THE NORTH WEST NORFOLK RINGING GROUP

REPORT for 2005-2006

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Finally if any one has been omitted please accept our apologies.

INTRODUCTION

John Middleton, Report Editor

THIS REPORT covering the years 2005 and 2006 is the 12th that has been produced by the North West Norfolk Ringing Group since our formation in 1990.

It continues to combine data from more than one year, and in this respect follows the last one, it covers the period 2005 and 2006.

Group activities during these two years have concentrated on existing projects notably our Ringed Plover Retrapping Adult Survival (RAS) study and the Barn Owl Monitoring Project (BOMP) that had been initiated by the BTO. Both of these studies have shown markedly different results during these years. Mist-netting activities were mainly confined to Snettisham Coastal Park and Abbey Farm when the weather permitted, together with a number of garden sites at Stanhoe, Briston and Fulmodeston.

One major change that occurred at one of our most important sites was the decision in late 2005 by King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council to relinquish its lease of Snettisham Coastal Park from the Ken Hill Estate. However successful negotiations by Trevor Girling with the Estate concluded with the Group obtaining a licence to operate on an annual basis from 2006.

In the last report I reflected on Group fortunes during the preceding three years commenting that they had been at an all time low. This was due to several factors including the decision to curtail activities at our most productive mist netting site at the Willow Carr due to the theft of tape luring equipment. Another factor was the all time low participation by Group members during recent years with at least three not ringing any birds during the years covered by that report. This left the two most active members plus two others less active to carry out ringing activities on behalf of the Group. However I am pleased to say that our fortunes may now have actually been reversed now that three Trainees have joined us and we welcome David Roche, Mark Riches and Ray Ludford. Additionally Phil Littler who rejoined the Group after an absence of several years gained his C permit and since doing so has initiated ringing at a number of sites including Sculthorpe Moor Community Nature Reserve. Our targeted ringing has been maintained and in the case of Barn Owls the number of sites monitored continues to increase.

Many ringing groups have their ups and downs and during the last few years North West Norfolk RG had been at an all time low! Prospects for the Group now seem better than for some time.

SITE REPORTS

INTRODUCTION.

- This section of the report concentrates on sites used for mist netting during 2005, and 2006.
- It includes data for Snettisham Coastal Park, Abbey Farm, Flitcham and Sculthorpe Moor Community Nature Reserve.
- Ringing totals for garden sites at:
    - Stanhoe
    - Briston
    - Fulmodeston
- The details of Barn Owl sites are not covered by this section as the number of sites (over 400) and totals ringed are better discussed in the Species and Projects section of this report.
- Similarly Ringed plover are not discussed by site but results for this species can be found in the Species and Projects section of this report.

Snettisham Coastal Park.

Site Code SCP Habitat Code C7 B1 Reed marsh and scrub.
SNE Habitat Code H1 Marine open shore.

The Park was established in January 1984 with a lease signed by Sir Stephen Lycett Green and the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk. The park comprises 143 acres (approx 70 hectares) of land. With a variety of habitats ranging from open water, reed marsh, rough grass, thorn scrub and rabbit grazed turf with gravel areas, bounded to the west by the shingle bank which forms the first line of sea defence and the raised earth bank of secondary sea defences to the east. On the seaward side is the sand and shingle beach and mud flats of the Wash. The Coastal Park is part of a County Wildlife Site (CWS477) and the adjacent (CWS478), and it borders the east side of the Wash Estuary, which is designated as a Ramsar site, NCR site, SPA, SAC and part AONB.

In 2005 King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council relinquished its lease and management of the Park has reverted to the owners, Ken Hill Farms and Estate. The Group has re-negotiated its permission to carry out its ringing activities, which are now from March 1st to November 15th. With the surrender of the lease, Mike Vawser's contract as part-time Warden with the Borough council came to an end. We extend our thanks to Mike for all his help and assistance over the years the Group has been ringing birds in the Park.

The diverse habitats are interesting not just because of the avian populations that breed or winter here or are passing through during spring and autumn migration. The

site has considerable botanical interest and includes various nationally rare species as well as some species which are either rare or scarce in Norfolk with the shingle area supporting five notable plants – stalked orache, sea kale, smooth cat's ear, sea knotgrass and hoary cinquefoil.

Twenty-four species of butterfly and 116 species of moth have been recorded including the Marbled Clover *Heliothis viriplaca*, which is accorded RDB status in the Brecks. This total also includes twenty- six other moth species that are either nationally or locally rare.

Nine species of dragonfly/damselfly occur in the Park including the Nationally important Hairy dragonfly *Bracitron pratencise*.

The diverse habitat supports good numbers of breeding warblers particularly Reed, Sedge, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Willow Warbler and Grasshopper Warbler. Good numbers of Linnets, Meadow Pipits and Skylarks are also breeding. A few pairs of Bullfinch also breed in the Park and of course the ubiquitous Blackbird and several pairs of Song Thrush. The breeding bird population is not confined to just passerines, the open water has Moorhen and Coot, Mallard and Tufted Duck and at least one pair each of Mute Swan and Little Grebe.
On the adjacent shingle bank and beach, which begins at the nearby Snettisham RSPB reserve and extends to Heacham South Beach about 5 km in all, breeding waders include Oystercatcher and Ringed Plover. The breeding Ringed Plovers are of special interest to the Group as they are the focus of our Re-trapping Adults for Survival (RAS) study. (see Species and Projects/Ringed Plover).

Over 220 bird species have been recorded either in the Park or on the adjacent beach/sea. A complete list of species seen is provided in an appendix to this Report.

The numbers and species ringed at Snettisham Coastal Park during 2005 and 2006 are shown in the Table.

Species	1990-2004	2005	2006	Total
Mute Swan	4			4
Mallard	1			1
Sparrowhawk	12	2	5	19
Kestrel	3	1		4
Water Rail	1			1
Oystercatcher	8			8
Lapwing	14			14
Woodcock	1			1
Redshank	3			3
Common Sandpiper	1			1
Turtle Dove	7			7
Cuckoo	1			1
Little Owl	1			1
Short Eared Owl	1			1

Swift	2			2
Kingfisher	4			4
Wryneck	1		1	2
Green Woodpecker	14	2	1	17
Great Spot Woodpecker	3			3
Skylark	100			100
Swallow	299		2	301
House Martin	522			522
Tree Pipit	2			2
Meadow Pipit	143			143
Yellow Wagtail	1			1
Grey Wagtail	1			1
Pied Wagtail	4			4
Wren	311	21	66	398
Dunnock	498	27	31	556
Robin	395	20	33	448
Nightingale	2			2
Black Redstart	5			5
Redstart	21		1	22
Whinchat	79			79
Stonechat	18	3		21
Wheatear	1066	4		1070
Ring Ouzel	2			2
Blackbird	1065	100	105	1270
Fieldfare	12	6		18
Song Thrush	194	26	17	237
Redwing	326	14	5	345
Mistle Thrush	8			8
Cetti's Warbler		1		1
Grasshopper Warbler	20		3	23
Sedge Warbler	505	14	63	582
Reed Warbler	701	15	41	757
Barred Warbler	3			3
Lesser Whitethroat	266	17	23	306
Whitethroat	562	36	122	720
Garden Warbler	59	6	6	71
Blackcap	655	53	104	812
Chiffchaff	174	16	43	233
Willow Warbler	429	23	34	486
Goldcrest	86	9	10	105
Pied Flycatcher	2		1	3
Spotted Flycatcher	2			2
Bearded Tit	3	5	1	9
Long-tailed Tit	354	15	9	378
Marsh Tit	1			1

Coal Tit	3	1		4
Blue Tit	585	33	35	653
Great Tit	237	8	13	258
Nuthatch	1			1
Treecreeper	3			3
Magpie	7			7
Starling	113	11	3	127
House Sparrow	37	1	1	39
Tree Sparrow		1		1
Chaffinch	245	21	30	296
Brambling	1			1
Greenfinch	311	19	20	350
Goldfinch	282	18	15	315
Linnet	302	12	17	331
Redpoll sp.	16		2	18
Lesser Redpoll		2	9	11
Bullfinch	138	15	12	165
Snow Bunting	31			31
Hawfinch	1			1
Yellowhammer	13			13
Reed Bunting	102	3	3	108
Corn Bunting	1			1
Total	**11407**	**581**	**887**	**12875**
No. Species	**81**	**37**	**36**	**81**

Snettisham Coastal Park Totals 2005-2006.

The following is an outline by **Trevor Girling**, of Group ringing activities undertaken at the Coastal Park during 2005 and 2006, and some of the highlights.

2005.

We started ringing in April catching the first returning adult Warblers, including a **French ringed** Sedge Warbler. By May it was evident that migration had been poor with only small numbers of birds passing through, most being held up by the cold northerly winds. June and July were very wet and windy months with no ringing done at all in July. August revealed just how badly affected the breeding season had been by the weather, especially for Reed and Sedge Warblers. Most adult birds departed early, probably after failing to breed. Passage birds started to move through in late August and September but not in the hoped for numbers, so it would seem that breeding was affected by the weather across most of the country. Thrush arrival was late again this year but we did manage to catch small numbers of Blackbird, Redwing and Song Thrush in October and November. December was a quiet month with only a Kestrel on 4th of any note.

Highlights 2005.

The first confirmed breeding of Stonechat occurred. A pair fledged 3 young with assisted feeding by another male bird, just north of the cross bank near to Heacham harbour, one of the young was later observed being predated by a Magpie.

The second **French ringed** Sedge Warbler to be controlled in the Park was captured on 30th April.

Other unusual captures this year, were 5 Bearded Tits, a juvenile Coal Tit and the first Tree Sparrow to be ringed in the Park.

Tree Sparrow

Male and Female Bearded Tit

The first Cetti's Warbler to be caught in the Park on 19th November came as a real surprise, it's hard to say if it was going to winter in the Park or if it was on passage. There have only been a handful of previous sightings.

Cetti's Warbler

2006.

Ringing began in April this year and it seemed that spring was late again with low temperatures. Numbers of migrants passing through however were good with 2 Grasshopper Warblers and 18 Willow Warblers caught. It is nice to see the latter species making a comeback as numbers had been declining. The good start to the year was rudely interrupted in May with cold strong winds and very wet conditions all month; this meant that no ringing was done at all. In June it became evident that despite the weather large numbers of our breeding migrants had arrived, with good catches of all the warblers. We also re-captured the Kestrel from 2005. With the hot sunny weather in July and August we managed to ring on most weekends. Most breeding Warblers species were very successful with good numbers being caught including a juvenile Grasshopper Warbler on 23rd July. Tits and especially Long-tailed Tits however were noted by their absence. September produced the first catches of autumn Blackbirds along with singles of Redstart and Pied Flycatcher and good numbers of Blackcaps throughout the month. The large arrival of Thrushes hoped for in October never materialised. This was probably due to the very mild and warm conditions. A single Bearded Tit did brighten up the 13th when there were few other birds around. A modest catch of Blackbirds was made in November but this hardly made up for the apparent total lack of other Thrushes.

Highlights 2006.

The Parks 2nd Wryneck was trapped and ringed on 16th September.

Wryneck

Singles of Redstart, Pied Flycatcher and Bearded Tit were caught during the autumn.

Over 100 individuals of three species were ringed this year, Whitethroat (122), Blackbird (105) and Blackcap (104).

Lesser Whitethroat N439903 was re-trapped on 24th June, and whilst not realised at the time it sets a new UK longevity record of 7 years and 1 month (2583 days). This bird is actually even older than the 2583 days that elapsed between first ringing and recapture as it was as an adult when it was first ringed in 1999.

A Common (Mealy) Redpoll was controlled on 15th April whilst associating with a flock of Lesser Redpoll.

Common (Mealy) Redpoll

Interesting sightings this year included, 8 Common Cranes and a White Stork on 22nd April and a Long-tailed Duck at the Heacham end of the Park on 12th November.

