

Needs Ore Newsletter

North Solent NNR

Winter 2024 volume 12



Ruddy Shelduck, Venner Island (Alan Lewis)



Dear permit holders and residents,

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year for 2025!

Winter is upon us and now is a good time to reflect on the season we've had on the reserve. As you know we had a busy nesting season, for many of our nesting birds it was the best for many years, but some did not fare so well, as you know, the results were summarised in the autumn newsletter. An accumulation of lots of hard work from staff, volunteers and of course everybody who is involved on the site adhering to signage and respecting the wildlife helped to achieve some great results for some of our nesting birds.

In 2024, many great projects have been achieved, there have been several monetary grants awarded to the site because of its important location and the assemblages of breeding birds which are all in decline regionally and nationally. These grants are to aid Ringed Plover, Oystercatcher and terns of various species. These grants have helped to pay for new shingle areas within the reserve, but also some large scale new shingle islands which have been created on De L'Orne Lagoon and Great Marsh Lagoon.

As part of these projects we need to remove some areas of scrub and trees to make these new breeding sites viable. Trees and scrub are equally important habitat in their own right but the coverage of scrub has got to a level where it is having a negative effect on the nesting waders and seabirds. Some has to be removed to address the balance for the reserve. We have identified the prime areas where we know breeding birds such as Dartford Warbler, Stonechat, Linnet and various other warblers nest so that we do not disrupt these important breeding birds.

Come and meet us at Needs Ore! In March 2025, once again we are holding some information days at Needs Ore Point. There will be displays and talks from staff and volunteers on some of the nesting birds we have on site. I hope that these days will be a great way to help inform and raise awareness of many of the rare birds breeding on the reserve. The dates for these displays and talks will be announced soon.

Important info - from the beginning of March (and often earlier) through to August many species will start to seek out territories and nesting sites, and might even try to nest multiple times. During this time, we, as reserve staff and others involved in the management of the reserve try to minimise disturbance to our nesting birds, and we kindly ask you to do the same.

The species we have here at Needs Ore are particularly susceptible to disturbance and when repeated this can have detrimental impacts on the success of individuals, colonies and the site as a whole. It might be worth noting that disturbance to some of our resident nesting species can be an offence under law.

A few important things

It is not permitted to walk any dogs onto the reserve, the only areas where dogs can be exercised is along Warren Lane, and during the breeding season we would ask that utmost care is taken around Needs Ore Point and the Boat Club as some of our rarer species nest on the ground throughout this area. Dogs must be on leads in this location.

In the past all parties involved in this area of the reserve agreed to share a common goal of privacy, security and protection of the existing nature and animal/bird life of the site. We ask that as we do, all residents continue to comply with these agreements and that you inform all of your visitors and/or guests of these to ensure the continued good relationship with site staff and permit holders.

The following are the outline agreements that still remain in place on the reserve to achieve these goals:

- Natural England/Beaulieu Estate shall issue annual, and day permits to visitors to Needs Ore, explaining site rules and providing a map of access routes. A dated and/or numbered permit should be on display in any vehicle using the site, which should only park at Shore Hide or adjacent to the boat club house.
- The cars of sailing club members should display a similar permit.
- All residents and staff to speak to drivers or report to site/estate staff any vehicle (other than those belonging to residents and/or guests) that do not display an appropriate permit.
- Needs Ore bird watching and sailing club permits should state that such visitors should respect the privacy of the residents and that no foot traffic is allowed to the seaside in front of the cottages at any time, and speed limits to be adhered to along Warren Lane to Needs Ore Point.
- If there is any specific activity of special interest to Natural England in these specified areas and outside of the nesting season, Natural England have only to inform the residents who will be more than happy to respond accordingly.

I hope that these points and bits of information may help us all to have a positive experience on the reserve. We hope to get more information out to all involved and around the National Nature Reserve about goings on and good news, sightings and other interest points. If you would be interested in hearing bits of information from us, then please let me know. If you do ever see or hear anything on or around the reserve that you think may be of interest to us, then again, please get in touch.

