



Herriott's Bridge, Bath Road, West Harptree, Bristol. BS40 6HN
20th Report 2019 - 2022

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CHEW VALLEY RINGING STATION
Herriott's Bridge, Bath Road, West Harptree, Bristol. BS40 6HN

**20th Report:
2019 - 2022**

Editorial

I would like to thank Chris Craig, Mark Dadds and Bob Medland for their help and contributions towards producing our 20th report. The obituary for Cyril Matthews is based on my notes having been asked to say a few words at his funeral and Robin Prytherch's obituary appeared in the BTO's Lifecycle magazine. This is likely to be our last printed report with annual reports going on-line from 2023 onwards.

CVRS Officers 2019 - 2022

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Chairman	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Bob Medland
Treasurer	Chris Craig	Chris Craig	Chris Craig	Chris Craig
Ringling Secretary	Patrick Hancock	Patrick Hancock	Mark Dadds	Mark Dadds
General Secretary	Mike Bailey	Mike Bailey	Mike Bailey	Mike Bailey
Conservation Officer	Bob Medland	Bob Medland	Alan Feest	Alan Feest
Co-opted member	Alexia Michaelides	Alexia Michaelides	Alexia Michaelides	Vacant

CVRS website www.chewvalleyringingstation.co.uk
Constructed and maintained by Paul House

Previous Reports

Copies of some of our reports are still available. The rest are out of print but archive copies of all earlier reports are available for reference at the ringing station.

Acknowledgements

We are extremely grateful to Bristol Water for their continued support and our particular thanks to Patric Bulmer, Natasha Clarke, Kirsty Dunford and Steven Smith with whom we have the most contact. We would also like to thank the many volunteers who have helped with habitat management, in particular Claire Dinsdale from the Conservation Volunteers, for organising many of the sessions.

Mike Bailey.

Chairman's Report for the years 2019 - 2022

Following my completion of a three-year term as chairman 2016-18 there was an interregnum until 2022 when I agreed to step back into the role for a while. Whilst I have continued to be active in supporting the ringing station and its activities I can only report in detail for my own activities and the last year (2022).

The years 2020-21.

Three years on, little needs to be added about the effect of Covid-19 in curtailing our own and others' ringing activities in this period. Suffice to say, like many other voluntary organizations the ringing station suffered a body blow in terms of members having drifted away and not returning.

Constant Effort Site projects.

Sadly, CES 'A' has had to be abandoned and is unlikely to be resurrected in the foreseeable future. However, despite a limited number of ringers being available CES 'C' was successfully completed with all 12 sessions done, unaffected by weather conditions.

People, Permits and Progress.

Without doubt the ringing station membership has gone through a state of flux over the last few years. Firstly, it is very sad to record the deaths of Robin Prytherch and Cyril Matthews, stalwarts of CVRS for so many years. Robin's choice was a 'woodland' funeral in 2020 whilst, appropriately, Cyril's ashes were scattered close to the site where he was so active. With all the changes to our lifestyles it is unsurprising that a number of our longer-term and distant members have not renewed their membership. On a more positive note, we now have a fresh cadre of trainees, all showing great promise and enable us to look forward to maintaining our ringing activities. I am inspired by their enthusiasm and have high hopes. It is very pleasing to report that two of our trainees have gained their 'C' permits, one in 2020 and the other in 2023.

Habitat Management and workdays.

Once again we have enjoyed great support from Bristol Water. After discussions and site meetings, their contractors carried out heavier management work so that we can stay on top of the willow encroachment, particularly around the Stile, Bund and Warbler Hedge net-lanes. We have also had a couple of useful workdays – thanks especially to Paul House and co. for tackling the Stile area. The Conservation Volunteers Trust arranged one day of work which saw the Hut entirely repainted externally as well as a lot of vegetation clearance around the Garden and Dogwood net-lanes. Our improved financial position enabled us to purchase a new hedge-trimmer and brush-cutter, both good-quality that will last us many years and will make the job a lot easier. Risk Assessment and guidance for the use of these is being drawn up.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI).

This has been a difficult and controversial issue, not least with the reporting in the media. Early in the year the decimation of seabird colonies was seen to have spread to inland waterbirds and the government statistics were being monitored weekly. Guidance was needed for ringing activities, recognizing the need for protection of both birds and ringers from viral infection. In advance of formal advice from the BTO, on 16th June it was decided to abandon the Canada Goose round-up (as at Llangorse Lake). On 7th July the BTO finally issued its first guidance note but this was somewhat equivocal as a result of its attempts to address the risks posed by all ringing activities throughout the country.

After careful consideration, on 9th July the committee issued our own rules which excluded the ringing of all waterbirds and water-related birds. Knowing the commitment and involvement of some members with these species, the decision was taken with great regret but entirely out of necessity. The fact that such ringing continued elsewhere is neither here nor there: CVRS operates on public property owned by Bristol Water. In November, as the full extent of HPAI was recognised, Bristol Water was under pressure to take appropriate action and I had extensive discussions. In essence, could we provide justification for CVRS being permitted to continue catching and ringing birds under the circumstances? My advisory report was sent for their board's consideration and I am pleased to say that it was fully accepted. Meanwhile, the public has been advised not to feed birds in picnic areas or at the roadside parking areas.

Chairmanship.

Having completed a 3-year term as chairman in 2019 I stepped down but continued to serve on the committee. A year ago I agreed to help out as chairman again, not least to address a number of serious, confidential matters – in other words, to help steer CVRS out of a difficult patch. Hopefully these matters have now been resolved. Other demands upon my time dictate that I must again step down from this role and from the committee. However, I remain committed to supporting the ringing station and its activities, not least running CES and training others. I am far more confident about the future of the ringing station than I was 12 months ago.

Bob Medland


**CVRS Ringed Species Totals for 1963 to 2022 with sub-totals
1963 to 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022**


	Species	1963-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	1963-2022
1	Canada Goose	5609	96	0	0	0	5705
2	Barnacle Goose	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	Greylag Goose	6	0	0	0	0	6
4	Mute Swan	212	2	0	0	1	215
5	Egyptian Goose	1	0	0	0	0	1
6	Shelduck	3	0	0	0	0	3
7	Garganey	2	0	0	0	0	2
8	Shoveler	2	0	0	0	0	2
9	Gadwall	6	0	0	0	0	6
10	Wigeon	60	0	0	0	0	60
11	Mallard	501	7	1	3	13	525
12	Pintail	2	0	0	0	0	2
13	Teal	147	1	0	2	2	152
14	Pochard	3	0	0	0	0	3
15	Tufted Duck	37	0	0	0	0	37
16	Goldeneye	2	0	0	0	0	2
17	Ruddy Duck	1	0	0	0	0	1
18	Swift	1794	3	0	0	0	1797
19	Cuckoo	27	0	0	0	0	27
20	Stock Dove	40	2	0	0	2	44
21	Woodpigeon	88	1	0	1	0	90
22	Collared Dove	1	2	0	1	2	6
23	Water Rail	201	5	0	5	1	212
24	Spotted Crake	6	0	0	0	0	6
25	Moorhen	781	11	21	10	11	834
26	Coot	234	0	0	1	0	235
27	Little Grebe	27	0	0	0	0	27
28	Great Crested Grebe	21	0	0	0	0	21
29	Lapwing	18	0	0	0	0	18
30	Ringed Plover	110	0	0	0	0	110
31	Little Ringed Plover	10	0	0	0	0	10
32	Whimbrel	5	0	0	0	0	5
33	Curlew	6	0	0	0	0	6
34	Black-tailed Godwit	1	0	0	0	0	1
35	Knot	1	0	0	0	0	1
36	Ruff	11	0	0	0	0	11
37	Curlew Sandpiper	6	0	0	0	0	6
38	Temminck's Stint	1	0	0	0	0	1
39	Dunlin	274	0	0	0	0	274
40	Little Stint	8	0	0	0	0	8
41	Jack Snipe	4	0	0	0	0	4
42	Snipe	214	1	0	0	0	215

	Species	1963-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	1963-2022
43	Common Sandpiper	257	0	0	0	0	257
44	Green Sandpiper	27	0	0	0	0	27
45	Redshank	15	0	0	0	0	15
46	Wood Sandpiper	11	0	0	0	0	11
47	Spotted Redshank	4	0	0	0	0	4
48	Greenshank	17	0	0	0	0	17
49	Black-headed Gull	84	0	0	0	8	92
50	Great Black-backed Gull	1	0	0	0	0	1
51	Herring Gull	3	0	0	0	0	3
52	Lesser Black-backed Gull	11	0	0	0	0	11
53	Black Tern	1	0	0	0	0	1
54	Little Auk	1	0	0	0	0	1
55	Cormorant	1	0	0	0	0	1
56	Grey Heron	1	0	0	0	0	1
57	Sparrowhawk	98	2	0	0	1	101
58	Buzzard	9	0	0	0	0	9
59	Barn Owl	88	3	0	0	5	96
60	Little Owl	1	0	0	0	0	1
61	Long-eared Owl	1	0	0	0	0	1
62	Short-eared Owl	1	0	0	0	0	1
63	Tawny Owl	46	0	0	0	0	46
64	Kingfisher	674	4	5	3	0	686
65	Wryneck	3	0	0	0	0	3
66	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	9	0	0	0	0	9
67	Great Spotted Woodpecker	190	2	2	4	8	206
68	Green Woodpecker	18	0	0	0	2	20
69	Kestrel	25	5	0	0	0	30
70	Hobby	3	0	0	0	0	3
71	Red-backed Shrike	1	0	0	0	0	1
72	Jay	56	5	1	1	0	63
73	Magpie	59	1	4	1	0	65
74	Jackdaw	370	16	0	18	18	422
75	Rook	118	0	0	0	0	118
76	Carrion Crow	82	0	2	0	0	84
77	Raven	4	1	0	0	0	5
78	Coal Tit	757	33	0	48	38	876
79	Marsh Tit	136	0	0	0	0	136
80	Willow Tit	4	0	0	0	0	4
81	Blue Tit	18887	500	82	360	375	20204
82	Great Tit	9269	320	39	161	247	10036
83	Bearded Tit	83	3	8	13	1	108

	Species	1963-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	1963-2022
84	Skylark	11	0	2	5	0	18
85	Sand Martin	4896	16	0	50	0	4962
86	Swallow	18343	385	4	1	0	18733
87	House Martin	3668	0	0	0	0	3668
88	Cetti's Warbler	774	47	39	46	60	966
89	Long-tailed Tit	3755	68	41	38	43	3945
90	Wood Warbler	5	0	0	0	0	5
91	Yellow-browed Warbler	3	0	0	0	0	3
92	Dusky Warbler	0	0	1	0	0	1
93	Willow Warbler	6161	21	5	7	14	6208
94	Chiffchaff	14206	252	179	224	103	14964
95	Aquatic Warbler	10	0	0	0	0	10
96	Sedge Warbler	18655	201	69	160	102	19187
97	Reed Warbler	40846	1101	390	779	739	43855
98	Marsh Warbler	1	0	0	0	0	1
99	Savi's Warbler	1	0	0	0	0	1
100	Grasshopper Warbler	59	0	0	1	1	61
101	Blackcap	9449	216	55	104	94	9918
102	Garden Warbler	2794	36	8	25	10	2873
103	Lesser Whitethroat	2118	6	1	0	2	2127
104	Whitethroat	1797	1	1	1	0	1800
105	Firecrest	14	0	1	0	1	16
106	Goldcrest	1655	36	27	45	20	1783
107	Wren	5213	85	49	58	46	5451
108	Nuthatch	33	2	1	0	1	37
109	Treecreeper	896	36	12	11	11	966
110	Starling	2310	1	0	0	0	2311
111	Song Thrush	1147	19	8	16	29	1219
112	Mistle Thrush	17	0	0	0	0	17
113	Redwing	435	11	1	10	17	474
114	Blackbird	2528	29	15	24	44	2640
115	Fieldfare	79	0	0	0	0	79
116	Spotted Flycatcher	165	0	0	0	0	165
117	Robin	3394	68	38	50	54	3604
118	Bluethroat	1	0	0	0	0	1
119	Nightingale	6	0	0	0	0	6
120	Pied Flycatcher	4	0	0	0	0	4
121	Redstart	68	0	0	0	1	69
122	Whinchat	40	0	0	0	0	40
123	Stonechat	22	0	3	0	3	28
124	Wheatear	4	0	0	0	0	4

	Species	1963-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	1963-2022
125	Tree Sparrow	250	0	0	0	0	250
126	House Sparrow	247	25	4	12	13	301
127	Duncock	3273	54	42	55	48	3472
128	Yellow Wagtail	515	0	0	0	0	515
129	Grey Wagtail	29	3	0	0	0	32
130	Pied Wagtail	1484	10	0	0	0	1494
131	Meadow Pipit	131	0	0	0	0	131
132	Tree Pipit	17	0	0	0	0	17
133	Water Pipit	3	0	0	0	0	3
134	Rock Pipit	6	0	0	0	0	6
135	Chaffinch	3985	41	9	6	13	4054
136	Brambling	34	0	0	0	0	34
137	Bullfinch	1290	7	8	6	9	1320
138	Greenfinch	5163	0	7	0	1	5171
139	Linnet	169	0	0	1	0	170
140	Redpoll	186	0	3	5	0	194
141	Goldfinch	1429	108	58	44	102	1741
142	Siskin	144	0	1	2	0	147
143	Yellowhammer	2	0	0	0	0	2
144	Little Bunting	1	0	0	0	0	1
145	Reed Bunting	4163	66	22	39	30	4320
	Totals	210014	3977	1269	2457	2346	220063

 Figures highlighted in yellow are the highest annual total for CVRS since 1963

 Figures highlighted in green are the joint highest annual total for CVRS since 1963

CVRS Ringing Recoveries and Controls until 2022

Collated by Mark Dadds

There are more recoveries listed here than in previous reports. This is due to the back populating of many missing records just prior to a move to the Demon database which resulted in a lot of old, but not previously communicated, recoveries. And it covers four years instead of the usual three.

