



Welcome to the LBC eNewsletter – August 2025

LBC eNewsletter content;

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Summer Social Event at Gibraltar Point

Saturday 30th August 2025

This year, we're delighted to announce a change of venue for our annual summer social – by kind invitation of Richard Doan, Warden at Gibraltar Point. **At the time of writing there are just 4-5 spaces left!!** The event will feature a relaxed programme of three sessions, and Club members and their partners are warmly invited to join in for any or all parts of the day.



Programme of Events:

3.00pm – 4.45pm: A guided walk around the lagoons and surrounding area.

5.00pm – 6.00pm: Buffet supper in the Visitor Centre.

6.00pm – Dusk: An evening beach walk or birdwatching from the Wash Viewpoint, depending on tides and bird activity on the day.

Both walks will be led by Richard and are free to attend. However, numbers will be limited to **16 people per walk**, so booking is essential. The buffet supper will be charged for (The buffet cost is £12.00 to be payable on the day at the café) and is limited to **20 people**.

To book your place(s), please contact **Sally Prescott:**

Telephone: 01472 840142 **Mobile:** 07796 644380

Email: sally.prescott142@btinternet.com

All places will be allocated on a **first come, first served** basis, so don't delay – we look forward to seeing you there!

UK's oldest Eurasian Oystercatchers found on The Lincolnshire Wash

Two Eurasian Oystercatchers that have outlived the species' average lifespan by three decades have been recorded by the Wash Wader Research Group (WWRG), twice breaking longevity records for the species in the UK. The first, discovered in February 2025 at Snettisham in Norfolk, was estimated to be 41 years and eight months old - it had been ringed as a chick at Kelling Quags in Norfolk in 1983. Just weeks later, an even older bird - ringed in 1982 as an adult and so now at least 46 years old - was found on the other side of The Wash in Lincolnshire. Both individuals were reported to be in good health and, since the species shows strong site fidelity, are thought to have spent every winter on The Wash since being ringed.

Dr Ellie Leech, Head of the BTO Ringing Scheme, said: "We know that the average Oystercatcher lives for 12 years, but birds in their 20s and 30s are regularly recorded, so these two birds are old but not completely unexpected."

Jim Scott, RSPB Estate Operations manager at Titchwell Marsh and Snettisham Reserve, said: 'Oystercatchers rely on The Wash mudflats for food as they are jam-packed with invertebrates such as ragworms, snails and shellfish. So, in some ways, it's not really a surprise that these two record-breaking Oystercatchers choose to spend every winter here. As time goes on, we may find the longevity record of Oystercatchers keeps getting extended... it just shows how important it is that we protect these areas'



Oystercatcher at Tetney, Lincolnshire © Ian Shepherd

As many of you will know, I relocated to the northwest and have been living in Cumbria for the past two years. With it being a quieter month for news, I thought I'd take the opportunity to share a piece I recently wrote for the Cumbria Bird Club. It covers my ongoing Pied Flycatcher monitoring project, which I've been working on locally...

Monitoring Pied Flycatchers near Hawkshead

Text and all photographs by Andrew Chick

In 2023, I was given 25 surplus wooden nest boxes that were looking for a new home.

After discussing it with a local landowner, I installed the boxes in a private, predominantly oak woodland near Hawkshead, with the agreement that I could monitor and ring any birds that used them. The woodland has good potential, and with a few local sightings of Pied Flycatchers, I was hopeful the boxes might attract a breeding pair or two. I was pleasantly surprised when three pairs of Pied Flycatchers took up residence in the boxes during that first season. In addition to the flycatchers, I also had a number of Great and Blue Tit, but by the end of the season a number of the boxes had been damaged by Great Spotted Woodpeckers and Grey Squirrels.

In 2024, the landowner secured a Countryside Stewardship grant for the nest boxes and with the damage by Squirrels and Woodpeckers fresh in our minds we discussed the need for something more durable and eventually purchased 40 Woodcrete boxes from Wildcare

(<https://www.wildcare.co.uk/>), which were delivered prior to the start of the bird breeding season 2024.

Unfortunately, four of the boxes arrived damaged, but Wildcare replaced them (and supplied a few extra) without hesitation, and I can fully endorse their customer service. Bringing the total number of usable Woodcrete boxes to 48. Additionally, I made six open fronted nestboxes in the hope of attracting Common Redstart which brought the total number of nestboxes in the scheme to a grant total of 79 for the 2024 breeding season.



Woodcrete Nestbox

The following is a summary of the results from 2024 and 2025. All nest boxes were monitored under my BTO licence, and all records have been submitted to the BTO Nest Record Scheme (NRS). This data contributes to a growing understanding of how environmental pressures, such as habitat loss and climate change, are affecting breeding success and fledgling numbers in UK bird populations.

Summary of the breeding season 2024

Row Labels	Sum of Fledged 2024	Count of Nests 2024
Blue Tit	112	17
Great Tit	59	10
Nuthatch	N/A	1
Pied Flycatcher	55	10
Empty Box	41	

Having previously recorded only a handful of Pied Flycatchers on site, discovering ten active nests and witnessing 55 juveniles successfully fledge was both surprising and encouraging. Unfortunately, one brood failed completely, with all chicks found dead; these individuals are not included in the total count. Spring 2024 was notably cold, which appeared to suppress invertebrate activity and reduce prey availability. At one nest, an adult was observed feeding young with damselflies, an unusual choice that likely reflected limited food options. Despite this, the season was considered a success, with all nestboxes cleared and ready for future use by the end of the breeding period.

Summary of the breeding season 2025

Row Labels	Sum of Fledged 2025	Count of Nests 2025
Blue Tit	84	11
Great Tit	97	14
Nuthatch	N/A	1
Pied Flycatcher	53	12
Empty Box	40	

The weather in early spring 2025 was notably pleasant, and by 11th May, twelve Pied Flycatchers were actively nesting on site, a promising start to the season. Blue Tit numbers were clearly down compared to previous years, but they compensated with large brood sizes, including one remarkable clutch of 13 and another of 12. In contrast, Great Tits were more numerous, with two broods of 11, three of 9, and two of 8 recorded.

Despite this success, 40 nestboxes remained unused, which initially seemed high, though this is addressed in more detail below. Of the Pied Flycatcher nests, two were abandoned and one brood was entirely missed during monitoring, which slightly underrepresents their productivity in the figures above.



A brood of Pied Flycatchers

The weather broke at the end of May, bringing a week of cold, wet conditions that had a noticeable impact on breeding success. Several broods were lost, with dead juveniles found in a number of nests. Birds that arrived and bred early appeared to benefit from the fine weather in April and early May, producing large broods and achieving high fledging success. In contrast, those that initiated breeding later were caught out by the sudden drop in temperature and wet weather, leading to increased chick mortality, likely due to a decline in food availability.

In one flycatcher nest only one fully grown juvenile was ringed, with five dead chicks removed. The entrance hole had been enlarged by squirrels in the past, which had allowed water ingress, a box I will definitely replace for the 2026 season.



A brood of one-day old Pied Flycatchers

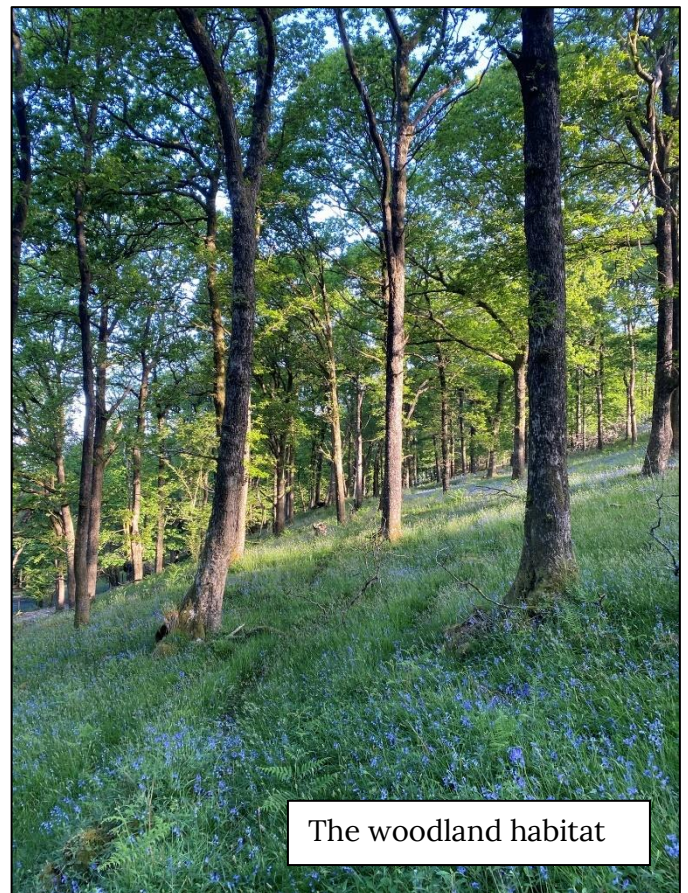
In both years, a single pair of Nuthatches nested on site, and on each occasion, they chose the woodcrete boxes. In both instances, they completely sealed the entrance, making it impossible to inspect the contents!

It's also a bit disappointing to report that the six open-fronted boxes I carefully constructed have never been used by any species. I'm now considering modifying them ahead of the 2026 season to improve their chances of being occupied.

Woodland Habitat

The majority of woodland where my nest boxes are located is made up of 'young' oak trees between 100 and 150 years old and it total covered 18Ha. Superficially the woodland looks great with a carpet of Bluebells in spring and other ancient woodland indicator species present. However, these trees don't yet have the numerous natural holes or cavities that Pied Flycatchers need for nesting. Pied Flycatchers don't create their own nests from scratch, they look for existing holes in trees, which is why they are quick to use nest boxes when they're available.

In new or younger woodlands, the lack of natural tree cavities can be a problem. Without enough places to nest, Pied Flycatchers may struggle to breed successfully. This can lead to more competition for the few available spots, and younger or less dominant birds might have to leave to find somewhere else to nest. As a result, fewer chicks may



The woodland habitat

be raised, which can affect the local population over time. The installation of nestboxes in this type of woodland is surely positive for cavity nesting bird species.

Do Early-Breeding Great Tits Outcompete Other Birds for Nestboxes? How many nestboxes do I need?

The use of nestboxes offering safe and accessible breeding sites for a variety of cavity-nesting species must be positive. However, not all birds have an equal chance when it comes to occupying these artificial sites. Clearly the most dominant are Great Tits, whose early breeding habits and aggressive behaviour can give them a competitive edge over other species, particularly migratory birds such as Pied Flycatchers and Redstarts.

I have no doubt that if I had only installed a single nestbox in the woodland, then it would have been immediately commandeered by Great Tits.

Great Tits begin prospecting for nest sites early in the spring, often weeks before migratory species return from their wintering grounds. This head start allows them to claim the most favourable boxes, typically those in optimal locations in terms of shelter, temperature, and proximity to foraging areas. As a result, by the time later-arriving species begin to seek out nesting opportunities, many of the best boxes are already occupied.

Beyond their early arrival, Great Tits are also notably assertive. They are known to defend their chosen boxes aggressively, sometimes even evicting or deterring other birds, including Blue Tits, Nuthatches, and flycatchers. Their willingness to fight for nest sites stands in stark contrast to more timid species like Pied Flycatchers.

This pattern of early occupation and aggressive defence can significantly affect the breeding success of more sensitive or subordinate species. In some woodlands, particularly those with a limited number of nestboxes, Pied Flycatchers may struggle to find suitable nesting opportunities, and their local breeding populations can suffer as a result.

