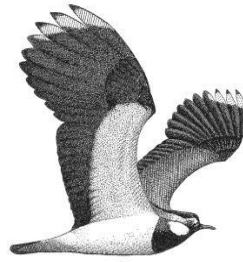


March Newsletter 2016

Charity Number. 1102961



**Fylde
Bird Club**
LANCASHIRE

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Welcome to Spring and lighter and longer days. All the excitement of another migration is on its way.

In this issue Ellen Pemberton reports on Marton Mere sightings and Stuart Piner on Fylde sightings generally.



Maurice Jones has a fascinating article on birding during National Service which brings out some changes in bird populations and I have attempted to help separate Common, Green and Wood Sandpipers. Ian Walker writes about unusual Godwits and Norman Dewhurst about a birding surprise.

There is an article about Winter birding in Norfolk, feel free to share your birding trips through the Newsletter.

Don't forget the FBC photographic Competition on April 26th. The rules are attached and on the website. Magnificent prizes in all sections and the glory of taking part. How can you resist!!

Entries to Peter Rhind by April 17th would be really helpful.

Marton Mere Report October – December 2015

There was a lot of movement on the Mere during October, with 235 Meadow Pipits south and 2 Jays north on the 1st. During a migration watch on the 4th, 4 Jays, 4 Skylarks, 63 Meadow Pipits and 625 Pink-footed Geese flew over. Single Jays were also seen on the 6th and 11th, with 3 each on the 10th and 15th. Grey Wagtails were present, with one each on the 5th, 11th and 21st and 2 on the 13th. Several flocks of Skylarks flew over the reserve this month, including 5 on the 8th, 6 on the 14th, 7 on the 20th and 26 on the 23rd. A Peregrine was present on the 8th and 200 Meadow Pipits flew south. Redwings began to arrive, with 2 on the 9th, 32 on the 11th and 65 on the 13th. On the 9th there was also a Goldcrest and 1000 Pink-footed Geese. 3 Siskins, 140 Jackdaws and 3 Water Rails were present on the 13th. Arrival of winter migrants continued on the 14th, with 31 Fieldfares. 6 Black-tailed Godwits also flew north. There were 2 flights of Little Egrets over the Mere in mid-October, with 6 moving south-west on the 15th and 7 north-east on the 20th. A Mediterranean Gull and a Swallow were seen on the 16th, while 75 Jackdaws were in the east fields on the 20th. There were 4 Water Rails and 3 Goldcrests on the 21st, while 23 Whooper Swans flew over on the 27th. Pink-footed Geese made use of the east fields, with 125 present on the 29th and 150 on the 30th. On the former date a Woodcock flew over, whilst on the latter date, Water Rail numbers peaked at 5.

5 Whooper Swans were present on 1st November, while there were 7 Tree Sparrows on the 2nd and 9 Siskins on the 3rd. A Bittern, a Woodcock and a Short-eared Owl were seen on the 4th. The latter was also seen on the reserve on the 18th and at Lawson's Wetland on the 23rd, with 2 being sighted on the 24th. A Treecreeper, 3 Goldcrests and a Peregrine were present on the 6th. 27 Fieldfares were seen on the 12th and a Mediterranean Gull was present on the 17th. 3 Goosanders flew south on the 22nd and there were 9 Stock Doves present on the 23rd. A Little Owl was observed on the barn on the 25th, whilst on the 26th there were 4 Water Rails on the reserve, 10 Tree Sparrows at Mere View and a Skylark over the east fields. There was another sighting of Peregrine and 175 Common Gulls on the 27th.

Pink-footed Goose numbers were up to 1500 by 2nd December, whilst 4 Water Rails were present on the 4th. A Grey Wagtail and a Woodcock were observed on the 6th. A pair of Pintail were present from the 7th to the 14th. There were good numbers of ducks on the 9th with 100 Wigeon and 150 Teal. A Treecreeper was seen again on the 14th. In the east fields on the 15th there were 200 Rooks and the Long-eared Owls had returned, with 5 being counted that day. 125 Wigeon were present on the 17th. The week leading up to Christmas was quiet, however a Lesser Redpoll and a Siberian Chiffchaff were present on the 25th – the latter for only 5 minutes late in the morning! On the 27th there was a Goosander and a Grey Wagtail and a Short-eared Owl again on the 29th.

