

THE TRAVELLING NATURALIST

TRAVEL | EXPERIENCE | CONSERVE

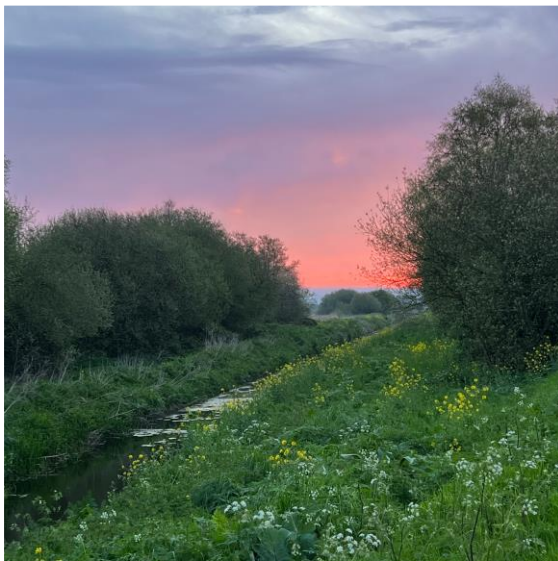


Tour Report

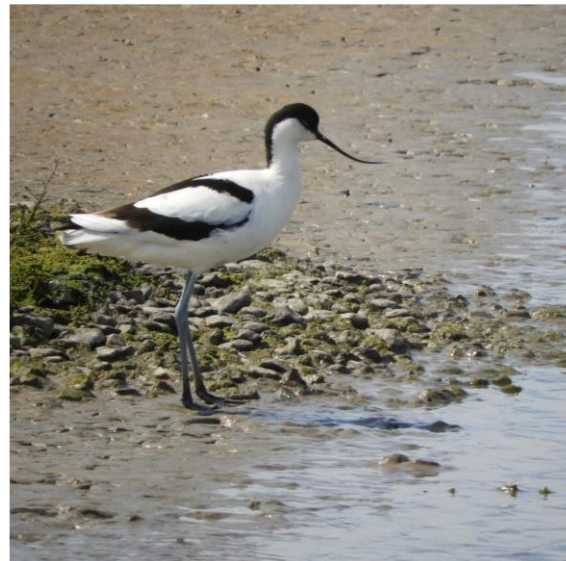
UK – Somerset Levels in Spring

2 – 5 May 2023

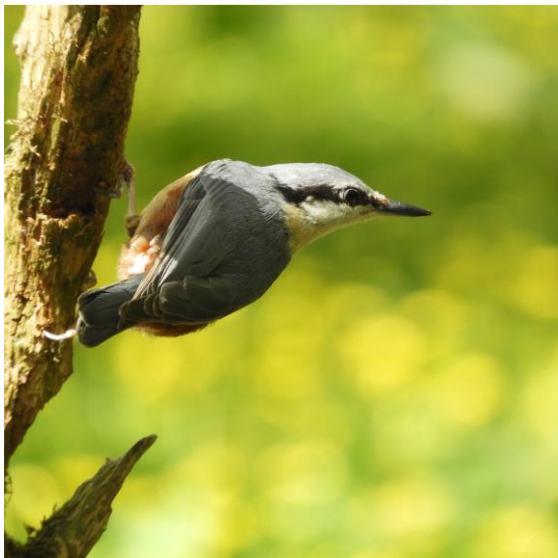
Dawn at RSPB Ham Wall



Avocet



Nuthatch



Lapwing



Compiled by Mike Dilger
Ham Wall image by Janice Horne

Day 1: Meet at the Worth House Hotel. Catcott, Somerset Wildlife Trust Complex, Tealham Moor, east end of Shapwick, National Nature Reserve

Tuesday 2 May 2023

At 2 pm on the first day, the group of six met up at the wonderfully warm and welcoming home of Sarah and her family at the Worth House Hotel, situated just west of the village of Wells. The weather was calm with sunny spells as Mike Dilger welcomed everyone to the tour. Following introductions and a chat about the itinerary, the group departed for their first afternoon on the Levels.