Note: The ringing countries outside of the United Kingdom are highlighted in green, and recovery countries outside of the United Kingdom are highlighted in yellow. Each record consists of the following: **First line:** Ring number: Age using the Euring code and sex: Ringing date: Place: Distance (kms) **Second line:** Recovery date: Place recovered: Duration between ringing and finding date. **Third line:** Comments: This gives a brief note about the finding circumstances. Records without a 'comment' are the default position where the subsequent capture is due to a bird being intentionally taken (by a ringer)

Ring No	Age	Date ringed	Place ringed	Distance
	Sex	Date rec'd	Place recovered	Duration
Comments				
Barn Owl				
GR54127	1	09-Jul-2014	CVL	123 km
		13-Feb-2020	near Bridestowe, Devon	5y 7m 4d
GV40436	1	05-Jul-2018	CVL barn owl boxes	8 km
		16-Feb-2020	Blagdon Lake, near Butcombe, North Somerset	1y 7m 11d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Bird Found: Eaten	
Blackbird				
LE03377	6F	08-Feb-2012	Kingsbury Regis, Somerset	41 km
		22-Sep-2013	CVL	1y 7m 14d
Blackcap				
ARN9695	3F	06-Sep-2020	Martin Down, Hampshire	60 km
		25-Sep-2020	CVL	0y 0m 19d
AZF8209	3J	30-Jun-2019	CVL	4 km
		28-Aug-2019	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath & N. E. Somerset	0y 1m 29d
D966262	3F	31-Aug-2014	Chew Valley Lake (CVL Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	234 km
		19-Sep-2014	Icklesham, Sussex, East Sussex, UK	0y 0m 19d
S302234	3J	18-Jul-2016	Chew Valley Lake (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	62 km
		15-Jul-2018	Sewage Treatment Works, Swindon, UK	1y 11m 27d
TY58515	1	12-May-2021	Herons Green (Area C)), Bath & N. E. Somerset.	57 km
		29-Aug-2021	Lower Moor Farm, Wiltshire, UK	0y 3m 17d
Black-headed Gull				
648991	1	21-Jun-1991	Veno, Struer, Ringkøbing, Denmark	936 km
		01-Feb-2020	CVL	28y 7m 11d
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field	
6220147	1	25-Jun-2011	Askiljeby, Askilje, Väststerbotten, Sweden	1919 km
		16-Dec-2017	Chew Valley Lake (CVL area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	6y 5m 21d

Black-headed Gull	(Continued)		
EA49246	3	19-Jun-2019	Kings Island, Lough Ree, Co. Longford, Eire
		14-Feb-2020	CVL
			Colour ring white 2246 Read In Field
EA73610	6	29-Jan-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK
		15-Apr-2022	Halikonlahti, Salo, Turku-Pori, Finland
			Sight record by non-ringer, Metal Ring Read
EA73611	6	29-Jan-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK
		06-Nov-2022	Christchurch, Dorset, UK
			Sight record by non-ringer, Metal Ring Read
EY12135	1	30-Jun-2013	Rye Meads, Hertfordshire
		17-Jan-2020	CVL
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field
EZ04570	4	10-Nov-2016	CVL
		07-Apr-2017	Utterslev Mose III, Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
			Sight record by non-ringer Metal Ring Read
		16-Apr-2017	Utterslev Torv, Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
			Sight record by non-ringer Metal Ring Read
		22-Oct-2019	Peblingesøen, Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
			Metal Ring Read In Field
		23-Dec-2019	CVL
			Partial read 04570. Sight record by non-ringer Metal Ring Read In Field
FN45053	1	26-Jun-2002	Recz, Zachodniopomorskie, Poland
		09-Aug-2019	CVL
			metal ring read in field
HA49094	1	10-Jun-2019	Kreutuono ez., Didzioji sala, Svencioniu ..., Lithuania
		07-Feb-2020	CVL
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field
HA54137	1	20-Jun-2020	Kreutuono ez. Didzioli sala, Svencioniu ..., Lithuania
		04-Dec-2020	CVL
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field
		05-Nov-2021	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK
			Sight record by non-ringer, Metal Ring Read
K02185	1	14-Jun-2015	Søndre Langåra, Frogn, Akershus & Oslo, Norway
		24-Jul-2020	CVL
			Colour ring - green ring with white code J55C
S7602	6	20-Apr-2009	Riga, Latvia
		29-Nov-2019	CVL
		07-Feb-2020	CVL
			Sight records by ringer Metal Ring Read In Field

Black-headed Gull	(Continued)		
ST180535	6	14-Jul-1996	Varsinais-Suomi, Turku-Pori, Finland
		27-Jul-2019	CVL
			metal ring read in field
ST315095	1	12-Jun-2019	Varsinais-Suomi, Turku-Pori, Finland
		07-Feb-2020	CVL
		05-Jan-2021	CVL
		30-Jan-2021	CVL
		25-Feb-2021	CVL
			Sight records Metal Ring Read In Field
ST318987	1	13-Jun-2018	Tuusula, Uusimaa, Finland
		20-Oct-2019	CVL
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field
White 5HE	6	28-Mar-2015	Gentofte Sø, Gentofte, DKHS Denmark
		03-Jan-2020	CVL
			Alive Colour ring read
yellow T9TU	4	31-May-2018	Kościeszki, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Poland
		10-Nov-2019	CVL
		27-Nov-2020	CVL
			Colour ring read in field
Yellow TLJL	1	11-Jun-2020	Rybakówka, Brańszczyk, Mazowieckie, Poland
		26-Feb-2021	CVL
			Colour ring read in field.
yellow TLPE	1	08-Jun-2019	Rybakówka, Brańszczyk, Mazowieckie, Poland
		10-Aug-2019	CVL
			colour ring read in field. PB.
Blue Tit			
AAC3225	1	21-May-2018	CVL
		03-Feb-2019	Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke, Bath and N. E. Somerset
AAC3344	1	29-May-2018	CVL
		24-Jan-2020	Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke, Bath & N. E. Somerset
ACB8230	1	11-May-2019	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath & N. E. Somerset, UK
		07-Dec-2019	CVL
		06-Nov-2021	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK
		15-Jan-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK
AZF9855	3	30-Nov-2019	CVL
		01-Apr-2020	Coleshill, Oxfordshire, UK
D985924	1	18-May-2014	Gomshall, Surrey, UK
		11-Feb-2017	(CVL Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England

Canada Goose				
5114493	4	02-Jul-1984	Bicton, Budleigh Salterton, Devon, UK	90 km
		08-Jul-1986	(CVL area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	2y 0m 6d
5160650	4F	06-Jul-1993	CVL	38 km
		30-Oct-1995	near Ash, near Martock, Somerset	2y 3m 24d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5167487	4F	06-Jul-1993	CVL	38 km
		17-Oct-1998	near Ash, near Martock, Somerset	5y 3m 11d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5169227	4	06-Jul-1993	CVL	38 km
		17-Oct-1998	near Ash, near Martock, Somerset	5y 3m 11d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5185664	4M	04-Jul-1995	Chew Valley Lake, Bath & N. E. Somerset.	94 km
		18-Feb-2000	No name on sites table, Devon, UK	4y 7m 14d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Shot	
5239092	4M	29-Jun-2004	CVL	36 km
		28-Aug-2020	Bridgwater, Somerset	16y 1m 30d
			Condition Completely Unknown Ring Only Found. Found by metal detector	
5243543	4	28-Jun-2005	CVL	47 km
		24-Oct-2008	Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, UK	3y 3m 26d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5243648	4	28-Jun-2005	CVL	52 km
		18-Oct-2017	Frampton-on-Severn, Gloucestershire	12y 3m 20d
			Dead, Found Shot	
5243720	4M	30-Jun-2009	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	107 km
		10-Mar-2022	North Tawton, Devon, UK	12y 8m 8d
			Freshly dead - Shot for Nature Protection	
5250524	2	10-Dec-2008	Slimbridge Swan Pipe, Gloucestershire	51 km
		06-Jan-2021	CVL	12y 0m 27d
		27-Feb-2021	CVL	12y 2m 17d
			Sight records by a ringer Metal Ring Read	
5262033	4	29-Jun-2010	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	54 km
		15-May-2022	Iwerne Minster, Blandford, Dorset, UK	11y 0m 16d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Bird Found	
5262043	4	29-Jun-2010	CVL	31 km
		16-Jul-2019	Westbury, Wiltshire, UK	9y 0m 17d
			Sick. Fishing line embedded into leg. In care.	
		28-May-2020	Westbury, Wiltshire	9y 10m 29d
			RSPCA. Destroyed Found With Injury. Middle digit on foot broken.	

Canada Goose				
5267912	4F	(Continued)		
		24-Jun-2014	CVL	94 km
		24-Oct-2020	Shobrooke, Devon	6y 4m 0d
			Dead, How Long unknown, Road Casualty	
5267943	4M	24-Jun-2014	(CVL area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	6 km
		18-Oct-2014	Butcombe, North Somerset, UK	0y 3m 24d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Shot	
5267978	4	30-Jun-2015	CVL	93 km
		15-Mar-2020	Shobrooke Park, Crediton, Devon	4y 8m 14d
		09-May-2021	Shobrooke Park, Crediton, Devon	5y 10m 9d
			Sight records by non-ringer, Metal Ring Read	
5267987	4	30-Jun-2015	CVL	6 km
		14-Oct-2019	Blagdon Lake, North Somerset	4y 3m 14d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5275105	4	30-Jun-2015	CVL	18 km
		08-Jul-2019	Clevedon Craft Centre, North Somerset, UK	4y 0m 8d
			Gordano Valley Ringing Group	
		08-Oct-2020	Blagdon, North Somerset	5y 3m 8d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5275113	4	30-Jun-2015	CVL	36 km
		11-Sep-2019	Pawlett Hams, Somerset, UK	4y 2m 12d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week. Shot	
5275138	4	30-Jun-2015	CVL	18 km
		08-Jul-2019	Clevedon Craft Centre, North Somerset, UK	4y 0m 8d
			Gordano Valley Ringing Group.	
5278013	4	05-Jul-2016	CVL	83 km
		04-Jun-2020	Poole Park, Poole, UK	3y 10m 30d
			Sight record. Identified by Colour Ring(s)	
5278017	4	05-Jul-2016	Chew Valley Lake, Bath & N. E. Somerset, UK	24 km
		31-Oct-2021	Frome, Somerset, UK	5y 3m 26d
			Ring Only Found in a donation box in a charity shop	
5278020	4	05-Jul-2016	CVL	6 km
		28-Dec-2019	Blagdon Lake, North Somerset, UK	3y 5m 23d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5278033	4	05-Jul-2016	CVL	3 km
		16-Mar-2021	CVL	4y 8m 11d
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read	
5278052	4	05-Jul-2016	CVL	6 km
		28-Dec-2019	Blagdon Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	3y 5m 23d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	

Canada Goose		(Continued)		
5278055	4	05-Jul-2016	CVL	9 km
		04-Oct-2019	Reservoir Farm, Barrow Gurney, North Somerset	3y 2m 29d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Found Shot	
5278062	4	05-Jul-2016	CVL	4 km
		15-Sep-2020	Stanton Wick, Bath & N. E. Somerset	4y 2m 10d
			Dead for more than a Week, Not fresh Hit Wires. Overhead cables.	
5278091	4	05-Jul-2016	CVL	103 km
		11-Feb-2020	Gillhouse Farm, near Zeal Monachorum, Devon	3y 7m 6d
			Freshly dead about a Week. Floating in farm lake	
5278121	4	05-Jul-2016	CVL	2 km
		08-Apr-2021	CVL	4y 9m 3d
			Sight record by non-ringer. Metal Ring Read	
5278154	4	04-Jul-2017	CVL	78 km
		11-Nov-2019	Langton Herring, Weymouth, Dorset, UK	2y 4m 7d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot.	
5278171	4	04-Jul-2017	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	36 km
		29-Sep-2022	Sutton Montis, Somerset, UK	5y 2m 25d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Shot	
5278185	4	04-Jul-2017	(CVL area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	56 km
		01-Sep-2021	Longney Sands, Gloucestershire, UK	4y 1m 28d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Shot	
5280404	4	02-Jul-2019	CVL	16 km
		11-Nov-2019	Nailsea Moor, near Clevedon, North Somerset.	0y 4m 9d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5280415	4	26-Jun-2018	(CVL area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	82 km
		23-Nov-2020	Location Unknown, River Exe, Devon, Devon,	2y 4m 28d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Shot	
5280428	4	26-Jun-2018	CVL	16 km
		24-Aug-2020	Mells, Frome, Somerset	2y 1m 29d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5280449	4	26-Jun-2018	CVL	52 km
		06-Nov-2019	Arlingham, Gloucestershire, UK	1y 4m 11d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5280468	4	26-Jun-2018	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	16 km
		02-Apr-2022	Eastville Park, Bristol, UK	3y 9m 7d
			Sight record by non-ringer, Metal Ring Read	
5280475	4	26-Jun-2018	CVL	2 km
		08-Apr-2021	CVL	2y 9m 13d
			Sight record by non-ringer. Metal Ring Read	

Canada Goose		(Continued)		
5280477	4	26-Jun-2018	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	16 km
		28-Mar-2022	Eastville Park, Bristol, UK	3y 9m 2d
			Sight record by non-ringer, Metal Ring Read	
5283301	4	26-Jun-2018	(CVL area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	36 km
		12-Dec-2018	Little Thornham Farm, Seend, Wiltshire, UK	0y 5m 16d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Taken By Wild or Feral Animal	
5283312	4	26-Jun-2018	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	45 km
		28-Oct-2021	Motcombe, Dorset, UK	3y 4m 2d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Shot	
5283355	4	02-Jul-2019	CVL	17 km
		03-Jan-2021	Coleford, Somerset	1y 6m 1d
			Dead for more than a Week. under overhead wires.	
5283359	4	02-Jul-2019	CVL	3 km
		16-Mar-2021	CVL	1y 8m 14d
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field	
5283361	4	02-Jul-2019	CVL	2 km
		17-May-2020	CVL	0y 10m 15d
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field	
5283364	1J	02-Jul-2019	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	38 km
		27-Oct-2021	Hill Flats, Severn Estuary, South Gloucestershire,	2y 3m 25d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Shot	
5283376	4	02-Jul-2019	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	4 km
		05-Sep-2022	Chew Magna, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	3y 2m 3d
			Freshly dead - about a Week, Leg & Ring Found	
5283379	4	02-Jul-2019	CVL	2 km
		17-May-2020	CVL	0y 10m 15d
		16-Mar-2021	CVL	1y 8m 14d
			Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field	
5285808	4	02-Jul-2019	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	13 km
		06-Aug-2022	Cheddar, Somerset, UK	3y 1m 4d
			Freshly dead - about a Week, Road Casualty	
5285827	4	02-Jul-2019	CVL	14 km
		14-Oct-2019	Claverham, North Somerset, UK	0y 3m 12d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
5285839	4	02-Jul-2019	CVL	25 km
		27-May-2020	Norbin Barton Farm, Upper South Wraxall, Wilts.	0y 10m 25d
			ring only found	
5285848	4	02-Jul-2019	CVL	35 km
		28-Sep-2019	Charfield, South Gloucestershire, UK	0y 2m 26d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Found Shot	

