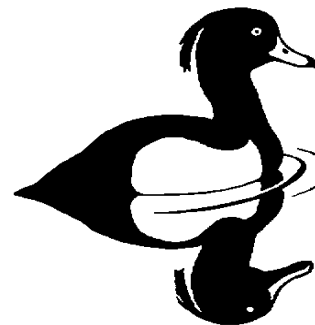


# READING ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB

## ROC Newsletter

Autumn 2004

No 27



This newsletter comes as part of the Club's annual membership pack, with various items including the new format membership card. The committee has once again tried to put together a varied and interesting calendar of events, which I hope you will find of interest.

I would like to extend a special note of welcome to all the new members who have joined over the last 12 months. I hope you take part in and enjoy many of the Club's activities for years to come and look forward to meeting to at future events.

The membership pack also includes the recording sheets for the winter part of the Garden Bird Survey that I hope you will take try to complete and return to John Farnsworth. You will see later in this newsletter further analyses that John has done of past records – apparently we have been surveying our gardens for over 10 years now – how time flies when you are enjoying yourself !

Along with the Club web site (at [www.theroc.org.uk](http://www.theroc.org.uk)), the newsletter will continue to keep you in touch with the Club. Don't forget that the newsletter is there for all members to share news and views with others and, as always, I will try and find room for any items that you send to me.

The next newsletter will go out around the start of next year, so items need to be with me by Christmas.

Ted Rogers (01344 883237)  
8, Ranelagh Crescent  
Ascot  
SL5 8LW  
Email: [ted.rogers@theroc.org.uk](mailto:ted.rogers@theroc.org.uk)



Many thanks go to all contributors to this newsletter. Illustrations courtesy of Kingfisher Publications plc.

### Bird Food

The sale of bird food at last years indoor meetings saw the Club benefit by approximately £50. Next season the food will be available from the first meeting and, hopefully, the income will increase. Peanuts, mixed seed, sunflower hearts and black sunflower seeds will be available. The hearts are the most expensive but the birds do find them very attractive. Please help to boost the sales of bird food next season, buying directly from John Roberts (0118 9482137) if you do not attend the indoor meetings.

### Mid-Week Walks

The midweek walks are about to start again, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> **Thursday** of each month, start time 10a.m. **Please ring the contact no. beforehand to confirm that the walk will actually take place!** (because unforeseen problems – or even a lack of response-may cause a change of plan). The plans are as follows:-

**16<sup>th</sup> September** Little Marlow. Who knows what might turn up at this time of the year?- chance of late summer visitors and early winter arrivals. Park outside the church (Manor House on the map) in Church Road off the A4155 –SU874878. Contact: Harry Matthews -01628 624440.

**21<sup>st</sup> October.** Hosehill Lake and area. By this time last year the wintering thrushes were in, and the first water rail and goldeneye had arrived. Meet in the car park of the "Fox and Hounds" SU649699., and stop for a drink or lunch afterwards if desired. Contact: John Roberts - 01189 482137.

**18<sup>th</sup> November.** Lavell's Lake and area, for wintering ducks, thrushes and finches. Meet in the car park(unmarked) opposite the Golf and Sailing Club entrance in Sandford Lane, SU786727. Contact: Ray Reedman-01189 864338.

**16<sup>th</sup> December.** Moor Green Lakes. Goosander is the speciality here, and perhaps the lesser spotted woodpecker will show up. Meet in the car park off Lower Sandhurst Road SU806628 and afterwards Christmas lunch (carvery) at the "Chequers", if desired, but **BOOKING ESSENTIAL** for this. Contact: Dot Lincoln – 0118 9427563.

**Advance notice: 20<sup>th</sup> January.** Twyford Lakes for smew, hopefully ,probably meeting at the "Lands End". Contact: Dot Lincoln or John Roberts for precise details in January.

### Message from the Membership Secretary

It's that time again! Subscriptions are due on the 1<sup>st</sup> October and the Treasurer and I would both appreciate prompt payment, as it saves both time and postage in sending out reminders!

