



## UNITED KINGDOM: ENGLAND IN WINTER TOUR

7 – 20 NOVEMBER 2021

By Chris Lotz



*The scotia subspecies of **Willow Ptarmigan** (known locally as Red Grouse).*

### Overview

This was a birding tour encompassing a large chunk of eastern England during an exciting time of the year when late autumn migrants are passing through and winter species are arriving en masse. We birded some of the best counties in Britain, such as Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Northumberland. This was a private tour for just three guests, Peter, Molly, and June and was a slight adaptation and relaxed pace version of our **United Kingdom: England in Winter Tour** that we usually run in January each year.

It was an awesome trip with great company and many star birds seen, including **White-throated Dipper**, **Hawfinch**, **Bullfinch**, many **Bramblings**, **Black Grouse**, **Willow Ptarmigan** (Red Grouse), **Bearded Reedling** (Bearded Tit), a great many wintering **Pink-footed Geese**, **Eurasian Wigeon**, and other wildfowl, **Common Crane**, a rare vagrant **White-tailed Lapwing**, and many others.

We spent time birding diverse habitats including the beautiful North Sea coastline, extensive marshes, woodlands, moors/heathland, along with some artificial but productive landscapes such as the extensive grounds of Holkham Estate and farmlands with **Corn Bunting**, **Eurasian Tree Sparrow**, and other desirables.

In England, it is of course impossible to ignore the incredible history, so we punctuated the birding with time to enjoy some of Britain's most historic towns, including York, Cambridge, Norwich, and Alnwick.



*Eurasian Blue Tit was an attractive bird we saw and heard daily during this tour.*

### Detailed Report

#### **Day 1, 7<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Pickup in central London and transfer to Norwich via Cambridge and the Lynford Arboretum**

I fetched June, Molly, and Peter in central London after breakfast and we started heading northwards. En route, we enjoyed a quick drive around the amazing university town of Cambridge. We then proceeded through to Norfolk where we enjoyed our first birding session of the trip at the Lynford Arboretum. This proved to be a brilliant introduction to British woodland birding, with a good number of species coming to the feeders. These included some usually relatively tricky species that typically take some searching, either because they're deep in the woodland or because they're simply "thin on the ground", such as **Eurasian Nuthatch** and **Brambling**. We saw both these species, and many others, close-up and in the open here at the feeders. The UK has an amazing suite of strikingly colorful tits, and right at the start of the trip here at the Lynford Arboretum feeders we were able to get close-up views of most of them. The common **Eurasian Blue Tit** and **Great Tit** along with the less common **Coal Tit** and **Marsh Tit** all showed well. A fair number of **Goldcrest** were vocal but only provided a few brief views, near the feeders.

Beyond the feeders, the foot bridge area (always productive) did not disappoint, with large numbers of **Eurasian Siskin** around, along with some beautiful winter thrushes such as **Redwing** and a couple of nicely spotty **Mistle Thrush**. The paddock beyond that, famous for the grosbeak-billed **Hawfinch**, also did not disappoint and we saw this great and localized UK bird very well. Here we also scoped **Stock Dove** and our first of a great many **Common Wood Pigeon**.

On the lake, we got acquainted with some of England's common waterbirds, including **Mute Swan**, **Gadwall**, **Little Grebe**, **Common Moorhen**, and others.

During the drive today, we also saw good birds along the roadside. Raptors abound along the road verges in England, and we saw our first **Red Kite** (what a beautiful bird), **Common Buzzard**, and **Common Kestrel** which often hovers right over the highways. Not everyone enjoys gulls, but we stopped for each species, which today included **Common Gull** and the abundant **Black-headed Gull**.

We eventually arrived in the city of Norwich where the guests checked in for a five night stay at the amazing Maids Head Hotel, which gives excellent access to the most historic parts of the old city, including the 900 year old cathedral, the castle, Tombland, the Wensum River and all the other sights.