Therefore, if only a small number of boxes had been installed, it is likely they would have been fully occupied by Blue and Great Tits. This highlights the importance of providing an optimal number of nestboxes to ensure that some remain available for later-arriving migrant species such as Pied Flycatchers.

I suspect that having forty empty boxes in both 2024 and 2025, that is nearly 50%, may be the result of a bit of overenthusiasm on my part. However, I plan to maintain the same number of boxes next season to see if this pattern holds and whether the current provision truly exceeds demand.



The species dynamics present important considerations for those considering putting nestbox up in local woodlands, especially where conservation of migratory species is a key objective. Several strategies can help level the playing field:

- **Increase Nestbox Availability:** By providing a higher density of boxes, the chances improve that late-arriving birds will still find unoccupied sites. The fact that I have a number of empty nestboxes suggest that there is availability of late arriving migrant species...
- **Diversify Box Placement:** Great Tits prefer certain habitats and microclimates; placing some boxes in shadier, less central areas can make them more appealing to flycatchers while discouraging earlier breeders, although to be honest I have just selected random sites on an easy to follow trail through the woodland.
- **Monitor and Adjust:** Early-season monitoring could/can inform decisions about box placement and species use, and adapt to changing population dynamics.

While Great Tits are a welcome part of the woodlands and provide valuable data in long-term monitoring schemes, their competitive dominance can pose challenges.

Recognising and managing this dynamic is essential for ensuring that nestbox schemes truly support biodiversity, offering fair nesting opportunities to a wide range of species, including those most in need of conservation support, specifically Pied Flycatchers!

I'm currently in full-time employment, so time is limited, and checking all the nestboxes is quite demanding, especially with parts of the woodland situated on steep hillside terrain, making the work physically challenging. If I had more flexibility, I might consider removing some boxes initially and only putting them up once the Great Tits have started nesting, to favour later-arriving species. Unfortunately, I don't have the time to trial that kind of approach at the moment.

Thoughts on woodcrete nestboxes...

For anyone interested in providing safe nesting opportunities, choosing the right type of nestbox is essential. While traditional wooden boxes remain popular due to their availability and low upfront cost, woodcrete nestboxes, made from a durable blend of wood fibres



and concrete, offer a range of significant advantages that make them the preferred choice for long-term use, particularly in demanding environments.

One of the most notable benefits of woodcrete is its exceptional durability. Unlike wooden boxes, which typically degrade over time and require replacement every 5 to 10 years, woodcrete boxes can last for 20 to 30 years or more. They are resistant to rot, weather damage, and general wear and tear, making them a sound investment for long-term projects or for use in remote areas where maintenance is difficult.

Predator resistance is another key advantage. Grey Squirrels and Great Spotted Woodpeckers are notorious for damaging wooden nestboxes, often enlarging entrance holes to gain access to eggs or chicks. Woodcrete's dense, solid structure offers a much tougher barrier, helping to protect nesting birds from such threats.

Temperature and moisture regulation are also significantly improved in woodcrete boxes. The material offers excellent thermal insulation, keeping the interior cooler during hot spells and warmer in cold weather—creating a more stable environment for eggs and chicks.

Additionally, woodcrete is breathable, which helps to prevent condensation and reduces the risk of mould and damp—issues that can affect chick survival in poorly ventilated wooden boxes.

Maintenance requirements are also minimal. Once installed, woodcrete boxes can often be left in place for years with little need for repair or replacement. This reduces labour costs and is particularly beneficial for organisations managing large networks of nestboxes or working on long-term monitoring schemes.

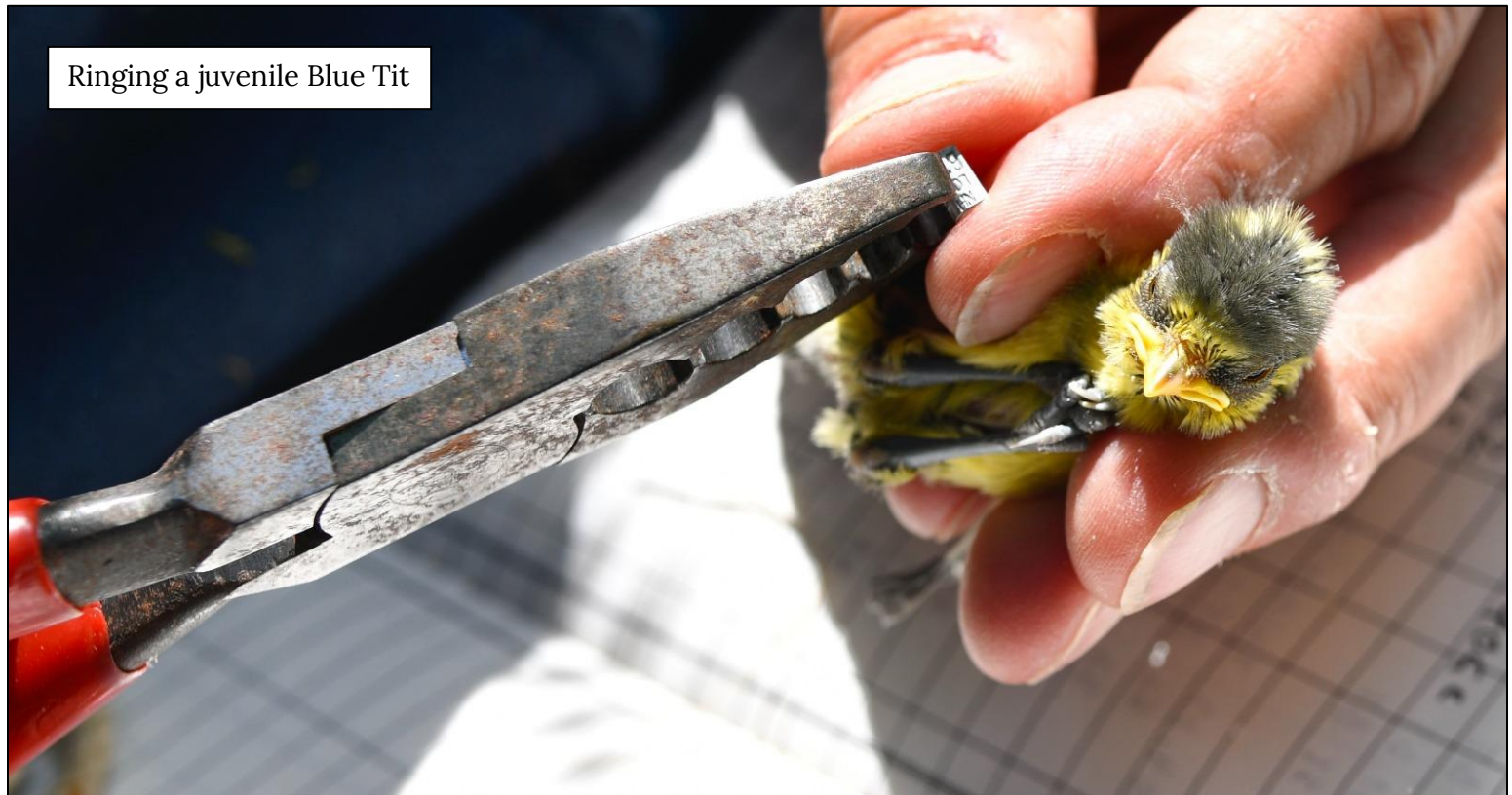
The weight and sturdy construction of woodcrete boxes make them more stable, especially in exposed or windy locations. They are less likely to be dislodged or damaged by animals or the elements, and many designs come with secure mounting systems to further reduce the risk of disturbance. At the request of the landowner the boxes were all installed with aluminium nails.

Finally, woodcrete boxes are often designed with conservation in mind. They are available in a wide range of models tailored to different species, with specific entrance sizes and internal dimensions. Importantly, because the material does not require chemical treatments or preservatives, it is also safer for wildlife.



An open Woodcrete box with Pied Flycatcher nest

In summary, woodcrete nestboxes may involve a higher initial investment than timber alternatives, but the benefits they offer in terms of durability, safety, and environmental suitability make them an ideal choice for serious conservation efforts, scientific monitoring, and anyone wanting a reliable, low-maintenance solution for providing secure nesting opportunities.



When to Clean Out a Nest Box: Timing, Tips, and Best Practice

Cleaning out nest boxes is a vital but often overlooked part of supporting healthy bird populations. While simply putting up a nest box is a positive first step, regular maintenance, especially timely cleaning, plays a crucial role in ensuring boxes remain safe, attractive, and hygienic for future occupants.

So, when is the best time to clean out a nest box? The short answer is: **in autumn**, once the breeding season is fully over but before birds begin to use them as winter roosts. In the UK and similar climates, this usually means **between late September and early November**.

By this point in the year, most birds, such as Great Tits, Blue Tits, and Pied Flycatchers, have completed their breeding cycles. Any second broods have typically fledged, and the risk of disturbing active nests is low. Importantly, cleaning boxes before winter ensures they are dry, parasite-free, and ready to offer shelter during colder months, when species like Wrens and Tits often roost in them to stay warm.

The cleaning process itself is straightforward but should be done with care:

- Open the box and remove all old nesting material. Worn-out nests can harbour parasites such as fleas, mites, and lice, which may harm future nestlings or deter birds from reusing the box.

- If any unhatched eggs are found, they can legally be removed from 1 September onwards in the UK under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. However, these must be destroyed and not kept.
- It's advisable to wear gloves and a face mask, as nests can contain droppings, mould spores, or other irritants, something I never do...

Special consideration should be given to boxes used by later-breeding species such as owls or kestrels. These birds may still be raising young well into late summer or even autumn, so always check for signs of occupancy before cleaning.

Providing a clean box each year has several benefits. Not only does it reduce the risk of disease and infestation, but it also increases the likelihood that birds will return to the box in the following spring. Moreover, it supports overwintering birds by offering a dry, secure roosting spot during harsh weather.

Does Monitoring Nestboxes Impact Bird Productivity?

Nestboxes allow us to observe breeding behaviour, track populations, and assess the health of bird species over time. However, concerns are sometimes raised about whether this monitoring might itself affect the productivity of the birds being studied. Does human activity around nestboxes disrupt breeding, reduce chick survival, or lead to nest abandonment?

The evidence suggests that when monitoring is carried out carefully and with proper consideration, it has little to no measurable impact on productivity. In fact, long-running studies have demonstrated that regular monitoring can be compatible with successful breeding outcomes.

Species such as Great Tits and Blue Tits have been studied for decades using nestboxes. In these populations, researchers have found that regular inspections, when timed and conducted correctly, do not significantly affect clutch size, hatching rates, or fledging success. These findings support the idea that many cavity-nesting birds are tolerant of human presence during the breeding season, especially those that commonly use artificial boxes.

However, not all birds respond in the same way. Some species are more sensitive to disturbance, particularly during the early stages of nesting. Entering a nestbox during egg-laying or shortly after hatching can, in rare cases, lead to desertion. In addition, careless monitoring practices, such as excessive frequency, poor handling of chicks, or visits during inclement weather, can reduce chick survival or increase predation risk by leaving scent trails or damaging the structure of the box.



Despite these concerns, multiple studies have found that when best practices are followed, the risks are minimal.

To reduce the likelihood of negative impacts, it is recommended that monitoring visits be kept brief, observers should avoid handling chicks during cold or wet weather, use standardised protocols, and ensure nestboxes are designed for easy and safe access. Minimising disruption not only benefits the birds but also improves the reliability of the data collected.