Ellen Pemberton

November 2015 - January 2016

Headline scarcities during the period comprised the Ring-billed Gull at Haslam Park (present intermittently until 20th January), Siberian Chiffchaffs at Fleetwood on 5th November and Marton Mere on Christmas Day, and a Bearded Tit at Marton Mere (heard calling on 31st January).

Scarce geese were in short supply, but Tundra Bean Geese were located amongst the wintering Pink-footed Geese in Fleetwood (in December) and at Sand Villa (two in January).

Seabird records included a Leach's Petrels off Knott End and Fleetwood, Grey Phalarope and Black Guillemot off Fleetwood and Pomarine Skuas off Fleetwood and at Pilling Lane Ends, all in November.

A Great White Egret occasionally visited Warton Marsh whilst, in addition to the aforementioned birds, a Black Redstart and Firecrest were reported in the Fleetwood area during the period.

Unseasonal records included a late Sand Martin over Knott End on 12th November, a House Martin south over Blackpool North Shore on 21st November and a Little Stint at Glasson on 18th January.

Stuart Piner

Summer Plumage Bar Tailed Godwit - Lytham Jetty

On January 16th 2016 I decided to check out the birds off Lytham Jetty at low tide.

As I walked down the jetty a red bird immediately stood out to me amongst a flock of Bar Tailed Godwits. I set up my scope and immediately saw a summer plumage Bar Tailed Godwit. The bird was not in partial moult but full summer plumage. Given the time of year I decided to look into this in more detail and hence the reason for this small article.

The Bar Tailed Godwits we see on the Fylde coast in winter are of the nominate race *lapponica* whose breeding range extends from northeast Europe to western Siberia. After breeding, adults move rapidly south to favoured coastal moulting sites followed by dispersal with onward movement continuing in Oct – Nov.

The bird at Lytham clearly hadn't moulted and so perhaps this bird had migrated straight from its breeding ground to its wintering area in Lancashire?

The Bar tailed Godwit is famed for its non stop migration. Extreme changes have been recorded in the race *L.l baueri* where in order to carry out such a feat the bird doubles its fat reserve by shrinking the internal organs. (*It should be noted this is a strategy that a number of long distance migrants use*).

Species that migrate long distances have evolved a variety of strategies that allow them to fit moult into their annual cycle. For example Little Stint and Knot moult most body and flight feathers almost exclusively on the non breeding grounds whereas Golden Plovers start moult on or near the breeding ground.

I understand a similar bird was recorded at Rossall 25 years ago and a friend confirmed he had also seen summer plumage Bar Tailed Godwit in winter therefore suggesting this species of bird is more prone to delaying moult.

A study was undertaken in New Zealand on the race *L.l baueri* where results showed delays in wing moult led to an increase in the moult rate and shorter time to complete a full moult. Results indicate where a bird delays its moult it can be in a poor condition.

Therefore was the Lytham bird in poor condition when it left the breeding ground? Was its condition linked to an environmental issue? It has been suggested that climate change



may affect the timing of moult and how birds cope with the potential carry over effects.

If it arrived at a moulting site did the bird make the decision that pre migration fattening should take priority over moult?

One thing is certain, something made this particular bird change its annual cycle – we'll never know the reason why but I guess that is the beauty of bird watching.

A poor record shot using a Sony Xperia phone through a scope

References –

Shorebirds. 1986. Hayman, Marchant, Prater

Flexibility and constraints in the moult schedule of long distance migratory shorebirds: causes and consequences. 2013. Barshep, Minton, Underhill, Erni, Tomkovich.

Bird Migration. 2010. Newton

Ian Walker

Birding at Her Majesty's Pleasure

In the Autumn of 1959 I was informed that I would start 2 years National Service from November that year. After passing a medical I was told to report to Hillsea Barracks, Portsmouth. They kindly paid for my train fare and provided a lorry from the train station to the barracks.

As the lorry swung into the barrack gates I soon became familiar with the camp. I only got out twice in the 6 weeks of basic training. I took with me a small Britax Spotter Telescope. On the 20th of December Langstone Harbour produced 4 Great Crested Grebes and 1 Little Grebe and 50 Shelduck. At the end of the 6 weeks I have probably never been fitter!!

In January to early March I was at Blackdown Camp, Aldershot learning to drive various lorries and passed my test in late February.