For the rest of the newsletter, I will hand over to volunteer warden Chris Button.

Kind regards

Adam Wells and Heidi Staines
Joint Site Managers
Natural England
North Solent NNR Reserve Manager
01590 616236

Newsletter 2025

As we are now on edition 12 and completing three years of the newsletter I thought it a good time to check a few things. [Could people e-mail me at chris@needsore.com to let me know if they'd like the newsletter to continue?](mailto:chris@needsore.com) and if yes then do you have any [ideas for the sort of things you'd like covered in future newsletters.](#)

I can't promise that everything will be included but this is the chance to mould what the newsletter looks like going forward. Looking forward to hearing from you!



RINGING UPDATES

Ringed Plover, Chesil, Dorset - Pete Saunders

During the autumn we ringed more Oystercatchers, Dunlin and Ringed Plovers. Two Oystercatchers ringed as chicks during the summer were re-caught in the autumn, thus proving that they had successfully fledged.

We have been out looking for our colour-ringed birds and we have gratefully received sightings from other ringers and bird watchers. Most sightings have come from sites around the Solent but the colour-ringing revealed one particular interesting story of a bird from further afield, which is detailed below:

- 19.06.22 it was ringed (metal ring only) as a chick at Ferrybridge, Chesil, Dorset.
- 02.06.24 it was re-caught as a nesting adult male at Needs Ore. Colour-rings were added on this date.
- 29.08.24 it was seen at Newtown, Isle of Wight.
- 31.08.24 it was seen at Ferrybridge, Chesil, Dorset, and seen there again later in the autumn. This bird returned to winter where it had hatched in 2022.

Big thanks to Bob Chapman, Pete Potts and Barrie Roberts for reporting their sightings of our colour-ringed plovers. Pete Saunders kindly supplied one of the sightings and the photo of the colour-ringed bird at Chesil in Dorset.

Graham Giddens



Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS)

Purple Sandpiper, Warren Shore - Brian Fairbrother

The Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) monitors non-breeding waterbirds in the UK. The principal aim of WeBS is to identify population sizes, determine trends in numbers and distribution, and identify important sites for waterbirds.

We would appreciate if at all possible that users (including residents) of the site try to keep disturbance during a 'WeBS Sunday' to a minimum, to ensure we have an accurate count across the site. We will also be putting up a notice to all residents and visitors closer to each WeBS count to remind all around the site that it will be taking place.

The survey tries to take in as much of the reserve around Warren and Park Farm as feasible, including the fields, sea walls, pools, saltmarsh and estuary/river. If the birds here are disturbed, as I'm sure you will have seen at times, there is the chance that they leave the site completely. Although this may be temporary it will have huge impacts on the results of the survey as they will not be counted at all. We base a lot of the conservation decisions on data collected through this survey, and so we hope you can understand how important it is that we manage to carry out as complete and undisturbed a survey as possible.

For more information on the Wetland Bird Survey – please go to www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs. Dates for Needs Ore, Warren Farm & Park Shore in 2025 are below:

Time slots to avoid visiting the reserve (1.5 hours before high tide until 1.5 hours after):

Sunday 15th December 2024 - 9am to 12pm

Sunday 12th January 2025 - 8am to 11am

Sunday 16th February 2025 - 11:30am to 2:30pm

Sunday 16th March 2025 - 10:30am to 1:30pm



The Birds of Needs Ore is now available. If you're interested in purchasing a copy (£25 + £3.50 postage) then contact chris@needsore.com

"May we congratulate you on your wonderful book, it's amazing. We've hardly put it down since we had it! We are learning so much about Needs Ore that we didn't know before"

"many thanks for a fantastic book"

"A couple of hours thumbing through, what a great book! Look forward to some winter night reading in depth"

"A wonderful publication"

"Lovely images and text brilliant"

"It's brilliant and I seriously appreciate how much time and effort must have gone into the making. Many congratulations!"

"Many congratulations on producing such an excellent and beautifully illustrated work - the fruit of many years of observing and much hard and detailed work"

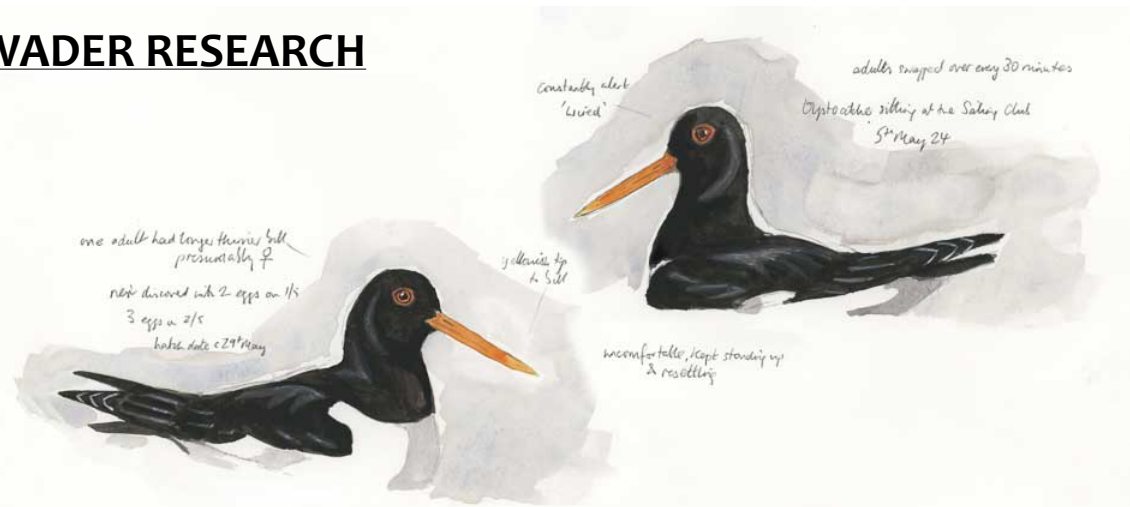
"A wonderful record"

"Wow what a beautiful book. Fabulous photos and wonderful illustrations by you"

"Cracking book. Looks amazing"

"BoNO is a herculean effort, and to do it all so quickly, to just sit down and do this, to plough on single-handedly and to summon up your own motivation is some damn effort, some achievement"

WADER RESEARCH



Regular readers of this newsletter will know that Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT) scientists have been collaborating with the Needs Ore team, studying breeding waders on the reserve since 2021. Until now, the focus of our research has been investigating wader hatching success by deploying trail cameras, mainly on oystercatcher and ringed plover nests. We are also investigating the efficacy and effectiveness of several different non-lethal nest protection measures including nest cages for ringed plover; and nest cages, electric fences and raised shingle platforms for oystercatchers.

For nest cages, we're not only interested in any improvements made to hatching success, but also how the use of cages effects adult survival, given that cages can interrupt adult flushing behaviour when a predator approaches. In 2025, these important wader nest protection trials will continue, and we plan to extend our array of raised shingle nesting platforms for oystercatchers to the Exbury side, and further up the Beaulieu River. Raised platforms lined with shingle provide safer nest sites for oystercatchers, as the eggs are inaccessible to mammals like foxes, badgers and hedgehogs, which cameras have shown to be the main nest-predators on the reserve.

Additionally, GWCT has secured funding for a new oystercatcher chick survival study. In this one-year pilot-study, licensed wader scientists will fit newly hatched oystercatcher chicks with tiny radio-tags and track the chicks to look at brood movements and fledging success. Although it is already clear from our nest protection trials that hatching success can be improved by excluding predators, we know little about survival rates of oystercatcher chicks, which are unable to fly until 6-7 weeks of age. This is partly due to the difficulty of trying to accurately monitor adults and their broods which typically reside in intertidal habitats. However, for other wading birds like lapwing and curlew, poor chick survival is a significant problem locally and throughout the English lowlands, and it is commonly linked to high levels of predation.

By tagging oystercatcher chicks on-hatch, we will learn how many of them make it through until fledging, and hopefully, be able to identify causes of mortality for those chicks that don't make it and perish. Radio-tags are battery powered with a relatively short life span (ca. 50 days) and so to learn more about post-fledging survival and movements, the wader team will also colour-ring oystercatcher chicks, facilitated through a new oystercatcher colour ringing scheme focused on the Beaulieu River area.

If this one-year radio-tracking project is a success, GWCT will seek further funding to develop it into a 3-year oystercatcher chick survival study, the first of its kind in the UK.

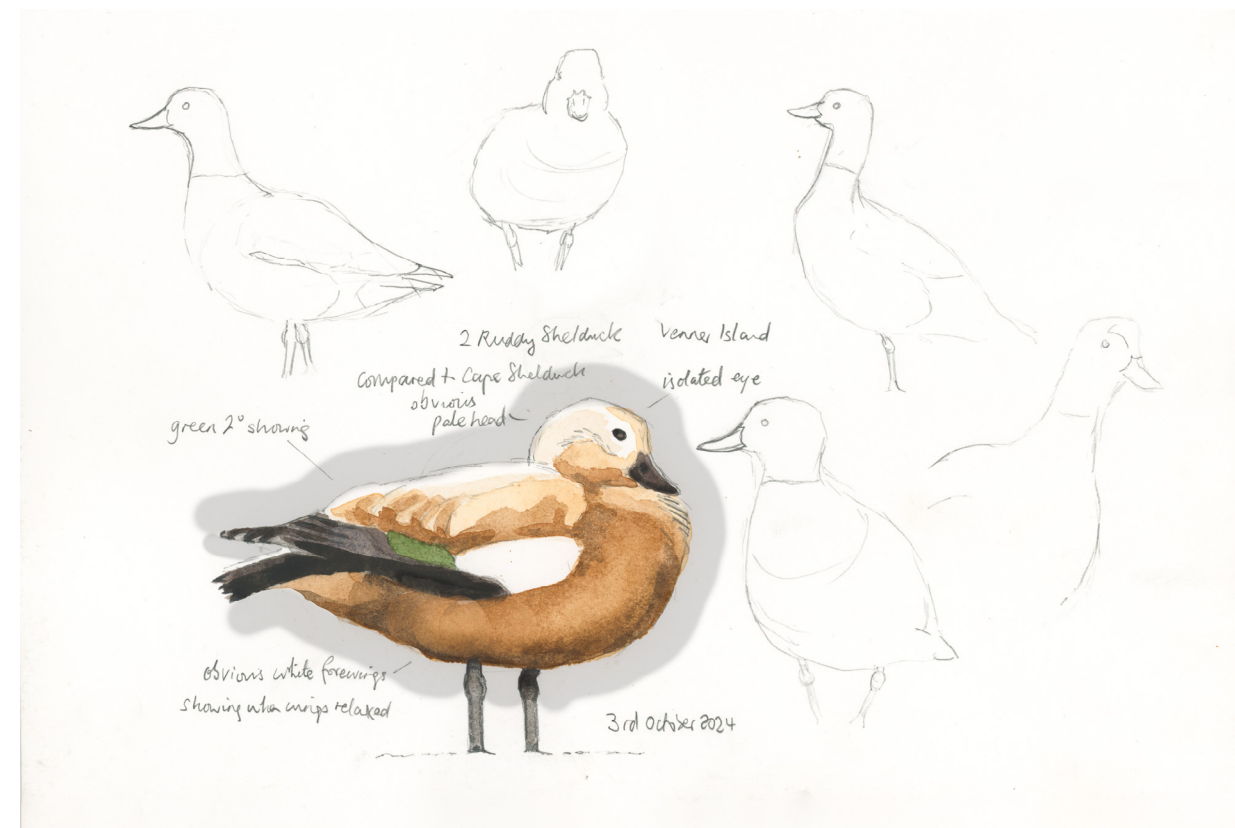
Mike Short, Head of Predation Management Research, Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust

Ruddy Shelduck

One of the highlights of the autumn on the reserve was the pair of Ruddy Shelduck which were regularly seen on Venner Island. They were first seen on 30th September and then 3rd October before disappearing until 26th October. They were then seen on at least six occasions during November. There have previously been only seven records at Needs Ore and the recent pair are the first for 12 years.

One of the pair had the remnants of a faint neck collar and so was probably the male although the amount of white in the head looked similar across both birds and so sexing wasn't easy, females usually have significantly paler heads. The forewings were both strongly white and so they were probably adults, 1st year birds have a grey wash to the forewings.

Ruddy Shelduck remains in category B of the British List based on the 1892 invasion which was believed to have involved wild birds. All UK records since 1950 are believed to be of captive origin, although some in Hampshire will no doubt be from self-sustaining breeding populations. The British Ornithological Union is to review the species status, and it is likely that Ruddy Shelduck will be 'upgraded' to category C joining escaped but now self-sustaining birds such as Egyptian Goose and Mandarin Duck.



Bird Sightings - Autumn 2024

Written by Natural England voluntary warden Chris Button. All photos are taken on the reserve by Chris unless otherwise stated.

September 2024 Round Up

Migrant waders continued to pass through the reserve during September, as usual numbers were slightly lower than in August. Black-tailed Godwit were seen on five dates peaking at only seven on 4th and 24th. Greenshank numbers were also lower than normal with a peak count of only four birds on several dates throughout the month. The yellow-flagged juvenile Greenshank which was caught in mist nets at Revtangen on the southern tip of Norway on 3rd August and which first appeared at Needs Ore on the 17th August was still here at the end of September.

Single Common Sandpipers were seen on four dates with the last on 24th. Green Sandpipers were seen on nine dates in September with a peak of three birds on two occasions. Spotted Redshank were seen on seven occasions with the three birds at Venner on 4th being the peak count. Slightly more unusual was a juvenile Little Ringed Plover on 18th and a Ruff and a Wood Sandpiper both seen on Venner on 4th September.

There was a good passage of Redstarts during the month with birds seen on five dates with a peak of three on 4th and possibly involving eight birds in total. This is more than the normal average for the whole year of seven total birds.

Whinchats continued to move through with the last seen on 24th September, there were 13 bird days in total with the peak being four birds mid-month. Wheatears were seen regularly during September with the peak being seven birds on 4th. Single Spotted Flycatchers were seen on four dates. Tree Pipits were in very short supply during the month, there were very few Blackcaps and no Garden Warblers were recorded.

Yellow Wagtails enjoyed a normal passage of around 100 bird-days during September with the peak being 50 on 4th September in and around the feet of cattle on Venner South, the full extent of the flock wasn't evident until they were flushed by the cattle. A White Wagtail was seen on 4th but the first Rock Pipits hadn't arrived by the month end. The normal September peak of Grey Wagtails was evident, although in smaller numbers than usual, with a total of 11 bird-days mainly moving east.

Two Woodlark were recorded calling and flying over Wedge Field on 24th September. Woodlark are unusual here but mid to late autumn is your best chance of catching up with them. As usual Dartford Warblers dispersed to us from the New Forest leading to a wintering population of around five birds. Also dispersing were 35 Stonechats on the 14th. Most will be passage migrants and many will continue south to France and Spain as temperatures drop.

A small passage of Jays started on 14th September and continued throughout October, they move through if there is a failure in the acorn crop elsewhere. Nuthatches are rarely recorded on the reserve and so a bird calling and flying over Cattle Grid Corner on the 4th September was unusual.



September sightings, top left to right.

Redstart, Coastguard Cottages.
Dartford Warbler, Warren Lane
Beach Scrub.

Blackcap, Pullen Walk. Meadow Pipit,
Mary Monts. Great White Egret,
De L'Orne Lagoon.

juvenile Oystercatchers, Old Spit
Outflow.

Chiffchaff, Black Water.

September 2024 sightings continued.

The first Goldcrest appeared on the 14th and the first Fircrest on the 28th. Good numbers of Chiffchaff were calling right across the reserve during September with peak counts of 80 on both 14th and 28th.

Five adult Shelduck were seen on 18th September, these are the first birds to return following their moult migration to the Heligoland Bight in the German Wadden Sea. Early returning winter visitors included two Brent Geese moving east on 18th September and two Great Crested Grebes on the sea on 28th September.

Highlight of the month was a pair of Ruddy Shelduck seen on Venner Island on 30th September, this is the first record for 12 years. This species is likely to be 'upgraded' to category C joining escaped but now self-sustaining birds such as Egyptian Goose and Mandarin Duck.

Ospreys were seen on four dates from the 11th to the 24th. Remarkably, only two Hobbies were seen during the month, both on the 21st, this is normally their peak month as birds head south.

The trio of August Great White Egrets stayed into September with three seen on 4th. Up to two were then seen on eight subsequent dates during the month. Single Cattle Egrets were seen on three occasions during September.

A Tawny Owl which was standing over a prey item was flushed from the track opposite Warren Farmhouse early on 21st September.

A Gannet moved through the Solent on the 19th and a single Arctic Skua was seen heading east on the 30th. Two or three Sandwich Terns lingered into October.



September sightings, from top left to right.
Spotted Redshank, Venner. Spotted Flycatcher, Coastguard Cottage Oaks. Reed Warbler, Pullen Walk. Yellow Wagtail, Venner South. Kingfisher, De L'Orne Lagoon (Dimitri Moore). Stonechat, Ringing Area. Wheatear, Sailing Club. Stonechat, Mary Monts. Ruddy Shelduck, Venner (Mike Rafter). Firecrest, Coastguard Cottages.



September 2024 sightings continued.

Counts of 100 Goldfinch and 150 Linnet were made on the 28th, numbers of these finches will increase further during October. Meadow Pipit passage was also evident in the second half of the month with the peak being 100 mainly moving east on 28th September.

The WeBS count on 24th September included the first of the wintering wildfowl – 267 Teal, 49 Wigeon, 13 Pintail and 14 Shoveler. There were also good counts of 36 Cormorant and 45 Little Egret. Our Dunlin from northern Norway, Finland and Russia and Dark-bellied Brents from Siberia hadn't arrived in any numbers yet.

October 2024 Round Up

Another wandering Nuthatch was seen flying over the Coastguard Cottages on the 1st October. Jay sightings continued throughout October with 10 bird-days in total.

Two of the waders which may over winter, Greenshank and Green Sandpiper, were seen throughout October, down to single figures now, usually around De L'Orne Flood or Venner.

The highlight of the month was two Tree Sparrows moving east within the October passerine passage on 4th October, these are the first records for 13 years. Another highlight was the four Velvet Scoter which were seen distantly drifting east on 19th October. The pair of Ruddy Shelduck were seen again on Venner Island on 3rd October before disappearing until 26th October.

Late migrant dates included Whitethroat on the 1st and Yellow Wagtail, Redstart and Reed Warbler on 3rd. Wheatear move through over a more prolonged period and they were still being seen into November, the peak being five birds on the 9th October.



October sightings, from top left to right.

Stonechat, Warren Lane Beach Scrub. Teal, Venner. Blue Eared Pheasant, Venner Island. Meadow Pipit, Mary Monts. Red Kite, Shore Hide Saltmarsh (Alan Lewis). Dartford Warbler, Pullen Walk (Alan Lewis). Ruddy Shelduck, Venner Island (Alan Lewis). Rock Pipit, Mary Monts. Kingfisher, De L'Orne Lagoon (Dimitri Moore). Pied Wagtail, Coastguard Cottages. Firecrest, Shore Hide (Alan Lewis).

October 2024 sightings continued.

There appeared to be an influx of Firecrests later in the month with up to three regularly seen or heard near Shore Hide. A Coal Tit was seen on four occasions in this area and a Treecreeper was also associating with the tit flock on the 1st. The first returning Marsh Tit was also seen on 1st October. Chiffchaff numbers were lower in October than in September, the peak being 40 birds on 3rd October.

Significant finch passage movements were recorded during a visible migration count on the 4th October including 550 Goldfinch and 122 Linnet all heading east. At least two Brambling were recorded during these counts on the 26th and 25 Siskin also headed east on 3rd October. There was a significant passage of Skylark, perhaps exceeding 50 birds on 17th October. The highest hirundine counts were 350 Swallows east on 4th and 200 House Martins on 3rd October. A Late Swallow and Sand Martin were seen on 24th October.

The adult White-tailed Eagle pair were seen regularly during the month and a brown female-type Merlin was seen on the 16th and 19th. After a very quiet Red Kite passage in September there were seven sightings during October. There were only two Goshawk sightings during the autumn, a young female flushed from pines around Black Water on 17th October and then an adult two days later. The wintering Marsh Harrier population was estimated at five birds including a full adult male.

Another autumn Woodlark was heard and seen calling over Pullen Hide on the 17th, a Redpoll was also heard calling the same day. Rock Pipits were first seen from 3rd October although the peak count didn't climb above the three birds seen at the Sailing Club on 17th and 19th. Sandwich Terns, which sometimes overwinter weren't seen after 5th October. At least one Great White Egret was seen throughout the month. Spoonbills started arriving from 6th October with a peak of eight birds on 26th.

The October WeBS count at the month end showed increasing numbers of wildfowl – Dark-bellied Brent Geese 342, Wigeon 342 and Teal 835 plus also 31 Pintail and 76 Shoveler. There was an impressive count of 17 Great Crested Grebes and the highest ever count of 86 Cormorants probably involving arrivals from the Continent. Dunlin numbers were still very low at only 100.

November 2024 Round Up

The WeBS count on 17th November showed that most of our Teal, now totalling 1,697, have arrived back from Iceland, Scandinavia and Russia. The Teal will gradually spread out across the reserve but at the moment nearly all of them are on Venner or nearby.

Dark-bellied Brent Geese and Wigeon were still fairly sparse with 686 and 432 respectively, they will hopefully increase to double these totals although Wigeon counts are dropping each year. Wigeon are later to arrive than Teal and earlier to return north. The count of 128 Shoveler, mainly from Russia was the 4th highest ever on the reserve. Numbers have been increasing over the last 10 years, 180+ birds would make the estuary a site of national importance.

One of the highlights of the month was a Goosander flying over Wheatear Corner on 12th November. The Ruddy Shelduck pair were seen on Venner Island on at least six occasions during the month and eight Pochard had arrived on Black Water by the month end.



October sightings, from top left to right.

Firecrest, Shore Hide (Alan Lewis).
Treecreeper, Cattle Grid Corner.

Kingfisher, De L'Orne Lagoon (Dimitri Moore).
White-tailed Eagles, Inchmery.
Meadow Pipit, Mary Monts.

Coal Tit, Shore Hide (Alan Lewis).

November 2024 sightings continued.

The 40-50 Barnacle Geese seen on 18th November were perhaps a Continental influx ahead of cold weather. They were flighty and were seen at several other sites on the Solent. The 33 Egyptian Geese seen on 12th is the second highest count here.

The mid-month Dunlin count was an impressive 1,299 suggesting that most of the wintering population have now arrived from northern Norway, Finland and Russia. A single Green Sandpiper and Greenshank remained throughout November. Other interesting waders included 15 Golden Plover on 14th, a Ruff seen briefly on Gins East on 18th and 70 Knot were also good to see, they are very sporadic in their appearances here from the eastern harbours. Curlew and Redshank were in good numbers, 154 and 106 respectively. The wader highlight was the return of the Purple Sandpiper. It was seen opposite the Warden’s Hut on the muddy shingle. It is assumed it is the same returning bird that was first seen on 11th November 2021. In 2022 it returned on 3rd December, in 2023 it was seen from 18th November and this year from 20th November. This is a lot of travelling to and from Norway.

Marsh Harrier ‘Z9’ is back on the reserve, he was seen on 2nd Nov which is one day earlier than last year, 3rd Nov 2023. He went on to spend the whole of the winter on this stretch of the coast before leaving in March 2024. He then became elusive but probably spent the summer in Lincolnshire although he wouldn’t have been old enough to breed. It is thought that there are five Marsh Harriers on the reserve at the moment - a full adult male and a full adult female, Z9 the second calendar year male, a first year female and an unsexed first year bird. The first-year birds could even be from the successful pair that bred at Lepe in 2024.

An adult male Merlin was seen on 7th and 10th, on both occasions perched on one of the wader nest protective cages, on the 7th he was watched flying high east to take a Meadow Pipit. He was also seen on the 14th and the 22nd and an female-type Merlin was seen on 20th. Red Kites were seen on five occasions during the first half. Another highlight was the Short-eared Owl watched flying over from Exbury to land on Gull Island on the 16th.

It appears that the Great White Egrets have moved on with just singles seen on the 2nd and the 3rd. Eleven Spoonbill were seen on 10th but they didn’t stay long and the November peak otherwise was only three birds. Numbers have been a little lower over the last year or so. The peaks aren’t usually until the new year and so it will be interesting to see if we get back to 20+ birds, they may have moved to spend more time in the Lymington area.

Large numbers of Cormorant were still on the reserve with 70 seen on WeBS day mid-month. This is likely to be an influx from the Continent as a German colour-ringed bird was seen at Lepe in mid-November. There has been no evidence of wintering Sandwich Terns with the only record this month being of one on 6th November.

The last Wheatear of the year was seen on 4th. The maximum count of Dartford Warblers was only two although some of the wintering birds are usually on the private areas and so may not have been counted. Only two Redwing were reported and no Fieldfare yet, we probably need colder weather for them to disperse out from the New Forest. Rock Pipit numbers continued to be fairly low with the peak being three on 20th. A typical winter number of 20 Skylark was seen along Warren Shore on 20th, our Skylarks tend to move to the shingle beach during the winter. Two Firecrests and a Coal Tit continued to be seen near Shore Hide and up to two Chiffchaffs were with the tit flock on four dates during the first half of the month. Some late autumn finch movements included 20 Siskin on the 12th and a Redpoll heard overhead on the 10th.



November sightings, top left to right.

Great White Egret, Sluice Gate (Dimitri Moore). Marsh Harrier, Venner (Steve Laycock).

Knot, Mary Monts. Raven, Three Fields. Little Egret, Warren Shore (Dimitri Moore). Ruff, Gins East.

Juvenile Peregrine, Venner (Steve Laycock)



November sightings, clockwise from top left.

Purple Sandpiper, Warren Shore. Juvenile Peregrine, Venner (Steve Laycock).

Song Thrush, Sailing Club Roof.

Red Kite, Venner (Steve Laycock).



November sightings, left to right from top.

Firecrest, Pullen Hide (Dimitri Moore). Marsh Harrier 'Zg', Venner (Steve Laycock).

White-tailed Eagle, Gins West. Marsh Harrier, Gins (Steve Laycock).

Spoonbills, Sailing Club (Dimitri Moore).

