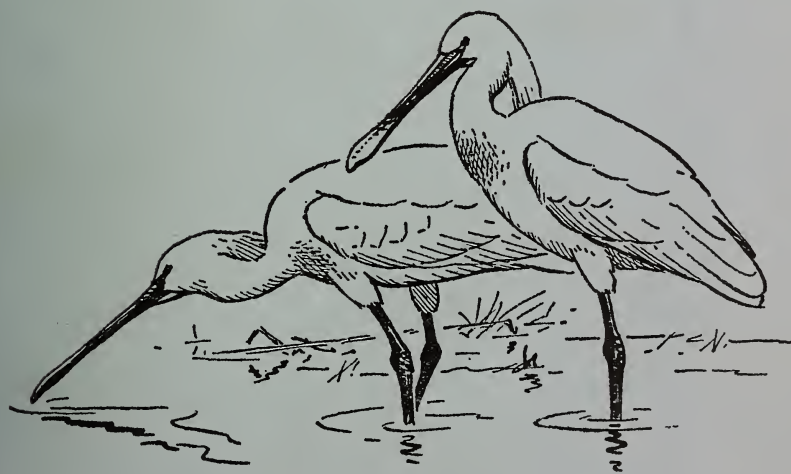
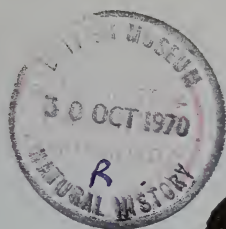


NORFOLK BIRD & MAMMAL REPORT 1967



Published by The Norfolk Naturalists Trust
and The Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists Society

*The *NORFOLK NATURALISTS TRUST*, the first of its kind in Great Britain, was founded in 1926 for the purpose of acquiring by purchase or gift, those properties in Norfolk and on the Suffolk border, requiring protection as nature reserves, and to hold these in perpetuity. Amongst the properties now administered are Hickling, Barton, Ranworth and Surlingham Broads, Cley Marshes, and parts of Breckland. A full list of Trust properties appears at the end of this Report.

Details of membership may be obtained from the Secretary, 4 The Close, Norwich, NOR 16P (*Telephone: 25540*).

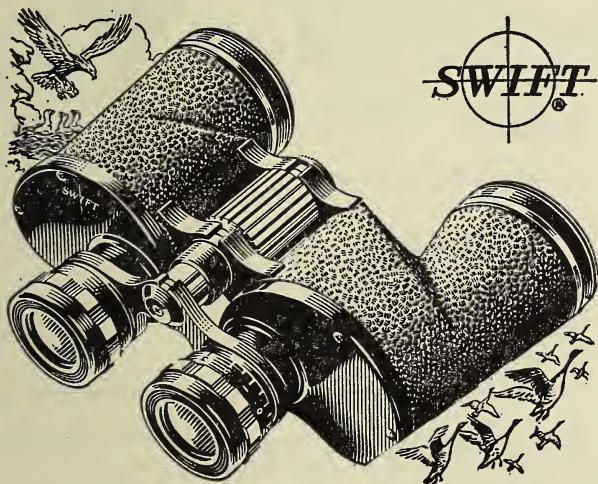
*The *NORFOLK & NORWICH NATURALISTS SOCIETY* was founded in 1869. Monthly meetings are held between October and April and between May and September excursions are arranged to areas of natural history interest on the coast, Broads, heaths and woodlands. The Society publication *Transactions of the Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists' Society*, containing papers and notes relating mainly to the natural history of Norfolk, is supplied free to members. Normally, two parts of *Transactions* are published annually, one of these being the *Norfolk Bird & Mammal Report*.

Details may be obtained from the General Secretary, "Marloes", Morley St. Botolph, Wymondham (*Telephone: Wymondham 3285*).



Cover illustrations specially drawn by R. A. Richardson.

BINOCULARS



APOLLO
8 x 30

AUDUBON
8.5 x 44

NEWPORT
10 x 50

We have extensive stocks of Swift
and many other makes of binoculars
and telescopes. Your inspection is
invited.

A. E. COE & SONS LTD.

32 London Street, Norwich

Telephone 20368/9

FARMAN'S FOR FENCING

in Osier, Interwoven Wood, Lapped Pine,
Waney Edged Larch, Norfolk Reed, Hazel Wattle,
Cleft Chestnut, Cleft Oak, Rustic etc.,

also PIGEON COTES

Standard types, Thatched, Board and Felt, or
in Cedar, to take from 2 to 8 pairs or can be
designed and built to suit customers requirements.

and BIRD TABLES

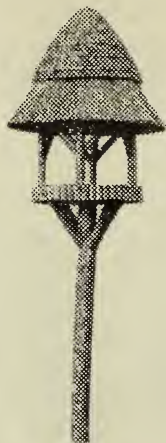
Price List and Illustrated leaflet on request.

W. R. FARMAN

Norfolk Reed Thatchers and Fencing Contractors

Cherry Tree Lane, NORTH WALSHAM

Telephone No. 3022



Circular Bird Table

EASTERN FORESTRY LTD.

for REPORTS, INSPECTIONS AND WORK
ON DANGEROUS TREES

and all other Forestry and Fencing Services, with
Landscaping

Blackrow House, Felthorpe, Norwich NOR 83X Hevingham 236

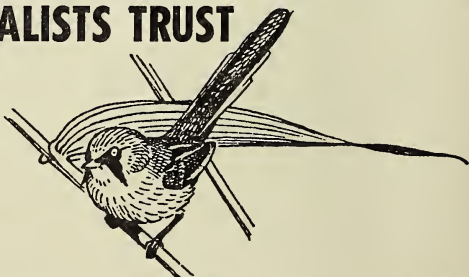
NORFOLK NATURALISTS TRUST

Hickling Broad National
Nature Reserve and Cley
Marshes Bird Sanctuary have
excellent birdwatching
facilities.

Permits: Adults 10/-; eighteen
years and under 5/-.

Full Particulars from Secretary:

NORFOLK NATURALISTS TRUST, 4 THE CLOSE, NORWICH, NOR 16 P





NORFOLK BIRD AND MAMMAL REPORT 1967

Published by

THE NORFOLK NATURALISTS TRUST

4, The Close, Norwich, NOR 16P

Telephone: 25540

and

THE NORFOLK & NORWICH NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

Castle Museum, Norwich, NOR 65B

Transactions of The Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society

Volume 21 Part 3

Norfolk Bird Report - 1967

Edited by

MICHAEL J. SEAGO

County Recorder

D. A. DORLING

Assisted by

R. A. RICHARDSON, J. F. W. BRUHN and E. T. DANIELS

	<i>page</i>
Introduction	159
Breydon Water	161
White Storks in Norfolk	162
September Movements at Bacton	163
North Coast Reserves	
Cley and Salthouse	164
Blakeney Point	169
Scolt Head Island	170
Holme Bird Observatory & Nature Reserve	172
The Wash	175
Dersingham Decoy	176
Broadland Reserves	
Hickling Broad	178
Horsey Mere	179
Breckland	180
Fenland	181
Light-vessel Notes	182
Classified Notes	183
Selected Ringing Recoveries	195
List of Contributors	203

Norfolk Mammal Report - 1967

Edited by

P. R. BANHAM

	<i>page</i>
Introduction	198
Classified Notes	198
List of Contributors	203

Norfolk Bird Report

1967

THE Council of the Norfolk Naturalists Trust, in co-operation with the Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists Society, is pleased to present to members the annual report on the birds of Norfolk.

The opening months of the year were very mild, but spring did not live up to the early promise and April was colder than March. The period between June and August was much drier than usual, making it one of the best summers for several years. Autumn saw a return to wet conditions, but it remained mild, before frosts in November and snow in December.

1967 was unusual in several respects. It will, perhaps, be most remembered for white storks, Richard's pipits and a spectacular fall of Continental migrants in mid-September. The spring arrival of white storks was most unusual. The prolonged stay of the Halvergate birds led to hopes of them successfully overwintering, and possibly nesting on a derelict drainage mill. The untimely death of one stork at Christmas was a great disappointment.

A total of 246 full species was recorded during the year, including three additions to the county list: American wigeon, Wilson's phalarope and Bonaparte's gull. In addition, a Savi's warbler in the densest reedbeds at Cley was the first Norfolk record for over a century.

The mid-September fall was most impressive in the pine woods of Holkham National Nature Reserve. Here, amongst a host of commoner migrants (including good numbers of whitethroats, lesser whitethroats, garden warblers, blackcaps, redstarts, wheatears, pied and spotted flycatchers and numbers of early redwings and fieldfares, long-tailed tits and 4 ring ouzels) were detected icterine and greenish warblers, 4 yellow-browed warblers (2 staying until early November), red-breasted flycatcher and tawny pipit. Neither was this fall restricted to passerines, for 5 dotterel were noted at Holkham and Sabine's gull at Cley. At the same time, the first Richard's pipits were identified. Many observers soon became familiar with this summer visitor to central and eastern Asia. By mid-December the remarkable total of over 40 had been recorded. This may be compared with a county total of 31 birds between 1841 and 1966.

The **Scroby Sands** section has long been a feature of this Report, but throughout 1967 this once large sandbank remained below high-water level. At low tide, however, a new island about a quarter of a mile north of the old Scroby site became visible. At least a mile in length, it extends beyond Caister. During the summer this newly formed sandbank became an assembly point for large numbers of great black-backed gulls and kittiwakes.

Unusual nest sites included a blackbird's at Corpusty in a corner of an empty hopper of a pig-feeder standing in the open; at Rackheath, blackbirds nested underneath the bonnet of a coal delivery truck in daily use; and at Yarmouth a pair reared young in a nest built on a new wooden ladder secured to a warehouse wall.

At a Horning boatyard, moorhen's nesting on the jet of a new fibreglass cruiser held up trials. Taverham wrens nested in the centre of a sprouting broccoli. At Shropham a small colony of house-sparrows nested in a blackthorn

bush. Each nest was cone-shaped, about a foot long and the same in circumference with a hole in one side.

Pied wagtails nested (for the third year in succession) in the engine of a mechanical digger in daily use at a sandpit near North Walsham. Eleven eggs were laid and 5 removed for safety. From these 5 eggs 3 young hatched and were fed wherever the digger happened to be working in the pit. In 1966, when the female wagtail was feeding young, the machine developed a fault and had to be driven two miles to a garage for repairs with the wagtail in attendance all the way!

B.T.O. Common Bird Nest Census: The study area at Cranworth containing 230 acres of an 850 acre farm was first described in the 1966 Report (p. 98). In 1967, ALB's figures showed a marked decline for certain species due to hedge-cutting operations. The total was 401 pairs of 48 species (wood pigeon, rook and house-sparrow are all excluded from the census).

The number of *pairs* was as follows: mallard 4, red-legged partridge 5, partridge 2, pheasant 14, moorhen 11, lapwing 1, stock dove 6, turtle dove 7, cuckoo 2, barn owl 1, tawny owl 1, great spotted woodpecker 2, skylark 16, swallow 4, house martin 1, carrion crow 1, jackdaw 3, jay 1, great tit 9, blue tit 15, coal tit 1, willow tit 1, long-tailed tit 3, nuthatch 1, treecreeper 2, wren 22, mistle thrush 2, song thrush 16, blackbird 40, robin 26, sedge warbler 5, blackcap 2, whitethroat 20, lesser whitethroat 2, willow warbler 4, goldcrest 4, spotted flycatcher 3, hedge sparrow 36, starling 11, greenfinch 7, goldfinch 4, linnet 6, redpoll 1, bullfinch 7, chaffinch 28, yellowhammer 18, reed bunting 2 and tree sparrow 21.

B.T.O. Atlas Project: Observers willing to work on this project, especially in the Dereham, Fakenham, Massingham and Litcham areas of west Norfolk, and in the Waveney valley and south of Norwich areas of east Norfolk are requested to contact the joint organisers: A. L. Bull of "Four Winds", Foxley, near Dereham (west Norfolk) and J. Goldsmith of Castle Museum, Norwich (east Norfolk).

Road casualties along a five-mile stretch of the A47 between Yarmouth and "Tracey Arms" totalled 60 birds as follows: 26 moorhens, 11 black-headed gulls, 6 barn owls, 3 lapwings, 4 rooks, 2 kestrels, 5 house sparrows and single heron, blackbird and swallow. In addition, traffic here claimed a total of 141 mammals (97 brown rats, 22 hares, 14 rabbits, 5 hedgehogs and 3 stoats).

Acknowledgements: Thanks are due to R. A. Richardson for the cover drawings, for other illustrations and for his excellent summary covering migration in the Cley district; also to P. Richards and R. P. Bagnall-Oakeley for photographs; to Holme Bird Observatory; to the Norfolk Naturalists Trust Wardens at Cley-Salthouse (W. F. Bishop) and at Hickling (G. E. Bishop); to R. H. Harrison (Breydon); to the National Trust (Blakeney Point); to the Nature Conservancy (Scolt Head); to G. Crees (Horsey); to the Cambridge Bird Club (particularly G. M. S. Easy); to Gt. Yarmouth Naturalists Society (light-vessel notes); to Trinity House Depot at Gt. Yarmouth; to Heacham & West Norfolk Natural History Society; to D. A. Dorling for compiling the annual record cards; to Mrs. A. Colchester and Mrs. S. F. Seago for valuable assistance and to all other contributors.

Recording: Records for the 1968 Report should be sent **by the end of January** to Michael J. Seago, 33 Acacia Road, Thorpe, Norwich, NOR 71T. Contributors are requested to submit notes in Check-List order (giving serial numbers based on the 1952 B.O.U. Check-List). In order to minimise the work involved, records

will not normally be acknowledged. The names of all contributors will be included in the Report.

It is requested that records of rarities should be reported to the Editor (telephone Norwich 34351) without delay.

Breydon Water

(Local Nature Reserve)

Despite the loss of Scroby Sands as a regular roosting site, up to 106 white-fronted geese remained in the area during Jan. and until Feb. 23rd. Other wintering birds included 450 wigeon, 480 shelduck and 102 pintail. Single goosander, whooper swan and brent goose appeared Jan. 8th, 15th and 22nd respectively.

Bewick's swans were again a winter feature with a herd of 30 on Burgh marshes Jan. 19th increasing to 53 on 22nd. A fine herd of 81 had collected on Feb. 11th and next day 77 alighted on the estuary, 23 being juveniles. Scattered flood pools on Halvergate marshes attracted 108 Bewick's on 24th and 86 remained there until March 4th. The last 6 Bewick's stayed until the 12th. Other visitors during the opening months included 18 hooded crows; also 20 Lapland buntings, 11 short-eared owls, 100 shoveler, 400 wigeon, and 100 golden plovers all at Halvergate.

April's highlight was the arrival at Halvergate of 2 white storks on 23rd; here they stayed until late autumn when a shortage of food forced them to seek human company. Their story appears elsewhere in this Report. Other April visitors were 2 drake garganey on 1st, 7 ruffs on 2nd, whimbrel from 17th, spotted redshank on 22nd and an avocet (the only one recorded in 1967) on 23rd when 12 bar-tailed godwits were on the flats.

May produced few excitements apart from black tern and spoonbill on 6th, 34 whimbrel at Halvergate on 7th, 10 bar-tailed godwits, 3 greenshank, 8 grey plover and 10 turnstones all on 8th and 21 grey plover on 14th. Another spoonbill occurred on 16th and 21st.

Throughout June up to 24 common terns remained on The Lumps, but no proof of nesting was obtained. Breeding birds in the area included 2 successful pairs of gadwall and 2 pairs of oystercatchers. A teal's nest with 9 eggs was found on the estuary wall. Rather fewer lapwing and redshank bred, the latter outnumbering the former. Two pairs of short-eared owls reared a total of 9 young. A pair of little grebes were on the south-west Drain July 25th with 3 young. Shelduck broods were very small and the species is declining as a breeder.

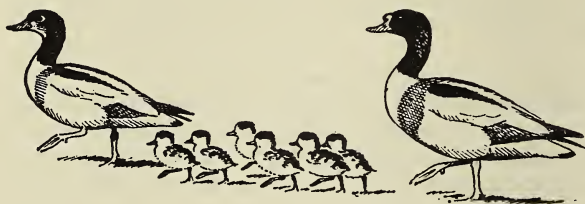
As usual, the return wader passage commenced early in July: 4 black-tailed godwits and a spotted redshank on 3rd, green sandpiper and golden plover on 11th, 28 whimbrel by 24th, 71 curlew by 28th and 7 greenshank by 30th. Two spoonbills stayed between 19th and 31st with 3 on 29th; one lingered until Aug. 6th. At the end of July, 164 common terns were in the vicinity of The Lumps (also 40 little terns) with 171 on Aug. 9th (when 4 black terns were present) and an estimated 200 on 19th. A little gull was new July 30th.

51 oystercatchers were counted Aug. 15th and the first little stint for the autumn came on 27th; it was followed by 4 more Sept. 10th and 7 on 17th when 2 curlew-sandpipers were noted. 15 bar-tailed godwits Sept. 10th had increased to 25 by 30th when a spoonbill and 2 spotted redshank added interest. Breeding kestrels and barn owls have both increased in the area.

October was noteworthy for a spoonbill on 7th and 2 migrant white storks moving south-east high over the estuary on 29th (the 2 "resident" storks were under observation at the time).

November was interesting with 2 green sandpipers and 2 Richard's pipits on 5th and grey phalarope and intermediate phase Arctic skua on 12th when the company of pintail totalled 69. Pintail increased to 84 by 26th.

The first 15 white-fronted geese returned to Halvergate Dec. 7th; on 10th, a total of 44 Bewick's swans (including a herd of 23) arrived from the east. 10 Bewick's were on the estuary on 17th and 5 goosanders on the lower Bure on 24th. A wintering green sandpiper was on the lower Bure marshes on 31st when 500 wigeon had collected on the estuary.



White Storks in Norfolk

(*P. R. Allard*)

The arrival of white storks in Norfolk towards the end of April was part of a small invasion into south and east England involving at least 18 individuals.

Four appeared at Holme and Hunstanton April 26th and remained in that area five days on the marshes adjoining Broad Water. All four later moved over the boundary into Lincolnshire. A single white stork stayed at Stiffkey on April 28th roosting in a dead tree. Two more storks which reached Halvergate marshes near Yarmouth April 23rd remained all summer but their presence was known only to a very few ornithologists and marshmen. A single bird was identified over Martham Holmes April 30th and at Horsey May 8th, whilst one was pursued by rooks over Gorleston in the early morning of May 20th. The same day a stork was reported flying over Hellesdon. These spring observations indicate there were at least six white storks in the county.

Mid-summer and autumn records were of three very high over Stiffkey July 3rd; two soaring and wheeling south-eastward over Breydon October 29th and another at Horsey Mere the same day.

At the commencement of their stay, the Halvergate birds performed a short evening courtship when alighting on the sails of a derelict drainage mill. With fanned tail and head thrown backwards, the male uttered his peculiar bill clattering. This evening performance continued until early July. At no time, however, did any bird-watcher observe nest building. The birds fed all day in marsh dykes, often being lost to view. It was only at dusk that they became obvious. For many weeks both birds alternated between two old drainage mills, sleeping side by side on the sails. Once, both were seen roosting on a gatepost, again side by side.

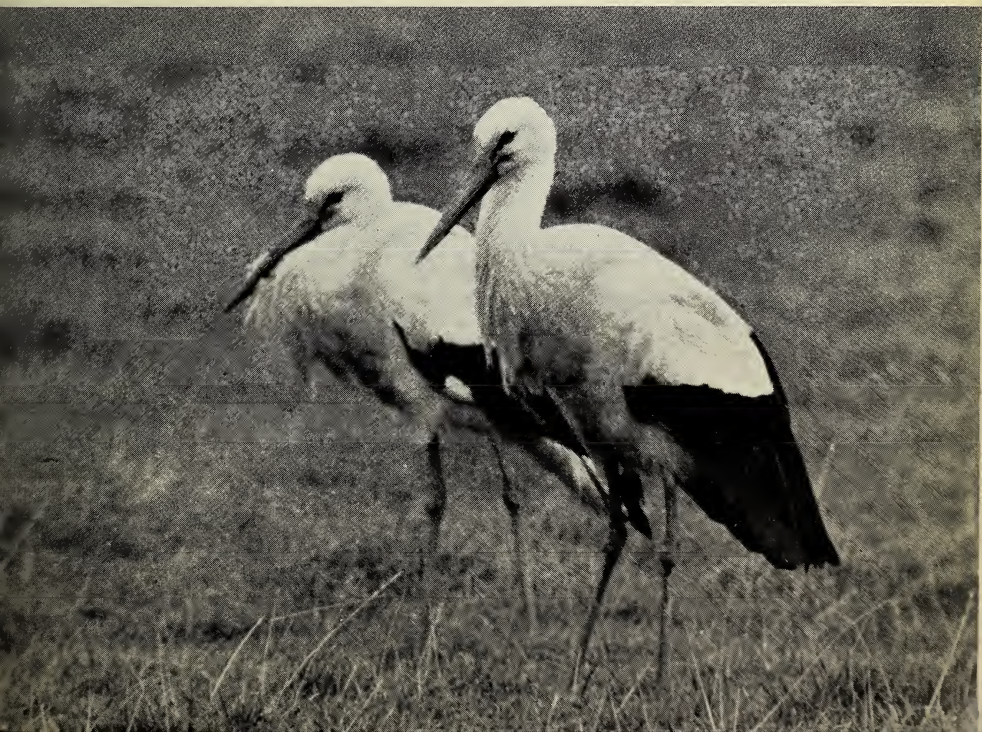
These Halvergate storks gave superb aerial displays at great heights. At times they were lost to view only to return a few hours later. On one occasion,



Copyright

Paul Richards

A pair of white storks reached Halvergate April 23rd and made a prolonged stay in the Breydon area. These studies (including those overleaf) were taken when both birds had taken up residence on a marsh next to the Acle New Road. From a conveniently situated lay-by they received regular food supplies during frosty weather. A party of four at Holme contributed to the most striking influx of white storks ever recorded in this country.





one of them after soaring effortlessly commenced rolling over on its back time and time again and also steeply diving. As summer declined, news of these storks remained restricted to a very few people. But by this time, the dykes no longer held sufficient food and they were usually visible stalking across the windswept levels. Four pellets collected beneath the mill sails at this time were examined at Norwich Castle Museum and found to contain the remains of nine moles, a few beetles, a shrew and three short-tailed field voles. The end of September saw both birds still present and with no migrant storks to lure them southward and a cold, grey, North Sea between them and the Continent, their stay was to be prolonged. White storks nesting in Denmark, for example, depart for Africa during the second half of August.

