

Norfolk species lists and trip report, 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> December 2014

# **WILDLIFE TRAVEL**

## **Norfolk 2014**



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#	DATE	LOCATIONS
1	5 <sup>th</sup> Dec	arrival, The Old Rectory, Crostwick
2	6 <sup>th</sup> Dec	<b>The Broads:</b> Horsey Gap, Winterton Dunes, Stubb Mill
3	7 <sup>th</sup> Dec	<b>Ouse Washes:</b> Welches Dam and Welney
4	8 <sup>th</sup> Dec	<b>Mid-Yare Valley:</b> Strumpshaw Fen and Buckenham Marshes
5	9 <sup>th</sup> Dec	<b>North Norfolk:</b> Weybourne, Salthouse, Cley, Burnham Overy, Holkham
6	10 <sup>th</sup> Dec	<b>North West Norfolk:</b> Titchwell
7	11 <sup>th</sup> Dec	depart

A gallery of Philip's photos from the trip can be found at  
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/sets/72157647373786623/>





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**6<sup>th</sup> December 2014. The Broads.** After our first night in the Old Rectory, the day dawned frosty and clear: a good omen! Meeting up with our driver, Tim, we headed off eastwards from Crostwick, through the lanes and villages into the Broads.

Our first stop was at the well-organised beach car park at Horsey Gap, from where we walked along the landward side of the dunes, heading south to the viewing points. The beach was littered with Grey Seals: massive slug-like males lolling near the water and occasionally chasing each other through the surf; smaller females snoozing the morning away or noisily interacting with their neighbours; and everywhere white fluffy pups. Yesterday's count was of 700 seal pups, the third most important breeding site on the English east coast (after Donna Nook and Lindisfarne).

Amongst the larger Grey Seals was a single Harbour (or Common) Seal, while a couple of Sanderlings and a Turnstone ran about in the surf and a handful of Red-throated Divers flew past out at sea.

After our fill of seal action, we struck inland towards the village of Horsey. In the distance a big flock of Pink-footed Geese lifted up, and we passed a pair of Stonechats and our first Marsh Harrier of the trip hunting over the grazing marsh. Walking along the path, a funny starling flew overhead and caught our leader's eye, landing up in the top of the tallest tree and raising its crest: a lovely Waxwing, fresh in from Scandinavia. After resting for a while, giving us all a chance for a good look, he flew off, trilling as he went.

Meeting up with Tim again, we made the decision to head south a little way to Winterton Dunes, where a Desert Wheatear had been found the night before. And half an hour later, we were enjoying wonderful views of this handsome vagrant, a beige, black and peach male busy feeding along the strandline, no doubt stocking up on sand flies after his mammoth journey from the deserts of Central Asia: a very nice bonus for our lunch break!

So on we went, to Hickling Broad and the view point at Stubb Mill. As we walked along the track, the sound of bugling Cranes could be heard out on the marsh, and over the next hour they put in a good show, with one pair stalking about at the far side of the field and another ten birds flying past in twos and threes, heading off to roost.

Another local speciality is the little Chinese Water Deer, and two of this pretty deer put in an appearance in the grazing marsh, before disappearing into the reeds. Some enormous skeins of Pink-footed Geese flew across in the distance, heading north-west to their roost site offshore. Marsh Harriers were on constant display, with birds arriving all the time: at one point, no fewer than 49 birds were in the air together, and more continued to arrive after this main 'flock' had settled into their bushes for the night. Two Hen Harriers showed up: a single brief female and a lovely ghostly male who appeared three times in the field in front of us. And a Barn Owl floated about at the edge of the field.

With a wonderful Norfolk sunset as we made our way back to the bus, not a bad first day.

**7<sup>th</sup> December 2014. Ouse Washes.** Sunday dawned grey and wet, but with the promise of better weather to come. We headed west, crossing the northern edge of the Brecks, where we were lucky to see a small herd of Red Deer feeding in a field on the edge of the pine forest, and on into the black soils of the Fens.