#### **Day 2, 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Titchwell**

Today we headed to north-western Norfolk to bird famous Titchwell, one of Britain's very best bird reserves. On the way, we pulled in at Monks Close to observe an amazing spectacle of hundreds of **Pink-footed Geese** in a field. Scanning the same field also allowed us to get familiar with the various corvids – for example we got a **Rook** and a **Western Jackdaw** in the same scope view so that the tour participants could learn the differences between these two species. Other corvids that we started getting acquainted with today were the ever-common (but personality-filled and striking) **Eurasian Magpie** and the far scarcer **Eurasian Jay**, a beautiful bird that we repeatedly saw flying away from us until a few days into the tour when we finally obtained proper

views of one! **Red-legged Partridge** and our first of many **Common Pheasant** were also in this field. We were also rewarded with flocks of **Fieldfare** on “VisMig” (Visible Migration); this is one of a good number of species that moves into England in winter and thus a target of our British winter birding tours.



*Common Buzzard was one of several bird of prey species seen on this tour.*

The Choseley Drying Barns (an unassuming name for an interesting birding hotspot just inland from Titchwell) was next on our agenda. Here we heard and saw (high in the sky) our first **Eurasian Skylark** (singing and displaying even though it was winter). Here at Choseley, we were also pleased to see a large flock of seed-eating birds moving between the road and seeding sunflower plants, which included our first **Yellowhammer** and welcome further views of **Brambling**, **Common Chaffinch**, and **European Goldfinch**.

We only arrived at Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Titchwell Marsh Nature Reserve in the late morning as there were so many distractions to keep us busy until then. That's how birding goes! This remarkable reserve, with its very varied habitats did not disappoint. One of the star birds of the trip, **Bearded Reedling** (known as Bearded Tit in the UK), performed better than usual for us: a group of four of them (seemingly two pairs), perched up on reeds close to us (we'd heard their distinctive piecing call notes and then Molly spotted them). **Meadow Pipit** and the scarce **Water Pipit** both showed well on the famous “West Bank”, with the fresh marsh on the eastern side and the vast reedbeds and marshes stretching from here to Thornham Harbour and beyond to Holme Bird Observatory on the western side. **Western Marsh Harrier** was much in evidence, with numerous light grey males and dark brown, pale-crowned females quartering low over the marshes. Huge flocks of **Brant** (Dark-bellied Brent) and **Pink-footed Geese** flew over in “V-formation” and we were able to compare these with a **Greylag Goose** on the ground. On the fresh marsh were literally hundreds of **Eurasian Wigeon** and **Eurasian Teal**. There were also



large numbers of close-up **Northern Lapwing**, quite a few **European Golden Plover** and a lot of other shorebird (wader) species, including **Eurasian Oystercatcher**, **Pied Avocet**, **Eurasian Curlew**, **Black-tailed Godwit**, **Ruff**, and **Dunlin**. Further along, **Common Redshank** abounded in the brackish and tidal marshes, and once we reached the beautiful Titchwell/Brancaster Beach, another, different, suite of waders was there waiting for us, and included **Grey (Black-bellied) Plover**, **Bar-tailed Godwit**, **Sanderling**, **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Red Knot**, and (as always) more.



*The spectacular **Eurasian Teal** is always a pleasure to see!*

Here at Titchwell, we also enjoyed seeing **Great Egret**, **Little Egret**, and **Grey Heron**. The two egrets used to be very rare in England but have been increasing in numbers over the last 20 years and are now regularly seen, especially **Little Egret**. The four of us talked about the **Little Egret** that we've been seeing on [our Maine birding tours](#) (see the 2021 trip reports at that link) this last summer, a rarity in the United States of course, and of interest for Peter, Molly, and June because all three of them spend a lot of time in Maine.

We considered cutting our visit to Titchwell short to go and experience a British “twitch” when a Melodious Warbler suddenly got reported at Holkham while we were enjoying lunch. Holkham is half an hour's drive to the east along the stunning north coast of Norfolk, but we were unable to drag ourselves away from the spectacle, which is Titchwell, and we're glad we made the decision to stay, as the birds were good as was the light for viewing them.

We added more birds to our growing list during the afternoon, such as **Common Shelduck**, **Northern Shoveler**, and **Common Goldeneye** in addition to the wildfowl mentioned previously. Staying until just before dark allowed us to see a couple of adult **Yellow-legged Gulls** roosting with a bunch of **Great Black-backed**, **European Herring**, and **Black-headed Gulls**.

We also caught up with some nice passerines here at Titchwell, including **Common Reed Bunting**, **Common Linnet**, the ubiquitous British **White (Pied) Wagtail**, and **European Stonechat**.

