreters’ to the participants and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and stimulate reciprocal feedback.

The walks strove to deliver a unique experience for the participants and through the process of capturing their responses to the walks, as they happened, incorporate elements of this into artworks and cultural...
Walk 1 - Saturday 7th July, from Edmundbyers to Stanhope, 16km (10 miles)

A party of nine people set off from Edmundbyers at 09.40hrs, the weather was grey and overcast but dry, the temperature about 16°C, the warmth increased during the day as the sun came out and stayed later in the day. A day filled with the sound and sight of wading birds. *Waders, waders everywhere and nary a stop to think of what they cry. Echoing their trilling liturgies down to the earthbound souls who, anchored by gravity, cling to sod and soil and stare, sore troubled by their inability to soar, to roar and to scream through those huge, pluming skies that these drumming, plunging and carolling mites call, call and call again, their own. Earthly cares just weigh too much when you want to ride the sky.*

Bird highlights:
- **Red Kite:** at least three different birds were seen during the day (based on the birds’ differing stages of flight-feather moult and one of them having wing tags)
- **Red Grouse:** hundreds were noted, perhaps 25 family parties between Edmundbyers and Stanhope, including one group ‘hiding’ on a dry stone wall
- **Golden Plover:** many were seen on the heather moorland between the Derwent valley and Stanhope
- **Snipe:** at least fifteen were seen along the walk’s length (including four birds ‘drumming’ - display flighting – together north of Lambshield)
- **Short-eared Owl:** one was flushed at 12.25hrs from damp, rushy grasslands near Lambshield; another was hunting moors at Hisehope Head
- **Cuckoo:** a bird flew up off the moor edge and over into the Hise Pasture area

A Dry Stone Wall

A dry stone wall. Unremarkable yet remarkable. A history lesson to visitors, a testimony to patience when men balanced stone upon stone guided by the rhythm of the days. Stones are weighty like the men who built the wall. Yet look! That stone twitched and another sprouted wings. Five red grouse, now still, silhouetted against the broad sky, impersonating stones.

*Eric Nicholson (Walk Participant)*

Edmundbyers, 10/12/12 - the first of five Heritage Evenings

‘Air’ by Mike Collier, an old-fashioned name for snipe
The inspiration behind the *In Temperley's Tread the Birdlife of Durham's Moor and Vale* project, George W. Temperley, was a nationally recognised ornithologist. He is best known for the fact that his *A History of the Birds of Durham* (Temperley 1951) was for over half a century, the standard reference work on the ornithology of Durham. In his introduction to that work, he outlined a route for experiencing the true majesty of Durham’s uplands. Extolling the virtues of this part of the north east region in the middle of the 20th century he said:

“To realise the extent of these far-flung moorlands the traveller, who only knows the industrialised portions of the County in the east, should walk from Edmundbyers on the Derwent through Stanhope in Weardale to Middleton in Teesdale, returning by Langdon Beck, St. John’s Chapel, Boltsburn Hunstanworth and Blanch land, a circuit of some 45 miles. In the course of such a walk the only signs of cultivation which meet the eye are restricted to the narrow strips along the river banks and the only traces of industry are the relics of long disused lead mines and quarries.”
Walk 2 - Saturday 14th July, from Stanhope to Middleton-in-Teesdale, 17.5km (10.9 miles)

The refrain for this walk might be ‘grains of the boot’; draining, draining, ever-draining the peat, not to mention the energy of the walkers. The hundreds of red grouse encountered crying again and again “go back, go back” though really meaning “come back, come back”... It was the startling bird of the day scattering feathers to the four winds as it rose; raising a cry to the adrenaline-pumped walker’s throat. Meanwhile, all along the way the ‘sad-voiced lady of the uplands’, the gilded plover, cried “pliu!” to warn her children of the impending threat of the advancing, ‘marching feat’.

Bird highlights:
- Merlin; pair of birds, were seen on Monk’s Moor
- Hobby; one flew south off Monk’s Moor, right past the merlins and down into Teesdale
- Red Grouse; over 250, including many family parties, were counted along a nine kilometre transect over the heather moorland between Stanhope and Snaisgill
- Golden Plover; a party of ten birds was at Hillend, on the east side of Catterick; birds were also calling in a number of areas between Fine Rigg, Harnisha Hill and on Monk’s Moor
- Ring Ouzel; a family party of three, possibly four birds, was in the scrub along the Howden Burn, upstream of Whittford Brow cottages; at least three birds were seen in Wire Gill off the Great Eggleshope Beck
- Stonechat; at least four young birds were seen in the middle section of Wire Gill

Other species recorded included a number of frogs on Fine Rigg and Monk’s Moor and a common lizard, possibly a female seen above Wire Gill, off the Great Eggleshope Burn. An Emperor moth, a male was seen flying over heather on Little Eggleshope Grains.

Notable plants recorded included: large amounts of cloudberry, growing under the heather across Little Eggleshope Grains; Shining Crane’s-bill, growing on many of the walls above Middleton-in-Teesdale, up towards Snaisgill; and, White Stonecrop – growing in some small patches on walls above Middleton in Teesdale, towards Snaisgill.
As Temperley knew, Durham is largely an upland county, with over half of its total land surface area being located above the 150m contour. As stated in *The Birds of Durham* (Bowe & Newsome 2012), “The image that best encapsulates the ornithological landscape of County Durham is probably a vision of the windswept slopes of the North Pennines. Springtime Lapwings plunging over the valley bottoms, Skylarks carolling in the skies above Teesdale’s white-washed farmhouses and Curlews bubbling over the sheep-dotted, grassy slopes of the valley and onward, up to the brooding moorlands above.”