On the 10th of January 4 Crossbills flew over the camp with more later. On the 17th I went down by train to Staines Reservoir. There were 3 male and 9 female Smew, 36 Goosander, a male Red Breasted Merganser and about 400 each of Pochard and Tufted Duck. On nearby George 6th reservoir there were 300 Great Crested and 30 Little Grebes and a female Smew.

On the 7th of February I went to Barn Elms reservoir (now the London Wetlands Centre) with 500 Tufted and 300 Pochard there were no less than 36 Smew including 10 drakes. The 21st saw me at Virginia Water and I saw my first pair of Mandarin ducks and a Hawfinch. On the 12th of March Staines had 15 Smew and King George 6th had a Red Necked Grebe.



In late March I was sent to Crown Hill barracks, Plymouth which was a holding camp for troops on standby for going abroad. I was within walking distance of nice woods by the Tamar estuary. On the 26th I had good views of Lesser Spotted Woodpecker. Next day a Great Northern Diver was in Plymouth Sound.

On the 23rd of April I was on leave for 3 days and went to the Ribble at Redscar. We saw all 3 Woodpeckers including 3 Lesser Spotted, we heard 2 more, also 2 Hawfinch and 2 Willow Tits. The next day at Wyresdale Park, Scorton we had a pair of Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers the male excavating a nest. Alas all gone now.

On an exercise from Plymouth on the 16th of May we were camped out at Woodburg Common near Exeter and saw 3 Crossbills and a pair of Nightjar.

There were 6 singing Wood Warblers and 2 more seen on the river Plym on the 22nd of May so this was well before the species "crash".

On June the 3rd I was back home. John Morgan (who I have since visited in Libya and Israel) had a Turtle Dove in his back garden by Thornton level crossing where Spotted Flycatcher also nested. He told me of Corncrakes in fields at Stanah and I also saw one on three occasions. On the 5th the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker nest at Wyresdale Park had at least 2 young.

In late May our Major announced that we were all going to British Cameroons, West Africa. We would be "under canvass" on the slopes of Mount Cameroon which I found was a 13,000ft extinct volcano! Some good birding was beckoning until I returned to camp from leave. Only the regular soldiers were going abroad and I was posted to Aldershot again.

For my remaining service I found myself at Mons Officer Cadet School, which in effect was the National Service equivalent of Sandhurst which was for regular soldiers only.

The Cadets were on about a 10 week course and part of their training was navigation and map reading which meant many trips to the Surrey heathlands on war department property.

On the 30th of July I made a trip to Cripplegate in London to see the nesting Black Redstarts in this badly bombed area.

On the 6th of August I went to Christchurch to stay with John Morgan whose father lived there. At Stanpit Marshes one of his ringer friends caught a Marsh Warbler and told us of a Black Winged Stilt at Wareham sewage farm which we later saw. On the 7th we saw male and immature Cirl Buntings on Highcliffe Golf Course East of Bournemouth, so far to the east of its present range in Devon and Cornwall. I was back in Lancashire in mid August and saw a Black Necked Grebe at Marton Mere, 21 Grey Partridges and Canary Yellow Wagtails and from the 25th to the 27th a Buff Breasted Sandpiper at Freckleton Sewage Farm.

A month later 48 Little Stints were there and a Grey Phalarope on Fairhaven Lake. On the 27th of November there were a pair of Willow Tits in the pine copse at Winmarleigh. On December 10th a pair of Ferruginous Ducks were on a big pool, which is now the site of Heysham power Station.



In 1962 I was back at Virginia Water on the 4th of February and saw 6 male and 6 female Mandarin ducks. A month later there were 4 Hawfinches and a Great Grey Shrike near Haweswater, Silverdale. On the 23rd of April we were on exercise on Thursley Common, I watched 2 Dartford Warblers whilst the officer cadets did their training and on the 27th saw about 5 in a new area. On the 27th I was on guard duty (2 hours on and 4 hours sleep) at Rushmore Arena, Aldershot. I will never forget the 6 Nightingales songs from the pitch black woods surrounding the area.

On the 21st of May Phil Thompson and Les Knowles showed me the nest of a Dunlin with 4 eggs on Carnforth Marsh - the area you see from the present Morecambe hide. Back in Surrey I had Nightjars, Woodlarks, Wood Warblers and Turtle Doves plus at least 4 pairs

of Dartford Warblers at Frensham Ponds. An exercise near Stonehenge (no fences then) produced calling Quail up on the firing ranges. In early July we had several days at Jennybridge in South Wales and on a free day I hitchhiked North of Llandovery and saw 2 Red Kites after a long walk and talk to the locals. How times have changed. On the 25th of August I saw my first Melodious Warbler at Portland Bill plus Balearic Shearwater. On March 10th I saw my first 2 Grass Snakes whilst paying homage to the great Gilbert White at Selbourne in Hampshire. Mid November brought my National service to an end. I had learnt to drive, been to new areas and seen lots of good birds.