Jumping into the minibus, the group set off across Godney Moor, located in the northeastern corner of the Levels. We were heading for Catcott Complex, which is a reserve managed by the Somerset Wildlife Trust, but the group also stopped briefly by the pools opposite Godney Peat Works. Here the first 'white heron' of the trip proved to be a little egret, but wholly more surprising was the single Egyptian goose resting on a nearby bank. This is a species which is becoming naturalised on the Levels but is still in low numbers. While watching the goose, our first raptor of the trip drifted past us - a male marsh harrier. Mike also spotted a cuckoo en route to the Catcott Complex; it flashed past us right in front of the minibus.

Upon arrival at the reserve car park, it appeared the hide was already close to capacity, so we decided to use the blind instead. Small numbers of wildfowl were immediately obvious on the scrap in front, including a stinking male pintail and three wigeon. Mike declared the wigeon, in particular, to be most unusual at this time of year, as the vast majority would have already left for their breeding grounds on the Russian tundra by May. Rather more expected, however, were small numbers of shoveler, gadwall, teal and mallard, all species known to breed across the Levels. It was also a good opportunity to properly examine the females of all these species, as they can look confusingly similar.

At least two pairs of lapwing were obviously breeding in the wet grassland and at the back of the scrape. When a carrion crow attempted to find one of the wader nests, it was interesting to see the pairs join forces to drive back the threat. While we were watching this commotion, a pair of Egyptian geese flew in, our second sighting of this scarce species within the space of half an hour. The boisterous geese proceeded to make a racket any time another bird approached them too closely. They were not the only goose species present, however, as much further back, a pair of greylag geese, with goslings, could be seen, alongside a pair of mute swans.

Jumping back into the minibus, Mike took the group over to Kid Gate Drove on the nearby Tealham Moor. This location is frequented by yellow wagtails - a scarce summer visitor. In the area where the North Drain crosses the road, only a couple of linnets were spotted; however, a little further along, Mike managed to track down a splendid male yellow wagtail, looking just like a canary in his summer plumage. As this rarest of all British wagtails wandered through the wet meadow, it gave the group a rare opportunity to enjoy terrific views through Mike's scope. One of the guests also spotted a decidedly less colourful female wagtail close by.

With 'Mission Wagtail' successful, we carried on towards RSPB Ham Wall to use the facilities. In the car park, we observed both blue and great tit, delighted in an encounter with a singing blackcap, and enjoyed sighting the first goldfinch of the trip. We took a short walk across the road, then through the kissing gate which marks the eastern end of Shapwick Heath National Nature Reserve, a reserve adjoining Ham Wall, but which is managed by Natural England. In no time, the distinctive calls of both bittern and cuckoo were heard, with neither species willing, on this occasion, to reveal their position.

Upon reaching the deeper water that is located in front of the New Tower Hide, the group were able to enjoy their first diving ducks of the trip, tufted and pochard, while several elegant great crested grebes were another delightful sighting. It was surprising to find a drake male wigeon here, with Mike speculating that these could even be birds attempting to breed on the Levels. While at the New Tower Hide, both male and

female marsh harriers were noted quartering the reeds at the back of the open water. The group could clearly see the differences in both size and plumage of this sexually dimorphic raptor.

On the slow walk back to the minibus, Mike pointed out both singing chiffchaff and chaffinch. Back at Worth House, we all had a short break to freshen up, before reconvening to compile the first day's checklist and enjoy a wonderful meal, courtesy of Sarah and her team.

Day 2: RSPB Greylake, Langport, Bridge at Oath, RSPB Swell Wood, WWT Steart Marshes, Bridgwater Bay & Walton Drove

Wednesday 3 May 2023

The group were delighted to see the beginnings of another fine day. Our first destination was a section of the Levels south of the Polden Hills. After breakfast, we headed to RSPB Greylake, where the first bird of note was a fine male kestrel hunting over the grazing marsh as we turned into the car park.