Common Cranes

Notable Buzzard migration took place during the autumn with birds moving from north to south between the Park and Ken Hill Wood. On days when we were in the Park a total of 15 were recorded along with two Honey Buzzards.
Of unknown origin was the White Pelican that flew south over Ken Hill on 16th August.

Abbey Farm, Flitcham
Site Code AFF Habitat CodeF3 E3 Farmland
Ringing activities during 2005 and 2006 were not on the scale that had been achieved in previous years and no mist netting was carried out in 2005. In 2006 only three visits were made, all in December resulting in a total of 48 birds of only 6 species, together with just 1 Barn Owl chick ringed in July.

Species	2005	2006
Barn Owl	1	1
Wren		3
Dunnock		10
Robin		7
Blackbird		4
Great Tit		2
Chaffinch		21
Totals	**1**	**49**

Abbey Farm, Flitcham Totals Summary 2005-2006.

Sculthorpe Moor
Site Code NWN269 Habitat CodeA1 Woodland
Phil Littler monitors a number of nest boxes as well as mist netting at this site, which is owned and managed by the Hawk and Owl Trust.

Species	2005	2006
Marsh Harrier	1	
Water Rail		3
Moorhen		2
Barn Owl	4	7
Wren		1
Chiffchaff		1
Marsh Tit		1
Willow Tit		1
Blue Tit		6
Great Tit	16	39
Treecreeper		1
Chaffinch		2
Reed Bunting		2
Totals	**21**	**66**

Sculthorpe Totals Summary 2005-2006.

Stanhoe

Site Code THS Habitat CodeF3 Human site: Rural

This site is operated as a garden ringing site by Terry Hallahan

Species	2005	2006
Tawny Owl		1
Swallow		17
Pied Wagtail	5	
Wren	3	
Dunnock	1	3
Robin	4	
Blackbird	41	
Chiffchaff	2	
Goldcrest	2	
Coal Tit	2	
Blue Tit	12	
Great Tit	4	
Jackdaw		1
Chaffinch	2	1
Greenfinch	8	
Totals	**87**	**23**

Stanhoe Totals Summary 2005-2006.

Briston

Site Code PLGBRI Habitat CodeF3 Human site: Rural

This site is operated as a garden ringing site by Phil Littler.

Species	2005	2006
Black-headed Gull		1
Woodpigeon	1	
Collared Dove	2	
House Martin	1	
Wren	2	
Dunnock	10	3
Robin	6	5
Blackbird	21	12
Song Thrush	1	1
Blackcap	1	
Spotted Flycatcher		9
Long-tailed Tit	5	
Marsh Tit	1	
Coal Tit	9	7
Blue Tit	63	35

Great Tit	34	18
Nuthatch	1	
Starling	2	1
House Sparrow	1	
Chaffinch	21	7
Brambling	3	
Greenfinch	37	12
Goldfinch	1	4
Siskin		3
Totals	**223**	**118**

Briston Totals Summary 2005-2006.

Fulmodeston

Site Code TLGBRI Habitat CodeF3 Human site: Rural

A garden site operated by Phil littler, it backs on to farmland and there is some potential to catch Siskin and Brambling, although this potential was not realised during 2005-2006 and only one Siskin was captured during this time.

Species	**2005**	**2006**
Dunnock	3	3
Robin	1	
Blackbird	4	
Long-tailed Tit	11	
Marsh Tit	1	
Coal Tit	1	1
Blue Tit	20	12
Great Tit	7	3
Chaffinch	6	2
Greenfinch	12	4
Goldfinch	1	1
Siskin		1
Totals	**67**	**27**

Fulmodeston Totals Summary 2005-2006.

ANNUAL TOTALS 1990-2006

Euring No	English name	Scientific name	1990-2004	2005	2006	Total
220	Fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialis*	124			124
460	Manx Shearwater	*Puffinus puffinus*	1			1
1520	Mute Swan	*Cygnus olor*	243			243
1700	Egyptian Goose	*Alopochen aegyptiacus*	8			8
1730	Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*	9			9
1860	Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	24			24
2600	Marsh Harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*	164	15	3	182
2690	Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter nisus*	31	2	5	38
3040	Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*	50	33	19	102
3580	Red-legged Partridge	*Alectoris rufa*	1			1
3670	Grey Partridge	*Perdix perdix*	1		1	1
4070	Water Rail	*Rallus aquaticus*	15		3	18
4240	Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	8		2	10
4290	Coot	*Fulica atra*	9			9
4500	Oystercatcher	*Haematopus ostralegus*	44	1		45
4560	Avocet	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	109			109
4700	Ringed Plover	*Charadrius hiaticula*	1321	109	52	1482
4930	Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	302			302
4970	Sanderling	*Calidris alba*	86			86
5120	Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*	1			1
5190	Snipe	*Gallinago gallinage*	2			2
5290	Woodcock	*Scolopax rusticola*	5			5
5460	Redshank	*Tringa totanus*	17			17
5560	Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	1			1
5610	Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	46			46
5820	Black-headed Gull	*Larus ridibundus*	91		1	92
5900	Common Gull	*Larus canus*	22			22
6150	Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	11			11
6240	Little Tern	*Sterna albifrons*	16			16
6540	Puffin	*Fratercula arctica*	1			1
6680	Stock Dove	*Columba oenas*	99	7	3	109
6700	Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	49	1		50
6840	Collared Dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	34	3		37
6870	Turtle Dove	*Streptopelia turtur*	17			17
7240	Cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*	2			2
7350	Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	718	440	332	1490
7570	Little Owl	*Athene noctua*	7			7
7610	Tawny Owl	*Strix aluco*	12	8	4	24
7670	Long-eared Owl	*Asio otus*	2			2
7680	Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*	2			2
7950	Swift	*Apus apus*	10			10
8310	Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	8			8
8480	Wryneck	*Jynx torquilla*	2		1	3
8560	Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*	24	2	1	27
8760	Great Spot Woodpecker	*Dendrocopus major*	29			29
9760	Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	340			340
9780	Shorelark	*Eremophila alpestris*	52			52

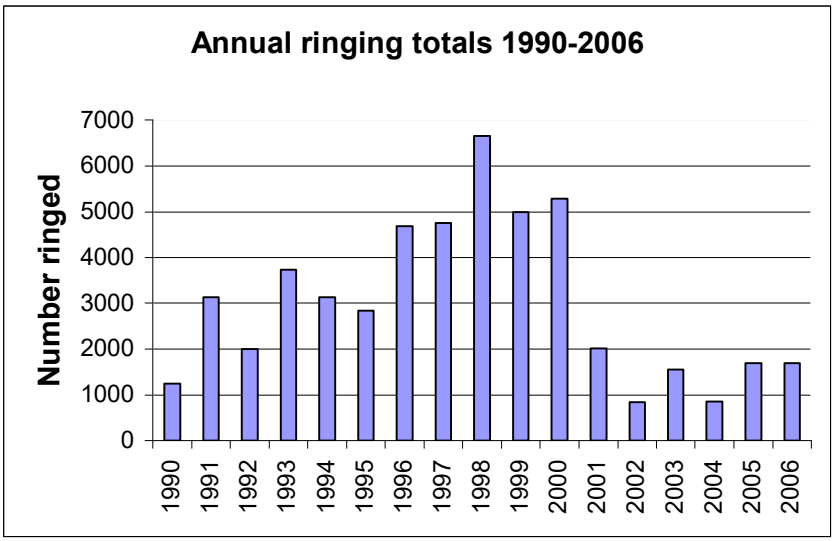
ANNUAL TOTALS 1990-2006

Euring No	English name	Scientific name	1990-2004	2005	2006	Total
9810	Sand Martin	*Riparia riparia*	498			498
9920	Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	2320	39	92	2451
10010	House Martin	*Delichon urbica*	711	1		712
10090	Tree Pipit	*Anthus trivialis*	4			4
10110	Meadow Pipit	*Anthus pratensis*	225			225
10170	Yellow Wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	3			3
10190	Grey Wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*	1			1
10200	Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla alba*	739	5		744
10480	Waxwing	*Bombycilla garrulus*	14			14
10500	Dipper	*Cinclus cinclus*	2			2
10660	Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	1235	26	71	1332
10840	Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	1822	41	52	1915
10990	Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	1545	31	45	1621
11060	Bluethroat	*Luscinia svecica*	1			1
11040	Nightingale	*Luscinia megarhynochos*	4			4
11210	Black Redstart	*Phoenicurus ochruros*	10			10
11220	Redstart	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	95		1	96
11370	Whinchat	*Saxicola rubetra*	91			91
11390	Stonechat	*Saxicola torquata*	29	3		32
11460	Wheatear	*Oenanthe oenanthe*	1176	4		1180
11860	Ring Ouzel	*Turdus torquatus*	5			5
11870	Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	3520	169	122	3811
11980	Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	256	6		262
12000	Song Thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	690	27	18	735
12010	Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	798	14	5	817
12020	Mistle Thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*	44			44
12200	Cetti's Warbler	*Cettia cetti*	3	1		4
12360	Grasshopper Warbler	*Locustella naevia*	30		3	33
12430	Sedge Warbler	*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*	1140	14	63	1217
12510	Reed Warbler	*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*	1831	15	41	1887
12590	Icterine Warbler	*Hippolais icterina*	1			1
12730	Barred Warbler	*Sylvia nisoria*	11			11
12740	Lesser Whitethroat	*Sylvia curruca*	390	17	23	430
12750	Whitethroat	*Sylvia communis*	742	36	122	900
12760	Garden Warbler	*Sylvia borin*	337	6	6	349
12770	Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	3244	54	104	3402
13000	Yellow-browed Warbler	*Phylloscopus inornatus*	2			2
13080	Wood Warbler	*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*	3			3
13110	Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	902	18	44	964
13120	Willow Warbler	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	939	23	34	996
13140	Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	892	11	11	914
13150	Firecrest	*Regulus ignicapillus*	7			7
13350	Spotted Flycatcher	*Muscicapa stiata*	66		35	101
13490	Pied Flycatcher	*Ficedula hypoleuca*	42		1	43
13640	Bearded Tit	*Panurus biarmicus*	7	5	1	13
14370	Long-tailed Tit	*Aegithalos caudatus*	1186	31	9	1226
14400	Marsh Tit	*Parus palustris*	21	2	9	32