The increase in the number of people signing the Gift Aid section was very welcome (£400 plus gained this past year), and if you have not already done so and you are a tax-payer, please consider signing now: it will cost you nothing but the club will benefit. You do not need to sign each year but it does not matter if you do.

Payments may be paid by cheque or in cash (the right money helps to speed up the process) at any of the evening meetings, and if the money is handed to me in a sealed envelope, and labelled clearly with your name, you won't have to wait at all – the receipt can be collected another time. Alternatively cheques may be posted to me at my home address - it should be on the programme card and on the renewal form.

We do hope you will all help the club go from strength to strength by renewing your subscription, but if for some reason you cannot do so, it would be helpful if you would inform me by 'phone or letter.

Dot Lincoln

### **Birds of Berkshire 2003 – Your records please!**

With a little luck you should have received a copy of Birds of Berkshire 2002 with this Newsletter. Well, there is no rest for the editorial team and we now move on to production of the 2003 report. Would everybody who would like to contribute to the 2003 Report please submit your records by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2004.

Records received after that date are at considerable risk of being omitted from the Report. You can submit your records in several ways and details are to be found on <http://www.berksbirds.co.uk/submittinrecords.asp>.

Submitting records in electronic form, especially Excel files in the format provided there is very helpful to those who write the reports. (Note: records submitted via the Birds of Berkshire website are automatically included in the report. If you do not use a computer and would like to submit your records manually please contact Peter Standley, Tel 01344 623502 who will be able to guide you.

Member's records are a vital part of the data used to create the report and we urge you all to contribute. We need to know about common as well as the rarer species so every day birdwatching is just as important as finding rarities. It is not difficult and entails keeping simple records of sightings. The main things to record are the following (essential in italics):

- *Species name*
- *Date of sighting*
- Time of sighting (if you wish to claim first sighting of a rarity for example)
- Date of departure (if relevant to say, a migrating bird or summer visitor)
- *Place of sighting* (Using one of the site names on the map in Birds of Berkshire is helpful but a place name or map reference can also be used.)
- *Number of birds*
- Sex/age of birds (if known, especially helpful for rarer birds, gulls and breeding records)
- Notes (e.g. if evidence of breeding please provide, or interesting or unusual behaviour)
- *Your name*

Finally, we welcome help from anyone with a computer who can assist in populating Excel from paper records. It requires skills of care and patience but is a vital part of the process of creating the report. Please contact Colin

Wilson if you think you can help or have any questions about this note on 01252 837411.

### **Conservation Fund - Call for proposals: Winter 2004/5**

The profits from the sales of *The Birds of Berkshire* are held by the Reading Ornithological Club in a fund dedicated to bird conservation work. After making three grants in 2002/4 totalling £1,700, the fund available now stands at approximately £3,700. The Club is inviting proposals for winter 2004/5 from local organisations or individuals for grants to support bird conservation work in Berkshire in general and for projects involving wetlands in particular. It is unlikely that individual grants will exceed £1,000.

Proposals will be judged against the following criteria:

- Is the site within Berkshire (essential) and does it contain wetland or have relevance to wetland or wetland species (desirable)?
- Will the project help locally threatened species to breed or winter more successfully?
- Will the project have long term benefits for wildlife and/or habitat, based on (i) the expected life of the work done or purchases made, (ii) the extent to which they can be subsequently protected and (iii) the level of support the project will receive and that required to secure a reasonable life expectancy?
- Will the grant result in increased benefit to users of the site?

**Project management:** Is there a convincing plan for the execution of the project and its subsequent maintenance. What measures are being taken to ensure value for money; for example, how much of the work is to be done by volunteers, have donations "in kind" been obtained.

How important is the grant to the success of the project (what other funding is available or being sought; what will happen if a Birds of Berkshire grant is not awarded)?