We spent the morning at the RSPB/Wildlife Trust reserve at Welches Dam, arriving at the same time as the rain clouds. Once the rain had eased off, we headed up to the hides, stopping to check the visitor centre bird feeders on the way: alas, no sign of any Tree Sparrows today.

Much of the Washes was flooded, with good numbers of Tufted Duck and Pochard, Wigeon, Mallard and Teal, along with a handful of Gadwall close in and some Pintail far out in the distance, and one or two Great Crested and Little Grebes. A pair of Marsh Harriers put all the birds up, while in the far distance a surprise Red Kite was hunting beyond the far side of the washes. One the flood banks, Meadow Pipit, Pied Wagtail, Goldfinch and a surprising pair of Green Woodpeckers fed.

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The Wildfowl and Wetland Trust's reserve at Welney isn't quite so 'low key' as Welches Dam, and we took full advantage of the facilities here, notably the café, before heading over the bridge to enjoy the luxury of a centrally-heated hide and comfortable seats from where to watch the evening feed. A small number of Whooper and Mute Swans joined the large numbers of Mallard and Pochard in taking advantage of the free grain on offer, while we learned a lot (some might suggest a little too much!) about the lives of the birds and the work of the WWT.

Apart from the swan feeding, there was plenty else to see. A dense flock of maybe 400 Black-tailed Godwits were roosting and feeding out on the islands in front of us, with a single Ruff and a handful of Dunlin mixed in. Much more surprising was a male Black-winged Stilt, looking very out of place in a chilly wintery Norfolk when he should have been down in the Mediterranean enjoying the sun.

Another Marsh Harrier came through putting all the birds up in the air, an intriguing (but very brief and very distant) pale buzzard hovered over the far bank, and a Peregrine zipped through at dusk.

After the feeding, with the sun quickly setting to our left, several hundred Whooper Swans came in to roost from their day spent feeding out in the sugar beet fields, a very atmospheric end to the day.

**8<sup>th</sup> December 2014. Mid Yare Valley.** Today we headed south east, to the Yare Valley and the Mid Yare National Nature Reserve. We started our day at the RSPB reserve at Strumpshaw Fen, with Marsh Tit (as well as Coal, Blue and Great Tits) and a rather shy Nuthatch on the bird feeders by the toilet block.

Our first stop was Fen Hide, where a male Peregrine zipped through, a couple of Marsh Harriers put on a good show and a briefly glimpsed Bittern didn't... Heading along the muddy riverbank path, Tower Hide proved to be even quieter, with a fly-by Little Egret pretty much the only bird!

And so back to Reception Hide, where there were at least ducks to keep us entertained, and four Marsh Harriers keeping the ducks on their toes. A couple of Bearded Tits were seen by a few of us as they flew across the pool, but otherwise it was a bit quiet... time to move on.

Luckily, at least one of us wasn't quite so quick to leave, and so was in place to see the head of an Otter as she swam out from the reeds! All quickly back in the hide, and we all enjoyed marvellous views of a mother and, briefly, her two cubs as they fished around the reed edges. The cubs soon disappeared back into the reeds, but the female swam out in the open, before eventually disappearing behind the island: our cue to leave, after a brilliant 30 minutes!

Our afternoon walk was a little further down the valley, at Buckenham Marshes, where hundreds of Wigeon whistled, three Little Egrets flapped about on the marsh and a big female Peregrine spent most of her time sitting on the gate posts, occasionally flying about and playing with the hundreds of Lapwing and Golden Plover that took flight. A group of ten Ruff were feeding quite close to us, and the geese included Canada and Greylag Geese, a pair of Egyptian Geese and two European White-fronted Geese, but alas we couldn't track down their rarer cousins the Taiga Bean Geese who winter at this site.

Back across the marshes, we walked up the hill to the top of the lane, and waited for dusk to fall. As it did, the Jackdaws and Rooks began to gather... first a few hundred in the oak trees, and then slowly more and more came in. Out across the river we could see some large flocks lifting up and heading our way.