The Pennine uplands cover much of the western portion of County Durham, from Langdon Common in the south to Muggleswick in the north. These uplands are of national importance for their birdlife and the greater part of the county’s moorlands and adjacent habitats are included within the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. On the western moors, the hills are broadly conical though relatively smooth-topped, and they are high, with at least 15 of the highest hills rising to more than 600m above sea level. The *In Temperley’s Tread*’s guided walk programme explored this upland domain over five walk stages, spread over four consecutive weekends (with one walk per weekend for three weeks, then two walks on consecutive weekend days to complete the programme).

“I just want to add a footnote, to say thank you to Keith and Michael for a really great walk, I feel like I’ve seen heaps of birds and wildlife and flowers and as well as having a really good day, have learnt a lot too, so thank you”.

Jane O’Keefe, 14th July 2012

3. Methods

The guided walks of *In Temperley’s Tread* took the participants from Edmundbyers in the north of Durham over the moorlands via Stanhope, to Middleton-in-Teesdale in the south, and then returned north from upper Teesdale to Weardale and northwards to the Derwent valley through some of the most scenic of Durham’s uplands.

The programme of walks that covered the 45-mile route was split into five manageable stages. The walks were conducted in July 2012 over four consecutive weekends, one walk per weekend for three weeks, then two walks on consecutive weekend days. All walks started at 09.00hrs, the start point of each walk (the first excepted) being the end point of the previous walk in the series. End times varied according to the length of the walk and walking conditions, but aimed to conclude between 17.00 and 18.00hrs for each walk.

All potential participating walkers had to pre-book onto the walks and each was provided with a detailed electronic briefing note which covered topics such as what clothing to wear, health and safety issues and gave a description of the route.
Walk 3 - Sunday 22nd July, from Middleton-in-Tees to St. John’s Chapel: 18km (11.25 miles)

This was a day dominated by a most unseasonal, howling wind, softer and less vigorous in the valleys, very strong on the top over Swinehopehead, gate force down into Weardale and St. John’s Chapel at end of the day. Nonetheless, the sun shone for large amounts of the day. Many stone stiles between Middleton and Winch Bridge were climbed, the handiwork of many a skilled hand. The day of the bedstraws and wind, the walk participants blown like straws in the wind from Teesdale’s ‘freshet’-ridden river, to the weary Wear’s hunting domain. One at a time, the crawling crocodile was Winched over the Tees, swinging to the rhythm of the walk, treading the rhythm of life, swaying to the rhythm of water, landscape and wildlife.

Just before this walk, the famous botanically–rich Teesdale hay-meadows had been cut, filling the air with their scent and dotting the swathèd swards of hay with hues drawn from their palette of herbaceous colours. Coumarin is a chemical compound found naturally in some plants, such as tonka beans, lavender, liquorice, strawberries and clover. At least 20 Spotted Flycatcher were scattered between Park End Wood and Winch bridge (a distance of less than two kilometres) many of these were juveniles, which spent their time feeding from the wires of fences and the branches of shrubs. A female merlin was seen below Swinhopehead Plantation being blasted across the valley by the raging afternoon’s wind. Plants of note included a few shrubby cinquefoil growing on the riverside rocks at Low Force and just upstream of Winch Bridge; mountain pansies were dotted here and there on the higher parts of the walk and in a few places close to the Tees. During the day six different bedstraw species were recorded: cleavers, northern, marsh, crosswort, heath and Lady’s.

It was described as a day of high winds and bedstraws. “My impression is first of all of the wind in the grass and the softness of the landscape but the most important think I know now is that sedges have edges and rushes are round, and also that there is such a thing as bedstraw, lots of different kinds of bedstraws” .... Andrew Burton (Walk Participant). “My idea of heaven ... we are sat on a bridge and we have decided that this is the ‘six bedstraw walk’”.... Lisa Hunt (Walk Participant).

Coumarin

Cutting sheaths of green, against the winter’s day
Olfactory senses overwhelmed by the scent of fresh-mown lay.
Under the ken of human cognisance, a consciousness unknown
Mown grasses be-specked by the ‘sweet bite’, grown but never sown.
Ages’ wisdom is in the process since Coeur de Lion’s conquest
Ricks’ summer tradition, passed to field barn, where the burdened beasts can rest;
In winter’s frozen rime, sustained there till the frost melts by and by,
Noses sunk deep in a velvet caress of that warm mouth, full of July.
Each walk was given a ‘degree of difficulty’ rating, which included the distance to be walked, the nature of the terrain, the highest altitude to be reached and the height of the longest incline on the walk. Within the briefing note the participants were told that along ‘Temperley’s Tread’, they would be:

- Walking
- Seeing and hearing upland wildlife, with a particular emphasis on birds
- Recording wildlife as part of the WildWatch North Pennines project
- Learning more about the history and heritage of the Durham upland
- Contributing their thoughts and impressions in order that these could be used by to inform the artwork that would grow out of the ‘experience’ of the walks

All walk stages were covered by the 1:25,000, Ordnance Survey Maps: Explorer 307 (Consett & Derwent Reservoir) and OL31 (North Pennines). For health and safety reasons, the number of participants on each guided walk was restricted to 15 participants. The places were allocated on ‘a first come, first served basis’.

Prior to the public walks, each individual section of the whole walk route was walked and assessed against a range of criteria (such as length, the difficulty of the walking

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The approximate route of the in Temperley’s Tread walks

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‘Learock’ – a photograph and pastel montage of the Skylark by Mike Collier

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Walk 4 - Saturday 28th July, from St. John's Chapel to Rookhope, 10km (6.25 miles)

In many ways this was a more benign walk than previous ones for the small band of seven walkers. The distance was much shorter than those of the previous two walks, with no really high tops being visited, the morning being more of an amble along the River Wear. Through the megalopolis that is Westgate and it was up, up and over the heights, only to go down again towards the Rookhope Burn. The weather started bright and sunny but showers chased the walkers, and a breeze arose through the day, but the final descent - along the old railway line - to Rookhope was made in sunshine.

At 11.45hrs a Peregrine was present just upstream of Westgate, circling then flying north – the only one seen along the whole of the Temperley’s Tread 45-mile route. Dipper; three birds were seen along the section of the River Wear between St. John’s Chapel and Daddry Shield Bridge. A juvenile redstart le was watched feeding on the ground close to the small conifer plantation on the south-facing slopes of Westgate Heights Pasture. A juvenile crossbill, almost certainly locally bred as its mandibles were still not fully crossed and therefore it was relatively recently fledged, was seen at close quarters feeding on Sitka spruce cones. On the previous walks, the afternoon of the first aside, butterflies were largely absent or very scarce, so two ringlets just downstream of Daddry Shield Bridge were good to see.

Plants of note included Grass-of-Parnassus, a good sized patch of this pretty white flower was found in small bog to the north side of the Weardale Way near Crow’s Cleugh whilst a large patch of melancholy thistle was found near the footbridge at Rookhope, on the west side of the burn, there were hundreds of flower spikes of common spotted orchid on one stretch of the Weardale Way.

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Wood crane’s-bill, one of the signature plants of the Dale’s herb-rich pastures and meadows

Marsh Thistle – one of the most common plants of wet areas of moorland

The audience at the St. John’s Chapel Heritage Evening
surfaces, the number of gates stiles etc.) and a detailed risk assessment was produced for each walk.

For each section of the 45-mile route, the walkers were asked to meet at the location which formed the end-point of the walk. They were transferred by mini-bus, provided by Weardale Community Transport, to the start point. The walkers then ‘walked back’ to their own transport at the end of the day.

For each walk there were two leaders. In all cases these were Dr. Mike Collier, of the University’s WALK Research Centre, and Keith Bowey as the lead natural historian. During the walks, the walkers’ experiences of the wildlife, landscape and the walks in general were documented and later used to inform the content and development of various pieces of artwork. During the walks, the participants were asked to record their thoughts, experiences and impressions using: hand-held ‘Dictaphones, digital cameras, impressionistic thoughts and via the lists of the species seen. Participants were also encouraged to contribute any writings they had been stimulated to produce as a result of the walks, after the walk had finished.

The walk leaders carried with them the following equipment to address issues identified during the Risk Assessment process (see Table 1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 - Safety &amp; Welfare Equipment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully charged mobile phone (for each leader)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two-way radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spare clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map (OS 1:25,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterproofs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency wraps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-visibility jacket</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insect repellent</td>
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<tr>
<td>First aid kit(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun cream (applied if necessary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spare food</td>
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As well as cultural inputs the walk participants had the chance to document the wildlife encountered. Making the walk, in effect a 45-mile long wildlife recording transect of the Durham uplands. All records of the main species noted on the walks were uploaded to the AONB Partnership’s ‘WildWatch North Pennines’ database (www.northpennines.org.uk/WildWatch) and a sample of images of the species recorded was also uploaded to The Open University’s on-line wildlife identification website, iSpot.

Pieces of art based on the walks were later developed by Mike Collier, in his role as artistic interpreter of the project.

The free guided walks and heritage evenings were promoted to the public using a number of methods, including:

- Through the media, in events postings and lists
- The advertised events programmes of a range of organisations including the North Pennines AONB, Durham County Council and the Natural History Society of Northumbria
- Posters about the events were located in community venues in the areas in which they were to be staged
- Existing mailing and e-network groups of the University of Sunderland
- A5-flyers were produced and distributed door-to-door to houses in local settlements in the two weeks preceding all of the heritage evenings
- Distribution of information about the events through various e-networks and contact groups
- Highlighted on organisational websites

The programme of In Temperley’s Tread Heritage Evenings was promoted using poster, door-to-door flyer delivery to over 1200 homes in the western dales and also using other media such as the local press (i.e. The Teesdale Mercury and the Weardale Gazette) and radio, e.g. Radio Teesdale.

“I still haven’t seen a Merlin – but never mind, another day I am sure that there will be another one flying”... “It’s Marj again, of course, after I said that I hadn’t seen a Merlin today, we saw two and we saw a Hobby”
Walk 5 - Sunday 29th July, from Rookhope to Blanchland, 9.5km (5.9 miles)

A day of variable weather with the largest group of walkers, a total of 18 on the day. Light showers interrupted the morning and the wind blew strong on top of Bolt’s Law, but the 360° views were magnificent. The cloud and bluster was interspersed with sun and warmth and the latter slowly began to dictate the day and by mid-afternoon, it was warm and sunny; a fitting, balmy end point to the long and hugely enjoyable moorland trek.