We headed for the reserve, starting with the reedbed walk, which allowed the group to compare and contrast the songs of reed and sedge warbler, which were singing incessantly from the fringing reed. After a while, both species had been seen by most of the group, despite the birds, at times, being a little reluctant to reveal their precise location. Skulking Cetti's warblers were also heard at regular intervals during the reedbed walk, with one spotted briefly as it flashed across the path in front of the group. For those fortunate enough to be looking in the right direction before the bird plunged back into the reeds, the characteristically chestnut-coloured plumes and round tail, so distinctive of this species, could clearly be seen.

At the hide, birdlife was relatively quiet, with the highlight being a pair of little grebes that were fishing in the open water close by. Greylag geese and mallard were also present, as they loafed around in the morning sun, but while walking back to the car park, all were startled and delighted to spot a kingfisher as it whizzed past, before quickly disappearing over the reeds.

After a quick refreshment stop in Langport, Mike stopped by a section of the River Parrett which overlooks Aller Moor. This tends to be a good location to look for cranes, but on this occasion, none could be found, so Mike took the group over to the bridge at Oath - a location that delivers some of the best views across this flat terrain. While walking up to the top of the bridge, the group enjoyed the singing and display behaviour of a whitethroat, before Mike picked up the rather more unfamiliar call of a lesser whitethroat from deep within the scrub. This bird is famed for its skulking, and this individual, unfortunately, was to prove no different. However, it was a good opportunity to get to grips with the distinctly rattling song of this species. While scanning the surroundings here, the group were also able to watch a raven being mobbed by two carrion crows, in turn offering the chance for a direct comparison, between two species which are eminently confusable.

Despite being unable to pick up any cranes at Aller Moor, Mike spotted the incredibly distinctive silhouette of five individuals in the airspace above West Sedgemoor to the southwest. But as the birds were so distant, Mike suggested heading to RSPB's Swell Wood, where a vantage point gives a lofty view across Westhay Moor from the south. After arriving at the car park, the group walked down to the viewpoint, and after a period of scanning, they picked up two cranes on the moor below. Revelling in such good views, we discussed how excellent it was to have finally encountered these birds, thanks in no small part to the very successful reintroduction project.

On the return to the car park, Mike took the opportunity to point out interesting woodland flora, such as sweet woodruff, Hart's-tongue fern and wood speedwell. The car park feeders were empty, so Mike suggested the group take their lunch to the heronry hide. There, while tucking into the food prepared by Worth House, the group enjoyed sightings of blue tit, great tit, nuthatch and chaffinch as and when they came down to drink from the pond situated in front of the hide. As the oak leaves had yet to fully unfurl, a

number of the grey heron's tree-top nests could also be clearly seen, and the presence of a few little egrets in the herony suggested that they had begun breeding here as well.

Then suddenly, Swell Wood's star bird turned up: a marsh tit flitted in to grab some of the bird food left out by previous visitors. Despite only paying us a couple of fleeting visits, this was sufficient time to catch the features which define this smart little bird, such as its glossy black cap and stark white cheeks. While finishing our lunch, further bird interest was provided up in the canopy. The group were fascinated to watch a copulating pair of mistle thrushes - with this intimate behaviour proving a first for all! Our productive session in the woods was topped off perfectly by the sudden appearance of a couple of stock doves, whose booming calls had been picked out by Mike earlier in the visit.

Boarding the minibus once again, the group travelled west to the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust's (WWT) Steart Marshes, which marks the point where the River Parrett drains into the Severn Estuary and the western limit of the Levels. A pied wagtail was the first bird to be observed, which was quickly followed by an obliging sedge warbler, holding territory along the fringing reed to the immediate east. On the feeders, close to the toilet blocks, were a number of house sparrows and a small charm of goldfinch.