### Day 3, 9<sup>th</sup> November 2021. North Norfolk coastal sites

We left Norwich after another great breakfast at the Maids Head Hotel and headed for our first stop, Sculthorpe Moor Hawk and Owl Trust Nature Reserve near Fakenham. The main target here was the scarce and sometimes secretive **Eurasian Bullfinch** which comes to the feeders here. We were not disappointed and got great views of a beautiful male and female at the entrance feeders.



*Eurasian Bullfinch was our main target at Sculthorpe Moor this morning.*

We then headed to Holkham Hall Estate, with its magnificent hall and vast grounds, just inland from Holkham National Nature Reserve. Here, we were pleased to hear **Common Raven** as we walked around the beautiful lake, where we also caught up with some new (for the trip) water associated birds. Flocks of **Pink-footed Geese** flew overhead while feral, but established **Canada**, **Egyptian**, and **Greylag Geese** looked at home on the extensive lawns, where we also got close views of numerous **Common Gulls**. **Common Pochard**, **Tufted Duck**, **Eurasian Coot**, **Great Crested Grebe**, and **Little Grebe** showed well on the water.

A brief stop at the North Point Pools near Wells-next-the-Sea as we headed eastwards, allowed us to scope a couple more of the scarce **Water Pipits** along with a lot of birds we'd seen the day before at Titchwell. We then continued eastwards to the famous Norfolk Wildlife Trust (NWT) Cley Marshes Nature Reserve. Here, we headed straight to the beach at the legendary Cley Coastguards, one of Norfolk's best seawatching locations. The wind direction today (and

throughout our tour) was not ideal for pelagic species as we did not have onshore winds from the north or east which bring birds close in, but nevertheless there were still some excellent goodies quite close inshore. These included a handful of **Razorbill**, several **Red-throated Loon** (Diver) and a **Long-tailed Duck** floating on the calm water, as well as a few **Northern Gannet** and **Great Cormorant** flying past.

In the field behind us we managed to pick out a Pale-bellied Brent Goose (*hrota*/Atlantic) subspecies of **Brant Goose** among the far more numerous Dark-bellied Brent Geese (*bernicla*/Russian) subspecies. The Pale-bellied Brent Goose subspecies of **Brant Goose** is actually a “special” of Holy Island in Northumberland, where we indeed found more of them, but in Norfolk almost all the birds belong to the Dark-bellied Brent Goose subspecies, so we were pleasantly surprised to find one here today.

We then ran out of light and headed back to Norwich for another wonderful dinner.

#### **Day 4, 10<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Great Yarmouth, Norwich City Walk, and Hickling Broad NWT Reserve**

After breakfast, June opted to walk around Norwich while Peter, Molly and I went to Great Yarmouth on Norfolk’s east coast (this county has an amazingly long coastline which includes the Norfolk east coast, the north coast and a large chunk of “The Wash”). Here at Great Yarmouth beach, we hoped to find Mediterranean Gull but failed; this species proved more tricky to find than usual during this trip but we did manage to see it very well near the end of the tour on our third try, much further north in the country.

In the late morning we reunited with June and all of us embarked on a walk to the main historic buildings and sights in old Norwich. We had already seen parts of the now ruined ancient city wall, but this morning we headed to the Norwich Cathedral (where we were pleased to catch up with the **Peregrine Falcon**, which has a nesting platform near the top of the spire). Peter enjoyed an informative tour of the cathedral while the rest of us opted to cover more ground. The three of us (sadly this time without Peter), proceeded with our walk, visiting the “other” major cathedral in Norwich (St. John the Baptist’s Catholic Cathedral) and the nearby Norwich Synagogue and Plantation Garden, the Norwich Castle, the Halls with their impressive monastic buildings, the Wensum River and the historic, huge open air Norwich Market where we enjoyed a fish and chips lunch.

In the afternoon, we drove to north-eastern Norfolk to bird the beautiful Hickling Broad NWT Reserve, seeing other scenic parts of the Broads National Park en route. We focused most of our time here at the winter raptor and crane roost at the Stubb’s Mill section of the reserve, and were richly rewarded. We enjoyed tens of **Common Crane** as they came in to roost, and we loved hearing **Tawny Owl** as it got dark. Many **Water Rail** also called. A **Hen Harrier** had been coming in to roost here each evening lately, joined by large numbers of **Western Marsh Harriers**. We also enjoyed scope views of today’s second **Peregrine Falcon**, this one in a completely wild setting unlike the one on the Norwich Cathedral earlier.