A female Hen Harrier flew through, trying to slip past unnoticed while she chased Skylarks, and four Marsh Harriers came overhead, heading towards Strumpshaw. And still the crows came.

Gradually the field next to us became black with birds, with massive flocks of thousands of birds filtered in from the north. Looking east over the woods, even more could be seen swirling above the trees. As the light finally failed, the massive flock in the field took off and poured overhead to join the swirling clouds of

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birds over Buckenham Carr: tens and tens of thousands of birds in the air together, all calling and flapping, a terrific noise... and then, almost as one, they went down to roost: a very impressive end to a great day!

**9<sup>th</sup> December 2014. North Norfolk Coast.** With South, West and East all covered already, today it was our turn to head North, up to the coast.

Our first quick stop was along Station Road, Weybourne where a large flock of Pink-footed Geese was feeding in roadside fields. A quick scan revealed two families of Tundra Bean Geese, with their bright orange legs giving them away. A Brown Hare ran through the goose flock.

From here we headed west to what remains of the beach car park at Salthouse, where the shingle bank sea defences have been pushed right back onto the road by last year's tidal surge. In the grazing marshes by the road we found a small group of Dark-bellied Brent Geese grazing, and soon picked out their black and white cousin, a well-marked Black Brant from western Canada.

On the beach, a group of about 30 Snow Buntings were flitting about the shingle, flying back and forth over the 'Little Eye' pool, but never really giving us the greatest of views. Even less showy were the flock of Twite, which twice flew up out of the longer grass to pause briefly on a fence line, but just as quickly dropped down again. Considerably more friendly were several Turnstones doing as their name suggests and turning stones, relatively unconcerned us being next to them!

From here we drove on westwards, to the famous Wildlife Trust reserve of Cley Marshes, the very first Wildlife Trust reserve and still amongst the best. After availing ourselves of the facilities (and warming up a bit after the icy blast at the beach), we walked out to the little cluster of hides overlooking Pat's Pool, where we found two elegant Avocets, a couple of Ruff and large numbers of Teal and Wigeon, Lapwing and Golden Plover. A Marsh Harrier or two drifted by, and a large flock of Dark-bellied Brent Geese flew in to the pool to wash.

Back to the visitors' centre for some very welcome hot drinks and cake, before we headed westwards again, this time to a lay by looking out over the grazing marshes at Burnham Overy. With the cold wind really biting now, we settled in to eat our lunches while the hardy few scanned the marshes. Large numbers of Pink-footed Geese together with smaller numbers of Greylags and Brents were grazing out on the marshes, along with a small group of black-and-white Barnacle Geese, a scarce visitor to East Anglia from their main wintering grounds over on the continent. A handful of Marsh Harriers were patrolling back and forth, but better was a male Hen Harrier who came close past along the hedgeline. Better still, but much further away, we finally picked out a juvenile Rough-legged Buzzard, hunkered down on a fence post way in the distance, but still showing off his creamy head and breast, black belly and pale tail with dark terminal band.

And so to Lady Anne's Drive at Holkham. Here we walked through the pine woods, past a small pond with a pair of Goldeneye and several Little Grebes on it, to the hide overlooking the grazing marshes inland. Several Marsh Harriers were patrolling the marsh, and a couple of Common Buzzards along the edge of the woods.

The marshes were alive with birds: big flocks of Lapwing and Wigeon, but primarily geese: thousand upon thousand of Pink-footed Geese. One final goose species for our list was a Snow Goose, easily picked out with the naked eye.

Groups of Pink-footed Geese were coming and going all the time, and right up until dusk large flocks were still pouring in to the gathering: an impressive noise and vast numbers of birds, but alas the wind seemed to put them off departing for their offshore roost, at least while we were there.