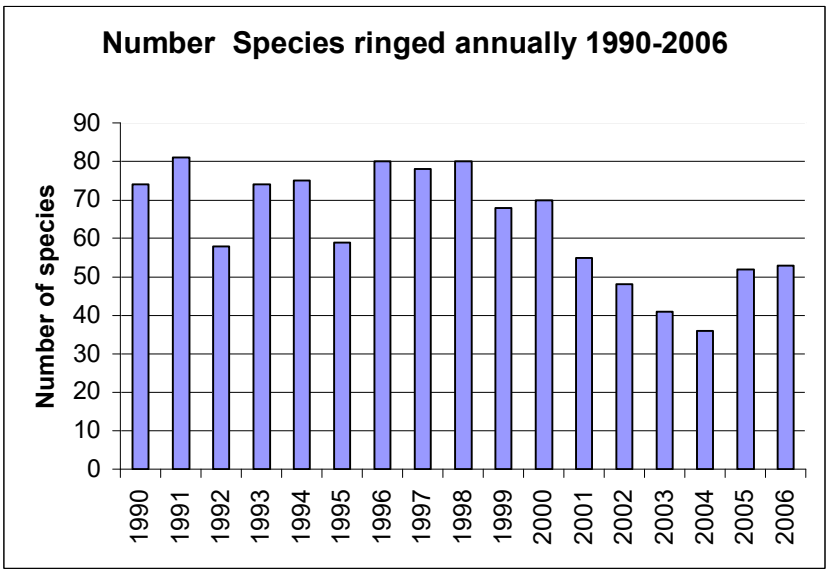
ANNUAL TOTALS 1990-2006

Euring No	English name	Scientific name	1990-2004	2005	2006	Total
14420	Willow Tit	*Parus montanus*	9		1	10
14610	Coal Tit	*Parus ater*	160	21	8	181
14620	Blue Tit	*Parus caeruleus*	2575	147	88	2810
14640	Great Tit	*Parus major*	1093	74	75	1242
14790	Nuthatch	*Sitta europaea*	18	2		20
14860	Treecreeper	*Certhia familiaris*	49		1	50
15140	Isabelline Shrike	*Lanius isabellinus*	1			1
15150	Red-backed Shrike	*Lanius collurio*	2			2
15390	Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*	4			4
15490	Magpie	*Pica pica*	22			22
15600	Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	35	3	1	39
15670	Crow ssp (carrion/hooded)	*Corvus corone/cornix*	1			1
15820	Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	2804	26	16	2846
15910	House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	221	4	2	227
15980	Tree Sparrow	*Passer montanus*	189	1		190
16360	Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*	2096	51	64	2211
16380	Brambling	*Fringilla montifringilla*	80	3		83
16490	Greenfinch	*Carduelis chloris*	2172	87	36	2295
16530	Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	518	20	20	558
16540	Siskin	*Carduelis spinus*	554		4	558
16600	Linnet	*Carduelis cannabina*	452	12	17	481
16620	Twite	*Carduelis flavirostris*	52			52
16630	Redpoll sp.	*Carduelis flammea/cabaret*	28		2	30
16634	Lesser Redpoll	*Carduelis cabaret*		2	9	11
16660	Crossbill	*Loxia curvirostra*	25			25
16790	Scarlet Rosefinch	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	1			1
17100	Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	305	15	12	332
17170	Hawfinch	*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	1			1
18470	Lapland Bunting	*Calcarius lapponicus*	1			1
18500	Snow Bunting	*Plectrophenax nivalis*	1838			1838
18570	Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citrinella*	360			360
18770	Reed Bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	225	3	5	233
18820	Corn Bunting	*Miliara calandra*	6			6
		Totals	**47701**	**1691**	**1700**	**51092**
		Number of Species	**126**	**52**	**53**	**126**

GRAPHS of ANNUAL RINGING TOTALS and NUMBER of SPECIES RINGED



NUMBERS RINGED ANNUALLY 1990-2006.



NUMBER OF SPECIES RINGED ANNUALLY 1990-2006.

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report covers the years 2005 - 2006 and is in two parts.
Section 1 reports on selected recoveries for 2005 - 2006.
Section 2 presents a summary of all recoveries and controls received 1990 – 2006.

- Recoveries are reported on a 'received' basis and not on the basis of the recovery year, this ensures that late receipt of recovery reports of a recovery (from a previous year), does not exclude them from being reported.

- Only recoveries and controls received during 2005 and 2006 will be included in this report.

- Recoveries are selected for their significance or interest.

Recoveries

- A recovery is where a bird ringed by the group is re-trapped more than 5km away from its original ringing site or is reported dead, not released or released without its ring.

- A control is where a bird not originally ringed by the group, is recovered by the Group more than 5km away from its original ringing site.

- When species are included they are arranged alphabetically.

Country Names and Political Boundaries

The country names that appear on some recovery reports may not take account of recent political changes.

Some Ringing Scheme codes other than BTO

BLB	Bruxelles, Belgium
CIJ	Jersey, Channel Islands
DEH	Hiddensee, Germany
DEW	Wilhelmshaven (Helgoland), Germany
DKC	Copenhagen, Denmark
ESA	Aranzadi, Spain
ESI	Icona, Spain
ESM	Madrid, Spain
ETM	Matsalu, Estonia
FRP	Paris, France
HES	Sempach, Switzerland
HGB	Budapest, Hungary
ILT	Tel Aviv, Israel
ISR	Reykjavik, Iceland
NAW	Washington, USA
IAB	Bologna, Italy
NLA	Arnhem, Netherlands
NLL	Leiden, Netherlands
NOA	As, Norway
NOO	Oslo, Norway
NOS	Stavanger, Norway
PLG	Gdansk, Poland
PLW	Warsaw, Poland
POL	Lisbon, Portugal
SFH	Helsinki, Finland
SUM	Moscow, Russia
SUR	Riga, Latvia
SVG	Gothenburg, Sweden
SVJ	Jagareforbundet, Sweden
SVS	Stockholm, Sweden
YUL	Ljubljana, former Yugoslavia
SUK	Kaunus, Lithuania

RECOVERIES and CONTROLS

Recovery reports contain the following information:
On the first line:

1. Ring number.
2. Age when ringed according to the Euring code, shown opposite, figures do not represent years.

   Sex if known. M = Male, F = Female.

3. Date and place of ringing.

1	pullus (nestling or chick).
2	fully grown but of unknown age.
3	juvenile in 1st calendar year.
4	adult at least one year old.
5	hatched in previous calendar year.
6	adult at least two years old.
7	hatched two calendar years ago.
8	adult at least three years old

On the second line:

4. The date, place and method of recovery using the conventions shown in the list.

X	found dead
XF	found freshly dead or dying
XL	found dead not recent
+	shot or intentionally killed by man
SR	sick or injured, released with ring
S	sick or injured not known to have been released
A	alive and probably healthy, fate unknown
AC	alive and probably healthy, now captive
V	alive and probably healthy, caught and released but not by a ringer
N	alive and probably healthy, caught and released but not by a ringer - nesting
VV	alive and probably healthy, ring or colour marks read in the field but not by a ringer
R	caught and released by ringer
RR	alive and probably healthy, ring or colour marks read in the field by ringer
//	condition on finding unknown

In addition, for many recoveries, the circumstances of recovery are also known e.g. oiled, killed by cat, road casualty etc

On the third line:

5. Distance and direction moved.
6. Number of days elapsed from date of original ringing to recovery.

SECTION 1 Recoveries 2005 - 2006

- 160 recoveries were received from the BTO in the period 2005 – 2006, these are summarised in the table.
- The report does not include details of all recoveries received during 2005-2006, only those that have any significance are reported.

Species	2005	2006	Total
Barn Owl	26	81	107
Blackbird	3	1	4
Blackcap	2		2
Blue Tit	2	2	4
Chaffinch	1		1
Common Redpoll		1	1
Great Tit	2	2	4
Greenfinch		1	1
Kestrel	3	1	4
Lapwing	1	1	2
Lesser Black-backed Gull		1	1
Lesser Whitethroat		1	1
Little Tern	1		1
Ringed Plover	20	9	29
Sanderling		1	1
Sedge Warbler	1	1	2
Snow Bunting	1		1
Song Thrush		1	1
Swallow			1
Totals	**63**	**97**	**160**

Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

One hundred and seven recoveries and controls were received during 2005/2006, most were recovered less than 15 kilometres from the original place ringed, and only movements over 15 kilometres are reported with the exception of GC07710 which is reported due to the interesting circumstances.

GC07710		23/06/2005	1	near Syderstone, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1188**	15/11/2005	SR	Compton Hall, near South Creake, Norfolk, England
				4 km ENE (62 DEG) 145 Days
NWNRG No.	**1230**	25/01/2006	XF	Compton Hall, Norfolk, England
				4 km ENE (62 DEG) 216 Days

Found sick or injured on the 15 November and taken into care it was subsequently released near to the original ringing site. Just over 2 months later it was found dead back at the place it was originally found sick/injured. Observations by the farmer who originally found the sick bird, suggest that it may have been attacked by a pair of Kestrels.

GC07515		12/06/2005	1 M	near Antingham, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1225**	21/08/2005	X	Langham, Norfolk, England
				27 km WNW (295 DEG) 70 Days
GC07738		28/06/2005	1	near Sandringham, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1210**	20/09/2005	XF	Titchwell, Norfolk, England
				15 km NNE (24 DEG) 84 Days
GC07745		30/05/2005	1	Thornage, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1213**	01/05/2006	XF	West Runton, Norfolk, England
				16 km ENE (70 DEG) 336 Days
GC07746		30/06/2005	1	Thornage Hall, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1177**	12/12/2005	XL	Wendling, Norfolk, England
				26 km SSW (210 DEG) 165 Days
GC07806		11/06/2005	1	Southgate, near South Creake, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1162**	07/10/2005	V	near Little Massingham, Norfolk, England
				15 km SW (223 DEG) 118 Days
GC07866		15/06/2005	1	Helhoughton, near Fakenham, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1153**	03/09/2005	X	Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, England
				40 km W (265 DEG) 80 Days
GC07873		15/06/2005	1	near Shereford, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1149**	24/07/2005	XF	Reepham, Norfolk, England
				23 km ESE (110 DEG) 39 Days
GC07914		19/06/2005	1	near Great Snoring, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1163**	21/09/2005	V	Beacon Hill, Burnham Market, Norfolk, England
				15 km WNW (302 DEG) 94 Days
NWNRG No.	**1215**	19/04/2006	X	North Creake, Norfolk, England
				12 km WNW (299 DEG) 304 Days

This owl was caught in a keepers Larsen trap and released, nearly 5 months later it was found dead.

GC07926		19/06/2005	1	Edgefield, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1167**	20/10/2005	X	near Dunton, Norfolk, England
				23 km W (266 DEG) 123 Days

GC07936		19/05/2005	1	Little Thornage, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1204**	03/03/2006	XF	Martin, Lincolnshire, England
				98 km WNW (285 DEG) 288 Days
GC32628		14/07/2006	1	Little Thornage, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1263**	25/09/2006	XF	Burnham Overy Staithe, Norfolk, England
				25 km WNW (284 DEG) 73 Days
GF08145		07/07/1998	1	near Thornham, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1159**	11/06/2005	R	near Wighton, Norfolk, England
				20 km ESE (107 DEG) 2531 Days
GF42321		01/04/1996	1	near Methwold Hythe, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1115**	08/12/2004	XF	Fring, Norfolk, England
				38 km N (6 DEG) 3173 Days
GM36185		30/06/2002	1	Brinton Hall, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1258**	07/07/2006	X	near Helhoughton, Norfolk, England
				19 km WSW (247 DEG 1468 Days
GN60120		25/06/2003	1	Guist Bottom, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1238**	15/07/2006	X	Sporle, Norfolk, England
				23 km SW (229 DEG) 1116 Days
GN60182		11/07/2003	1	Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1202**	14/03/2006	XF	between Gt. Yarmouth & Lowestoft, Norfolk
				90 km ESE (114 DEG) 977 Days
GN76006		06/08/2003	1	Cawston College, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1121**	11/02/2005	XF	Little Snoring, Norfolk, England
				21 km WNW (292 DEG) 555 Days
GN85841		09/07/2004	1	near Fakenham, Norfolk
NWNRG No.	**1116**	10/02/2005	XF	Little Massingham, Norfolk, England
				16 km WSW (250 DEG) 216 Days
GN85878		21/07/2004	1	near Gateley, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1099**	12/09/2004	XF	Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England
				20 km NNW (347 DEG) 53 Days
GN85971		09/06/2005	1	Holkham, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1257**	21/09/2006	X	near Great Snoring, Norfolk
				15 km SSE (153 DEG) 469 Days

Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Four recoveries were reported in 2005/2006. One was local to the original place ringed. The other three were all recovered in Scandinavia.

CF15959		09/11/2000	4 F	River Burn, Burnham Market, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1100**	08/04/2001	//	Trollhattan, Alvsborg, **Sweden**
				936 km NE (51 DEG) 150 Days
CF80952		28/10/2001	4 F	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1131**	04/04/2004	XF	Torsminde, Jylland, **Denmark**
				629 km NE (52 DEG) 889 Days

RK35841	21/11/1999	3 M	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1183	18/11/2005	XF	Hornbaek, Helsingor, Sjaelland, **Denmark**	
			853 km ENE (66 DEG)	2189 Days

Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*

Two recoveries were received and are reported.

R591849	06/09/2003	3J M	Snettisham Coastal Park	
NWNRG No. 1196	05/05/2005	R	Shereford, Fakenham, Norfolk, England	
			25 km N (0 DEG)	607 Days
T351794	30/07/2005	3J M	near Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1151	27/08/2005	R	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
			14 km SW (216 DEG)	28 Days

Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus*

All three recoveries are reported, the most interesting is why R380805 an adult when first captured at Great Yarmouth should choose to move. Whilst juveniles are expected to move around why an adult should choose to do so is unclear.