Mike led the group to the Quantocks Hide, and we took our places to enjoy the activities across Otterhampton Marsh. Straight away it was obvious that it had been a successful year for the breeding avocets, and everyone was delighted to see such a healthy number of chicks running around under the watchful eyes of their parents. The two main shingle islands appeared to be holding breeding pairs of ringed plovers and oystercatchers. Further towards the back of the marsh, shelduck appeared to be present in strong numbers, along with a healthy population of teal.

Periodically, lesser black-backed and herring gulls would pass over the scrape in an attempt to grab one of the avocet's chicks, but their presence prompted a startling response from the adult avocets, who worked cooperatively to chase off the threat of gulls. It was quite the demonstration of the 'power of the collective'. As we walked back to the car park, the group obtained good views of a male kestrel hunting over the grazing marsh. We arrived at Wall Common and walked for a short distance across the marsh while watching as skylarks interacted and sang above our heads.

When we reached the shingle ridge separating the salt marsh from Bridgwater Bay, the tide was a little further out than had been anticipated, so we ducked down out of the wind and waited for the tide to come in a little closer. As water began to cover the mud, a number of feeding birds moved into the estuary. Large flocks of dunlin were perhaps the most numerous, but Mike was also able to pick out a few ringed plover along the shoreline. The latter species enabled the group to complete their brace of ringed plovers in less than an hour. Whimbrel were also noted while moving east along the shoreline, with a few additionally producing their distinctive repeated call.

Looking a touch further to the west and towards Hinkley Power Station, little egrets and shelduck could be seen along the water's edge. Then one of the guests shouted, "Look at this!". Mike spun round to see a merlin chasing what appeared to be a meadow pipit. We all watched in amazement as hunter and hunted flew high into the sky before eventually disappearing from our sight. Whether the meadow pipit managed to escape or not we will never know, but all agreed they had just witnessed something very special.

Mike slowly turned the minibus back towards the heart of the Levels, making a detour to look for barn owls. Unfortunately, the resident pair could not be encountered on this occasion, but recompense was provided by a pair of stonechat which entertained us close to the road. A few linnets and a little egret were also spotted across the moor before we reluctantly headed back to Worth House.

After a break to shower and rest, the group met with Chris Breen, from Wildlife Worldwide, before all took a short drive to enjoy a delightful meal at The Pheasant Inn. As Mike had planned an early start for the following morning, all opted to retire early and get as much sleep as possible before the dawn chorus!

Day 3: RSPB Ham Wall – Viewing Platform 1, Shapwick NNR, Westhay Moor NNR, Cheddar Reservoir

Thursday 4 May 2023

Despite a few tired faces, all were present and correct at 4.30 am for the short drive to RSPB Ham Wall. With little wind, and what looked like the makings of a fine day, we parked up before then entering the reserve.

In the car park, the first birds we could hear were blackbird and robin, with the surreal sound of bittern subsequently joining the dawn chorus from somewhere deep in the reedbed. Walking up and onto the main track, the next bird song to be picked up was that of a song thrush; its penetrating song drowned out virtually everything else. However, despite the thrush's deafening din, we managed to pick out the much higher pitch of a goldcrest close by. In the bushes a little further along, the next bird to reveal its presence through song was a blackcap, followed in quick succession by a garden warbler. These two birds have remarkably similar songs, but the group were able to confirm the presence of both species following good views of both.

Working our way steadily eastward along the drove, we could appreciate the downward lilting cadence of our first willow warbler of the trip, which just happened to be singing right next to a chiffchaff. In contrast to the blackcap and garden warbler, which sound similar - but look completely different - the willow warbler and chiffchaff look exceedingly similar, but have songs that are polar opposites.

As we approached the reedbed, the sound of bitterns became ever louder and we also picked up the unmistakable call of a male cuckoo. With the radical change in habitat, the species of warblers quickly changed too - as reed, sedge and Cetti's warblers all took centre stage. Looking up, our first hobby of the trip was obviously on the wing particularly early, along with a much smaller-looking anchor - a swift.