Summary

Three years into the project, I feel it has been a genuine success, and I truly believe the nestbox scheme is making a positive contribution to Pied Flycatcher conservation in the local landscape. That said, I'm also aware that increasing the numbers of Blue and Great Tits in the woodland could be having an impact on other species, such as Marsh Tit.

Looking ahead to the 2026 season, it's clear that many of the wooden boxes will need replacing. I'd have no hesitation in switching to woodcrete boxes, given their durability and their ability to deter both Grey Squirrels and Great Spotted Woodpeckers. That said, the thought of having to purchase 25 in one go is admittedly a little daunting!

Andrew Chick



Four Pied Flycatcher chick



Adult male Pied Flycatcher, Cumbria © Andrew P. Chick

Off-lead dogs damage Little Tern colony

Wardens and police have issued an urgent plea to dog owners after uncontrolled pets attacked a colony of Little Terns on the Norfolk coast, killing at least four chicks and endangering dozens more.

The RSPB reported that the incidents, witnessed by volunteers last week, disrupted a colony of some 600 adult birds and up to 500 chicks on Norfolk's east coast. The precise location is being withheld to protect the site.



Conservationists said the attacks occurred during the most sensitive stage of the breeding season, with more than 250 chicks due to fledge in the coming weeks.

Dog disturbance

Little Tern, one of Britain's rarest seabirds, is Amber-Listed on the UK's Birds of Conservation Concern, with only 1,900 breeding pairs nationwide.

Steve Rowland, the RSPB's area manager for Norfolk, described the scenes as "devastating". He said: "Even the gentlest family pet can cause distress or destruction to ground-nesting birds when off-lead.

"Wardens witnessed dogs running through the colony, disturbing nests, picking up chicks in their mouths and killing at least four. Adult birds panicked and abandoned nests, leaving more chicks vulnerable to predators."

Police condemn incident

PC Chris Shelley, Norfolk Police's Rural Crime Officer, condemned the behaviour as both "distressing and illegal", warning that owners risk prosecution. He urged the public to keep dogs on leads in sensitive wildlife areas.

The RSPB said the colony had enjoyed a strong breeding season with 83 chicks having fledged so far, but stressed that further incidents could jeopardise its success. Witnesses to the attacks are urged to contact Norfolk Police.

This article was taken from the Birdguides website - <https://www.birdguides.com/news/off-lead-dogs-damage-little-tern-colony/>

Request for images for the 2024 LBC Annual Report

Last month, the LBC 2023 Annual Report was sent out to all members – PACKED with amazing photographs. But the work doesn't stop there, we're now starting work on the 2024 Lincolnshire Bird Club Report.

As always, we'd love to include as many photographic contributions from members as possible. If you've taken bird photos in Lincolnshire during 2024, we'd be delighted to see them.

Image guidelines:

- Photos must be taken in *Lincolnshire* and during 2024.
- Images should be sharp, well-exposed, and feature the bird clearly as the subject.
- Please avoid excessive cropping, leave space around the subject to help with layout design.
- Ethical and respectful photography is essential, always prioritise the welfare of birds and their habitats.
- We especially welcome images showing interesting behaviour, background habitats, or recognisable locations.



While we carefully review every image submitted, we can't guarantee all will be used in the final report.

File naming is essential:

All images must be renamed using the following format:

Species_Site_Date_YourInitials.jpg

Unfortunately, we cannot accept files without correctly edited names, as this adds hours of extra work and increases the risk of incorrect captions.

How to send your images:

Please use WeTransfer to send your photos to: info@lincsbirdclub.co.uk

We're aware WeTransfer now limits how long transfers remain active. If you select the three-day option, the service should still be free. If you have any problems, just drop us an email.

Finally, we acknowledge *all* batches of images we receive. If you don't get a confirmation email from us, please check that your transfer has gone through.

Thanks, The LBC Report Team

Britain's rarest breeding bird successfully raises four chicks

This article has been taken from the RSPB website at <https://www.rspb.org.uk/whats-happening/news/britains-rarest-breeding-bird-successfully-raises-four-chicks>, click the link to see more images and a video of the RSPB Investigations staff installed a protective fence around the nest!

A pair of Montagu's Harriers have successfully raised four young in the UK for the first time since 2019.

A pair of Montagu's Harriers have successfully raised four youngsters in England. Montagu's Harriers are Britain's rarest breeding bird, and this is the first time the species has nested successfully here since 2019. To protect the birds, the location is being kept secret.



After a high of nine successful nests in 2011, Britain's breeding population of Montagu's Harriers sadly dwindled, and in 2021 they were officially placed on the UK Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern. But this year, a pair arrived in the UK and have successfully raised four healthy youngsters.

Strongholds under pressure

Montagu's Harriers winter in Africa and return to Europe to nest, often in agricultural fields, in particular winter sown cereals in the UK. They can often return to the same nesting areas each year.

Their previous strongholds in Spain and France are diminishing due to intensification of agriculture and earlier harvest dates, as well as wetter summers. Many nests across Europe are protected from predators by the installation of small metal fences by conservationists, volunteers and farmers.

Protecting a rare nesting bird

The male and female birds were first seen at the now secret location in England in May, raising hopes they would breed. Their nest was located in June by the licensed use of a drone, and then closely monitored by a volunteer birdwatcher and the RSPB.

Photographs indicated that both adult birds were ringed, which enabled the identification of the birds. Remarkably the male is a chick that hatched from a UK nest in 2015, while the female from a nest in France in 2023.

As soon as their behaviour indicated that the chicks had hatched, the RSPB entered the field under licence and installed a small protective fence to safeguard the nest from ground predators.

Four fledged successfully

The chicks were ringed in mid-July and last week made their first flights, delighting all involved.

Mark Thomas, Montagu's Harrier Species Lead at the RSPB said:

"We are overjoyed that a pair have returned, they managed to find each other, and, through the close protection of a dedicated farmer and the RSPB, have managed to raise four youngsters.

"What's even more remarkable is that we have been able to work out that the male was colour-ringed by the RSPB as a chick in a UK nest in 2015 and that his partner is wearing a ring indicating she is from France. This Anglo-French alliance could just be the springboard needed to save this species in Britain."

The farmer, who doesn't want to be named in order to protect the location, said: 'It's fantastic to have these amazing birds on the farm and a just reward for the extensive conservation work we have been undertaking for decades.'

It is now hoped the birds will all migrate safely to Africa for the winter, and that the adults will return to breed again in 2026.

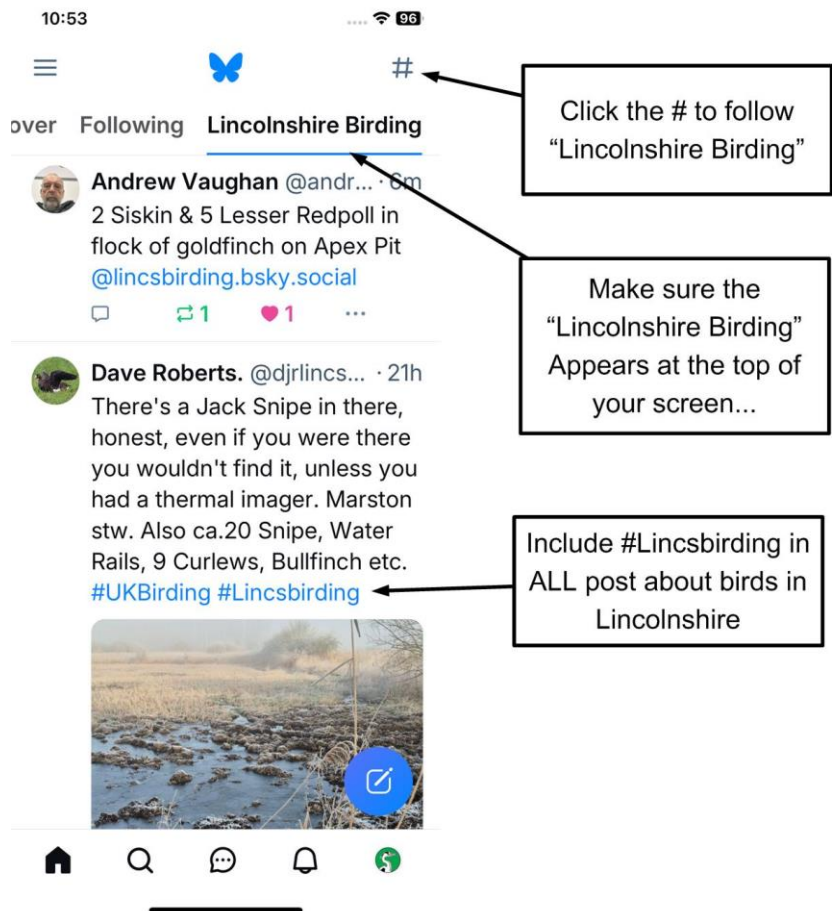


Adult Male Montagu's Harrier, Barton May 2012 © Graham Catley

We're excited to announce that the Lincolnshire Bird Club (LBC) is now on Bluesky! A big thank you to Matt Dineen for setting up the official LBC Bluesky account.

When sharing Lincolnshire birding news on Bluesky, don't forget to use the hashtag **#Lincsbirding** to ensure it reaches the wider community.

Be sure to follow the **Lincolnshire Birding** feed to stay updated with all the latest sightings and news. When using your phone, it should look like this.....



Finally...

The website is currently undergoing a major overhaul as we upgrade the software that runs the entire system. This has meant reinstalling and reconfiguring various add-ons, including the PayPal system, online forms, and video tools. After a few false starts, we think we're nearly there!

If all goes to plan, the full upgrade will be completed in early August, after which we can begin refreshing the site's design and layout. So—watch this space!

In the meantime, do you know anything about Joomla? If so, the Bird Club would really appreciate your help. Please get in touch at info@lincsbirdclub.co.uk.



Lincolnshire Bird News – July 2025

Compiled by Jo Whitley and Chris Grimshaw

This page is regularly updated to provide an accessible news service on scarce and rare bird sightings in Lincolnshire. This is a free service. For the most up-to-date information, LBC members are encouraged to check commercial news services. The **Sightings** page, @Lincsbirding Twitter account, and the **BlueSky #LincsBirding** feed aim to notify birders about rare (RED) and scarce (BLUE) species that might be of interest within the county.

For detailed updates about Gibraltar Point, please visit their regularly updated blog at <http://gibraltarpointbirdobservatory.blogspot.com/>, which offers far more information than is included here. The latest bird news is compiled by Jo Whitley and Chris Grimshaw, to whom the Bird Club is very grateful.

We strive to share all relevant information, but occasionally, something might be overlooked. If you spot anything missing, please don't hesitate to reach out! Send missing records or photographs to info@lincsbirdclub.co.uk with the subject line: **Lincs Latest Bird News** and we will add them to the page!

While this page highlights rarer species, records of common species are equally valuable. Please submit these to the County Recorder via email at recorder_south@lincsbirdclub.co.uk or use the **BTO BirdTrack** or **eBird** apps. All submitted records will be added to the Lincolnshire Bird Club database and included in the Annual Reports. **Important:** None of the reports displayed on this page have been verified or reviewed by the Lincolnshire Bird Club Records Committee.