Proposals for consideration in Winter 2004/5, stating the work to be done and the conservation benefits it will provide and addressing the above criteria, should be sent to the Secretary who can be contacted for further information (Renton Righelato 63 Hamilton Rd., Reading, RG1 5RA; tel 0787 981 2564; email [renton.righelato@theroc.org.uk](mailto:renton.righelato@theroc.org.uk)) by 30th November 2004.

Applications will be judged by a committee representing the authors of *The Birds of Berkshire* and the Environment Agency, which provided support for its publication.

## **BERKSHIRE BIRD SIGHTING- JUNE/JULY 2004**

### **June**

A Dunlin was at Theale GP on the 1<sup>st</sup>. The next day the first returning Green Sandpiper was at Dorney Wetlands. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> an Osprey flew over Tilehurst and an Oystercatcher was at Dorney Wetlands. The next day a Greenshank was at Lower Farm GP. On the 5<sup>th</sup> the first Yellow-legged Gulls returned to Pingewood GP where, unusually for mid-summer there was a Great Black-backed Gull. A pair of Teal was at Lavell's Lake the same day. The next day a Honey Buzzard was reported flying over Dorney Common and a Quail was calling at Englefield. Hobbies peaked at an impressive 11 at Pingewood GP on the 10<sup>th</sup>. On the 17<sup>th</sup> a Little Egret was at Moor Green Lakes. The Great Black-backed Gull was seen again the next day. Wader migration started to pick up towards the end of the month with a Curlew over Theale GP on the 24<sup>th</sup>, a Dunlin at Lower Farm GP the next day, a Snipe there on the 26<sup>th</sup> and a Wood Sandpiper at



Dorney Wetlands on the 29<sup>th</sup>. The month ended with a Little Egret at Dorney Wetlands on the 30<sup>th</sup>.

### **July**

Peregrines were seen at Lavell's Lake and in Reading on the 1<sup>st</sup>. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> a third calendar year Gannet was found at Dinton Pastures. The news wasn't broadcast till after 9pm and just three observers saw the bird that night (including one who saw it in torch light at 00:30!). However, it was still present the next morning and was seen by many before being taken into care at about midday. Sadly it died overnight. A post mortem suggested that it had starved to death. It was bearing a BTO ring and had been ringed as a chick on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2002 on Great Saltee Island, County Wexford, Ireland. Twelve Common Sandpiper were at Queen Mother Reservoir on the 4<sup>th</sup>. A female/juvenile Marsh Harrier was on the Downs at Aldworth on the 7<sup>th</sup>. The next day a Greenshank was at Lavell's Lake and a Little Egret was at Lower Farm GP. On the 11<sup>th</sup> three Greenshank made a brief stop at Lavell's Lake. The next day two Black-tailed Godwit and an early returning Wigeon was at Dorney Wetlands. On the 13<sup>th</sup> a Little Egret was seen flying over Slough. The next day a Wigeon was at Lower Farm GP and a Dunlin was at Moor Green Lakes. On the 16<sup>th</sup> a Little Egret was at Dorney Wetlands. The next day a Dunlin and a Greenshank were at Lower Farm GP with another Dunlin at Moor Green Lakes (till 19<sup>th</sup>). The June Great Black-backed Gull was seen again at Pingewood GP. On the 18<sup>th</sup> there were three Little Egret at Pingewood GP, rising to five on the 21<sup>st</sup> with up to four remaining to the months end. The next day an Oystercatcher was at Theale GP. On the 20<sup>th</sup> a Black-tailed Godwit was at Pingewood GP. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> a Little Egret flew over Lavell's Lake and a Dunlin was at Pingewood GP. An adult White-fronted Goose at Padworth Lane GP on the 25<sup>th</sup> was almost certainly the same escaped bird that makes occasional appearances in

the Theale area. On the 26<sup>th</sup> a Dunlin was at Lavell's Lake (till 27<sup>th</sup>). The next day there was 10 Green Sandpiper at Dorney Wetlands and a Dunlin at Queen Mother Reservoir. The first Wheatear of the autumn was at Lambourn Downs on the 31<sup>st</sup>. Snipe were seen at Pingewood GP and Lavell's Lake the same day.