By now it was much lighter, and upon reaching Viewing Platform 1 (VP1) we had the opportunity to take the weight off our feet, while still scanning the open water and marsh. Due to the deeper water here, diving ducks such as pochard and tufted duck were present in good numbers alongside great-crested grebe and teal. However, the real surprise here came in the form of 17 ruffs, which Mike spotted feeding quietly along one of the muddy islands. In addition to the ruff, a single whimbrel was fast asleep, and further away to the left Mike also found seven black-tailed godwits - some of which were looking resplendent in their cinnamon-coloured breeding plumage.

But another treat was in store for the guests. The week previously, an immense rarity had been located on Ham Wall: a great reed warbler. It appeared that a male was holding territory. This is a notoriously skulking species, but Mike thought it might be worth a quick look to see if the group could catch a glimpse of the bird before retiring back to the hotel for breakfast. We heard it singing from the reedbed upon arrival, then the bird suddenly made an appearance – much to our delight. This was obviously a lifer for the whole group, and would also have been a lifer for Mike as well, had he not seen the same bird just a week previously while twitching it with his son!

As we walked back to VP1, an excellent bird awaited us. Another birder pointed out a couple of wood sandpipers. Wood sandpipers are rare double-passage migrants in the UK, and so a top-drawer find for the trip. After a scintillating morning, our hungry group returned to Worth House for a huge and well-deserved breakfast.

Suitably rested, the group boarded the minibus and we headed for a reserve at the east end of Shapwick. Top of the list of targets were bitterns and hobbies. Passing through the swampy woodland, we observed great tits and a party of long-tailed tits, before reaching the open areas which were dominated by reeds on both sides. Looking up, the warm weather had brought out plenty of hobbies, at one point we counted 20 on the wing, a number that can rarely be bettered anywhere in the UK at this time of year.

Reaching the Tower Hide, we were able to observe pochard, tufted duck and great-crested grebes on the open water, while a couple of cormorants were observed flying past. Above the reedbed and behind the

open water, marsh harriers could also be clearly seen, with at least two males and two females observed at different times. In addition, a procession of great white egrets drifted past. Shapwick is one of the few locations where this newly colonised species is currently breeding in Britain. Geese representation was also provided by two feral species of the Canada and greylag variety, and after walking a little further on, a whitethroat was a joy to watch as it sang its scratchy song.

Despite intermittently hearing bittern, none had the temerity to make an appearance, so we opted to take a stroll back to the car park for a cuppa, while also listening to another bird that was somewhat easier to hear than see - a cuckoo! Suitably refreshed, we drove a short distance to Westhay Moor, where we had a delightful and sunny lunch in the car park. Suddenly Chris shouted, 'Cranes!' And looking up in the direction he was pointing to, the group spotted three cranes as they disappeared out of view over the trees - a very unusual record in this part of the Levels!

Fully replete after lunch, we took to the trails which offered another opportunity to re-familiarise ourselves with the song of reed warbler, before one popped into view, giving all a great sight of this reedbed specialist. Turing off toward the Tower Hide, Mike stopped at a patch to look for dragonflies and damselflies. In this location, large red and variable damselflies were both seen, before a resting hairy dragonfly was also found by one of the guests – it was sunning itself on the bracken. This is a specialist dragonfly on the Somerset Levels and also happens to be one of the main prey items for the hobbies that had recently arrived from sub-Saharan Africa. The sun was now beating down, but the group managed to spot a few brimstone butterflies, a large white and a peacock butterfly.

During the walk towards the Tower Hide, Mike pointed out a variety of specialist wetland plants, including comfrey, hemlock water-dropwort and the spotty stems of hemlock. As the Tower Hide was cut off by a flooded footpath, we slowly walked around to 40 Acre Lake, where greylag geese, gadwall and mallards awaited us. Then while Mike ran back to the car park to retrieve the minibus, Chris accompanied the guests to the end of the North Chine Drove.