By the first week of October, however, both storks were feeding close to the A47 Yarmouth to Acle trunk road. Reports of the birds quickly reached the local press and from then onwards they were spotted daily. Both began roosting on the marshes, on occasions dangerously close to the road. As winter progressed, the storks began accepting food from road workmen and by Christmas this had become a regular habit. One December afternoon, a police motor cyclist found them both on the actual roadway! The stork's habit of breeding on farmhouses and other buildings is well known. Thus it is not really surprising that they became almost fearless and accepted food readily during frosty weather.

High winds on December 27th brought disaster when one stork apparently collided with overhead power cables. It was quickly picked up and placed in a cowshed where the body shortly disappeared. The surviving stork remained close to the New Road until early April 1968 despite fears for its survival. At the height of frosty weather it was fed daily by more than one Yarmouth naturalist and funds were made available by the R.S.P.C.A. Hopes of these white storks staying to nest on one of the decayed drainage mills completely faded following the Christmas tragedy. If road widening had not been in progress during the winter and the birds had not been attracted there in their search for food subsequent events might have been very different.

September movements at Bacton Gap

For a great many years the coast-line between Blakeney Point and Salthouse has been regarded as the most favoured area for sea-watches and for observing early autumn "rushes". Careful searching here amongst wind-drifted Scandinavian migrants has produced a galaxy of vagrants. More recently, regular observations at Holme and at the newly designated Holkham National Nature Reserve have been impressive. But the east Norfolk coast has been largely neglected for migration studies apart from the Winterton/Horsey area.

The following Bacton summary by D. I. M. Wallace is therefore particularly welcome. Daily observations were made here September 2nd/3rd and 6th-15th, 1968 inclusive:

Sea-watching was rewarding with single red-throated and black-throated divers, up to 10 fulmars daily, a Manx shearwater on 8th and gannets, mostly immature, daily with 154 in all. Amongst the twelve species of ducks were 119 teal in 5½ hours on 9th, 35 wigeon in 2½ hours on 12th, pintail (including 15 on 8th), 3 garganey on 14th, single scaup and eider and 3 mergansers. The only bird of prey noted was kestrel.

Remarkably, waders totalled 21 species. On peak days up to 11 oyster-catchers, 12 ringed plovers, 67 golden plovers, 8 grey plovers, 29 turnstones, 4

little stints, 64 dunlins, 17 knot and 20 sanderling passed off-shore. Highlights were a Temminck's stint and 2 red-necked phalaropes moving south-east on 7th. Also notable were single curlew-sandpiper, ruff, greenshank and wood sandpiper.

All four skuas were identified including 1-2 great skuas on three dates, 2 pomarines on 7th and a long-tailed on 3rd. Up to 32 Arctic skuas passed daily. Two North American vagrants make exciting reading: a Sabine's gull on 7th and a Bonaparte's gull (the first county record) on 2nd. Also notable was a little gull on 8th. Seven species of tern were seen including roseate on 7th/9th, up to 300 Sandwich and 6 black (on 9th). Of special interest were single gull-billed terns on 2nd and 7th (another was at Waxham on 11th). Razorbills and guillemots appeared in small numbers.

The coast between Bacton Gap and Paston cliffs and woods was found to be a holding area for **night migrants**. On 11th a small "fall" of 6 whinchats, 10 whitethroats and a pied flycatcher was noted. A further over-night arrival was apparent on 12th and in addition to 4 redstarts, pied flycatcher and goldcrest, 2 rare immature buntings: an ortolan and a little bunting were identified. A cuckoo was new on 13th and next day 45 migrants were found at Paston, notably 12 redstarts, 3 garden warblers and 4 pied flycatchers. Further evidence of a widespread "fall" of these three Continental night-migrants was apparent along the coast to Sidestrand.



Cley and Salthouse

(Norfolk Naturalists Trust)

Daily observations throughout the year have again resulted in a wealth of migratory records and an extended summary appears below. Among the most notable events was the first Savi's warbler recorded in the county this century and a remarkable influx of Richard's pipits from central and eastern Asia:

January: The year opened with adult Iceland gull, merlin and rough-legged buzzard; also 3-4 Lapland buntings. At the Point were 40 shore-larks. New on

6th were 7 whooper swans, great Northern diver, and hen harrier. A male black-cap was noted on 12th and a wintering spotted redshank stayed until the end of April. 10 shore-larks were at Salthouse on 19th increasing to 19 by the month end. A great grey shrike was on Salthouse Heath on 29th (the first there since early Oct. 1966) and a first-winter glaucous gull appeared on 31st.

February: 12 shore-larks were noted on 4th and 2 hen harriers came in, with 3, all "ring-tails", next day. 5 pink-footed geese were new on 8th and on 18th a Siberian chiffchaff was in the roadside creek by Walsey Hills where one wintered 1965/6. 9 whooper swans passed on 18th when a corncrake was at The Marrams; next day the Salthouse Heath great grey shrike had a small mammal in its bill. A hen harrier was again noted on 25th when the remains of a dead great grey shrike were found beside the Sea Pool. Next day a "new" chiffchaff moved eastwards.

March: A woodlark was of interest on 6th, Scandinavian rock pipit on 7th and glaucous gull between 8th and 18th. The first (3) garganey came on 20th followed by Sandwich tern, wheatear and black-tailed godwit all on 21st and purple sandpiper on 23rd. Wintering birds on 25th included adult Iceland gull, 15 shore-larks and hen harrier; next day 4 swallows arrived with a collared dove on The Point.

April: Another glaucous gull was reported on 1st (staying until 23rd); also a great grey shrike on the Heath. Other late wintering birds included 2 whooper swans on 6th (one lingered until 27th). A sparrowhawk was new on 13th; also an early male grey-headed wagtail (*thunbergi*). Not until the 16th did any new migrants put in an appearance: willow warbler, yellow wagtail, house and sand martin and 4 black-tailed godwits headed east. Two pairs of black-tailed godwits were present on 18th, one of which was in tentative ground display, the male tilting fanned tail towards the female. The first grasshopper warbler came on 18th, common tern on 19th, sedge warbler and whimbrel on 20th, little tern on 21st whilst on 22nd, 20 hooded crows moved west.

The first cuckoo was reported on 23rd, when a pair of hen harriers appeared and a rough-legged buzzard headed northwards to sea at a great height on 24th when the first marsh harrier for the year appeared. Another marsh harrier and another male grey-headed wagtail were new on 25th, followed by the first green-shank on 26th, 15-20 ruffs, common sandpiper and whitethroat on 27th, swift and reed warbler on 29th and lesser whitethroat and whinchat on 30th when white wagtail and male blue-headed wagtail arrived. A pair of black-tailed godwits was toying together in the air with rapidly winnowing, snipe-like wing-beats. In the evening, the male displayed before the female on the ground, walking round with tail spread and wings held stiffly aloft to show white linings.

May: Two black spotted redshanks were noted on 1st and next day one was singing briefly in flight. The first garden warbler came on 2nd, with turtle doves and wood sandpiper next day when the fourth marsh harrier for the spring passed through; the glaucous gull reappeared (staying until 6th). 6 black terns passed through on 4th. An osprey headed west on 5th when 20 black terns moved east followed by 35 more black terns on 6th when 3 marsh harriers were together; also a Chilean flamingo (staying until 25th) and 19 turtle doves west with myriads of swifts and hirundines, also 20 ruffs.

Two marsh harriers moved eastward on 8th and at this time Greenland wheatears were much in evidence; the first tree pipit arrived, followed by spotted flycatcher next day when a male Montagu's harrier headed west. An osprey was

watched fishing on 10th and new arrivals included wood and green sandpipers, 13 black terns and red-backed shrike. A hobby was a surprise on 11th, together with 15 black terns east accompanied by 12 grey plovers. The hobby reappeared on 12th when other migrants included ring ouzel, 3-4 black terns, little gull and male pied flycatcher. Four wood sandpipers were noted on 13th, little ringed plover on 14th, 3 little stints and purple sandpiper on 15th and 16 wood sandpipers on 16th. In addition, a male Montagu's harrier headed east on 16th, followed by a female Montagu's next day when a Kentish plover on Arnold's which stayed (in company with 2 little stints and the purple sandpiper) until 19th. The latter part of the month produced several surprises: male red-footed falcon over Salthouse Heath on 20th, when a little gull and 9 black-tailed godwits on the marsh; another hobby in from the sea on 21st and yet another on 23rd when an adult spoonbill and a second (and much brighter) Chilean flamingo came in from the eastward. Both flamingoes and the spoonbill were present on 24th; next day, 6 black-tailed godwits mobbed a passing marsh harrier as a compact party, a buzzard moved north-east to sea. A spotted redshank was new on 26th, also a first summer purple heron. The 28th opened quietly, apart from a little gull, but at 1930 hours a Savi's warbler was singing and it continued until long after dusk, re-commencing by 0315 hours the following morning.

June: Another spoonbill appeared on 2nd and 4th, with a red-headed bunting on 3rd and a Mediterranean gull between 5th and 8th when 2 male quails were new. The 2 flamingoes re-appeared on 9th when a female red-necked phalarope arrived on the new pool before the North Hide; that evening, the Savi's warbler was "reeling" between 1930 and 2030 hours. Mid-summer surprises included Montagu's harrier and little stint on 16th, spoonbill at sea on 18th and wood sandpiper on 18th and 21st. At this time a common gull was defending a territory in the busy black-headed gull colony on the North Drain Marsh. Hobby and little gull were new on 24th, Cory's shearwater on 25th, another hobby on 26th and 2 black spotted redshanks on 27th. Hundreds of kittiwakes were passing west inshore on 28th, and an adult roseate tern arrived next day.

July: 17 Manx shearwaters inshore on 1st were followed by many kittiwakes west on 4th and a hobby on the Point on 6th. The 8th was a red-letter day with a Caspian tern on Arnold's Marsh in the evening, 1-2 Manx shearwaters, pomarine skua and a glaucous gull. The first juvenile dunlins came on 9th; also sparrowhawk, marsh harrier and bittern. 10 black-tailed godwits passed west on 13th. Little ringed plover was of interest on 14th, 2-3 little gulls and adult curlew-sandpiper on 23rd, 2 little stints and immature glaucous gull on 25th and 3 black-tailed godwits and an adult roseate tern on 26th. The 2 flamingoes were flying down to Blakeney harbour daily at ebb tide, returning to Arnold's Marsh to sleep and preen. On 28th, a variety of Northern waders passed through, also a juvenile black tern. 2 little ringed plovers came on 29th followed by 3-4 juvenile black terns, little gull and 2 Manx shearwaters on 30th.

August: A male quail was calling in barley on Walsey Hills on 1st; the following day there was a big increase in terns with a fresh northerly wind: mostly Sandwich and common, but also some Arctic. The 2 flamingoes stayed until 3rd. New arrivals on 6th included 2 little gulls and 3 Manx shearwaters with 5 black terns east into a stiff breeze on 8th when a spotted redshank present. 2-3 black terns passed through during 9th/10th and on the latter date an icterine warbler was in the Plantation on Blakeney Point with a few pied flycatchers and garden warblers; a Cory's shearwater was at sea. A big increase of terns was noticeable at this time with 300 (mostly Sandwich) on Arnold's Marsh on 10th. An even

bigger arrival was recorded on 15th with 500 Sandwich on Arnold's Marsh plus a constant stream of mainly common terns (adults and young) passing westward inshore accompanied by many little and Sandwich and 8 black terns. Single juvenile little gulls appeared on 13th and 19th with 2 spotted redshanks on 17th, immature glaucous gull on 19th and an arrival of 30 sanderlings on 20th, also a wryneck in the Plantation. 1-2 marsh harriers were recorded between 16th and 27th; also peregrine on 22nd. Yet another little gull was noted on 23rd. Westerly wader passage accelerated on 24th and included 4 spotted redshanks and the first party of 7 young bar-tailed godwits. A black-necked grebe arrived on 27th on the deep pit beside the Beach Road; a little ringed plover came on 29th and 3 black terns next day.

September: A velvet scoter was new on 2nd, followed by sooty shearwater on 3rd and several Arctic skuas (including 25 in a party) and 6-7 Manx shearwaters. Swifts moved west all day on 4th and 5th against a south-west force 8 wind, some were very tired. A red-necked grebe was on the sea on 6th; great skua, Manx shearwater and little gull all on 7th and the first Lapland bunting punctually to the usual day on 8th. Next day came the first 2 snow buntings, great Northern diver, immature glaucous gull and bittern, followed by dotterel and red-backed shrike on 10th, wryneck and pectoral sandpiper on 11th and icterine warbler (at the Point) and red-necked phalarope on 12th; also 3 great skuas, 2-3 puffins and 5 little stints.

A dotterel moved west on 13th when an ortolan at The Hood and a wryneck nearby; also black redstart at Salthouse and 5-6 great skuas at sea with 2-3 more puffins. Another dotterel appeared on 14th, also bluethroat and wryneck. The drift-migrants were mainly redstarts and pied flycatchers with a few garden warblers, blackcaps, whinchats and several wheatears, also a few goldcrests, fieldfares, redwings, song thrushes and a ring ouzel. The Point produced bluethroat, wryneck, 2 barred warblers and 2 red-breasted flycatchers on 15th and Cley had black redstart, ring ouzel, red-backed shrike and a tired merlin. Surprises on 16th were Richard's pipit flying over in the morning mist, Sabine's gull which arrived with Sandwich terns; and firecrest and a second merlin.

Bearded tits began erupting on 17th when a yellow-browed warbler was mist-netted at Morston; Arctic waders arrived in the afternoon and among them were 30-40 ruffs, 3 spotted redshanks, and 5-10 little stints. An enormous westward passage of swallows and house martins took place along Cley beach on 18th; the firecrest, bluethroat and wryneck all remained on the Point. Little stints arrived in some numbers on 20th, including 30 in one flock; 2 pectoral sandpipers were new. A late swift was noted on 21st when 1-2 Richard's pipits appeared at Salthouse. 15 little stints and 3 curlew-sandpipers were present on 23rd/24th and water-rails were much in evidence squeaking in the reedbeds. Another Richard's pipit appeared on East Bank on 25th; 25 little stints on 27th, little gull on 28th and 3 on 30th.

October: A late swift was present on 3rd with sand martin on 5th when a Sabine's gull west off-shore with 20 great skuas. Lapwings, fieldfares, redwings and starlings arrived on 6th; also the first rock pipit with adult glaucous gull on 8th, another swift on 11th, 8 little stints and spotted crane on 12th and another swift with 14 little stints and 2 marsh harriers on 13th. 3-4 Richard's pipits were present on 14th; also 2 swifts with one lingering next day. The first little auk was spotted on 17th; many starlings and skylarks moved west on 18th with fieldfares and blackbirds in from the sea and thousands of starlings poured west

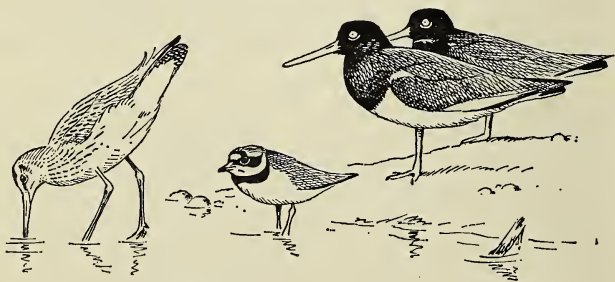
between 19th and 21st. 2 long-tailed ducks arrived on 19th and on 29th great and pomarine skuas, grey phalarope and Richard's pipit were all recorded.

November: 5-6 house martins were still present on 3rd and a whinchat and 3 spotted redshanks on 5th when starlings, fieldfares, redwings and 2 woodcock were on the beach. A dotterel arrived from the sea. A grey phalarope was on the new pool in front of the North Hide on 7th; little stint and Common/Arctic terns still inshore and 2 grey phalaropes were present on 8th; also 2 waxwings, stonechat, immature pomarine skua and 100 snow buntings on Cley Eye.

The first hen harrier came on 9th and a late wheatear and swallow were noted on 10th. Interesting birds on 12th included 2 sparrowhawks, 2 Richard's pipits, the 2 grey phalaropes and merlin. Late swallow and house martin were reported on 15th when a full-winged drake American wigeon on the marsh with 500-600 wigeon and teal. Another Richard's pipit was by Arnold's Marsh on 18th; also hen harrier.

Many immigrant blackbirds arrived during the night of 19th/20th and the following sunset a spectacular exodus took place, hundreds towering skyward and disappearing into the sunset, heading west, probably for Ireland. A spotted redshank remained on 20th. On 21st, a merlin appeared, a great grey shrike was on Salthouse Heath (first record this autumn) and a long-eared owl came in from the sea to Cley Eye (3 weeks later than usual). 3 long-tailed ducks on the Sea Pool were joined by 2 goldeneye. Very late swallows passed on 24th/25th and on the latter date a black-necked grebe was on the Sea Pool with the 3 long-tailed ducks. Richard's pipit, 15 Lapland buntings, glaucous gull and spotted redshank made the 26th of interest. A hooded crow headed west on 27th (the only one seen by RAR at Cley this autumn). Several hundred ducks were then present on the Marsh, 50 per cent were wigeon and the remainder teal, mallard, shoveler, gadwall and pintail.

December: 3 whooper swans appeared on 1st with hen harrier, glaucous gull and 3 drake eiders on 3rd when a yellow-browed warbler in Walsey Hills and Richard's pipit on Salthouse Heath. A waxwing arrived on 6th and 4 long-tailed ducks were on the Sea Pool by 10th. Next day a big arrival from the east of lapwings, golden plovers, fieldfares, redwings and blackbirds following 2-3 days of snowy weather from the north. 32 Bewick's swans headed west on 13th and a shore-lark was in tentative song over the Eye Field. On 17th, a black-necked grebe was by Blakeney Quay and a pair of Bewick's swans headed west with their 2 cygnets. 6 waxwings were new on 18th and at the end of the year the yellow-browed warbler was still in Walsey Hills with 16 shore-larks at The Hood and 2 immature glaucous gulls.



Blakeney Point

(The National Trust)

A spell of fine weather, an absence of storms and a plentiful food supply combined to make 1967 one of the most successful nesting seasons for some years at Blakeney Point. The ternery was wired off by April 30th, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of wire. Common terns were laying in quantity by May 20th. At the Far Point, little terns lost nests at the end of the month following high tides, oystercatchers were similarly affected. Sandwich terns started nesting on the New Ridge, but after spring tides moved elsewhere. A pair of common gulls returned by May 26th; they reared 2 young. Two pairs of Arctic terns reared 3 chicks. The little tern colony, totalling 180 pairs, is one of the largest in the country.

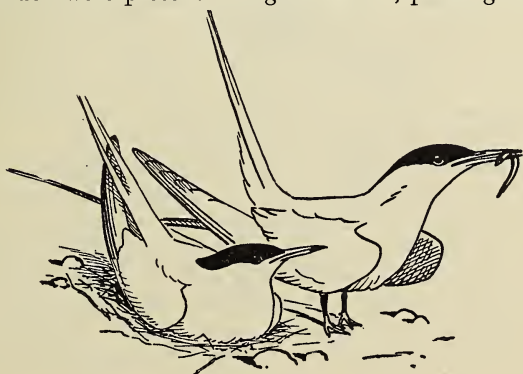
A family of stoats played havoc with very late common and little tern chicks. A freshly killed turnstone was also found at their lair. The breeding season was virtually over by early August, although a brood of ringed plover did not hatch until the 10th.

A summary of nests appears below:

Mallard	5	Redshank	12
Gadwall	1	Common Gull	1
Shelduck	55	Common Tern ..	900-1,000
Red-legged Partridge ..	3	Arctic Tern	2
Oystercatcher	83	Little Tern	180
Ringed Plover	140		

A total of 399 birds of 37 species was ringed at Blakeney Point by R. G. H. C. during the year. Kingfisher, twite, common gull, oystercatcher and turnstone were all ringed for the first time. The 1967 total included 140 linnets, 19 pied flycatchers, 4 redpolls, 3 fieldfares, 3 turnstones and a siskin. The ringing total to date is 1432 birds of 50 species.