Cetti's Warbler				
AHN2436	3M	23-Sep-2020	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	4 km
		20-Apr-2021	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	0y 6m 28d
		21-Apr-2021	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	0y 6m 29d
		30-Apr-2021	CVL (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	0y 7m 7d
		14-May-2021	CVL (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	0y 7m 21d
		08-Jun-2021	CVL (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	0y 8m 16d
		23-Jun-2021	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	0y 9m 0d
ALF0969	3	14-Sep-2019	Sutton Benger, Wiltshire	44 km
		16-Oct-2020	CVL	1y 1m 2d
Chiffchaff				
9X3450	2	29-Oct-1994	Queen Mary Reservoir, Surrey, UK	149 km
		29-Apr-1995	CVL (Area A), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	0y 6m 0d
JRJ805	3J	20-Aug-2019	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath and N. E. Somerset	4 km
		07-Sep-2019	CVL	0y 0m 18d
LXP600	3	17-Oct-2020	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	36 km
		30-Sep-2021	Longbridge Deverill, near Warminster, Wiltshire.	0y 11m 13d
LXP643	4	17-Apr-2021	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	19 km
		28-May-2021	Doultling, Somerset, UK	0y 1m 11d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Hit Glass	
LXP658	3J	09-Jun-2021	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	3 km
		26-Aug-2021	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	0y 2m 17d
LXP720	4	30-Aug-2020	CVL	460 km
		02-Oct-2020	Les Forneaux, Loire-Authion, Maine-et-Loire, Fr.	0y 1m 2d
LXP891	4	19-Mar-2021	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	576 km
		22-Apr-2021	Piperdam, Fowlis, Angus, UK	0y 1m 3d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Hit Glass	
Coal Tit				
Z731891	5	12-Jan-2019	Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke, Bath & N. E. Somerset	4 km
		23-Nov-2019	CVL	0y 10m 11d
Curlew				
FC02731	3	11-Dec-1988	near Dowlais Farm, Clevedon, North Somerset	2 km
		04-Jul-2020	Treble House Farm, Clevedon, North Somerset	31y 6m 23d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Taken By Wild or Feral Animal.	
Duncock				
TZ67990	5	06-Jan-2018	CVL	3 km
		13-Apr-2020	Ridge, West Harptree, Bath and N. E. Somerset	2y 3m 7d
			Alive & Probably Healthy, and released. Entangled in Garden netting.	

Firecrest				
LYP749	5M	12-Mar-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	69 km
		15-Apr-2022	Bedwyn Common, Wiltshire, UK	0y 1m 3d
Great Black-backed Gull				
MA26440	1	15-Jun-2019	Denny Island, Bristol Channel, Newport	24 km
		08-Aug-2020	CVL	1y 1m 24d
			Colour ring D:GY read in field.	
MA30855	1	16-Jun-2013	Denny Island, Bristol Channel, Newport	24 km
		08-Aug-2020	CVL	7y 1m 23d
			Colour ring D:AE read in field. Goldcliff RG.	
Goldcrest				
PCP520	2F	11-Oct-2022	Portland Bill, Dorset, UK	90 km
		16-Oct-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	0y 0m 5d
Goldfinch				
AAC3003	6F	14-Apr-2018	CVL	351 km
		02-Mar-2021	Ballinacourty, Dungarvan, Waterford, Ireland	2y 10m 16d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Bird Found.	
AFP3925	3J	17-Sep-2021	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	4 km
		04-Oct-2021	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	0y 0m 17d
AFV3520	5M	08-Feb-2022	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	4 km
		12-Feb-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	0y 0m 4d
AJJ0687	5M	26-Feb-2020	South Perrott, Dorset, UK	53 km
		01-Dec-2020	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 9m 5d
		12-Feb-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	1y 11m 17d
AYC6677	6M	10-Jan-2019	CVL	4 km
		04-Sep-2020	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath and N. E. Somerset	1y 7m 25d
Z731872	3M	25-Nov-2018	Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke, Bath and N. E. Somerset	4 km
		21-Jul-2019	CVL	0y 7m 26d
Greenfinch				
TV82068	3JF	27-Sep-2014	Chew Valley Lake (heligoland), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	11 km
		23-May-2015	Gurney Slade, Somerset, UK	0y 7m 26d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Hit Glass	
VK28097	3F	21-Oct-1993	CVL	34 km
		25-Jun-1994	Othery, Somerset	0y 8m 4d
Grest Tit				
NY66864	1	25-May-2018	CVL	7 km
		03-Apr-2021	Blackmoor, Chew Stoke, Bath & N. E. Somerset	2y 10m 9d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week. Hit Glass.	

Great Tit		(Continued)		
TV82355	1	10-May-2015	CVL (area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	3 km
		22-Apr-2021	Compton Martin, Bath & N. E. Somerset, Freshly dead - within about a Week, Bird Found	5y 11m 12d
Jackdaw				
EP29282	6	14-Feb-1994	CVL	5 km
		08-Jun-2005	Ubley, Bath and N. E. Somerset Dead for more than a Week, Skeleton in chimney.	11y 3m 25d
Kestrel				
EZ84579	1	02-Jul-2019	CVL	5 km
		10-Oct-2019	Cam Valley - Cameley, Bath and N. E. Somerset Freshly dead - within a Week Road Casualty.	0y 3m 8d
Lesser Black-backed Gull				
D8300	5M	23-May-2014	Chouet Landfill, Guernsey	km
		19-May-2020	CVL Colour ring B5CJ9.	5y 11m 26d
Lesser Whitethroat				
E162742	3J	11-Aug-1986	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	277 km
		21-Aug-1986	Sandwich Bay Estate, Kent, UK	0y 0m 10d
Mallard				
GR07296	2M	10-Dec-2011	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	0 km
		26-Feb-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset. Sight record by non-ringer, Metal Ring Read	10y 2m 16d
GV40443	4M	02-Jul-2019	CVL	0 km
		08-Apr-2021	CVL Sight record by non-ringer. Metal Ring Read I	1y 9m 6d
Marsh Harrier				
Orange 17	1M	09-Jun-2020	near Cantly, near Norwich	km
		10-Dec-2020	CVL Sight record	0y 6m 1d
Mediterranean Gull				
6171569	1	11-Jun-2019	Sölvesborg, Island of Norrören, Blekinge, Sweden	1256 km
		25-Jan-2020	CVL colour ring read yellow AY.AH	0y 7m 14d
IA191140	1	11-Jun-2019	Rehbach, Leipzig, Sachsen, Saxony, Germany	1036 km
		29-Jul-2019	CVL colour ring read in field - yellow ANZU	0y 1m 18d
Moorhen				
FR16572	3	08-Oct-1983	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset	0 km
		16-Feb-1989	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	5y 4m 8d

Mute Swan				
W27970	5	22-Jan-2010	CVL (ringed by RSPCA)	0 km
		25-Jan-2020	CVL	10y 0m 3d
		06-Jan-2021	CVL Metal ring read in field	10y 11m 15d
W32421	8	23-Mar-2016	CVL	14 km
		29-Nov-2019	Bristol City Docks, Bristol, UK Sight record by non-ringer Metal Ring Read I	3y 8m 6d
		18-Dec-2019	CVL Destroyed Found Sick, Cause NOT Known.	3y 8m 25d
W32432	8F	10-Mar-2017	CVL	9 km
		10-Aug-2020	Paulton, Somerset Coal Canal Basin Metal ring read in field.	3y 5m 0d
W32433	8	10-Mar-2017	CVL	7 km
		22-Apr-2019	Blagdon, North Somerset, UK Dying Poor Condition (starvation, thirst), No Indication of Cause; Emaciated	2y 1m 12d
W37236	8	24-Feb-2017	CVL	14 km
		12-Dec-2020	Backwell Lake, Nailsea, North Somerset	3y 9m 18d
		20-Mar-2021	Backwell Lake, Nailsea, North Somerset Sight records by non-ringer. Metal Ring Read	4y 0m 24d
W37238	8	24-Feb-2017	CVL	14 km
		29-Nov-2019	Bristol City Docks, Bristol, UK Sight record by non-ringer Metal Ring Read	2y 9m 5d
W38316	5	30-May-2016	CVL (ringed by RSPCA)	0 km
		21-Dec-2019	CVL Sight record by a ringer Metal Ring Read In Field	3y 6m 21d
W38318	5	30-Mar-2016	CVL (ringed by RSPCA)	0 km
		29-Nov-2019	Herriott's Bridge, Chew Valley Lake Freshly dead - within a Week Road Casualty.	3y 7m 30d
W38321	7	23-May-2016	CVL (ringed by RSPCA)	0 km
		21-Dec-2019	CVL	3y 6m 28d
		22-Nov-2020	CVL	4y 5m 30d
		05-Jan-2021	CVL	4y 7m 13d
		05-Feb-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	5y 8m 13d
		02-Mar-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK Sight records, Metal Ring Read In Field	5y 9m 7d
yellow BJB	3F	06-Oct-2011	Sherborne Castle Moat, Dorset	km
		30-Dec-2020	CVL Colour ring read in field.	9y 2m 24d
Z58952	8	19-Jan-2018	CVL (Area B), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	24 km
		22-Jun-2021	near Weston Super Mare, North Somerset, Destroyed. Lorry, between cab and trailer. Broken leg, head injury	3y 5m 3d

Mute Swan				
Z68821	6M	(Continued) 06-Feb-1994	CVL	22 km
		13-Mar-2000	Avonmouth Docks, Bristol Sick, Wounded, hit wires now released .	6y 1m 7d
Z82710	8	26-Mar-2016	CVL	14 km
		29-Nov-2019	Bristol City Docks, Bristol, UK Sight record by non-ringer. Metal Ring Read	3y 8m 3d
		14-Dec-2019	Bristol City Docks, Bristol, UK Oil Victim. Released in finding location on 17/12/2019	3y 8m 18d
Reed Bunting				
A911197	3	09-Aug-1980	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	42 km
		13-Sep-1981	Gillingham, Dorset, UK	1y 1m 4d
AYC6218	1J	03-Jun-2018	CVL	4 km
		16-Feb-2019	Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke, Bath & N. E. Somerset	0y 8m 13d
AYC8163	2M	29-Nov-2018	CVL	4 km
		11-Feb-2019	Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke, Bath & N. E. Somerset	0y 2m 13d
D135919	4M	30-Jan-2014	CVL	4 km
		03-Feb-2019	Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke, Bath & N. E. Somerset	5y 0m 4d
NY66881	1	17-Jun-2018	CVL	4 km
		24-Jan-2019	Bilbie Road, Chew Stoke, Bath & N. E. Somerset	0y 7m 7d
S910901	4F	24-Mar-2018	CVL	80 km
		18-Jun-2019	Llangorse Lake, Powys, UK	1y 2m 25d
		27-Jun-2019	Llangorse Lake, Powys, UK	1y 3m 3d
Reed Warbler				
3905158	4	09-Apr-1992	Parc National de Oiseaux du Djoudj, Senegal,	4064 km
		26-Jul-1992	CVL (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset,	0y 3m 17d
3908263	4	11-Apr-1992	Parc National de Oiseaux du Djoudj, Senegal,	4065 km
		09-Aug-1992	CVL (Area A), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 3m 29d
8242835	3	11-Aug-2018	Terres d'Oiseaux, Braud-et-Saint-Louis, France	686 km
		26-Jul-2019	CVL	0y 11m 15d
16599207	3	17-Aug-2020	Jonkershove, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium	388 km
		08-May-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	1y 8m 21d
		25-Jun-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	1y 10m 8d
A145734	3	15-Aug-1979	Gloucester, Gloucestershire, UK	67 km
		16-Aug-1981	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	2y 0m 1d
A240823	4	29-Jun-1980	CVL	79 km
		08-Aug-1982	Llangorse Lake, Powys, UK	2y 1m 10d
A240837	3	06-Jul-1980	CVL	214 km
		30-Jul-1983	Northwich, Cheshire	3y 0m 24d

Reed Warbler				
ABE7291	3	(Continued) 22-Jul-2019	Durlston Country Park, Dorset	94 km
		13-Jul-2020	CVL	0y 11m 21d
ABE7291	3	22-Jul-2019	Durlston Country Park, Dorset, UK	94 km
		25-May-2021	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	1y 10m 3d
ACL1903	1	09-Jun-2021	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	147 km
		09-May-2022	Hams Hall, Whitacre Heath, Warwickshire.	0y 11m 0d
AJX4139	1	16-Jun-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	62 km
		03-Aug-2022	Sewage Treatment Works, Swindon, Swindon,	0y 1m 18d
AKC7775	3	03-Sep-2019	Squire's Down, Dorset	43 km
		29-Jul-2020	CVL	0y 10m 26d
ANL1326	4M	23-Jun-2021	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	1639 km
		09-Aug-2021	Charito - Silves, Faro, Portugal	0y 1m 17d
ANL1343	1J	23-Jun-2021	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	1143 km
		22-Aug-2021	Viana do Castelo, Portugal	0y 1m 30d
ANL1347	3J	03-Sep-2021	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	43 km
		13-Sep-2021	Squire's Down, Dorset, UK	0y 0m 10d
ANL2458	1	13-Jun-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	79 km
		23-Aug-2022	Tidmoor, The Fleet, Dorset, UK	0y 2m 10d
APB6902	3J	01-Aug-2018	Winterset Reservoir, Wakefield, West Yorkshire,	268 km
		19-Aug-2018	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset,.	0y 0m 18d
ATD6641	3	12-Aug-2020	Squire's Down, Dorset, UK	43 km
		25-May-2021	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 9m 13d
AVV1152	3J	26-Aug-2022	Llangorse Lake, Powys,	81 km
		10-Sep-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	0y 0m 15d
AYC6013	1	29-May-2018	CVL	34 km
		01-Aug-2019	Corsham Lake, Wiltshire, UK	1y 2m 3d
AYC6548	1	04-Jul-2018	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	1308 km
		15-Aug-2021	Brasfemes, Coimbra, Portugal	3y 1m 11d
AYC6861	3J	21-Jul-2018	CVL	90 km
		17-May-2019	Portland Bill, Dorset, UK	0y 9m 26d
AYC7223	3J	27-Jul-2018	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	44 km
		05-Aug-2018	Squire's Down, Dorset, UK	0y 0m 9d
AZF7409	4	29-Apr-2019	CVL	17 km
		03-May-2020	Stony Littleton, Wellow, Bath and N. E. Somerset	1y 0m 4d
			Freshly dead - within a Week Road Casualty	

Reed Warbler		(Continued)		
AZF7765	1	14-Jun-2019	CVL	112 km
		06-Aug-2019	Titchfield Haven National N Reserve, Hampshire,	0y 1m 23d
AZF8385	3J	21-Jul-2019	CVL	77 km
		02-Jun-2020	Much Marcle, Herefordshire	0y 10m 12d
		07-Jul-2020	Much Marcle, Herefordshire	0y 11m 16d
		15-Jul-2020	Much Marcle, Herefordshire	0y 11m 24d
AZF8551	4F	27-Jul-2019	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	132 km
		19-Jul-2021	Hillesden, Buckinghamshire, Buckinghamshire.	1y 11m 22d
AZF9135	3J	04-Aug-2019	CVL	76 km
		22-Jul-2020	Ibsley Water, Blashford Lakes, Hampshire,	0y 11m 18d
AZF9593	3J	06-Sep-2019	CVL	35 km
		19-Jul-2020	Uskmouth, Newport, Newport, UK	0y 10m 13d
C425695	3	24-Aug-1986	Blagdon Reservoir, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	5 km
		07-Jul-1987	CVL (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 10m 13d
C624923	3	25-Jul-1986	Llangorse Lake, Powys,	79 km
		11-Aug-1986	CVL	0y 0m 17d
		12-Aug-1986	CVL	0y 0m 18d
D964814	3J	06-Jul-2014	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	1601 km
		14-Aug-2014	Forninhos, Odemira, Beja, Portugal	0y 1m 8d
D964915	1	11-Jul-2014	CVL (Area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	1756 km
		26-Aug-2015	Herdade dos Forninhos, Odemira, Beja, Portugal	1y 1m 15d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Intentionally Taken	
D966208	3	30-Aug-2014	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	21 km
		14-Sep-2014	Walton in Gordano, North Somerset,	0y 0m 15d
F523609	3	05-Jul-1989	Kenfig, Bridgend,	79 km
		21-Jul-1989	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	0y 0m 16d
J342310	4	02-Jun-1994	near Haversham, Milton Keynes	153 km
		30-Jul-1994	CVL	0y 1m 28d
J990504	3J	04-Jul-1995	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	82 km
		13-Aug-1999	Kenfig Pool, Bridgend, UK	4y 1m 9d
K005687	4	29-Jul-1995	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	164 km
		24-Jun-1997	Teifi Marshes, Cardigan, Ceredigion, UK	1y 10m 26d
K460034	0	05-Aug-1996	Reading (probably Searles Farm), West Berkshire,	112 km
		02-Aug-1997	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	0y 11m 28d
P556129	4	12-Jun-2001	Teifi Marshes, Cardigan, Ceredigion, UK	164 km
		12-May-2002	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 11m 0d

Reed Warbler		(Continued)		
P612272	3J	20-Jul-2001	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	1550 km
		01-Sep-2001	Lagoa de Santo Andre, Setubal, Portugal	0y 1m 12d
S303210	3	24-Aug-2016	CVL	34 km
		18-Apr-2021	Littleton Brick Pits, South Gloucestershire	4y 7m 25d
S304193	3	07-Jul-2017	CVL (Area C CES), Bath & N. E. Somerset.	49 km
		26-May-2018	Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, UK	0y 10m 19d
S909804	1	21-Jun-2017	CVL	843 km
		02-Sep-2020	Marais-Moisan-Jonchaie, Messanges, France	3y 2m 12d
Y696741	1	14-Jun-2012	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	1550 km
		02-Sep-2012	Lagoa de Santo Andre, Setubal, Portugal	0y 2m 19d
Z234048	1	19-Jun-2015	CVL (Area A), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	197 km
		09-Jun-2016	Lax Hill, Rutland, UK	0y 11m 21d
Z677219	3J	04-Aug-2015	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	44 km
		25-Aug-2015	Squire's Down, Dorset, UK	0y 0m 21d
Z677699	1	04-Jul-2016	CVL	1584 km
		08-Aug-2017	Herdade dos Forninhos, Beja, Portugal	1y 1m 4d
Sand Martin				
3776047	2	30-Dec-1990	Parc National du Djoudj, Fleuve, Senegal.	4067 km
		09-Aug-1995	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	4y 7m 10d
H368959	3J	20-Aug-1992	Llangorse Lake, Powys, UK	81 km
		31-Aug-1992	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 0m 11d
K415955	3J	20-Sep-1995	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	428 km
		01-Jul-1996	near Knockane, Dripsey, Cork, UK	0y 9m 11d
		30-Jul-1996	near Knockane, Dripsey, Cork, UK	0y 10m 10d
Sedge Warbler				
4175349	3	28-Aug-1996	Le Massereau, Frossay, Loire-Atlantique, France	459 km
		05-May-1997	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 8m 7d
AAE7575	3	30-Aug-2019	Icklesham, Sussex, East Sussex, UK	234 km
		07-Sep-2019	CVL	0y 0m 8d
		08-Sep-2019	CVL	0y 0m 9d
ACP3401	3	06-Aug-2022	Kilnsea, East Riding of Yorkshire, UK	317 km
		19-Aug-2022	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 0m 13d
ANL0119	3	14-Sep-2020	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset,	447 km
		17-Aug-2021	Tour aux Moutons, Loire-Atlantique, France	0y 11m 3d
ANL1694	3	03-Sep-2021	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset, UK	279 km
		26-Jun-2022	Trimley Marsh Nature Reserve, Suffolk, UK	0y 9m 23d

Reed Warbler				
		(Continued)		
AZF9185	3	04-Aug-2019	CVL	62 km
		18-Aug-2019	Haxton Down, Wiltshire, UK	0y 0m 14d
H311682	3	16-Aug-1992	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	289 km
		25-Aug-1992	Sandouville, Seine-Maritime, France	0y 0m 9d
KE14008	4	27-Jul-1975	Knutsford, Cheshire, UK	221 km
		06-Aug-1975	CVL (Area A), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	0y 0m 10d
N616936	3	24-Aug-1999	Icklesham, Sussex, East Sussex,	234 km
		16-Jun-2000	CVL (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 9m 23d
		30-Jun-2000	CVL (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 10m 6d
		03-Aug-2000	CVL (Area C CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 11m 10d
		13-Aug-2000	CVL (area oak tree), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 11m 20d
Swallow				
ARH7063	1	15-Jun-2019	Westdown Plantation, Wiltshire.	48 km
		07-Aug-2019	CVL	0y 1m 23d
AZF8722	3	25-Jul-2019	CVL	598 km
		07-Sep-2020	La Trimouille, Sainte-Soline, Deux-Sèvres, France	1y 1m 13d
AZF9313	3	07-Aug-2019	CVL	660 km
		05-Sep-2019	Chenal, Chenac-Saint-Seurin-d'Uzet, Charente-Maritime, France	0y 0m 29d
B907979	3	18-Aug-1983	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	40 km
		21-May-1985	Buckhorn Weston, Gillingham, Dorset.	1y 9m 3d
			Dead, no Information about How Long.	
C741404	1	22-Jun-1986	Barrow Gurney, North Somerset.	8 km
		20-Aug-1986	Chew Valley Lake, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 1m 29d
D136722	3	02-Aug-2013	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	73 km
		26-Jun-2015	Lower Brucklands Ponds, Devon, UK	1y 10m 24d
S234851	1	08-Jun-2019	Broadfield Farm, near Redhill, North Somerset.	10 km
		07-Aug-2019	CVL	0y 1m 30d
Swift				
SA89578	5	26-May-1984	CVL (Area E), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	17 km
		21-Jul-1984	Filton, South Gloucestershire, UK	0y 1m 25d
Teal				
EZ04507	3M	28-Nov-2015	CVL (Area C), Bath and N. E. Somerset, England	234 km
		19-Jan-2016	Foucarville, Manche, France	0y 1m 22d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week, Bird Found	
EZ04553	3F	06-Oct-2016	CVL	2481 km
		30-Sep-2019	Pryazhinskiy district., river Manga, Karelia, Russian Federation	2y 11m 24d
			Dead, no Information. Bird Found	

Teal				
EZ84531	4M	09-Dec-2017	CVL	7 km
		29-Oct-2019	East Harptree, Somerset, UK	1y 10m 20d
			Freshly dead - within about a Week Shot	
Willow Warbler				
1B4284	1	08-Jun-1981	Knowle Hill, Bath and N. E. Somerset.	4 km
		06-Apr-1982	CVL (Area A), Bath and N. E. Somerset.	0y 9m 29d
1Y4250	3J	11-Jul-1995	Kenfig Pool, Bridgend, UK	82 km
		06-Jul-1997	CVL (Area A CES), Bath and N. E. Somerset	1y 11m 25d

Catching Effort at CVRS 2019 - 2022

The tables 1, 2 and 3 give our monthly totals for three measures of catching effort at CVRS for the years covered by this report (2019 - 2022). These have been extracted from the daily logs sheets that are kept at the ringing station and represent the catching effort using mist nets. The days when ringers have been present for other activities such as hut maintenance or other catching methods e.g. using walk in traps, have been excluded from these totals. Roost netting effort is also excluded from this summary.

The figures for ‘Operational Days’ and ‘Ringer Days’ are available from 1966 and ‘Net Foot Hours’ from 1974. These were first published by Roy Smith in our 6th Report 1976–1978 pp 20 – 25. Rather than just using the raw annual totals he established a comparative system of indices (with base years being given a value of 100).

The annual index for operational days (ODI) takes the 1966 value of 103 as its base year. The annual index for ringer days (RDI) takes the 1966 value of 370 as its base year. The annual index for net foot hours (NFHI) takes the 1975 total of 201 as its base year. (note, the net foot hours are based on the standard full height net so that, for example, two sixty foot nets operated for 5 hours = 2 x 60 x 5 = 600 NFH.



*Mist netting at Chew Valley Ringing Station
Image: courtesy Duncan Evered*

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals	Index
2019	8	3	6	10	10	9	9	10	9	6	7	6	93	90
2020	3	5	4	0	0	3	12	15	15	7	8	5	77	75
2021	4	0	3	12	7	5	11	18	12	12	13	5	102	99
2022	6	3	5	5	3	3	5	9	7	7	6	4	63	61

Table 1: Operational days per month at CVRS 2019 - 2022

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals	Index
2019	28	18	22	23	51	34	75	35	31	21	21	17	376	102
2020	13	22	12	0	0	3	12	22	18	9	12	9	132	36
2021	4	0	4	23	16	13	12	25	24	30	26	13	190	51
2022	19	15	18	16	10	9	13	26	19	16	17	12	190	51

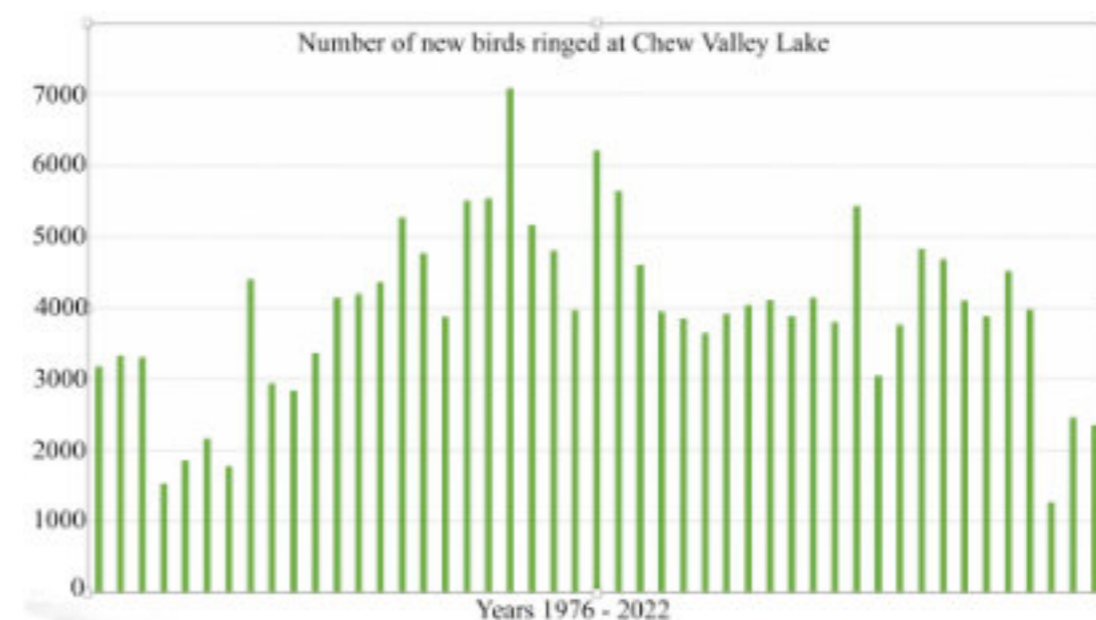
Table 2: Ringer days per month at CVRS 2019 - 2022

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals	Index
2019	5	3	10	12	24	21	35	14	19	5	5	2	155	77
2020	1	3	3	0	0	1	9	10	13	6	6	5	58	29
2021	1	0	1	8	18	15	3	11	16	16	19	3	110	55
2022	5	3	12	9	9	6	9	13	10	8	9	3	95	47

Table 3: Net Foot Hours per month at CVRS 2019 - 2022 x 1,000

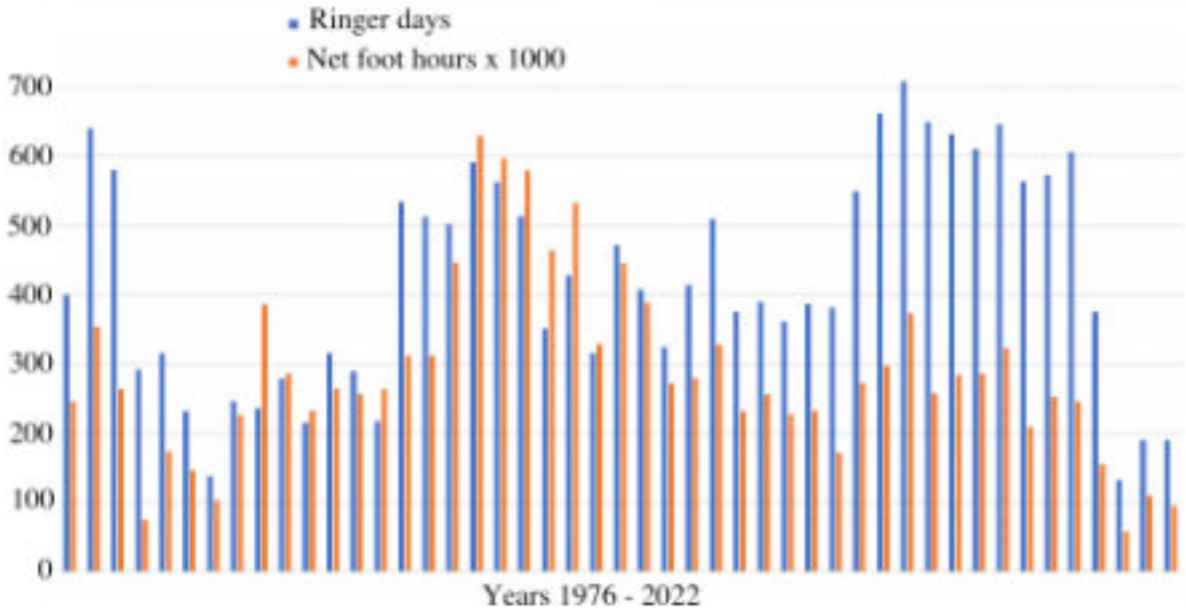
Catching effort at Chew Valley Ringing Station 1976 - 2022