**10<sup>th</sup> December 2014. Titchwell.** Back up to the coast today, to the RSPB reserve at Titchwell. The reserve here includes a good variety of habitats: coastal grazing marsh, reedbed, freshwater marsh, salt marsh and sandy beach, giving us plenty to keep us occupied for the day.

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The freshwater marsh was alive with ducks and waders: hundreds of Teal and Wigeon, with smaller numbers of Gadwall, Shoveler and some lovely Pintail. We also picked out a single female Scaup, fast asleep at the far side. Waders included large numbers of Lapwing and Black-tailed Godwits, together with Dunlin, Golden Plover, Redshank and Avocet. Amongst them we picked out three Knot, a single female Ruff and three silvery Spotted Redshank.

The gulls gave us the chance to compare Common Gull and Herring Gull side by side, and then the trickier pair of Herring Gull and Yellow-legged Gull.

A male Peregrine came through a couple of times, putting all the birds up but failing to make a kill.

The saltwater marsh was much quieter, with Dunlin and Redshank, a few Shelduck and Curlew and a pair of Grey Plovers. Heading towards the beach, we found a couple of Greenshank and a Little Egret posed nicely in a dark corner.

By the time we reached the sea, the wind had picked up again. Out on the falling tide we picked up all the 'usual' coastal waders: large numbers of Bar-tailed Godwit and Dunlin whirling back and forth and feeding in the shallows. Sanderling were running about, together with Grey Plover, Curlew and our first Oystercatchers of the trip. A small group of Linnet were flying about in the dunes, where we eventually found a sheltered spot to have our picnics.

Birding out to sea wasn't the easiest, but we did pick out some sea ducks in the form of an Eider, a fly-past Red-breasted Merganser and, for some of us, a small party of Common Scoter.

Finally the cold defeated us, and sent us back to the visitor centre for hot drinks and some retail therapy.

And so we headed back to Crostwick and our final dinner at the Old Rectory, complete with crackers and party hats...

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ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	
<b>Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)</b>								
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	X	X	X	X	X		
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Common at the Ouse Washes, 7 <sup>th</sup>						
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	X	X	X	X	X		
White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	2 at Buckenham Marshes, 8 <sup>th</sup>						
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	X			X			
Tundra Bean Goose	<i>Anser (fabalis) rossicus</i>	10 with Pink-feet near Weybourne, 9 <sup>th</sup>						
Lesser Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens caerulescens</i>	One with the Pink-feet at Holkham Fresh Marsh, 9 <sup>th</sup>						
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		X	X	X	X		
Canada X Greylag Goose		One hybrid family at Welney, 7 <sup>th</sup> .						
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	About 6 with Pink-feet at Burnham Overy, 9 <sup>th</sup>						
Dark-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta (b.) bernicla</i>				X	X		
Black Brant	<i>Branta (bernicla) nigricans</i>	One adult with the Brent Geese at Salthouse, 9 <sup>th</sup>						
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				X	X		
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	X		X	X			
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	X	X	X	X	X		
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		X	X		X		
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		X			X		
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		X	X	X	X		
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	X	X	X	X	X		
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		X	X	X	X		
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		X					
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		X					
Pochard X Tufted Duck		One hybrid male at Welney, 7 <sup>th</sup> .						
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>					X		
Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>					X		
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>					X		
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>				X	X		
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>					X		
<b>Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)</b>								
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	X	X	X	X	X		
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>				X	X		
<b>Family Gaviidae (Divers)</b>								
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	X						
<b>Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)</b>								
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		X		X	X		
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		X			X		
<b>Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)</b>								
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Family Ardeidae (Herons)</b>								
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	One glimpsed twice in flight over the reeds at Fen Hide, Strumpshaw, 8 <sup>th</sup>						
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			X	X	X		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	X		X	X	X		