Wildlife Highlights
- Black Grouse; a male was seen, at a distance, above Rookhope, in Bolt’s Grains
- Kestrel; at least six birds were counted on the walk between Rookhope and Ramshaw, with five (presumably members of a family party) in the Ramshaw area alone
- Red Kite; a bird was heard calling in Blanchland at the very end of all of the walks as the walkers had tea
- Raven; one of the most exciting birds seen on the walks, at least one, but probably two birds flew over Bolt’s Law Incline

Wildlife Highlight:

Upon Encountering a Hare in the Grass
A darkling in the grass,
Fear in that vitreous eye,
A pounding heart trumps thudding feet
And fights your visceral cry to fly.

Lord lepus, lying quiet,
Little leaper lying prone,
Formed in dynamic stasis,
Balanced against exposure, alone.

Conflicted by the capture,
Nerves scream, "to the wind, flee my son!
Go! Go eat up the earth’s lowly tread,
Heed the call of your horizon”.

But challenging taught interventions,
Quiescent you still lay,
To find the footfall merely passed you by
And in acquiescence, survived the day.

Half-way down the slope from Bolt’s Law to the old mine workings above Ramshaw, a three-quarters grown hare (a leveret) was found huddled in the grass (in its form). The entire group walked within two metres of this animal and it lay frozen, but observing everybody as they passed. It lay there still as the last person bid it farewell. Its strategy for survival had worked.
The main aim of In Temperley’s Tread project was to help people learn about natural heritage and to engender a better understanding of the deep connections between biodiversity, art and culture, and how these can be more acutely experienced when walking through a landscape. Using this approach, it was the Project’s intention to raise awareness and secure an increased appreciation of how important heritage is in people’s everyday lives and society’s expectation of landscape and culture. The Project was organised by the University of Sunderland with support from the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Partnership.

In Temperley’s Tread delivered engagement activities across the west of county for a range of participants. In summary the project delivered a programme of six guided walks, five heritage evenings/exhibitions, a detailed walks report and a series of artworks inspired by the experiences of the participants along the route of the walks.

The programme of five guided walks, as delivered during July 2012, covered a total distance of 71km (44.4 miles). The longest walk was 18km (11.25 miles), the shortest 9.5km (5.9 miles) and the average walk length was 14.2km (8.9 miles). In total the guided walks attracted 51 walk-day participants (a ‘walk day’ being one walker for one day’s walk), comprising 32 different walkers. The numbers varied on each walk from six to 18 (with a mean attendance of 10). For a full evaluation of these walks, see Appendix 1. A sixth, additional walk was undertaken between Blanchland and Edmundbyers, on 24th November 2012.

As well as replicating a 45-mile heritage route through the Durham uplands, the project staged what was in effect, a 45-mile wildlife recording transect through these habitats.

To complement the walks, the project organised five heritage evenings/exhibitions. These were staged in settlements which the walks had visited, as start and end points of walks, i.e. Edmundbyers, Stanhope, Middleton-in-Teesdale, St. John’s Chapel and Rookhope. These took place between December 2012 and March 2013; these attracted a total audience of over 75 people. A range of online features were developed and these captured the essence of the Project and the participants’ experiences of the walks.

In early autumn 2012, a fully illustrated, 5,500 word page reports was collated and circulated to all participants and made available on the University of Sunderland’s WALK website as a downloadable pdf (this can be viewed at www.walk.uk.net).

4.1 What was seen and heard along Temperley’s Tread
84 species of bird were recorded by the participants along the walk’s ‘45-mile’ route. These included large numbers of upland birds, seven species of breeding wading birds (oystercatcher, lapwing, redshank, curlew, common sandpiper, snipe and golden plover), and both red and black grouse. Dales’ woodland birds, noted included: redstart, spotted flycatcher and crossbill. Birds of prey seen included many buzzards, a number of red kites – particularly on the walks covering the northern section, close to the Derwent valley - kestrel, peregrine, hobby, a number
of merlin and short-eared owls in a handful of locations. Meadow pipit and curlew were the birds, and more pertinently, the bird calls that most doggedly followed the walkers’ steps over the length of the suite of walks. The former were ubiquitous and the latter started out as a very vocal presence on the early walks, remaining to the end, though with a diminishing profile as the month wore on.

A wide variety of plants was noted - over 210 species in total. Some of these were upland heath or bog specialists such as: round-leaved sundew, Grass-of-Parnassus and cloudberry.

Over 120 wildlife records were uploaded on to the WildWatch North Pennine's database. In addition, more than 40 photographs of species, taken by the various walk participants and leaders, were uploaded to The Open University's iSpot system; a sample of these is viewable at the following web link: www.ispot.org.uk/search/node/In%20Temperley%27s%20Tread.

4.2 The Temperley’s Tread Timetable of Public Activities

One objective of the walks was for the participants to be able to contribute their thoughts and impressions so that these could inform the other aspect of the project's public outreach work, such as the Heritage Evenings.

Door-to-door promotion of the events in settlements such as Blanchland, Edmundbyers, Stanhope and St. John’s Chapel had the added advantage that it informed local people of the Project and the background to what was taking place, whether they had attended the walks or the heritage evenings. In this fashion, Project literature was delivered direct to over 1200 dwellings across the areas in which the project was active.