Before starting work I took a week off to Holy Island with Harry Shorrocks (November 19th-25th) A flock of 150 Snow Buntings, 22 Lapland Buntings, a Mealy Redpoll, Twites, all 3 divers, Red Necked Grebe, Long Tailed Ducks and 2 Waxwings were all memorable.

Maurice Jones

Confusion Species

Common, Green and Wood Sandpipers

Common Sandpiper Aka Sand Lark or Kittie-Needle

The Common Sandpiper is, as its name suggests, a common summer visitor, which passes through the Fylde in good numbers in spring and autumn. They also occasionally over winter. They breed in freshwater habitats but routinely occur on coastal estuaries on passage. The first view of this wader is usually of a small bobbing bird following the water's edge picking food from the water's surface, or a series of high pitched whistling notes will alert you to a small brown and white bird flying low over the water on bowed wings. It flicks and glides showing the prominent wing bars of a Common Sandpiper. It has a small white patch on either side of its tail.



It is around the same size as a starling and is usually described as short necked, short tailed, short legged and usually slightly crouching. Not a very flattering description but I find them charismatic little waders. They are basically brown above and white below, juveniles show some barring above. They show a clean white eye ring. It has dull greenish grey legs.

Of the three species in this article, Common Sandpiper is the easiest to identify; even from a distance its teetering feeding motion and the prominent white divide extending between wing and neck make it unmistakable.

Green Sandpiper

The Green Sandpiper is slightly larger than the Common. It migrates through late March and August though I have seen one a few years ago near the Cartford Bridge in February.



It is a stocky bird with a dark green back and white front. It has fine pale speckling on its back. The olive green streaks on its chin and throat end with a clear cut off on the upper chest. It has a white eye ring and a pronounced supercilium between eye and bill. The tail is barred similar to the Wood Sandpiper but it shows much more contrast. Its legs are greenish grey in colour.

It is when it takes flight that it shows a clear white rump, dark under wings and gives the

appearance of a large House Martin. When in flight the feet do not protrude beyond the tail. It is a slow deliberate feeder favouring shallow inland waterways, ditches and streams.

Wood Sandpiper

The Wood Sandpiper is a passage migrant being seen around pools and marshes in spring and autumn.

Small as a Common Sandpiper, delicate, slight and long necked make this an elegant wader. It has a brown back and a white front. The back has a speckled, almost spangled appearance. It has a strong white supercilium.



Most easily confused with the Green Sandpiper but the Wood is taller, slimmer and decidedly more elegant. In flight the legs protrude beyond the tail, it is more agile and the white rump contrasts less with the barred tail and back. The legs are a greenish yellow. Its call is a distinctive high pitched whistling.

It favours marshy muddy margins of open freshwater lakes or pools unlike the Green which prefers more cover.

Its walk is a distinctive high stepping action as it delicately plucks food from the surface of the water.

In summary they are separated by habitat and behaviour as much as fine detail. The Common by flight, white neck patch and teetering, the Green by dark back and robust build and the words, "looks likes a big House Martin" and the Wood, elegant and spangled. Then look carefully, you never know!!

Peter Rhind

Birding Surprises

A little while ago on holiday on the Algarve in Portugal I was sat outside having an early morning brew when I saw a Buzzard being mobbed by a Swallow, or so I thought. As it turned out I was fooled by distance and as the birds came towards me they resolved into an Eagle Owl being mobbed by a Black Shouldered Kite. What a treat but being a twit it only occurred to me to think of my camera after they had gone.

Norman Dewhurst

I am sure others have similar stories to tell. It would be great if you shared your birding anecdotes with us.

Peter Rhind

The B.T.O Curlew Appeal

The curlew is one of the most rapidly declining breeding birds species showing a 46% decline across the UK from 1994 to 2010 with figures exceeding 50% in Scotland and Wales.

The UK holds 28% of the European population and in response to these declines and those seen elsewhere in Europe, the species has recently been listed as globally near-threatened, one of the few British species on this list. The wintering population in the UK originates largely from Scandinavia, but also includes a significant proportion of breeding birds and has declined by 20% in the last 15 years.