R380805	22/10/2003	4	Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1119	12/12/2004	R	Briston, Norfolk, England	
			51 km NW (307 DEG)	417 Days
R838914	27/05/2004	1	Swanton Great Wood, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1120	16/01/2005	R	Briston, Norfolk, England	
			6 km ENE (72 DEG)	234 Days
R844072	15/09/2003	3	near Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1231	11/10/2006	R	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
			14 km SW (216 DEG)	1122 Days

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*

P605181	14/10/2000	3 F	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1132	13/03/2004	X	Heacham, Norfolk, England	
			5 km NE (43 DEG)	1246 Days

Common Redpoll *Carduelis flammea*

Only the second recovery/control of a Common Redpoll by the Group

T575737	23/11/2005	3	Lyng Farm, near Thornham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1232	15/04/2006	R	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
			13 km SW (234 DEG)	143 Days

Great Tit *Parus major*

Two recoveries and two controls were received and are reported

T049024		20/11/2004	3 F	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1134**	02/04/2005	R	Sussex Farm, nr Burnham Market, Norfolk, England
				20 km ENE (62 DEG 133 Days
T512475		30/01/2005	5 M	Horseshoe Common, Briston, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1143**	12/03/2005	R	Sussex Farm, nr Burnham Market, Norfolk, England
				28 km WNW (294 DEG) 41 Days
T575404		05/11/2005	3 M	Docking, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1233**	22/04/2006	R	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England
				13 km W (262 DEG) 168 Days
TC71945		23/05/2005	1	Swanton Great Wood Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1166**	06/10/2005	R	Horseshoe Common, Briston, Norfolk, England
				6 km ENE (72 DEG) 136 Days

Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*

TE31969		18/11/2005	3 M	Briston, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1206**	06/03/2006	R	Hempstead, Norfolk, England
				5 km NE (43 DEG) 108 Days

Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

EG27491		19/06/2005	1	near Great Snoring, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1191**	18/01/2006	XF	Faccombe, Hampshire, England
				234 km SW (224 DEG) 213 Days
EG27492		19/06/2005	1	near Great Snoring, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1184**	30/12/2005	X	West Markham, Nottinghamshire, England
				130 km WNW (290 DEG) 194 Days

EG27491 and EG27492 siblings from the same nest unfortunately were found dead, it is interesting to note that they moved in opposite directions.

ET68747		29/06/2005	1	North Creake, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1220**	15/12/2005	S	near Inmere , Snettisham, Norfolk, England
				15 km WSW (256 DEG) 169 Days
S242340		15/06/2005	1	Miehikkala, Kymi, **Finland**
NWNRG No.	**1190**	01/10/2005	SR	off Southwold, at sea (North Sea)
				1836 km WSW (240 DEG) 108 Days

This Kestrel was found exhausted on a fishing boat off Southwold, after a period in care it was successfully rehabilitated and released.

Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

DK69919		01/05/1994	1	Holme Dunes, Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England
NWNRG No.	**1247**	01/04/2005	XF	Thorpe St Peter, Lincolnshire, England
				27 km NW (310 DEG) 3988 Days

DK84880	22/05/1997	1	Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1236	17/07/2006	XF	Burnham Overy Marsh, Norfolk, England	
			3 km NNE (32 DEG)	3343 Days

The first recoveries of Lapwing originally ringed as chicks by the Group.

Lesser Black-backed *Larus fuscus*

GN90607	16/08/2004	3	Blackborough Landfill Tip, King's Lynn, Norfolk	
NWNRG No. 1226	15/05/2006	X	Compton Hall, South Creake, Norfolk, England	
			28 km NE (44 DEG)	637 Days

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*

N439903	29/05/1999	4	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1235	24/06/2006	R	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
			0 km N (0 DEG)	2583 Days

Re-trapped at Snettisham Coastal Park just over 7 years after it was first ringed, it sets a new British longevity record! The method of reporting might suggest that it didn't move very far but we know it traveled many thousands of kilometers between the Coastal Park and it's wintering grounds.

Little Tern *Sterna albifrons*

NV57803	07/07/1991	1	Near Wells-Next-The-Sea, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1127	12/05/2005	S	Blakeney Point, Norfolk, England	
			9 km ENE (77 DEG)	5058 Days

Our first recovery of a Little Tern

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

Twenty nine recoveries were reported in 2005/2006 not all are included in this report. Most are sightings of colour ringed birds.

NV81356	19/07/1999	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1126	10/04/2005	VV	Blakeney Point, Norfolk, England	
			40 km ENE (74 DEG)	2092 Days

NV81356 a chick when it was ringed at Snettisham, never returned to its natal site. It was first observed at Blakeney Point in 2003 where it was paired and breeding. It has been seen at Blakeney Point every year since 2003 including 2006. He is a handsome male!

Photo of NV8135 R.Porter

NV81462		09/07/1997	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England		
NWNRG No.	**1054**	27/12/2003	R	La Saline, St Ouen, Jersey, **Channel Isles**		
				445 km	SSW (205 DEG)	2362 Days
NWNRG No.	**1141**	24/07/2005	VV	Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England		
				13 km	NNE (32 DEG)	2937 Days

NV81462 has never returned to its natal site at Snettisham. It was controlled in winter 2003 in Jersey, Channel Isles and we speculated at that time that it may have relocated as so many of our Snettisham hatched chicks have done, this latest sighting at Holme suggests that it is in fact breeding on the Norfolk coast.

NW23514		06/07/2004	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England		
NWNRG No.	**1123**	25/04/2005	VV	Blakeney Point, Norfolk, England		
				40 km	ENE (74 DEG)	293 Days
NWNRG No.	**1140**	11/07/2005	VV	Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England		
				13 km	NNE (32 DEG)	370 Days

NW23514 has not yet been seen at Snettisham. Seen at Blakeney Point in April and then in July 2005 at Holme suggests it may not yet have settled at a breeding location, however no sightings were reported in 2006

NW23517		07/07/2004	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England		
NWNRG No.	**1125**	07/04/2005	RR	Titchwell, Norfolk, England		
				16 km	NE (46 DEG)	274 Days
NWNRG No.	**1139**	11/07/2005	VV	Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England		
				13 km	NNE (32 DEG)	369 Days

As with NW23514, NW23517 has not yet been seen at Snettisham. It is not unusual for chicks not to return to the natal site in their 2nd year. It was seen at Titchwell in April and then in July 2005 at Holme and again at Holme in March 2006 where it may have settled at a breeding location.

NV94210		28/05/1998	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England		
NWNRG No.	**1071**	20/03/2003	VV	Holkham Gap, Norfolk, England		
				28 km	ENE (67 DEG)	1757 Days
NWNRG No.	**1122**	10/03/2005	VV	Holkham Meals, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk		
				27 km	ENE (66 DEG)	2478 Days

Ringed in 1998 it was seen at Snettisham in 2000 but not seen there since. It was next seen at Holkham in 2003 and again in 2005. A Snettisham chick that may have relocated to Holkham.

NV94291		25/07/1998	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England		
NWNRG No.	**755**	27/04/1999	VV	Gibraltar Point, Lincolnshire, England		
				25km	NNW (342 DEG)	276 Days
NWNRG No.	**833**	10/08/2000	VV	Gibraltar Point, Lincolnshire, England		
				25 km	NNW (342 DEG)	747 Days
NWNRG No.	**1048**	23/12/2003	VV	Porspaul, Finisterre, **France**		
				614 km	SW (217 DEG)	1977 Days
NWNRG No.	**1106**	08/10/2004	VV	Porspaul, Lampaul-Plouarzel, Finistere, **France**		
				614 km	SW (217 DEG)	2267 Days
NWNRG No.	**1171**	25/10/2005	VV	Porspaul, Lampaul-Plouarzel, Finisterre, **France**		
				614 km	SW (217 DEG)	2649 Days

NV94291 has never been seen back at Snettisham but has been seen in 1999 and 2000 at Gibraltar Point during the breeding season, we have had no further reports from there but it has obviously survived until late 2005.

RECOVERIES and CONTROLS

Photo of NV94291 Mikael Champion

NW04513		10/06/2000	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No.	**1104**	28/10/2004	VV	Porspaul, Lampaul-Plouarzel, Finistere, **France**	
				614 km	SW (217 DEG) 1601 Days
NWNRG No.	**1172**	01/11/2005	VV	Porspaul, Lampaul-Plouarzel, Finisterre, **France**	
				614 km	SW (217 DEG) 1970 Days

NW04513 was first seen back at Snettisham in 2003 but it did not breed. It was back in 2004 and 2005 when it attempted to breed but in both years the nesting attempts failed. It was also seen in 2006 but apparently did not breed.

Both NV94291 and NW04513 were seen at the same place in 2004 and 2005 by Mikael Champion.

NW17320		21/05/2004	4 M	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No.	**1105**	28/10/2004	VV	Porspaul, Lampaul-Plouarzel, Finistere, **France**	
				614 km	SW (217 DEG) 160 Days

Another sighting by Mikael Champion. NW17320 returned to Snettisham and bred in 2005 and again in 2006.

Over twenty sightings of Snettisham Ringed Plovers have been seen in France and as can be seen from the individual recoveries many individuals are winter site faithful.

NW04534		11/07/2000	4	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No.	**1102**	19/10/2004	VV	Clonea Strand, near Dungarvon, Waterford, **Eire**	
				548 km	W (261 DEG) 1561 Days
NW17327		26/05/2004	4 F	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No.	**1168**	13/10/2005	VV	near Inch, Dingle Bay, Kerry, **Eire**	
				722 km	W (264 DEG) 505 Days
NW07985		15/06/2003	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No.	**1170**	14/10/2005	VV	Sherkin Island, Cork, **Eire**	
				689 km	WSW (257 DEG) 852 Days
NW17361		13/06/2004	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No.	**1103**	28/09/2004	RR	Portnafrankagh, near Belmullet, Mayo, **Eire**	
				711 km	WNW (283 DEG) 107 Days
NWNRG No.	**1169**	25/10/2005	RR	Portnafrankagh, Belmullet, Mayo, **Eire**	
				711 km	WNW (283 DEG) 499 Days

Altogether we have received eleven sightings of our colour ringed birds in Eire.

NW07917	14/06/2001	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1118	22/01/2005	VV	Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, England	
			288 km	NNW (334 DEG) 1318 Days

NW16746	13/06/2006	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1245	11/08/2006	VV	Paxton Pits, Diddington, Cambridgeshire, England	
			79 km	SW (215 DEG) 59 Days
NW33308	01/07/2006	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1246	08/08/2006	VV	Paxton Pits, Diddington, Cambridgeshire, England	
			79 km	SW (215 DEG) 38 Days

Rapid movements of newly fledged chicks, shows how quickly they can disperse from their natal site.

NW21601	29/06/2004	4 F	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1142	04/03/2005	VV	Gibraltar Point, Skegness, Lincolnshire, England	
			28 km	NNW (344 DEG) 248 Days

NW21601 was back at Snettisham in May and paired to an un-ringed female nested twice hatching three and then four chicks.

NW23503	30/06/2004	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1135	19/05/2005	VV	Titchwell, Norfolk, England	
			16 km	NE (46 DEG) 323 Days
NW23523	15/07/2004	1	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1136	30/05/2005	RR	Titchwell, Norfolk, England	
			16 km	NE (46 DEG) 319 Days
NW23535	30/06/2004	4 F	Snettisham, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1124	20/03/2005	VV	Cley next the Sea, Norfolk, England	
			44 km	ENE (78 DEG) 263 Days

Sanderling *Calidris alba*

H289234	28/11/2005	4 F	Iwik, Bank d'Arguin, **Mauritania**	
NWNRG No. 1211	26/07/2006	RR	Heacham, Norfolk, England	
			3936 km	NE (35 DEG) 240 Days

This Sanderling was ringed in Mauritania by The Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*

4485388 FRP	27/07/2003	3	Mont Manet, Genets, Manche, **France**	
NWNRG No. 1173	30/04/2005	R	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
			484 km	NNE (17 DEG) 643 Days

First captured in France in July it was already undertaking its autumn migration to its wintering grounds.