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<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)</b>							
Red Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	One in the distance from Welches Dam, 7 <sup>th</sup>					
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	One ringtail and one ghostly-pale male at the Stubb Mill roost, 6 <sup>th</sup> . One ringtail at Buckenham, 8 <sup>th</sup> . One male at Burnham Overy, 9 <sup>th</sup> .					
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	One juvenile perched in the far distance on a fence post, Burnham Overy, 9 <sup>th</sup> .					
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		X	X	X		
<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons)</b>							
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)</b>							
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		X	X	X	X	
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		X	X	X	X	
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				X		
<b>Family Gruidae (Cranes)</b>							
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	Two in the roadside fields between Horsey and Winterton, and then 12 came into the roost at Stubb Mull, 6 <sup>th</sup> .					
<b>Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)</b>							
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>					X	
<b>Family Recurvirostridae (Avocets)</b>							
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>				X	X	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	One escapee at Welney, 7 <sup>th</sup>					
<b>Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)</b>							
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		X		X	X	
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>					X	
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	X				X	
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		X	X			
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	X			X	X	
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		X	X	X	X	
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				X	X	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>					X	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		X		X	X	
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		X		X	X	
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>					X	
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					X	
<b>Family Charadriidae (Plovers)</b>							
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>					X	
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		X	X	X	X	
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		X	X	X	X	



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<b>Family Laridae (Gulls)</b>							
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	One adults on the fresh marsh at Titchwell, 10 <sup>th</sup>					
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		X				
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	X	X		X	X	
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)</b>							
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Stock Dove	<i>Columa oenas</i>		X	X			
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Tytonidae (Barn Owls)</b>							
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	X	X				
<b>Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)</b>							
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		X				
<b>Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)</b>							
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	H					
<b>Family Alaudidae (Larks)</b>							
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	H		X	X	X	
<b>Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)</b>							
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	X	X			X	
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)</b>							
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	X		X		X	
<b>Family Prunellidae (Accentors)</b>							
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		X	X		X	
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes and Chats)</b>							
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	X					
Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserticola</i>	A male on the beach at Winterton, 6 <sup>th</sup>					
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		X		X		
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	X	X	X	X		
<b>Family Regulidae (Kinglets)</b>							
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				H		
<b>Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)</b>							
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	X				X	
<b>Family Panuridae (Bearded Tit)</b>							
Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>			X			
<b>Family Paridae (Tits)</b>							
Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>			X			
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			X			
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		X	X	X	X	

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<b>Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)</b>							
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			X			
<b>Family Corvidae (Crows)</b>							
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			X			
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Sturnidae (Starlings)</b>							
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Bombycillidae (Waxwings)</b>							
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	One flew in at Horsey and showed well in the tree tops, 6 <sup>th</sup>					
<b>Family Passeridae (Sparrows)</b>							
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		X	X			
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>						
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches)</b>							
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>					X	
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		X	X	X	X	
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>				X	X	
Twite	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>				X		
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			X			
<b>Family Emberizidae (Buntings)</b>							
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		X			X	
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	X			X		

### MAMMALS

#### Family Muridae (Mice and Rats)

Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>		X				
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#### Family Sciuridae (Squirrels)

Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	X	X	X		X	
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#### Family Leporidae (Rabbits and Hares)

Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	
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Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>		X		X	X	
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#### Family Phocidae (Seals)

Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Hundreds on the breeding beach at Horsey, 6 <sup>th</sup> . One offshore at Salthouse, 9 <sup>th</sup> .					
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Common Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	One on the beach at Horsey, 6 <sup>th</sup> .					
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#### Family Mustelidae (Mustelids)

Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	A family group of a female with two well-grown cubs at Strumpshaw, 8 <sup>th</sup> .					
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#### Family Cervidae (Deer)

Chinese Water Deer	<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>	Two from Stubb Mill viewpoint on 6 <sup>th</sup> ; footprints along the riverbank at Strumpshaw, 8 <sup>th</sup> ; 2 at Titchwell, 10 <sup>th</sup>					
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Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	A herd of about ten in a roadside field in the Brecks, 7 <sup>th</sup> .					
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Desert Wheatear at Winterton (left), Turnstones at Salthouse (right)  
and Little Egret at Tichwell (below)