31st July

Cleethorpes

Bar-tailed Godwit, Blackbird, Common Gull, Curlew, Great Black-backed Gull, Greenfinch, Greenshank, Grey Heron, Herring Gull, House Martin, House Sparrow, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Meadow Pipit, Oystercatcher, Redshank, Skylark, Swallow, Swift, Turnstone

Frampton Marsh

Avocet, **Bearded Tit**, Black-tailed Godwit, Common Sandpiper, Curlew, Dunlin, **Great White Egret**, Green Sandpiper, **Greenshank**, Little Gull, Little Ringed Plover, **Marsh Harrier**, **Merlin**, Reed Warbler, Ruff, Snipe, **Spotted Redshank**, Whooper Swan, Yellow Wagtail

30th July

Anderby Marsh

Avocet (6), Cetti's Warbler, Chiffchaff (4), Common Gull, Dunlin (11), Gadwall, Gannet, Great Spotted Woodpecker (1), Greenfinch (6), Green Sandpiper (5), Greenshank (1), House Martin, Lapwing, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Lesser Whitethroat (2), Little Egret (2), Meadow Pipit (1), Oystercatcher (4), Pied Wagtail (yarrellii) (3), Redshank (1), Reed Warbler, Robin (3), Ruff (5), Sandwich Tern, Sedge Warbler, Snipe (8), Song Thrush (2), Sparrowhawk (1), Swallow, Swift (2), Teal, Whitethroat, Willow Warbler (2), Yellowhammer (1)

Boultham Mere

Buzzard (1), Chiffchaff (1), Common Tern, Green Woodpecker (1), Great White Egret (4), Grey Heron (30), Kingfisher (1), Little Egret (8), **Mediterranean Gull** (juv), Shoveler (6), Swallow (20), Swift (7), Teal (4)

Deeping Lakes

Black-necked Grebe, Common Tern, **Glossy Ibis**

Frampton Marsh

Avocet, Black-headed Gull, Black-tailed Godwit, Cetti's Warbler (2), Chiffchaff, Common Sandpiper, Common Tern, Cormorant, Curlew (1), Dunlin, Gadwall, Golden Plover, Goldfinch, Great Black-backed Gull, Green Sandpiper, Greenshank, Green Woodpecker, Grey Heron, Herring Gull, Kestrel, Knot, Lapwing, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Linnet, Little Egret, Magpie, Meadow Pipit, Moorhen, Mute Swan, Oystercatcher, Pied Wagtail (yarrellii), Redshank, Reed Bunting, Reed Warbler, Ringed Plover, Robin, Ruff, Sand Martin, Sandwich Tern, Sedge Warbler, Shelduck, Skylark, Snipe, Spotted Redshank (5), Swallow, Turnstone, Wheatear (1), Whimbrel (4), Yellow Wagtail (6)

Messingham

Buzzard (1), Canada Goose (12), Carrion Crow (6), Cetti's Warbler (1), Chaffinch, Chiffchaff (4), Coal Tit, Common Gull (1), Coot (87), Cormorant (4), [Egyptian Goose](#) (1), Gadwall (31), Grey Heron (4), Greylag Goose (39), Lapwing (46), Lesser Black-backed Gull (2), Little Grebe (3), Mallard (48), Moorhen (12), Reed Warbler, Sparrowhawk (1), Swallow, Teal (9), Tufted Duck (11), Water Rail (1)

29th July

Anderby Marsh

Avocet (6), Black-tailed Godwit (4), Cetti's Warbler, Chiffchaff (4), [Common Crossbill](#) (4), Common Scoter (16), Cormorant (18), Dunlin (10), Gannet, Green Sandpiper (5), Kittiwake, Lapwing (40), Lesser Black-backed Gull, Lesser Whitethroat (1), Little Egret (2), Little Grebe (1), Meadow Pipit (1), Reed Warbler, Ringed Plover (1), Ruff (4), Sandwich Tern (250), Sedge Warbler, Snipe (5), Turnstone (1), Yellow Wagtail (2)

Frampton Marsh

Bearded Tit, Green Sandpiper, Marsh Harrier, [Merlin](#), House Martin, Sand Martin, Swallow, Peregrine, Red Kite, Snipe, [Spoonbill](#) (11), [Spotted Redshank](#), Whimbrel, Yellow Wagtail

Freiston Shore

Avocet (4), Black-headed Gull, Common Tern (4), Dunlin (150), Goldfinch, Greenshank (2), House Sparrow, Lapwing, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Linnet, Little Egret (8), Little Grebe (21), Mallard, Meadow Pipit, Oystercatcher, Pied Wagtail (yarrellii) Redshank (40), Reed Bunting, Robin, Ruff (7), Shelduck, Starling, Swallow, Teal, Yellow Wagtail

Kirkby on Bain

Green Woodpecker (1), Lapwing (12), Little Egret (2), Magpie, Mallard, Moorhen, Mute Swan, Reed Bunting, Willow Warbler

RSPB Tetney Marshes

Blackcap (1), Black-headed Gull (17), Buzzard (1), Carrion Crow (7), Chaffinch (2), Collared Dove (3), Common Gull (2), Common Sandpiper (10), Common Tern (3), Cormorant (5), Curlew (11), Gannet (2), Great Black-backed Gull (3), Grey Heron (4), Herring Gull (2), House Martin (15), Kestrel (1), Lesser Black-backed Gull (4), Little Egret (7), Meadow Pipit (8), Mute Swan (21), Oystercatcher (16), Pied Wagtail (yarrellii) (3), Redshank (8), Sand Martin (2), Sedge Warbler (3), Shelduck (3), Swallow (500), [Whimbrel](#) (12), Whitethroat (2), Yellow Wagtail (2)

Sutton on Sea

[Arctic Skua](#) (2), [Common Scoter](#) (232), Cormorant (25), Dunlin (3), Gannet (12), Great Black-backed Gull (2), Grey Wagtail (1), Guillemot (15), Herring Gull (21), Kittiwake (4), Lesser Black-backed Gull (2), Oystercatcher (133), Pied Wagtail (yarrellii) (6), Razorbill (11), Robin (1), Sanderling (36), Sandwich Tern (170), Swallow (41), Swift (4), [Whimbrel](#) (1)

Teal Lake

Green Sandpiper (2), Lapwing (96), Yellow-legged Gull (1)

28th July

Alkborough Flats

Spoonbill (6), Spotted Redshank

Anderby Creek

Avocet (6), Black-tailed Godwit (1), Cetti's Warbler, Chiffchaff (2), Common Scoter (60), Cormorant (5), Curlew Sandpiper, Dunlin (4), Gannet, Golden Plover (1), Great Crested Grebe (1), Great Spotted Woodpecker (1), Green Sandpiper (4), Greenshank (1), Grey Heron (1), Kestrel (1), Kittiwake, Lapwing, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Lesser Whitethroat (1), Reed Warbler, Ruff (4), Sandwich Tern, Skylark, Snipe (3), Song Thrush (1), Spoonbill (2), Spotted Redshank (1), Swallow, Swift, Turnstone (1), Wood Sandpiper (2), Yellowhammer (1), Yellow Wagtail (6)

Boultham Mere

Blackcap (2), Buzzard (2), Canada Goose (17), Chiffchaff (1), Collared Dove, Common Tern (1), Goldfinch (40), Great Spotted Woodpecker (1), Greenfinch (4), Green Woodpecker (2), Grey Heron (3), Kingfisher (1), Lesser Black-backed Gull (20), Lesser Whitethroat (4), Little Egret (8), Long-tailed Tit (30), Mute Swan (9), Pied Wagtail (yarrellii) (1), Shoveler (5), Skylark (2), Stock Dove (3), Swallow (10), Tufted Duck (6)

Branston Booths

Buzzard, Curlew 2, Marsh Harrier 2, Grey Heron(5), Little Owl 1

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis

Freiston Shore

Curlew (20), Starling (120), Whimbrel (3), Yellow Wagtail (1)

Gibraltar Point

Avocet (120), Bar-tailed Godwit (30), Blackcap (3), Black-tailed Godwit (300), Buzzard (3), Common/Arctic Tern (6), [Common Crossbill](#) (5), Curlew Sandpiper (1), Dunlin (2000), Gannet (2), Great Black-backed Gull (2), Great Spotted Woodpecker (1), Green Sandpiper (1), Greenshank (6), Green Woodpecker (2), Grey Plover (18), Knot (1000), Lesser Black-backed Gull, Little Egret (47), Little Grebe (28), Mallard (80), Oystercatcher (300), [Pied Flycatcher](#) (1), Redshank (184), Sanderling (30), Sand Martin (14), Sandwich Tern (600), Spotted Redshank (2), Common Scoter (25), Swallow (40), Yellow Wagtail, [Turtle Dove](#) (1)



Turtle Dove at Gibraltar Point on 28th July © Kev Wilson

Huttoft Bank

Black-headed Gull, Canada Goose, Carrion Crow, Common Gull, Greylag Goose, Herring Gull, House Martin, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Linnet, Magpie, Meadow Pipit (20), Oystercatcher (1), Sandwich Tern, Skylark, Swallow, [Whimbrel](#) (8)

Laughton Forest

Common Scoter (30) flying west

Leadenham Tip

Red Kite 1, Raven 2, [Yellow-legged Gull](#)

Middlemarsh Farm

Avocet (13), Black-headed Gull (200), Black-tailed Godwit (8), Canada Goose (42), Common Sandpiper (2), Gadwall (20), Green Sandpiper (1), Herring Gull (200), Lapwing (80), Mallard (20), Moorhen (3), Mute Swan (7), Shelduck (8), Shoveler (4), Woodpigeon (400)

Nocton Fen

Buzzard 1, Grey Partridge 1, Red-legged Partridge

North Sea Camp

House Martin (30)

Pyewipe & Grimsby Docks

Avocet (5), Caspian Gull (1), Collared Dove (2), Gadwall (9), Goldfinch (4), Great Spotted Woodpecker (1), Grey Heron (1), Greylag Goose (90), Herring Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Linnet (1), Little Egret (5), Little Grebe (6), Mistle Thrush (2), Mute Swan (14), Shelduck, Shoveler (2), Starling (20), Stock Dove (2), Swallow (3),)

Toft Newton

Black-headed Gull (4), Chiffchaff (3), Common Sandpiper (1), Coot (1), Gadwall (3), Great Crested Grebe (11), Green Woodpecker (1), Grey Heron (2), Greylag Goose (107), Kestrel (1), Lesser Black-backed Gull (17), Little Egret (8), Little Grebe (1), Mallard (22), Mute Swan (19), Oystercatcher (1), Pied Wagtail (yarrellii) (1), Rook (40), Tufted Duck (7), Woodpigeon (2), Yellowhammer (3)

Whisby

Black-headed Gull, Buzzard (1), Chiffchaff (1), Common Tern (1), Cormorant (17), [Egyptian Goose](#) (4) Great Crested Grebe (3), Great Tit (2), Grey Heron (2), Kingfisher (1), Lapwing (100), Lesser Black-backed Gull (2), Little Egret (2), Long-tailed Tit (1), Magpie (3), Moorhen (5), Oystercatcher (2), Tufted Duck (2), Wren (1)

27/7/25

Calla's Lane Wood

[Crossbill](#) (10), [Marsh Tit](#) (3), Spotted Flycatcher (1)

RSPB Frieston Shore

[Artic Tern](#) (1), Red Knot (48), Greenshank (19), Whimbrel (6)

Deeping Lakes

Black-tailed Godwit (35), Yellow Wagtail (1)

Gibraltar Point

[Curlew Sandpiper](#) (1), Spotted Redshank (2)

Willow Tree Fen

Quail (1)

RSPB Frampton

[Spoonbill](#) (15), Spotted Redshank (2)



Greenshank at Gib Point 27th July © Paul Neale

26/07/25

Cress Marsh

Cettis Warbler (1), Green Sandpiper (2), Yellow Wagtail (1)

Leadenham Tip

Caspian Gull (1)

