



**TOUR REPORT**  
**NORFOLK WINTER THRUSHES &**  
**EASTERN VAGRANTS**  
**31<sup>st</sup> Oct -5<sup>th</sup> November 2022**

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**Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> November**

Gary arrived at Titchwell and the hotel, Briarfields, on cue to find the group keen and ready to start the first day of the trip. It had rained overnight, and it was still windy with grey clouds, so we felt the day could prove a bit challenging. Our destination today was the east side of the coast, with our first planned stop the Iron Road at Salthouse. We passed through Burnham Overy and slowed to view some mixed flocks of birds on the roadside fields. The first of these were Lapwing and Golden Plover, the second a large flock of around forty Egyptian Geese, a Jay was also seen flying across the road, the only one we were to see today. We arrived at the Iron Road and managed to find a parking spot in the small car park there. Our main target species here was a long staying Long-billed Dowitcher and we joined a small group of birders looking out over the main pool. The bird was initially unfortunately asleep in amongst a small group of Teal, but at least we'd seen it! We looked through the other species present whilst we waited for signs of life from the Dowitcher noting Ruff, Black-tailed Godwit, Wigeon and Shoveler. The Dowitcher eventually did the decent thing and started to preen and eventually move around, feeding in typical Snipe like manner along the edge of the pool.



**Long-billed Dowitcher (on the left), in the company of Eurasian Teal**

There had also been Shorelark and Lapland Bunting at the site over the previous few days, so we switched our attention to the dried-out pool the other side of the track. Skylarks and Meadow Pipits were immediately obvious, the former seemingly particularly numerous. Suddenly a black striped lemon face appeared from the short grass, success! That said it took a while for us all to get acceptable views, with at least two birds present scurrying around in typical Shorelark manner. The Lapland Bunting unfortunately proved even more challenging, and Gary was the only one to gain any sort of view. With the clouds getting heavier and the first spots of rain felt, we headed back to the bus and then onto the nearby NWT centre. The rain was short lived, and we returned along the coast to have lunch at the NOA watchpoint at Walsey Hills. Whilst we ate, we watched the birds arriving at the seed feeders, Goldfinch, Greenfinch, Chaffinch, Great, Blue and Coal Tit were all noted. We also scanned the largely dried out nearby pool (Snipes Marsh) with a rather dapper Grey Wagtail the best bird we could find.

After lunch we crossed over the road and walked out along the iconic East Bank path, which overlooks the extensive reedbeds to the west and flooded grazing marsh to the east. The walk

produced a nice selection of wading species, Avocet, Black-tailed Godwit, Ruff (a flock of thirteen, including a white-headed bird), Curlew, Dunlin, Ringed and Grey Plover amongst those seen. Stonechat, Shelduck Little Grebe, Reed Bunting and Little Egret were a few of the other species noted. We arrived the sea with it seeming at first glance disappointingly quiet. As we looked though things started to improve, a fly by pair of Common Scoters were followed by a Gannet then Razorbills started to appear, five in total and relatively close. The best was last though with a Red-throated Diver working its way along the sea in front of us literally only a few feet offshore!



**Red-throated Diver**

We returned to the bus with a short shower catching us out just ten minutes from the end. Our next stop was back west along the coast at Stiffkey Fen, where we parked in the allotted layby and walked down the hill and along the river to view the area from the sea wall. The light was better looking out over Blakeney Harbour which was to the North of us, so we concentrated on that, though several closer birds were noted in a nearby channel, with one of the first seen being a rather smart Greenshank. The harbour itself was teeming with birds, albeit a bit distant and new species for the trip included Pintail and Brent Goose with vocal Water Rail and Cetti's Warbler also noted. The light was unfortunately wrong for the Fen itself especially with the sun so low in the sky and a look through the birds there revealed only Wigeon and Teal.

We walked back along the path pausing to look at several small birds feeding the other side of the river in the bushes. This proved a good move with both Goldcrest and Blackcap (a female) seen. We returned along the roadside to the bus, encountering a flock of a dozen or so Long-tailed Tits along the way.