Years	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Op days	149	182	166	89	91	80	63	88	84	83	77	89
Ringer days	400	641	581	292	316	232	138	246	236	279	215	316
Nfh x 1000	246	354	264	75	173	147	103	226	386	286	233	265
New birds	3177	3334	3308	1528	1849	2161	1772	4402	2940	2834	3365	4140
Years	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Op days	90	97	125	124	119	146	171	161	117	120	98	141
Ringer days	290	218	535	513	502	592	563	514	352	429	316	472
Nfh x 1000	257	264	312	312	447	630	598	580	465	533	329	446
New birds	4199	4357	5272	4769	3877	5508	5539	7091	5161	4806	3964	6212
Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Op days	113	95	112	124	96	104	93	93	84	122	113	114
Ringer days	408	325	414	510	376	390	362	387	382	550	663	709
Nfh x 1000	389	272	280	328	232	256	228	233	172	273	297	373
New birds	5640	4606	3941	3848	3642	3911	4038	4106	3880	4137	3804	5427
Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Op days	117	114	111	123	106	106	124	93	77	102	63	
Ringer days	650	633	611	647	564	573	607	376	132	190	190	
Nfh x 1000	258	285	286	323	209	253	246	155	58	110	95	
New birds	3047	3767	4829	4681	4101	3882	4518	3977	1269	2457	2346	



Graph 1: New birds ringed per year 1976 - 2022

Some examples of nests containing eggs found at Chew Valley Lake



Graph 2: Catching effort at CVRS 1976 - 2022

The effect of the covid pandemic on ringing totals is very clear to see (Graph 1 on previous page). 2020, in particular, stands out as our lowest annual total ever recorded, not surprising given the circumstances! Ringers were unable to enter the reserve from March to May 2020 and after that only singly until August. This meant that CES ringing in areas A and C had to be abandoned and did not resume until 2022 and then only in the CES C area.

Catching effort (Graph 2) was also noticeably affected with ringer days and net-foot hours being well below average. Also of note is the relationship between the high number of ringers and the proportionately lower amount of netting deployed in the years 2010 to 2019.

Pheasant	Garden Warbler	Water Rail
Great-crested Grebe	Treecreeper	Reed Warbler & Cuckoo
Cetti's Warbler	Bullfinch	Little Grebe
Goldcrest	Kestrel	Reed Bunting
Sedge Warbler	Jackdaw & Goldeneye	Jay

Opposite: Photo montage of some nests containing eggs found at Chew Valley Lake



Mark Dadds

Spatial and temporal distribution of Water Rails trapped at CVL

by
Mark Dadds

Prior to 2012 the average rate for Water Rail captures at CVRS was close to one per year, usually caught in the Heligoland trap or a mist net. Since 2012 the species has been targeted using mainly purpose built bird activated traps known as riddle claptraps (for details of construction and deployment see de Kroon 1979). In that time there have been 375 captures of Water Rails involving 155 individual birds. After processing, pulli were released close to the capture site whereas nearly all more or less full grown juveniles and adults were released at the entrance to the oak wood that borders the field in front of the ringing hut (Figure 1).

Most of the locations of traps specifically targeting Water Rails were recorded on purpose drawn maps and a record maintained of which trap each bird was caught in. New maps were used when previously unsampled areas of the reed bed were trapped for the first time, or when there was a major reorganization of trap locations. To facilitate visualizing all captures for an individual bird across multiple maps, a Google Earth image of the area incorporating all trap locations had a 10m X 10m grid superimposed upon it with each cell allocated a grid reference. These were used to standardize the locations held for each capture and enable the creation of Figures 1 & 2. Locations for each bird shown have been split between breeding season and non-breeding season. As laying starts in the last week of March and last hatch is in early August (Cramp 1980) the breeding season has been taken as the middle of March to the end of August.

Water Rails are highly territorial during the breeding season (Taylor 1998). Study and observation at other UK sites during the winter and autumn found birds occupying overlapping home ranges (Jenkins et al) or holding loosely defined feeding territories (King 1980). Analysis of CVRS data reveals evidence for some Water Rails occupying the same territory all year round

Of the 154 individual birds caught since 2012, over half have only ever been caught once, and 84% have been caught 3 or fewer times. There are only a few birds that have been caught sufficiently often over a long enough period in order to demonstrate a long term pattern of occurrence. The following case studies provide evidence that at least some birds occupy more or less the same territories throughout the year. In any one breeding season a pair is monogamous (Taylor 1998). The case studies provide evidence suggesting that different pair combinations exist from one year to the next. No evidence of the same two birds pairing for more than one year was found. The breeding season and non-breeding season trapping locations for the case study birds are shown in Figures 1 & 2.

DR42549

This bird holds the record for the highest number of captures at CVL. It was first caught in July 2012 (location not recorded) when it was a juvenile. Subsequently it was retrapped another 30 times between 3rd March 2013 and 11th November 2015. Capture dates were in all breeding and non-breeding seasons between these dates. The extent of the territory occupied was probably smaller than Figure 1 suggests as 2 of the outermost captures (C14 & E20) were both 'same day retraps'. The bird having been initially caught within the core of the territory was released at the oak wood entrance after processing. Rails released at this location are thought to make their way back to their territories in the reeds by walking along the ditch beneath the hedgerow around the field in front of the ringing hut. The same day retraps at C14 & E20 are where the bird stumbled across baited traps whilst completing the final leg of its return journey through the reeds. Also the capture at O5 was on 3rd March 2013 so prior to the start of the first breeding season. The locations of the breeding season and non-breeding season captures illustrate a high level of site fidelity throughout this time.

	wing	bill	tarsus
male	>122	>41	>42
female	<120	<40	<40
DR42549 (mean)	124	37.1	39.6

Table 1:
Wing, bill and tarsus measurements used to sex Water Rails (Baker 2016), and the averaged values taken from the 31 captures of Water Rail DR42549.

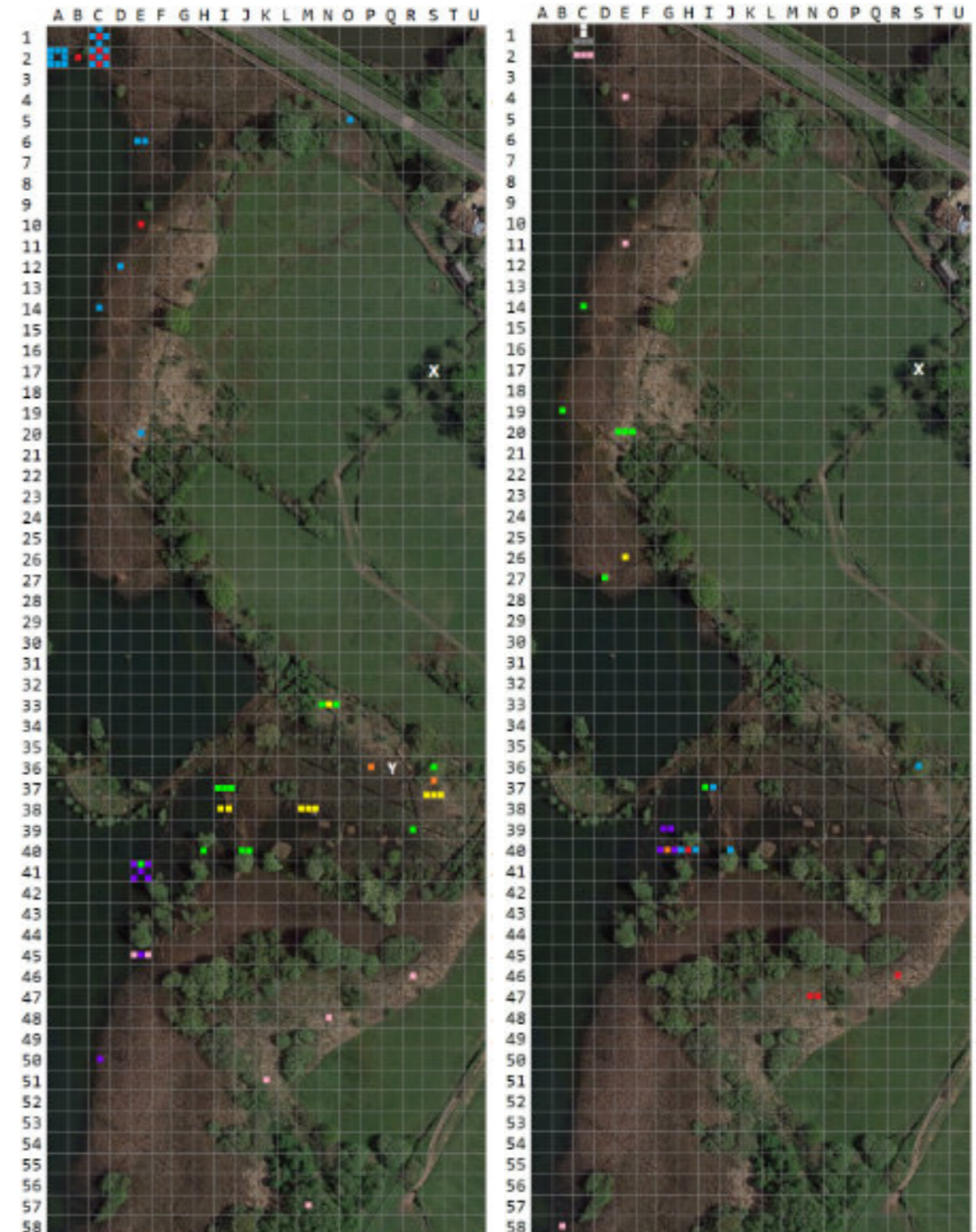


Figure 1:
10m x 10m squares: Water Rail capture sites
Breeding / non-breeding seasons.
DR42549 ■ / ■
DR42550 ■ / ■
EY39160 ■ / -
DE16737 - / ■
DS23140 - / ■
X = release site at entrance to oak wood
Y = 2014 nest monitored by trail camera

Figure 2:
10m x 10m squares: Water Rail capture sites
Breeding / non-breeding seasons.
EY39167 □ / ■
EY39172 ■ / -
EY39127 ■ / ■
EY39108 ■ / ■
EZ04563 ■ / ■
X = release site at entrance to oak wood

Water Rails can usually be sexed on size using the measurements for wing, bill to feathering and short tarsus. The wing measurements taken when the bird was captured (Table 1) consistently sexed it as a male using the criteria in Baker (2016), but the measurements for both tarsus and bill always sexed it as a female. To try to resolve the sex the data was examined to look for any other birds of breeding age (2nd+ calendar year) caught at or immediately around the core breeding season area for DR42549 (A1-D3) during the breeding season. Four birds were found and they were all unequivocal females: ER51794 in 2013, EY39117 in 2014, DN95179 and EY39167 in 2015. Of the two 2015 birds, DN95179 was only ever caught once whereas EY39167 (Figure 2) was caught 5 times: twice in the breeding season, once in the previous November, and twice in the autumn of 2015. This strongly suggests that DR42549 must be a male, and that it bred in the years 2013 to 2015 with a different female each year.

DR42550

A female bird with the 2nd highest tally of captures at 21. It was captured in all 3 breeding seasons from 2012 to 2014, and in the 2 intervening non-breeding seasons. The plots for the capture locations (Figure 1) again demonstrate a high level of site fidelity for this bird throughout this period. For the 2012 breeding season no 2nd+ calendar year males were caught within or immediately around the territory indicated by the plots of captures for DR42550, ie anywhere between rows 32 and 42. In the 2013 breeding season there were three 2nd+cy males. One of these was an age 5 and only trapped on 20th March. Male EY39108 (Figure 2) was trapped 4 times during the 2013 breeding season but only one of these (22 August) was within the territory of DR42550, the other 3 occurring significantly further south (compare Figures 1 & 2). There were however a further 5 captures of EY39108 in the 2013/14 non breeding season that all fall within the winter distribution of DR42550. The third male (ER51798, not shown on maps) has a single 2013 breeding season record. This was on 3rd August in square I37. Female DR42550 was caught on the same day in the adjacent square I38 so perhaps ER51798 is the more likely contender for mate.

In the 2014 breeding season there was one 2nd+cy male caught within DR42550's territory. This was EY39160 and was only caught twice (Figure 2), both captures occurring on the same date (3rd July). This male is known to be the female's mate for 2014. On 25th May a Water Rail nest was found and a camera trap was set up to monitor it once egg incubation started. The camera took 3 pictures every time the motion sensor was triggered. One of the pair of birds tending the nest was ringed. Amongst the 14,872 photographs taken, there were sufficient glimpses of part of the number on the ring to prove that it could only be DR42550. The other bird of the pair, which had to be a male, was not ringed but was distinctive enough that it could be recognized as this bird when subsequently caught on 3rd July and fitted with ring EY39160. Its distinguishing feature was the loss of the flesh on the top of its head so that its skull was visible (Figure 3).

DE16737

This rail was first caught on 5th October 2013 when it was sexed as a female but the age was indeterminate (age code 2). It was retrapped 5 more times that year (last on 7th December) and then caught one more time on 3rd October 2014. The capture locations are shown in Figure 1. No trapping in the vicinity of the shown non-breeding season distribution took place during the 2014 breeding season.

DS23140

An adult female first caught on 9th September 2012 and last caught on 1st March 2014. There were 3 captures in each of the 2 non-breeding seasons. Some trapping effort took place in this vicinity during the 2013 breeding season but there were no captures made.

EY39172

This rail was only ever caught in the 2014 breeding season, first on 25th July when in juvenile plumage, and then a further 5 captures when undergoing PJ moult, the last capture occurring on 20th August. It may well be one of the offspring of male DR42549 and female EY39117 (see DR42549 above). Over a period of no more than 7 days (see Table 2) this juvenile travelled almost the full length of the area shown in Figure 2 and then back to its start point. After each capture it was released at the oak wood entrance so it's possible this somehow influenced its wanderings.

date	capture location
25/07/2014	E4
08/08/2014	C2
13/08/2014	C2
15/08/2014	E11
16/08/2014	B58
20/08/2014	C2

Table 2:
Capture dates and trap locations for juvenile Water Rail EY39172.