Our Goal.

There is an extremely urgent need to identify the causes of these declines as a necessary first step to introducing potential conservation interventions.

Possible reasons for these declines include:

1. Increase in generalist predators reducing breeding success.
2. Afforestation of marginal hill land.
3. Changes in farming practice reducing habitat quality.
4. Climate change.

Britain's estuaries support internationally important communities of wading birds due to our mild East Atlantic flyway. However our estuarine ecosystems are under ever increasing pressures from development and agricultural intensification.

For more details and ways in which you can help go to:

<http://www.bto.org/support-us/appeals/bto-curlew-appeal>.

The Joys of North Norfolk in February

Leaving home and driving to Wells-Next-The Sea in pouring rain and wind was not a foretaste of the week to come I hoped. We stopped off at Flitcham to see the Pallid Harrier. **Failure no 1**

The rented bungalow was warm and the walk down the Wells estuary in sunlight to the hoarse barking call of Brent Geese was wonderful and promised a good week.



Up at dawn to watch the sun rise then on to Titchwell Bird Reserve. Sun, blue skies and still air, all the normal Tits plus Brambling and Siskins then onto the South Pool for 6 Red Crested Pochards, hunting Marsh Harriers and a Kingfisher fly past. To Roydon Common (via Hunstanton with the Humpbacked Whale and Fulmars) to look for the Pallid Harrier. Stood with 40/50 other birders in a rising gale and a brief but wild shower. We had glorious views of 2 Hen Harriers (Ringtails) and a hunting Barn Owl but no Pallid Harrier. Gave up as people left after 90 minutes.

Failure no 2

Monday dawned to a rising gale but clear blue skies as we set off for Holkham Hall searching for a Ferruginous Duck. Met Alan Davies and Ruth Miller ("The Biggest Twitch") They said the Pallid appeared 15 mins after I left and displayed with the 2 Hen Harriers. I was delighted to hear that!!!! We found the Ferruginous Duck, a few Fieldfares and a Treecreeper. We left as the wind sounded quite dangerous under the trees. The exit gates were locked with a notice saying no entry, dangerous gales. A passing postman let us out.

I left to Roydon Common for my last attempt to see the Pallid. "You should have seen it 10 minutes ago" I was told. We did watch 4 different Hen Harriers, 2 Female Marsh Harriers and a Barn Owl plus any number of Snipe put up by the hunting Harriers.

Failure no 3 - But who wants to see a Pallid Harrier!



Tuesday and we went on to Blakeney and walked out to the Cley Eye. Brent Geese, Stonechats, Reed Bunting, Curlew and Godwits plus a hunting Barn Owl promised much. We met a group watching a flock of Twite and Linnets and at least 3 Lapland Bunting. I last saw one a few years ago and it was a dull brown job, these were beautiful.

At Salthouse the 2013 floods had broken through the shingle bank and the new bank is bigger and wider and the Shorelarks were absent. From the top of the bank we found 2 Red Throated Divers and a distant Auk.

Driving back to Wells we walked to Lady Annes Drive through the woods Jays, Tit flocks, Goldcrest and a Mistle Thrush plus the constant sound of Brent and Pink Footed Geese accompanied us. It was a quiet but a lovely walk.

Next day we explored Thornham Marshes and the Wigeon, Teal, Mallard, Skylarks, Buntings, Redshanks, Dunlin and Grey Plovers were all around.



Calling at Titchwell I watched male and female Marsh Harriers, a very obliging Kingfisher plus all the common waders and from the beach a flock of Scoters, a few Goldeneye and a Long Tailed Duck. On the way back to the car I stopped beside the feeding station and in the bushes appeared Marsh Tit and then a tiny Crest, it approached to within 2 metres and I just watched this beautiful Firecrest as it worked its way through the bushes and vanished. Then I remembered my camera which was unused over my shoulder!!



Visiting Holkham again to see the Ferruginous Duck we added 2 male Scaup to our ever growing list and later from the hide by Holkham Gap we found a Buzzard but despite a lot of time could not make it a Rough Legged!

With a week list of 99 we walked to the sea and found a pair of Red Breasted Mergansers fast followed by my first Heron of the week. Finishing at Titchwell we added a disappearing Water Rail and another Barn Owl. We saw 5 different Barn Owls on the 20 minute drive back to Wells.