R893119	20/07/2004	3J	Icklesham, Sussex, England	
NWNRG No. 1234	24/06/2006	R	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
			220 km N (356 DEG)	704 Days

This Sedge Warbler ringed in July may have been breeding at Icklesham but the subsequent recapture at Snettisham during the breeding season suggests that it may in fact be breeding there. If the premise is correct then R893119 would have already been on migration when captured at Icklesham.

Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*

VN81690	17/01/1997	5 F	Old Hunstanton, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 556	28/02/1998	R	Akureyri, **Iceland**	
			1755 Km NW (324 DEG)	407 Days
NWNRG No. 1205	19/12/2005	R	Strand THV Straandpaal 1, Den Helder, Noord-Holland, **The Netherlands**	
			282 km E (91 DEG)	3258 Days

Remarkably VN81690 just over a year following its initial capture at Old Hunstanton was recaptured in Iceland! The second record in The Netherlands at 8 years 11 months sets a new UK longevity record, which previously stood at 6.0 years! It is 7 months off the European record at 9.6 years but in any event is pretty old!

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*

RW96146	24/09/2005	3	Snettisham Coastal Park, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1200	17/03/2006	XF	Great Carlton, Louth, Lincolnshire, England	
			56 km NNW (338 DEG)	174 Days

The first capture in September and the subsequent recovery in March 56 kilometres away, suggests this probably was a continental migrant that had continued its journey.

Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

J583257	03/09/1994	4	Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England	
NWNRG No. 1111	18/10/1994	X	Normandy area, **N.W.France**	
			471 km S (185 DEG)	45 Days

A very late report from the French Scheme of this Swallow on its journey south.

RECOVERIES and CONTROLS

SECTION 2 **Summary of all recoveries received 1990 – 2006.**

Species	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Avocet						1	1	3	2	6	8		4	4				29
Barn Owl	3				1	2	1	4	2	9	3	7	16	19	42	45	48	202
Bar-tailed Godwit							1											1
Blackbird		7	6	3	5	1	4	4	8	5	3	5	2		2	1		56
Blackcap			2	1		1	1	1	1	9	7	3	4	2	1	2		35
Black-headed Gull	1	1						2		3		1						8
Blue Tit			1		1	2		2		2	1		2		3	1	1	16
Brambling					1													1
Bullfinch					1													1
Chaffinch				1		1		2	1						1			6
Chiffchaff								2	1	1	2							6
Common Gull					1													1
Common Redpoll							1										1	2
Coot			1	2														3
Dipper		1																1
Dunnock				1	1	1	2	2	2	2			1					12
Fieldfare			1	1			1											3
Fulmar		2	1	3	1	3				1								11
Garden Warbler													1		1			2
Goldcrest					1				1									2
Great Tit			1	1			1					1				3	1	8
Green Woodpecker						1												1
Greenfinch		12	4	1	3	2	2	1	5	1	4		2		1		1	39
Grey Plover				1														1
Guillemot					1													1
Herring Gull													2					2

RECOVERIES and CONTROLS

Species	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
House Sparrow											1							1
Jackdaw										1								1
Jay					1													1
Kestrel				1					2	1				1		3	1	9
Lapwing									1	1						1	1	4
Lesser Black-backed Gull												1					1	2
Lesser Whitethroat							1		2								1	4
Linnet								2		1								3
Little Tern																1		1
Long-tailed Tit							3		1	2	7			2				15
Magpie		1			1													2
Marsh Harrier		3	1			2		1										7
Mute Swan		19	31	17	19	15	9	2	3		2	3	2	2				124
Oystercatcher	1		1	2				1		1	4	1		1				12
Pied Wagtail						1						1						2
Pink-footed Goose			1															1
Redshank		1											1					2
Redwing												1						1
Reed Bunting						1												1
Reed Warbler			1	3	2	2	2	2		7	4	3	2	1				29
Ringed Plover				1	10	4	15	13	16	17	13	16	7	14	14	20	2	162
Robin		1	1		1	1		2	2	1	3		2	1				15
Sand Martin		4	13	5	12													34
Sanderling							16	11	5	1							1	34
Sedge Warbler					3	1	1	1		10	2					1	1	20
Shore Lark										5	2		1					8
Siskin									25	9								34
Snow Bunting		6	1	8	5		14	7	40	9	21	3	1			1		116

RECOVERIES and CONTROLS

Species	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Song Thrush		1					1										1	3
Sparrowhawk			1							1								2
Starling		2	5	1	1	3	3	11	7	6	5	3	2	1	1			51
Stock Dove														1				1
Swallow		3		1	2	1		2	1	1	1	1						13
Tree Sparrow										1								1
Turnstone						1	4											5
Twite						1												1
Wheatear	1							1	1									3
Whitethroat					1		4											5
Willow Warbler					1	1	1											3
Woodlark								1										1
Wren							1			1			1					3
Yellowhammer			1			1												2
Total	**6**	**64**	**74**	**54**	**76**	**50**	**90**	**80**	**129**	**115**	**93**	**50**	**53**	**49**	**66**	**79**	**61**	**1189**

Introduction.

The Group specialises in long term ringing studies particularly of species that had in the past, received little or no attention by other Norfolk ringers. These studies have included:

Fulmar	A study of the breeding colony at Hunstanton
Avocet	Breeding at Holme, on the Wash and other confidential locations
Ringed Plover	Colour ringing, RAS project and nest recording
Barn Owl	Monitoring nest sites as part of the BOMP project of the BTO
Snow Bunting	A study of the racial composition of flocks wintering in Norfolk
Wheatear.	Time of arrival and abundance of the Greenland race l*eucorhoa*

Current Group Projects have focussed on Barn Owls and Ringed Plovers and we monitor these annually and it is the results for 2005 – 2006 that are presented in this report. Participation in a new study on Spotted Flycatchers was begun by Phil Littler in 2003 and his report of this study is presented later.

1. Barn Owl Monitoring Programme 2005-2006.

The Group continue to support Project Barn Owl (BOMP) the national project launched in 2000 with funding by the Sheepdrove Trust by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) in collaboration with the Hawk and Owl Trust (HOT).

Details of occupancy, numbers of chicks ringed etc are recorded and reported to the Nest Records Unit of the BTO. Additionally as part of the Schedule One Licence requirements details are provided to Natural England.

The two years covered by this report were complete contrasts with 2005 proving to be the best breeding season for Barn Owls that we had ever encountered with a record 430 chicks ringed! Although 2006 was predicted to be a poor year we still managed to ring 320 chicks.
The number of sites that the Group monitors has continued to increase as potential sites have been identified and nest boxes provided. Richard Brooks, Phil Littler and the author have taken the lead in identifying potential new sites and obtaining permission to install nest boxes and subsequently to monitor these sites. Contact with farmers, gamekeepers and members of the public have also lead to a number of hitherto unknown (to us) sites being identified. The Group now monitor over 400 potential sites annually (see nest distribution maps later in this report), these include all the Hawk and Owl Trust sites that were identified from the information they supplied in 2004.
Sites were visited at least once during the period May – November and chicks were ringed during the initial visit if large enough or during a second visit if too small. Additional visits were made to some sites to check on fledging success and/or to check for late first broods where pairs were present but not breeding earlier and/or to check for 2nd broods.

The number of sites and details of occupancy are shown in Table 1.
Sites were classified as active, potentially active or unoccupied. Active sites had eggs or chicks, potentially active had either a pair or single bird present but they were not actively breeding or it was believed that a first brood had fledged already, and unoccupied sites had no Barn Owls present.

Year	No Sites	Active	Potentially Active	Unoccupied
2005	320	153	8	159
2006	409	158	31	220

Table 1: Number of sites visited 2005 – 2006 and details of occupancy

The brood size at ringing is shown in Table 2.

Number of chicks/nest							Average no chicks/nest
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2005	19	31	36	40	13	4	3.06
2006	22	48	43	16	3	0	2.42

Table 2: Number of chicks/nest/year.

Table 2 neatly demonstrates the differences between the two years in terms of brood size. For example in 2005, we recorded the highest number of nests with six chicks that we have ever encountered, with most nests containing more than three chicks. Conversely in 2006 brood sizes were consistently smaller with very few nests containing more than three nestlings, most nests had only two or three chicks.

During 2005-2006, seven hundred and fifty chicks and twenty-two new adults were ringed, and thirty two adults were re-trapped, including one originally ringed as a chick at Thornham which had moved twenty kilometres to Wighton where it was breeding. See Table 3.

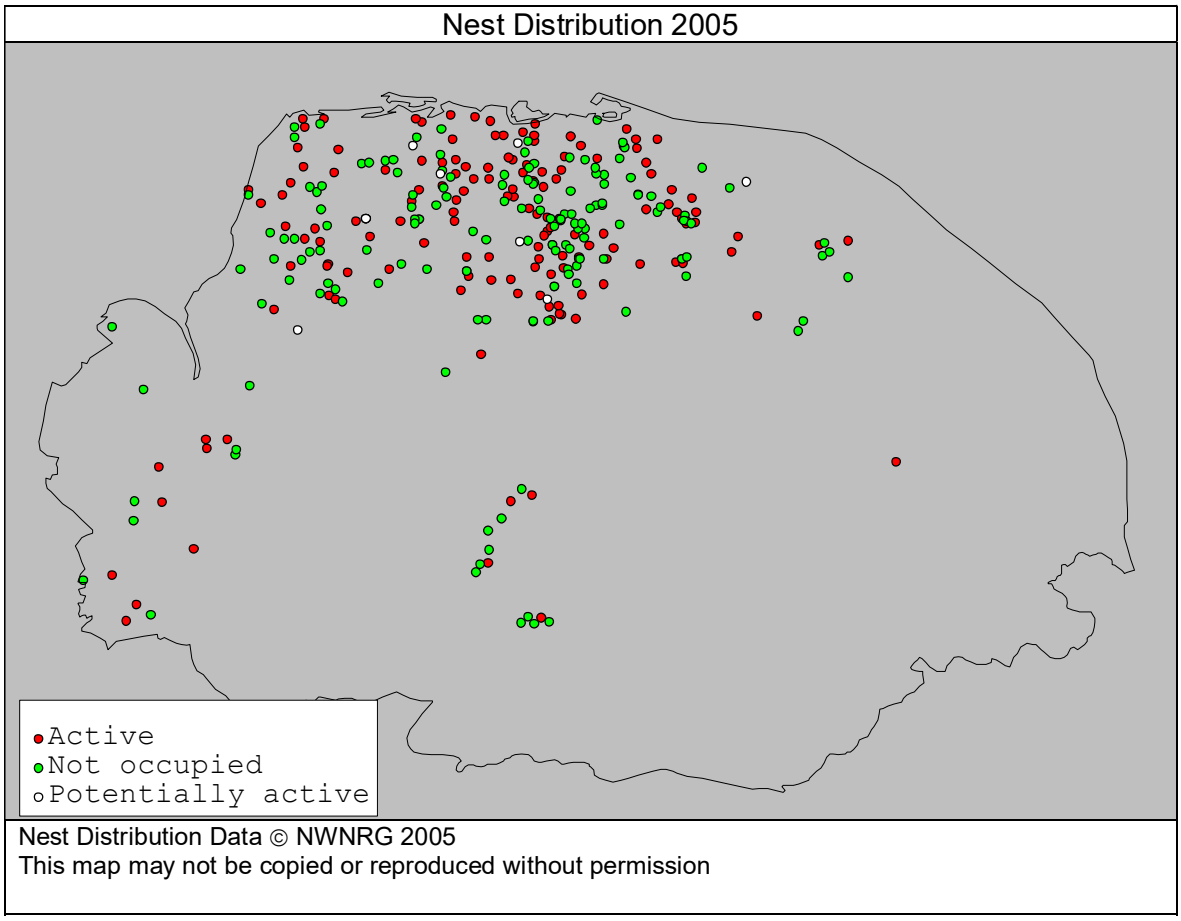
Year	Pullus	Adult	Re-trap
2005	430	10	15
2006	320	12	17
Total	750	22	32

Table 3: Number of chicks/new adults/re-traps by year

Summary of results for the 2005 breeding season.