Far Ings

Barnacle Goose, Water Rail

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis

Tetford

Quail

RSPB Frieston Shore

Roseate Tern

25/07/25

Huttoft Pit

Black-tailed Godwit (100),

Anderby Creek

Avocet, Bar-tailed Godwith (1), Black-tailed Godwit (1), Cettis Warbler, Curlew, Green Sandpiper

RSPB Frieston Shore

Curlew Sandpiper

Leadenham Tip

Caspian Gull (3)

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis (1)

Saltfleet

Osprey (1), Little Gull (3)

Gibraltar Point

Curlew Sandpiper (1), Wood Sandpiper (2), Common Crane (1)

24/7/2025

Leadenham Tip

Caspian Gull (3)

Deeping Lakes

Black Headed Gull, Black-Tailed Godwit (2), Black-necked Grebe (1), Blackcap, Canada Goose, Carrion Crow, Common Sandpiper (2), Common Tern, Cormorant, Dunnock, Glossy Ibis (1), Goldfinch, Great Crested Grebe, Green Woodpecker (1), Greenfinch, Grey Heron, Greylag Goose, Lapwing, Lesser Black-Backed Gull, Little Egret (9), Mallard, Mute Swan, Oystercatcher, Pochar, Robin, Sand Martin, Shoveler, Swallow, Swift, Teal, Tufted Duck, Woodpigeon, Wren, Song Thrush, Kingfisher (1), Bittern (1)

Huttoft Bank

Long-Tailed Skua (1) - Flew North, Common Scoter (152), Dunlin (32), Gannet (120), Gulliemot (3), Kittiwake (580), Knot (3), Razorbill (1), Sandwich Tern (680), Unidentified Auk (1), Whimbrel (1)

Far Ings NR

Black Headed Gull (9), Blue Tit, Carrion Crow, Cettis Warbler (1), Chaffinch, Common Tern (2), Coot (6), Cormorant (4), Gadwall (2), Great Crested Grebe (2), Great Tit (5), Little Egret (1), Long-Tailed Tit, Mallard, Mute Swan (4), Rook (3), Tufted Duck (10), Wren

Whisby NR

Woodpigeon, Tufted Duck, Robin, Mute Swan, Moorhen, Mallard, Little Egret, Kestrel, Greylag Goose, Grey Heron, Green Woodpecker, Gadwall, Egyptian Goose, Cormorant, Coot, Common Tern, Canada Goose, Blackbird, Black Headed Gull

Alkborough Flats

Bullfinch (1), Carrion Crow, Gadwall, Greenshank (1), Greylag Goose (8), Lapwing, Lesser Black-Backed Gull (1), Little Egret (7), Mallard, Moorhen (1), Mute Swan, Reed Bunting (4), Sand Martin (2), Woodpigeon

Gibraltar Point NR

Roseate Tern (1) - At Greenshank Creek, Common Crane (1), Spoonbill (29), Knot, Siskin, Sandwich Tern (350), Green Sandpiper (6), Common Sandpiper (2), Little Ringed Plover (2), Black-Tailed Godwit (43), Avocet (70), Water Rail

Huttoft Pit

Black-Tailed Godwit (65)

RSPB Frampton Marsh

Temmincks Stint (1)

23/7/2025

North Killingholme Haven

Avocet (2), Bar-Tailed Godwit (1), Black Headed Gull (5), Black-Tailed Godwit (700), Common Sandpiper (1), Cormorant (2), Curlew (5), Dunlin (2), Greenshank (1), Lapwing (3), Little Egret (1), Mallard (3), Oystercatcher (2), Pied Wagtail (2), Redshank (14), Shelduck (2), Swallow (4)

Sutton on Sea

Arctic Skua (1), Arctic Tern (1), Black Headed Gull, Blackbird, Carrion Crow, Caspian Gull (1), Collared Dove, Common Gull (1), Common Scoter (96), Common Tern (1), Cormorant (2), Dunlin (4), Gannet (24), Gulliemot (23), Herring Gull, House Sparrow, Kittiwake (15), Lesser Black-Backed Gull, Oystercatcher (15), Pied Wagtail, Razorbill (12), Sandwich Tern (44), Sparrowhawk (1), Starling, Swallow (11), Woodpigeon, Wren

Alford

Whimbrel (12)

Anderby Marsh

Pectoral Sandpiper (1)

Deeping Lakes

Black-necked Grebe (1)

Huttoft Pit

Black-Tailed Godwit (58), Canada Goose (4), Carrion Crow (1), Chaffinch (1), Common Gull (20), Coot (1), Curlew (38), Goldfinch, Great Spotted Woodpecker (1), Green Sandpiper (1), Kestrel (1), Linnet (10), Little Egret (1), Mallard (35), Meadow Pipit (1), Red-Breasted Meadowlark, Reed Warbler (1), Rook, Sedge Warbler (1), Skylark (1), Stock Dove (3), Swallow (6), Teal, Whitethroat (1), Woodpigeon, Wren (1), Yellow Wagtail (1)

Rimac

Wood Sandpiper (1)

Mablethorpe

Caspian Gull (1)

Whisby NP

Canada Goose (6), Coot, Cormorant (2), Egyptian Goose (1), Great Crested Grebe (1), Great Tit (1), Jay (1), Little Egret (2), Magpie (1), Teal, Tufted Duck

22/7/2025

Huttoft Pit

Black Headed Gull, Black-Tailed Godwit (47), Carrion Crow, Common Sandpiper (1), Curlew (11), Dunnock, Gadwall, Grey Heron (1), House Martin, House Sparrow, Kestrel (2), Magpie, Mallard, Meadow Pipit, Pheasant, Reed Bunting, Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Starling, Swallow Teal, Woodpigeon, Wren

Anderby Creek

Avocet, Black-Tailed Godwit (34), Blackbird, Blue Tit, Cettis Warbler, Chaffinch, Chiffchaff (1), Common Gull, Coot, Cormorant (2), Cuckoo (1), Dunlin (3), Dunnock, Gadwall, Gannet, Green Sandpiper (3), Green Woodpecker, Greylag Goose, Herring Gull, Kestrel (2), Kittiwake, Lapwing, Lesser Black-Backed Gull, Lesser Whitethroat, Little Egret (5), Long-Tailed Tit, Mallard, Marsh Harrier, Oystercatcher, Pectoral Sandpiper (1), Redshank (4), Reed Warbler, Rook, Ruff (2), Sandwich Tern, Skylark, Snipe, Starling, Swallow, Swift (40), Teal, Whitethroat, Willow Warbler, Wren, Yellow Wagtail (3), Yellowhammer (1)

Dunsby Village

Blue Tit (2), Carrion Crow (1), Collared Dove (2), Goldfinch (4), Great Spotted Woodpecker (1), Green Woodpecker (1), Greenfinch, House Martin (3), Jackdaw (4), Lesser Black-Backed Gull (1), Robin, Rook (5), Spotted Flycatcher (2), Swallow (4), Swift, Woodpigeon (7), Wren (2)

Cleethorpes Lifeboat Station

Whimbrel (3)

RSPB Frieston Shore

Curlew Sandpiper (1)

Louth

Buzzard (1), Collared Dove (1), Herring Gull, House Martin, House Sparrow, Lesser Black-Backed Gull, Mallard, Swift (60), Woodpigeon, Wren

Saltfleetby/Theddlethorpe NNR

Common Scoter (15), Fulmar (1), Great Skua (1), Sandwich Tern (4)

RSPB Frampton Marsh

Spoonbill (2), Corn Bunting (2), Yellow Wagtail, Marsh Harrier, Ruff, Little Ringed Plover, Spotted Redshank, Peregrine Falcon, Whimbrel, Wheater, Whooper Swan, Shelduck, Shoveler

21/7/2025

River Freshney/Holt Area

Wren (2), Whitethroat (4), Swift (2), Swallow (4), Stock Dove (1), Starling (9), Song Thrush (2), Sedge Warbler (7), Robin, Reed Warbler (2), Reed Bunting (2), Pied Wagtail (2), Moorhen (2), Mute Swan (2), Moorhen (2), Magpie (2), Long-Tailed Tit (4), Linnet (4), Lesser Whitethroat (1), House Sparrow (5), House Martin (4), Greenfinch (2), Green Woodpecker (1), Great Tit (4), Great Spotted Woodpecker (2), Goldcrest (1), Dunnock (3), Cormorant (5), Coot (2), Collared Dove (1), Chaffinch (5), Cettis Warbler (1), Buzzard (1), Blue Tit (8), Blackcap (6), Blackbird (4)

Rimac

Wood Sandpiper (1), Whooper Swan, Teal, Shelduck, Common Scoter, Ringed Plover, Little Ringed Plover, Curlew, Whimbrel, Common Sandpiper, Redshank, Snipe, Green Sandpiper, Dunlin, Herring Gull, Black Headed Gull, Sandwich Tern, Cormorant, Marsh Harrier, Gannet, Little Egret, Osprey, Sedge Warbler, White Wagtail, Linnet, Chiffchaff, Blackbird, Goldfinch, Roseate Tern (3), Curlew Sandpiper (2)

Apex Pits

Black Headed Gull, Canada Goose, Common Tern (1), Coot, Cormorant (11), Egyptian Goose (4), Gadwall, Great Crested Grebe (6), Great Spotted Woodpecker (1), Green Sandpiper (2), Grey Heron (2), Lapwing (55), Little Egret (3), Mallard, Moorhen, Mute Swan (4), Reed Warbler, Sand Martin (2), Shoveler (1), Snipe (1), Tufted Duck (46)

Stow

Common Quail (1) - Singing in field South of Willingham Road

Alkborough Flats

Common Scoter (200) - Flew West

Anderby Marsh

Pectoral Sandpiper (1)

Gibraltar Point NR

Curlew Sandpiper (3) - At Tennysons Sands, Wood Sandpiper (1)



Roseate Tern spotted today at Rimac © Chris

20/7/2025

Anderby Creek

Arctic Skua (1), Avocet, **Black-Tailed Godwit** (10), Blackbird, **Cettis Warbler**, Chaffinch (1), Collared Dove (1), Common Sandpiper (1), Common Tern (2), Coot, Dunnock, Gadwall, **Gannet** (2), **Grasshopper Warbler** (1), **Green Sandpiper** (7), **Greenshank** (1), Greylag Goose, Herring Gull, Lapwing, **Lesser Whitethroat**, Linnet, Little Egret (2), Long-Tailed Tit, Mallard, Moorhen, Oystercatcher (1), Reed Warbler, Rook, Ruff (2), **Sandwich Tern**, Skylark, Snipe (2), Song Thrush, Swallow, Teal, **Whimbrel** (3), **Whitethroat**, Willow Warbler, Wren, **Yellow Wagtail** (4), Yellowhammer

Gibraltar Point NR

Curlew Sandpiper (1) - At Tennysons Sands

RAF Woodhall Spa

Cattle Egret (6)

Langrick, Boston

Tawny Owl (1), Green Woodpecker (1)

North Thorseby

Blackbird (5), Blue Tit (6), Buzzard (1), Carrion Crow (4), Chaffinch (3), Chiffchaff (2), Coal Tit (1), Dunnock (4), Goldcrest (1), Goldfinch (3), **Great Spotted Woodpecker** (1), Great Tit (2), Greenfinch (4), House Martin (8), House Sparrow (16), Jackdaw (21), Linnet, Long-Tailed Tit (10), Magpie (4), Robin (5), Starling (40), Swallow (9), Swift (6), Woodpigeon (13), Wren (4)