Our last stop was Stiffkey campsite in the hope of seeing some roosting raptors. It was quiet on the raptor front and four Marsh Harriers were the best we could manage. An assembling roost of Pied wagtails distracted us to a degree, as did the large numbers of Little Egrets flying past east to roost further along the coast. With the light now fading we called it a day and headed back to the hotel. There was one bird still to come, a roadside Tawny owl sat on the top of a Telegraph pole as we drove past the walled boundary of Holkham Hall's grounds.

### **Wednesday 2nd November**

A bright start to the day saw the group collected and heading off south to our destination for the morning 'The Brecks'. This is an area largely South of Swafham so named due to the high percentage of flint found in the soil, and the home of Thetford forest which was largely planted after the first World War. We made several stops, the first of these a layby overlooking a large area of woodland. Our hoped-for species here was Goshawk, a tricky species at this time of year but with a combination of the right amount of sun and wind, young birds are often encouraged to take to wing over the tree canopy. Things started slowly with us noting a mixed flock of birds feeding on a nearby game crop comprised of Chaffinch, Linnet and Goldfinch with a single Yellowhammer heard, plus a nearby Mistle Thrush seen. Activity increased over the trees with a few Buzzards appearing and finally a single Goshawk too, though a frustratingly brief sighting. With no further sign we moved on making a second stop, on the edge of some arable fields. A flock of 29 Egyptian Geese were immediately obvious and on first glance there seemed little else present. Scanning the edge of the field though revealed our hoped-for target species, Stone Curlew, with an impressive 22 birds counted. Views were good considering the distance and we moved on pleased with our success. The arable fields turned into pig fields, and we scanned the general area from several spots. The best we managed was adding Lesser-black backed Gull to the trip list with a single adult Yellow-legged Gull also found sat in amongst them.

Our next stop was Lynford Arboretum with a very productive hour or so's birding following. Several Siskins appeared noisily in the trees as we started our walk in, and we paused to view the gated tunnel area where there are several bird feeders. Coal and Marsh Tit were welcome additions, and a calling Nuthatch was in the tree canopy above us. Scattered seed on the ground nearby had also attracted down several Yellowhammers amongst the more numerous Chaffinches. We continued our walk with Gary's attention drawn to a solitary bird sat in a bare treetop, a male Hawfinch was the cry that followed! The bird was more than happy sat there, and we enjoyed some fantastic scope views before it dropped down out of view.



**Male Hawfinch**

We continued, pausing at the bridge to look at several Marsh Tits feeding on seed that been placed on the posts there. As we watched the unmistakably croaking call of a Raven was heard, with the bird then appearing over us then disappearing over the trees. A large flock of around 60 Siskins flew noisily around us and a Sparrowhawk also put in an appearance.

We arrived at a large Paddock area, hearing a Green Woodpecker and noting two more Mistle Thrush. A small of Redwing flock, around ten birds, were active in the trees in the paddock and several were viewed through the scopes. We returned to the feeding tunnel pausing there once again. Things had got busier and as we watched more and more Chaffinches and Yellowhammers were dropping down to feed on the scattered seed. Eventually the first Brambling appeared and as they say 'where there's one'! we counted at least six in the end, two being stunning adult males.



**Male Brambling and Chaffinches**

Lunch was now beckoning so we returned back to the layby we had been at earlier in the morning. We ate lunch noting a few more Buzzards over the trees and with time ticking by we wrapped things up with the view of heading back to the coast. One fortunate last glance back over the trees revealed a young Goshawk soaring over the trees, followed quickly by a second! Scopes were hastily re-erected, and we spent the next 5 minutes watching the two birds (presumably males) chasing and interacting with each other.



**Talon grappling young Goshawks**

Our last destination of the day was a revisit to Warham Greens, the area we watched from the car park the previous evening, but this time from the western end.

After parking we headed north to join the coastal path, then walked east to view some pig fields where a Hooded Crow had been in residence for several weeks. We'd met some other birders who'd told us the bird was further west in an area we'd already past, but we'd not seen it, so we continued searching. This proved a good move as we quickly found the bird as hoped on the edge of a nearby field. We returned down the path and joined one of Gary's friends to spend the last hour of the day scanning the marsh in front of us, concentrating primarily on the harriers coming into roost. The expected Brent Geese, Curlews and Little Egrets were easily seen on the marsh, and as the light faded groups of Pink-feet came over, heading to their roost on the distant shoreline. We noted at least ten Marsh Harriers, which included two males and at least two of the hoped-for Hen Harriers, a smart 'ghostly' plumaged male and at least one ringtail.

#### **Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2022**

A wet start saw a rethink on the day's plans, and with the weather forecasted as clearing from the west we headed along the coast to Hunstanton to look at the sea and cliffs. We sheltered from the rain in one of the cliff top shelters looking out to sea. It was disappointingly quiet, with only a few Great Crested Grebes and Cormorants visible, and even the Fulmars were proving hard to get views of. We decided to drive into the sailing club car park below the cliffs to try and obtain better views. This proved a good move with a Fulmar doing several sorties out along the front of the cliff face.



**Fulmar in front of the cliffs at Hunstanton**

The nearby shoreline revealed several Bar-tailed Godwits, one in the company of a Black-tailed, which gave a useful comparison plus several Turnstones another new bird for the trip.

Our next stop was nearby Holme, where we headed down the entrance track to the NWT visitor centre and the nearby Bird Observatory. We encountered a Stonechat as we drove in, then sheltered from rain in the car park hide, noting Shoveler, Teal, Wigeon, a single shelduck, Little Grebe plus two Snipe and a Redshank on the Broadwater plus a distant flying Egret that transpired to be a Cattle. The rain had now finally stopped so we walked round to the Bird Observatory. Gary then checked an area where he suspected there may be a roosting Tawny Owl, he successfully found two! one of which showed admirably to the group.



**One of the roosting Tawny Owls high up in the pines.**

This was followed with by a look at the sea next, noting a large flock of c300 Golden Plover before mounting the slope to the dunes. Our time looking at the sea produced two Eider, female type Goldeneye, two Razorbills, four Red-throated Diver, four Red-breasted Mergansers and 20 Common Scoter, plus four flyby Knot. We returned to the Observatory timing our return with Emma, the assistant warden, having just arrived back from a net round having open several nets as we'd arrived. The group watched the birds she had brought back being ringed, two Chaffinches, a Coal Tit and a Goldcrest.



**A ringed male Goldcrest (photo David Hingham)**

We stopped again as we left the reserve to visit a spot known as Gore Point, with the walk along the coastal path to view the sea again producing another two Stonechat. Birds offshore here were similar from earlier, with Razorbills, Red-throated Divers and Eiders all noted. We scanned over the marsh behind us, finding the earlier Cattle Egret in the company of some distant Cattle. We returned to the bus and continued our journey, noting a brief fly over Sparrowhawk, then headed off to our next destination Holkham.

A short speculative stop by a gate overlooking the marshes as we arrived proved productive, with six Cattle Egrets and a Great White Egret feeding around some nearby Belted Galloway Cattle.



**Six Cattle Egrets, doing what Cattle Egrets do!**

We continued, parking at Lady Anne's Drive where we had lunch before heading out into Holkham Bay with our first stop the cordoned off area to search for Shorelark. A flock of fifty or so Brent Geese fed on the nearby saltmarsh with the "tiger striped" youngsters easy to pick out in the flock. We arrived at the cordon and searched the extensive area in front of us, Meadow and Rock Pipits were the first birds found and shortly after a Shorelark appeared, briefly in view at the rear of the cordon. With viewing difficult we decided to move closer and gain some height to get a better look out over the area. This proved a good move as the bird was quickly refound, along with a second. With the sun behind us we enjoyed some great views as they moved around the area in front of us.



**Shorelark, Holkham Beach**

We then turned our attention to the sea, with the initial scan revealing good numbers of Great Crested Grebes and Razorbills plus around 15 Red-throated Divers. A 1CY Eider was starting to gain some white coloration on its chest, and distant Common Scoters and a few Gannets were also seen. Two small grebes then appeared amongst a group of Great Crested and closer inspection identified them as Slavonian, a much-appreciated addition to the days list. Four Sanderling were also watched chasing the waves further along the beach and were also new for the trip.

With the light starting to go we headed back to where we'd parked the bus. There was one more surprise in store for us though as a Short-eared Owl appeared, flying along the dunes adjacent to us. The light was fantastic, and we watched it in awe as it flew past disappearing in the distance from view, then promptly returning back past us give us another great look at it.



**Short-eared Owl in the evening light.**

With the light fading it was decided to find a higher viewpoint along the southern edge of the fresh marsh, so we headed back to the spot we'd seen the Cattle Egrets from a couple of hours earlier. This proved a good move with the Cattle Egrets again found this time roosting in amongst the Cormorants on some dead trees at the back of the marsh. Our main hoped-for species here was Barn owl with perfect conditions we didn't have to wait long to pick up the first one quartering the marsh. At least three were seen by the end of our visit but unfortunately all distantly. A bonus from our position here was the noisy and spectacular arrival of thousands, if not tens of thousands, of Pink footed Geese over our heads as they headed out onto the marsh to roost. We waited hoping for the emergence of Woodcock from the nearby wood to head out to the marsh, but the best we could manage was several Pipistrelle Bats that gave silhouetted views as they flew over and around us.

#### **Friday 4<sup>th</sup> November**

A longer drive for us today with our destination the east of the county and the area around the Norfolk Broads. We set off and made good time arriving at our first stop Waxham, by mid-morning. We parked and took the sandy track into the dunes for a look out over the sea. Windier conditions meant the sea wasn't the flat clam it had been over the previous few days and very little could be found on the sea, other than a few cormorants and the occasional Grey Seal that had strayed from the nearby breeding colony. Distant Gannets could be seen with one or two drifting closer and a scan over the nearby rocky groynes revealed several Oystercatchers and two very well-hidden Teal. We crossed to the other side of the dune ridge turning our attention inland to scan over the extensive farmland in front of us. A selection of seemingly commoner Gulls on the nearest field proved to be just that and with little else to see we returned to the van to continue our journey along the coast. Our next stop was along a stretch called the Horsey straight, just past Horsey Windmill. Here we looked out over the fields for any birds we could find, noting a flock of Lapwings and two each of Common Buzzard and Egyptian Geese. A distant raptor turned out to be a Marsh Harrier, but another bird close by, proved to be the first of our hoped-for target species in the area,

Common Crane. The bird circled around calling then flew directly towards and over us, giving us fantastic views. Then landed out of view in a field between us and the seawall. More calling birds could be heard behind us, and we turned to see a flock of nine more circling over the area we'd seen the first one in, two broke away and headed over the road to join the first, and the others re landed. The show wasn't quite over though as the first three took to the air again, coming back over the road with presumably the original bird breaking away and landing on field in front of us. We watched the bird feeding and with the excellent light, enjoying some great views.



**Common Crane, giving some great views as it flew over us.**

Pleased with our success we headed onto our next destination Potter Heigham Marshes, where on parking the first job was lunch! Several Stonechats were active around us whilst we ate and once we'd finished we walked onto the raised river bank to view the area of marsh beside us. Whilst a marsh the plan for the area is to create an area of reed-bed over the site. The drier summer and seemingly good growing conditions had meant this had come on leaps and bounds, with only a few areas of water now visible. These areas held the expected commoner winter wildfowl such as Wigeon, Teal and Shoveler and a look along the nearby river revealed several Mute Swans and Great Crested Grebe. A calling Kingfisher flashed past, landing out of view in the base of a willow bush the other side of the river. Gary went round to look for it, finding it well hidden in the centre in the bush but unfortunately by the time the group had caught up to view it the bird had gone. Another Common Crane was picked up circling high in the distance, with others heard calling nearby hidden out of view on the ground.

We moved on to our last stop of the day, an old monastery ruin, St Benet's Abbey which importantly gave extensive views over the nearby marshes. As we drove in along the entrance track a flock of around sixty Fieldfares flew across in front of us, landing on some nearby Hawthorn bushes which were surprisingly the first of the trip. Two more Cranes appeared next, flying high over us, we'd

certainly done well for this species! As we walked in through the ruins and out to view the general area the first of two Barn Owls appeared. Hunting over a nearby area of rough ground it gave some great views, considerably closer than the previous evening. We scanned the general area from our elevated position, noting at least four Chinese Water Deer plus several small flocks of flying Pink-feet and Cormorants, the latter presumably heading off to roost. With the light started to fade and a fair journey ahead of us we returned to the bus and headed back to our coastal hotel.

### **Saturday 5th November**

Our last day and a slightly shorter one, so with that in mind the plan was to stay local, with our first stop being a short drive east along the coast to Burnham Overy Staithe. We parked in the harbour car park and spent the first ten minutes looking along the creek and out over the marsh. Close views of Turnstone, Black-tailed Godwit and Ringed Plovers in the creek were followed by more distant views of Little Egret, Harrier and Red Kite.



**Some nice views of commoner waders, such as Turnstone in the harbour.**

We climbed onto the seawall scanning the fields to the east, with a flock of Pink-feet immediately obvious and our first proper views of close birds on the ground. The harbour mouth and creek on the other side of the path held a nice selection of commoner birds, on the exposed mud, Dunlin, Redshank and Grey Plover, and the creek itself Shelduck, Wigeon and Brent Geese.

We reached a bend in the path that was adjacent to a reed fringed pond which unfortunately was largely devoid of birds. A pause here though had made us aware of a flock of Golden Plover overhead and whilst watching these a Peregrine appeared, flying out over the grazing marsh disturbing numerous birds along the way! A flock of mixed geese on the marsh were found to contain a large percentage of Barnacle Geese, presumably from the local feral population as opposed to genuine wild birds. We retraced our steps back to the bus noting two Snipe and at least three Little Grebes along the way, then headed west back along the coast to our last destination of the day, Titchwell RSPB reserve.

Arriving at the site we 'checked in' then headed straight to Pasty's Pool as short pre-lunch walk. The pool itself contained around thirty Gadwall, two Tufted Duck, Black-headed, Common and Herring Gulls plus a few Coot, resulting in us quickly deciding lunch was the next priority.

After lunch we walked out along the main footpath stopping to view the various pools and scrapes enroute to the sea. The first pool we came to on a first glance contained just five Tufted Duck but a sixth bird appearing with them, and on closer inspection was found to be a female 'type' Goldeneye. A Great White Egret also flew lazily over the back of the pool, quickly disappearing into the reeds. Our next stop was the fresh marsh where almost the first bird seen was a Spoonbill, with a supporting cast nearby of an adult Mediterranean Gull and six Avocets.



**Three for the price of one, Spoonbill, Avocet and Mediterranean Gull.**

The expected species such as Teal, Wigeon and Shoveler were easily seen, and a close roosting flock of around a hundred Golden Plover on a mud bund leading out from the path made an impressive sight.

We continued along the path and on reaching the beach spent some time looking out to sea and along the shoreline. The latter produced the expected selection of shorebirds including Bar-tailed Godwit and Sanderling, and the sea Red-breasted Merganser, (an impressive flock of around fifty birds), Common Scoter, Great-crested Grebe, Red-throated Diver and Gannet.

With the clock now ticking we retraced our steps, pausing every so often along the way before arriving the carpark to board the bus for the journey back to the hotel.

The arrival at the hotel signalled the end of the trip and we said our goodbyes after an enjoyable six days together then started our journeys home.

### **Species recorded.**

|   |                |                          |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Brent Goose    | <i>Branta bernicla</i>   |
| 2 | Canada Goose   | <i>Branta canadensis</i> |
| 3 | Barnacle Goose | <i>Branta leucopsis</i>  |
| 4 | Greylag Goose  | <i>Anser anser</i>       |

|    |                        |                               |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5  | Pink-footed Goose      | <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>   |
| 6  | Mute Swan              | <i>Cygnus olor</i>            |
| 7  | Egyptian Goose         | <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>   |
| 8  | Shelduck               | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>        |
| 9  | Shoveler               | <i>Spatula clypeata</i>       |
| 10 | Gadwall                | <i>Mareca strepera</i>        |
| 11 | Wigeon                 | <i>Mareca penelope</i>        |
| 12 | Mallard                | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>     |
| 13 | Pintail                | <i>Anas acuta</i>             |
| 14 | Teal                   | <i>Anas crecca</i>            |
| 15 | Tufted Duck            | <i>Aythya fuligula</i>        |
| 16 | Eider                  | <i>Somateria mollissima</i>   |
| 17 | Common Scoter          | <i>Melanitta nigra</i>        |
| 18 | Goldeneye              | <i>Bucephala clangula</i>     |
| 19 | Red-breasted Merganser | <i>Mergus serrator</i>        |
| 20 | Red-legged Partridge   | <i>Alectoris rufa</i>         |
| 21 | Pheasant               | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>    |
| 22 | Red-throated Diver     | <i>Gavia stellata</i>         |
| 23 | Fulmar                 | <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>     |
| 24 | Little Grebe           | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> |
| 25 | Great Crested Grebe    | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>     |
| 26 | Slavonian Grebe        | <i>Podiceps auritus</i>       |
| 27 | Grey Heron             | <i>Ardea cinerea</i>          |
| 28 | Great White Egret      | <i>Ardea alba</i>             |
| 29 | Little Egret           | <i>Egretta garzetta</i>       |
| 30 | Cattle Egret           | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>          |
| 31 | Cormorant              | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>    |
| 32 | Sparrowhawk            | <i>Accipiter nisus</i>        |
| 33 | Goshawk                | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>     |
| 34 | Marsh Harrier          | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>     |
| 35 | Hen Harrier            | <i>Circus cyaneus</i>         |
| 36 | Red Kite               | <i>Milvus milvus</i>          |
| 37 | Buzzard                | <i>Buteo buteo</i>            |
| 38 | Water Rail             | <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>       |
| 39 | Moorhen                | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>    |
| 40 | Coot                   | <i>Fulica atra</i>            |
| 41 | Crane                  | <i>Grus grus</i>              |
| 42 | Stone Curlew           | <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>  |
| 43 | Oystercatcher          | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>  |
| 44 | Avocet                 | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> |
| 45 | Lapwing                | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>      |
| 46 | Golden Plover          | <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>    |
| 47 | Grey Plover            | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>   |
| 48 | Ringed Plover          | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>   |
| 49 | Curlew                 | <i>Numenius arquata</i>       |

|    |                          |                                   |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 50 | Bar-tailed Godwit        | <i>Limosa lapponica</i>           |
| 51 | Black-tailed Godwit      | <i>Limosa limosa</i>              |
| 52 | Turnstone                | <i>Arenaria interpres</i>         |
| 53 | Knot                     | <i>Calidris canutus</i>           |
| 54 | Ruff                     | <i>Calidris pugnax</i>            |
| 55 | Sanderling               | <i>Calidris alba</i>              |
| 56 | Dunlin                   | <i>Calidris alpina</i>            |
| 57 | Snipe                    | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>        |
| 58 | Long-billed Dowitcher    | <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>    |
| 59 | Redshank                 | <i>Tringa totanus</i>             |
| 60 | Black-headed Gull        | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> |
| 61 | Mediterranean Gull       | <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>       |
| 62 | Common Gull              | <i>Larus canus</i>                |
| 63 | Great Black-backed Gull  | <i>Larus marinus</i>              |
| 64 | Herring Gull             | <i>Larus argentatus</i>           |
| 65 | Yellow-legged Gull       | <i>Larus michahellis</i>          |
| 66 | Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i>               |
| 67 | Razorbill                | <i>Alca torda</i>                 |
| 68 | Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon) | <i>Columba livia</i>              |
| 69 | Stock Dove               | <i>Columba oenas</i>              |
| 70 | Woodpigeon               | <i>Columba palumbus</i>           |
| 71 | Collared Dove            | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>      |
| 72 | Barn Owl                 | <i>Tyto alba</i>                  |
| 73 | Tawny Owl                | <i>Strix aluco</i>                |
| 74 | Short-eared Owl          | <i>Asio flammeus</i>              |
| 75 | Kingfisher               | <i>Alcedo atthis</i>              |
| 76 | Great Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i>          |
| 77 | Green Woodpecker         | <i>Picus viridis</i>              |
| 78 | Kestrel                  | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>          |
| 79 | Peregrine                | <i>Falco peregrinus</i>           |
| 80 | Jay                      | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>        |
| 81 | Magpie                   | <i>Pica pica</i>                  |
| 82 | Jackdaw                  | <i>Coloeus monedula</i>           |
| 83 | Rook                     | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>          |
| 84 | Carrion Crow             | <i>Corvus corone</i>              |
| 85 | Hooded Crow              | <i>Corvus cornix</i>              |
| 86 | Raven                    | <i>Corvus corax</i>               |
| 87 | Coal Tit                 | <i>Parus ater</i>                 |
| 88 | Marsh Tit                | <i>Poecile palustris</i>          |
| 89 | Blue Tit                 | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>        |
| 90 | Great Tit                | <i>Parus major</i>                |
| 91 | Skylark                  | <i>Alauda arvensis</i>            |
| 92 | Shore Lark               | <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>       |
| 93 | Cetti's Warbler          | <i>Cettia cetti</i>               |
| 94 | Long-tailed Tit          | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>        |

|     |                       |                                      |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 95  | Blackcap              | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>            |
| 96  | Goldcrest             | <i>Regulus regulus</i>               |
| 97  | Wren                  | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>       |
| 98  | Nuthatch              | <i>Sitta europaea</i>                |
| 99  | Starling              | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>              |
| 100 | Blackbird             | <i>Turdus merula</i>                 |
| 101 | Fieldfare             | <i>Turdus pilaris</i>                |
| 102 | Redwing               | <i>Turdus iliacus</i>                |
| 103 | Song Thrush           | <i>Turdus philomelos</i>             |
| 104 | Mistle Thrush         | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>             |
| 105 | Robin                 | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>            |
| 106 | Stonechat             | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i>             |
| 107 | House Sparrow         | <i>Passer domesticus</i>             |
| 108 | Duncock               | <i>Prunella modularis</i>            |
| 109 | Grey Wagtail          | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>             |
| 110 | Pied Wagtail          | <i>Motacilla alba</i>                |
| 111 | Meadow Pipit          | <i>Anthus pratensis</i>              |
| 112 | Rock Pipit            | <i>Anthus petrosus</i>               |
| 113 | Chaffinch             | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>             |
| 114 | Brambling             | <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>      |
| 115 | Hawfinch              | <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> |
| 116 | Greenfinch            | <i>Chloris chloris</i>               |
| 117 | Linnet                | <i>Linaria cannabina</i>             |
| 118 | Goldfinch             | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>           |
| 119 | Siskin                | <i>Spinus spinus</i>                 |
| 120 | Yellowhammer          | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>           |
| 121 | Reed Bunting          | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>          |
|     |                       |                                      |
|     | <b>Other wildlife</b> |                                      |
| 1   | Grey Seal             |                                      |
| 2   | Brown Hare            |                                      |
| 3   | Rabbit                |                                      |
| 4   | Grey Squirrel         |                                      |
| 5   | Muntjac Deer          |                                      |
| 6   | Chinese Water Deer    |                                      |
| 7   | Pipistrelle Bat       |                                      |
| 8   | Comma                 |                                      |
| 9   | Common Darter         |                                      |