**Day 5, 11<sup>th</sup> November 2021. RSPB Minsmere and Sizewell Beach, Suffolk coast**

Today we decided to head to the beautiful Suffolk coast to bird at another of Britain's best birding reserves, Minsmere. From here, looking to the north one gets good views of Dunwich Heath, just inland from where Britain's Atlantis now lies, the sunken Dunwich Village. And to the south one can see the immense Sizewell Nuclear Power Plant across vast marshes.

On our arrival at RSPB Minsmere Nature Reserve, we spent almost an hour enjoying close-up views of many bird species visiting the bird feeders. Underneath the feeders was a female **Common Pheasant** and a huge **Common Wood Pigeon**, plus a **Dunnock** (an accentor but locally known as Hedge Sparrow) flitted into and out of view. We also enjoyed getting close-up views of the various tit species again, as a reminder from our first day at the Lynford Arboretum.

We eventually pulled ourselves away from the feeders at the entrance, and started the woodland walk towards the Bittern Hide. At the start of the walk, we located a **Eurasian Treecreeper** which gave us great views. At the Bittern Hide we enjoyed a vista over the whole reserve and we saw good numbers of **Western Marsh Harrier** and a lot of other birds we'd seen on prior days. Unfortunately, **Eurasian Bittern** did not show for us here, but Peter saw one later when the rest of us walked to Minsmere beach and Peter decided to sit down on a bench and wait!

On our walk towards the beach, we heard our first **Cetti's Warbler**, a resident species that sings extremely loudly but usually remains well-hidden! Minsmere (and the adjacent Dunwich Heath) is a classic place for observing the highly localized **Dartford Warbler**, another resident warbler, but we only briefly heard/glimpsed it, despite being much more colorful than the aforementioned **Cetti's Warbler** they can be just as furtive!



*European Robin treated us with great views almost every day during the tour and its cheerful song was also a delight.*



After an excellent lunch among many **Common Chaffinch**, a couple of **European Robin**, and other English birds that we were starting to get to know very well, we decided to go to Sizewell Beach, above which the truly humongous Sizewell Nuclear Power Plant looms, to try and find the Black Redstarts that had been reported there the previous day. Sadly, we didn't find them, but we did enjoy getting better acquainted with many species we'd seen previously.

#### **Day 6, 12<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Drive to the York area via RSPB Blacktoft Sands**

Today was largely a travel day but we did break the journey down with an amazing visit to another fine RSPB Nature Reserve, Blacktoft Sands, where we spent an enjoyable couple of hours. What a wonderful session we had here, trying to locate the very rare vagrant to Britain that had been present for the last few months here, the very long yellow-legged **White-tailed Lapwing**. We eventually did catch up with this lovely-looking bird just before giving up. We thought we were going to "dip" as it was not at any of the hides (blinds) it was "meant" to be at, and was instead at the furthest hide, Ousefleet Hide. This is only the 8<sup>th</sup> record ever of this species in the UK and the first "twitchable" one for over a decade!

As always, we enjoyed lots of other good birds here at Blacktoft Sands, and we enjoyed a picnic lunch, before heading to the lovely Westergate House (highly recommended, like the other places we stayed at during this tour) just south of the historic City of York, where we would spend the next four nights trying to see if Yorkshire was really better than Norfolk for birding as my colleague Andy says it is!

#### **Day 7, 13<sup>th</sup> November 2021. North Yorkshire Moors National Park and the picturesque Yorkshire coast**

After breakfast we headed north to the fabulous North York Moors National Park, firstly to the heaths to look for Red Grouse, a UK-endemic subspecies of **Willow Ptarmigan** that does not molt into a white plumage in winter but stays a reddish coloration year-round. As usual this bird was easy to find, the call giving its location away. We then went to the lovely Grosmont Village where we found our main target without too much trouble, **White-throated Dipper**. We did not find our secondary target, Grey Wagtail, here, but see the account for the next day!

We then headed to Whitby, a remarkable coastal village with a spectacular abbey and harbor and had a picnic lunch with a grand view. Heading southwards from here after lunch via beautiful Robin Hood's Bay, we eventually made it to the town of Scarborough, where we enjoyed some new birds for the trip but again could not find Mediterranean Gull which is usually not difficult to find here. The best bird around Scarborough was a jewel-like **Common Kingfisher**, and we also caught up with many old friends we'd seen earlier like **Eurasian Wigeon** (this time on the sea) along with some new species such as **Common Scoter** (brief views though, but we got better views later, in Northumberland). A **Eurasian Sparrowhawk** flew over the road at one point here.