Mablethorpe

Caspian Gull (1), **Little Gull** (2) - Flew out to Sea

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis (1) - At East Pit

Alkborough Flats

Avocet (1), Black Headed Gull, **Black-Tailed Godwit**, Buzzard, Carrion Crow (2), **Cettis Warbler**, Gadwall, Green Woodpecker, **Greenshank** (1), Greylag Goose, Lapwing, Little Egret (21), Mallard, Mute Swan (5), Pheasant, Redshank, Reed Bunting, Ruff (1), Sedge Warbler, Swift (1), Woodpigeon (3)

19/7/2025

Huttoft Pit

Avocet (3), Black Headed Gull, **Black-Tailed Godwit** (103), Canada Goose, Carrion Crow, **Cettis Warbler**, Chiffchaff (1), Common Gull, Common Sandpiper (1), **Curlew** (1), Dunlin (1), Gadwall, **Green Sandpiper** (1), Grey Heron (2), Herring Gull, Little Egret (2), Mallard, Pheasant, Reed Bunting, Reed Warbler, Sand Martin (5), Sedge Warbler, Starling, Swallow, Teal, Wren

Covenham Reservoir

Tufted Duck, Redshank, Meadow Pipit, Mallard, [Hooded Crow \(1\)](#), Herring Gull, Great Crested Grebe, Goldeneye, Cormorant, Coot

North Somercoates

[Tawny Owl \(2\)](#)

Boultham Mere

[Spoonbill \(1\)](#), [Great White Egret \(1\)](#)

Paradise Pool

[Garganey \(1\)](#)

Deeping Lakes

Black Headed Gull, Canada Goose (4), Common Sandpiper (2), Common Tern, Coot, Cormorant, Gadwall, [Glossy Ibis \(1\)](#), Great Crested Grebe (2), Grey Heron (1), Greylag Goose, Lapwing (10), [Lesser Black-Backed Gull](#), Mallard, Moorhen, Mute Swan, Pied Wagtail (1), Starling (1), Teal (4)

Metheringham/Blankney

Blackbird (3), Blackcap (2), Buzzard (1), Carrion Crow (6), Chiffchaff (6), Goldcrest (3), Goldfinch (11), [Great Spotted Woodpecker \(2\)](#), Great Tit (8), Green Woodpecker (1), Greenfinch (2), Jackdaw (11), Jay (2), Linnet (1), Long-Tailed Tit (4), Robin (2), Song Thrush (1), [Spotted Flycatcher \(1\)](#), [Stock Dove \(3\)](#), Swallow (15), Treecreeper (2), Woodpigeon (14), Wren (6), Yellowhammer (1)

RSPB Frampton Marsh

[Spotted Redshank \(1\)](#)

Gibraltar Point NR

[Spoonbill \(24\)](#), [Spotted Redshank \(1\)](#)



Spoonbill at Boultham Mere captured today by Andrew Sims

18/7/2025

Huttoft

Yellow Wagtail (1), Wren, Starling, Swallow, Skylark, Sandwich Tern, Reed Warbler, Reed Bunting, Pheasant, Moorhen, Mallard, Magpie, Linnet, Herring Gull, Gadwall, Dunnock, Chaffinch, Carrion Crow, Blue Tit, Blackbird, Black-Tailed Godwit, Black Headed Gull, Avocet

Rippingale

Blackbird (4), Blue Tit (1), Buzzard (2), Chaffinch, Chiffchaff (3), Dunnock (1), Goldfinch (6), Greenfinch (1), House Martin (10), Jackdaw (152), Rook (100), Stock Dove (2), Swallow (25), Swift (32), Woodpigeon (2)

Middle Rasen

Yellowhammer, Wren, Swallow, Starling, Sparrowhawk, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Linnet, Jackdaw, House Sparrow, House Martin, Greenfinch, Green Woodpecker, Dunnock, Chiffchaff, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Chaffinch, Blue Tit, Blackbird

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis (1) - At East Pit

Boultham Mere

Mediterranean Gull (1)

Mablethorpe

Little Gull (1)

Gibraltar Point NR

Spoonbill (31) - At Tennysons Sand

Leadenham Quarry/Tip

Sabines Gull (1), Caspian Gull (1), Yellow-Legged Gull (21)



Great White Egrets at Gibraltar Point on 17th July © Paul Neale

17/7/2025

RSPB Frampton Marsh

Curlew Sandpiper (1), Spotted Redshank (11), Knot (23), Spoonbill, Brent Goose, Whimbrel

Covenham Reservoir

Arctic Tern (12), Common Sandpiper (2), Coot, Corn Bunting, Linnet, Mallard, Meadow Pipit, Pied Wagtail (25), Rook, Ruff, Swallow (1), Tufted Duck, Wheater (1), Yellow Wagtail (8)

Saltfleetby/Theddlethorpe Dunes NNR

Brent Goose (70), Redshank, Shelduck, Teal (3)

Chapel Point

Kittiwake, Mallard, Mute Swan, Pochard (14), Shoveler (1), Water Rail (1)

Gibraltar Point NR

Curlew Sandpiper (1)

Anderby Marsh

Wood Sandpiper (1)

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis (1)

Bourne Woods

Spotted Flycatcher (2)

Sutton on Sea

Artic Skua (1), Black Headed Gull (6), Common Gull (8), Common Scoter (7), Cormorant (6), Dunlin (60), Gannet (13), Great Black-Backed Gull, Grey Plover (1), Herring Gull (19), Kittiwake (1), Linnet (7), Little Owl (1), Oystercatcher (50), Sand Martin (19), Sandwich Tern (56), Swallow (7), Whimbrel (9), Wren (1)

16/7/2025

Pyewipe/Grimsby Docks

Avocet (1), Black-Tailed Godwit, Canada Goose (8), Chaffinch (1), Collared Dove (1), Coot (3), Curlew, Goldfinch (2), Green Sandpiper (1), Greenfinch (1), Greylag Goose (8) Knot (50), Lesser Black-Backed Gull, Linnet (3), Little Egret (5), Little Grebe (3), Long-Tailed Tit (5), Mallard, Mute Swan (12), Oystercatcher (2), Redshank, Reed Bunting (1), Shelduck, Shoveler (1), Skylark (1), Starling (40), Stock Dove (3), Woodpigeon

Saleby

Blackbird (4), Blackcap (1), Blue Tit (2), Carrion Crow (6), Chaffinch (3), Chiffchaff (1), Dunnock (3), Great Spotted Woodpecker (3), Greenfinch (3), Jackdaw (4), Kestrel (1), Lesser Whitethroat (1), Linnet (30), Long-Tailed Tit (10), Magpie (6), Pheasant (10), Robin (6), Skylark (7), Starling (8), Stock Dove (6), Swallow (3), Whitethroat (20), Woodpigeon (40), Wren (7), Yellow Wagtail (4), Yellowhammer (11)

Huttoft Pit

Avocet (4), Black Headed Gull, Black-Tailed Godwit (70), Blue Tit, Carrion Crow, Chaffinch, Common Sandpiper (1), Gadwall, Great Tit, Green Sandpiper (1), Grey Heron (1), Herring Gull, Kestrel (1), Linnet, Mallard, Meadow Pipit, Moorhen, Redshank (4), Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Swallow, Swift, Woodpigeon, Wren (1)

Mablethorpe

Caspian Gull (1), Black Tern (1) - Flew North

Alkborough Flats

Black-Tailed Godwit (100), Buzzard (2), Canada Goose (3), Common Sandpiper (3), Cormorant (4), Curlew (15), Grasshopper Warbler (3), Greenshank (2), Grey Heron (3), Greylag Goose (14), Kestrel, Lapwing (8), Little Egret (9), Mallard (9), Oystercatcher (2), Ruff (1), Sedge Warbler (4), Shoveler (2), Skylark (2), Swallow (7), Teal (5), Whimbrel (5)

15/7/2025

Anderby Creek

Grasshopper Warbler (3), Greenshank (1), Gannet, Common Scoter (10), Water Rail (1), Sandwich Tern (160), Wood Sandpiper (1), Common Crossbill (11), Black-Tailed Godwit (72)

Brigg Marina

Reed Bunting (1), Linnet (2), Blackbird (1), Wren (1), Whitethroat (1), Greylag Goose (8), Cettis Warbler (1), House Martin (12),

Swallow (9), Blue Tit (1), Rook (35), Mute Swan (1), Great Crested Grebe (1), Black Headed Gull (11), Coot (8), Moorhen (4), Swift (4), Mallard (23)

Sutton on Sea

Black Headed Gull (20), Common Gull (22), [Common Scoter \(22\)](#), Cormorant (17), [Gannet \(17\)](#), Herring Gull (28), [Lesser Black-Backed Gull \(2\)](#), Linnet (5), Little Egret (1), Robin (1), [Sandwich Tern \(90\)](#), Starling (5), Swallow (3), Swift (41), [Whimbrel \(20\)](#), Woodpigeon (1), Wren (1)

Boultham Mere

[Spoonbill \(1\)](#)

Sea Lane Car Park

[Eider\(2\)](#), [Black-Tailed Godwit](#), Redshank (120), [Greenshank](#), [Yellow Wagtail](#), Marsh Harrier

Tattershall Thorpe

Black Headed Gull, Carrion Crow (4), Common Tern, Coot (10), Cormorant (12), Great Crested Grebe (21), Grey Heron (1), Greylag Goose (50), House Martin, Lapwing (2), Little Egret (5), Mallard, Mute Swan (50), Oystercatcher, Pink-Footed Goose (4), Sand Martin (50), [Stock Dove \(6\)](#), Swift (12), Tufted Duck, Woodpigeon

14/7/2025

Boultham Mere

[Spoonbill \(1\) - Still at Location](#)

Deeping Lakes

[Curlew Sandpiper \(1\)](#)

Saltfleetby/Theddlethorpe Dunes NNR

[Osprey \(1\) - Still on Saltmarshes off Sea View](#)

Covenham Reservoir

Yellowhammer (3), [Yellow Wagtail \(2\)](#), [Whitethroat \(1\)](#), Tufted Duck (19), Swallow (5), [Stock Dove](#), Skylark (2), Pochard (1), Mute Swan, Mallard (38), Little Grebe (1), Linnet (8), Herring Gull (18), [Great Spotted Woodpecker \(2\)](#), Great Crested Grebe (23), Dunnock (2), Dunlin (7), Cormorant (21), Coot (37), Common Sandpiper (3), Carrion Crow, Buzzard (1), Blackcap (1), Black Headed Gull (18)

Killingholme Haven Pits

[Curlew Sandpiper \(1\)](#), [Black-Tailed Godwit \(500\)](#), [Curlew \(5\)](#)

Stow

[Common Quail \(1\)](#)

Gibraltar Point NR

[Black Redstart \(1\)](#)

Anderby Marsh

[Curlew Sandpiper \(1\)](#)

13/7/2025

RSPB Frieston Shore

Starling (200), Shelduck (6), Avocet (25), Oystercatcher (711), Lapwing (6), [Curlew \(2\)](#), Redshank (175), [Spotted Redshank \(1\)](#), [Ruddy Turnstone \(1\)](#), Dunlin (235), Black Headed Gull (312), [Arctic Tern \(4\)](#), [Sandwich Tern \(4\)](#), Little Egret (8), Swallow (25), Cormorant (2), Little Grebe (9), Common Tern (200)

Meridian Road, Cleethorpes

[Common Scoter \(30\)](#)

Deeping Lakes

Greylag Goose, Canada Goose, Mute Swan, [Egyptian Goose](#), Mallard, Tufted Duck, [Pochard](#), [Stock Dove](#), Moorhen, Coot, Oystercatcher, [Little Ringed Plover](#), Lapwing, Common Sandpiper, Common Tern, Cormorant, Great Crested Grebe, Red Kite, Buzzard, Kingfisher, Blackcap, Reed Warbler, Long-Tailed Tit, Robin, Greenfinch, Starling

