



**Danescroft (Clyst William Cross
County Wildlife Site)
Beaver Release Site**

Breeding Bird Survey 2019

Devon Biodiversity Records Centre
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Exeter
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EX2 4AE

September 2019

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Acknowledgements

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Background

Reason for survey

This survey is a repeat of the breeding bird survey undertaken by DBRC in 2017 (Freshney 2017) as part of the River Otter Beaver Trial (ROBT). It forms part of the evidence base being compiled on the environmental impacts of wild beaver on the River Otter catchment. Along with the earlier baseline survey the results of this work will provide early indications of any changes – if evident – in the breeding avifauna of the site occurring as a result of beaver-mediated change in habitat condition. The trial is led by Devon Wildlife Trust working in partnership with The University of Exeter, the Derek Gow Consultancy and Clinton Devon Estates. Devon Wildlife Trust has a licence from the government to monitor the River Otter beavers and the impacts of their activity, and as part of this exercise two adult beaver were released at Danescroft in May 2016 to expand the scope of the evidence base. With the end of the trial period imminent it was important to gauge if any impact on the release site's bird habitat was detectable in the 3 years since release.

Site description

The site lies on the River Tale floodplain and comprises expanses of tall-herb fen with unimproved and semi-improved, neutral grassland. The mature, grown-out hedges, with numerous large trees, have a fringe of bramble underscrub, localised blackthorn scrub and patches of stinging nettle. Scattered grey willow occurs within the open habitat, with a block of grey willow and alder dominated wet woodland to the north of the site. This encompasses a pond and series of ditches,

one of which runs the length of the site, with a few cross-ditches intersecting it. The beaver were initially released into the area with the pond.



Survey aims and objectives

The aim of the survey was to provide an update on the breeding bird assemblage at Danescroft. The objectives were to generate data on species present, their distribution on site, likely number of territories per species and to detect any significant change in these indices which may have occurred since the release of beavers on the site. The survey could therefore provide surveillance on the direction of any change to breeding bird habitat if detectable.

Survey methodology

The survey methodology employed was an adapted version of the territory mapping approach used for the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Common Bird Census (CBC) as outlined in Gilbert et al 2002¹. Standard BTO species codes were used on the survey maps (see Appendix 1) to indicate the species present, their sex and age, and breeding status behaviour.

Three visits were made and spaced out to cover the breeding system (1st visit: 18/04/2019; 2nd visit: 30/05/19 and 3rd visit 04/07/2019).

Visits took place in the early morning (c.07:00 – 09:00; the first visit was slightly longer to allow time for re-establishing a transect route).

The nature of the terrain on this site – with significant areas below the water table – meant that straight transects could not be walked and transect walk speed was lower than typical. The route followed essentially circumnavigated the site from the NW corner in an anticlockwise direction following a line which attempted as far as possible to replicate that taken in 2017 and was 'irregular and designed to encompass not only the open ground but the aquatic habitats within dense willow scrub. The transect aimed to approach within 40 to 50m the bulk of the area within the site boundary. The somewhat convoluted route meant that care was needed not to double-count individuals on the return leg of the transect'. Nevertheless, some double counting was probably inevitable given the low speed of the transect and the narrow layout of the site. This was taken into account when interpreting territory numbers (below).

A total of 243 individual registrations (of a total of 296 individuals) were made (1st visit: 68; 2nd visit: 106; 3rd visit: 69) with peak activity recorded on the May visit. All registrations from each visit were mapped and overlaid in a GIS which was then used to interpret the number of territories and the likely centres of these territories for those species for which breeding on-site was either confirmed by observations or considered probable (see Appendix 4 for standards of evidence followed).

Interpreted locations of territories are approximate and were mapped as 10m radius circles for ease of visual representation only; mapping the extent of individual territories was beyond the scope of this survey.

All visits took place in mild weather, with low wind speed and good visibility although there was some light rain during the May visit.

Results and discussion

Table 1, below, summarises the breeding bird evidence collected during the 2019 survey.



2017 BASELINE SURVEY					CURRENT SURVEY 2019					
Species (CODE)	Conservation Status (BoCC)	Maximum Count	Breeding status and evidence	Estimated territories	April 18th	May 30th	July 4th	Maximum No. registrations	Breeding status and evidence summary	Estimated territories
Blackbird (B.)	Green	7 (uncertain as very mobile species)	Probable (on territory)	3-4	4 (but mobile and in same area)	7	4	7	Confirmed breeding: Adults entering nest-site with food provisions	2-3
Blackcap (BC)	Green	8 (6 males)	Confirmed (feeding young)	6	11 (10 singing males)	10	6 (adults) + young	11	Confirmed breeding: Fledged young and pair at probable nest site	7
Blue tit (BT)	Green	6+	Probable (on territory)	3	6 (3 singing males)	8 (adult)	4	8	Confirmed breeding: territory and recently fledged young fed by adults	3
Bullfinch	Amber	1 heard 1 st visit only	Unknown – possibly breeding on adjacent land		0	0	0	0	not detected	
Buzzard (BZ)	Green	1 seen on each visit in same area	Probable nesting in boundary	1	1	1	2	2	Probable breeding: observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season (consistently present in boundary tree at SE of site)	1
Canada Goose (CG)	No status				2	0	0	2	Non-breeding: pair observed on early visit not evident on later visits	
Carrion crow (C.)	Green	numerous	mostly in flight	Seen but breeding status not formally assessed	2	3	0	1	Possible breeder: observed in breeding season in suitable nesting Habitat	-
Chaffinch (CH)	Green	5	Confirmed (on territory & agitated, feeding young)	2	0	2	0	2	Probable breeding: Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season	1
Chiffchaff (CC)	Green	12	Confirmed (feeding young)	6-7	5 (4 singing males)	10	5	10	Probable breeding: Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season, agitated behaviour.	5
Coal tit (CT)	Green	1	Confirmed (feeding young)	1	0	0	1 (singing male)	1	Possible breeder: Singing male present in breeding season in suitable breeding habitat	
Cuckoo (CK)	Red	1 male heard	Adjacent/passing through ?		0	0	0	0	not detected	
Dunnock (D)	Amber				1	1	3	3	Probable breeding: T Permanent territory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song etc) on at least two different days	1 (possibly 3+)
Goldcrest (GC)	Green	2	Probably breeding in adjacent gardens		0	1	1	1	probably breeding in adjacent woodland or gardens	
Goldfinch (GO)	Green				0	0	2	2	Non-breeding: only detected on site on late visit, foraging	
Great spotted woodpecker (GS)	Green	2-3 birds heard and seen ♂ & ♀	Probable (pair in suitable habitat, on territory, contact calls/agitated)	1	0	4 (birds encountered in all parts of site, highly mobile)	2	4	Probable breeding: (contact calls, agitated adults in suitable habitat)	1 - 2
Great tit (GT)	Green	6	Confirmed (fledged young)	2	3	4	1	4	Probable breeding: Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season	3
Green Woodpecker (G)	Green				1	1	0		Possible breeder: observed in breeding season in suitable nesting habitat	
Greenfinch (GR)	Green				3 (singing males)	0	0	0	Possible breeder: Singing male present in breeding season in suitable breeding habitat but no registrations in 2nd and late visits	
Grey Wagtail (GL)	Red				1	1	0		Probable breeder: observed in breeding season in suitable nesting habitat visiting probable nest site with food	1
House Sparrow (HS)	Red				0	0	2	2	Non-breeding: only detected on site on late visit, foraging	
Jackdaw (JD)	Green				0	3	7	7	Possible breeder: observed in breeding season in suitable nesting Habitat	



2017 BASELINE SURVEY					CURRENT SURVEY 2019					
Species (CODE)	Conservation Status (BoCC)	Maximum Count	Breeding status and evidence	Estimated territories	April 18th	May 30th	July 4th	Maximum No. registrations	Breeding status and evidence summary	Estimated territories
Jay (J.)	Green	1	Present						not detected	
Kestrel (K.)	Amber	1 ♀	present – probably hunting						not detected	
Lesser Black-backed Gull (LB)	Amber				0	0	0	1	Non-breeding: flying over	
Little egret	Green	1	flying over						not detected	
Long-tailed tit (LTT)	Green	1	Confirmed (fledged young)	1	2	1	0	2	Possible breeder: observed twice in breeding season in suitable nesting habitat	
Magpie	Green	2	Probable; agitated/present on two occasions	1	0	1	1	1	Possible breeder: observed twice in breeding season in suitable nesting habitat	
Mallard (MA)	Amber				1	0	1	1	Probable breeding: (adult flushed from suitable habitat early visit and young on Tale, late visit) <i>breeding location unknown and not mapped</i>	1
Mistle thrush (M.)	Red	2	Possible but may nest on adjacent land		2	4	0	4	Probable breeding: observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season, agitated behaviour	1
Moorhen (MH)	Green	3+	Confirmed (young present)	1	1	2	2	2	Probable breeding: Agitated behaviour or anxiety calls from adults throughout breeding season in suitable nesting habitat	2
Nuthatch (NH)	Green				1	0	0	1	Non-breeding: song from site boundary, possibly breeding in adjacent woodland and hedgerow	
Pheasant	No status – game bird	c. 8 (includes young birds)	Confirmed (female with fledged young) but may not have bred on site	1	1	0	0	1	Possible breeder: observed in breeding season in suitable nesting habitat	
Raven (RV)					0	1	0	1	Non-breeding: flying over	
Reed bunting (RB)	Amber	3	Confirmed (feeding young/agitated)	1	0	2	0	2	Probable breeding: Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season	1
Robin (R.)	Green	5	Confirmed (fledged young)	4-5	0	3	2	3	Probable breeding: Permanent territory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song etc) on at least two different days a week or more apart	3
Snipe (SN)	Amber				1	0	0	1	Non-breeding: observed but suspected to be late wintering bird	
Song thrush (ST)	Red	4	Probable (on territory 3 times)	2	5	6	4	6	Probable breeding: evidence of territories held throughout season	3
Spotted flycatcher	Red	-	Possibly present - poor view		0	0	0	0	not detected	
Swallow (SL)	Green				0	0	0	1	Non-breeding: flying over	
Treecreeper (TC)	Green				1	0	2	2	Possible breeder: observed twice in breeding season in suitable nesting habitat	
Whitethroat (WH)	Green	3	Probable (pair/ on territory)	2	0	5	6 (+ young)	6	Confirmed breeding: territory and fledged young	3
Willow warbler (WW)	Amber	4	Probable (on territory)	4	7	9	3	9	Probable breeding: on territory and observed visiting probable nest site with food	3+
Wood pigeon (WP)	Green	numerous	mostly in flight	Seen but breeding status not formally assessed	4	8	7	8	Probable breeding: Permanent territory in SW corner woodland, others in trees adjacent to site.	1+
Wren (WR)	Green	15	Confirmed (fledged young)	8-12	9	14	7	14	Probable breeding: multiple on territory and observed visiting probable nest site and in agitated behaviour	7+

Table 1: Birds recorded in the 2019 breeding bird survey shown for comparison alongside the 2017 baseline survey results. The number of registrations of each species on each 2019 visit is shown together with a summary of breeding evidence and the interpreted number of territories or breeding pairs. Green tint denotes proven or probable breeding on site in either 2017 or 2019. Conservation status as Eaton *et al.* 2015.



Breeding birds present

Across the three combined survey visits 39 bird species were recorded versus 27 in 2017. In contrast to the baseline survey in which carrion crow and wood pigeon were excluded from the assessment due to being mainly detected flying over and being numerous, these species were included in the present survey.

Of the 39 species detected 20 were either confirmed as breeding or evidence suggested a high probability of breeding (e.g. the pair were seen on territory on different visits, visiting a probable nest site, exhibiting agitation). This is similar to the findings of 2017 (18 confirmed or probable breeding species) and for those breeding species common to both surveys the number of territories estimated suggest stability of habitat quality. Changes detected (see Table 1: columns 5 and 11) were generally of too small a scale to ascribe them to habitat quality impacts; they could equally be associated with external population fluctuations, sampling and detection error etc (e.g. 6-7 Chiffchaff territories in 2017 versus 5 in 2019)

The species that were probable or confirmed breeders in 2019 were:

Blackbird
Blackcap
Blue Tit
Buzzard
Chaffinch
Chiffchaff
Dunnock
Great Spotted Woodpecker
Great Tit
Grey Wagtail
Mallard
Mistle Thrush
Moorhen
Reed Bunting
Robin
Song Thrush
Whitethroat
Willow Warbler
Woodpigeon
Wren

Species in bold were either not detected in 2017 or recorded as possible breeders only. Grey Wagtail and Dunnock are red and amber listed species respectively (Eaton et al. 2015).

No breeding species found in 2017 were completely absent from the site in 2019 (or exhibited marked declines) although Coal Tit, Long-tailed Tit and Magpie, confirmed as breeding in 2017, were present but could not be confirmed breeding in the present survey.

Additionally, four species were added to the list of birds present on site during the breeding season which are possible breeders.

Green Woodpecker
Greenfinch
Jackdaw
Treecreeper



Non breeding birds

A number of birds are likely to use the grassland and wetland for foraging without breeding on site and this includes both species which do hold breeding territories on site and those that breed elsewhere in neighbouring gardens, fields, hedgerows and woodland.

A pair of Canada Goose were present at the pond at the early season visit but no further evidence for breeding was detected. As in 2017, singing Goldcrest were present on 2 of 3 visits but it is suspected that breeding sites are in adjacent gardens or trees off site. Goldfinches and House Sparrows were both observed to forage in the northern part of the site but there was no clear evidence of nesting on site. The loud song of the Nuthatch was evident on the early season visit and is a potential breeder for the site but this woodland bird's territory was interpreted to be centred on the adjacent copse and stop at the site boundary.

Other non-breeding birds recorded as flying over site included Lesser Black-backed Gull, Raven and Swallow. Of greater significance ecologically was a record of Snipe (amber listed) from the wet area near the pond on the early season visit.

Bird Distribution

Appendices 1-3 show the mapped distribution of all bird registrations across all three visits including detection method, flight direction etc. These data are synthesised and summarised in Table 1 and Figure 1 below. The map (Figure 1) shows the distribution of species within the site based on interpretation of all records made in the course of the transects being walked.

The number of territories and the approximate position of a central point for each territory were estimated following examination of these data in conjunction with air photos and field notes on the underlying habitat features. It was outside the scope of this dataset to map with any certainty the extent of each territory.

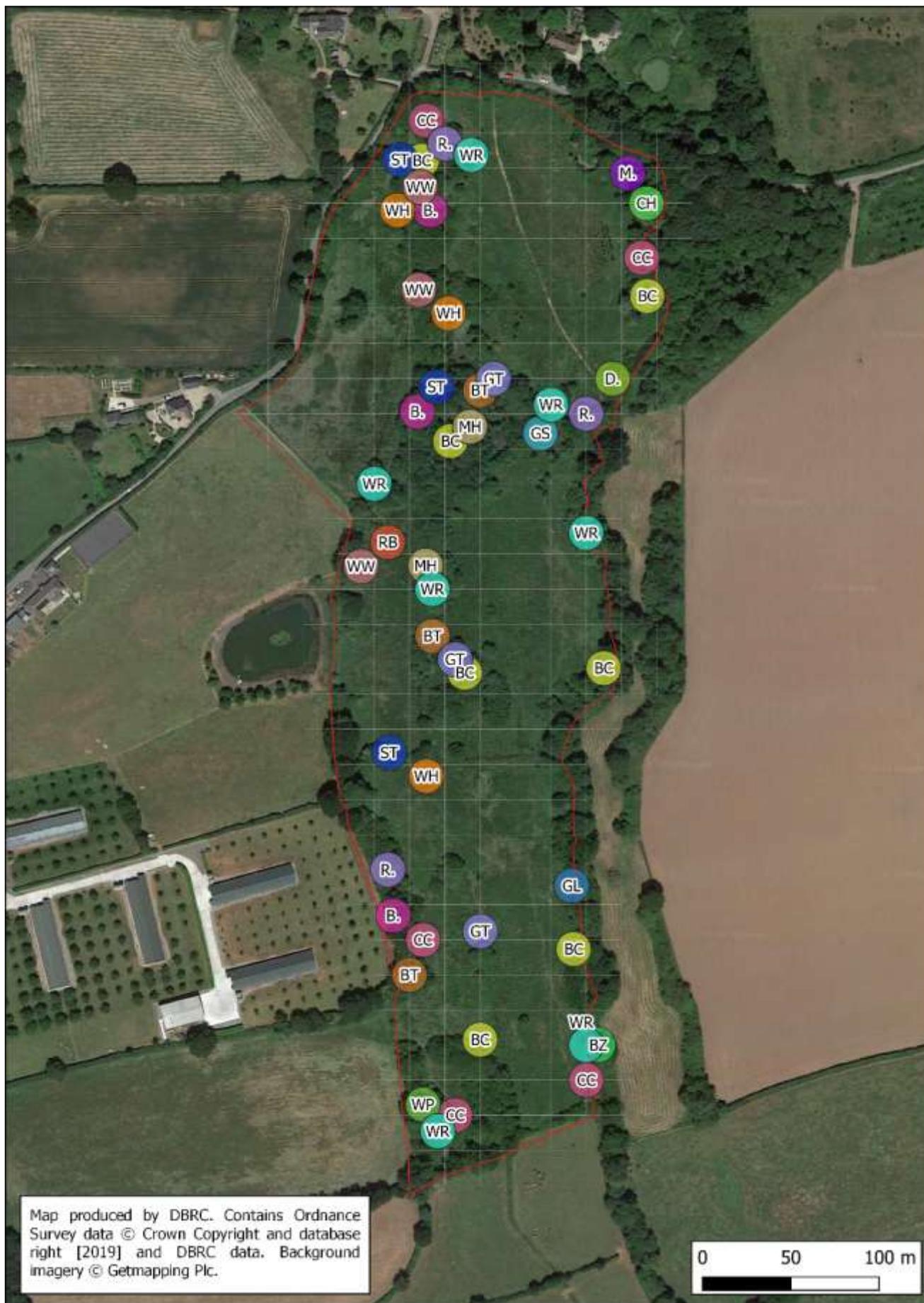
As in 2017 (Freshney 2017), territory shifting between visits was suspected in some species and the number of territories mapped has erred on the conservative side:

“Between the visits there will have been movement of birds based on territorial shifts in relation to intraspecific competition for territories, nest failures can cause birds to move breeding areas and some birds are very mobile and will fly several hundred metres to forage (e.g. blackbird), sharing foraging areas with other blackbirds. Unless clear breeding evidence is obtained (e.g. adults seen taking food to a possible nest or fledgling) it is difficult to be certain that you are recording birds from particular pairs or even if the birds are nesting on site.”

For example, whilst 4 Whitethroat territories were apparent in 2019 on the second and third visits combined, 2 of these do not appear to have been occupied simultaneously, hence at present confirmation of three breeding pairs is possible.

Similarly, singing male Chiffchaffs and Willow Warblers were abundant on the second visit but may have dispersed by the third survey session making the number of breeding pairs difficult to establish with confidence; the mapped territories represent a lower level estimate.

Figure 1: Map showing the distribution of bird species and territories in the 2019 breeding season: overleaf (species codes are standard BTO codes – see Table 1)



Map produced by DBRC. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right [2019] and DBRC data. Background imagery © Getmapping Plc.

0 50 100 m



Figure 1 gives an overview of territory in relation to habitat type and the geography of the site. As in 2017, the wet woodland, hedgerow habitats and scattered scrub were the nuclei for most recorded breeding bird activity with relatively little activity noted in the open areas; mainly birds flying over or commuting between clumps of trees and scrub to the cover of the boundary hedges.

There are some possible signs of change however. For example, in 2017 a Moorhen territory was mapped at the pond where the initial beaver release occurred. This territory remains in 2019 and there appears to be a second (and possibly third) territory in the area downstream of the pond perhaps indicating an early increase in habitat availability for waterfowl; the pre-existing ditch system is undergoing hydrological modification due to beaver activity in this part of the site. Future diversification of the bird fauna to include more wetland associated species in this area is predicted. A Snipe was also disturbed in this area of the site and the Reed Bunting territory recorded in 2017 is still present, although from the 2019 survey it was not possible to confirm whether breeding had been successful.

A large veteran ash tree in the NW of the site is positioned where detection of breeding bird activity from the existing transect route is difficult. Barn Owl has been reported at this site historically (N. Hart, pers. comm.) and informal observations suggest Jackdaw and Robin may use hollows and cracks in the tree for nesting.

Conclusions: remarks on change since baseline survey of 2017

The current habitat continues to favour a good range of birds, particularly those that depend on more open woodland habitat with low canopy and the presence of dense scrub for nesting, for example Willow Warbler and Chiffchaff. The assemblage also includes woodland, riparian and wetland species reflecting the mosaic of habitat conditions within the site. Observations on the beavers' use of the site suggests that their influence would help maintain a dynamic presence of scrub suitable for the migratory warbler territories which are feature of the site's breeding bird fauna.

No drastic reduction or increase in the species richness of the site or in the numbers of territories of individual species was detected from the baseline 2 years ago. Small changes observed may be due to chance factors, differences in detection between surveys, wider changes in the fortunes of bird species populations *or* to alteration of the available habitat accruing from beaver activity

Several additional species were recorded. Although breeding evidence for some of these was inconclusive or negative, the potential additions to the breeding bird fauna across a range of niches support the interpretation that, if there is any beaver-mediated influence on the site's breeding bird assemblage being exerted at this point in time, then it is not unfavourable.

References

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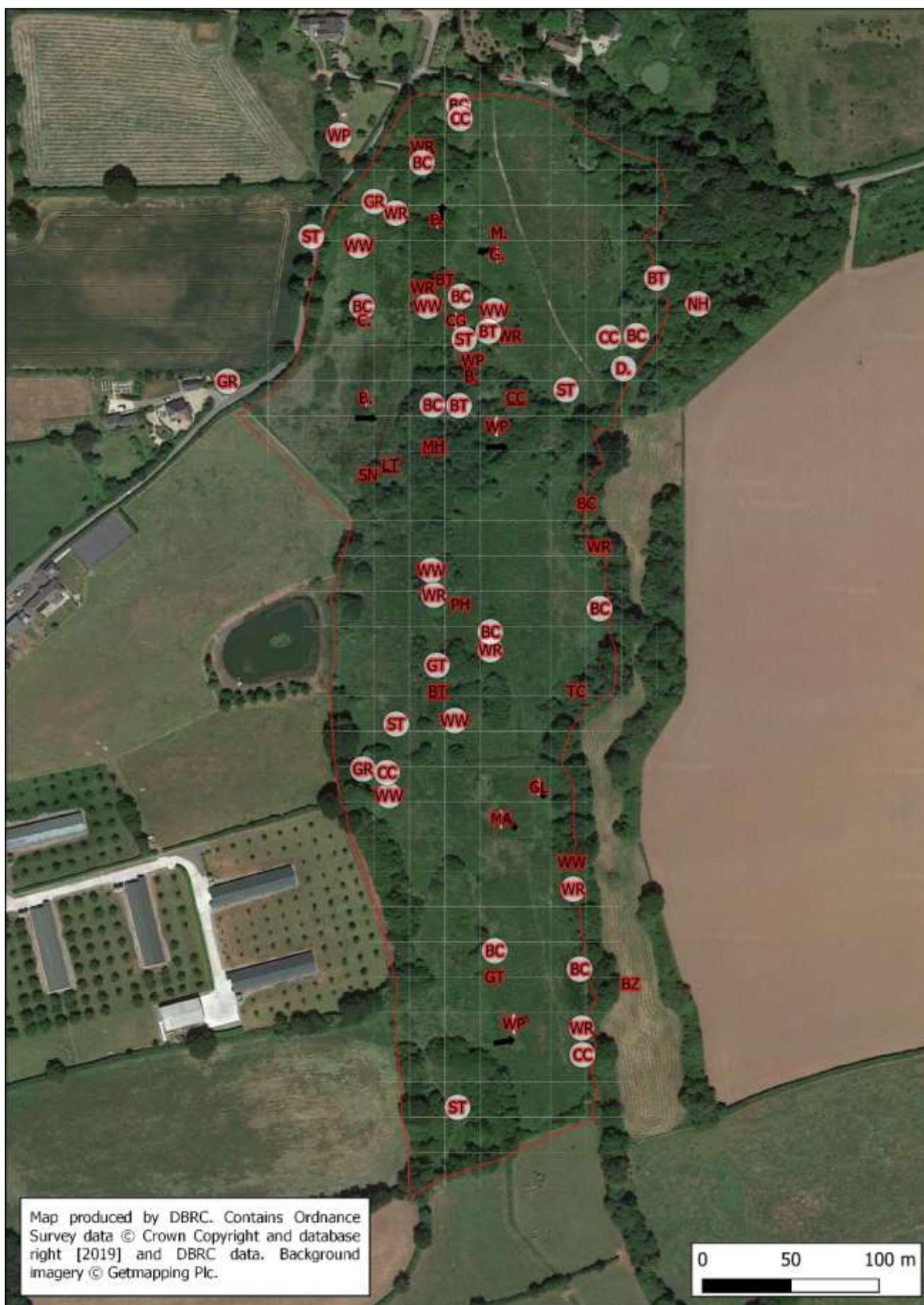
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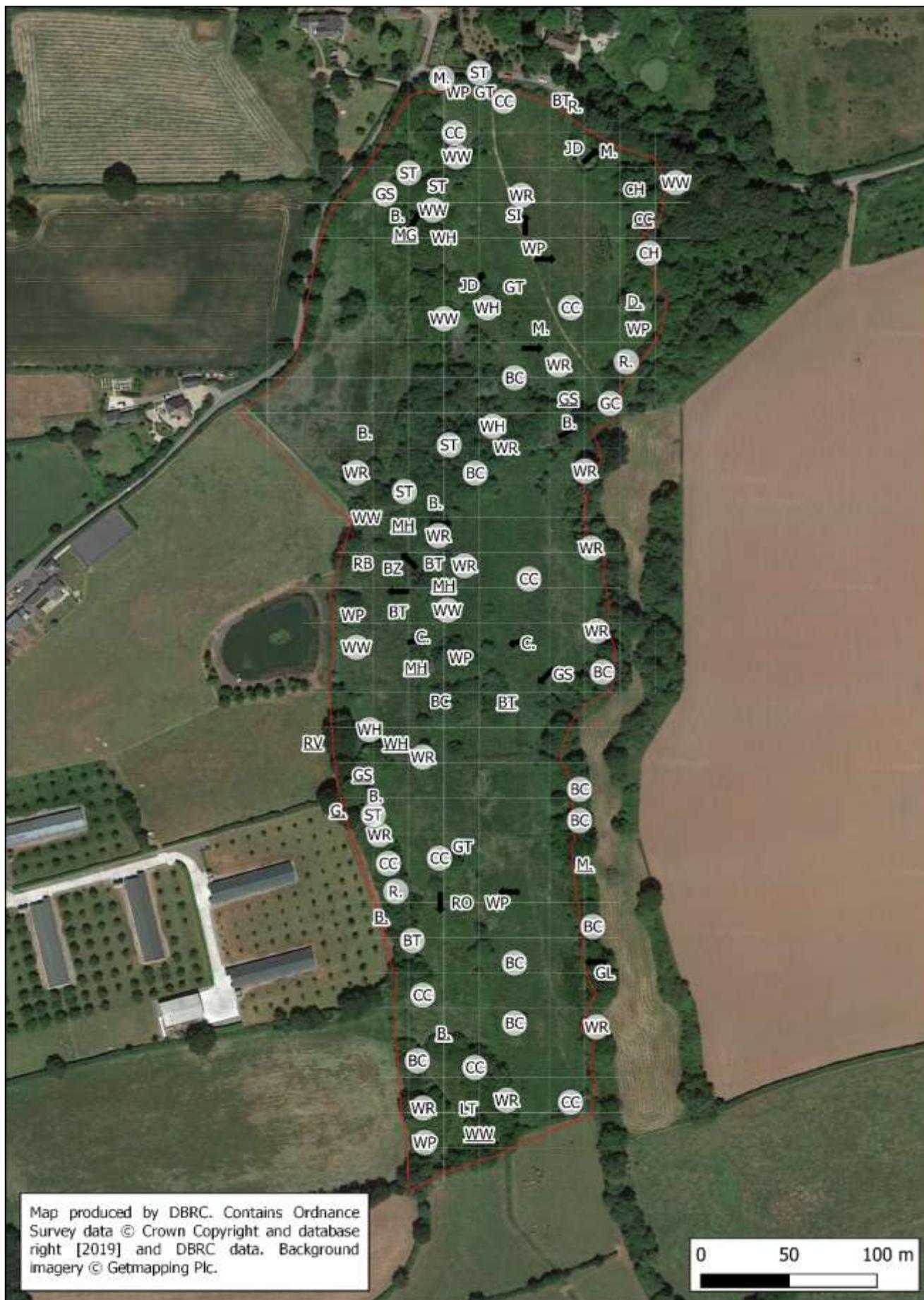


Appendices

1-3. Bird registrations from survey transects April – July 2019. A circled code indicates singing male, underlined code indicates bird was calling, code alone indicates visual record, arrow indicates bird was detected in flight and shows direction of flight when detected.

1. Lettering with red background: 18/04/2019
2. Lettering with white background: 30/05/2019
3. Lettering with blue background: 04/07/2019





Map produced by DBRC. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right [2019] and DBRC data. Background imagery © Getmapping Plc.





Appendix 4

BTO Standard codes

Breeding Status Codes:

Non-breeding

F Flying over

M Species observed but suspected to be still on **M**igration

U Species observed but suspected to be s**U**mmerring non-breeder

Possible breeder

H Species observed in breeding season in suitable nesting **H**abitat

S Singing male present (or breeding calls heard) in breeding season in suitable breeding habitat

Probable breeding

P Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season

T Permanent **T**erritory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song etc) on at least two different days a week or more apart at the same place or many individuals on one day

D Courtship and **D**isplay (judged to be in or near potential breeding habitat; be cautious with wildfowl)

N Visiting probable **N**est site

A **A**gitated behaviour or anxiety calls from adults, suggesting probable presence of nest or young nearby

I Brood patch on adult examined in the hand, suggesting **I**ncubation

B Nest **B**uilding or excavating nest-hole

Confirmed breeding

DD **D**istractio**D**-**D**isplay or injury feigning

UN **U**sed **N**est or eggshells found (occupied or laid within period of survey)

FL Recently **F**ledged young (nidicolous species) or downy young (nidifugous species). Careful consideration should be given to the likely provenance of any fledged juvenile capable of significant geographical movement. Evidence of dependency on adults (e.g. feeding) is helpful. Be cautious, even if the record comes from suitable habitat.

ON Adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating **O**ccupied **N**est (including high nests or nest holes, the contents of which cannot be seen) or adults seen incubating

FF Adult carrying **F**aecal sac or **F**ood for young

NE **N**est containing **E**ggs

NY **N**est with **Y**oung seen or heard

Species Codes (below)



AC	Arctic Skua	GA	Gadwall	LE	Long-eared Owl	SM	Sand Martin
AE	Arctic Tern	GX	Gannet	LT	Long-tailed Tit	SS	Sanderling
AV	Avocet	GW	Garden Warbler	MG	Maggie	TE	Sandwich Tern
BO	Barn Owl	GY	Garganey	MA	Mallard	VI	Savi's Warbler
BY	Barnacle Goose	GC	Goldcrest	MN	Mandarin Duck	SO	Scarlet Rosefinch
BA	Bar-tailed Godwit	EA	Golden Eagle	MX	Manx Shearwater	SP	Scaup
BR	Bearded Tit	OL	Golden Oriole	MR	Marsh Harrier	CY	Scottish Crossbill
BS	Berwick's Swan	GF	Golden Pheasant	MT	Marsh Tit	SW	Sedge Warbler
BI	Bittern	GP	Golden Plover	MW	Marsh Warbler	NS	Serin
BK	Black Grouse	GN	Goldeneye	MP	Meadow Pipit	SA	Shag
TY	Black Gulliebot	GO	Goldfinch	MU	Mediterranean Gull	SU	Shelduck
BX	Black Redstart	GD	Goosander	ML	Merlin	SX	Shorelark
BJ	Black Tern	GI	Goshawk	M	Mistle Thrush	SE	Short-eared Owl
B	Blackbird	GH	Grasshopper Warbler	MO	Montagu's Harrier	SV	Showaler
BC	Blackcap	GB	Great Black-backed Gull	MH	Moorhen	SK	Siskin
BH	Black-headed Gull	GG	Great Crested Grebe	MS	Mute Swan	S	Skylark
BN	Black-necked Grebe	ND	Great Northern Diver	N	Nightingale	SZ	Slovenian Grebe
BW	Black-tailed Godwit	NX	Great Skua	NJ	Nightjar	SN	Snipe
BY	Black-throated Diver	GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker	NH	Nuthatch	SB	Snow Bunting
BT	Blue Tit	GT	Great Tit	OP	Osprey	ST	Song Thrush
BU	Bluethroat	GE	Green Sandpiper	OC	Oystercatcher	SH	Sparrowhawk
BL	Brambling	G	Green Woodpecker	PX	Pheasant/Pheasant	AK	Spotted Cuckoo
BG	Brant Goose	GR	Greenfinch	PE	Perdrix	SF	Spotted Flycatcher
BF	Bullfinch	GK	Greenshank	PH	Pheasant	DR	Spotted Redshank
BZ	Buzzard	H	Gray Heron	PF	Pied Flycatcher	SG	Starling
CG	Canada Goose	P	Gray Partridge	PV	Pied Wagtail	SD	Stock Dove
CP	Capercaillie	GV	Gray Plover	PG	Pink-footed Goose	SC	Stonechat
C	Carrion Crow	GL	Grey Wagtail	PT	Pintail	TN	Stonecurlew
CW	Cetti's Warbler	GJ	Graylag Goose	PO	Pochard	TM	Storm Petrel
CH	Chaffinch	GU	Gulliebot	PM	Parmigan	SL	Swallow
CC	Chiffchaff	PW	Gurneateowl (Helmated)	PU	Puffin	SI	Sweet
CF	Chough	HF	Hawfinch	PS	Purple Sandpiper	TO	Tawny Owl
CL	Cirl Bunting	HH	Han Harrier	Q	Quail	T	Teal
CT	Coal Tit	HG	Herring Gull	RN	Raven	TK	Tamminck's Stint
CD	Collared Dove	HY	Hobby	RA	Razorbill	TF	Tree Pipit
CM	Common Gull	HZ	Honey Buzzard	RG	Red Grouse	TS	Tree Sparrow
CS	Common Sandpiper	HC	Hooded Crow	KT	Red Kite	TC	Treecreeper
CX	Common Scoter	HP	Hoopoe	ED	Red-backed Shrike	TU	Tufted Duck
CN	Common Tern	HM	House Martin	RM	Red-breasted Merganser	TT	Turnstone
CO	Coot	HS	House Sparrow	RQ	Red-crested Pochard	TD	Turtle Dove
CA	Comarant	JD	Jackdaw	FY	Red-footed Falcon	TW	Twite
CB	Corn Bunting	J	Jay	RL	Red-legged Partridge	WA	Water Rail
CE	Comerake	K	Kestrel	NK	Red-necked Phalarope	W	Wheatear
CI	Crested Tit	KF	Kingfisher	LR	Redpoll (Lesser)	WM	Whimbrel
CR	Crossbill (Common)	KI	Kittiwake	RK	Redshank	WC	Whinchat
CK	Cuckoo	KN	Knot	RT	Redstart	WG	White-fronted Goose
CU	Curlew	IM	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	RH	Red-throated Diver	WH	Whitelthroat
DW	Dartford Warbler	LA	Lapland Bunting	RE	Redwing	WS	Whooper Swan
DI	Dipper	L	Lapwing	RB	Red Bunting	WN	Wigeon
DO	Dottaral	TL	Leach's Petrel	RW	Reed Warbler	WT	Willow Tit
DN	Dunlin	IB	Lesser Black-backed Gull	RZ	Ring Ouzel	WW	Willow Warbler
D	Duncock	LS	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	RP	Ringed Plover	OD	Wood Sandpiper
EG	Egyptian Goose	IW	Lesser Whitthroat	RI	Ring-necked Parakeet	WQ	Wood Warbler
E	Eider	LI	Linnat	R	Robin	WK	Woodcock
FP	Feral Pigeon	ET	Little Egret	DV	Rock Dove (not feral)	WL	Woodlark
ZI	Feral/hybrid goose	IG	Little Grebe	RC	Rock Pipit	WP	Woodpigeon
ZF	Feral/hybrid mallard type	IU	Little Gull	RO	Rook	WR	Wren
FF	Fieldfare	LO	Little Owl	RS	Rosate Tern	WY	Wryneck
FC	Firecrest	IP	Little Ringed Plover	RY	Ruddy Duck	YW	Yellow Wagtail
F	Fulmar	AF	Little Tern	RU	Ruff	Y	Yellowhammer