A number of Mike Collier’s Temperley Tread art works will be exhibited as part of an exhibition to be staged at the Customs House in June and July 2013.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 28th July</td>
<td>St. John’s Chapel to Rookhope</td>
<td>10km (6.25 miles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 29th July</td>
<td>Rookhope to Blanchland</td>
<td>9.5km (5.9 miles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday November 24th</td>
<td>Blanchland to Edmundbyers</td>
<td>11km (6.75 miles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A male Black Grouse (a blackcock), ‘lord’ of the Durham Uplands

‘Song of the Curlew’ by Mike Collier
4.2.1 Guided Walks
All of the *In Temperley’s Tread’s* Guided Walks (see Table 2) were free and focused on providing an entertaining introduction to birds and upland wildlife as key aspects of the region’s natural heritage.

4.2.2 The Heritage Evenings and Exhibitions
The purpose of the exhibitions and the heritage evenings, was to celebrate wildlife, art and community and to demonstrate to those attending that County Durham’s wildlife-rich upland habitats are an important element of these.

The Heritage Evenings took place between 10th December 2012 and 20th March 2013. These were held in venues located in Dales’ settlements along the 45-route of the walks (see Table 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday 10th December 2012</td>
<td>Edmundbyers Village Hall</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 16th January 2013</td>
<td>St. Thomas’ Church Hall, Stanhope</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 30th January</td>
<td>Middleton-in-Teesdale Masonic Hall</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 25th February</td>
<td>Upper Weardale Town Hall, St. John’s Chapel</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 20th March</td>
<td>Rookhope Village Hall</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the evenings, those attending learnt about the project’s guided walks, heard about the wildlife recorded, discovered who George Temperley was and experienced both participants cultural inputs to the project and saw some of the art inspired by the experiences of the walkers, along *Temperley’s Tread*. Each heritage evening featured:
- Illustrated presentations about: art, heritage, George Temperley and Durham’s upland bird life
- Artwork and writings

- Displays

A piece (work in progress) by Mike Collier, pastels over a copy of a page from George Temperley’s original notebooks documenting some of his observations from the Durham Uplands ‘Edmundbyers and Muggleswick Common’
• Refreshments, and
• The opportunity to ‘walk’ 45-miles of Durham’s uplands in ‘fifteen minutes’

Everybody attending the Heritage Evenings received ‘gallery notes’, which explained that the evening was divided into two ‘halves’ at the mid-point of which they had a chance to take some refreshments (see the Heritage Evening Agenda). The first half of the evening was dedicated to illustrated presentations, introducing them to the project and the inspiration behind it, the second half was more interactive. Those attending heard about how art and wildlife often interface and about the art and artists that have inspired Dr Mike Collier. In the second half of the evening, the participants had the chance to ‘walk’ the 45 miles of the Temperley’s Tread route, in ‘fifteen minutes’.

4.3 Collaboration and Community Connections

The Project made contact with a range of local community, business and special interest groups during its planning, promotion and delivery. Some of these supported the delivery of the Project in one way or another, such as displaying posters or providing services of one kind or another. These included:

• The North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Partnership
• Durham County’s Countryside Rangers
• Friends of Red Kites (FoRK)
• Natural History Society of Northumbria
• Weardale Community Transport
• The White Monk Tearoom, Blanchland
• The Rookhope Inn, Rookhope,
• Parkhead Station House

“...This has been a very different style of walking for me. I am used to walking on my own, in the main, and focusing on the walk but at the same time looking at the environment, but today has slowed me down considerably, which has been very good. It has allowed me to observe much more closely the landscape, the flora and the birdlife and also to benefit from the expertise of the leaders and my fellow walkers.”

Brid Crowley, 14th July 2012

5. Participation

The walkers’ participation in the In Temperley’s Tread project was considerable and in many ways this can be considered one of the most successful aspects of the Project. The participatory processes, worked in two principle ways. Firstly, the walkers wrote, photographed and expressed their views and thoughts; then secondly, these were used to engage other participants, at the Heritage evenings, creating a ‘double-
layer of people directly involved e.g. walkers and the recipients’ of the walkers’ inputs - the communities that were in receipt of the Project’s outputs. Some of the participants photographs, other inputs (e.g. poetry) and ‘impressionistic thoughts’, as transcribed from their Dictaphone recordings, including their reactions to birds, other wildlife, the landscape and other experiences along the way are included in this section (by further example, a section of the transcribed Dictaphone text for the walk undertaken on 14th July is appended at Appendix 2.

A Plurality of ‘Plumed’ Perversity?
Of Rome’s sacking the geese warned, their plumes and fat worth a pretty penny,
But more could be bought by the owner, when one goose became the many.
A grouse is red and singular but with great perversity,
One is no different from the any, no matter how many you may see.
One small mouse within a house for certain would not be nice,
But it is preferable to the many, for such multitudes we cry “mice”.
A moose would make a mess, of the skirtings, furnishings and walls,
Confusion over their number, precipitating etymological squalls;
Nonetheless, in a Caledonian home, time after time,
Regardless of their number, the latter would, at very least, rhyme.

Walk Participant

A poem inspired by a lunchtime conversation between walkers about the plurals of animal names

At least 20 of the 32 walk participants (63%) contributed images, words, experiences or writings to the project.