The season began with a bit of a panic in the first week in June as we had heard over the grapevine that they were up to 3 weeks earlier than usual and this was in fact the case. We frantically visited sites, and we ringed 288 chicks in June, which already beat our previous ‘year’ best. To our relief, we suspected only one brood to have been ‘missed’, from the evidence of the amount of down and pellets on the adjacent straw bales. By the end of June and early July we had visited the majority of the sites and found that 153 of these were occupied by breeding pairs.
A further 8 sites had either a single bird or a pair present but they were not breeding. We were then able to relax to a degree as chicks had either been ringed or were too small or the female was still on eggs, second visits could then be planned to proceed at a more leisurely pace. During the course of the season we also heard of 4 natural sites where the chicks had either already fledged or could not be accessed.

2005 was the best we have ever known and in total we ringed 430 chicks, although there were some chick losses due to thunderstorms in late June and prolonged periods of rain in the first week of July. One pair that we monitor lost their entire brood this year and also the first and second broods last year! So results might have been even better had it not been for the weather. We cannot account specifically for the reasons why some pairs did remarkably better than others, although the location and prey availability must be some of the factors. Four pairs managed to raise 6 chicks and yet fourteen others had only 1 chick and two of these pairs even lost their single chick.
This was the best season we had ever known and because they were so early we eagerly anticipated second broods! However only eight pairs attempted, a further two pairs laid 5 and 6 eggs in second clutches but they had already been abandoned when visited in early October. The last chick was still in the nest in the second week of November.



Nest Distribution Data © NWNRG 2005
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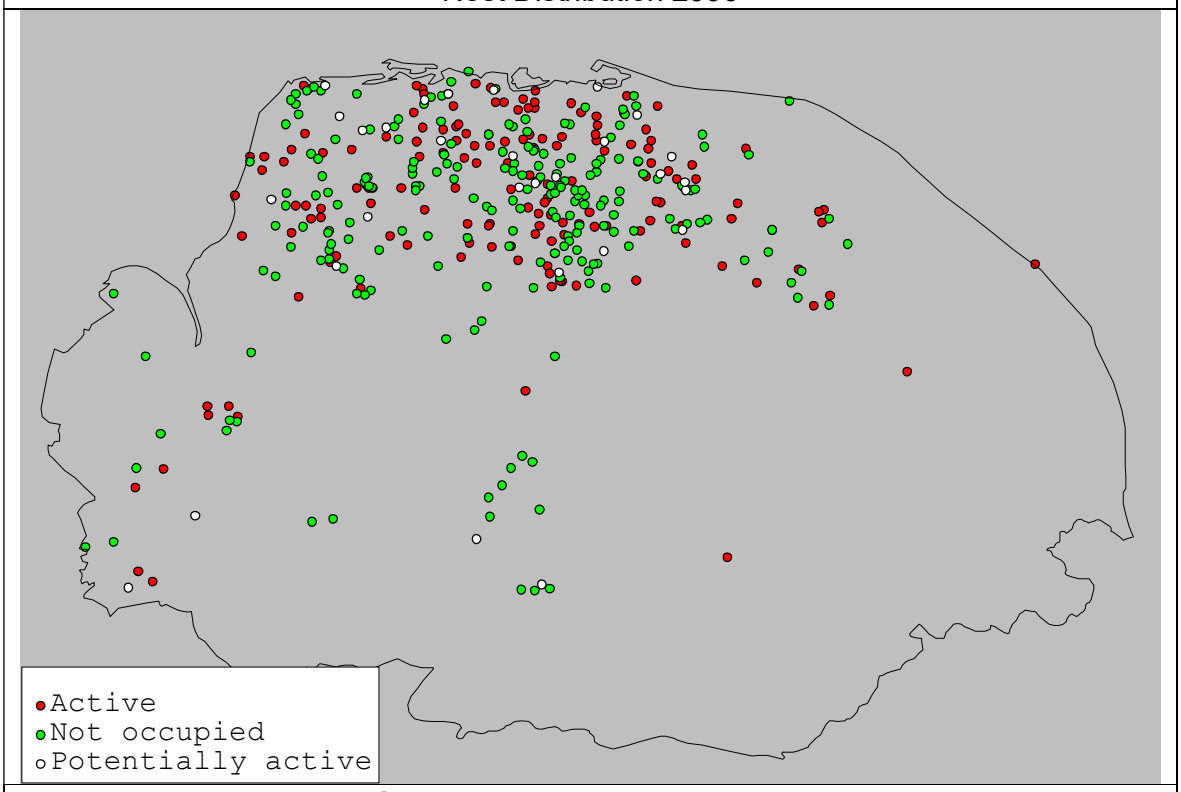
Nest Distribution 2006



Nest Distribution Data © NWNRG 2006
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Summary of results for the 2006 breeding season.

Despite general alarm that 2006 would turn out to be one of the worst on record with reports in the National press and media that the Barn Owl population had 'crashed' by up to 75%, this was a case of misinterpreting 'up to 75% of young Barn owls have died', into the 'Barn Owl population has crashed by up to 75%'. Whilst in the Southwest where the report originated it had been a particularly bad season, this simply was not the case in Norfolk, and ultimately the breeding season turned out to be one of mixed fortunes. Although some established pairs did not attempt to breed conversely new sites were occupied for the first time including boxes newly installed the previous winter. A cold March together with May being one of the wettest on record caused some difficulties, although the effects were not consistent. During this time several females deserted their eggs and some pairs although hatching young, were unable to provision these chicks and consequently many and in some cases all chicks died and this indicates that there was a food shortage. However other pairs were successful in raising young, although brood sizes were generally small. It seems that in some areas this food shortage was more pronounced than in others hence the ability of some pairs to successfully produce some young where other pairs failed. We recorded a total of 158 active pairs, a further 31 sites had at least one bird roosting although breeding did not take place.

Barn Owls in Norfolk.

The Barn Owl *Tyto Alba* is an Amber list species, currently of medium conservation concern having declined between 25-49% over the previous 25 years. This is one of the factors that prompted the BTO to initiate the Barn Owl Monitoring Project BOMP.

Although the numbers of Barn Owls ringed in Norfolk rose from forty-five ringed in 1991 to seven hundred and fourteen in 2005, it can be seen from Table 4 that with the inception of BOMP, and with Norfolk ringers participation, the increase in numbers ringed, rose steadily from 2000, the year BOMP was inaugurated. This is because the amount of effort put in by ringers to monitor Barn Owls has increased during the last few years.

Year	Total (All Norfolk Ringers)	NWNRG Totals	NWNRG % of Total
1991	45	1	2.2
1992	49	1	2.0
1993	109	3	2.8
1994	64	2	3.1
1995	27	5	18.5
1996	101	10	9.9
1997	48	24	50.0
1998	62	29	46.7
1999	79	34	43.0
2000	86	53	61.6
2001	39	32	82.1
2002	294	142	48.3
2003	238	165	69.3
2004	399	215	53.9
2005	714	440	61.6
Data source: A.Hale, Annual Norfolk Ringers Totals			

Table 4: Number of Barn Owls ringed annually 1991-2005.

From the figures shown in Table 4 it can be seen that the Group have taken the lead in monitoring Barn Owls in Norfolk and currently ring more than half of all the Barn Owls ringed in the county.

In 1985 Colin Shawyer estimated the Norfolk population to be around 190 pairs (*Shawyer .C. 1987*).

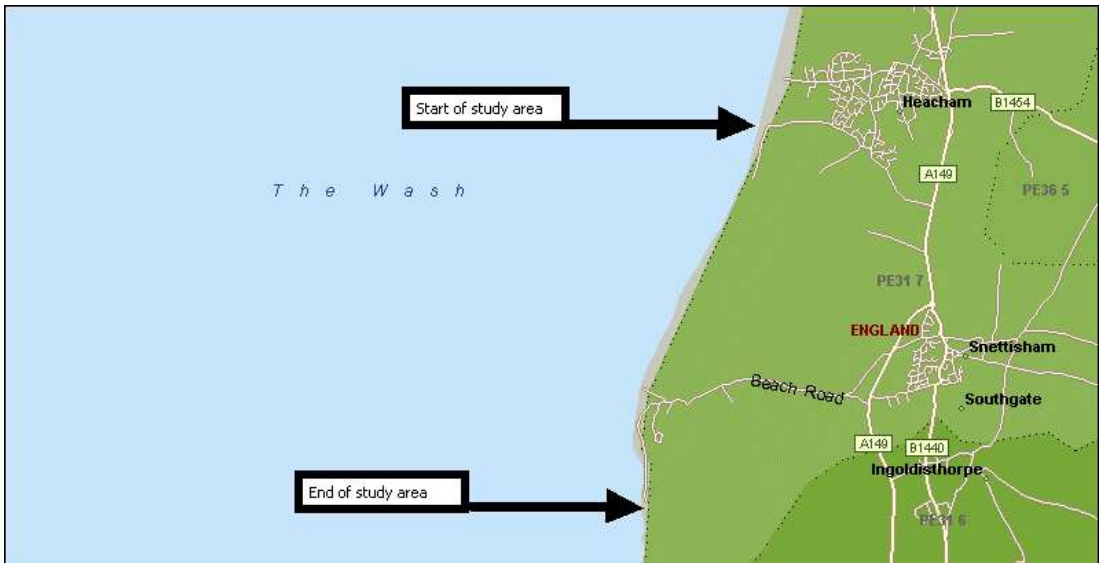
In 2006 NWNRG recorded a total of 158 active pairs, and a further 31 sites had at least one bird roosting, so potentially approximately 189 pairs were known to the Group alone in 2006. These figures do not include pairs monitored by other Norfolk ringers that were known to total at least 69 in 2003 (the last year that figures were collated), and so it is very probable that the actual number of pairs now exceeds Shawyer's 1985 estimate of 190 pairs. We continually hear of sites that we were not aware of and these are then confirmed by contacting the individuals, farmers and landowners concerned, and are then included in the next round of monitoring. It would appear that at least in Norfolk the number of pairs may actually be increasing and the BTO Barn Owl project BOMP will hopefully provide the answer.

References:

Shawyer .C. 1987. *The Barn Owl in the British Isles – it's Past, Present and Future.* The Hawk Trust

2. Ringed Plover 2005 - 2006

The colour-ringing project begun in 1994, which aims to monitor the breeding success and/or failure of Ringed Plovers breeding at Snettisham/Heacham was continued during 2005-2006. In 1998 the BTO set up a new monitoring project, Re-trapping Adults for Survival (RAS) and we joined this scheme in 2000. Our participation in this project each year, consists of a survey in mid to late April of the complete shoreline between Heacham South Beach and the saltmarsh of Snettisham RSPB Reserve to obtain colour combinations of adults that were present. We also incorporate data of colour-ringed adults observed during the breeding population study. As far as possible any unringed adults were trapped and given unique colour combinations.



Map of Ringed Plover study area

The numbers of re-sighted adults and new previously unringed adults is given in Table 1.

Year	Re-sighted	New adults
2005	71	18
2006	60	0
Total	131	18

Table1: Numbers of re-sighted and previously unringed adults 2005-2006.

The numbers of colour ringed adults that are re-sighted continues to fall and also the number of pairs at the study site is also falling leading to the inevitable conclusion that the local population is declining and is following the national trend. This national trend has prompted Ringed Plover to be placed on the Amber list of Birds of Conservation Concern. In 2007 a full national survey is planned by the BTO. This will be the first survey of this species since 1984, which reported approximately 8,600 pairs in the UK with 2,390 of these in England (Prater A.J).