Marek Walford

### **ROC Supporters**

In Birds of Berkshire 2002 you will notice advertisers who have generously bought space and helped considerably towards the cost of publication of the report. Many of these supporters are fellow ROC members or former members such as Tom McJanet, who has supported us for many years. One of the benefits of this support is the increase in colours on the cover allowing better photographs and paintings to be displayed. We hope to go on with further improvements in future reports.

We owe our advertisers our gratitude and please do remember them when you think about the services offered. Mentioning the Birds of Berkshire annual report when you contact them will be helpful and, apart from the value offered by these supporters, you will see that discounts are available in some cases (e.g London Camera Exchange) and donations to the ROC (Birdbooks from Books and Conservation Services) when you use them.

Our aim is to improve the report over the years and your help in supporting our advertisers is a vital element in achieving this. Thanks for your help in this.

Colin Wilson

### **News from the TABCG**

The August meeting of the group was attended by several people who are retained by the Prudential as part of the team working on the Kennet Valley Park Project. Further information about the proposals can be found on the web at [www.kennetvalleypark.com](http://www.kennetvalleypark.com), or via the information line on 0118 975 3040 or by writing to Green Issues Communications, 9 Southern Court, South Street, Reading RG1 4QS.

The new interpretation boards at Hosehill were officially unveiled on 24<sup>th</sup> June. Recent work parties at Hosehill have focused on litter picking, strimming round benches, cutting back windblown branches and a new path has been cut on the Butterfly Bank. Other events at Hosehill included a successful Moth and Bat evening, which detected the presence of Pipistrelle, Daubentons and Noctule bats plus a new moth for the site (Small Emerald). The most exciting sighting of the night was of a Badger, which walked across some 10 feet in front of the group.

At Burghfield Mill the path between the pits has been strimmed, and the ditch cleared, while at Moatlands the Car Park has again been cleared of litter and the path to the point strimmed. Some 10 bags of rubbish, two child car seats and a car parcel shelf have been dumped there.

The Theale Area Bird Conservation Group always welcomes new members and anybody who can help out at work parties - please contact Brian Uttley for further info. (tel. Work - 01189 783783, Home - 01189 832894). The TABCG also meet on the first Tuesday of every month at the Englefield Social Club, a chance to meet other club members and listen to guest speakers.

Information courtesy of TABCG (with thanks to Cathy McEwan)

### **TRIP REPORTS**

#### **ROC Trip to Stodmarsh, 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2004**

This trip was one of the highlights of the club's excursion calendar. Stodmarsh is the largest reed marsh in the Southeast. It covers an area nearly two miles long by a mile wide along the south bank of the River Stour in north Kent, where 20<sup>th</sup> century coal mining has caused the land to subside and flood. As well as the extensive reed beds it has areas of scrub, woodland and pasture providing a rich mix of habitats. Its position so close to France and the Channel means that it gets more than its share of passage migrants. Those who like plants, butterflies or dragon flies will also find something to interest them too. The reserve is accessible from car parks at both ends (Stodmarsh NNR or Grove Ferry) via a network of paths, and has 5 well placed hides along the route. It is worth picking up a leaflet if you haven't been there before (normally available at the Stodmarsh centre) because it has a map, and the sign posting on the trails leaves something to be desired. It is just a pity that it is so far from Reading (about 2 hours drive) or it would surely be a more frequent destination for the club.

Unfortunately, on the day, most of the 'regulars' were elsewhere (some in Lesbos, others attending family functions) so only four of us met at Grove Ferry on Bank Holiday Sunday, 2<sup>nd</sup> May. It was a beautiful day, warm with a light breeze and just enough fluffy white clouds (or cumulus if you want to be technical) to stop us getting too hot. We had the whole day so we decided to follow a circular route (about 5 miles) out along the River Stour and back through the marsh.