Cleethorpes Prom

[Whimbrel \(1\)](#)

Boultham Mere

[Spoonbill \(1\)](#)

Horseshoe Point

Yellow Wagtail (15), Curlew - Heard calling

Tetney Lock

Common Sandpiper (2), Redshank (3), [Curlew \(1\)](#), Oystercatcher (2), Little Egret (1), [Goosander \(1\)](#), [Yellow Wagtail \(1\)](#)

12/7/2025

Goxhill Marshes

[Black-Tailed Godwit \(52\)](#), Blackbird (4), Carrion Crow (16), [Cettis Warbler \(3\)](#), Collared Dove (5), Common Gull (3), Common Sandpiper (3), Coot, Cormorant (16), [Curlew \(123\)](#), Dunlin (5), Gadwall (6), Golden Plover (221), [Green Sandpiper \(1\)](#), Grey Heron (30), Greylag Goose (22), House Sparrow (10), Lapwing (59), Linnet (11), Little Egret (3), Little Grebe (3), Magpie (8), Meadow Pipit (2), Oystercatcher (12), Reed Bunting (13), Rook (12), Sedge Warbler (13), Shelduck (3), Skylark (3), Sparrowhawk (1), Starling (60), [Stock Dove \(6\)](#), Swallow (9), [Water Rail \(2\)](#), [Whimbrel \(2\)](#), [Whitethroat \(4\)](#), Wren (6), Yellowhammer (2)

Winters Pond

[Black-Tailed Godwit \(106\)](#), [Green Sandpiper \(2\)](#), Grey Heron (5), Greylag Goose (87), Lapwing (15), Mallard (29), Mute Swan (9)

Deeping Lakes

[Glossy Ibis \(1\)](#)

RSPB Frampton Marsh

[Spoonbill \(19\)](#), [Greenshank](#), [Spotted Redshank](#), [Black-Tailed Godwit](#), [Yellow Wagtail](#), Ruff

Gibraltar Pint NR

[Spoonbill \(29\)](#) - Came Into Roost at Tennysons Sand

11/7/2025

Seacroft SSSI

Black Headed Gull (4), Blackbird (1), Carrion Crow (2), Goldfinch (2), Herring Gull (3), House Martin (10), House Sparrow (5), Linnet (7), Meadow Pipit (3), Reed Bunting (1), [Sandwich Tern \(3\)](#), Skylark (1), Swallow (6), Woodpigeon (7)

Huttoft Pit

[Black-Tailed Godwit \(38\)](#), Chiffchaff, Common Gull, Gadwall, Herring Gull, House Sparrow, Mallard, Moorhen, Reed Bunting, Reed Warbler, Sand Martin (6), [Sandwich Tern](#), Sedge Warbler, [Shoveler \(6\)](#), Swallow, Teal, Woodpigeon, [Yellow Wagtail \(2\)](#)

Alkborough Flats

[Spoonbill \(30\)](#) - Flew into Roost

Leadenham

[Caspian Gull \(1\)](#)

Deeping Lakes

[Glossy Ibis \(1\)](#) - At East pits

Anderby Marsh

[Curlew Sandpiper \(1\)](#)

Saltfleetby/Theddlethorpe Dunes NNR

[Osprey \(1\)](#)

10/7/2025

Baston Fen

Wren, Woodpigeon, [Whitethroat \(1\)](#), [Stock Dove \(1\)](#), Sedge Warbler, Reed Bunting, Mute Swan (6), Moorhen (2), Goldfinch, Chiffchaff (1), Buzzard (3), Blue Tit, Blackcap (1), Blackbird

Paradise Pool

Black Headed Gull (60), Carrion Crow, Common Gull (2), [Curlew \(1\)](#), Lapwing (53), Little Egret (14), Moorhen (2), Swallow, Woodpigeon

North Drove

[Little Owl \(1\)](#)

Anderby Marsh

[Bee Eater](#)

Huttoft Pit

[Bee Eater \(1\)](#) - Flew North (08.06am)

Rimac

Bee Eater (1) - Flew North (08.45am)

Moor Farm NR

Spotted Flycatcher (2)

RAF Woodhall Spa

Egyptian Goose (2), Gadwall (2), Pochard (2)

Deeping Lakes

Greylag Goose (5), Canada Goose (7), Mute Swan (68), Egyptian Goose (1), Shoveler (2), Mallard (2), Teal (2), Pochard (4), Tufted Duck (2), Stock Dove (1), Oystercatcher (1), Coot (3), Lapwing (7), Ringed Plover (3), Glossy Ibis (1), Little Egret (7), Grey Heron (2), Red Kite (1), Green Woodpecker (5), Jay (1), Rook (78), Sand Martin (80), Greenfinch (1), Starling (9), Blackcap (1), Cormorant (1)



Adult Mediterranean Gull in the Black-headed Gull roost at Gibraltar Point, 9th July © Tom Baker

9/7/2025

Tattershall Thorpe

Black Headed Gull (11), Blue Tit (1), Chiffchaff (1), Collared Dove (1), Common Tern (2), Coot (2), Cormorant (30), Grey Heron (1), Greylag Goose (22), Lapwing (6), Mallard (12), Mute Swan (15), Oystercatcher (2), Reed Warbler (2), Rook (1), Stock Dove (2), Tufted Duck (2), Wren (1)

Gibraltar Point NR

Spoonbill (22)

RSPB Frampton Marsh

Spotted Redshank (14)

Moor Farm NR

Spotted Flycatcher (2)

Huttoft Bank Pit

Spoonbill (1)

Sleaford Road, Tattershall

Egyptian Goose (2)

Rimac

White-Winged Black Tern (1) - Flew North

Mablethorpe

Black-Tailed Godwit (21), Common Scoter (165), Common Tern (5), Curlew (19), Dunlin (1), Gannet (121), Gulliemot (2), Kittiwake (11), Little Egret (1), Sandwich Tern (125), Shelduck (10), Whimbrel (10), Gullimot/Razorbill (6)

8/7/2025

Gibraltar Point NR

Black-Tailed Godwit (223), Arctic Tern (2), Gannet (301), Grasshopper Warbler (1), Curlew (96), Sandwich Tern (44), Shoveler (4), Whitethroat (30)

Pyewipe/Grimsby Docks

Tufted Duck (1), Stock Dove (3), Starling (40), Skylark, Shoveler (2), Shelduck, Ruff (1), Redshank, Oystercatcher (2), Mute Swan (17), Meadow Pipit (1), Mallard, Little Grebe (2), Little Egret (2), Linnet (3), Lapwing (1), Grey Heron (2), Greylag Goose (8), Gadwall, Curlew, Common Gull, Collared Dove (1), Canada Goose (6), Black-Tailed Godwit, Avocet (5)

Crowland Common

Common Quail (1) - Singing Male still present in Wheat Fields

Saltfleetby/Theddlethorpe Dunes NNR

Osprey (1)

RSPB Frieston Shore

Spoonbill

RSPB Frampton Marsh

Spoonbill (20)

7/7/2025

Sutton on Sea

Black Headed Gull (8), Carrion Crow (4), Common Scoter (89), Common Tern (4), Cormorant (3), Curlew (3), Dunlin (3), Dunnock (1), Gannet (56), Goldfinch, Kittiwake (121), Linnet (2), Little Gull (1), Manx Sgearwater (4), Oystercatcher (1), Redshank (1), Sand Martin (1), Sandwich Tern (133), Skylark (1), Unidentified Auk (1), Whimbrel (1)

Molecey Mill Pit

Yellowhammer, Linnet, Dunnock, Robin, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Wren, House Martin, Blue Tit, Red Kite, Little Grebe, Little Egret, Lesser Black-Backed Gull, Lapwing, Ringed Plover, Greenshank, Mute Swan, Greylag Goose

Baston Fen

Swift (2), Swallow (4), Stonechat (2), Stock Dove (2), Starling, Skylark (6), Reed Bunting (1), Mallard (7), Little Owl (1), Kestrel (2), House Sparrow, Grey Heron (3), Buzzard (2), Blackbird, Black Headed Gull (1)

Gibraltar Point NR

Arctic Skua (2), Common Scoter (16), Dunlin (1), Gannet (350), Kittiwake (312), Manx Shearwater (2), Meadow Pipit (5), Oystercatcher (2), Sandwich Tern (2000), Skylark, Teal (4)

RSPB Frampton Marsh

Spoonbill (9), Spotted Redshank (8)

North Somercoates Fen

Little Owl (1)

6/7/2025

Sutton on Sea

Bar-Tailed Godwit (2), Black Headed Gill (21), Common Gull (8), [Common Scoter](#) (2), Common Tern (2), Cormorant (1), Dunlin (10), [Gannet](#) (47), Great Crested Grebe (1), [Gulliemot](#) (7), Herring Gull (41), House Sparrow (1), [Kittiwake](#) (16), Linnet (2), Oystercatcher (2), [Sandwich Tern](#) (26), Shelduck, Skylark (1), Swift (15), Woodpigeon (1), Wren (1)

Deeping Lakes

[Glossy Ibis](#) (1), Canda Goose, Collared Dove (2), Common Tern (5), Coot, Cormorant, Gadwall, Great Crested Grebe, Green Woodpecker (1), Greenfinch (2), Greylag Goose, Lapwing (3), [Lesser Black-Backed Gull](#), Little Egret (3), Mallard, Moorhen, Mute Swan, [Pochard](#), Reed Warbler, Swallow, Tufted Duck

Crowland Common

[Common Quail](#) (1) - [Singing Male in Wheat Fields West of Common Drove](#)

Norvartis Ings

[Caspian Gull](#) (1)

Halton Marshes

[Caspian Gull](#) (1)

Rimac

[Savis Warbler](#) (1)

Gibraltar Point NR

[Spoonbill](#) (2), [Curlew Sandpiper](#)

5/7/2025

Huttoft Pit

[Black-Tailed Godwit](#) (28), [Cettis Warbler](#) (1), Chaffinch, Coot, Gadwall, Goldfinch, Greenfinch (3), Mallard, Moorhen (1), Reed Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Swallow, Swift, Wren

Anderby Creek

[Grasshopper Warbler](#) (2), [Guillemot](#) (1), [Kittiwake](#) (7), [Sandwich Tern](#) (65), [Unidentified Auk](#) (1), [Gannet](#) (60), [Black-Tailed Godwit](#)

Deeping Lakes

[Glossy Ibis](#) (1) - Still present at East Pits

RSPB Frampton Marsh

[Spoonbill](#) (19), [Black-Tailed Godwit](#), [Spotted Redshank](#), [Wood Sandpiper](#) (1)

Alkborough Flats

[Spoonbill](#) (20)

Gibraltar Point

[Curlew Sandpiper](#) (1) - [At Tennysons Sands](#)

Rimac

[Savis Warbler](#) (1) - [Singing Male still present in Reed Beds](#), [Black-Tailed Godwit](#) (22), [Common Scoter](#), [Curlew](#) (1), [Gannet](#), [Green Sandpiper](#) (1), [Whooper Swan](#) (1)

4/7/2025

RSPB Frampton Marsh

[Spoonbill](#) (19), [Ruff](#) (20), [Bearded Tit](#), [Peregrine Falcon](#), [Common Sandpiper](#), [Marsh Harrier](#), [Mediterranean Gull](#), [Greenshank](#), [Spotted Redshank](#), [Grey Heron](#), [Whooper Swan](#), [Pintail](#), [Brent Goose](#), [Avocet](#), [Oystercatcher](#), [Black-Tailed Godwit](#), [Little Ringed Plover](#), [Ringed Plover](#), [Lapwing](#), [Dunlin](#), [Snipe](#)