#### **Day 8, 14<sup>th</sup> November 2021. York History Tour and Wheldrake Ings Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve**

We occupied the morning with a brilliant walking history tour of York, including famous sights such as the imposing, spectacular York Minster (where we saw another **Peregrine Falcon**), the

Shambles, and many other famous places of this incredible city. We had to interrupt the city tour to look at a vocal **Grey Wagtail** sitting on top of a roof, a bird we'd missed at the dipper site up in the hills yesterday. What a pleasure to see (and hear!) this bird well, after initially missing it! We had to interrupt our history guide and explain to him why we were distracted. He sort of understood, but didn't seem too impressed!

After lunch, we visited Wheldrake Ings and Bank Island, an extensive area of "ings", an old Norse word for marshes and water meadows, especially those on the Humber Floodplain. Here, one of our main targets was **Willow Tit**, the characteristic nasal call of which we heard very well although we failed to lay eyes on the bird! I think Peter spoke for all of us that it wasn't the end of the world and we did not need to try a second time for this species, as we'd already had awesome views of its practically identical cousin, **Marsh Tit**, earlier during the tour and it's the vocalizations that set these two species apart. We also saw numerous bird species we'd seen on earlier days of the tour, including some more migrating **Fieldfares**, one of the fine winter thrushes we expect at this time of the year (although all the ones we saw during this tour were in flight and clearly on migration in flocks!). At dusk, we loved seeing a **Western Barn Owl** emerge from its roost cavity in the fork of a large tree, hearing its youngers screeching from within (this species can breed year-round in the UK).

We ended the day with an awesome traditional Yorkshire meal at our B&B, Westergate House.

#### **Day 9, 15<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Farmlands south of York and St. Aidan's RSPB Reserve**

The morning was awesomely successful as we drove only ten minutes from our B&B, then took a short walk along a lane for some important targets of our tour, which all co-operated very well. One huge bare tree near a corn field was particularly fruitful, as many good birds sat at the top of this, allowing good scope views, one species being replaced by the next in turn so all we had to do was wait. One of the main target birds that did this was **Corn Bunting**, joined by some really bright lemon-colored **Yellowhammer**, more **Brambling** for the trip, the ever-prevalent **Common Chaffinch**, and many others. Some of these birds also sat in the hedge right next to us, including some **Corn Buntings** and a great many of our other main target species for the morning, including **Eurasian Tree Sparrow**. We were glad to hear **Northern Raven** again, the second time for the tour.

In the afternoon, we headed to RSPB St. Aidan's near Leeds. This was once an opencast coal mine but has now been transformed into an amazing wetland. From the visitor center, one gets a marvelous vista down into what is now a vast bird sanctuary of pools and extensive reedbeds. It didn't take us long before the loud song of a **Cetti's Warbler** lured us down into the marshes, but once again the best we managed were glimpses. We did see some **Lesser Redpoll** nearby though, far quieter than the demonstrative but elusive **Cetti's Warbler**! We then walked up the hill again and were rewarded with great views of the exquisite **Long-tailed Tit**, a very gregarious species.

#### **Day 10, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Drive to Northumberland via the North Pennines for Black Grouse**

This was yet another day in which we enjoyed beautiful scenery as we headed northwards to our next B&B, not far from the Scottish border in the north-eastern corner of England, specifically the beautiful Farmhouse Guest House in Belford, Northumberland. Our lunch stop was at an idyllic

woodland picnic area near a beautiful stream in the North Pennines AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty), a UNESCO World Heritage site. After the pleasant picnic lunch, we went to Langdon Beck where we scanned the field in which I'd seen a flock of **Black Grouse** a few weeks earlier, but nothing...until suddenly here they came flying in, a flock of about twenty of them! We stopped the van and scoped them nicely before continuing our scenic drive to magical and wild Northumberland.

We enjoyed an early finish today, checking into the hotel soon after 3.30 pm and having a bit of "regrouping" time before a pleasant dinner at the nearby White Swan Inn pub. We did as usual see some good birds along our route today, such as another **Eurasian Sparrowhawk**, and many other species that we really felt were becoming friends of ours by now.