EZ04563

Another male showing non-breeding/breeding /non-breeding season site fidelity (20th October 2016 to 12th October 2017), although when first caught it was aged as a juvenile. All 5 captures (Figure 2) were in an area approximately only 10m x 20m.

EY39127

Also another example of an adult male showing non-breeding/breeding/non-breeding season site fidelity (Figure 2) Captures were between 8th October 2013 and 22nd November 2014.



Figure 3: Camera trap image of male Water Rail on 18th June 2014 (left), and same bird captured on 3rd July 2014 (right) when ring EY39160 was fitted.

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Footnote

Reviewing the 14,872 camera trap images during the preparation of this paper, previously overlooked images were found of female rail DR42550 standing her ground and threat displaying at a Grass Snake close to the nest (Figure 4).



Figure 4:
Camera trap image of encounter between brooding Water Rail DR42550 and a Grass Snake 15th June 2014.

Counting breeding Mute Swans at CVL using Google Earth imagery

By
Mark Dadds

Mute Swan nests were counted in a large area of fish ponds in the Po Delta, Italy using Google Earth satellite imagery from the spring of 2020 (Valle et al , 2022). The results were compared with counts made in the field so as to assess the reliability of the Google Earth counts. The two methods were broadly similar, with each missing a few found by the other, enabling the total nest count to exceed each of the 2 individual counts. The criteria used for swan identification in the satellite images are described as a white spot with a diameter of 0.6-1m. The criteria for a nest are the presence of a swan located on dry land within 5m of the water with a second swan within 150m. If no second swan occurs within 150m the nest is considered probable instead of confirmed, and accounted for just under a fifth of the Google Earth total.

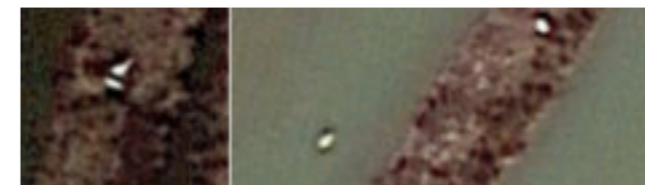


Figure 1:
Google Earth images of Mute Swan nests that appear in Valle et al (2022).

The two nests illustrated in Valle et al’s paper are repeated here in Figure 1. There is a dearth of emergent vegetation in the waters of the fish ponds so all nests occur on the numerous islands and bunds containing the ponds. The study appears to have a weakness in that nests with no swans present at the time the images were recorded would probably not be recognisable, as these nests on dry land appear to be very insubstantial. The blackish areas surrounding the nest sitting birds appear to be a photographic artefact rather than the nest as it also appears around swans floating on the water.

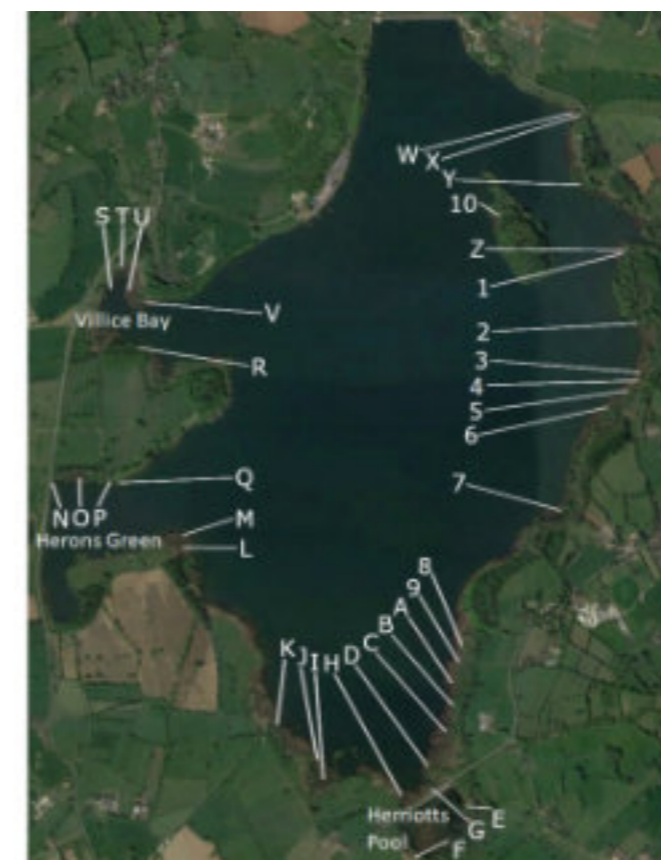


Figure 2: Google Earth view of CVL showing locations of white objects found in the reed beds for imagery date 23rd April 2020.

A similar exercise has been attempted for the Mute Swans nesting at Chew Valley Lake. Of the different views of the lake available in the Google Earth historical imagery, by far the most suitable version is the one with an imagery date of 23rd April 2020. It is the version with the highest resolution, no cloud cover, shows the reeds before the new green growth has emerged, and most Mute Swans have already built nests. The CVL nests are all in wet reeds so are large structures that are usually clearly recognisable even when a swan is not sitting.

A search of the CVL reed beds shown on the 23rd April 2020 satellite imagery revealed large white shapes at 36 locations, either single shapes or multiples in very close proximity. These locations are shown in Figure 2 and have been labelled A-Z & 1-10. Close ups of the 36 locations appear in Figure 3. They are all views on Google Earth where the eye altitude has been set to 100m so are all shown to the same scale.



Figure 3: The 36 single or collections of white shapes found in the CVL reed beds on Google Earth for the version of historical imagery with an imagery date of 23 April 2020. All individual images have been copied from Google Earth when the eye altitude has been set to 100m so are shown at the same relative scale.

Nine of the images in Figure 3 show Mute Swan nests. One has a pair of swans on the nest (10); three have one bird on the nest and a second close by within the reeds less than 12m away (A, L & 1); two have a bird on the nest but no nearby second bird (K & O), although the single bird shown in 'N' is only 120m from 'O'; and two unoccupied nests with a single bird within 21m (5 & 7). The ninth nest (F) has a swan alongside it but it is not clear what the whitish shape in the middle of the nest is. It is the wrong shape and too small to be an adult swan, but using maximum magnification to examine it in Goggle

Earth there appears to be a 'seam' between what is assumed to be 2 photographs used to construct this part of the Google image. It passes through the middle of the nest, suggesting the left and right sides of the nest image were recorded at different times, so could be the result of a bird that moved in the time between when the 2 pictures were taken. A large clutch of eggs is another possibility.

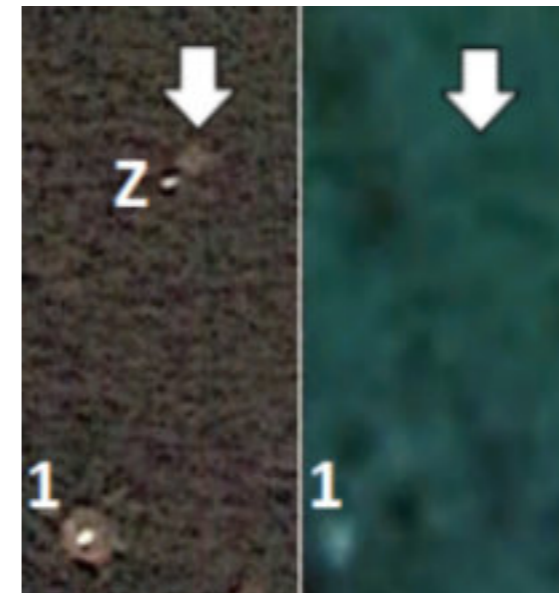


Figure 4
 Left : Swan '1' on nest and swan 'Z' next to nest like feature (arrowed) as at 23rd April 2020.
 Right : Same area of reeds as at 24th May 2020; nest at '1' still visible but not the feature at 'Z'.

The white object at 'Z' has the dimensions and shape of what looks like a swan, and is located next to a pale area of reeds that looks similar to other nests, but has a less rounded outline and is smaller than all other nests. It is located only 15m from nest '1'. Within the Google Earth historical imagery there is another version only a month later with an imagery date of 24th May 2020, but the image has a much lower resolution. However, nest '1' can still be made out in this later satellite imagery but there is no sign of nest 'Z' suggesting that 'Z' is not actually a nest (Figure 4).

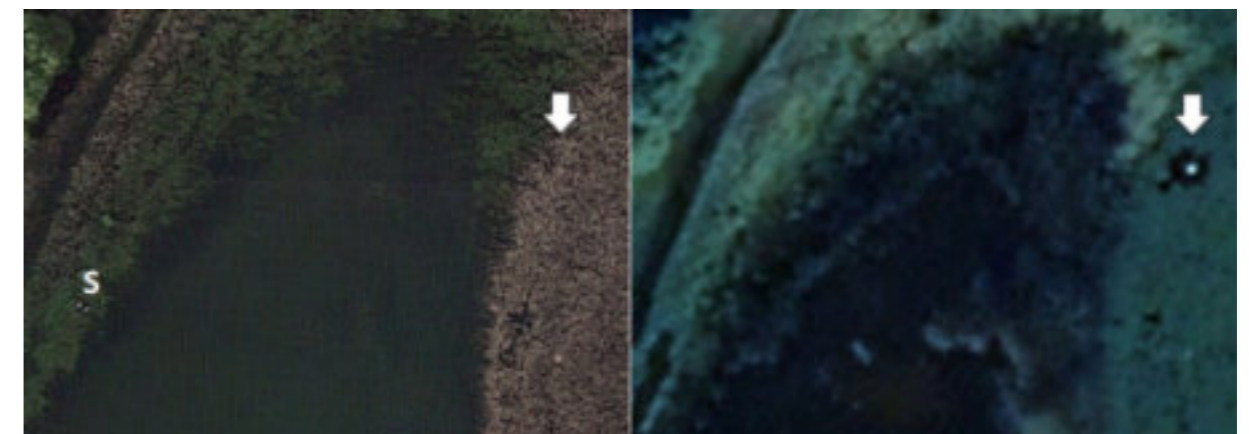


Figure 5:
 Left : Villice Bay showing a pair of swans at 'S' on 23rd April 2020, but no nest in the bay area.
 Right : Same area of lake as at 29th May 2020. Despite the lower resolution of the image a nest is now visible (arrowed). The white centre is one or two adult swans. The black circular outer area is where reeds have been removed to construct the nest so has exposed the surface of the water.

All the CVL white shapes discussed above and considered to be swans have been elliptical in shape, 0.8-1.1m long, and widths approximately half the length. Eight more images show 1 or 2 shapes that are compatible with these criteria for swans, but for which there is no sign of a nest (M, N, Q, R, S, T, V & X). As already stated above, 'N' is possibly associated with nest 'O'. 'S' shows a pair of swans in Villice

Bay where there are no nests as at 23rd April 2020. However, the imagery a month later (for which this part of the lake is dated 29th May), despite being of lower resolution, shows that a swan nest has now been built (Figure 5).

Although most of the remaining 19 images match the swan identification criteria used by Valle et al (see above), they do not fit the criteria established for the 'known' CVL swans. Of these 'H' and 'I' are known to be bleached tree stumps as a result of extensive willow clearance by contractors a few years ago. 'Y' shows two shapes, one of which appears to be in trees so perhaps at least 1 of these is a Little Egret. 'B' and '8' are known to be white buoys that have been trapped in the reeds for at least 10 years and are often used as land marks to help record the positions of Reed Warbler nests. These explanations may account for many of the remaining images.

Ten Mute swan nests were found using Google Earth for the 2020 breeding season. How does this compare with counts made in the field? Mute Swan nests are not actively looked for at CVL. Some would be impossible to find, nest 'L' for example is in the reeds 50m from the water's edge and the same distance from the land edge of the reed bed. A few are usually encountered during nest recording for other species, but there was almost no nest recording in 2020 due to Covid restrictions. The only available metric is sightings of hatched broods on the water.

The Avon Bird Report for 2020 (AOG 2021) states there were 4 broods at CVL. This appears to be a reference to the highest single brood count at CVL that appears in the Avon Ornithological Group's spreadsheet of 2020 observations which supplies most of the data used to compile the Avon Bird Report. However, a closer look at the spreadsheet shows that on the day the 4 broods were observed (30th June 2020) there were 2 other brood counts submitted by the same observer. These three counts are 3 broods seen from Herons Green, 3 broods at Herriotts Pool and 4 broods at Herriotts. The original observer has confirmed that 4 broods at Herriotts means the main lake side of Herriotts Bridge.



Figure 6: Mute Swan family at Herons Green 2nd July 2020. © Mike Trew.

The observed brood counts and the Google Earth search both resulted in 10 nesting pairs of Mute Swans at CVL, but this must represent a minimum number rather than the actual number for 2020. For satellite imagery counts, although Mute Swans only lay one clutch per year, nests with eggs can be found from the beginning March to the end of July (Ferguson-Lees et al). For brood observations, an accurate count of the number of broods present on a given day would require coordinated observations from multiple access points around the lake, and there is always the possibility of eggs or young having already been predated.

Three broods were observed on Herriotts Pool but only one nest was located on Google Earth at this site. However, the size of the cygnets seen at Herons Green (Figure 6) around the time of the observation suggests cygnets hatched on the main lake side of Herriotts Bridge would be large enough to overcome the obstacle of the spillway flowing from Herriotts Pool to the main lake.

Use of Google Earth as a tool for monitoring the likes of nesting Mute Swans does have some limitations. The imagery has to be produced at the correct time of the year and the resolution of the images is not always high enough to make out sufficient detail. On the other hand it is freely available to all. On this occasion it has facilitated the unearthing of a minor error in the official Avon avifauna record.

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- Valle, R.G., Baaloudj, A. & Verza, E. (2022). Counting breeding Mute Swans using Google Earth imagery. *British Birds*. Vol. 115. pp 95–99.

Examples of male philopatry and survival graphs from ringing data collected by Chew Valley Ringing Station

By
Mike Bailey

The term ‘philopatry’ is a combination of the prefix ‘philo’ (beloved) and ‘patria’ (fatherland or homeland). In most mammals, females show philopatry, as they tend to remain in or near the area in which they are born, whereas males disperse. However, for birds, the opposite usually applies and more males than females tend to remain, or in the case of migrants return to breed, in their natal area. (Greenwood 1980).