6. Management & Evaluation of the Project

6.1 Project Management
The overall delivery and coordination of the Project was undertaken by the WALK Research Centre at the University of Sunderland, with some support and inputs from the North Pennines AONB Partnership. Budgetary management was secured through the University’s Finance systems, and logistical and administrative support was provided through Dr Mike Collier’s support staff, in the main, Lesley Christie. Various aspects of the event coordination were delivered through the employment of an events coordinator/planner, using the project funds. Likewise, some of the report preparation and evaluation analysis was similarly secured.
6.2 Project Evaluation

An evaluation package, which included a number of qualitative and quantitative methods, was used to assess the effectiveness of the project’s outputs and its overall success. These tools are listed at Appendix 3. As well as assessing the project’s successes, this toolkit was used to review any short-comings, and to identify, if possible, why these had occurred.

The evaluation process set out to document:

- The levels of participatory engagement achieved by the project
- How well the registration of the heritage messages, which was at the heart of the project, had been disseminated and assimilated by local people and communities
- Evidence demonstrating the successful delivery of the Project

Mechanisms used included documenting the number of walkers and people attending the heritage events and also the feedback from participants at these events. Tools used to do this included:

- Digital cameras
- Walk evaluation forms and ‘Free text’ evaluation sheets (see example at Appendix 4)
- Event attendance sheets
- Quotes database

In broad terms, the walks were hugely enjoyed by all of the participants as evidenced by their comments and the evaluated feedback (see Appendix 1) whilst the reception of the Heritage Evenings was universally positive, many people congratulating the organisers for the novel structure and content of the evening.

“Hello Keith, Great to receive the update and loved looking through the iSpot archive. Best wishes from Allenheads, Helen Ratcliffe, Old School House.”

Owner of Allenheads Contemporary Arts, Helen Ratcliffe, who attended one of the walks on 29th July 2012, by email.

‘Lymptwigg’ – a colloquial name for the lapwing, in pastel, by Mike Collier

Common frog the most numerous amphibian noted during the walks
7. Constraints and Limitations to Success

One of the greatest perceived limitations to the success of the walks was the relatively short time scale available for the promotion of the walks and the timetabling of the walks programme. This was simply the result of the telescoping of the timetable between notification of grant award and the need to deliver the programme of walks before the start of the red grouse shooting season (12th August) and whilst the birds of the uplands were still present in those habitats.

Poor summer weather no doubt impacted upon the attendances on a number of the walks and in a number of instances people who had booked on the walks did not turn up on the day, meaning that other people had lost out as they had been turned away because of over-booking. In one instance a family bereavement meant that four people did not turn up for consecutive week’s walks.

In relation to the heritage evenings, poor weather was experienced on, or immediately before, the evening of the first four events. Respectively these were: below zero temperatures on 10th December; heavy snow and frost on 30th January; gale force winds on 30th January; and heavy snow a couple of days before the 25th February event. In all cases, such conditions militated against large turnouts of people for these. Nonetheless, these four events still managed to attract 65 people between them (a mean attendance of 16.25 per event).

8. Closing Remarks

The In Temperley’s Tread – The Birdlife of Moors and Vales project achieved all of its main objectives as set out at the commencement of the project, though in some instances a number of constraints (see Section 7) limited the amounts of what could be delivered. All of the project’s activities were designed to increase local awareness and motivate the public to better understand, appreciate and embrace the value of Durham’s upland landscapes and to better understand how such landscapes inform a consciousness of culture and a culture of consciousnesses. In particular, the walks attempted to create an active interface between the North Pennines’ outstanding bird life, its wider natural heritage and aspects of art, culture and history, as experienced through the process of walking through an ‘interpreted’ landscape. It did this by exploring, on foot, some of Durham’s upland areas, largely within the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and thereby illustrated the richness of the natural heritage of western County Durham to all participants. In broad terms the In Temperley’s Tread project can said to have supported the delivery of the Heritage Lottery Fund’s learning, participation and conservation aims in the following ways:
• By encouraging participation in the guided walks, and to for local people to attend the subsequent exhibitions and heritage evenings
• By creating a better and greater appreciation of upland bird life, and the importance of the role this plays as a barometer of the natural heritage health of the uplands in the region
Conservation – by realising the importance of the birdlife of the Durham uplands, it will re-affirm the importance of this area more basically for biodiversity and as one of the region’s most recognisable and iconic landscapes.

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Temperley’s Tread grants officer at HLF, Stephen Hughes. Further thanks to the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty partnership, the Natural History Society of Northumbria, June Holmes in particular, and Weardale Community Transport for their support of the Project. Thanks to Liz Beech for her support at all of the Heritage Evening Exhibitions.

Photographic Acknowledgements

Gratitude is expressed to the those participants who allowed their images to be used in this report: Marjorie Baillie, Keith Bowey, Eleanor Byers, Chris Hayday, Adam Philips, Mark Newsome, Eric Nicholson, Corris Sharrat, Brian Thompson and the Natural History Society of Northumbria.

References & Bibliography

Ordnance Survey Maps: 1:25,000, Explorer 307 (Consett & Derwent Reservoir) and OL31 (North Pennines).

The Birds of Durham (2012) – Keith Bowey & Mark Newsome (Eds.)
Durham Bird Club Durham

England’s Last Wilderness – A Journey Through the North Pennines (1989) - David Bellamy and Brendan Quayle Michael Joseph Ltd. London

A History of the Birds of Durham (1951) - George W. Temperley, The Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne
Appendix 1 – Summary of Analysed In Temperley’s Tread Evaluation & Feedback from Participants

Introduction
The purpose of this evaluation was to try and determine how successful the In Temperley’s Tread Project was in meeting its public engagement objectives and to discover how different elements of the walks were viewed by the participants. Eleven completed evaluation forms relating to all five of the walks were returned, one (9.1%) of these was completed anonymously.