A brilliant week, 104 species and apart from the gale, perfect Winter weather.

Peter Rhind

RSPB Moorland Safari Walk

When: Saturdays 09:30 – 14:00
9th and 30th April, 27th May, 11th June, 8th July.

Where: Slaidburn ([map](#))

Description: A walk through a beautiful Bowland valley looking for the area's special birds and other wildlife. Hen Harriers, Peregrines, Ring Ouzels and Wheatears are some of the exciting species that we'll be looking for. Suitable for children 10 years and over if accompanied by an adult. Bring a packed lunch. Booking essential. For more information contact bowlandsafari@rspb.org.uk £5, 4½ hours, terrain guide 4, 3 miles Please note: Google map may not show exact event location. Please check with the organiser.

For more information on these and other activities please go to

<http://forestofbowland.com/Festival-Bowland-Events>

Fylde Bird Club Annual Photographic Competition 26th April 2016

Each year the Fylde Bird Club holds a photographic competition. All members who paid their subscriptions for 2015 are invited to enter and may submit up to **TWO** photographs for each category:

- **Fylde**
- **British Isles** (does **NOT** include photographs taken in Fylde)
- **World** (does **NOT** include photographs taken in Fylde and British Isles)
- ***Underexposed** (person entering has not won before in a previous competition; photographs must be taken in the Fylde)

Digital photographs taken in the calendar year prior to the competition are acceptable. All entries to be submitted to Peter Rhind (by e-mail or by flash drive). It will help Peter enormously if all entries could reach him by 17th April although it will still be possible to enter on the night. If you have any queries please contact Peter: Tel. 01253 812495; E-mail: rhind1003@btinternet.com

Competition rules

- Only **TWO** images **per category** per photographer
- All photographs must be taken during **2015**
- **No** photographs taken at the **nest**
- **No** photographs of **captive** or **trapped** birds
- Please submit **digital photographs** only; slides/hard copies/prints will not be accepted (but may be submitted as scanned images).
- Only photographers who have taken the top five photographs in each class (as voted by members) will be asked to elaborate on their entries (e.g. where the photograph was taken, type of equipment used etc).
- **Fylde, British Isles** and **World** categories are open to **ALL** members.
- **'Underexposed'** category:
 - **Optional** category that is only open to entrants who have **never won before** in any category (Fylde, British Isles or World).
 - Only photographs taken in the **Fylde** are eligible
 - The **same photographs** can also be **submitted** in the **Fylde** category

Winning entries will be available for viewing on the Fylde Bird Club photographic competition webpage: <http://www.fyldebirdclub.org/photocomp.htm>.

Club Business News Update

- 09-02-2016 Fairhaven sea wall rebuilding project, meeting with Fylde Borough Council, RSPB, Natural England and subsequent supply of data to NE
- 11-02-2016 BEAT (Blackpool Environmental Action Team) meeting attended
- 11-02-2016 Chair met with Richard Dumbreck Singleton Trust and offered to provide 3 display boards
- 19-02-2016 FBC Committee meeting
- 24-02-2016 Meeting with researchers from Manchester Metropolitan University working for Natural England on mapping field use by Pink footed Geese. Underlines importance of adding grid refs and field types to sightings.
- New WeBS counter joined to help with North Ribble. counts now recorded by sub site.
- New sites 'Church Scar' and 'Lytham Quays' added to website sightings page
- Need WeBS counter for St Annes Beach - Pier to Starr Gate
- Mere Book almost ready to print. Text complete, photos sourced last bit of formatting of photo pages to complete
- Bird Report almost ready to print all elements complete, needs assembling and formatting.
- 05-03-2016 Rossall Point Display Panels printed and delivered to Wyre BC. Four A1 panels printed on Dibond aluminium sandwich panel and mounted on a 10 foot long backing panel.
- Conder Pool permission granted to use sheeting and gravel on islands and do some digging to create a new island. Aim to improve habitat for nesting terns and waders. Waiting for RSPB to arrange access
- 80 New Tern Trays ready to be delivered to Preston Dock along with 2 tonnes of gravel
- Request from St Annes Town Council for help to produce Display Boards for Lytham Moss
- photos and advice on bird species of interest
- New batch of Car Stickers ordered and received

Garstang



Walking

Festival

2016

wyre
council

7 - 15 May

This year's theme is
Ridges, Rivers
& Rural Pastures



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rural Wyre, along the Lancaster Canal and
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