### **Day 11, 17<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Holy Island of Lindisfarne and Bamburgh area**

What a superb day, yet again. After breakfast, we excitedly made our way to the causeway that goes to the beautiful, historic, Holy Island. We wanted to get there immediately after breakfast during the safe crossing time at low tide; at high tide the road gets flooded and it becomes a true island. We knew we had to be off the island by 11.30 am when the incoming tide would start covering the causeway.

Holy Island is an incredibly historic – and birdy – island. So, there was lots for us to see, including the imposing priory and castle. The causeway itself was wonderful for a rich assemblage of close-up shorebirds including **Eurasian Oystercatcher**, **Eurasian Curlew**, **Bar-tailed Godwit**, **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Red Knot**, **Dunlin**, **Common Redshank**, and on our way off the island a couple of late, much scarcer, **Common Greenshank**. A **Red-breasted Merganser** flew low over the causeway in front of us giving great but short views and there were also a lot of other excellent wildfowl, albeit ones we'd seen earlier during the trip. At the end of the causeway as we got to the "island" itself, we stopped for a little while to look for Lapland Longspur (Bunting) that had been reported. We couldn't find this species, but enjoyed a bunch of singing, displaying **Eurasian Skylark**.

Besides the sea, near the town and priory of Lindisfarne on the island, we saw a flock of one of the "specials" in this area, (Pale-bellied Brent) **Brant Goose**, although as it turned out we'd seen one of this scarce subspecies for England away from its normal haunts in Norfolk earlier during the trip.

After getting off the island at 11.30 am, just within the safe crossing time (otherwise we would have been stuck on the island for the rest of the day until after dark), we enjoyed a wide variety of bird species in and around nearby Budle Bay, part of Lindisfarne National Nature Reserve (NNR). These included some passerines and for example we enjoyed great views of **Dunnock**, beautiful spotted **Mistle Thrush**, **Common Blackbird** (a beautiful bird, so of course well worth mentioning here although abundant), **Eurasian Wren**, and others. When we reached the water's edge, we enjoyed scoping many shorebirds, gulls and wildfowl, quite a spectacle as is often the case in Britain at this time of the year, with large numbers of **Eurasian Wigeon** and other species.

We then drove past (stopping for photos), the towering, hugely impressive Bamburgh Castle, to Stag Rocks where a little white stag has been painted on the rocks. This is a famous seabirding site. One thing I should mention now is that we were unlucky during this tour not to have much in the way of easterly or northerly winds which brings in seabirds as well as passerine migrants. So, we didn't see as many scarce migrants and seabirds as we usually would have at this time of the



year. But the weather was wonderful for us, rain not once interrupting our birding, and with more than our fair share of sunny, blue-sky days. Despite winds not bringing the birds in, we were nevertheless able to savor views of **Atlantic Puffin**, **Razorbill**, **Common Eider**, **Common Scoter**, and other great birds sitting out on the sea. We also enjoyed the biggest flock of **Purple Sandpiper** sitting on a rock, that I have ever seen. This was a great place to have lunch overlooking these birds and the lovely Farne Islands.

In the afternoon, we decided to explore and do some shopping in yet another incredible historic town, Alnwick, where we also stopped to photograph yet another spectacular castle.

### Day 12, 18<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Newcastle and Newbiggin-by-the-Sea

Peter, Molly and June had to get Covid tests in preparation for their flights back to the USA, so we went to Newcastle upon Tyne, another great English city to see. Pleased to have all tested negative (as expected though, but one always has a niggle!), we started working our way northwards along the coast from the mouth of the River Tyne (in the tiny county of Tyne and Wear) to Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, back in Northumberland. We ended up spending the rest of the day at the latter site, focusing mainly in and around Church Point, another of Northumberland's best seawatching sites. We'd missed **Mediterranean Gull** up until now, but over lunch in the car park, we finally managed to catch up with this beautiful, "ghostlike" (being very white) gull, seeing it close-up and very well both in flight and at rest. We also enjoyed seeing a close-up **European Rock Pipit**, **Red-throated Loon** (Diver), more **Purple Sandpiper**, **European Golden Plover**, **Grey** (Black-bellied) **Plover**, **Common Ringed Plover**, **Bar-tailed Godwit**, **Sanderling**, **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Red Knot** and various other good birds. We also really enjoyed seeing **Harbor** (Common) **Seal** and a pod of **Common** (Atlantic) **Bottlenose Dolphin** just off Church Point. As we walked back to the car, we were surprised to see a late **Barn Swallow**.