A party of 7 eiders including 2 adult drakes spent the summer off the Point. The first 3 brent geese returned Oct. 8th and later reached a peak of 1,200 birds. A purple sandpiper was new Oct. 18th and between the 19th and 22nd a great many migrants passed through. They included blackbirds, fieldfares, redwings, song thrushes, starlings, lapwings, skylarks, bramblings, goldcrests, wrens and snow buntings. Two long-tailed ducks were noted Oct. 27th. The surprising total of over 50 little grebes arrived in the harbour Nov. 9th; one group totalled 22 and another 14. The majority left within five days. A green woodpecker was close to the Watch-house on 16th and 23 Bewick's swans passed through Dec. 11th. Shelduck were present in high numbers, peaking at 600 by the end of Dec.



Scolt Head Island

(The Nature Conservancy)

The Breeding Season

Excellent weather prevailed throughout the season and no losses occurred due to storms or to blowing sand. Sandwich terns peaked at 3,000 pairs but a first attempt to nest was thwarted by rats. However, a second laying group of 2,500 pairs successfully established a colony and a total of 1,550 nests was counted. These contained about 2,200 eggs from which 1,800 to 1,900 fledged young were reared. Only 137 addled eggs and less than 50 dead chicks were noted.

Very impressive numbers of Sandwich terns assembled at the Far Point each evening towards the end of May reaching a peak of 6,000 to 7,000 on 31st. At the end of July numbers again built up peaking at 8,000 to 9,000 adults and juveniles, July 28th.

Some 500 pairs of common terns attempted to nest. 300 nests were counted but rats, stoats and weasels took 1,000 clutches and 180 chicks before they were destroyed. Eventually only 250 chicks reached the flying stage. For the first time in seven seasons short-eared owls were absent, but for a few days a female kestrel took day-old common tern chicks. A pair of Arctic terns, with an immature, was present for much of the nesting season and the pair produced a chick. 43 pairs of little terns nested, but only 4 young reached the flying stage; 14 nestlings were taken by a kestrel. Of this total, 14 pairs of little terns were in the main ternery. Carrion crows nested for the first time at Scolt Head.

Other breeding records were of 160 pairs of ringed plovers, 35 pairs of redshank, 30 pairs of mallard, 120 pairs of shelduck, 121 pairs of oystercatchers, 2 pairs of Canada geese, 150 pairs of black-headed gulls, 7 pairs of wood pigeons and a pair of swallows. Seven female cuckoos summered.

The Year

A scarcity of mallard, wigeon, eider and knot (peaks were only 80, 30, 14 and 100 respectively) marked the winter. Other populations were brent geese 600, shelduck 350, oystercatcher 800, curlew 600, dunlin 500, turnstone 150 and reed bunting 130. Up to 5 short-eared owls, a male hen harrier, merlin and peregrine were noted. As usual, a spotted redshank haunted the whelk boat area; hooded crows were very scarce. Twites at a peak of 80 and snow buntings at 14 were much down on last year.

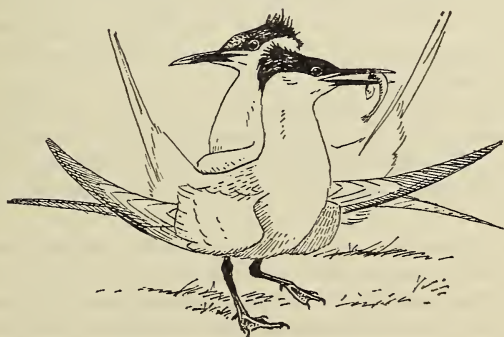
Most brent geese left at the end of March and the last stragglers, a mere 4, were present up to mid-May. A pair of Sandwich terns appeared in the harbour March 25th, and the first little tern April 19th, by which time 300 Sandwich and 30 common terns were established. Passage migration was uneventful, with a light westerly movement of swallows and house martins in mid-April and occasional black terns (maximum 32 May 11th), with a pair of red-breasted mergansers in late April increasing to 6 a week later.

Fifty eiders present April 28th (including 3 displaying adult drakes) remained until mid-May, 30 staying until the end of July when all appeared to be moulting. Two kittiwakes arrived May 15th and numbers quickly built up to 80 by 26th, 700 by June 11th, 1,200 by the 19th, 2,000 by 21st, 3,000 by 22nd and 4,000 between 23rd and 26th, 8,000 on 27th and a peak of over 10,000 between 28th and July 1st. Numbers declined to 6,000 by 2nd, to 1,000 by 6th and to 150-200 by mid-July. Kittiwakes were displaying and carrying nesting material in the Sandwich tern nesting area at the end of May, but no eggs were laid.

A pair of roseate terns and a single bird were seen on most days in late May; also a single roseate each evening throughout June with 3 on 28th. The most unusual June record was a hobby, flying west on 30th. Thirteen shelduck headed east on June 28th; followed by 7 east on July 7th (at 1730 hours); 33 east on 14th (1945 hours); 8 east on 21st (2000 hours) and 30 east on 22nd (1930 hours). The movement continued until by the third week all Scolt shelduck had left. In mid-month 600 curlews arrived and numbers steadily increased to 1,200 by Sept. Over roughly the same period oystercatchers came in continuously until a peak of 4,000 was reached in Sept. A total of 36 black terns came through Aug. 9th/10th.

Small numbers of wheatears, whinchats and the commoner warblers were present Aug. 23rd-27th; there was a second passage of these species Sept. 14th-16th accompanied by fieldfares, song thrushes and a ring ouzel. A marsh harrier arrived and stayed for most of Sept. Up to 14 eiders were present in Aug. and 18 in Sept., but from Oct. onwards no party exceeded 8.

Brent geese returned (4 adults) Oct. 1st and remained in very small numbers until the third week when 150 appeared increasing to 700 by early Dec., but only 500 were present by the year end. Mallard and wigeon steadily increased to 200 and 2,000 respectively. Skuas in small numbers, mostly Arctic but with one or two great, passed through until Oct. A party of 11 shelduck returned Oct. 10th, after which numbers built up rapidly and, with fluctuations, reached 500 by Dec. Early Nov. brought goldeneyes, 3 long-tailed ducks, scoters, pintail and gadwall with 3 woodcock flushed on 1st. Two immature and an adult common/Arctic tern and 3 juvenile Sandwich terns Nov. 3rd and 1st respectively were very late. A hen harrier Nov. 9th and 5 little grebes in the harbour, with 3 great crested grebes at sea, added interest. Three Lapland and 40 snow buntings arrived in mid-Oct. A kingfisher appeared Nov. 7th and a green woodpecker remained in House Hills throughout Dec. Occasional red-breasted mergansers were in the harbour and a hen harrier, peregrine and merlin all appeared in Dec., with two small parties (8 and 3) of Bewick's swans Dec. 11th and 13th. Two merlins turned up later in the month and stayed. The snow buntings remained in varying numbers with a peak of 50, together with 5 Lapland buntings. Twite numbers grew to 250 and these, along with 100 reed buntings were present by Dec. 15th.



Holme Bird Observatory and Holme Nature Reserve

1967 was a year full of interest and a total of 2521 birds of 79 species was ringed by Holme Bird Observatory. The grand ringing total since 1962 is of 8230 birds of 111 species. Among those ringed during the year were 79 swallows, 135 sand martins, 14 jackdaws, 117 blue tits, 33 long-tailed tits, 99 song thrushes, 3 ring ouzels, 250 blackbirds, 80 robins, 83 reed and 77 sedge warblers, 69 goldcrests, 2 firecrests and single grasshopper and greenish warblers, red-breasted flycatcher and great grey shrike.

Nine foreign recoveries were reported, most notable being a goldcrest from Denmark a year later. The following monthly summaries have been extracted from the Observatory's Sixth Annual Report:

January: The year opened with a very cold spell and chaffinches, goldfinches and bramblings were all attracted to seed put out for them. 2 crossbills remained between 14th and 29th and bearded tits were present all month. Birds of prey included merlin (3rd), marsh harrier (on 4th and the Observatory's first winter record), rough-legged buzzard (19th) and 2 short-eared owls.

Among other winter visitors were 200 brent geese, 70 snow buntings, 25 goldeneye, 40 scoter and Lapland buntings; also 6 white-fronted geese on 13th.

February: 14 Bewick's swans headed west on 5th and up to 3 short-eared owls and 2 hooded crows remained all month; also a pink-footed goose. A stonechat stayed three days from 24th and 60 bar-tailed godwits were noted on 28th.

March: Among wintering birds were 76 bar-tailed godwits, 300 sanderling, 100 brent geese and 70 golden plover. A stonechat was seen on 5th and the first migrant chiffchaff came on 7th followed by wheatear on 18th and black redstart on 24th. A blackbird carrying a French ring was trapped on 26th.

April: Notable was a firecrest on 2nd, black redstart from 8th to 10th with 2 more on 25th, great grey shrikes on 10th (in Holme village) and 16th, sparrowhawk on 15th, marsh harrier on 18th/20th and an early black tern on 27th. A corncrake on 24th was a new species for the Observatory as were up to 4 white storks between 26th and 30th.

Five short-eared owls stayed until 15th and fieldfare and brambling until 27th. Spring arrivals included swallow on 9th, Sandwich tern on 13th, yellow wagtail and willow warbler both on 15th and sand martin next day. Sedge warblers returned on 18th, white wagtail, swift and little tern all on 22nd and grasshopper warbler, tree pipit and blackcap on 25th. Cuckoo, house martin, greenshank, redstart and Northern willow warbler were new on 26th, followed by whinchat and turtle dove on 27th, common sandpiper and nightingale on 29th and whimbrel next day.

Ring ouzels were recorded on 8th, 9th, 11th, 23rd and 30th with 2 on 6th. Easterly winds between 9th and 17th brought in peaks of 20 Continental robins and 50 goldcrests. Heaviest hirundine passage was recorded on 30th when an all-day westward passage of swallows at 50 per hour, together with a few house and sand martins.

May: Particularly interesting was a firecrest between 12th and 14th. Seven different marsh harriers passed through between 6th and 29th; also 3 Montagu's harriers between 17th and 29th. 2 black terns were noted on 5th/6th with another on 13th; also 2 spotted redshank on 6th and a dead siskin on 15th.

On 6th, swallows were moving westward at 1,000 per hour all morning falling to 100 per hour in the afternoon. Easterly winds between 10th and 15th brought

the firecrest together with 30 willow warblers, 20 whitethroats, 10 spotted flycatchers, 3 ring ouzels, 3 garden warblers, 11 redpolls, 3 lesser whitethroats and whinchat. 6 Greenland wheatears came through on 6th and again on 11th with up to 9 turtle doves daily between 6th and 23rd.

Among late migrants were redwing on 6th and hooded crow on 21st. May waders included 12 grey plover, 35 knot, greenshank, common sandpiper (25 on 16th) and wood sandpiper (16th and 22nd). Also notable were a pair of garganey on 17th, 8 gannets on 28th and young bearded tits on the wing by 25th. The first "autumn" lapwing were migrating west on 26th.

June: A fieldfare was unusual on 21st; also of interest was a Montagu's harrier hunting the area between 24th and July 12th and an immature crossbill on 11th. Spotted redshank reappeared on 17th and 40 kittiwakes were off-shore on 28th.

July: Bearded tits were noted visiting their nest 30 times per hour to feed nestlings on 15th. Same day a lesser redpoll's nest containing a single egg was found. July waders included little ringed plover on 19th, black-tailed godwit on 22nd/23rd, green sandpiper from 20th (but never more than 2 throughout the autumn), wood sandpiper on 18th, 3 spotted redshank on 30th and up to 5 greenshank from 10th. On both 2nd and 18th large flocks of lapwing headed west all day, many parties 40 strong.

August: Most interesting records were of marsh harrier on 19th/20th and barred warbler on 27th. The first Arctic skuas arrived on 2nd and 4 great crested grebes stayed briefly on Broad Water on 4th (the first occasion this species has been seen here). The first pied flycatchers came on 7th with 8 present next day. Easterly winds from 21st onwards brought a small daily influx of willow and garden warblers, redstarts, whinchats, pied flycatchers, wheatears, blackcaps, whitethroats, lesser whitethroats, and the barred warbler. On the evening of 20th, some 3,000 swallows roosted in Broad Water reed beds. A kingfisher appeared on 29th, the first for a long time.

Among August waders large flocks of lapwing moved west all day on 2nd, whimbrel peaked during the third week, up to 4 spotted redshank, 5 greenshank and one curlew-sandpiper (23rd) were noted.

September: Notable was a bittern from 9th to 14th (the second record in five years), 2 kingfishers, marsh harrier on 10th/11th and black redstart on 11th/12th. The month's highlight was a greenish warbler which was caught and ringed on 12th. Other good records were single red-breasted flycatchers on 15th and 21st, sparrowhawk on 16th, wrynecks on 21st/22nd, barred warbler on 21st and bluethroat between 22nd and 24th.

From 7th onwards, an almost daily procession of passerines took place. Easterly winds between 12th and 16th increased the flow and brought the first winter visitors. Highly selected records during this period include: first Lapland bunting on 7th; first water-rail on 9th; first goldcrest and ring ouzel on 10th; great spotted woodpecker on 12th; first 6 fieldfares and 3 redwings and white wagtail on 14th; ring ouzel on 16th/17th with 3 on 18th, singles on 19th/20th and 22nd and 2 on 23rd when an influx of rock pipits. 1-2 ring ouzels were noted daily between 24th and 29th. A stonechat was new on 27th and the first brambling on 30th.

Heaviest westerly movement of swallows took place on 18th with well over 1,000 per hour. Also notable was an early woodcock on 1st, short-eared owl on 4th, scaup on 21st, great skua on 23rd when 6 swifts with 3 more on 29th. Large flights of lapwing passed westward between 24th and 26th and other

wader counts included 40 bar-tailed godwits (21st), one wood sandpiper (9th/10th—a great decrease), up to 3 spotted redshanks, up to 8 greenshank and a black-tailed godwit on 7th.

October: Almost continuous strong winds, mainly westerly, resulted in a very quiet month. It was the least exciting October since the Observatory began in 1962. Best records included 2 little gulls and 3 great skuas on 5th, great grey shrike on 18th and waxwing on 29th. A small influx on 8th produced 20 goldcrests and 2 blackcaps. Between 19th and 24th large flocks of starlings headed west all day with estimates of 5,000 an hour on 19th and 10,000 hourly on 24th.

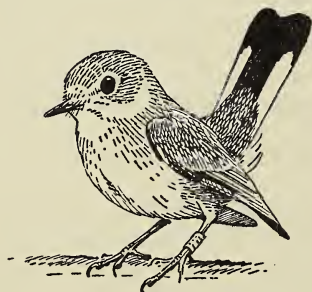
A variety of species was moving westward up to 11 a.m. on 21st, among them lapwings, redwings, fieldfares, bramblings, tree sparrows, coal tits, blackbirds, song thrushes and chaffinches. Six bearded tits headed west on 22nd. On 24th 500 chaffinches and 100 bramblings passed to the west and a woodcock arrived. A big influx of fieldfares was noted on 30th when blackcap and great spotted woodpecker were both present.

Also of interest were 60 sanderling, little stint and the first brent geese at sea on 1st, curlew sandpiper, 50 twites and ring ouzel on 2nd, blackcap and reed warbler on 5th with 7 snow buntings next day when a ring ouzel was still present. The last whinchat was on 17th, wheatear on 19th and common/Arctic tern on 29th.

November: More interesting than the previous month with the bulk of the winter visitors arriving up to the third week. Interesting records were of 5 waxwings on 2nd, 3 on 7th and 11 on 21st. Black redstart, 2 little gulls, black tern and late chiffchaff were all noted on 5th, with great grey shrike and 2 shore-larks on 8th, another black redstart on 12th and 6 Bewick's swans west on 30th.

An all-day influx of fieldfares (1,000 per hour) took place on 1st; they were also noted arriving at Heacham, King's Lynn and Holbeach Marsh. Starlings arrived at 500 per hour with dozens of blackbirds. A day-long influx of redwing was recorded on 5th with many parties of 50 from the north-east. Fieldfares, bramblings and starlings also came in. 38 long-tailed tits were new on 8th (31 being ringed); and bearded tits were erupting to the west with at least three parties of 12. The largest autumn fall of blackbirds took place on 20th with 100 present at first and further parties arriving all day until a peak of 500. The majority moved on rapidly. At the same time, swallow, woodcock and 3 Lapland buntings were noted. The final, small, blackbird influx took place on 30th.

Two short-eared owls stayed until the year-end with 300 snow buntings from 11th and 200 twites from 5th. A late wheatear was noted on 1st with 2 greenshank and hooded crow on 8th.



December: The majority of the snow buntings and twites moved on and the wintering flock of 150 fieldfares finished the buckthorn berries nearly three weeks earlier than in other years. 150 brents stayed all month, 2 Lapland buntings were recorded on 1st, woodcock on 2nd and Arctic skua, 2 Bewick's swans and waxwing all on 3rd. 3 more waxwings came on 4th and on 11th, 38 Bewick's swans landed on Broad Water. The year closed with jack snipe.

The Wash

Hunstanton was well worth visiting at the beginning of the year and within the first ten days 30 eiders, 42 long-tailed ducks, 60 brent geese and 43 Bewick's swans had been recorded. Up to 60 goldeneye frequented this area in Jan. and Feb. and the brent geese soon increased to over 100 with 122 Jan. 15th and 141 Feb. 22nd; 32 were still present March 20th. Up to 5 red-breasted mergansers were noted at Hunstanton. Scoter numbers at this time reached 3-500. Single red- and black-throated divers were seen as usual from Jan. to March. The regular wintering party of purple sandpipers numbered 10 in Jan. and the latest record was of 3 Feb. 12th. 40 pink-footed geese were at Hunstanton Feb. 7th and 20 great crested grebes on 12th.

At Snettisham between Jan. and March were small numbers of pochard, together with 30 teal and 17 goldeneye. Apart from sea and shore birds, records of interest included single waxwing in the Heacham-Hunstanton area in Jan., sparrowhawk at Snettisham Jan. 17th and rough-legged buzzard at Dersingham and Wolferton on 21st. A pair of stonechats remained two weeks at Heacham during Feb. A black redstart at Wolferton March 22nd was followed by others at Hunstanton April 4th and May 20th.

A considerable passage of swallows was noted at Hunstanton April 26th when there were still winter duck at sea: scoters, a pair of scaup and a long-tailed duck; also 20 great crested grebes. Swallow passage was again heavy May 6th with house martins and swifts also on the move. Four grasshopper warblers had been reeling at Snettisham on 4th, but these apparently moved on as did a pair of bearded tits which had frequented Snettisham pits in early spring. From April onwards 6 pairs of fulmars haunted Hunstanton cliffs and 2 pairs of swifts nested there. Other breeding season records included siskins at Heacham and crossbills at Wolferton. A hobby was at Heacham May 4th and on 18th/19th a quail at Hunstanton. 41 pairs of common terns nested at Snettisham and a pair of scaup was on the pits there June 2nd.

July produced sooty shearwater at Hunstanton on 30th and between July 27th and Aug. 1st a very noticeable sand martin movement took place. Early Sept. saw a black redstart at Hunstanton on 7th; others appeared later in the month. A shag was new on 15th and a dotterel at Snettisham on 20th. House martin passage reached a peak on 26th.

Twenty Arctic skuas were off Hunstanton Oct. 4th and next day a Mediterranean gull was at Snettisham. A merlin appeared on 7th. Gale-force winds on 17th brought 12 Arctic skuas, 40 great skuas and 5,000 kittiwakes close to Hunstanton cliffs in an hour's watching. A great grey shrike was at Snettisham Oct. 19th, the first purple sandpiper returned on 23rd and 2 shags roosted at Hunstanton on 31st. Throughout Oct./Nov. large gatherings of knot and oystercatchers were noted. Winter duck arrived by Nov. 1st with 6 long-tails at Hunstanton. Within the next week 7 goldeneye, 3 scaup and 6 pochard had arrived followed by the first 3 brent geese on 6th. The latter increased to

39 by the month end. Other winter visitors were soon off Hunstanton: black-throated diver on 4th and 10th, 2 red-breasted mergansers on 11th and 3 purple sandpipers next day. On 6th there was also a little gull there. Long-tailed duck numbers increased to 14 on 22nd and 10 were off Snettisham on 19th.

Among passerines may be mentioned a whinchat Nov. 4th at Hunstanton and on 7th at Snettisham 2 bearded tits, 7 ring ouzels and a stonechat. 800 fieldfares were noted at Snettisham Nov. 5th with 50 snow buntings on the foreshore. During Dec. most of the winter ducks were on show although only in small numbers. They were joined at Snettisham by 26 Bewick's swans on 12th and by 43 pink-footed geese on 17th.

Dersingham Decoy

(R. Berry)

Dersingham Decoy was constructed about 1818 and during its early years the decoyman captured each winter between 130 and 200 dozen mallard, teal, wigeon, gadwall and pintail. About 1870 it was dismantled owing to alterations in drainage and drying up of the creek on which it stood.