Messingham Sand Quarry

[Blackbird](#), [Blackcap](#), [Buzzard](#), [Carrion Crow](#), [Chiffchaff](#), [Common Tern](#) (10), [Coot](#) (120), [Gadwall](#) (15), [Garden Warbler](#), [Great Tit](#), [Green Woodpecker](#) (1), [Lapwing](#) (40), [Little Egret](#) (2), [Mallard](#) (58), [Moorhen](#) (9), [Mute Swan](#) (11), [Oystercatcher](#) (2), [Pochard](#), [Reed Warbler](#), [Robin](#), [Sand Martin](#), [Shelduck](#) (10), [Song Thrush](#) (2), [Sparrowhawk](#) (1), [Teal](#) (9), [Tufted Duck](#), [Water Rail](#) (1), [Willow Warbler](#), [Woodpigeon](#), [Wren](#)

Anderby Creek

[Black-Tailed Godwit](#) (161), [Cettis Warbler](#), [Curlew](#) (1), [Gannet](#), [Green Sandpiper](#) (6), [Lesser Whitethroat](#), [Sandwich Tern](#) (30), [Water Rail](#), [Snipe](#) (1), [Yellow Wagtail](#) (6), [Ringed Plover](#) (2), [Redshank](#) (6), [Avocet](#)

Pyewipe/Grimsby Docks

Avocet (15), Black Headed Gull, **Black-Tailed Godwit**, Canada Goose (6), Collared Dove (2), Coot (3), Cormorant (3), **Curlew**, Gadwall, Goldfinch (7), Greylag Goose (27), Herring Gull, Kestrel (1), Lapwing, **Lesser Black-Backed Gull**, Linnet, Little Egret (5), Little Grebe (1), Mallard, Mute Swan (19), Oystercatcher, Sedge Warbler, Starling (10), **Stock Dove (2)**, Swallow, Swift (2), Tufted Duck (2)

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis (1)

Rimac

Savis Warbler (1) - Singing Male



Black-tailed Godwit at Gibraltar Point on 3rd July 2025 © Paul Neale

3/7/2025

RSPB Frampton Marsh

Pectrol Sandpiper (1), Spoonbill (17), Spotted Redshank (8)

Alkborough Flats

Spotted Redshank (2), Black-Tailed Godwit, Curlew, Cetti's Warbler, Shoveler

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis (1)

Pinchbeck

Bee Eater (4) - Drifting towards Spalding

Rimac

Spoonbill (1)

02/07/2025

Anderby Creek

Avocet, Black-tailed Godwit 187, **Cetti's Warbler, Common Sandpiper, Common Scoter 57, Curlew 5**, Gannet 8, Green Sandpiper 8,

Little Egret, Ruff 1, Snipe 1, **Spotted Redshank 1**, Swallow 30, Swift 14

Deeping Lake

Glossy Ibis

Frampton Marsh

Avocet, Bar-tailed Godwit (1), Black-headed Gull, Black-tailed Godwit, Common Tern, **Corn Bunting (2)**, Curlew (1), Dunlin (80), Dunnock, Goldfinch, Greenshank (1,)Herring Gull (2), Lapwing, Lesser Black-backed Gull (4), Linnet (2), Magpie,, Moorhen, Oystercatcher, **Pectoral Sandpiper (1)**. Pheasant, Pied Wagtail (yarrellii), Pochard (1, Redshank, Reed Bunting, Reed Warbler, Robin, Ruff (20), Sand Martin. Sedge Warbler, Shelduck, Shoveler, Skylark, Snipe (2), **Spotted Redshank (4)**, Starling, Swallow, Swift, Teal, Tufted Duck, Whitethroat (1,), **Whooper Swan (1)**, Willow Warbler, Woodpigeon, Wren

Huttoft Bank

Bar-tailed Godwit 1, Black-tailed Godwit 23, Common Scoter 18. Common Tern 2. Curlew 4, **Fulmar 1, Gannet 6, Kittiwake 2**, Redshank 1, Sandwich Tern 102, Teal 10

Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park

Avocet (12), Black-headed Gull (110), Black-tailed Godwit (304), Blue Tit (6), Buzzard (2), Carrion Crow (8)< Cetti's Warbler (1), Chaffinch (4), Collared Dove (2), Common Gull (35), Common Sandpiper (1), Common Scoter (119), Coot (22), Curlew (5), Dunlin (8), Dunnock (3), Gadwall (3), Gannet (11), Goldfinch (4), **Grasshopper Warbler (1)**, Great Black-backed Gull (6), Great Tit (4), Green Sandpiper (4), **Greenshank (2)**, Grey Heron (1, Greylag Goose (100), Herring Gull (45), House Martin (10), Jackdaw (4), Kestrel (3), Kittiwake (1), Lapwing (30), Lesser Black-backed Gull (10), Linnet (6), Little Egret (3), **Little Gull (4)**, Magpie (10), Mallard (150), Meadow Pipit (1), Moorhen (6), Mute Swan (13), Oystercatcher (13), Pheasant (2), Pied Wagtail (yarrellii) (5), Redshank (7), Reed Bunting (6), Reed Warbler (2), Robin (1), Rook (60), **Sandwich Tern (376)**, Sedge Warbler (2), Shoveler (3), Skylark (4), Snipe (1), Starling (50), Swallow (15), Teal (22), **Unidentified auk (1), Water Rail (1), Whimbrel (3)**, Whitethroat (1, Woodpigeon (45, Wren (4)

Pyewipe/Grimsby Docks

Avocet (15), Blackcap (1), Black-tailed Godwit, Chiffchaff (1), Curlew, Gadwall (7), Goldfinch (4), Greenfinch (2), Greylag Goose (12), Herring Gull, Kestrel (1), Lapwing (3), Lesser Black-backed Gull, Linnet (3), Little Egret (4), Little Grebe (2), Magpie, Mallard, Meadow Pipit (1), Mute Swan (7), Oystercatcher (6), Pheasant (2), Pied Wagtail (1), Reed Bunting (1, Sedge Warbler (2), Shelduck, Skylark (1, Song Thrush (1,) Starling (60), Stock Dove (3), Swallow (11), Teal (1), Whitethroat (1,) Woodpigeon, Yellowhammer (2)

01/07/2024

Alkborough Flats

Spoonbill 25,

Anderby Creek

Avocet, Black-headed Gull, Black-tailed Godwit (214,) Carrion Crow, Cetti's Warbler, Common Gull, Dunlin (5), Gadwall, Goldcrest, **Grasshopper Warbler (1)**, Great Black-backed Gull, Green Sandpiper (4), Grey Heron, Greylag Goose, Herring Gull, Kestrel (1), Lapwing, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Linnet, Little Egret, Magpie, Mallard, Mute Swan, Oystercatcher, Pheasant, Redshank, Reed Bunting, Reed Warble, Sedge Warbler, Starling, Swallow,Teal, **Water Rail**, Whitethroat

Deeping Lakes

Glossy Ibis

Gibraltar Point

Chiffchaff 7

Moor Farm

Mistle Thrush 9, Spotted Flycatcher 2

Seaview Farm

Spotted Redshank

Strubby

Buzzard, **Corn Bunting, Grey Partridge**, Jackdaw 60, Kestrel 1, Swallow 9, **Tree Sparrow1**, Whitethroat 5

Sutton on Sea

Common Scoter 117, **Gannet 12, Guillemot 1, Kittiwake 5, Sandwich Tern 42**

Washingborough

21 Swift

Whisby

Black-tailed Godwit (Icelandica) 2,

Lincs Bird Club Website

Website: <http://www.lincsbirdclub.co.uk>

Twitter [@Lincsbirding](#)

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/LincolnshireBirdInformation/>

LBC County Bird Recorder

Phil Hyde recorder_south@lincsbirdclub.co.uk

BTO - <https://www.bto.org>

RSPB - <https://www.rspb.org.uk/>

Birdguides - <https://www.birdguides.com/>

Rarebird Alert - <https://www.rarebirdalert.co.uk/>

Recording

BTO Birdtrack - <https://app.bto.org/birdtrack/login/login.jsp>

eBird - <https://ebird.org/home>

iRecord - <https://www.brc.ac.uk/irecord/>

Nature Lister - <http://www.naturelister.co.uk>

Wildlife Recorder - <https://www.wildlife.co.uk>

Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union Website

<http://lnu.org/>

LNU e-mail: info@lnu.org

Love Lincs Plants <https://www.lincstrust.org.uk/what-we-do/love-lincs-plants>
Love Lincs Plants Twitter feed
[@LoveLincsPlants](#)

Sir Joseph Banks Society

<http://www.joseph-banks.org.uk>

enquiries@joseph-banks.org.uk

Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust

<http://www.lincstrust.org.uk/>

Lincolnshire Bat Group website

<http://www.lincsbatgroup.co.uk/>

Butterfly Conservation Lincolnshire Branch

<http://butterfly-conservation.org/300/lincolnshire-branch.html>

FIGHTING WILDLIFE CRIME

Rural Crime Officer

Pc 160 Nick Willey

Force Wildlife, Rural Crime Officer

Force Dog Training Establishment

Lincolnshire Showground.

Grange-De-Lings.

Lincoln

nicholas.willey@lincs.pnn.police.uk

OFFICE: 01522-731897

MOBILE :07768-501895

PAGER : 07654-330877

Rural Crime News - <https://www.lincs.police.uk/news-campaigns/news/2019/rural-crime-news/>

STAYING SAFE

EasyTide

<http://easytide.ukho.gov.uk/EasyTide/EasyTide/index.aspx>

Met Office Severe Weather E-mail Service

<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/guide-to-emails>

Environment Agency Flood Information/Floodline

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/default.aspx>

Lyme Disease

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/lyme-disease/>

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDING

Botany

Botanical Group in South Lincs

Contact: Sarah Lambert - sarah.lambert7@ntlworld.com

Also see: <http://bsbi.org/south-lincolnshire-v-c-53>

LNU Sawflies, Bees, Wasps and Ants Recorder

Dr. David Sheppard - d.a.sheppard@btinternet.com

Lincolnshire Mammals

Chris Manning, Chris.LincsDeer@gmail.com

Mammal Atlas

You can download and print off a hard copy or view it online.

<http://www.glnp.org.uk/our-publications/biodiversity/projects-and-reports.php>

Lincs Amphibian and Reptile Group

The Lincolnshire ARG (Amphibian & Reptile Group)

Ashley Butterfield - learningoutdoors@btinternet.com

Local Bat Helpline

Grounded bats, bat problems, advice and information.

Contact Annette and Colin Faulkner on

01775 766286 or e-mail: annettefaulkner@btinternet.com

Confidential Bat Records

You may send confidential bat records direct to Annette

Faulkner on: annettefaulkner@btinternet.com

USEFUL WILDLIFE CONTACTS

Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership

<http://www.glnp.org.uk/>

Contact: charlie.barnes@glnp.org.uk

or for more general queries:info@glnp.org.uk

Natural England

<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>

Lincolnshire Environmental Awards

www.lincsenvironmentalawards.org.uk

Life on the Verge and Wildflower Meadow Network Project

<http://www.lifeontheverge.org.uk/>



Lincolnshire Bird Club
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<http://www.lincsbirdclub.co.uk>

The Lincolnshire Bird Club, supporting the recording & conservation of wildlife in Lincolnshire