*Us outside the Farmhouse Guesthouse in Northumberland just before driving back to London*

**Day 13, 19<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Northumberland to London**

This was a non-birding day as we drove back to London and spent a night there in preparation for morning flights back to the USA the following day.

**Day 14, 20<sup>th</sup> November 2021. International Departure**

Peter, Molly, and June all departed on their international flights back home after what had been a wonderful trip shared with great friends and excellent birds. The bird and animal lists follow.

**Bird List - Following IOC (11.2)**

Birds 'heard only' are marked with (H) after the common name, all other species were seen.

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International: VU = Vulnerable.

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Ducks, Geese and Swans (Anatidae)</b>	
Brant Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Common Pochard - VU	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Long-tailed Duck - VU	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Pheasants and allies (Phasianidae)</b>	
Black Grouse	<i>Lyrurus tetrrix</i>
Willow Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
<b>Loons (Gaviidae)</b>	
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
<b>Grebes (Podicipedidae)</b>	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
<b>Hérons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)</b>	
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
<b>Gannets, Boobies (Sulidae)</b>	
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
<b>Cormorants, Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)</b>	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
<b>Kites, Hawks and Eagles (Accipitridae)</b>	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
<b>Rails, Crakes and Coots (Rallidae)</b>	
Water Rail (H)	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
<b>Cranes (Gruidae)</b>	
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae)</b>	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
<b>Stilts, Avocets (Recurvirostridae)</b>	
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
<b>Plovers (Charadriidae)</b>	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
White-tailed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
<b>Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)</b>	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
<b>Gulls, Terns and Skimmers (Laridae)</b>	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichtyyaetus melanocephalus</i>
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
<b>Auks (Alcidae)</b>	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>
Atlantic Puffin - VU	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
<b>Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)</b>	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
<b>Barn Owls (Tytonidae)</b>	
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
<b>Owls (Strigidae)</b>	
Tawny Owl (H)	<i>Strix aluco</i>
<b>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)</b>	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
<b>Woodpeckers (Picidae)</b>	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
<b>Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)</b>	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
<b>Crows, Jays (Corvidae)</b>	
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Northern Raven (H)	<i>Corvus corax</i>
<b>Tits, Chickadees (Paridae)</b>	
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>
Willow Tit (H)	<i>Poecile montanus</i>
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
<b>Bearded Reedling (Panuridae)</b>	
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>
<b>Larks (Alaudidae)</b>	
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
<b>Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)</b>	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
<b>Cettia Bush Warblers and allies (Cettiidae)</b>	
Cetti's Warbler (H)	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
<b>Bushtits (Aegithalidae)</b>	
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
<b>Sylviid Babblers (Sylviidae)</b>	
Dartford Warbler (H)	<i>Sylvia undata</i>
<b>Goldcrests, Kinglets (Regulidae)</b>	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
<b>Wrens (Troglodytidae)</b>	
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
<b>Nuthatches (Sittidae)</b>	
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
<b>Treecreepers (Certhiidae)</b>	
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
<b>Starlings, Rhabdornis (Sturnidae)</b>	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
<b>Thrushes (Turdidae)</b>	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
<b>Chats, Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)</b>	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
<b>Dippers (Cinclidae)</b>	
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>
<b>Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches (Passeridae)</b>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
<b>Accentors (Prunellidae)</b>	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
<b>Wagtails, Pipits (Motacillidae)</b>	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>
Eurasian Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>
<b>Finches (Fringillidae)</b>	
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>
<b>Buntings, New World Sparrows and allies (Emberizidae)</b>	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>

<b>Total seen</b>	<b>123</b>
Total heard only	6
Total recorded	129

### Mammal List

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Rabbits and Hares (Leporidae)</b>	
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
<b>Squirrels and Relatives (Sciuridae)</b>	
Eastern Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
<b>Earless Seals (Phocidae)</b>	
Harbor (Common) Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
<b>Oceanic Dolphins (Delphinidae)</b>	
Common (Atlantic) Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
<b>True Deer (Cervidae)</b>	
(European) Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>
Reeves' Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>
(Chinese) Water Deer	<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>
<b>Total seen</b>	<b>7</b>