The present owner, Mr. J. E. A. Lambert, acquired the Decoy and 134 acres of marsh in 1928. The Decoy pond was then much overgrown and there was practically no water in it. The pond was mudded out by hand in the early thirties, when the island—a non-traditional feature—was formed with the spoil. By 1937/8 it was in good order with about the right amount of reed cover. Without feeding, large numbers of mallard and teal, up to 1,000 at times congregated there during the day. During the second world war the surrounding land was ploughed up, and has remained so. The drainage was also considerably improved, lowering the water table still further and necessitating the installation of a dam and flap to retain water. The East Coast floods of 1953 washed away the dam and filled the pond with silt and it again had to be dredged.

In 1960 the adjoining land came "in hand" and it was then that the possibility of reinstatement became a practical proposition. A cage trap was built in 1963 to discover the trapping potential of the Decoy. This was a permanent construction six feet wide and 15 feet long and took 139 ducks in the first (1963/4) season. In the autumn of 1964 a second trap was constructed and the total catch for 1964/5 was 106 with 112 ducks ringed in 1965/6.

Because of high shooting pressure locally the recovery percentage is high and recovery details have been a feature of the *Norfolk Bird Report*. Restoration of the south pipe was begun in 1965. The channel which showed where the original pipe had been situated was almost completely overgrown. A tractor was required to remove the heavier bushes and trees. When working at the little end the original 1818 timbers were unearthed. Net was fitted in July 1966 and screens, end wall and back wall completed the pipe. By the end of the 1966/7 season 342 ducks had been taken, either by feed or resting on the banks as no dog was used. Of this total 120 were teal, 220 mallard and 2 gadwall.

During Feb. 1967 work began restoring the north-west pipe. It needed little clearing apart from a few bushes and altering the direction of the tail end. 250 bundles of reed were cut: more than enough for the twelve screens needed for the pipe. It was ready for catching by July 22nd.

In the 1966/7 winter at the Decoy, teal peaked at 250 in Nov. with 270 next month. Mallard never exceeded 100. However, a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Decoy

and in another part of the Decoy refuge lies Coldham's Creek. Twelve yards across and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, it twists through dense reeds. The wildfowl population in this creek between Aug. and Dec. exceeds the numbers in the Decoy. For example, on Aug. 31st, 1966, 185 teal, 48 mallard, 6 shoveler and 2 gadwall were present. On Oct. 2nd, 1966, 406 teal and 90 mallard were counted. Wigeon use Coldham's Creek as a roost when the tide exceeds 23 feet.

The two duck traps from the Decoy were dismantled and rebuilt in Coldham's Creek with the object of trapping and ringing ducks between Aug. and Oct. By mid-Aug. over 200 wildfowl flight into the Creek whereas the population in the Decoy does not exceed 100 until Oct. A thousand wildfowl have been known at one time in the Decoy.

1967

Companies of pink-footed geese were regular at flight time until Jan. 29th. Largest single flock was 200 on 24th; next day small flocks totalling 500 passed over the Decoy after being forced off the marsh by the tide. A maximum of 98 wigeon were on flooded wheat close to the Decoy. A great grey shrike was noted Feb. 13th and 6 bearded tits and a marsh harrier on 18th.

The last fieldfares (25) and bramblings (35) left April 22nd and 23rd. Between April 5th and 17th a flock of 200 bramblings frequented a small area of stubble and 100 were caught and ringed. One was recovered in Norway. First spring arrival, a chiffchaff, was recorded March 11th, followed by wheatear on 18th, blackcap on 27th, willow warbler on April 15th, swallow on 19th, grasshopper and reed warblers and swift all on 20th, cuckoo and sedge warbler on 22nd and sand and house martins on 26th.

Due to building the north-west pipe and other work, only 120 nests of 18 species were recorded. Among these were single pairs of little grebe and willow tit, 26 pairs of turtle doves, 5 of long-tailed tits, 13 of blackbirds, 17 of song thrushes, 25 of hedge sparrows, 16 of goldfinches, 7 of bullfinches and 3 of redpolls. In addition, a pair of kingfishers summered.

In early autumn, 11 gadwall, 2 garganey and 2 wigeon were all trapped and ringed. 25 gadwall were present by Aug. 5th, remaining until the 31st. By Sept. 9th, 9 species had visited the Decoy and creek: mallard, teal, shoveler, gadwall, garganey, pochard, tufted, pintail and wigeon.

Between July and Sept. a low water level resulted in much mud being exposed in both pipes. Unusual species caught and ringed during this period included 8 green and 2 common sandpipers, 3 snipe and 2 herons. Other species ringed during the year were 5 redwings, 28 fieldfares, 16 blackbirds, 3 sand martins, 6 goldfinches, 41 mistle thrushes and a grey wagtail.

The first 8 fieldfares of the winter arrived Sept. 16th and as many as 130 were feeding on hawthorn berries between 23rd and 30th. The first 25 redwings were noted Oct. 6th, but the previous year's figure of 400 semi-residents was not repeated, peak being 60 on 19th. At this time, thrushes attained maximum numbers and 460 fieldfares, 70 blackbirds and 80 song thrushes had exhausted the berry supply by the end of Oct. Eight bearded tits frequented a reedbed north-east of the Decoy between Oct. 13th and the end of Nov.; 7 were caught and ringed, among them 2 controls from Suffolk. On Oct. 22nd, a party of 41 bearded tits headed south over Snettisham beach. Largest migrating redwing flocks were seen at the end of Nov. and during three days over 4,000 passed high over the Decoy heading between south-east and south-west. Bramblings were in short supply in the Decoy area, the maximum being 64 on Nov. 27th. Migrant flocks of bramblings passed over towards the end of Nov. including 300 on 25th.

The evening flight of mallard did not exceed 100 until mid-Nov. when 200 were estimated; 300 teal were regular by the end of Sept. However, the teal population decreased following ploughing of most of the stubble. The first snow of the winter fell on Dec. 9th; 2 days later the Decoy held 90 blackbirds, 57 redwings and 31 song thrushes. The same day a total of 250 redwings and 400 blackbirds passed overhead all heading in a south to south-westerly direction. A kingfisher was found dead on the ice at this time.

During Dec. the pond was often frozen and the north-west pipe and the two traps kept open by hand. This was most rewarding, resulting in single catches of 21, 28 and 29 mallard. Between 200 and 300 mallard were in evidence at this time; also 6 pintail. The first 43 pink-footed geese were noted Dec. 14th and a flight of 61 appeared over the Decoy on 28th.

By the end of the year, 1,396 ducks had been caught and ringed: 908 mallard, 468 teal, 14 gadwall, 4 wigeon and 2 garganey. Due to disturbance by a pea harvester, Coldham's Creek duck population did not build up to the previous year's figure. However, the two traps there caught 312 ducks: 241 mallard, 62 teal, 6 gadwall, 2 wigeon and a garganey.

Hickling

(Norfolk Naturalists Trust)

The opening months of the year saw the usual congregation of wildfowl at Hickling. Peak totals included 200 wigeon, 50 pochard, 500 mallard, 300 tufted, 8 goldeneye, 20 gadwall, 200 teal, 200 shoveler, a few pintail, 2 Bewick's swans and 1,000 coot.

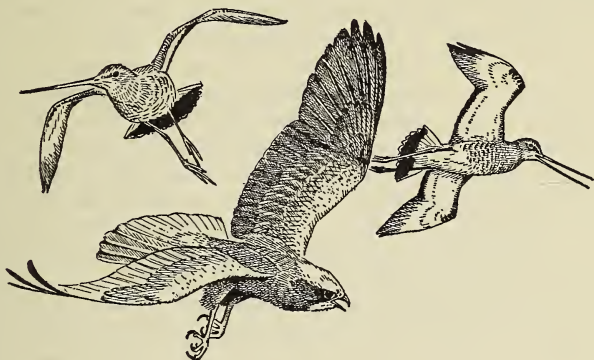
Marsh harriers in ones, twos and threes appeared from time to time throughout the year, but none nested. Ruffs and reeves returned March 24th and up to 27 were present until mid-May. Others were feeding on the wader grounds towards the end of June. Two pairs of garganey came on April 7th followed by greenshank and wood sandpipers May 15th. The first black-tailed godwit arrived April 14th with a party of 6 on May 27th which increased to 11 birds on 29th; they remained two weeks. Common and little terns were both noted April 29th; 4 pairs of the former nested on Rush Hills.

Spring-time surprises included great grey shrike for three days from April 14th, 2 black terns on 26th, osprey between 30th and May 7th, rough-legged buzzard May 2nd, 2 spoonbills and another osprey on 18th and another black tern on June 24th. Goldeneye lingered until April 23rd.

Bearded tits had full clutches of eggs by April 6th and the first broods of young had left the nest by the 26th. As in 1966, the breeding population at Hickling, Whiteslea and Heigham Sounds was estimated at 85 pairs. The breeding season was successful despite frequent rain. Eruptive behaviour was frequently observed in Sept. when parties of 25 to 30 bearded tits were flying high over the reedbeds, especially in the mornings. A pair of tufted ducks reared 4 young, the first successful breeding record here for many years. Five bitterns were booming in the spring, and totals of 9 pairs of herons and 12 pairs of great crested grebes nested.

Early autumn waders at Rush Hills and Swimcoots included spotted redshanks (from Aug. 31st), greenshanks, 8 ruffs (until Oct. 28th), little stint (until Oct. 7th), wood and green sandpipers, black-tailed godwit, oystercatcher, dotterel (Sept. 14th) and turnstone.

300 golden plovers arrived Oct. 21st and a great many starlings and a great grey shrike came in on 23rd. A hen harrier was new on Nov. 17th, smew on Dec. 2nd, 14 goldeneye and 5 kingfishers in Catfield Dyke on 4th and 40 Bewick's swans on 10th.



Horsey

(John Buxton)

Most interesting January visitors at Horsey were 4 waxwings on 14th and a rough-legged buzzard which remained from 20th until Feb. 26th. A great grey shrike was noted April 1st. Three hen harriers stayed in the area until April 2nd and 2 returned in autumn.

Two marsh harriers frequented Horsey all year and although others passed through in spring none stayed to nest. A female Montagu's harrier stayed briefly April 21st. Three black-tailed godwits were present two weeks in mid-May.

At least 25 pairs of bearded tits nested round the Mere. During the autumn, there were eruptive flights of up to 20 birds. Five bitterns were booming in spring when 2 or 3 pairs of water-rails were in residence in Brayden marshes. Two pairs of oystercatchers bred successfully. The newly-created wader ground at Mere Farm has resulted in increased numbers of breeding lapwing, snipe and redshank. 28 ruffs were feeding there May 7th.

Other breeding birds included a pair of red-backed shrikes, 3 pairs of kestrels, single pairs of tawny and barn owls and 2 pairs of stonechats. Six pairs of sand martins bred in the marram dunes, for the first time. No short-eared owls are known to have summered. Single ring ouzels were noted April 22nd and Oct. 29th. Most interesting autumn visitor was a rough-legged buzzard Oct. 28th.



Breckland

In recent years birds of prey have provided the more exciting records in the area, but in 1967 the waders have challenged this situation. Both red-necked and grey phalaropes appeared on autumn passage, one of the former stayed at Lang Mere Sept. 16th to 20th and one of the latter visited a farm pond at West Acre on the northern edge of the area Nov. 13th. Many other waders were recorded in spring and autumn including green sandpipers in a number of localities, jack snipe at Little Cressingham, common sandpiper at Stanford Water Aug. 29th and 8 on the River Ouse at Santon Sept. 7th. Dunlin were seen at Lang Mere and Thompson Water with 4 at the latter Sept. 17th. Two greenshank were at Stanford Water Aug. 29th with a single bird there Sept. 21st and others at Thompson on 10th, West Mere on 16th and 17th, Narborough Oct. 6th and Thompson again on 12th. Spotted redshanks visited Stanford on three occasions in September, and two little stints were seen at Thompson Water on 17th. A reeve visited West Mere in the autumn.

Spring provided the largest flock of golden plovers estimated at 4,000 in the north of the area in April, 2 pairs of ruffs nearby on 20th, and a little ringed plover stayed briefly at Lang Mere on 30th. The first stone-curlew had returned by March 12th and subsequently nested successfully in a number of areas. At least eight pairs of common curlew bred in their usual localities, ringed plovers at four sites, and redshank and woodcock are also reported to have nested.

Of the other breckland birds the nightjar appears to have had a reasonable season, proof of breeding coming from at least four areas and reports of summering from others. Wheatears and grasshopper warblers were fairly widespread, but only four singing woodlarks were noted. About the usual small number of red-backed shrikes were present, successful breeding being proved in some cases. Crossbills were seen in many places early in the year, some showing indications of nest building or courtship and a party of 2 adults and 10 young was reported at Lang Mere June 4th. Redstarts were present in small numbers, yellow wagtails were scarce with breeding proved at one location, whinchats were reported from Lang Mere, Brettenham Heath and Tommy's Belt.

Great crested grebes bred at West Mere and Rush Mere and there were 9 heron's nests at Didlington. Tufted ducks were seen with broods of young on 5 stretches of water and pochard had 3 broods on Stanford Water, 2 at West Mere, Tottington and another at Buckenham Tofts. The most exciting breeding record (unfortunately not repeated in 1968) was that of a pair of marsh harriers which raised one young. Montagu's harriers were also reported in summer and sparrowhawks were seen occasionally throughout the year. Barn, little and long-eared owls bred, the last at 2 sites, with records from others.

All three species of woodpecker were recorded and a wryneck was noted at Thetford April 20th, and kingfishers bred, sightings coming from at least eight areas. Two black terns paused at Rush Mere June 17th and a common tern was at Thompson Sept. 10th. Of the less common passerines two hawfinches were seen with young at Riddlesworth May 21st, siskins singing at St. Helen's Well April 1st and several pairs of corn buntings bred in the north of the area.

Interesting autumn and winter records include 4 pintail at Stanford Water January 8th, 150 mallard at Shadwell on 29th, 96 gadwall at Didlington February 12th and 250 at Stanford Water at the end of Sept., where teal totalled 150 at about the same time. There were 150 wigeon at Bodney and 10 goosanders at Narford Lake February 12th, with 7 of the latter at Rush Mere on 14th and 10 at

Stanford on 19th. The largest party of Canada geese totalled 52 at Didlington Feb. 12th. 7 shelduck appeared at Stanford Water in Sept. and a smew at Ring Mere Dec. 8th.

Bewick Swans were reported in Jan. and Feb. at Lang Mere, Thompson and Stanford Waters, with a maximum count of 33 at Stanford Feb. 19th; 10 had returned to Ring Mere by Dec. 3rd. Whooper swans were scarce: 3 at Stanford Jan. 8th and 2 at Ring Mere Nov. 16th and Dec. 3rd being the only records received.

Up to 3 common buzzards were seen on a number of occasions in the Tottington and Stanford areas, and a rough-legged buzzard was at Sturston March 25th and April 9th and 23rd. Three hen harriers were at Didlington Feb. 18th and 20th, on a number of occasions in early spring in the Tottington area, and at Brettenham Dec. 17th with a merlin there on the same day. An osprey was at Stanford Water on Sept. 16th and 21st and again in October.

Great grey shrikes were reported at St. Helen's Well and Knettishall Heath in Jan., Bodney and Stanford in March and Lang Mere April 8th. A grey wagtail was at Stanford Jan. 5th and Oct. 29th; water rails wintered at Stanford, Mickle Mere and Shadwell and 2 bitterns were seen in winter at Stanford with 3 at Sturston Carr March 5th.



Fenland

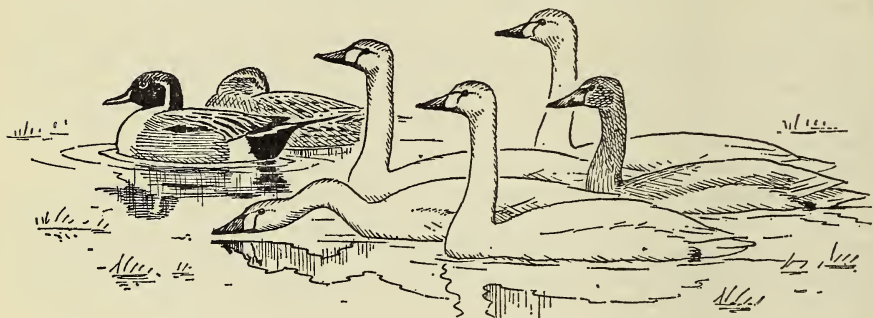
A full account of the birds of the Ouse Washes, including the Norfolk section, may be found in the *Cambridge Bird Club Report* for 1967. The following summary is restricted to Wisbech S.F. where a total of 29 species of waders appeared during the autumn. Most exciting was the Wilson's phalarope which arrived Sept. 28th and was joined by a second bird next day. One departed Oct. 15th, but the other lingered until Nov. 2nd. Three pectoral sandpipers put in an appearance between Aug. 10th and 24th.

Little ringed plovers were present in autumn until Oct. 8th; also up to 300 golden plovers (Nov.), single grey plovers, 22 turnstones (Aug.) and 200 snipe. Eighteen black-tailed godwits were present in July and 17 green and 11 wood sandpipers during Aug.; a late wood sandpiper stayed until Nov. 11th. Common sandpipers peaked at 65 (Aug.), spotted redshanks at 17 and greenshank at only 9.

A Temminck's stint was noted as early as July 24th. Little stints were abundant during the latter part of Sept. when 40 to 50 were present; 2 stayed until Dec. 2nd. As many as 800 to 900 dunlin were present in Oct./Nov. Curlew-

sandpipers peaked at 35 to 40 during the latter half of Sept., 30 were noted the next month and the last one on Nov. 5th. A red-necked phalarope arrived July 28th staying until Aug. 7th and another remained between Aug. 26th and Sept. 2nd. A grey phalarope stayed between Oct. 15th and 22nd.

Ruffs were present from the end of June (50) until Dec. (1) with 200 on July 21st, up to 140 in Aug., 100 in Sept., 90 in Oct. and 25 in Nov. Breeding waders included single pairs of oystercatchers and ringed plovers.



Selected Light-Vessel Notes

For the thirteenth year in succession the crews of light-vessels off the Norfolk coast maintained diaries. In addition to the familiar autumn immigrants such as lapwing, starling, skylark, blackbird, fieldfare, redwing, chaffinch and brambling, the following species were identified:

Water-rail: Inner Dowsing, one, Nov. 5th and noted at Newarp, April 4th.

Moorhen: Inner Dowsing, juvenile, Nov. 5th; Smith's Knoll, singly, Nov. 10th and 26th/27th and Newarp, one, Dec. 12th.

Turnstone: Lynn Well, one, March 2nd.

Knot: Lynn Well, one, March 2nd.

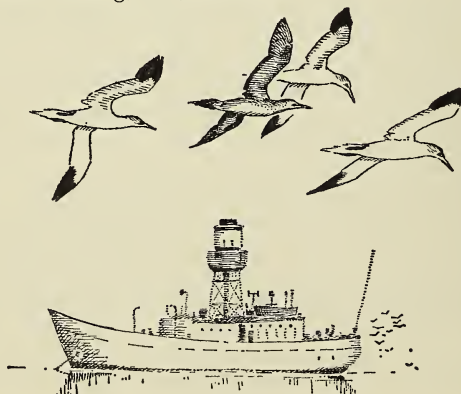
Long-eared Owl: Inner Dowsing, one, Nov. 20th and Newarp, one, April 4th.

House-Martin: Smith's Knoll, one, Nov. 10th.

Goldcrest: Inner Dowsing, 2 dead, Oct. 29th and Haisboro', one, Nov. 11th.

Goldfinch: Outer Dowsing, one, Oct. 13th.

Snow Bunting: Inner Dowsing, one, Nov. 5th.



Classified Notes

These Notes are based on *Birds of Norfolk* (1967) where fuller details regarding status, distribution, migration and ringing recoveries may be found. Important records for Wisbech Sewage Farm (part of which is on the Lincolnshire side of the county boundary) have been selected from the files of Cambridge Bird Club. Fuller details of Wash and Fen records may be found in the *Cambridge Bird Club Report* for 1967.

The order used is that of the *B.O.U. Check-List of the Birds of Great Britain and Ireland* (1952) and English names follow current practice. Observations refer to 1967, unless otherwise stated. To save space, all but the most essential initials have been omitted. Records are of *single* birds unless otherwise stated.

1 Black-throated Diver: Most records from North coast, but one found oiled at Somerton Dyke Dec. 30th was later released at Yarmouth.

5 Great Crested Grebe: No complete census but the following summer counts of *adults*:

Broads: Martham 2, Hickling 24, Rockland 20, Filby 10 and Hardley 8.
Breck: Rush Mere 2, Stanford 2, West Mere 2, Scoulton 6, Narford 1, Narborough G.P. 4, Thompson 3, Hill Mere 2, Mickle Mere 6, Shadwell 1 and West Acre G.P. 2.
Other lakes/gravel pits: Lenwade 6, Taverham 4, Sparham 2, Seamere 16, Snetterton 2 and Haveringland 2. Fens: Wissington B.F. 4 and Relief Channel 4.

An almost full grown young Ormesby Broad May 10th—very early.

6 Red-necked Grebe: North: Cley, Sept. 6th–14th; Wells, Oct. 21st and Holme, 2, Nov. 26th and 2, Dec. 24th.

7 Slavonian Grebe: North: Holme to Hunstanton, Nov. 4th and 5th (2) and 26th. No other observations received.

8 Black-necked Grebe: North: Cley, Aug. 27th–30th (call taped by RAR); Salthouse, Nov. 23rd–25th and Hunstanton on 26th; Blakeney, Dec. 17th.

9 Little Grebe: Unusual autumn concentration including 50 in Blakeney harbour, Nov. 9th. On Wash, at Snettisham G.P. 50–60 remained between Oct. 19th and Dec. 26th.

16 Manx Shearwater: Wash: Wootton, dead, Sept. 10th. North: Cley, 17, July 1st; 3, Aug. 6th; 6–7, Sept. 4th; one on 7th and 4, Oct. 5th. Holme, 5, Sept. 6th and one, Oct. 17th. East: Bacton, Sept. 8th.

20 Cory's Shearwater: North: Cley, June 25th (KA, EMPA, RSB, AG) and Aug. 10th (RJJ, ETW). This eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean species was added to the county list in 1966.

21 Sooty Shearwater: North: Cley, Sept. 3rd; Holme, Sept. 6th and Hunstanton, July 30th.

26 Fulmar: North: Breeding cliffs between Weybourne and Sidestrand occupied as usual, but again no information on breeding success. Bird still present Sept. 8th and had returned to Cromer Nov. 18th and to Sheringham following day. Wash: Hunstanton, 6 pairs summered, but no proof of breeding. East: Winterton Dunes, 2 apparently prospecting, May 14th to June 18th.

29 Shag: Wash: Autumn records of ones and twos include 2 roosting on Hunstanton cliffs Oct. 31st. East: Horsey, Sept. 10th is the only record.

30 Heron: Details of heronries as follows:

Borders of Wash: Snettisham 15 nests.

Fens: Islington 46 and Denver Sluice 82.

Breck: Didlington 5, Shadwell 12 and Narford 15.

Mid-Norfolk: Kimberley Park 9 and near Lyng 2 (new site).

Broads area: Gen. McHardy's wood 3, Whiteslea 2, Heigham Sounds 4, America wood Earsham 4, Upton 1, Wickhampton 38, Buckenham 24, Strumpshaw 7, Mautby 9, Ranworth 20, Ranworth marshes (Horning Hall) 7-8, Heron Carr Barton 5, Belaugh Broad 9, Fishley Carr Acle 2 and Martham Ferry 3.

North: Holkham Park (Obelisk wood) 5 and Cley 4.

County total: 333 nests at 25 sites.

None nested at Lyng Easthaugh, Wheatfen or Melton Constable.

31 Purple Heron: North: Cley, immature, May 26th/27th (JND, KA, EMPA). Fens: River Delph (Ouse Washes), June 5th (JAWM).

34 Squacco Heron: Broads: Rollesby, three days at end of July 1966 (JB). Originally believed to be a cattle egret and 1966 Report (p. 129) needs amendment.

37 Little Bittern: North: Wells, Sept. 24th (RSB, MJC, AG).

40 White Stork: A remarkable series of observations commenced April 23rd when 2 reached Halvergate Marshes; here they remained until Dec. 27th when one was killed apparently by striking overhead cables (PRA, MJS *et al*). The survivor stayed until at least April 1968 (see page 162). Single birds were over Martham Holmes April 30th, Horsey May 8th and Gorleston on 20th.

In the North, in the Holme/Hunstanton area, 2, April 26th, 4 on 27th and 1 on 29th/30th (HO *et al*). At Holkham 1 April 29th (PRH) and 1 by the river Stiffkey on 28th (RPB-O). In addition, 3 non-stopping white storks headed south over Stiffkey July 3rd with 2 more south-east over Breydon and another over Horsey Oct. 29th.

42 Spoonbill: East: Breydon May 6th, 16th and 21st, July 16th with 2 from 19th to 31st and 3, July 29th; also one Aug. 1st to 6th (with 2 on 5th), Sept. 30th and Oct. 7th.

Broads: Hickling, 2, May 18th. North: Cley, May 23rd to June 4th; another at sea, June 18th.

47 Garganey: Breeding season records from Sutton Dyke, Cantley, Ranworth, Hickling (2 drakes) How Hill, Martham Broad (3 drakes) and from North coast at Holme and Cley (2 drakes).

49 Gadwall: East: Further breeding records include 2 pairs at Breydon and several broods at Cantley.

51 American Wigeon: North: Cley, drake, Nov. 15th (WEO, ARL, RAR, EF). An addition to the county list, provided not an "escape" from a waterfowl collection.

52 Pintail: Fens: Ouse Washes (Welney-Denver) spring maximum of 1,250, March 5th.

56 Tufted Duck: Breeding records: Breck (total of 16 broods): Diddlington 1, Gooderstone 3, Cockley Cley 2 on pits and 1 at lake, Buckenham Tofts 4, West Mere 2, Bagmore 2 and Thompson Common 1. Broads: Hickling 1.

57 Pochard: Breeding records: Breck (total of 9 broods): Buckenham Tofts 3, Stanford Water 3, West Mere 2 and Thompson Common 1. Largest winter flock 150 at Narford Feb. 25th. East: Cantley, 4 broods and 19 young reared.

61 Long-tailed Duck: Wash: Hunstanton, impressive total of 42 (including many drakes) Jan. 7th and up to 11 till April 30th. Returned there Nov. 1st (6) with peak of 14 on 22nd and 1-2 in Dec. (HR). Snettisham, 8, Nov. 5th, 10 on 19th and 1 till Dec. 31st.

North (Brancaster, Blakeney Point and Salthouse), 1-3, from Oct. 19th onwards.

- 62 Velvet Scoter:** Wash: Apart from 20, Feb. 5th no party exceeded 12. A drake summered off Hunstanton becoming flightless early in July. North/East coasts: Only ones and twos reported.
- 67 Eider:** Much reduced in numbers. Wash: Hunstanton: up to 30 in Jan., 22 in March and 14 in Nov. North: Brancaster, only 14 in opening months, 50 April 28th to mid May, 30 till end of July when all appeared to be moulting, 14 in Aug., 18 in Sept. and up to 8 between Oct. and Dec. In addition, 55 off Blakeney Point Jan. 6th and 4 off Sheringham, Sept. 8th. East: None recorded.
- 70 Goosander:** Breck: Reported at Stanford (10 Feb. 19th), Rush Mere (7 Feb. 14th), Didlington (10 Feb. 12th), Narborough G.P. and Narford (maximum of 35, Feb. 26th). East: Maximum of 5 on lower Bure, Dec. 24th.
- 71 Smew:** North: Brancaster, Jan. 20th. Breck: Ring Mere, Dec. 8th and Broads: Hickling, Dec. 2nd.
- 73 Shelduck:** East: Numbers of breeding pairs appears to be declining at Breydon, but early summer counts include 35 adults at Hardley, 3 pairs at Ormesby Broad, 4 pairs Winterton-Horsey, 20 adults (with 51 ducklings) at Cantley and 2 families on Gorleston beach doubtless from nest burrows on the golf course. North: For moult migrant observations see Scolt section.
- 76 White-fronted Goose:** East: Breydon area, peak of 106 and last noted Feb. 23rd; first 15 returned Dec. 7th. North: Holkham, over 40, Feb. 17th and 36 on 20th. Fens: Ouse Washes, 10, Jan. 29th.
- 77 Lesser White-fronted Goose:** East: Yare valley, one almost adult, Jan. 1st to 21st (PRA, MJS *et al*).
- 78 Bean Goose (*A.a. arvensis*):** East: Yare valley, up to 46 Jan. 1st to Feb. 9th; 27 returned by Dec. 19th. North: Holkham 2, March 14th.
- 78 Pink-footed Goose (*A.a. brachyrhynchus*):** East: Breydon area, not a single observation from this once-favoured area. Wash: Dersingham Decoy, total of 500 passed over, Jan. 25th, 43 there Dec. 14th and 61 on 28th (RB). Tilney St. Lawrence, 75 east Jan. 12th.
- 80 Brent Goose:** East: Breydon, 1 throughout Jan. North: Blakeney, maximum of 1200 mid Jan., 2 lingering till May 7th; first 3 returned Oct. 8th and 1200 again during Dec. Wells, maximum of 500 late Feb. apart from remarkable one-day total of 1,850 Feb. 17th (presumably including the Blakeney flock); 12 had returned by Oct. 21st and peak of 250 by early Dec. Brancaster, 600 at beginning of year, 700 again by early Dec. (but only 7 young detected) and 500 at year-end. Wash: Hunstanton maximum of 141 Feb. 22nd, 20 again on Nov. 6th and up to 39 at end of year.
- 85 Whooper Swan:** Up to 5 in Breck (Ring Mere, Lang Mere and Stanford) and on Ouse Washes (Welney); one at Breydon and 2 Martham Broad Jan. 15th and 4 at Hickling March 24th. Cley was only other recorded locality where 7 Jan. 6th, 9 Feb. 18th and 1-2 April 5th to 28th.
- 86 Bewick's Swan:** East: Breydon and Halvergate marshes, 53 present Jan. 22nd increasing to 81 by Feb. 11th, 88 next day and peak of 108 on 24th; 86 remained March 4th and last 10 on 12th. First returning birds recorded Dec. 10th (at least 44, possibly total of 75). Hardley, one with a damaged wing until May 16th. North (all westerly movement records): Cley, 25, Dec. 9th; 32 on 13th and 4 on 18th. Holme, 6, Nov. 30th; 2 Dec. 3rd, 38 on 11th and 6 on 23rd. Scolt, 8, Dec. 11th and 3 on 13th. Wash: Hunstanton, 43, Jan. 9th. Dersingham Decoy, 7, Dec. 3rd and 26 on 12th. Breck: Noted Thompson Water, Ring Mere, Stanford Water and Lang Mere with up to 33 until Feb. 23rd and 15 from Dec. 3rd. Broads: Maximum at Hickling: 40, Dec. 10th. Fens: Ouse Washes (Norfolk

part only), 50 Jan. 13th, 250 on 29th, 80 Feb. 12th, 18 March 5th, 12 on 25th, 8 Nov. 12th and 99 Dec. 31st (CBC).

Impressive numbers arrived in Norfolk Dec. 10th including the Hickling and Breydon birds already mentioned, also 4 in from sea at Winterton, 40 south at Boughton, herds of 70 and 12 north-west over Bixley, 11 west over Morley, 57 west over Strumpshaw (where 50 more west on 12th).

91 Buzzard: North: Cley, north-east to sea May 25th, Blakeney Downs July 15th and Holkham Oct. 7th. East: Winterton, May 21st. Breck: Beechamwell Sept. 24th.

92 Rough-legged Buzzard: East: Winterton-Horsey area, Jan. 29th to Feb. 26th and Oct. 26th-28th. Hickling, May 2nd. North: Holme, east, Jan. 19th. Salthouse Heath Jan. 1st. Cley, north to sea, April 24th. Breck: Hockham Jan. 21st. Sturston Warren April 9th and 23rd. Wash: Dersingham Jan. 21st and Wolferton, Feb. 5th.

93 Sparrowhawk: Records from 31 localities (compared with 26 sites in 1966), but only known to have nested at 3 sites. 5-7 between Winterton and Horsey Gap April 16th were doubtless on passage.

95 Kite: East: Winterton, Feb. 19th. It had a brief aerial encounter with a rough-legged buzzard (PRA).

98 Honey Buzzard: East: Yarmouth, moving south close inshore, July 16th (CAEK).

99 Marsh Harrier: A pair bred successfully in west Norfolk raising one young. In Broads area, 1-3 remained all the year in their former breeding stronghold but no indication of nesting. Many coastal records during spring and autumn of ones and twos. At Holme 7 passed through between May 6th and 29th and at Cley total of 14 between April 24th and May 25th including 3 together.

100 Hen Harrier: Coastal records from usual localities, in Broadland at Horsey, Martham and Hickling and in Breck at Didlington, Boughton, Hockwold, Brettenham Heath and Tottington. Recorded up to April 5th and from Sept. 24th. Most records of single "ring-tails", but 3 (including one male) at Winterton, 3 (one male) at Didlington and Tottington and 3 "ring-tails" together at Cley.

102 Montagu's Harrier: Two pairs nested in west Norfolk but no evidence of success. In addition, coastal records of singles at 6 localities from May 9th including a total of 3 at Holme and 5 at Cley.

103 Osprey: North: Cley, west, May 5th; Bayfield Park and Cley village (fishing in Glaven) on 10th/11th and Holt Hall lake on 17th. Broads: Hickling April 30th to May 7th and again on 18th, Ranworth May 6th, Barton on 10th and Rollesby on 16th, Whiteslea Sept. 3rd and Mautby Decoy on 14th. Breck: Stanford Sept. 16th to early Oct.

104 Hobby: North: Cley west May 11th and again on 12th, in from sea there 21st and seen again on 23rd and June 24th also on 26th flying up Glaven. Blakeney Point July 6th, Blakeney Sept. 14th, Holkham June 18th and Scolt on 30th. Fen borders: Middleton Aug. 6th.

105 Peregrine: Only recorded from Scolt Head where one present until mid-March and again from end Nov. (RC).

107 Merlin: Coastal records of singles up to April 19th and from Oct. 7th. In addition, recorded once at Buckenham and at Brettenham Heath.

108 Red-footed Falcon: North: Salthouse Heath, male, May 20th (RSB, AG).

110 Kestrel: Records from over 40 localities.

117 Quail: Males calling as follows: North: Kelling Heath (2) June 8th, Walsey Hills Aug. 1st, Brancaster (4) and 3 young seen at harvest-time, Binham June 6th

and Syderstone Common/Coxford Heath. Wash: Hunstanton May 18th/19th. Fens: Welney June 3rd. East: West Somerton May 27th.

121 Spotted Crake: North: A first-year bird dying at Roughton July 27th (now in Norwich Castle Museum). Cley, Oct. 12th–15th.

125 Corncrake: North/West: Holme April 24th, Hunstanton area May 6th–9th.

131 Oystercatcher: Breeding records: East: Breydon marshes 2 nests. Broad's: Horsey 2 nests. North: Blakeney Point 100 pairs, Stiffkey Binks 5 pairs and Scolt 121 pairs. Fens: Wisbech S.F. one pair.

134 Ringed Plover: A survey of east Norfolk beaches during the breeding season produced a total of 11–12 pairs as follows: Waxham (one pair but no young reared), Winterton–Horsey (6–7 pairs and 8 young), Hemsby–Winterton (2 pairs and 2 young) and Yarmouth (2 pairs but only one young flew). North: 140 pairs at Blakeney Point, 20 pairs at Stiffkey Binks and 160 pairs at Scolt. Fens: Wisbech S.F. one pair bred. Breck: 7 breeding pairs at 4 sites.

135 Little Ringed Plover: West: Single pairs summered at 4 sites and breeding proved at 2 of them. Passage records from usual localities including Wisbech S.F. (until Oct. 8th), Cantley (July 16th–Aug. 13th), Lang Mere (April 30th), Cley (May 14th and 2 juveniles July 29th) and Holme (July 19th).

136 Kentish Plover: North: Cley, male, May 17th–19th.

140 Golden Plover: April build-up included 4,000 at Boughton, 200 at Deopham airfield and 200 (Northern form) at Waxham.

142 Dotterel: North: Cley, Sept. 10th, one west on 13th and another on 14th and another in from sea Nov. 5th. Wells 5 Sept. 16th. Wash: Snettisham Sept. 20th. Broad's: Sea Palling Sept. 11th and Hickling on 14th.

150 Curlew: Breck: An increase in the Stanford–Tottington area with at least 8 pairs breeding; another pair bred at East Wretham.

154 Black-tailed Godwit: Spring arrival from March 21st at Cley with 2 pairs displaying on 18th and 9 present May 20th. At Horsey, 3 present for 2 weeks in May and at Hickling arrived April 14th with 6 May 27th and 11 on 29th staying two weeks.

159 Common Sandpiper: North: Winter records at Stiffkey to Jan. 19th and at Glandford from Nov. 8th (HH).

161 Redshank: Declining as a breeding bird in south-east Norfolk and in Broadland and further details welcomed from all areas.

170 Purple Sandpiper: North coast (Titchwell, Scolt, Wells, Cley and Sheringham) recorded up to May 21st and from Aug. 27th with maxima of 12 at Titchwell in Jan. and 14 at Scolt April 29th. East: Horsey Oct. 28th. Wash (Hunstanton to Heacham): up to 10 until Feb. 16th and from Oct. 23rd.

171 Little Stint: Autumn totals include 11 at Breydon, 40 at Salthouse and 28 at Lynn B.F. from Sept. 20th when 40–50 at Wisbech S.F. where 2 remained until Dec. 2nd. Away from the coast 2–7 at Cantley Sept. 3rd–18th and 2 in Breck at Thompson Water on 17th.

173 Temminck's Stint: Fens: Wisbech S.F. July 24th (CBC). East: Bacton Gap one south-east Sept. 7th (DIMW).

176 Pectoral Sandpiper: North: Cley, Sept. 11th (WFB) and 2 on 20th. Fens: Wisbech S.F. 3 between Aug. 10th and 24th (CBC).

181 Sanderling: Inland: Lenwade G.P. May 14th (BWJ).

185 Avocet: East: Breydon April 23rd (RHH); the only record for the year.

187 Grey Phalarope: North: Cley, Oct. 29th with another Nov. 7th and a third on 8th; one stayed until 18th. Breck: Castle Acre Nov. 13th (HB). Fens: Wisbech S.F. Oct. 15th–22nd (CBC). East: Breydon, Nov. 12th (RHH).

188 Red-necked Phalarope: Breck: Lang Mere, Sept. 16th–20th. Fens: Wisbech S.F. July 28th–Aug. 7th and another between Aug. 26th and Sept. 2nd. North: Cley, June 9th–11th and another Sept. 12th. East: Bacton Gap, 2 south-east Sept. 7th (DIMW).

Wilson's Phalarope: Fens: Wisbech S.F. Sept. 28th with 2 on 29th until Oct. 15th and one till Nov. 2nd. An addition to the county list.

193 Arctic Skua: North/East coasts: Usual autumn passage with maximum of 70 off Holme Sept. 6th. Wash: Hunstanton, passage first noted Aug. 10th peaking at 61 in an hour Oct. 4th. Away from coast an adult (intermediate phase) at Breydon Nov. 12th and one dead (wired) at Flordon on 14th (EAE).

194 Great Skua: North coast: Autumn passage Aug. 27th to Oct. 29th including 20 off Cley Oct. 5th and 26 off Holme on 29th. Wash: Hunstanton, 40 in a gale Oct. 17th.

195 Pomarine Skua: East: Bacton Gap, 2, Sept. 7th (DIMW). North (Holme to Cley), total of 10 July 8th to Nov. 8th. Wash: Hunstanton, Sept. 8th, Oct. 8th and 17th (7) and 29th (4) and Nov. 12th (6).

196 Long-tailed Skua: East: Bacton Gap, Sept. 3rd (DIMW). North: Titchwell Jan. 3rd (RAR), Holme Oct. 29th (CBC) and Weybourne Nov. 5th (RJJ).

201 Common Gull: North: Blakeney Point, one pair bred raising 2 young. Cley, a male defended territory in black-headed gullery even "feeding" imaginary female for 11 days.

202 Glaucous Gull: North: Singles (and occasionally 2) between Gore Point and Weybourne up to May 11th and from July 25th.

203 Iceland Gull: North: Cley adult Jan. 1st and March 25th (RAR).

205 Mediterranean Gull: East: Winterton Aug. 6th (PRA), Sea Palling Sept. 8th (MG) and Waxham on 11th (DIMW) and Caister Oct. 13th (PEMB). North: Cley June 5th and 8th. Wash: Snettisham G.P. Oct. 5th (PC).

206 Bonaparte's Gull: East: Bacton, one moving north-west Sept. 2nd (DIMW). The first county record of this gull which breeds only in Alaska and western Canada.

207 Little Gull: East: Martham Broad May 10th, Breydon July 30th, Bacton Gap Sept. 8th, Waxham on 11th and Coltishall airfield (moving north during Battle of Britain air display) on 16th, Caister Oct. 14th.

North coast: 1–3 on many dates in spring and autumn particularly at Holme and Cley. Wash: Snettisham May 31st and Hunstanton Nov. 6th. Fens: Wisbech S.F. Sept. 17th.

208 Black-headed Gull: Numbers of pairs at breeding sites include: North: Scolt 150, Stiffkey Binks one, Blakeney Point one and Brancaster 300. Broad's area: Cantley 200 and How Hill 200.

209 Sabine's Gull: North: Cley, immature Sept. 16th (JW, MFMM) and another immature Oct. 5th (AH).

211 Kittiwake: North: At Scolt non-breeding peak of 10,000 between June 28th and July 1st (see Scolt section). Inshore movements include 1000 west off Cley July 4th, 5,000 off Hunstanton in a gale Oct. 17th and 1,500 off Holme on 29th. East: Winterton, several hundreds feeding a mile off-shore July 9th; 160 on the beach there on 21st included adults carrying weed.

212 Black Tern: Spring passage began April 26th (at Horsey) with largest movement during first half of May when 20 east at Cley on 5th, 35 on 6th, 13 on 10th and 15 on 11th. At Wisbech S.F. 9 present on 11th and at Scolt 32 on same day. Small-scale autumn passage continued until Oct. 5th with maximum of 36 at Scolt Aug. 9th/10th.

215 Gull-billed Tern: East: Bacton, adult Sept. 2nd and 7th (DIMW) and Waxham adult on 11th (DIMW). North: Blakeney Point, Oct. 25th/26th (ARMB, TMD, AFJ *et al*).

216 Caspian Tern: North: Cley July 8th (KA, EMPA, RSB, AG).

217 Common Tern: Numbers of pairs at breeding sites: West: Snettisham G.P. 41 (from a total of 79 eggs 24 young flew. Later counts in 1966 revealed 21 nests). North: Scolt 500, Blakeney Point 1,000–1,100 and Stiffkey Binks 150. Broads: Ranworth 40, Hickling 4, Ormesby 8 and Barton one. East: Winterton one but eggs taken.

A freshly dead bird was found at Wroxham Broad on the remarkable date of Feb. 3rd (EAE). Latest record (common/Arctic) off Winterton Oct. 29th.

218 Arctic Tern: North: 2 pairs bred on Blakeney Point and one pair at Scolt.

219 Roseate Tern: North: None bred, but 1–3 between Scolt and Cley during summer. East: Bacton, Sept. 7th/9th (DIMW).

222 Little Tern: Breeding records of pairs include: North: Hunstanton–Holme 5, Holme–Thornham 5, Titchwell 3, Scolt 43, Brancaster 2, Burnham Overy–Holkham 12, Blakeney Point 180, Stiffkey Binks 30 and Cley–Salthouse 21 pairs. East: Winterton–Horsey 70 (rearing 65–70 young), Winterton–Hemsby 3 (no young reared due to disturbance), Yarmouth north beach 1–2 pairs but failed to nest. Total population: 375 pairs.

223 Sandwich Tern: North: Scolt maximum of 3,000 pairs but only half this total bred. Stiffkey between 550 and 700 pairs bred. A late bird off Winterton Oct. 28th.

226 Little Auk: North: Cley, 4, Oct. 14th and one on 17th. East: Upton one captured by a cat Nov. 12th (*per* MJS).

229 Black Guillemot: East: Winterton, July 30th (PRA).

230 Puffin: North: Cley, 2–3, Sept. 12th/13th. Holme, 3, Sept. 13th and singles Oct. 5th and 29th.

235 Turtle Dove: Arrival from April 30th. Interesting observations include total of 34 moving south at Horsey May 21st and further 19 there on 28th. In Breck 80 near a Scoulton duck farm June 1st and 45 there on 23rd.

Collared Dove: Centres of abundance described in 1964/5 Reports. In North, rapidly increasing numbers in Blakeney–Morston area where maximum of 180 (March and Oct.) and began nesting March 3rd; 64 nests found (in cypress, fir, pine, orchard trees, hawthorn hedge and myrobella hedging) some as high as 40 feet and others only 18 feet and last young left nests Oct. 30th (HH).

At Broom Hill, East Runton, monthly maxima as follows: Jan. 78, Feb. 79, March 96, April 102, May 91, June 72, July 58, Aug. 72, Sept. 68, Oct. 84, Nov. 111 and Dec. 122 (see previous Reports for series of monthly counts here).

In the south-west, 70 at Downham Market April 9th where 160 roosting earlier in the year in derelict orchard and flock of 35–40 at Oxborough. In south, pair bred at Diss for second year. In Norwich at least 2 pairs undoubtedly nested (for first time) and maximum of 15 in Ipswich Road area Nov. 1st. At Yarmouth peaks of 95 at a maltings Feb. 2nd, 50 near St. Nicholas church Sept. 17th and 38 at Vauxhall Station Oct. 13th.

241 Barn Owl: Reported from 63 localities including 16 breeding sites.

246 Little Owl: Only recorded from 19 localities.

248 Long-eared Owl: In Breck bred at Didlington, Mundford (with a second pair present) and Hockham with singles at Gt. Cressingham, Stoke Ferry, Ring Mere, Barnham Cross Common and Illington. East: Winterton a pair bred,

Stokesby dead March 28th. North: Bred Salthouse Heath, Cley Eye a migrant Nov. 21st.

249 Short-eared Owl: Breeding records from near Fakenham (one pair), Halvergate (2 pairs reared 10 young) and on Wash (2 pairs between Lynn and Snettisham). Usual autumn/winter records of up to 11 together with a day-time roost of 12 at Sedgeford and 10–15 at Egmere airfield Wells.

255 Swift: Notable breeding season observations include a count of 145 over Wymondham July 13th (60 per cent of a similar count in 1963—ETD) and 2 pairs which again bred on Hunstanton cliffs (HR).

An unusual series of Oct. records with birds present until 2nd at Mundesley, 4th at Swanton Morley, 8th at Horsey, 11th at Hunstanton, 13th at Dersingham, 14th at Holkham and Weybourne, 15th at Gorleston and 28th at Cley.

258 Kingfisher: Recorded at 79 localities during year including 12 breeding sites.

261 Hoopoe: Only one record: Holkham Gap Sept. 22nd/23rd.

265 Wryneck: East: Yarmouth Aug. 24th and Winterton Sept. 17th. Breck: Thetford April 20th. Wash: Clenchwarton Sept. 14th. North: Weybourne April 30th, Blakeney Point Aug. 20th and Sept. 11th–13th with 2 on 15th/16th and one on 16th/17th. Cley Sept. 11th and 13th. Holkham Gap Aug. 25th. Holme, 2, Sept. 16th and one on 17th, 21st and 22nd.

271 Wood-lark: Usual Stanford/Tottington records in Breckland. In addition, one west at Cley March 6th and successful breeding (one pair) in Felthorpe area where a second pair also present.

273 Shore-lark: Much scarcer than in 1966 in north Norfolk. At Thornham 30 early in Jan., 18 in Feb. but only one in autumn (Nov. 12th). At Holme 2 Nov. 8th was only observation. Between Salthouse and Blakeney Point up to 30 Jan./Feb., 9 March 18th and 16 at The Hood Dec. 31st.

274 Swallow: Fens: Lynn B.F. 6–10,000 roosting Sept. 12th.

276 House Martin: Notable breeding colonies include 50 nests (of which 37 in use Sept. 9th) on Guist Clock tower, 35 on a new estate at Ormesby St. Margaret, 25 at The Firs, Holme. 100–150 nests on Middle Level Drain pumping station Wiggenhall and 29 nests at Home Farm Diddington. One nest on Hunstanton cliffs (11 in 1966). At West Somerton pair still feeding young in nest Oct. 8th. Nov. observations at Wells and Winterton on 5th and at Weybourne on 19th.

277 Sand Martin: Norwich: Breeds regularly in drainage pipes along river Wensum in city centre. New sites this year included a drainage hole in a wall, Wensum Park and in a wall hole at 412 Dereham Road (JG, JB).

278 Golden Oriole: At a locality north of Norwich a male arrived May 21st (song tape recorded) and was joined by a female next day. No evidence of nesting. Aylsham one calling for 2 hours Aug. 10th (CLM), Blakeney male singing 4 hours May 16th but did not stay (HH).

281 Hooded Crow: Remains scarce, apart from Winterton–Horsey area where up to 31 until April 23rd and at Breydon where 18 Jan. 19th.

284 Magpie: Flock of 30 heading north-east Hautbois Feb. 27th, an unusual number nowadays.

294 Long-tailed Tit: East: Winterton, party of 20 in from sea (with 2 blue tits) Oct. 8th.

295 Bearded Tit: Broads area: Breeding records from Hickling/Whiteslea/Higham Sounds area (over 85 pairs), Horsey (25 pairs), Martham (25 pairs), Barton, Filby (one pair) and at two Yare valley sites (2 pairs bred at the 1966 locality and one pair at Wheatfen). Outside breeding season at Irstead (50 Sept.

13th), Buckenham (2), Cantley and Surlingham. In Winterton/Horsey area northward movement early morning of Oct. 22nd when at least 8 parties of up to 9 birds moving at a great height; others (at least 30) made repeated "high flights" from adjacent reedbed only to return shortly (PRA). North: Cley, over 20 pairs bred. Holme, young on wing May 25th; 6 west Oct. 22nd and further westward irruption Nov. 8th when 3 parties of 12. Near Scolt at least one pair bred. Thornham 2 Nov. 19th. Breck: Ring Mere 3 Oct. 15th and Mickle Mere 1-2 Dec. 17th. West: Snettisham 41 south along beach Oct. 22nd, 2 Nov. 7th and 3-4 on 18th. Dersingham Decoy 6 Feb. 18th and regular between Oct. 13th and end of Nov. when 7 caught and ringed including 2 controls from Suffolk. Central: Norwich (Yare between Eaton and Earham) 5 Oct. 29th.

300 Black-bellied Dipper: North: Aylsham Mill Jan. 13th (EMCE *et al*) until mid-March. Breck: Narborough Mill Feb. 8th-20th (RPB-o).

302 Fieldfare: Late spring birds until end of May at Didlington with another at Wells July 26th. Sept. arrivals at Cley on 14th, Hunstanton on 15th and Blakeney Point, Horsey and Winterton all on 16th.

307 Ring Ouzel: Coastal spring passage began March 14th with most passing between end of April and mid-May. Larger parties included 4 at Wells and 7 at Hunstanton. Fewer are recorded on East Norfolk coast, but singles at Horsey April 22nd, Yarmouth May 5th and at Somerton 7th-10th. Two males appeared at Winterton July 2nd, an unusual date.

Autumn passage extended to Oct. 29th and included 1-3 birds on 15 dates at Holme with other North coast records at Scolt, Holkham, Wells, Blakeney Point and Cley. In East Norfolk, up to 12 appeared at Yarmouth Sept. 14th-16th with 3-4 at Winterton on 17th and one at Horsey Oct. 29th.

317 Stonechat: A pair bred at Kelling Heath and 2 pairs at Horsey Warren whilst a pair summered at Horsford. Usual coastal records in autumn/winter when up to 7 between Winterton and Horsey; also 2 at Rockland Broad Dec. 24th.

318 Whinchat: Late birds at Winterton Oct. 16th and at both Old Hunstanton and Weybourne Nov. 4th.

321 Black Redstart: East: Yarmouth, 2 pairs bred successfully, young still being fed at one site Aug. 16th. 27 spring/autumn coastal records of ones and twos between March 22nd and Nov. 12th. Away from coast, at Felthorpe April 6th/8th and at Wissington on 18th.

324 Bluethroat: North coast Sept. records: Hunstanton 22nd-24th, Holme 16th with 4 on 17th, Blakeney Point 1-2 between 14th and 18th and Blakeney saltings up to 3 between 11th and 14th.

327 Grasshopper Warbler: Unusually numerous. In Breck area, for example, reported at Didlington, Narborough, Narford, Rush Mere, Brettenham Heath, Cranworth, Illington, Wretham, Breckles Heath and Lang Mere. In the East, 8 singing between Winterton and Horsey Warren. A late one at Weybourne Nov. 4th.

329 Savi's Warbler: North: Cley, male singing and defending territory in the densest reedbeds May 28th to June 10th. Song recorded (EMPA, JND, AG, DH, RAR *et al*).

340 Icterine Warbler: North: Blakeney Point Aug. 10th (RJJ) and another Sept. 12th. Wells, Sept. 13th (DIMW).

343 Blackcap: Very unusual winter records from Cley (Jan. 12th), Norwich (where a female at 4 Town Close Road Jan. 17th, joined by a second female on 21st for 3 days and a male on 26th both staying until Feb. 24th), Wells (Jan.)

and Thornham (2, Feb. 26th). November occurrences at Holkham (3 on 4th) and at Happisburgh (mid-month).

344 Barred Warbler: North: Blakeney Point, 2 immatures Sept. 15th/16th. Holme, Aug. 27th and Sept. 21st.

355 Greenish Warbler: North: Holme, trapped, Sept. 12th (PRC *et al*). Holkham Sept. 17th (REE, PRC *et al*) to 24th (JND). Only one previous county record.

356 Chiffchaff: North: A Siberian *tristis* type at Salthouse Feb. 18th (same place as in 1965/6—RAR). Another, showing the characteristics of one of the Northern races (with 6 typical birds) at Holkham Nov. 4th (RJJ).

357 Wood Warbler: North: Singing males at Kelling and Beeston Regis. No other records received.

360 Yellow-browed Warbler: A remarkable autumn with a total of at least 9: East: Winterton, Sept. 17th and Nov. 5th (PRA). North: East Runton Sept. 23rd (CNA), Cley, Walsey Hills, Dec. 3rd–31st; Morston, mist-netted, ringed and released at Cley Sept. 17th (MC, KE); Holkham–Wells, 4, Sept. 17th remaining for several weeks (PRC, REE *et al*) and last 2 Nov. 5th (PRC, RJJ).

365 Firecrest: East: Winterton April 2nd and 9th (PRA) and Yarmouth Sept. 16th (PRA). North: Blakeney Point Sept. 16th and Holme April 2nd and May 12th–14th. Breck borders: Boughton Dec. 13th/14th (MRP).

370 Red-breasted Flycatcher: North: Blakeney Sept. 11th–28th (HH); Blakeney Point, 2, Sept. 15th/16th; Holkham–Wells, Sept. 13th (DIMW) until 24th and Holme, Sept. 15th and 21st.

374 Richard's Pipit: A remarkable autumn invasion of this widespread summer visitor to central and eastern Asia with a county total of over 40:

East: Breydon Nov. 5th (TEB), Halvergate marshes Nov. 5th (RJJ) and Winterton–Horse Gap 5 (probably 8) Oct. 22nd, 2 on 28th, one on 29th, and 2 Nov. 12th (PRA *et al*). North: Weybourne, 5, Oct. 14th, 3 on 15th, one Nov. 1st, 2 on 2nd and 4th, 3 on 5th (considered different) and 2 on 12th (considered new arrivals). Salthouse Heath Dec. 3rd. Salthouse 1–2 for several days from Sept. 21st until mid-Oct. when 3–4 remaining till month end and one till Dec. 16th. Arnold's Marsh Nov. 18th and 26th. Cley Sept. 16th and 24th and Nov. 26th/27th. Cley Eye Oct. 29th. Wells Nov. 12th. Holkham 3, Nov. 5th. Holme, 6 Oct. 7th with 2 on 15th, one on 22nd and 29th and 2 Nov. 12th and one Dec. 6th (RSB, MTB, PD, GMSE, AG, GH, TI, RJJ, CAEK, RAR and MJS).

375 Tawny Pipit: North: Wells/Holkham Sept. 16th (REE, PRC) and 23rd (JND). Holme Sept. 17th (JAWM *et al*).

379 Water Pipit (*A.s. spinoletta*): North: Cley Nov. 19th (RJJ). East: Winterton Nov. 26th (PRA).

381 Grey Wagtail: No breeding records, but in autumn/winter at Stanford, Coltishall, Heacham, Swanton Morley and Keswick.

382 Blue-headed Wagtail (*M.f. flava*): North: Cley, male, April 30th (RAR); Roydon Common, male, May 28th (AEV). East: Hickling, June 4th (PC).

382 Grey-headed Wagtail (*M.f. thunbergi*): North: Cley, male, April 13th/14th even before the first *flavissima*; a second *thunbergi* on 25th (RAR).

383 Waxwing: Following the irruption which began Oct. 9th 1966, parties up to 12 appeared until March 12th at Acle, Blakeney, Gorleston, Horsey, Heacham, Wheatfen and Yarmouth with 2 very late ones at Freethorpe May 12th.

A further irruption began Oct. 29th (Holme), preceded by 2 early migrants at Wolferton Sept. 21st. Between Nov. 4th and the year end parties up to 11 (and once 18) recorded at Cley, Cromer, Holt, Hunstanton, Holme, Sheringham, Southey, Thornham and Wells.

384 Great Grey Shrike: Recorded at 23 localities (compared with 37 in 1966 up to April 25th and from Oct. 18th. Localities as follows: North: Morston, Muckleboro', Blakeney, Salthouse Heath, Kelling, Cley, Morston, Wells/Holkham and Holme. Breck: Bodney, Lang Mere, Stanford, St. Helen's Well and Tottington. West: Shouldham and Roydon Common. Wash: Dersingham and Snettisham. Broads: Hickling and East: Cantley and Horsey-Winterton.

As in previous years some had an extended stay. At Salthouse Heath an elusive bird wintered 1966/7 and another wintered at Wells pinewoods staying until April 16th. At Winterton, 2 were present until end of March and April 9th respectively; one was in song for 20 minutes Jan. 1st and was later heard singing on several occasions for shorter periods. A total of 3 was present at Morston/Cley and Kelling April 15th with others at Holkham, Roydon and Hickling next day.

388 Red-backed Shrike: Breeding season distribution: North: 9 pairs at 7 sites. Breck: 8 pairs at 8 sites. Central: Single pairs at 2 sites. South: One pair. East: 6 pairs in main area with an additional pair elsewhere. County total of 27 pairs.

391 Hawfinch: Recorded at Croxton, Riddlesworth, Lang Mere, Wells and South Wootton.

394 Siskin: Breck: Largest winter party was 30 at Stanford. As in recent years birds have lingered here late in spring and singing males were heard at St. Helen's Well where a female and juvenile June 11th (CAEK) is evidence of local nesting see *Birds of Norfolk* p. 137 for further breeding occurrences.

In the Suffolk Breck breeding has been suspected since 1964 and in East Suffolk the first proof of breeding was obtained in 1966 at Herringfleet and in 1967 at Dunwich.

396 Twite: East: Horsey Warren June 25th—an unusual date (PRA).

404 Crossbill: In Breckland, reported from Two Mile Bottom, Narford, Hockham, Thetford G.C., Diddlington, Stanford, Lynford, Frog Hill, Ickburgh, Weeting, St. Helen's Well, Mouse Hall, West Harling, Bagmore, Bridgham, Lang Mere (bred successfully), Santon Downham, Fowl Mere, Bodney, Brettenham, Gooderstone, Riddlesworth, Cockley Cley, Hilborough and Weeting.

In North at least one pair bred successfully at Wells where up to 15 in April. A pair remained at Wiveton Hall all spring, but no proof of nesting; a female and a juvenile were found dead at East Runton April 13th and at Cley an immigrant male May 12th with 3 in from sea on 29th.

In East, 2 pairs bred at Ormesby, a new locality; one of the males died flying into a window (*per pgr*). Winterton, July 9th. Central: Recorded Newton St. Faiths and Horsford, and in West at Wolferton (up to 20 Jan. to May) and at Sandringham (up to 12).

416 Oortolan: North: The Hood, Sept. 13th and Wells on 15th (DIMW). East: Paston Sept. 12th (DIMW).

420 Little Bunting: East: Paston Sept. 12th (DIMW).

422 Lapland Bunting: East: Halvergate-Breydon marshes, present until March 4th with peak of 20 Feb. 24th; only one autumn record: Sept. 17th. One at Buckenham Jan. 14th (PRA) a new locality. North: Recorded as usual at Cley, Scolt and Holme with autumn return from Sept. 7th, but no party exceeded 15.

423 Snow Bunting: North: Largest flocks during Nov. when 500 at Cley, 300 at Holme and 50 at Scolt. East: Most regular Winterton-Horsey where present up to April 16th and from Sept. 16th.

The following, not mentioned in the Classified Notes, were also recorded in 1967 (*breeding species in italics*): Great Northern Diver, Red-throated Diver, Gannet, Cormorant, *Bittern*, *Mallard*, *Teal*, Wigeon, *Shoveler*, Scaup, Goldeneye, Scoter, Red-breasted Merganser, *Canada Goose*, *Mute Swan*, *Red-legged Partridge*, *Partridge*, *Pheasant*, *Water-rail*, *Moorhen*, *Coot*, *Lapwing*, Grey Plover, Turnstone, *Snipe*, Jack Snipe, *Woodcock*, Whimbrel, Bar-tailed Godwit, Green Sandpiper, Wood Sandpiper, Spotted Redshank, Greenshank, Knot, Dunlin, Curlew-Sandpiper, Ruff, *Stone-Curlew*, Great Black-backed Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Herring Gull, Razorbill, Guillemot, *Stock Dove*, *Wood Pigeon*, *Cuckoo*, *Tawny Owl*, *Nightjar*, *Green Woodpecker*, *Great Spotted Woodpecker*, *Lesser Spotted Woodpecker*, *Skylark*, *Carrion Crow*, Rook, Jackdaw, Jay, Great Tit, Blue Tit, Coal Tit, Marsh Tit, Willow Tit, Nuthatch, *Tree-creeper*, Wren, Mistle Thrush, *Song Thrush*, Redwing, *Blackbird*, *Wheatear*, Redstart, *Nightingale*, Robin, *Reed Warbler*, *Sedge Warbler*, *Garden Warbler*, *Whitethroat*, *Lesser Whitethroat*, *Willow Warbler*, *Goldcrest*, *Spotted Flycatcher*, *Pied Flycatcher*, *Hedge Sparrow*, *Meadow Pipit*, *Tree Pipit*, Rock Pipit, *Pied Wagtail*, White Wagtail, *Yellow Wagtail*, *Starling*, *Greenfinch*, *Goldfinch*, Linnnet, *Redpoll*, *Bullfinch*, *Chaffinch*, Brambling, *Yellowhammer*, *Corn Bunting*, *Reed Bunting*, *House Sparrow* and *Tree Sparrow*.



Selected Ringing Recoveries

	Ringed	Recovered
Cormorant	Farne Islands 29.6.65.	Horning (killed flying into tree in darkness) 25.4.66.
Shag	Farne Islands 30.6.64	Holme 10.3.66.
Shag	Farne Islands 16.7.64.	Hunstanton 15.3.66.
Shag	Farne Islands 16.7.65.	Methwold Fen 27.2.66.
Heron	Wickhampton 8.5.67.	Colchester 21.6.67.
Mallard	Dersingham Decoy (14 birds).	Denmark (4), Poland (1), Sweden (3), Netherlands (3), U.S.S.R. (Kaliningrad and Karelian A.S.S.R.) and Finland (1).
Teal	Dersingham Decoy 14.8.67.	St. Saveuri near Amiens, France 2.9.67.
Teal	Holme 23.7.67.	Cubellas, near Villanueva y Geltru (Barcelona) Spain 15.12.67.
Teal	Dersingham Decoy 30.10.66.	St. Quentin en Tourmont, near Quend Plage (Somme) France. 14.7.67.
Teal	Dersingham Decoy 29.10.66.	Kalvinen, Renko, Finland 28.9.67.
Teal	Dersingham Decoy 16.11.65.	Borough Fen 10.12.65 (controlled) and shot Lake Rozhna near Preloue, Czechoslovakia 5.8.67.
Teal	Dersingham Decoy 10.12.66.	Stubbelkoping (Falster) Denmark 25.9.67.
Teal	Tour du Valat, Le Sambuc (Bouches du Rhone) France 10.1.67.	Kirby Cane 9.9.67.
Shoveler	Wisbech S.F. 15.8.65.	Val Boccara (Rovigo) Italy 27.3.66.
<i>Sixth British-ringed Shoveler recovered in Italy.</i>		
Pochard	Lake Juvintas, Lithuanian S.S.R. 9.8.66.	Welney 28.11.66.
Shelduck	Vlieland, Frisian Islands, Netherlands 25.6.65.	Terrington Marsh 5.1.66.
Mute Swan	Botkyrka, Huddinge (Stockholm) Sweden 22.7.62.	Wells 2.12.63.
Moorhen	Dersingham 22.10.66.	Kersey, Suffolk 4.11.66.
Moorhen	Abberton, Essex 5.10.65.	Marham 31.1.66.
Moorhen	Nakskov (Lolland) Denmark 7.10.65.	Burnham Market 8.1.67.
Oystercatcher	Braakman Polder (Zeeland) Netherlands 22.9.61.	The Wash 27.8.67.
Curlew	Amager (Sjaelland) Denmark 31.8.65.	Brancaster 26.12.67.
Dunlin	Great Ainov Islands (Murmansk) U.S.S.R. 10.6.61.	Terrington Marsh, caught and released 17.8.62, 6.8.66, 9.8.67, and 9.9.67.
Great Black-backed Gull	Sola (Rogaland) Norway 12.6.63.	Caister 29.1.65.
Herring Gull	Wassenaar (Zuid Holland) Netherlands 14.6.58.	Old Catton Oct. 1964.
Herring Gull	Wassenaar (Netherlands) 10.7.61.	Mundesley 5.8.64.
Black-headed Gull	Scolt 9.7.66.	Cartagena (Murcia) Spain 12.1.67.

Black-headed Gull	Rostock, Germany 8.6.56.	} Holme 23.2.67. Both killed following plough and being buried under furrows. Hilbre Island, Cheshire 29.6.67. Frederikshaven, Jutland, Denmark 26.3.67. Sprowston 7.1.67.
Black-headed Gull	Varberg, Sweden 3.6.61.	
Black-headed Gull	Alderfen Broad 12.6.66.	
Black-headed Gull	Norwich 20.1.66.	
Black-headed Gull	Traskvik, Kristinestad, Vaasa, Finland 5.7.57.	
Kittiwake	Farne Islands 14.7.66.	Winterton 27.8.66.
Common Tern	Scolt Head 28.7.67.	Freetown, Sierra Leone 18.11.67.
Common Tern	Scolt Head 7.7.67.	Monrovia, Liberia 11.2.68.
Common Tern	Scolt Head 6.7.66.	At sea off Guinea 21.11.67.
Common Tern	Stiffkey 22.6.67.	Freetown, Sierra Leone 23.11.67.
Sandwich Tern	Scolt Head 26.6.64.	Near Bayonne (Basses Pyrenees) France 7.4.68.
Sandwich Tern	Scolt Head 1.7.66.	Anyako, Keta, Ghana 17.2.68.
Sandwich Tern	Scolt Head 7.7.62.	Accra, Ghana 17.1.67.
Sandwich Tern	Meldorf (Schleswig-Holstein) Germany 30.5.64.	South Walsham 27.7.64.
Sandwich Tern	Stiffkey 22.6.67.	
Turtle Dove	Dersingham 5.8.67.	Freetown, Sierra Leone 4.11.67.
Collared Dove	Broadstairs, Kent 28.1.67.	Cap Ferrat, France 23.9.67.
Swallow	Boughton 3/18.8.66.	Gorleston 26.5.67.
Sand Martin	Chichester, Sussex 19.8.64.	Rosherville Dam, Johannesburg, South Africa 20.11.66.
Sand Martin	Costessey 8.6.66.	Snettisham 22.5.66.
Sand Martin	De Blankkaart, West Flanders, Belgium 8.5.65.	Vale, Guernsey, Channel Islands 28.5.67.
Sand Martin	Sarzeau, Morbihan, France 9.8.64.	Sparham 6.6.67.
Sand Martin	Vale, Guernsey, Channel Is. 29.5.67.	Sparham 25.7.67.
Sand Martin	Strumpshaw 29.7.67.	Sparham 25.7.67.
Sand Martin	Harrietsham, Kent 12.7.65.	L'Aiguillon sur Mer, Vendee, France 29.8.67.
Sand Martin	Fairford, Glos. 17.7.66.	Horstead 15.5.67.
Sand Martin	Congleton, Cheshire 16.8.65.	Costessey 24.5.67.
Sand Martin	Aldeby 26.7.65.	Sparham 6.6.67.
Sand Martin	Horstead 15.7.66.	Otterbourne, Hants. 14.5.67.
Sand Martin	Keswick, Norfolk 18.7.66.	Knotford, Yorks. 11.6.67.
Sand Martin	Horstead 6.8.66.	Bedworth, Warwicks 17.8.67.
Bearded Tit	Minsmere, Suffolk 25.9.67.	Mouldsworth, Cheshire 2.7.67.
Bearded Tit	Walberswick, Suffolk 29.9.65.	Near Norwich 28.12.67.
Bearded Tit	Walberswick, Suffolk 1.8.67.	Dersingham 16.10.67.
Fieldfare	Eaton, Norwich 21.2.63.	Dersingham 16.10.67.
Fieldfare	Boughton 15.1.66.	Strommen, Oslo, Norway 21.6.67.
	<i>The eighth British ringed Fieldfare recovered in Italy.</i>	Verona, Italy 24.12.66.
Song Thrush	Klarenbeek (Gelderland) Netherlands 26.5.66.	Mautby 21.11.66.
Song Thrush	Blakeney Point 6.10.66.	
Redwing	Blakeney Point 5.10.66.	Logrono, Spain, 6.1.67.
Redwing	Mintlyn, King's Lynn 6.11.66.	Grasse, France 10.11.67.
Blackbird	Liffre (Ille & Vilaine) France 12.12.65.	Cokenack, Royston, Herts. 19.2.67.
Blackbird	Holme 29.9.64.	Holme 26.3.67.
Blackbird	Holme 4.4.64.	Friedrichsfehn, Oldenburg, Germany 1.5.67.
		Rolfstorp, Tvaaker, Sweden, mid-July 1967.

Blackbird	Holme 10.10.66.	Tranebjerg, Sams, Kattegat, Denmark 19.11.67.
Blackbird	Huizen (Noord Holland) Netherlands 7.8.64.	Gt. Witchingham 29.11.64.
Blackbird	Cringleford 11.2.65.	Jarlingen, Luneburg, in Niedersachsen, Germany 16.6.67.
Blackbird	Mintlyn, King's Lynn 16.7.67.	Tattenhall, Cheshire 10.12.67.
Blackbird	Leziate 1.10.67.	Flemingstown, Dingle, Co. Kerry, Ireland 20.11.67.
Redstart	Blakeney Point 7.10.66.	Paderne, Portugal 30.9.67.
Redstart	Blakeney Point 12.5.65.	Vilches, Spain 6.10.67.
Redstart	Holme 5.5.67.	Mogadouro (Tras os Montes) Portugal 10.9.67.
Robin	De Koog, Texel, Netherlands 14.9.65.	Cromer 24.4.67.
Reed Warbler	Holme 18.7.67.	Tanganheira, Tarro, Portugal 8.8.67.
Reed Warbler	Wiggenhall St. Germans 20.8.67.	Oxford 12.9.67.
Reed Warbler	Wiggenhall 29.8.64.	Anadia (Beira-Litoral) Portugal Sept. 1966.
Sedge Warbler	Holme 10.6.67.	Lie du Migron (Loir Atlantique) France 13.8.67.
Lesser Whitethroat	Spurn Point, Yorks. 30.4.66.	Attleborough 13.5.66.
Goldcrest	Holme 27.10.66.	Brudger, Gudbjerg, Denmark 24.10.67.
Waxwing	Blakeney 12.11.65.	Presilly (Haute-Savoie) France 25.3.66.
<i>First British-ringed Waxwing recovered in France.</i>		
Starling	Kralingerhout, Rotterdam, Netherlands 22.1.65.	Lyng 24.1.67.
Starling	Rybachii (Kaliningrad) Lithuanian S.S.R. 26.8.67.	Inner Dowsing light-vessel mid-Nov. 1967.
Starling	Norwich 16.1.66.	Workum (Friesland) Netherlands 10.6.67.
Starling	Norwich 10.2.66.	Buxtehude, Niedersachsen, Germany 13.2.67.
Starling	Norwich 15.2.67.	Martensdorf, Stralsund, Mecklenburg, Germany 5.7.67.
Starling	Sneek, Friesland, Netherlands 16.1.65.	Norwich 17.2.67.
Goldfinch	Holme 26.9.66.	Taken Wiere, Hainaut, Belgium 4.11.66.
Redpoll	Leziate 18.9.66.	Beelsby, Caistor, Lincs. 24.7.67.
Redpoll	Boughton 11.8.66.	Poperinge (W. Flanders) Belgium 30.10.66 (now caged).
Brambling	Boughton 16.3.67.	Bergsens, Norway 16.8.67.
Brambling	Dersingham 15.4.67.	Roros (Sor-Trendelag) Norway 23.7.67.
<i>First British bramblings recovered in Norway.</i>		
Brambling	Leziate 12.3.66.	Serrieres (Ardeche) France 22.12.67.
Brambling	Mintlyn, King's Lynn 21.1.67.	Retie, Antwerp, Belgium 27.10.67.

Norfolk Mammal Report

1967

The editor has pleasure in presenting the fourteenth annual Norfolk Mammal Report. Last year I had occasion to mention the shooting of Seals in the Wash, because of the number of injured animals which were not collected and dispatched by the hunters and were eventually washed up on the beaches. In the 1967 season there were far fewer reports of this happening, and the University Federation for Animal Welfare, who were watching the operation, made no complaints (as far as I am aware) about cruelty. Our concern must now be for the safety of the species as a whole, since there seems to be no definite policy about how many young seals may safely be culled in a season, as there is, for example, for the Fur Seal in the Pribiloff Islands of the North Pacific.

I must make special mention this year of the indefatigable work of John Buckley and John Goldsmith in the analysis of Barn Owl pellets. This is now recognised as an excellent method for determining the distribution of small mammals, having certain definite advantages over trapping. These two contributors have analysed more than 2,500 pellets, and their 1967 results for each species, as a percentage of the total content of each sample, is recorded with the letter "o.p.a." at the end of each appropriate entry. Mr. Goldsmith has kindly offered to check any owl pellets which Members may care to leave for him at the Castle Museum, Norwich.

It seems that at last, and probably unfortunately, the Grey Squirrel is extending into Norfolk. I should be most interested to receive information about this creature, but would first request Members to be certain of their identification. For this and many other problems of identification I can strongly recommend a book which has appeared since the last Report: *A Field Guide to the Mammals of Britain and Europe* by F. H. Van den Brink.

My thanks, as usual, go to all those Members of both bodies who have contributed to this Report, and to the *Eastern Daily Press* and *Eastern Evening News* from whose columns I have extracted further information.

Classified Notes

Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

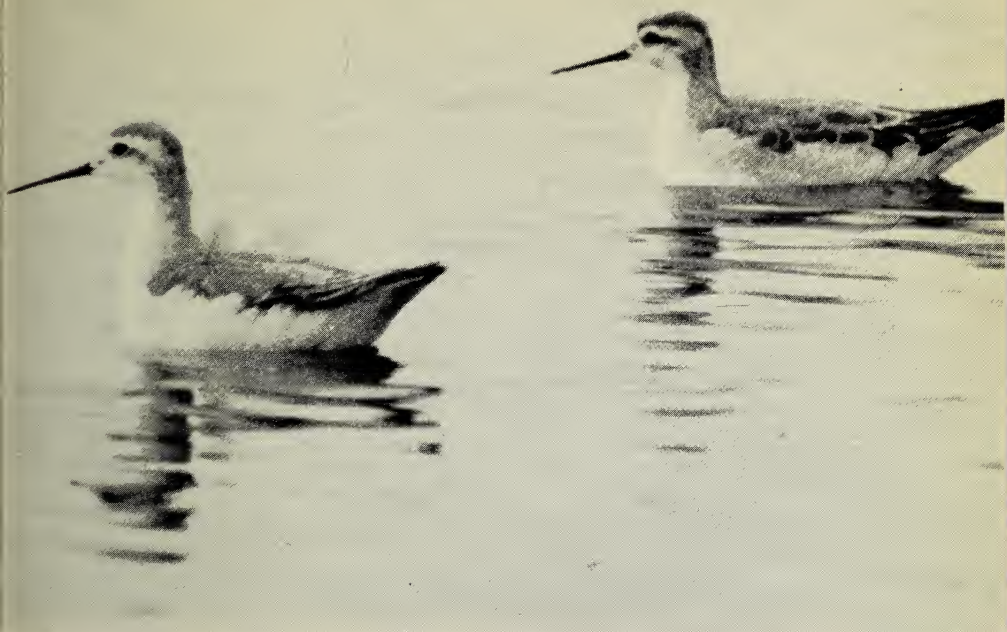
1967 was a year for early emergences from hibernation. One was seen on a lawn at Binham Jan. 1st; two which appeared at the City of Norwich School on 13th later died when winter returned. The first road casualty at Attlebridge was on Feb. 1st.

It was noticed in the Holt region that there was a preponderance of young specimens amongst those killed on the roads in autumn. In October, 27 out of 34 were less than 6 weeks old, and in November, 15 out of 17 less than two months. It is suggested that the adults had already built up enough fat for hibernation.

A specimen with some white posterior spines was seen at Strumpshaw in June; the same observers record that hedgehogs, though good swimmers, cannot scramble out of plastic garden pools with smooth edges!

Common Shrew (*Sorex araneus*)

Barn Owl pellet analysis in North Norfolk reveals a steady increase in numbers over the last three years. A specimen was watched taking bread-bait

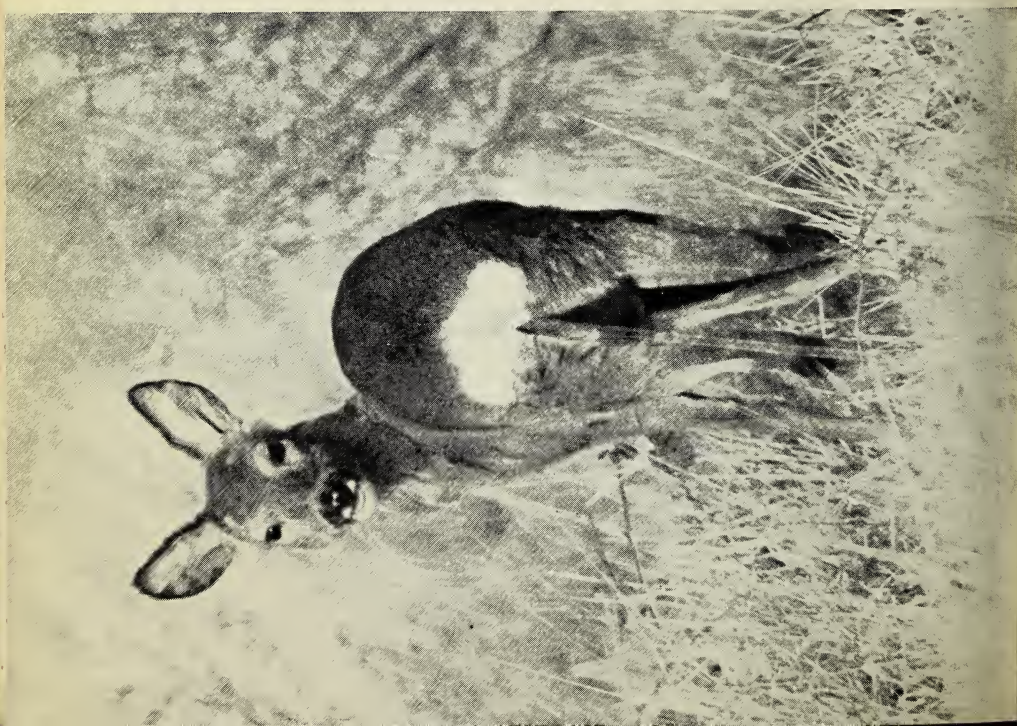


Copyright

R. P. Bagnall-Oakeley

The remarkable total of nine Wilson's phalaropes was identified in Britain and Ireland in 1967. These photographs were taken at Wisbech sewage farm where this North American vagrant was present five weeks in autumn.





from an angler's supply at Taverham in July. Remains of one were found in Stork pellets from the ill-fated pair on the Breydon marshes; further reference to these birds will be made later.

o.p.a.: average 25%, maximum 49.2%.

Pigmy Shrew (*Sorex minutus*)

A similar increase to *S. araneus* was noted in North Norfolk, and an additional locality this year was Hoveton. One was kept in captivity for 11 days, when it ate woodlice, spiders, centipedes, houseflies and pupae, aphids off rose stems, slugs (viscera only) and small snails, which were pulled from their shells.

o.p.a.: average 3%, maximum 7%.

Water Shrew (*Neomys fodiens bicolor*)

There is now a greater awareness of the existence of this animal, and it is becoming apparent that they are present in the upper reaches of many of our rivers. Although the British sub-species is named "bicolor" there has been more than one all-dark specimen reported.

Three uneaten Water Shrews, and the remains of four more in pellets, were found in a Barn Owl's nest at Thornage. A nest of four young was dug out during stream-cleaning operations at Gunthorpe. A specimen was kept in captivity for 155 days, during which time it lived mainly on maggots and underwent a complete moult.

o.p.a.: average 1.5%, maximum 7%, often absent.

Mole (*Talpa europaea*)

Moles were reported as very abundant and active pretty generally, and especially so in West Norfolk and at Blofield. At Corpusty it was noted that they kindly restricted their garden activity to the shrubbery rather than the lawn.

One was watched at Brinton foraging in shallow water at the edge of a stream, turning over small stones for, apparently, caddis fly larvae. A dead specimen found at Ring Mere had a large horse-leech on it. Another dead one was under herons' nests at Wickhampton, and pellets from the Breydon White Storks showed that Moles represented 80% of their diet in September.

Bats

The Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), largest of our Bats, was reported as slightly increased in North Norfolk, and was also reported from Cantley (15), Attlebridge, Thompson, E. Wretham, Corpusty (6) and Shipdham (a dozen).

Six Long-eared Bats (*Plecotus auritus*) were observed at Swanton Novers feeding on Geometer larvae which were hanging on their threads from oak foliage. In Norwich a Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) was kept for a while in captivity and featured in the local Press. This species was also reported as having returned to its former haunts in Eaton chalk caves. Barbastelles (*Barbastellus barbastellus*) were seen at Sprowston and Brinton.

Our commonest Bat, the Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) achieved distinction this year by being the first species to be found in Barn Owl pellets as recorded in this County—at Limpenhoe, June 24th.

Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

There can be no doubt that rabbit numbers are continuing to increase, in spite of the regular re-appearance of myxomatosis. This year there have been several convincing reports of recovery from the disease, and road casualties of undiseased specimens were seen more frequently in North Norfolk than last year.

Some sandy-coloured rabbits were seen at Tottington, and black ones at Newton Flotman. I should be interested to hear of other colour-variants in this post-myxomatosis era, though there is always the possibility of inter-breeding with escaped domestic varieties.

Hare (*Lepus capensis* = *L. europaeus*)

Two regions of the County report an increase in numbers: the Holt district, where clear evidence was provided in snowy conditions, and in Breydon marshes. Numbers were down, however, at Setch, Ringstead, Dersingham, Attlebridge, Blofield, Binham and Sparham.

A form with five young was found at Caistor in September.

Bank Vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus*)

Investigations at Morston and Felbrigg in North Norfolk show that this species was about as common as the next in 1967. At Attlebridge, trapping experiments showed that Bank Voles tended to be caught in long grass, while Wood Mice were caught in the hedges.

o.p.a.: average 5%, maximum 11.2%.

Short-tailed Vole (*Microtus agrestis*)

This was generally not a plague year, except at Blofield, where a local plague was reported. In trapping experiments (not those referred to above) it was found that traps baited with greenstuff attracted more Short-tailed Voles, and those baited with corn or cheese caught more Bank Voles. (Equal numbers of the two species were used in vivarium conditions.) This at least demonstrates the dangers of making deductions from insufficient data.

o.p.a.: average 40%, maximum 74%.

Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibius*)

This species is still doing well in all parts of the County. However, the black variety is apparently less common than formerly in the upper Bure. A Water Vole was seen to eat pond snails regularly at Brinton, and a dead specimen was found in Wickhampton heronry already referred to under "Mole".

o.p.a.: average 0.4%, maximum 7.3% (often absent).

Wood Mouse (*Sylvaemus* = *Apodemus sylvaticus*)

Wood Mice were very abundant indoors and in outhouses at Brinton, and, in snowy weather, were seen in daylight stripping bark from several species of woodland shrub. Four were also caught indoors at the City of Norwich School.

o.p.a.: average 9%, maximum 46.2%.

N.B. Some Yellow-necked Mice (*Sylvaemus flavicollis*) are known to have escaped from captivity near Cromer.

Harvest Mouse (*Micromys minutus*)

Further new localities for this species include Stokesby, Marlingford, Buckenham and Hickling. They are markedly increased around Brinton, and at Hasingham at least 12 were found in wheat straw in January. At Binham, where they are common, the chief nesting material was Cocksfoot Grass.

o.p.a.: average 5%, maximum 18.7%.

House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)

It was noted in 1967 that this species will quickly re-populate cleared areas, especially where birds are fed daily. A black specimen was seen in Norwich.

o.p.a.: average 1%, maximum 4.3%, often absent.

Brown Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)

Though Rats were still numerous in 1967 there does not seem to have been any significant change from the previous year. Journeys totalling 45 miles on a couple of days in March showed an average of one dead Rat per mile. At the Brinton toad-spawning ponds mentioned in previous Reports, more than half the toads (300) were killed and eaten by Rats.

A Kestrel was seen to catch a Rat at Cantley, but dropped it when it noticed the observer.

Red Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*)

Reported from suitable woodland areas all over the County. In North Norfolk they tend to move from one Forestry Commission plantation to another as the trees mature. An almost black-tailed specimen was seen at Horsford in July.

Two reports of Grey Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) came from Ringland and Newmarket Road, Norwich. Confirmation of these reports, in the shape of a dead female sent to F. Ashton, has come in since the turn of the year.

Coypu (*Myocastor coypus*)

There have been rather more records of Coypu sightings than last year. They have been present in the Wissey again at Didlington. A minor infestation at Cley was exterminated by trapping, and one road casualty was seen at Salt-house, as well as a live specimen in the Glaven at Thornage. One was seen from an R.A.F. helicopter, swimming in the sea at Sheringham. Ten were trapped at Holme Nature Reserve. Trapping figures for Norfolk and North East Suffolk as a whole, however, were slightly down on 1966—978 compared with 1,202.

One contributor has sent photographs of Swan Mussel shells from the Wissey at Stanford Water with a large area chipped away; this may well be the work of Coypus, which were already known to eat these molluscs on occasion.

Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

The spread and increasing incidence of the Fox in Norfolk has continued. More than ever have been sent to F. Ashton, the Norwich taxidermist, and amongst them have been more of the greyer variety. It is suggested that this may be a hardier breed, and that they were probably at one time introduced by the West Norfolk Hunt.

Five Foxes were present in a mustard field at Nordelph in October, and one was observed being mobbed by lapwings near Tottington in July.

Badger (*Meles meles*)

Attempts made by North Norfolk Badgers to extend their setts were thwarted by gassing, but two cubs were seen near Holt in July. One was caught in a Fox snare near King's Lynn, and another was found dead at Gressenhall in April. The sett reported last year quite close to Norwich is still active, but a sighting in the Lyng/Elsing area could have been an escape.

Otter (*Lutra lutra*)

Places where Otters were seen in 1967 included Brinton, Calthorpe Broad, Taverham, Brancaster, Oxnead and probably two pairs at Sparham. One was killed on the road near Yarmouth in February. Favourite food at Brinton is Eels, but Pike up to 3 lb. are taken.

Stoat (*Mustela erminea stabilis*) and **Weasel** (*M. nivalis*)

Stoats continue to show a very slow increase, especially on Breydon, where they prey on Rats. A family of one adult and four young was watched on Beeston Common in June.

Unusual places where Weasels were seen include the centre of Lynn; Wood Street, Norwich; the bar at Coldham Hall; and in an owl pellet at Brinton. A Weasel was observed rolling over and over at Bawburgh, attracting Sparrows. It pounced on one, but missed. This species is recorded as common at Didlington.

Mink (*Mustela vision*)

One was caught by a vermin trapper at Gillingham, near Beccles, on September 13th. This was, of course, a ranch escape of the American species, but some readers may not be aware that there is a wild European Mink found on the Continent.

Seals

A few adult Grey Seals (*Halichoerus grypus*) were seen offshore in North Norfolk, and 15 were on Scroby Sands with 80 Common Seals (*Phoca vitulina*) on June 27th. The former did not breed, however, as Scroby is now covered at high tides.

The Blakeney Point colony of Common Seals was maintained, but 300 baby Seals of this species were reported shot in the Wash in July. It seems likely that this is to be an annual cull, as the Common Seal is as yet unprotected by law.

Deer

The Roe Deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) has certainly become more plentiful in Breckland, and a probable Roebuck was seen as far east as Woodbastwick. Droppings and slots of Muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*) were reported from Horsford and Taverham.

Cetacea

A Bottle-nosed Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) was found dead on the beach at Hemsby in February and taken to Norwich Castle Museum.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Members of the Norfolk Naturalists Trust will be glad to know that membership of the Trust now stands at well over the two thousand mark. The continuing increase is mainly due to the enthusiasm of existing members introducing friends to the Trust. The Council wish to thank all who have helped in this way and to express the hope that members will continue their efforts in persuading others to join. As has previously been stressed, the Trust depends largely on the support of members in order to fulfil its growing responsibilities.

Contributors to Mammal Report

F. ASHTON
R. P. BAGNALL-OAKELEY
J. BRUHN
MRS. M. S. BUCKELL
J. BUCKLEY
A. L. BULL
MISS E. M. BUTTERY
GP. CAPT. D. D. CHRISTIE
CITY OF NORWICH SCHOOL N.H.S.
C. R. DAPLYN
EASTERN DAILY PRESS

E. A. ELLIS
F. FARROW
J. GOLDSMITH
C. J. HARRIS
R. H. HARRISON
P. G. H. HOFF
P. KETTERINGHAM
DR. I. F. KEYMER
J. M. LAST
MISS V. LEATHER
R. MARTINS

A. S. McLEAN
P. NEGAL
MRS. J. NEGAL
F. M. POTTER
H. RILEY
MAJOR D. J. W. SAYER
R. SCOTT
M. J. SEAGO
M. E. SMITH
D. TAYLOR

Contributors to Bird Report

P. R. ALLARD
MRS. E. M. P. ALLSOPP
K. ALLSOPP
C. APPLETON
I. ARCHIBALD
C. N. ARNOLD
W. AUSTIN
R. P. BAGNALL-OAKELEY
P. A. BANKS
M. T. BARNES
R. BERRY
H. BIRKBECK
G. E. BISHOP
W. F. BISHOP
A. R. M. BLAKE
T. E. BOULTON
R. BRADNEY
D. BRITTON
MISS P. E. M. BROWN
R. BROWN
R. S. BROWN
MRS. V. BROWN
D. A. BRYANT
J. F. W. BRUHN
MRS. M. S. BUCKELL
J. BUCKLEY
A. L. BULL
DR. J. E. H. BULMAN
D. V. BUTT
MISS E. BUTTERY
J. BUXTON
CAMBRIDGE BIRD CLUB
R. G. H. CANT
P. J. CARLTON
R. CHESTNEY
D. D. CHRISTIE
P. COBB
B. COLEMAN
R. W. COLEMAN
T. COLMAN
P. R. COLSTON
M. J. COWLAND
DR. R. A. F. COX
H. P. CRAWLEY
G. CREES
T. M. DAKIN
E. T. DANIELS
A. J. DAVISON
D. A. DORLING
LT.-COL. F. E. D. DRAKE-BRISCOE
P. A. DUKES
J. N. DYMOND
G. M. S. EASY
B. W. EDWARDS
K. EDWARDS
E. A. ELLIS
R. E. EMMETT
F. FARROW
T. FAWCETT
J. FINCHAM
MISS V. FOOKES
B. FORSTER
MISS E. FORSTER
DR. J. FORSTER
T. FRANCIS
J. FLYNN
R. H. GARDNER

P. GARRETT
DR. M. GEORGE
J. GOLDSMITH
C. GOSLING
E. GREEN
A. GREENSMITH
R. H. HARRISON
P. J. HAYMAN
HEACHAM & WEST NORFOLK
NAT. HIST. SOCY.

H. HEMS
A. & D. HEWITT
J. HIGH
P. HILL
G. HINCHON
T. A. HOBDAV
J. HOLLOWAY
D. HOLMAN
HOLME OBSERVATORY
P. R. HOLMES
P. HOLNESS
W. HOWARD
G. HOWE
C. HUGHES
H. HUNT
T. INSKIPP
H. INSLEY
P. C. JACKSON
A. F. JACOBS
B. W. JARVIS
A. JENKINS
M. B. JENKINS
G. JESSUP
G. J. JOBSON
R. J. JOHNS
J. JOHNSON
B. JONES
G. JONES
P. N. KEARNEY
I. F. KEYMER
P. D. KIRBY
C. A. E. KIRTLAND
P. KNIGHT
C. R. KNIGHTS
J. E. A. LAMBERT
MISS S. LASCELLES
J. M. LAST
DR. C. H. B. LAWFIELD
MISS V. M. LEATHER
A. LOWE
M. LYNTON
MRS. C. L. MAINGAY
B. A. E. MARR
MISS F. MARSDEN
A. MARSHALL
R. MARTINS
K. MASON
MISS E. V. MAYNARD
MISS E. McEWEN
M. J. McVAIL
MAJ. J. W. MEADE
MRS. M. MEIKLEJOHN
M. F. M. MEIKLEJOHN
H. MITCHELL
D. J. MONTIER
N. H. MOORE

M. MORGAN
J. MORLEY
A. MORRIS
J. A. W. MOYES
D. F. MUSSON
NATIONAL TRUST
NATURE CONSERVANCY
DEACONESS M. NEWTON
NORFOLK YOUNG NATURALISTS
W. E. ODDY
P. J. OLIVER
M. C. M. OWEN
E. PACKINGTON
N. PALK
M. R. PAYNE
N. PHILLIPS
S. PIMM
R. J. PORRITT
C. D. RABY
DR. M. C. RADFORD
J. RAINCOCK
H. RAMSAY
P. & R. READ
R. REDMAN
P. J. REED
S. K. REEVES
R. A. RICHARDSON
R. A. ROY
M. P. RUST
J. E. SANDFORD
D. J. W. SAYER
R. SCOTT
M. J. SEAGO
J. SHANKLAND
K. & M. SHEARD
B. SHERGOLD
J. SHORTEN
A. P. SIMES
R. SIMES
MISS D. STEINTHAL
E. G. SKOYLES
B. & M. SPILLER
A. STAGG
A. STEPHENS
J. H. TAVERNER
M. TAYLOR
P. TAYLOR
P. THOMPSON
R. THOMSON
P. G. TRETT
L. C. TROMANS
MISS G. TUCK
A. E. VINE
R. WADDINGHAM
D. I. M. WALLACE
G. WANT
M. WARREN
S. WATERS
C. H. WATSON
S. WEBSTER
E. T. WELAND
S. WELLSTEAD
J. WHIELEGG
E. WISEMAN
A. WOOD
R. WORNALD

Norfolk Naturalists Trust

Nature Reserve Wardens

ALDERFEN BROAD

Hon. Warden Major A. C. Holden,
Beech Grove Farm,
Neatishead, Norwich, NOR 37Z.
Telephone: Horning 305.

Deputy Hon. Warden B. E. Chaplin,
Broad Cottage,
Irstead, Neatishead, Norwich, NOR 37Z
Telephone: Horning 450.

BARTON BROAD

Hon. Warden Dr. B. Blaxill,
White Lodge,
Barton Turf, Norwich, NOR 36Z.
Telephone: Horning 278.

CLEY & SALTHOUSE

(including Arnold's Marsh)
Warden W. F. Bishop, B.E.M.,
Watcher's Cottage, Cley, Holt.
Telephone: Cley 380.

COCKSHOOT BROAD

Hon. Warden F. Cator,
The Old House, Ranworth,
Norwich, NOR 55Z.
Telephone: S. Walsham 300.

DICKLEBURGH PIGHTLE

Hon. Warden W. J. Draper,
Lodge Farm, Langmere, Diss.
Telephone: Dickleburgh 219.

EAST WRETHAM HEATH

Hon. Warden R. Codling,
Park Cottage, Brettenham Road,
Kilverstone, Thetford.

Deputy Hon. Warden F. Codling,
Keeper's Cottage, Norwich Road,
Kilverstone, Thetford.

FIRS MARSH

Hon. Warden C. E. Collier,
The Firs, Burgh St. Peter,
Beccles, Suffolk.

HETHEL OLD THORN

Hon. Warden E. A. Ellis, F.L.S.,
Wheatfen Broad,
Surlingham, Norwich, NOR 07W.
Telephone: Surlingham 239.

HICKLING BROAD

Warden Lieut.-Col. R. W. Sankey,
D.S.O., D.S.C.,
Warden's House, Stubb Road,
Hickling, Norwich, NOR 31Z.
Telephone: Hickling 276.

HOCKHAM FEN

Hon. Warden E. J. Campbell,
Hilldrift, Gt. Hockham, Thetford.

HOLME

Warden Group Captain D. D. Christie,
C.B.E., A.F.C.,
The Firs, Holme, King's Lynn.
Telephone: Holme 240.

LENWADE WATER

Hon. Warden R. King,
Bridge Farm,
Lenwade, Norwich, NOR 60X.

RANWORTH BROAD

Hon. Warden F. Cator,
The Old House, Ranworth,
Norwich, NOR 55Z.
Telephone: S. Walsham 300.

ROYDON COMMON

Hon. Warden E. L. Swann,
282 Wootton Road, King's Lynn.

SCARNING FEN

Hon. Warden K. C. Durrant, F.R.E.S., J.P.,
31 Sandy Lane, Dereham.
Telephone: Dereham 3282.

STARCH GRASS, MARTHAM

Hon. Warden G. Crees,
Swiss Cottage, Horsey, Gt. Yarmouth.

STOKE FERRY FEN

Hon. Warden G. V. Day,
Furlong Road,
Stoke Ferry, King's Lynn.
Deputy Hon. Warden J. L. Fenn,
4 Pearce's Close,
Hockwold, Thetford.

SURLINGHAM BROAD

Hon. Warden E. A. Ellis, F.L.S.,
Wheatfen Broad,
Surlingham, Norwich, NOR 07W.
Telephone: Surlingham 239.

THETFORD HEATH

Hon. Warden J. Pallant,
25 Albemarle Cottages,
Elveden, Thetford.

THURSFORD WOODS

Hon. Warden G. T. Cushing,
Laurel Farm, Thursford, Fakenham.
Telephone: Thursford 238.

WEETING HEATH

Hon. Warden N. Parrott,
Fengate Farm,
Weeting, Brandon, Suffolk.
Telephone: Brandon 317.



NORFOLK BROADS



1,800 Tip-Top Selections-Holiday Boats & Bungalows

A carefree Hoseasons holiday—the ideal way to appreciate Norfolk's abundant wildlife. 1,000 Bungalows and Chalets throughout Norfolk for your selection. Choose between Riverside and Seaside. Fully equipped Kitchens, All Linen, Radio, TV, Refrigerators, Private Bathrooms. Hire a day launch too at special privilege rates.

Or enjoy a holiday afloat. **Hoseasons have the Broads most modern hire fleet.** Easy to handle Motor Cruisers and Yachts. Also luxury houseboats. 60 Boatyards throughout Broadland. **Unrivalled guaranteed standards.** Cutlery, Crockery, Linen, Cookers, Flush WC, Refrigerators. Even hot running water. TV available.



FREE COLOUR CATALOGUE

No letter necessary—just send your name and address to:

HOSEASON'S

HOSEASON'S NORFOLK HOLIDAYS 60 Oulton Broad Lowestoft 'Phone 62181

An Ideal Way to Enjoy the Norfolk Naturalists Trust's Broadland Reserves

In the bright and subtle mind of the wild birds of Broadland, the man or woman afloat on a holiday boat seems now to have been accepted as a more friendly and approachable fellow creature than normal busy mankind ashore.

Blakes and the Norfolk boatowners are happy that this is so. They encourage Broads holidaymakers to savour the joy of being sympathetically at one with Nature.

For Naturalists who wish to visit the Broads that are in the care of The Norfolk Naturalists Trust, and to observe the rich and varied wildlife that inhabits these Reserves, there is no more enjoyable way than to take a holiday afloat on a Blakes cabin boat.

These beautiful sail and motor craft are fully equipped for comfortable life on the water. Catalogue in full colour on request by return from . . .

BLAKES (Norfolk Broads Holidays) Ltd., Wroxham

Telephone: Wroxham 2141

A JARROLD PUBLICATION

Birds of Norfolk

Michael J. Seago

Foreword by James Fisher

148 pages with 66 full colour illustrations, 45s.

BIRDS OF NORFOLK is the first detailed guide to appear for almost forty years covering the most famed of all counties. Its main purpose is to give an account of the present distribution and status of Norfolk birds and of the great changes which have taken place in recent years.

Continuous recording since the early 19th century results in a lengthy list containing 345 species of which 118 are regular breeders. Almost a thousand ringing recoveries are summarised and a selection of the most outstanding recoveries appear on a special map. The location of historic specimens is also given.

Norfolk is of exceptional interest to ornithologists, its coastline including the east shore of the Wash, the north coast sanctuaries, cliffs, sand dunes and Breydon estuary. A great variety of birds is also attracted to the Fenland Washes, to the Broads and river valleys and to the unique Breckland heaths and forests. Flooded gravel pits, heaths, woodlands and commons all provide great interest.

Daily records at the bird observatories at Cley and at Holme are summarised in the migration chapter and the effects of severe winters are discussed.

Other features include light-vessel observations, museum and water-fowl collections, the history of the Ornamental Pheasant Trust and the Protection of Birds Act.

Norfolk was the first county to create a naturalists trust and the end paper maps contain each reserve and special area.

The colour photography superbly reproduced will be a constant source of delight.

"Every Norfolk naturalist will want to possess this volume and its popularity will undoubtedly extend far beyond the county's borders"

—Eastern Daily Press

Norfolk Naturalists Trust Properties

<i>Date Acquired</i>		<i>Acreage</i>		<i>Status*</i>
<i>On the Coast</i>				
1926	Cley Marshes	435	Gift	S.S.S.I.
1937	Duchess's Pightle, Burnham Overy..	1	Gift	—
1937	Great and Little Eye, Salhouse ..	10	Purchased	S.S.S.I.
1945	East End of Scolt Island ..	76	Purchased	N.N.R.
1955	The Eye, Salhouse	21	Purchased	S.S.S.I.
1965	Holme	400	Purchased, Gift & Agreement	S.S.S.I.
<i>Broadland</i>				
1928	Starch Grass, Martham	26	Purchased	S.S.S.I.
1930	Alderfen Broad	72	Purchased	S.S.S.I.
1945	Hickling Broad	715	Purchased	N.N.R.
1945	"	500	Leased	N.N.R.
1945	Barton Broad	347	Half Gift & Half Purchased	S.S.S.I.
1952	"			S.S.S.I.
1948	Surlingham Broad	253	Purchased	P.N.N.R.
1949	Ranworth Broad	124	Gift	N.N.R.
1949	Cockshoot Broad	12	Gift	N.N.R.
<i>Breckland</i>				
1938	East Wretham Heath	362	Purchased & Gift	S.S.S.I.
1942	Weeting Heath	343	Gift	N.N.R.
1949	Thetford Heath	250	Gift	N.N.R.
<i>Other Areas</i>				
1957	Thursford Woods	25	Gift	—
1960	Hethel Old Thorn	$\frac{1}{8}$	Gift	—
1961	Scarning Fen	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Gift	S.S.S.I.
1962	Hockham Fen (Cranberry Rough) ..	20	Purchased	S.S.S.I.
1963	Roydon Common	140	Purchased	S.S.S.I.
1964	Firs Marsh, Burgh St. Peter..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Leased	—
1966	Stoke Ferry Fen	25	Agreement	S.S.S.I.
1968	Lenwade Water	37	Agreement	—
1968	Dickleburgh Pightle	1	Agreement	—

In addition, the Trust shares with the National Trust in the management of the coastal reserve at Blakeney Point (1,335 acres), and it manages Arnold's Marsh, Cley (29 acres) on behalf of the National Trust.

By agreement with the Nature Conservancy, Scolt Head Island, Ranworth Broad, Hickling Broad, and two Breckland Heaths now form part of the National Nature Reserves.

*Status: N.N.R. denotes National Nature Reserve
P.N.N.R. „ Proposed National Nature Reserve
S.S.S.I. „ Site of Special Scientific Interest