We made our way to the 'ramp', a raised viewing platform a few hundred yards from the car park, past traditional fields with hedges and areas of bramble and hawthorn scrub. Nightingales were singing consistently from the denser bushes, whitethroats and sedge warblers popped up frequently to perform their noisy display flights and we heard the distant purring of turtle doves from the riverside trees. The view from the 'ramp' was disappointing, with only a few common ducks and waders on scrapes that, on their day, can hold some very sought after passage birds. We walked on along the path through the reeds towards the river. Around us, sedge and reed warblers, reed buntings and bearded tits we calling and quite often showing themselves. In the distance a flock of hobby were feeding high over the reedbed. A pair of marsh harriers soared out of the reeds quite close to us, the male carrying prey. They flew together in increasingly turbulent flight until, as they

tumbled through the air, the male completely upside down for a moment, they performed a food pass. A few moments later, as we neared the river, another harrier passed over, flying on steeply angled wings and rocking from side to side as it exploited the breeze, a lighter and slimmer bird, not at all like a marsh harrier. We had only a brief view of a grey harrier with black wingtips, but sharp eyed Lynn spotted the black tertial bars that marked it out as a Montague's before it disappeared westwards.

The excitement died down for a while, until we approached the Stodmarsh end of the reserve, when the flock of hobbies we had seen earlier, reinforced by this time, fed directly over us. The air was just full of hobbies, the biggest flock I have ever seen. They were all around us - some so high you could hardly see them, others 20 feet overhead. I failed to see what they were taking - very small insects of some sort. Someone said he had counted 42 birds, and though I can certainly believe him, I don't know how he did it!

Close to the west end of the reserve, where the reeds give way to scrub and trees again, we were greeted by a veritable choir of nightingales, despite the fact that it was



now the middle of the day. There were so many that I can only suppose that a 'fall' had dropped in overnight. They were singing from bushes not much more than 20 feet apart, mostly taking it in turns, but sometimes all at once. I think that probably 5 birds were involved, though I was actually only able to see only two, but they were among the best and closest views I have ever had, of singing birds clearly visible just 6 feet away. As they sang they displayed, fluffing up the feathers on their backs, partly opening their wings and fanning their rufous tails, presumably because they were so close that they could see each other.

The return journey was less eventful, but we did encounter a very obliging reed warbler, two greenshanks and two turtle doves on the marsh and several yellow wagtails near the 'ramp'. Cetti's warblers are now so common that I almost forgot to mention the dozen or more that sang from cover along the way, and that could be found, with patience.

We got back to Grove Ferry by tea time. We had had a fairly undemanding walk on a fine day through pleasant surroundings, and found a selection of really good birds as a bonus. I think everyone was more than content with the day.

Bill Nicoll

## ROC Garden Bird Survey

Many thanks for not only completed forms, but also participant's letter/notes which often accompany the forms. As requests for more facts and figures have continued to flow in, why not read on (be prepared!). The following analyses continue on from Newsletter 21 (Spring 2003) and can be compared with the results indicated there.

### Winter 2002/3

42 gardens were surveyed (71% urban/suburban, 29% rural) producing a total of 60 species (57 urb./sub., 50 rural – the latter somewhat surprising as rural species have generally been producing a slightly higher species total than urb./sub. gardens for both winter and summer periods). Two completely new species were recorded – Waxwing (lucky PB's garden in Wokingham w/b 5/1/03: urb./sub., pond, large, food provided, no significant water body within 100m, trees and shrubs, organic) and Peacock (lucky AC's garden in Sherfield-on-Loddon w/b 23/3/03; rural, no pond, large, food provided, significant water body (river) within 100m, trees and shrubs, organic). As AC commented, "Truly! The 2 Peacock arrived from nowhere – stayed in the garden feeding for about ½ hour, the left us --- as they came!!"

This brings the ROC Garden list total to 98 species. Any suggestions for what will be no. 99 and 100? Pleasing also to note that *Black Redstart*, *Firecrest*, **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** and (*Lesser*) *Redpoll* were also recorded although in smaller percentages of gardens. See Table 1 for details of the generally more common species recorded, and Table 2 for the generally more uncommon species plus summer visitors not included in Table 1 and for which I have now extended the format to show the results for urban/suburban and rural gardens.

### Summer 2003

40 gardens (68% urb./sub. 32% rural) produced 59 species (53 urb./sub., 54 rural), details also included in tables 1 and 2. Pleasing also to note (occasional) records for Lesser Whitethroat, *Firecrest*, **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker** and **Spotted Flycatcher**.

### Winter 2003/4

ROC-GBS (winter) celebrates its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary! (Do I detect bird-birthday cake baking?). Anyway 47 gardens (69% urb./sub., 31% rural) produced 64 species (53 urb./sub., 59 rural). See also Tables 1 and 2.

Some inferences for the above 3 recording periods drawn from Tables 1 and 2 are:-

**House Sparrow** records down slightly in winter 2003/4.

**Song Thrush** increased somewhat winter 2002/3 through to winter 2003/4.

*Mistle Thrush* decreased summer 2003 through to winter 2003/4.

Treecreeper decreased in winter 2003/4.

**Marsh Tit** decreased in winter 2003/4 through to winter 2003/4.

Chiffchaff increased in winter 2002/3 and 2003/4.

### General

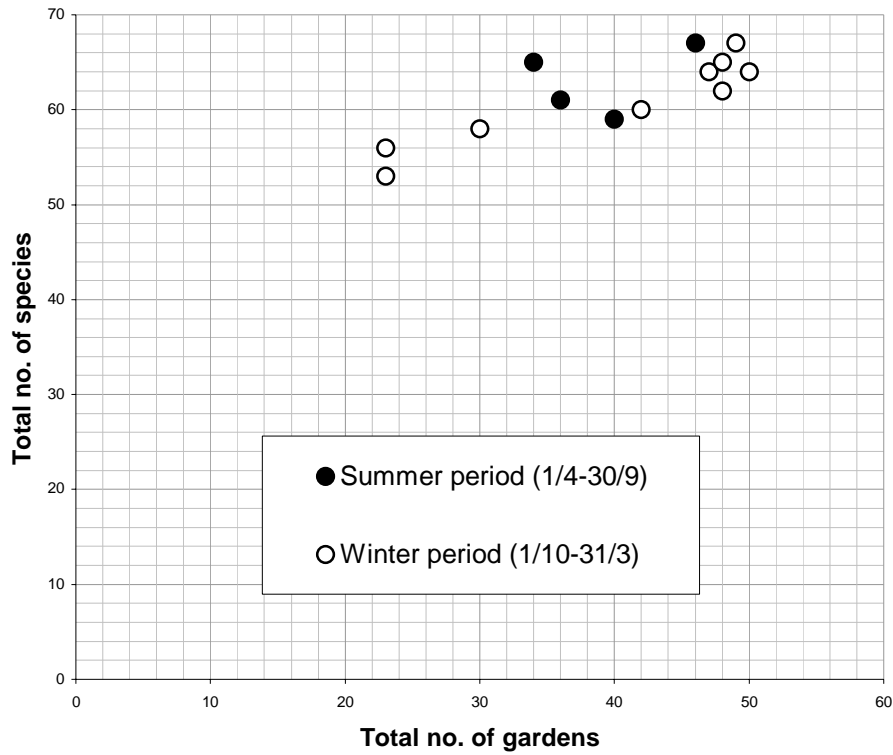
Partially in recognition of the 10<sup>th</sup> winter survey having been achieved and always intrigued by the minimum number of gardens needed to ensure the ROC project was worthy of more in-depth analyses, I have also had a preliminary look at how the total number of species recorded within the 6-month periods seems to vary with the number of gardens surveyed. Fig. 1 shows the results for all gardens combined, distinguishing between winter and summer periods. Fig. 2 shows for the same survey periods the apparent differences between urb./sub. and rural gardens. Intuitively one would expect that as the number of surveyed gardens increases then the total number of species recorded should initially increase, but then level off as, of course, the available species is limited. Again there would be expected to be e.g. inter-annual fluctuation particular due to more uncommon species (the new records of Waxwing and Peacock winter 2002/3 being just such examples).

### Winter 2004/5

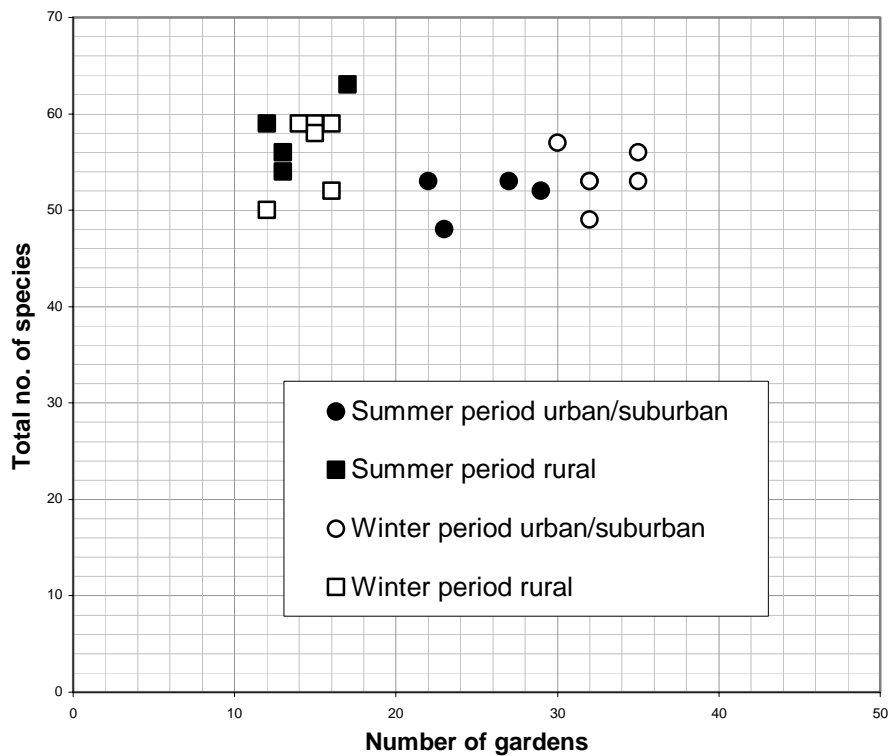
Please use the enclosed recording form, if we can achieve over 50 gardens surveyed, then I would get another point on my graphs !

John (with more than a little help from Fiona) Farnsworth

**Fig. 1 All Gardens Combined**  
(winter 95/6 - winter 03/04 inclusive)



**Fig. 2 Urban/suburban and rural gardens**  
(winter 98/99 - winter 03/04 inclusive)





**Table 1**

Period	Winter 2002/3			Summer 2003			Winter 2003/4		
Garden Type	Urban /sub	Rural	All	Urban /sub	Rural	All	Urban /sub	Rural	All
No. of gardens	30	12	42	27	13	40	32	15	47
No. of species	57	50	60	53	54	59	53	59	64

Blue Tit	100%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Blackbird	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Robin	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Greenfinch	93	100	95	96	100	98	94	100	96
Chaffinch	97	100	98	93	100	95	100	100	100
Collared Dove	100	92	98	100	85	95	100	97	80
Great Tit	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dunnock	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Magpie	90	92	90	96	77	90	91	93	91
Woodpigeon	93	100	95	100	100	100	97	100	98
<b>Starling</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>83</b>
Long-tailed Tit	90	100	90	81	77	80	94	93	94
Wren	90	100	93	89	85	88	94	80	89
Coal Tit	90	92	90	78	92	83	88	100	91
<b>House Sparrow</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Song Thrush</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>
Jay	47	58	50	70	62	68	66	73	68
Siskin	47	50	48	11	23	15	56	67	60
Nuthatch	47	58	50	48	77	58	63	80	68
Goldfinch	77	83	79	74	92	80	66	80	70
Great Sp. W'pecker	70	67	69	74	77	75	63	87	70
<b>Goldcrest</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>
Carrion Crow	83	50	74	70	69	70	69	53	64
Sparrowhawk	47	67	52	41	38	40	69	60	66
<b>Mistle Thrush</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Bullfinch</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>
Pied Wagtail	23	67	36	19	62	33	17	53	30
<b>Redwing</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>
Blackcap	67	42	60	41	62	48	66	53	62
Jackdaw	27	50	33	30	92	50	25	40	30
Treecreeper	10	8	10	4	8	5	3	13	6
Rook	17	33	21	7	23	13	9	27	15
Pheasant	13	83	33	11	23	15	13	67	30
Feral Pigeon	10	-	7	7	-	5	13	-	9
<b>Fieldfare</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Marsh Tit</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>(Lesser) Redpoll</i>	3	-	2	-	-	-	9	7	9
<b>Lesser Sp W'pecker</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Reed Bunting</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Green Woodpecker</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>
Black-headed Gull	10	-	7	-	-	-	16	-	11
Brambling	10	-	7	4	-	3	16	33	23
<b>Linnet</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>
Grey Heron	17	8	14	11	8	10	34	13	28
Chiffchaff	33	50	38	41	54	45	22	40	28
Tawny Owl	3	17	7	-	15	5	6	7	6
<b>Kestrel</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 2**

Period	Winter 2002/3			Summer 2003			Winter 2003/4		
Garden Type	Urb. /Sub.	Rural	All	Urb. /Sub.	Rural	All	Urb. /Sub.	Rural	All
Lady Amherst's .Ph.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	3%	-	2	11	15	13	3	13	6
<b>Grey Wagtail</b>	<i>10</i>	8	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	8	5	9	20	<i>13</i>
Buzzard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
<b>Meadow Pipit</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Little Owl</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	13
<b>Black Redstart</b>	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	4
<b>Stock Dove</b>	<i>10</i>	-	7	<i>19</i>	-	<i>13</i>	9	-	6
<b>Willow Tit</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	<b>2</b>
Rose-Ringed Parakeet	3	17	7	-	15	5	3	13	6
Moorhen	3	8	5	-	-	-	3	7	4
Red-legged Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Herring Gull</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Red Kite</b>	7	-	5	<i>11</i>	8	<i>10</i>	6	27	<i>13</i>
Yellowhammer	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Snipe</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Firecrest</b>	<i>3</i>	-	<i>2</i>	<i>7</i>	-	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	-	<i>4</i>
Great-crested Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pekin Robin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Merlin</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hobby	-	-	-	4	8	5	-	-	-
<b>Kingfisher</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
Crossbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>House Martin</b>	3	8	5	<i>33</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>30</i>	-	7	2
Little Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garden Warbler	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-
Whitethroat	-	-	-	-	15	5	-	-	-
Lesser Whitethroat	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-
<i>Willow Warbler</i>	-	-	-	<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>10</i>	-	-	-
<i>Yellow Wagtail</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sand Martin</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dartford Warbler</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Swallow</i>	-	-	-	<i>11</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>18</i>	-	7	2
Manderin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
<i>Mute Swan</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
<b>Spotted Flycatcher</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	-	-	-
Sedge Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Shelduck</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hawfinch</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Wheatear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cuckoo</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whinchat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lapwing</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swift	-	-	-	41	15	33	-	-	-
Waxwing	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peacock	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-