For this study retrap histories were created by sorting the data in an Excel spreadsheet for all of the pulli that could be sexed when recaptured. The known survival for each bird was calculated as the number of days between the ringing date and the final recapture and rounded to the nearest month. It is recognised that all of the birds would have lived for some unknown time beyond their last capture date and the graphs therefore represent their minimum survival.



Nestboxes at Chew Valley Lake.

- Boxes in the nature reserve areas A & C
- David Warden's boxes area 'E'

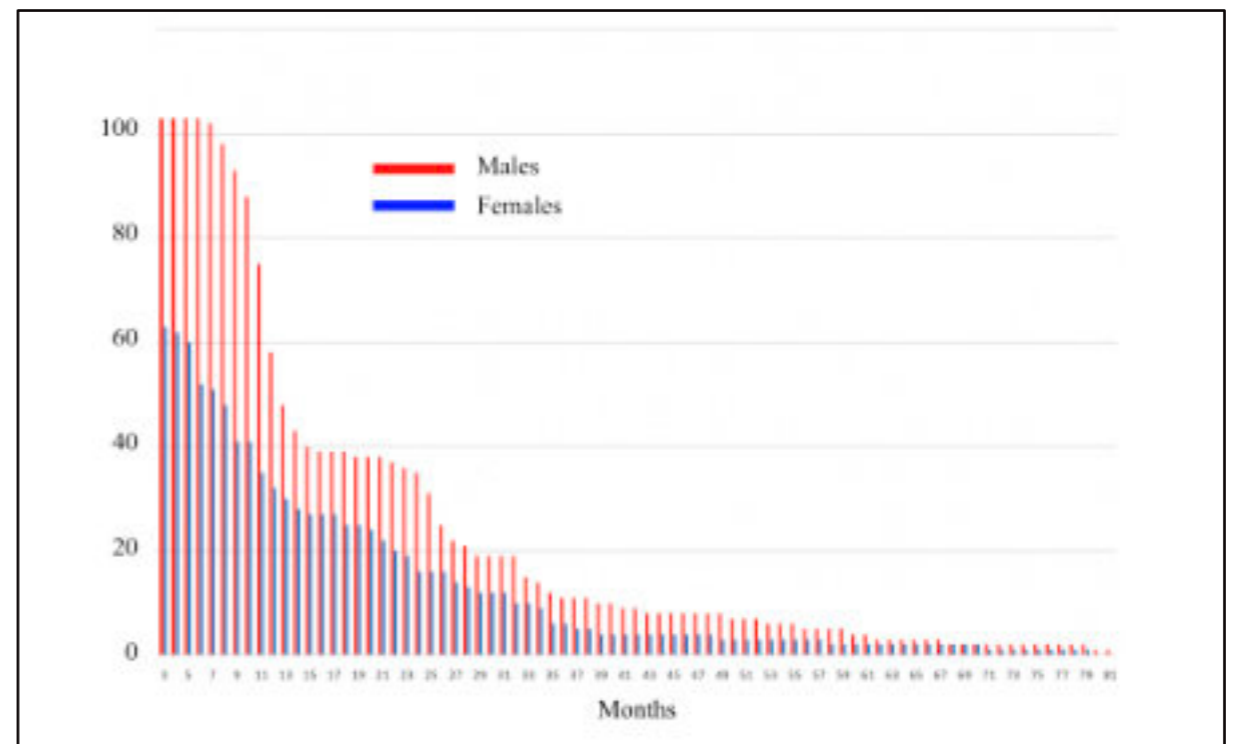
Great Tits

An analysis of the survival of Great Tits (*Parus Major*) ringed in the nest boxes around Chew Valley Lake gives a very clear picture of philopatry in action. Great Tits cannot be sexed on plumage as juveniles but this becomes possible by August when they are near the end, or have completed, their post-juvenile moult. Both sexes have a black line running down their bellies but in females this is partially covered by white and pale-yellow feathers, whereas males have a broad solid-black line (Figure 2).

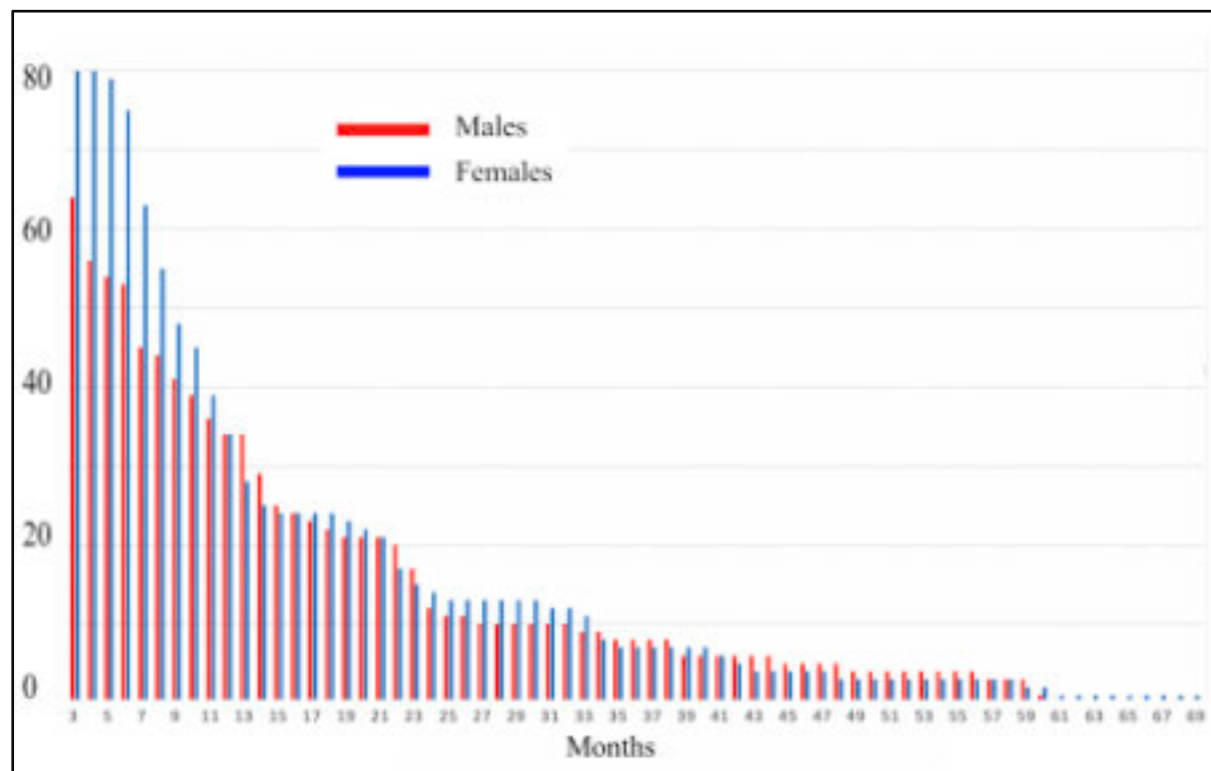


Figure 2: Sexing Great Tits. - female left, male right

Graph 1 represents the known survival of females and males that were ringed as pulli in the nature reserve in the areas ‘A’ and ‘C’ and subsequently recaptured also within the nature reserve. The positions of the main sets of boxes are shown with blue squares on the map (Figure 1) although there are also some isolated boxes along various field margins. The graph begins in August when the birds will be approximately three months old and finishes with the last recapture of a female at 79 months and a male at 81 months.



Graph 1: Survival of Great Tit nestlings ringed and later recaptured in areas A & C



Graph 2: Survival of Great Tit nestlings ringed in area E and recaptured within the nature reserve.

Graph 2, by contrast, shows the known survival of females and males that were ringed as pulli elsewhere around the lake (orange squares in area E Figure 1) but were subsequently recaptured within the nature reserve. The graph ends with the last recapture of a female at 69 months and a male at 60 months.

In both graphs, each month is represented by two adjacent columns, blue for females and red for males. In graph1 there is a combined total of 166 birds in the first column, 63 females and 103 males giving a proportion of 38% females and 62% males. Given that the sex ratio when they hatch will be 50:50 it seems that even by August, when they are 3 months old, more females than males have moved away and are never seen again. This remains the case throughout the series with evidently more males (60 – 70%) being recorded within their natal area.

Graph 2, however, presents a very interesting and different picture. There is a combined total of 144 birds in the first column, 80 females and 64 males giving a proportion of 56% females and 44% males. For the first months females outnumber the males but continue to move away leaving an approximately 50/50 split thereafter. A comparison of the two graphs neatly dovetails with the observation that more females leave their natal area.

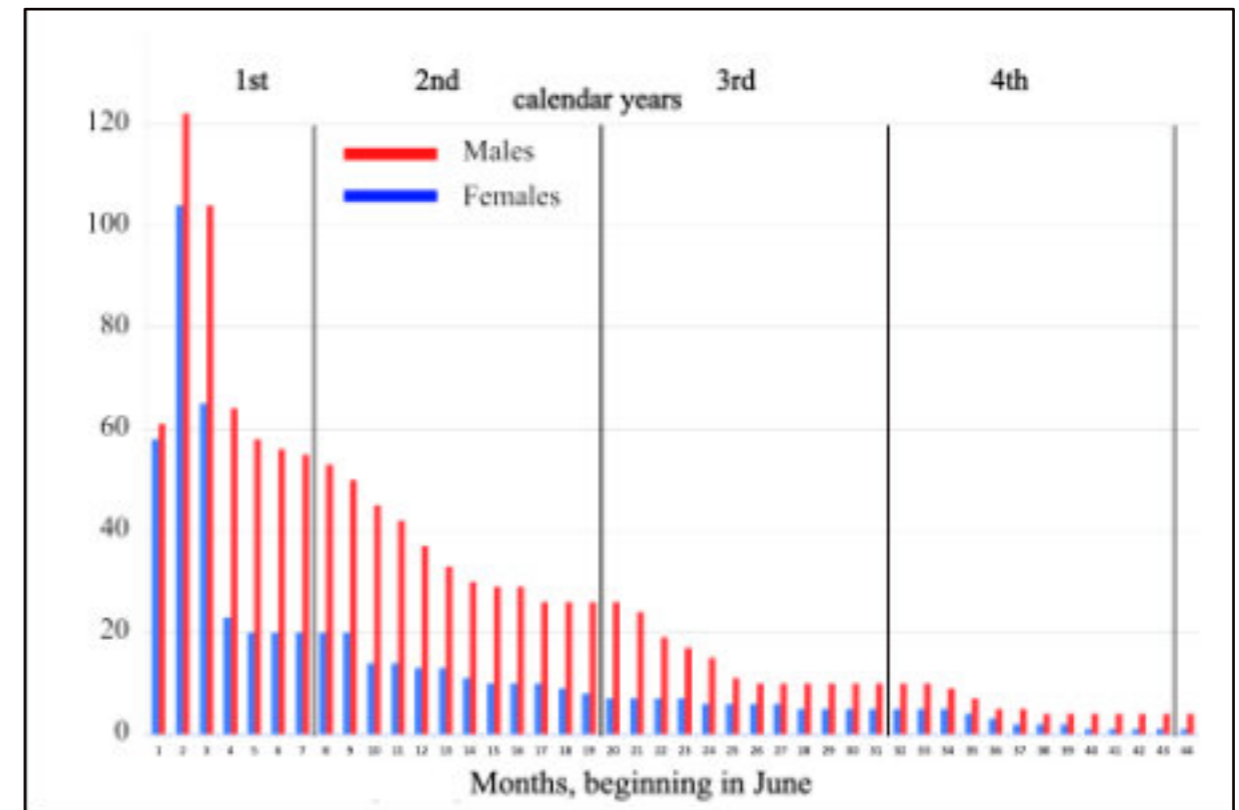
Cetti's Warbler

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* can be sexed on size once their primaries are fully grown, females having shorter wings and weighing less than males (Table 1). In some case males can even be sexed while their primaries are not quite fully grown but with a wing-length exceeding 59 mm. We can therefore follow their survival from an early age. Graph 3 follows their survival up to month 44; the end of their 4th calendar year.

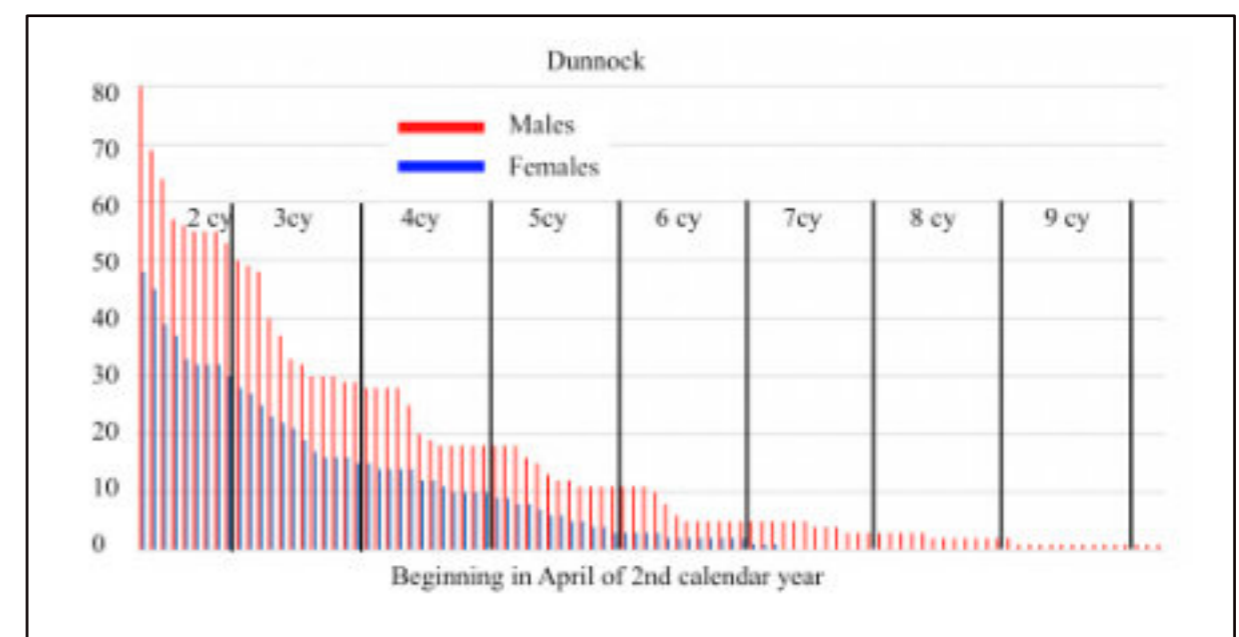
sex	Wing length mm	Weight gm
Females	52 - 59	10 - 13
Males	60 - 63	13 - 17

Table 1: Biometrics used to sex Cetti's Warblers

In column 1 (June) the sex ration is very close to a 50:50 as may be expected with recently fledged birds. Columns 2 & 3 (July & August) represent first and second broods but with males already outnumbering females suggesting that, even at this early stage, females are moving away. By column 4 (September) numbers have dropped considerably and, apart from any emigration, this will be associated with the high mortality experienced by small birds in the first few months of their lives. Columns 5 to 44 represents the locally bred birds that remain in their natal area with the proportion of 3 males : 1 female gradually reducing to 2 males : 1 female in the third and fourth calendar years.



Graph 3: Survival of juvenile Cetti's Warbler ringed and later recaptured within the nature reserve.



Graph 4: Survival of juvenile Dunnocks ringed and later recaptured within the nature reserve

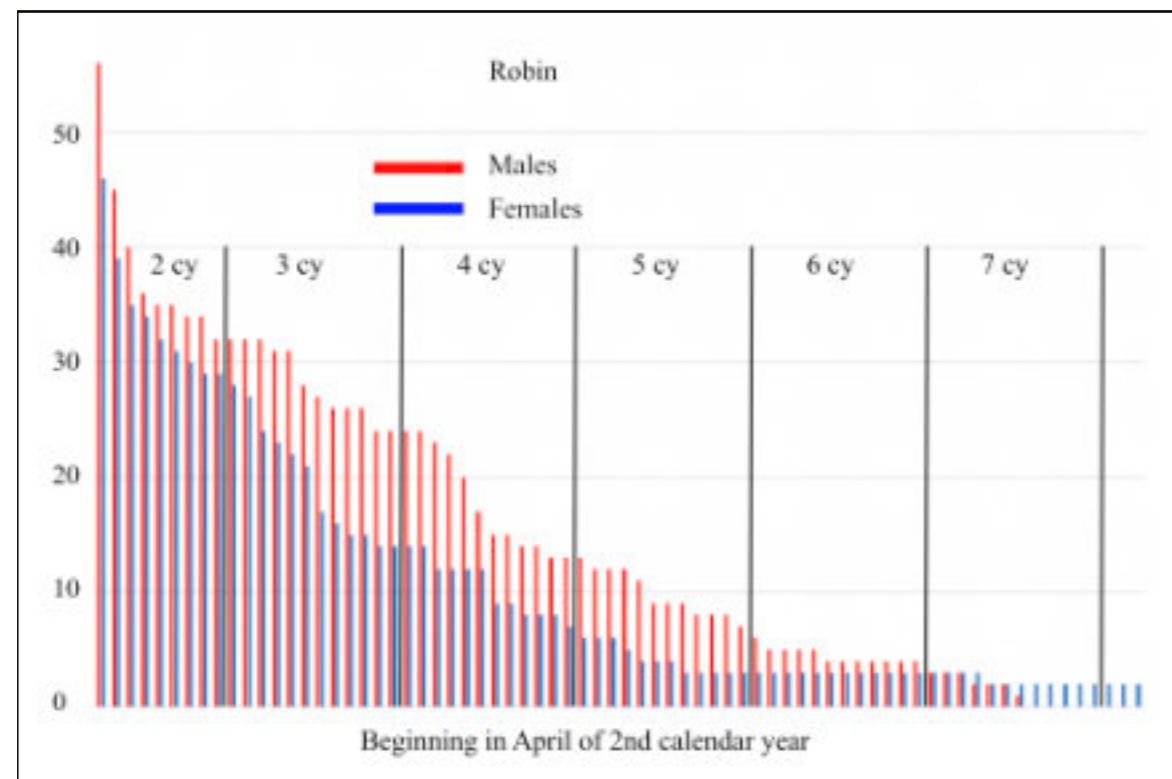
Dunnocks and Robins

The graphs 4 and 5 follow the survival of juveniles with ringing codes of 1 (nestlings), 3JJ (in wholly juvenile plumage) and 3JP (juveniles in post-juvenile moult). Neither of these species can be sexed until their first breeding season when females develop brood patches (BPs) and males cloacal protuberances (CPs). Their survival graphs are therefore plotted from the April of their second calendar year. For Dunnocks *Prunella modularis* this extends with a male surviving into his 10th year. The longest surviving Robin *Erithacus rubecula* is a female whose last recapture was in her 8th calendar year.

Both Dunnocks (graph 4) and Robins (graph 5) show similar patterns with males being consistently more numerous than females. For example Table 2 lists the number of Dunnock and Robin males and females in the April of their 2nd calendar year and the Januaries of their 3rd, 4th and 5th calendar year.

Dunnock	Apr 2 cy	Jan 3 cy	Jan 4 cy	Jan 5 cy
Males	80	50	28	18
Females	48	28	15	9
Robin	Apr 2 cy	Jan 3 cy	Jan 4 cy	Jan 5 cy
Males	56	32	24	13
Females	46	28	14	6

Table 2: Disparity between number of males and females recaptured in the nature reserve in graphs 4 and 5



Graph 5: Survival of juvenile Robins ringed and later recaptured within the nature reserve

Discussion

The data to construct the graphs has been collated over many years (since 1976) and averages out the effect of weather as it may affect breeding and over-wintering conditions.

The initial reason for writing this report was to document the movement of female Great Tits away from their natal area as demonstrated by:

1. The lower number that were subsequently recaptured within the nature reserve areas A and C.
2. The arrival of more females from the boxes around the rest of the lake into the nature reserve.

As an observation it gives an interesting insight into the dispersal of the sexes at a local level. The survival graphs for the Cetti's Warbler, Dunnock and Robin were included to give some context to this result and similar survival graphs have been found for Blue Tit and Reed Bunting (unpublished data). As an explanation for male natal philopatry, there is an advantage in establishing territories and defending resources by remaining in familiar surroundings. Females, however have no such constraints, and are free to disperse, and assess males.

An additional observation is the monthly pattern found in these survival graphs which show steeper gradients in the summer period when the birds are breeding. All of the graphs 1 to 5 fit this pattern. In discussions with CVRS ringers three possible explanations have been offered.

- 1. There is a high mortality between April and September due to the stresses and strains that arise from breeding. Anyone who has observed the dedication displayed by parent birds in rearing their offspring will have seen the enormous amount of time and effort that is expended in incubation and collecting food. The levelling out of the graph during the winter could suggest that the winter months are not necessarily the toughest time of the year.
- 2. Having bred they have dispersed away from the reserve and don't return.
- 3. That this pattern is an artefact of the variation in catching effort due to the amount of mist-netting used and where nets are sited.

Acknowledgements: Tribute to David Warden for single-handedly ringing and providing information about the Great Tit nestlings in area E. Thanks to Chris Craig, Duncan Evered, Aurora Gonzalo Tarodo and Denise Wawman for helpful discussions, particularly the survival graphs, included in this report.

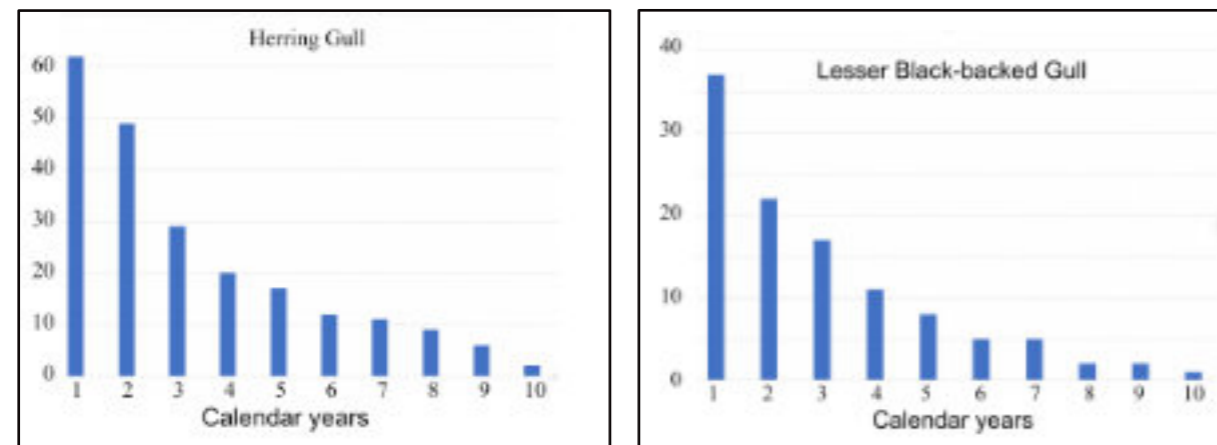
Reference: Greenwood P.J [1980] - Mating systems, philopatry and dispersal in birds and mammals, Anim. Behav. 28: 1140-1162

The colour-ringing of the large gulls following rehabilitation at the Secret World Wildlife Rescue Centre, East Huntspill, Somerset - a final report.

By
Mike Bailey

CVRS members colour-ringed 184 Herring Gulls *Larus argentatus* and 60 Lesser Black-backed Gulls *Larus fuscus* between 2011 and 2013; the aim being to judge the success (or otherwise) of the care and methods used for their rehabilitation. A full description of the project was given in CVRS's 18th Report 2013 - 2015 with the conclusion that it was, in fact, very successful.

From the start, regular reports of sightings from members of the general public, bird watchers and bird ringers came in, either via the BTO or the cr-birding.org website. Inevitably the number of sightings gradually diminished and is currently less than one per month.



Graph 1: (left) Herring Gull. (right) Lesser Black-backed Gull. Known survival up to 2022.

The number of birds that have been reported at least once is given in Table 1. The difference in their recovery rates is probably due the number of very dedicated gull watchers who visit Portugal and Spain, especially in the winter months.

	Colour-ringed	reported	% recovery
Herring Gull	184	62	33.7
Lesser B-b Gull	60	37	61.6

Table 1. % recovery of Herring Gulls and Lesser Black-backed Gulls following rehab at Secret World.

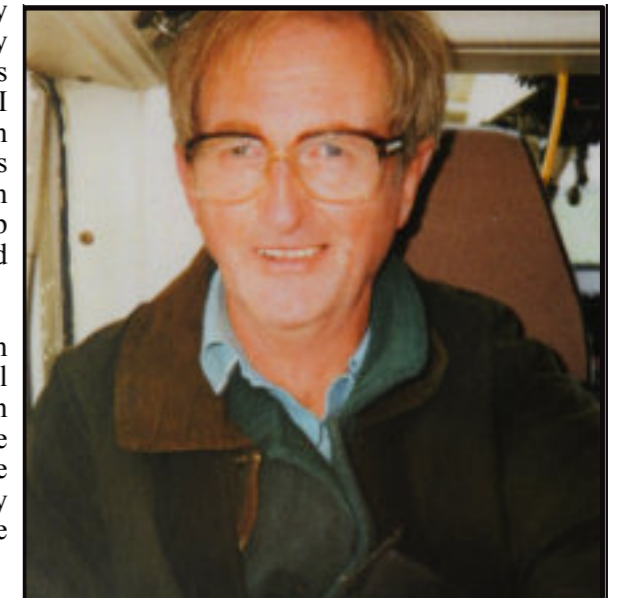
Herring Gull S:244, One of the 'last men standing' at the time of writing has been reported on 16 occasions and regularly commutes between Cornwall in the winter and Cardiff Quay in the summer.



*Herring Gull (S:244) Cardiff
11 March 2023
Courtesy Daniel Jenkins-Jones*

Cyril Matthews 1931 - 2022

Cyril came to bird ringing through bird photography having met up with John Arnold in the Timsbury area. I met them both when they used to help ringers get their permit endorsement to ring nestlings and I remember some rather 'hairy' climbs up to Carrion Crow nests and getting soaked wading up streams looking for Dippers. The three of us seemed to get on really well and formed the Priston Ringing Group before gravitating to Chew Valley Lake and becoming more involved with CVRS.



In 1988 Bristol Water offered the group a much larger hut. The snag being that it was in North Bristol and had to be dismantled and re-erected. John Arnold, Alan Ashman and Keith Goverd took charge of the reconstruction. Cyril and I learnt how to do the slate tiling of the roof and, for many years, happily blamed each other for ones that were put on the wrong way round!

Cyril enjoyed the practical side of ringing and was very involved with running our CES programme, especially in area C. Being a VAT inspector he was also very good at paperwork and worked behind the scenes helping Mike King with our first ringing courses, doing much of the background organisation. From the 1990's onwards, however, his ringing wasn't just restricted to Chew Valley Lake and many spring and autumn visits were made to Lundy Island. On several occasions he even followed the birds to Africa in the winter. Cyril, it must be said, had a brilliant retirement.



Cyril and Sheila, Edinburgh Botanic Gardens 2007

Many CVRS members said how helpful Cyril had been to them during their training. David Warden, for example, particularly remembers his help getting started with his long-running Reed Warbler and nest box ringing projects. Paul House recalled the kindness and help given to an impoverished trainee on Lundy. Alan Ashman and I perhaps for all the Tuesday evening we met for what was known as the Tufty Club for doing data entry.

At CVRS, of course, we noted Cyril's long decline. Doing less walking, then having to give up driving. For several years he was OK having lifts but got too unsteady. And then there was Covid. However, what I want to remember is the helpful friend who was happy to go down the pub for a pint (or two). Someone who would do his bit, in fact do more than his fair share.

Mike Bailey

Robin Prytherch 1940 – 2021



As a young ringer Robin was a founder member of the Chew Valley Ringing Station (CVRS) in 1963 and played a central role within the organization throughout his life. When I emailed the membership to say that Robin had died, I received a flurry of replies with everyone saying how much he meant to us. What was most noticeable was the consistency of the sentiments for, without exception, all commented about how encouraging and helpful he had been to them personally and recounting fond memories and stories.

He will have been known to many ringers as one of the trainers on every one of our summer courses since 1990 and also through his attendance at the ringers' conferences. He was also a regular on the British Birds magazine stand, having been on the editorial panel for 33 years, at the annual British Birdwatching Fair.

His involvement with birds and an appreciation of the natural world led to him joining the BBC Natural History Unit in 1968 where he worked as a producer until his retirement in 1991. Locally too he'll be remembered for his active participation with the Bristol Ornithological Club, including organizing and leading many field trips at home and abroad.

His main study, that occupied him for over 40 years, was of the Buzzards that live in the area to the west of Bristol. From the hundreds of hours of fieldwork he knew many of the birds as individuals, plotting their territories and productivity as the population increased. As an excellent artist he illustrated a number of bird reports, books and magazines. At Christmas time we looked forward to receiving his cards which featured one or two of 'his birds' and an accompanying anecdote about them.

So, thinking back, we can see that his was a full life, well lived and one that will be fondly remembered.
Mike Bailey



One of Robin's Buzzard drawings dated 2008