We had time for one last location before retiring to Worth House, so Mike took the group to Cheddar Reservoir. Viewing from the Intake Tower end, the commonest birds on the water were coot, great crested grebes and tufted duck, while pied wagtails were also seen along the reservoir's concrete edge. Gulls were well represented here too, and in amongst the herring gulls, a few lesser black-backed gulls and a single common gull were observed. Hirundines were also feeding over the water, with swallows being the commonest species, but a few house martins were dotted in amongst them. Eventually, and after a fair amount of scanning, the telltale sandy brown backs and brown chin straps of sand martins were also noted. Then a sudden rain shower forced the group to scuttle back to the minibus.

After such an early start to the day, all voted to return to Worth House, which would give the group plenty of time to rest before their final dinner of the trip. Much fun was had that evening, with one of the guests able to celebrate her 90th birthday in the company of all her new-found friends.

Day 4: Huntspill River - Stockland Reach, Hunstspill Church & RSPB Ham Wall

Friday 5 May 2023

One guest needed to leave after breakfast on the final morning, but the rest of the group headed out westwards: the Hunstspill River was their first port of call. Arriving at the sluice, Mike looked over towards the mouth of the river, but with nothing new to add to the group's list, he suggested the group walk straight on to the sea wall. The scrub there is often terrific for birds and this visit was no exception, as greenfinch were seen and heard, along with song thrush, and then a lesser whitethroat was also heard rattling away deep within the scrub. Unfortunately, this shy and retiring warbler kept to the scrub, which proved more than a touch frustrating for a few in the group who had never seen this warbler before!

Continuing our walk to the sea wall, Mike was astonished to find a short-eared owl hunting along the path, which proceeded to give crippling views as it perched on a fence post, then set off again to hunt over the grassland. Normally a winter visitor, this was a terrific find at any time of year, and the group was thrilled to have chanced upon such a stellar species. As the owl took off to hunt over the adjacent grasslands, all were able to observe it in full hunting action - undoubtedly a highlight of the trip!

Buoyed by this sighting, Mike took the group onto the sea wall, where he promptly found a male wheatear on the salt marsh. Scanning around, the group then found a further two individuals - a male and a female - what a morning this was turning out to be! We were also serenaded by the songs of skylarks while enjoying a smattering of whimbrel along the water's edge. Finally, Mike pointed out a very distant great black-backed gull, over across the estuary and towards Steart Island, before a very contented group wandered back to the minibus.

The group hadn't seen a cattle egret on the trip at this stage, but Mike bumped into a birding friend who tipped him off about a secret nearby location where the egrets had just started breeding. And sure enough, after a short drive, the group were able to watch a communal breeding site where both little and cattle egret could clearly be seen on the nests - a rare site indeed!

With time left for just one more visit, Mike suggested driving back to RSPB Ham Wall to see if a bittern could be persuaded to show its face. After parking up and a quick walk to VP1, the group began desperately scanning for the one species that had so far eluded us. With less than 20 minutes to look for an incredibly elusive species, it was scarcely believable when a bittern appeared. It was seen climbing out of the reedbed. Albeit distant, the views through Mike's scope were sensational and resulted in the trip ended on a real high.

Returning to Worth House after a scintillating week, all enjoyed a specially laid-on lunch by Sarah, before compiling the trip's impressive final checklist and bidding fond farewells. The Somerset Levels had delivered again!