Methods
The arithmetical scores that were assigned to the respondents’ answers on the standardised evaluation sheet were used for most of the analysis of evaluation results. The sheets were completed after the events by participants and handed into the walk leaders directly or later posted to Dr Mike Collier at the University of Sunderland.

By calculating means across the range of responses to the evaluation sheet questions, simple metrics, which provided ‘indicative collective responses’ on behalf of the participant group to different elements of the Project, were determined.

Evaluation Analysis & Results
In response to the first question in the evaluation form (which is shown at Appendix 4), on how much the participants had enjoyed the In Temperley’s Tread walks, the overall, mean ‘approval rating’ for the enjoyment derived by the participants was 4.91 (sample size 11); where a score of ‘0’ represented ‘not at all satisfied’ and a score of ‘5’ represented ‘very satisfied’. Ten of the 11(i.e. 91%) respondents gave the walk they had attended the maximum score. The lowest score given by any respondent to any event was 4 (one registration in 11).

The second question on the evaluation form for the walks tried to gauge how the participants felt about different aspects of the walks they had attended. For this aspect of the evaluation, a score of ‘1’ was the equivalent of ‘not good’ and a score of ‘5’ was representative of ‘very good’. From a sample size of 11, the derived ‘approval ratings’ for the six different elements of the walks were all between ‘good’ and ‘very good’ (most being close to ‘very good’), respectively:
- Did you think the guided walk was...? 5.00
- Did you find the information presented 5.00
- Were you able to ask questions (if you wanted to)? 4.91
- Accessibility how was the balance of information to entertainment...? 4.91
- The knowledge and ability of the event leader to convey that knowledge...? 5.00
- Was the venue/walk route...? 4.91

In response to the question to determine what it was that participants might have ‘liked least’ about the Project, the overall positivity in which the participants held the events, was shown by the fact there were comments from just eight of 11 respondents, though the answer from four of these were along the lines of “nothing”. One comment referred to the hard work of walking through heather, an inevitable consequence of moorland walks, one noted that a stretch of walk that had to follow a quiet tarmac’ed road was the least enjoyable part of the walk, and there were two comments on the numbers of participants on one of the walks, upon which there were 18 participants – these respondents expressed the view that there were slightly too many people involved, though the comment was also made that this did not materially affect the walker’s enjoyment. In over view, this might be interpreted as an overall positive response to the Project events, participants feeling that there was relatively little to dislike or improve upon.
To try and get a better understanding of how respondents felt about the events at a more intuitive level, a ‘value-word choice’ was undertaken. Respondents were asked to choose four words, from a list of 27, which summed up their ‘overall opinion’ of the walk they had taken part in. Each one of these words ‘sat’ in front of a hidden numerical score, unbeknownst to the respondent. By scoring the respondents’ responses across their four chosen words, a total score could be determined for the walk. This could then be used as a cross-reference approval rating for the walk and other ‘scores’ from that respondent; allowing comparison with the figures derived from the answers to Questions 1 and 2 on the Evaluation Form, offering support or countermanding the findings of those analyses.

Of the 27 words that could be chosen, twelve of these were deemed positive and given a positive score (from 1 to 4), twelve were assigned negative scores and given a negative score (from -1 to -4) whilst three words were deemed neutral and given a ‘zero’ score. The words provided were: interesting, boring, confusing, basic, innovative, irrelevant, clear, nothing-new, rushed, useful, comprehensive, bad, theoretical, fascinating, valuable, difficult, challenging, unfocused, terrible, inspiring, practical, thought-provoking, enjoyable, exciting, waste of time, okay, enlightening.

The maximum available score for each participant from the chosen word exercise was 12, the lowest being -12. The maximum score to the word choice by individual respondents was 11 (the answers of two respondents attracted this score) and the lowest was 6 (one response). Over 91% of respondents provided a positive score of ‘7’ or greater. The mean score across all respondents’ replies was 8.64, which is well into the positive range.

Of the 27 possible words, just thirteen were chosen by In Temperley’s Tread walk participants (see below). All of those were ‘positive’ words; with no neutral or negative words selected. Of the 44 word-choices made by the respondents, 44 were ‘positive’ (100%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Words</th>
<th>No. of Choices</th>
<th>Neutral Words</th>
<th>No. of Choices</th>
<th>Negative Words</th>
<th>No. of Choices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>exciting</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>enjoyable</td>
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<td>enlightening</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>thought-provoking</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>useful</td>
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<td>clear</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspiring</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>practical</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innovative</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valuable</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comprehensive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional verbal feedback was extracted from the Dictaphone recordings made during the walks. Some samples from the texts derived from these are shown at Appendix 2.

In conclusion, the overall response by participants to the walks making up the In Temperley’s Tread project, events was, to say the least, very positive, as is shown by the results of the formal evaluation of these. Furthermore, the informal canvassing of participants’ opinions and feedback, confirmed this.

Appendix 2 Example of Participants’ Feedback to Dictaphone, 14/7/12

- It’s been another great day out walking today, much tougher than last week’s walk because of all of the high heather we’ve had to ‘yomp’ through, but in amongst the heather we’ve seen the most beautiful little gardens of lichens, all with red spores on. So there’s been...there have
been quite a lot of lovely things to see, we haven’t seen a lot of birds but what we have seen have been good – I still haven’t seen a Merlin – but never mind, another day I am sure that there will be another one flying. We are having our tea break, high on the moors, watching the clouds which are a sort of bluey-grey, sweeping rain away from us. Then we are going to walk down into Middleton. It’s been very peaceful out today and a lovely group

- The weather has been spectacular, with cloud formations constantly changing and weather and light moving across the landscape in a dramatic fashion. Thank you for allowing me to participate.
- We have had a really lovely day up on the moors, mixed weather, a bit rainy, sunny, but absolutely beautiful stunning scenes. We have seen valleys and hills and streams and gullies, and not met a soul. Just lovely to get away from the stresses and strains of work and listen to the bird song and the peace and quiet. So a really smashing day. That is Jane O’Keefe.
- There might be a quite bit of wind noise on this (lots of background wind noise)!...the wind has just started up and it is going to absolutely tip down on us, at least it will me. Oh hey, what do I think of this one, er great ...but not so much time to stand and stare, (inaudible....)...... I’m a bit out of breath because I’m still walking up the hill, and having said that, heather, heather everywhere, my God, and also you could the same about moss, loads and loads of moss, and do you know what? I know what a Sphagnum moss looks like, not seen too many birds, Sphagnum moss what does it look like, well I’ll give you a clue, one could stay it is the star of the uplands, phew, out of breath ...I’m going to click off now, if I can work out how to
- Hello, Jane O’Keefe again...I just want to add a footnote, to say thank you to Keith and Michael for a really great walk, I feel like I’ve seen heaps of birds and wildlife and flowers and as well as having a really good day, have learnt a lot too, so thank you
- ...there was a conversation this morning about the English language and why it is that the plural of mouse is mice, but the plural of grous is
grouse, and the plural of goose is geese but the plural of moose is moose, I don’t think that we mentioned that this morning but there we are I just thought I’d add it in, and I hope that somebody is going to write a poem about it. Just walking back into Middleton now and wondering whether to go straight home or to go and buy some fish and chips

Appendix 3 Evaluation Toolkit

The In Temperley’s Tread Project used the following methods to assess its success and level of delivery:
- The number of attendees on the walks and at the heritage events
- The analysis of the formal feedback/evaluation forms
- The inputs and participation of people on the walks, in terms of the number of photographs and other inputs
- Photographic documentation of the participants in the heritage events
- Verbal feedback from attendees at the heritage events
Appendix 4 Evaluation Forms used for the in Temperley’s Tread Walks

**IN TEMPERLEY’S TREAD – THE BIRDLIFE OF DURHAM’S MOOR AND VALE**

WALK, of the University of Sunderland, would appreciate your feedback on this event. Your opinions matter and will be used to improve future delivery to others.

**Date and Walk attended:**

1. Please circle a figure that indicates your overall 'satisfaction rating' for the event, on a scale of 0 (not at all satisfied) to 5 (very satisfied):

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What is your opinion of the following aspects of the event (please tick the boxes and/or make comments):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Very Good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Okay</th>
<th>Not good</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you think the guided walk was...?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you find the information presented...?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Were you able to ask questions (if you wanted to)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accessibility - how was the balance of 'information to entertainment' during the event?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Was the knowledge and ability of the event leader/lecturer to convey that knowledge...?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was the venue/walk route...?</td>
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</table>

3. What did you like most about the walk?
4. What did you like least about the walk?
5. Was the level of the information presented...? (Please circle)  
   Too basic  About right  Too ‘difficult’

6. Was the information available to you before the walk...? (Please circle)  
   Incorrect  Correct, but limited  Highly detailed

7. Please circle four words or phrase that best sum up your overall opinion of this event.
   interesting  boring  confusing  basic  innovative  irrelevant  clear  nothing-new  rushed
   useful  comprehensive  bad  theoretical  fascinating  valuable  difficult  challenging  unfocused  terrible
   inspiring  practical  thought-provoking  enjoyable  exciting  waste of time  enlightening

8. How might the walk have been improved?

9. May we use your feedback to publicise or inform future events/activities? (Please circle)?  
   Yes/No

10. Is there anything else you would like to tell us that you feel is relevant to this walk or its content?

Thank you for completing this form.

Would you like further information about any future WALK activities (Please circle)?  
   Yes/No

Contact Details (optional):

Name:

Address:  
   Telephone contact:

Email:

You can return this completed form to: Dr. Mike Collier, Programme Leader, University of Sunderland, St. Mary's Building, Sunderland, SR1 3SD
This sheet has been designed to capture ‘verbatim’ feedback and impressions from the participants in the *Temperley’s Tread* walks.

Is there anything you would like to tell us about your interaction with the *In Temperley’s Tread – the Birdlife of Durham’s Moor and Vale* walk you attended, or the effect of the wildlife you experienced during it?

---

**Your Quote About the In Temperley’s Tread – the Birdlife of Durham’s Moor and Vale:**

“.....

....”

May we use your attributed feedback to inform or publicise the future work of WALK?

(Please circle and sign below)?

Yes/No

Contact Details:

Name: 

Telephone contact: 

Address: 

Email: 

Signed: 

Date: 

You can return this completed sheet to: Dr. Mike Collier, Programme Leader, University of Sunderland, St. Mary’s Building, Sunderland, SR1 3SD