Results

Beginning in late April, every 2/3 days the study area (see page 38) was searched for new nests and once a nest had been found it was monitored regularly until the eggs hatched or the nest failed. Details of nests were initially recorded as in other years on BTO Nest Record Cards but nowadays the records are sent electronically to the BTO using the IPMR software. One hundred and thirty-eight chicks were ringed with unique colour combinations and a BTO metal ring during the two years 2005 and 2006. Ninety-four nests were found during the two years with fifty-eight in 2005 and thirty-six in 2006. The number of nests found is down on previous years and with only thirty-six found in 2006, reinforces the view that this population is in rapid decline.

Details of the number of successful (hatching at least one chick) and unsuccessful nests are given in Table2.

Year	Total	Successful	Percentage	Unsuccessful	Percentage
2005	58	34	58.6	24	41.4
2006	36	17	47.2	19	52.8
Totals	**94**	**51**	**54.3**	**43**	**45.7**

Table 2: Successful and unsuccessful nests 2005-2006.

Results varied between the years 2005-2006 but overall the main cause of nest failure was predation (17.0%). The combined effects of human disturbance trampling and desertion accounted for another 19.2% of all nests lost, a consequence of human activity along these beaches used for recreation. The causes of nest loss are shown in Table 3.

Year	Predation	Trampled	Deserted	Flooded	Unknown
2005	9	3	7	4	1
2006	7	4	4	2	2
Total	**16**	**7**	**11**	**6**	**3**

Table 3: Causes of nest failure 2005-2006.

Summary

The number of breeding pairs has declined and much of the decline must be due to the increase in the amount of human activity on these holiday beaches. In recent years there has been a huge increase in kite surfing and the number of kite buggies that are using these beaches, every time one of these buggies passes a nest the adults move off until the perceived danger has passed. The other main factor is due to the effect weather has on fledging success with numbers of chicks fledging having been very poor in recent years. However the long hot June and July of 2006 was a reversal of a series of cold breeding seasons of recent years and for the first time for some years good numbers of fledged chicks were observed.

Ref: Prater,A.J (1989): Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* breeding population of the United Kingdom in 1984. *Bird Study* 36: 154-159.

3: Spotted Flycatcher **Phil Littler**

Photo: Phil Littler

Background

The Spotted Flycatcher is a species of Conservation Concern, and having declined by >50% in the UK over the last 25years (RSPB), is included on the Red Data list of species (Gregory et al 2001).

Introduction.

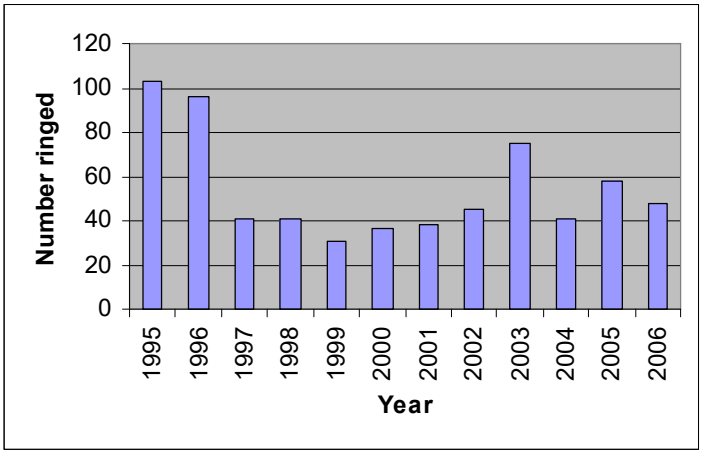
Following concern expressed in March 2003 at the annual Norfolk Ringers meeting regarding the decline of this species, it was proposed that a study be carried out by any Norfolk ringer interested in the site fidelity, site occupancy and nesting success of Spotted Flycatcher within Norfolk. In 2003, the first year of the study, 6 ringers participated, in 2004, no ringers, and only 3 ringers in 2005 and 2006.
So despite the concern expressed by those ringers present at that 2003 meeting it seems that generally most were either unable or unwilling to participate in this study!

The project co-ordinator is **Dr Rachel Warren.**

Annual Totals.
The annual totals for Spotted Flycatcher ringed in Norfolk have dropped steadily from 1995 to 2006, as shown in table 1 and graph 1. Although the data for 2006 is incomplete.

Year	Number ringed
1995	103
1996	96
1997	41
1998	41
1999	31
2000	37
2001	38
2002	45
2003	75
2004	41
2005	58
2006	48

Table 1.



Graph 1: Numbers ringed annually 1995 – 2006.

It can be seen from a high of 103 birds ringed in 1995, that a decline in numbers has been recorded almost annually until 2003, when an increase to 75 coincides with the start of this survey, but it then fluctuates for the next 3 years. Whether the variation in numbers ringed annually reflects a genuine decline of this species, or is merely an artefact of variation in ringer effort is not currently known.

The following account edited by Trevor Girling is of results presented at the 2006 Norfolk Ringers Meeting by Rachel Warren to whom we are indebted.

NORFOLK SPOTTED FLYCATCHER PROJECT :
SUMMARY 2003-6 by Rachel Warren

The project aims to monitor site fidelity, site occupancy and nesting success of individual Spotted Flycatchers to sites in Norfolk. Ultimately to assist the understanding of the causes of the 78% decline this species has undergone in the UK between 1972 and 1996. Specifically, to complete nest record cards to contribute to the BTO's national database, and to make comparisons with other flycatcher projects in different parts of the UK.

Members of the public and ringers complete simple forms to collect the data on nest site and nesting success. Ringing is of nestlings only and is only carried out if the participants agree to have "their" birds ringed. Nestlings are colour ringed so that their return in subsequent years can be monitored.

In 2003 a total of 13 members of the public and 6 ringers participated. In 2004, 14 members of the public participated. In 2005, 13 members of the public and 3 ringers participated. In 2006, 26 members of the public and 3 ringers participated. Many thanks to all.

Summary 2003-6.

Participants were very enthusiastic about the flycatchers and I am particularly grateful to Phil Littler and David Fuller who took great trouble to provide nestboxes and/or cover a large number of sites. Many thanks also to the BTO for a grant to cover the project's expenses.

Sadly, there were no reports in 2006 of 2005's green-colour ringed, 2004's blue-colour ringed nestlings, or 2003's orange-colour-ringed nestlings. To date no colour ringed nestlings have been recovered or sighted, although it has been confirmed that colour rings can be seen the field after fledging.

Photo: Phil Littler

This suggests that either first year survival is poor, or that the young are not faithful to the natal area. However, birds could be returning to areas in the vicinity of the natal area and being overlooked.

[Editors note: In the Migration Atlas, Baker and Baker state:"the few spring recoveries of birds using Britain and Ireland during a previous breeding season suggest that migration may occur over a broad front or that some birds subsequently breed elsewhere in Europe. Two adult birds ringed in Britain and Ireland during the breeding season and recovered in Western Germany and Denmark during a subsequent breeding season might suggest that the latter is true". Might this account for the lack of returning birds. See also the section on site fidelity.]

By 2005 there were 4 sites where ringing occurs have been adequately covered in all three years, whilst there are 2 further sites where ringing has been carried out in 2 consecutive years. For all sites, whether ringing occurs or not, coverage has occurred for all three years at 5 sites, whereas for two consecutive years a further 2 sites have been covered. In 2006, 12 of the 30 sites had been covered in at least one of the previous years.

Of the sites covered in all three years one was only occupied in 2003 and has been deserted since; whilst at the other 3 birds have been present each year and have attempted to nest. Three of these have been occupied for at least 15 years prior to 2003. What happened to these three in 2006?

Of the sites covered for two consecutive years:
2003-2004: 1 site was reoccupied and 1 was not. A further 2 sites not monitored in detail but reported occupied in 2003 were unoccupied in 2004
2004-2005: birds returned in good numbers to a site with 3 nests, but completely deserted a 2004 site which previously had 8 nests.
2005-2006: birds were reported at 13 sites where they had been reported in previous years. 1 member of the public reported no occupancy of a traditional site. There is undoubtedly a tendency for under-reporting of nil returns.

At the major site with 8 nests in 2004, 8 young were colour ringed and were not found in 2005, when the area was completely unoccupied by unringed birds also. Another ringer at the site where birds did return in 2005 searched diligently for the 4 colour ringed nestlings from 2004, but these were not found. Another searched for 7 ringed in 2003 and 2 ringed in 2004 at a range of sites in N Norfolk without success.

This still suggests, although the sample is too small to be certain, that young are either not surviving their first winter/migration, or they do not return to breed in their natal areas. At the large site in particular one would expect colour ringed nestlings to have been found in the large grounds somewhere, if not exactly at the natal sites.

Year	Locations	Pairs	Pairs in Boxes	Single Brooded	Double Brooded	Replacement clutches
2006	30	30	1 (3%)	27	3	0
2005	14	18	6 (33%)	18	0	0
2004	19	30	9 (30%)	28	3	1
2003	16	22	11 (50%)	22	1	3

Number of broods/year/location.

Year	Nesting Attempts	Clutch size	Average Clutch	Predated at Egg stage	Bad Weather	Failed to Hatch/ Deserted
2006	30	5	4.0	2	0	0
2005	18	7	4.14	0	1	2
2004	28	15	3.85	5	1	4
2003	22	10	4.1	0	1	1

Hatching Success or Failure at Egg Stage.

Year	Nesting Attempts	Fledged > 1 Yng Successful	Predated	Disturbed	Abandoned	Failed reason unknown	Outcome totally unknown
2006	30	17	2	1	0	0	10
2005	18	8	0	1	3	1	5
2004	33	16	5	1	4	0	6
2003	26	12	3	0	0	2	9

Fledging Success or Failure at Young Stage.

Year	Min. Number Fledged	Max. Number Fledged	Pairs	Young / Pair
2006	33	95	27	1.22-3.52
2005	25	39	18	1.39-2.17
2004	32	67	29	1.10-2.31
2003	36	75	22	1.64-3.41

Number of Young Fledged.

Year	No. Ringed	No. Nests	No. in Boxes	No. Successful
2006	48	12	1	1?
2005	12	3	6	3
2004	20	8	8	6
2003	54	15	10	6

Number of Young Colour Ringed 2003 – 2006.

Habitat requirements
Most nests were in creepers on walls, trees of climbers, typically about 3m above the ground. The most common location for a nest is in a large garden in a rural village, with churchyards also being popular. An interesting observation is the number of observers mentioning the presence of lime trees (as opposed to oak, ash, beech, which were also mentioned but less frequently) and to a lesser extent, yew trees, as present in the birds' territories.

Site fidelity
54 young were colour ringed in 2003, 20 in 2004, 12 in 2005, and 48 in 2006. But only 7 sites were covered in both 2003 and 2004 and of these ringing occurred at only 2. At 4 of these 7 sites adult birds returned in 2004 whilst at 3 sites birds did not return. Colour ringing was done at two of the sites where birds returned, and the one where birds did not return, but no orange colour ringed (2003 fledged) birds were seen in 2004 at the two sites in question. In 2005, participation was very low so it perhaps not surprising that no colour ringed birds were reported, but ringing occurred in 2004 at one site also monitored in 2005, and no colour ringed birds were seen. In 2006, overall 12 of the 30 sites were sites that had previously been monitored during the study, but only 4 of these were covered in 2005, and ringing took place at only 1 and no colour ringed birds were seen in 2006. There are 5 sites which have been documented since 2003, but only 3 of these have participated in each and every year, and ringing is permitted at only 2 of the long-standing sites, and there was no ringing at these 2 sites in 2004 or 2005, for practical reasons/nest failure.

How many instances of birds ringed one year, monitored in the next do we have? Only 4, and in one case no birds returned. Two more after gap of two years, again none reported. Indeed, most of the participants who consented to ringing tended not to participate for more than one year, whilst participants who did not consent to ringing had a greater tendency to participate for more than 1 year. Exception, ringers of course.

Continuity is a big problem for this project. Several key ringers involved, and also members of the public, were unable to participate in 2005 due to high work loads and/or family illness.

Many people mention sites occupied for 15-20 years i.e. length of time they have occupied a house. Small number of people (*) reported sites deserted, and 1 person reported a site re-occupied after an absence of 15 years. One person reported a site deserted 15 years ago and never reoccupied.

Conclusions
2006 was a highly successful year for hatching and fledging success for the Spotted Flycatcher in Norfolk. There were only 2 reported cases of predation, which is very unusual. 2003 was similarly successful although there were more losses at the pullus stage. In contrast, 2004 was a very poor year for

hatching and fledging success compared to 2003 and 2005 was similar. Predation/desertion at the egg stage/failure of eggs to hatch appears to have been a particular problem in 2004, whilst in 2005 there were no confirmed reports of predation and only 1 confirmed desertion due to strong wind, but the sample size was very small. In all three years a similar proportion of nests were successful to some degree as in 2003 and 2004, but the fledging success per nest was lower in the latter two years. Many participants reported torrential rains, cold temperatures and winds during the nesting period of 2004, so those failures are likely to have been weather related. The low number of young fledging from successful nests in 2004 is also likely to be due to weather related losses at both egg and nestling stages. In 2005 the reasons for the poor success are less clear and the figures are less reliable owing to the smaller sample size.

It is very disappointing that still no colour ringed nestlings were sighted from 2003 - 2005. Since these colour ringed young have not replaced the adults at the natal territories, it is now necessary to ring the adults to determine whether they are site faithful rather than that the species is site faithful. With few sites covered in both years it is difficult to understand whether the lack of reports of colour ringed young is due to poor reporting/sighting rates, poor over-winter survival or survival of migration in first-year birds, or lack of site fidelity to natal areas. Are the young surviving? If not why not? If so where are they setting up territory? Are the same adults returning each year? If not is Norfolk a sink population and not a source? In order to minimize disturbance to the birds it is suggested that adults may be mist-netted and colour ringed by ringers participating at key sites where monitoring is likely to continue.

However to really understand the dynamics of Spotted Flycatcher populations a larger network of volunteers is needed who are able to provide continuous coverage between years and who have the time to monitor nesting success and search for colour ringed birds. Not many people have this time available – I received an offer of help from one lady but she did not own a car which made it impossible for her to assist with the fieldwork. In 2005 both ringer and observer coverage was particularly low.

The project has been successful in generating more Spotted Flycatcher nest record cards for the BTO's database. It has highlighted the interesting possibility that nestling flycatchers may not return to areas adjacent to their natal sites, or that first-year survival is very low. What is the survival rate of the 1st year Spotted Flycatchers according to national ringing data? The project has also found that some sites occupied in 2003 have been unoccupied in 2004/2005. There are also some reports of observers noting sites occupied in 2003 that had not been occupied for some time. This suggests that 2003 was an unusually good year. The sporadic occupancy of sites could indicate that this is a sink population? It would be very interesting to find out if adults are site faithful. Hence it is recommended that in 2005, at the three key sites (Horning Hall, Mannington Hall and Phil Littler's cluster) adults as well as nestlings are ringed. At all these sites there is a cluster of pairs.

Star nests

The nest site on a shelf in South Walsham dairy occupied in 2003, was reoccupied in 2006, and once again 4 young again fledged successfully. The pair had occupied a box earlier in the season but hastily retreated once a Little Owl started roosting on top of it. Since eggs are on sale in the dairy, the public has continuous access in daylight hours.

At Pulham Market, birds nesting on the church tower had to cope with workmen erecting scaffolding to carry out repairs. The workmen carefully moved the nest to a pot on the scaffolding, as they were repairing the stonework. Amazingly, the nest was still successful and all 4 fledglings flew!

References;

Wernham, C.V.,Toms, M.P., Marchant, J.H., Clark, J.A., Siriwardena, G.M & Baillie, S.R. (eds). 2002. *The Migration Atlas: movements of the birds of Britain and Ireland.* T & A.D. Poyser, London

Gregory, R.D., Noble, D.G., Cranswick, P.A., Campbell, L.H., Rehfisch, M.M & Baillie, S.R (2001). *The state of the UK's birds 2000.* RSPB, BTO and WWT, Sandy.

Membership of North West Norfolk Ringing Group

Membership of the Group is open to anyone who has an interest in bird ringing and we welcome new members, either experienced ringers or anyone who would like to train as a ringer. Any ringer wishing to join in our ringing activities but not necessarily join the Group are also welcome.
Non-member visiting ringers will be asked to contribute to ring costs.

The group will vet prospective members.
Prospective trainees must complete 3 months probation.
Trainees must be able to demonstrate that they have the dedication necessary to progress through to a permit upgrade.
All trainees requiring a permit upgrade must show a satisfactory level of ringing competence and are expected to attend a recognized Training Course to be assessed.
All members will respect the confidentiality necessary regarding Schedule 1 species.

Associate membership is designed especially for those who wish to support the group but not necessarily be involved in all, or indeed any of its ringing activities. It is therefore particularly suitable for students who may wish to join the group for a limited period in order to pursue a particular project. Associate members may attend Group meetings but not vote on issues affecting Group Policy.

Honorary membership may be conferred where an individual has links with the Group but may not necessarily be a ringer

Ringing licences
Members are responsible for their own permit fees and renewals.

Equipment:
All equipment purchased by the group will remain the property of the group.
Should the group disband the equipment will be divided amongst group members and any remaining funds donated to the BTO.
Personal equipment used by the group remains the property of the individual concerned.

Procedure for Ring Purchase

'A' permit holders may purchase rings in the groups name quoting the group number 9152. The ring string numbers must be notified to the Group Secretary.
C permit holders including specific C may only purchase rings direct from the BTO (quoting the group number 9152) with the permission of their Trainer who should endorse the official BTO order form accordingly.
When the C permit holder receives rings that they have ordered from the BTO, the ring string numbers must be notified to their Trainer who will in turn notify Group Secretary.

Trainees are not permitted to purchase rings. The rings used by a Trainee will be provided initially by their trainer, trainees will reimburse their Trainer for the rings that the trainee has used.

Training - the group has a structured training programme based on the acquisition of skills. We operate in a variety of habitats throughout the year.

All group members, not just Trainees, are encouraged to take the opportunity to ring with other ringers or groups. In this way experience can be obtained in different situations, sometimes gaining an insight into specialist methods or techniques such as cannon netting which couldn't be provided within the NWNRG. Group members, especially Trainees are encouraged to participate in ringing courses, where they will meet a wide variety of fellow ringers and Trainers. These occasions provide welcome opportunities for the exchange of ideas and information.

Group thinking is that advancement should be via a recognised ringing course and that Trainers within the Group should not upgrade their own Trainees. In this way independent assessment of ability will occur, which in itself is also a measure of the training received and therefore of the Trainer.

Membership

Phil	Atkinson	
Kelvin	Baldwin	Honarary member
Aaron	Boughtflower	
Richard	Brookes	Honarary member
Colin	Cross	
Trevor	Girling	
Terry	Hallahan	
Phil	Littler	
Ray	Ludford	
John	Middleton	
Mike	Reed	
Mark	Riches	
David	Roche	
Sabine	Schmitt	
Mike	Smith	

Mute Swan
Bewick's (Tundra) Swan
Whooper Swan
Bean Goose (Tundra Bean Goose)
Pink-footed Goose
Greater White-fronted Goose
Greylag Goose
Snow Goose
Greater Canada Goose
Barnacle Goose
Brent Goose
Egyptian Goose
Common Shelduck
Mandarin Duck
Eurasian Wigeon
Gadwall
Eurasian Teal
Mallard
Northern Pintail
Garganey
Northern Shoveler
Common Pochard
Tufted Duck
Greater Scaup
Common Eider
Long-tailed Duck
Common Scoter
Velvet Scoter
Common Goldeneye
Smew
Red-breasted Merganser
Goosander
Ruddy Duck
Red-legged Partridge
Grey Partridge
Common Pheasant
Red-throated Diver
Black-throated Diver
Great Northern Diver
Little Grebe
Great Crested Grebe
Red-necked Grebe
Slavonian Grebe
Black-necked Grebe
Northern Fulmar
Cory's Shearwater
Sooty Shearwater
Manx Shearwater
Northern Gannet
Great Cormorant

Great Bittern
Little Bittern
Little Egret
Grey Heron
Purple Heron
White Stork
Glossy Ibis
Eurasian Spoonbill
European Honey-buzzard
Red Kite
Eurasian Marsh Harrier
Hen Harrier
Montagu's Harrier
Northern Goshawk
Eurasian Sparrowhawk
Common Buzzard
Rough-legged Buzzard
Osprey
Common Kestrel
Red-footed Falcon
Merlin
Eurasian Hobby
Peregrine Falcon
Water Rail
Common Moorhen
Common Coot
Common Crane
Eurasian Oystercatcher
Pied Avocet
Ringed Plover
Greater Sand Plover
Eurasian Dotterel
European Golden Plover
Grey Plover
Northern Lapwing
Red Knot
Sanderling
Little Stint
Curlew Sandpiper
Purple Sandpiper
Dunlin
Ruff
Jack Snipe
Common Snipe
Eurasian Woodcock
Black-tailed Godwit
Bar-tailed Godwit
Whimbrel
Eurasian Curlew
Spotted Redshank

Common Redshank
Common Greenshank
Green Sandpiper
Wood Sandpiper
Common Sandpiper
Ruddy Turnstone
Pomarine Skua
Arctic Skua
Long-tailed Skua
Great Skua
Mediterranean Gull
Little Gull
Sabine's Gull
Black-headed Gull
Common (Mew) Gull
Lesser Black-backed Gull
Herring Gull
Great Black-backed Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
Little Tern
Black Tern
Sandwich Tern
Common Tern
Arctic Tern
Common Guillemot
Razorbill
Little Auk
Stock Dove (Pigeon)
Common Wood Pigeon
Eurasian Collared Dove
European Turtle Dove
Common Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Little Owl
Tawny Owl
Long-eared Owl
Short-eared Owl
Common Swift
Common Kingfisher
European Bee-eater
Hoopoe
Eurasian Wryneck
Green Woodpecker
Great Spotted Woodpecker
Wood Lark
Sky Lark
Shore (Horned) Lark
Sand Martin
Barn Swallow
House Martin

Richard's Pipit
Tree Pipit
Meadow Pipit
Rock Pipit
Yellow Wagtail
Grey Wagtail
White / Pied Wagtail
Bohemian Waxwing
Wren (Winter Wren)
Dunnock (Hedge Accentor)
European Robin
Common Nightingale
Bluethroat
Black Redstart
Common Redstart
Whinchat
Stonechat
Northern Wheatear
Ring Ouzel
Common Blackbird
Fieldfare
Song Thrush
Redwing
Mistle Thrush
Cetti's Warbler
Common Grasshopper Warbler
Sedge Warbler
Eurasian Reed Warbler
Icterine Warbler
Blackcap
Garden Warbler
Barred Warbler
Lesser Whitethroat
Common Whitethroat
Dartford Warbler
Common Chiffchaff
Willow Warbler
Goldcrest
Firecrest
Spotted Flycatcher
Pied Flycatcher
Bearded Tit
Long-tailed Tit
Blue Tit
Great Tit
Coal Tit
Willow Tit
Marsh Tit
Wood Nuthatch
Eurasian Treecreeper

Isabelline Shrike
Red-backed Shrike
Great Grey Shrike
Eurasian Jay
Black-billed Magpie
Eurasian Jackdaw
Rook
Carrion Crow
Common Starling
House Sparrow
Eurasian Tree Sparrow
Chaffinch
Brambling
Serin
European Greenfinch
European Goldfinch
Eurasian Siskin
Common Linnet
Common Redpoll
Lesser Redpoll
Common Crossbill
Common Bullfinch
Hawfinch
Snow Bunting
Yellowhammer
Reed Bunting
Corn Bunting