Checklist

| | Common Name | Scientific Name | Day 1 | Day 2 | Day 3 | Day 4 |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Birds | Aves | | | | |
| 1 | Canada goose | <i>Branta canadensis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Greylag goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Mute swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Egyptian goose | <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> | ✓ | | | |
| 5 | Shelduck | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 6 | Teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7 | Shoveler | <i>Spatula clypeata</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 8 | Gadwall | <i>Mareca strepera</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9 | Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> | ✓ | | | |
| 10 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11 | Wigeon | <i>Mareca penelope</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 12 | Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13 | Tufted duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14 | Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15 | Great crested grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 16 | Little grebe | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 17 | Bittern | <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> | H | H | H | ✓ |
| 18 | Grey heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19 | Little egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20 | Great white egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 21 | Cattle egret | <i>Bubulcis ibis</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 22 | Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 23 | Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 24 | Marsh harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 25 | Red kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 26 | Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Water rail | <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> | | | H | |
| 28 | Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 29 | Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 30 | Crane | <i>Grus grus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 31 | Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 32 | Lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 33 | Avocet | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 34 | Ringed plover | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 35 | Little ringed plover | <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 36 | Turnstone | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | | | | |
| 37 | Curlew | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 38 | Whimbrel | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 39 | Black-tailed godwit | <i>Limosa limosa</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 40 | Dunlin | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 41 | Ruff | <i>Calidris pugnax</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 42 | Wood sandpiper | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 43 | Greenshank | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 44 | Redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 45 | Black-headed gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 46 | Lesser black-backed gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 47 | Great black-backed gull | <i>Larus marinus</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 48 | Herring gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 49 | Common gull | <i>Larus canus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 50 | Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 51 | Stock dove | <i>Columba oenas</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 52 | Collared dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 53 | Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | ✓ | H | H | H |
| 54 | Short-eared owl | <i>Asio flammeus</i> | | | | ✓ |
| 55 | Swift | <i>Apus apus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 56 | Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 57 | Green woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> | H | H | | |
| 58 | Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 60 | Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 61 | Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 62 | Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 63 | Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 64 | Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 65 | Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 66 | Marsh tit | <i>Poecile palustris</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 67 | Great tit | <i>Parus major</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 68 | Blue tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 69 | Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 70 | Sand martin | <i>Riparia riparia</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 71 | Swallow | <i>Hirundinidae</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 72 | House Martin | <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 73 | Long-tailed tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 75 | Cetti's warbler | <i>Cettia cetti</i> | H | ✓ | ✓ | H |
| 75 | Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> | H | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 76 | Willow warbler | <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 77 | Sedge Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 78 | Reed warbler | <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 79 | Blackcap | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 80 | Whitethroat | <i>Sylvia communis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 81 | Lesser whitethroat | <i>Sylvia curruca</i> | | H | | H |
| 82 | Garden warbler | <i>Sylvia borin</i> | | H | ✓ | ✓ |
| 83 | Goldcrest | <i>Regulus regulus</i> | | ✓ | H | H |
| 84 | Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 85 | Nuthatch | <i>Sitta europaea</i> | | ✓ | H | |
| 86 | Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 87 | Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 88 | Mistle thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 89 | Song thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 90 | Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | Stonechat | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 92 | House sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 93 | Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 94 | Pied wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 95 | Yellow wagtail | <i>Motacilla flava</i> | ✓ | | | |
| 96 | Meadow pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 97 | Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 98 | Bullfinch | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | | H | | |
| 99 | Linnet | <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 100 | Greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 101 | Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 102 | Reed bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 103 | Great reed warbler | <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | | | ✓ | |
| | MAMMALS | MAMMILIA | | | | |
| 1 | Rabbit | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 2 | Brown hare | <i>Lepus europaeus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 3 | Grey squirrel | <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> | | ✓ | | |
| 4 | Roe deer | <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 5 | Bat spp. | | | | ✓ | |
| | BUTTERFLIES | LEPIDOPTERA | | | | |
| 1 | Brimstone | <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | Large white | <i>Pieris brassicae</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Orange-tip | <i>Anthocaris cardamines</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | Peacock | <i>Aglais io</i> | | | ✓ | |
| | DRAGONFLIES | ANISOPTERA | | | | |
| 1 | Large red damselfly | <i>Pyrhosoma nymphula</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 2 | Variable damselfly | <i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | Blue-tailed damselfly | <i>Ischnura elegans</i> | | | ✓ | |
| 4 | Hairy dragonfly | <i>Brachytron pratense</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ |