ROOF-NESTING GULLS IN WORCESTER



SURVEY CONDUCTED 1–7th MAY 2026

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FOR WORCESTER CITY COUNCIL

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

Weather was mostly cold (and even colder at 33 metres!), however, it was also mostly cloudy which is ideal for making observations. Thankfully, there was no rain
Many thanks to Chris Green and Mark Cox for commissioning the 2026 survey and to Chris for all sorts of help facilitate the survey.

The survey, as in 2024, encompassed the whole of Worcester which was split into six sectors defined by main roads and obvious landmarks (see table 1 and map submitted in 2020) and named (albeit somewhat arbitrarily). These do not correspond to wards because ward boundaries often do not fit the areas where gulls breed. Estimates for wards are included in this report. In 2024 another, small, breeding area was identified off the Droitwich Road just north of Sector 3 (Barbourne. It has now been incorporated into Sector 3.

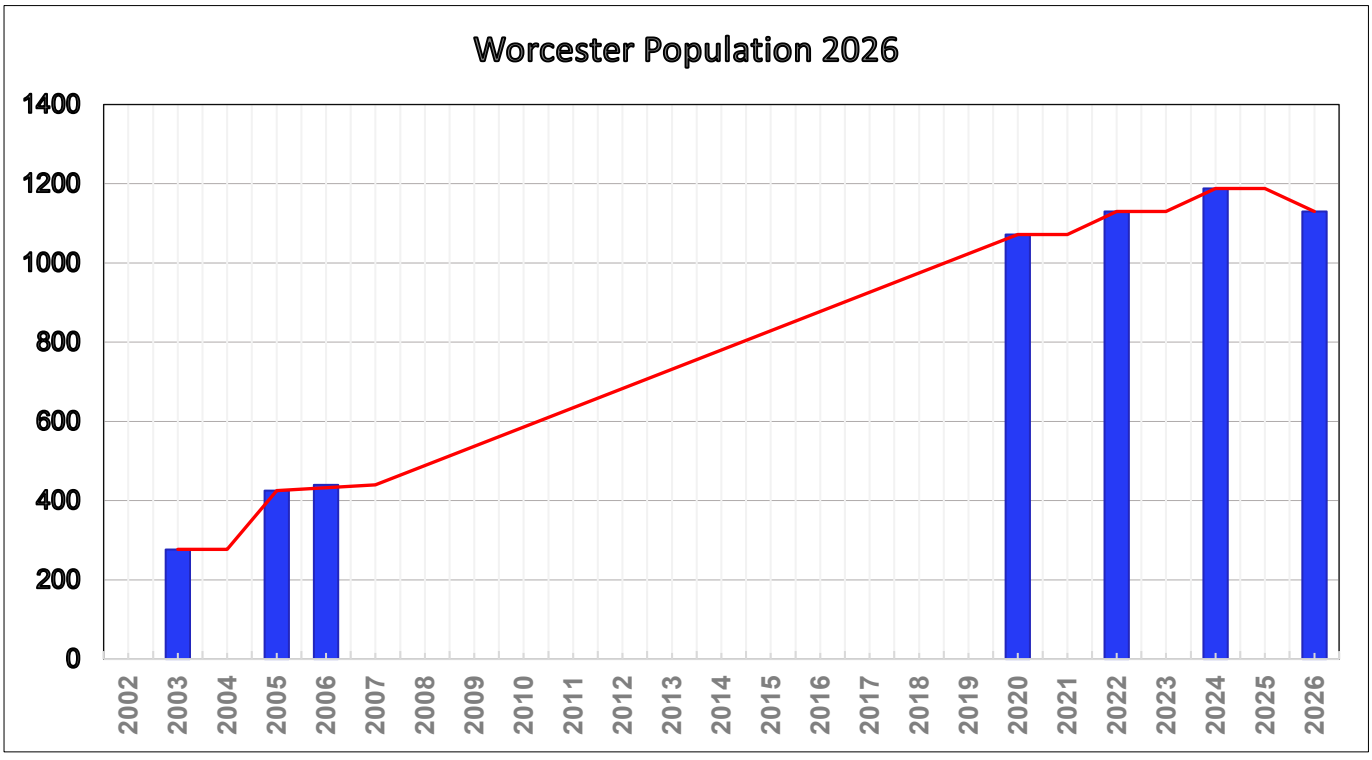
SURVEY RESULTS

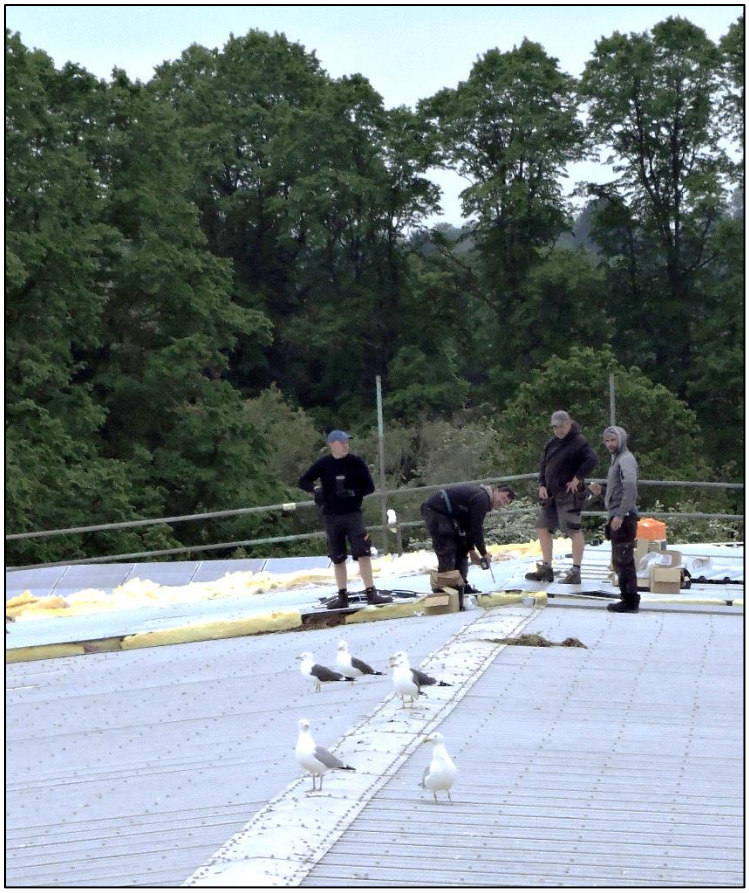
From observations of occupied nests and other procedures, it is estimated that the urban gull population of Worcester is between 1,073 and 1,186 pairs with a presumed figure of 1,130 pairs.

COMMENT ON THE 2026 SURVEY FIGURES

The Worcester population fell by 58 pairs between 2024 and 2026, a drop of 4.9%. The reasons for this drop centre on deterrence (netting), maintenance (roof repairs), frequent human presence on roofs and, theoretically, poor weather. Discussion below.

Figure 1. The development of the Worcester colony 2024 to 2026.

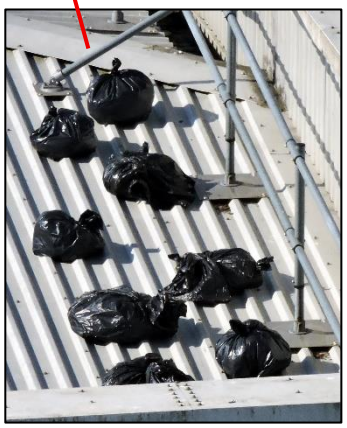




Persistent human presence on a rooftop will certainly discourage breeding on that roof.

This picture shows recently started maintenance work; note the nest between the birds and the humans (which appears to be disturbed). However, the gulls, being exceptionally patient, will return to the business of breeding once the workmen finish for the day. With the work visibly incomplete, it may be that some gulls will choose to relocate if egg-laying is imminent. There are several other roofs in this trading estate which are underpopulated.





This roof, on the other hand, is patrolled every three of four days. Though 15 birds flew off when this height was reached, there are no nests. Note the black, plastic bags (arrowed) and others on the roof. They contained old nests… Because the old bags were damaged, they were rebagged recently – a considerable amount of work... Previously, this roof supported ‘lots of gulls’. Another very large roof has been visited by a falconer twice a week as the breeding season began... The question here, though, is: was the Harris’ Hawk the key factor or was it the presence of the falconer?



This roof covering (for maintenance) guarantees that no breeding will take place in an area where breeding density is moderately high. If this image in enlarged, several nests can be seen on other structures.

And more netting





The telephone exchange supports far fewer pairs than in 2024 (25 nestlings ringed there in 2024). This picture was taken on 5th May and adults can be seen on the roof, but no nests. By 7th May, though, three attempts at nest-building were noted. The weather in April was cold and rainy which may have hampered breeding attempts by some pairs.

The population total is broken down as follows:

Table 1. The urban gull population of Worcester by sector (shown as breeding pairs).
Legend: HG=Herring Gull, **LB**=Lesser Black-backed Gull, **Nom**=Nominal total, **Split**=the ratio by which LB outnumbers HG, **%**=percentage of the population of each species, %**Diff**=percentage difference between 2024 and 2026.

2026								
Sector	**Site**	**HG Pairs**	**LB Pairs**	**Nom**	**Split**	**HG%**	**LB%**	**2024 % Diff**
1	Blackpole 1	95	311	**406**	**3.3:1**	23.4%	76.6%	8.0%
2	Blackpole 2	40	134	**174**	**3.4:1**	23.0%	77.0%	-19.1%
3	Barbourne	8	31	**39**	**3.9:1**	20.5%	79.5%	39.3%
4	Shrub	32	62	**94**	**1.9:1**	34.0%	66.0%	-21.7%
5	Centre	71	185	**256**	**2.6:1**	27.7%	72.3%	-8.9%
6	West Side	37	124	**161**	**3.4:1**	23.0%	77.0%	-4.2%
	Totals	**283**	**847**	**1130**	**3.0:1**	**25.3%**	**74.7%**	**-4.88%**

The two Blackpole sectors contain the most (580) breeding pairs in Worcester as has always been the case. Blackpole 2, though, has seen a 19.1% drop of 41 pairs (from 215 pairs in 2024 to 174 pairs in 2026) because of the reasons listed above. Trading estates are strongly favoured by urban gulls mainly because they offer a series of advantages in that roofs are, generally speaking, flat or gently sloping, are largely vacated overnight (noise during the day is replaced by relative quiet overnight) and, most particularly, roofs are rarely visited by humans. Displacing urban gulls, by whatever means, always results in relocation. It is possible that the increase of 30 pairs (8% increase) in Blackpole 1 came about, in part, to relocation from Blackpole 2.

Sector 4 (Shrub) saw a 26 pair decrease. Within the Shrub Hill Industrial Estate, breeding density on this roof was rather lower than in 2024 and note the flooded roof to the left. Flooding prevents breeding very effectively.



Much of the guttering between the northern lights in the closest section (bottom of the photograph) is flooded and the guttering in the middle section may also have been flooded at the nest building phase of the 2026 breeding season. No nests were observed where guttering could be viewed. Interestingly, nests were easily visible where they were constructed at higher levels





Thank goodness for Buddleia!

The West Side (Sector 6), made up of four separate areas saw a small decline.

Table 2. The population of Worcester's West Side (Sector 6) by area (shown as breeding pairs).
Legend: HG=Herring Gull, **LB**=Lesser Black-backed Gull, **Nom**=nominal total
Split= ratio by which Lesser Black-backed Gulls outnumber Herring Gulls
HG% and LB%=Percentage of each species within the population of each subsite

SUBSITE	Sector	HG Pairs	LB Pairs	Nom	Split	HG%	LB%	% Diff
6a	Wick	**3**	**13**	16	**4.3:1**	18.8%	81.3%	23.1%
6b	Bromyard	**15**	**53**	68	**3.5:1**	22.1%	77.9%	1.5%
6c	BBC	**2**	**20**	22	**10:1**	9.1%	90.9%	-38.9%
6d	University	**17**	**38**	55	**2.2:1**	30.9%	69.1%	5.8%
	Totals	**37**	**124**	**161**	**5:1**	**20.2%**	**79.8%**	**-4.1%**

Wick (6a) saw a small increase in numbers which translates into a 23.1% increase. Percentage changes can, sometimes, tend to be misleading when numbers are small. The larger the start number, the more meaningful the percentage difference.

The BBC sector (6c) saw a drop of 14 pairs (38.9% decrease). This is very likely due, in part, to the construction of the Autocentre over the last two years. It usually takes a while for the gulls to adjust to a new roof structure and when it is pressed steel, reluctance can be quite marked. The main roof has seven nests in varying stages of completion, so it is estimated that construction had already finished by winter 2025, but it also has another well-hidden nest (arrowed).



Bromyard (6b) has seen some demolition in the old Komatsu site which has tended to concentrate numbers on the roof below



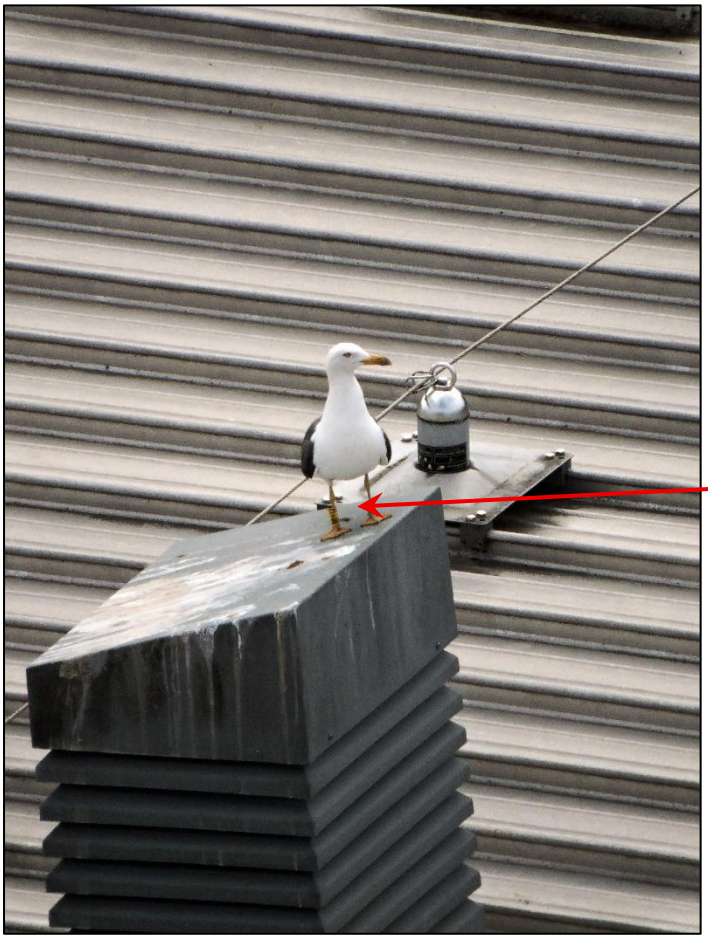
Nests located between the top sections could not be seen because of access difficulties for the cherry picker. If the picture is enlarged, it is possible to see 30 adult gulls on the roofs. It is possible that numbers here have been slightly underestimated.

However, with safe access (by hooped ladders at either end) and suitable parapets, this roof presents a great opportunity for ringing. It is hope that permission can be found for ringing during the annual visit to Worcester. See below in COLOUR-RINGING on page 13.

The University sector (6d) has seen a small rise in numbers (5.8%) with the majority found on roofs surrounding the Edward Elgar Building. The Sports Hall, below, shows 11 nests.



But, unusually, a pair of Lesser Black-backed Gulls had their nest under the plant. A lucky find because Herring Gulls are more commonly to be found under structures.



One very nice discovery at the University was our old friend Yellow5 MU, ringed as a nestling on Reindeer Court in 2020 and breeding at the University in 2024.



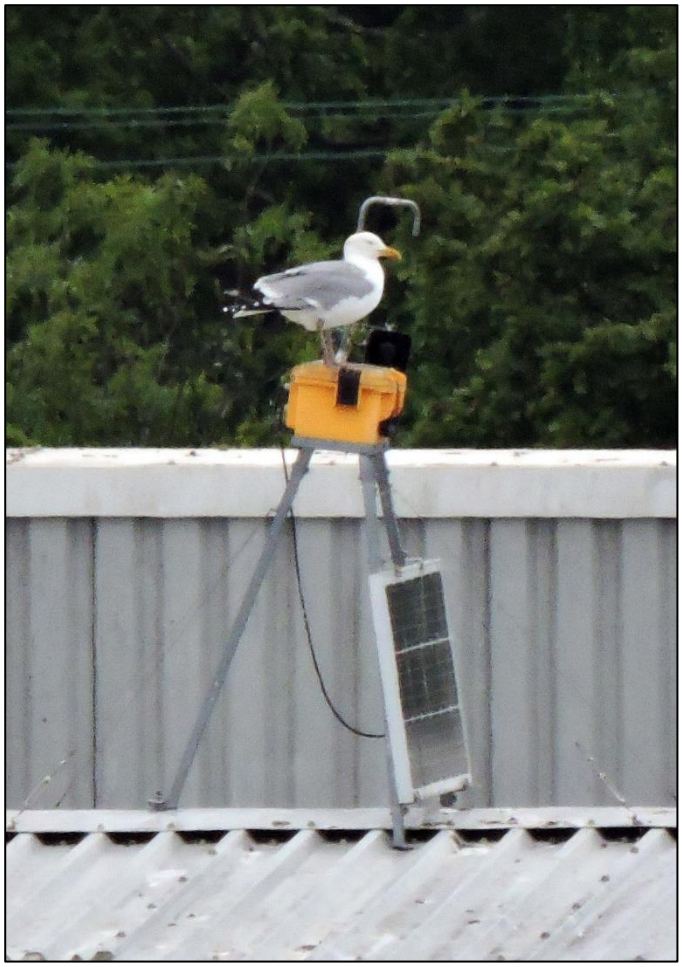
More about observations below in the COLOUR-RINGING section on page 13.

To conclude this part of the report, the loss of 58 pairs (**-4.88%**) in the Worcester population has come about through construction and demolition, more netting and, in particular through human presence on rooftops.



We can categorically say that acoustic deterrence has had no effect… The device, left, was pictured for the first time in the 2022 report. It is still there and the adult Lesser Black-backed Gull may even be the same bird seen in 2022!





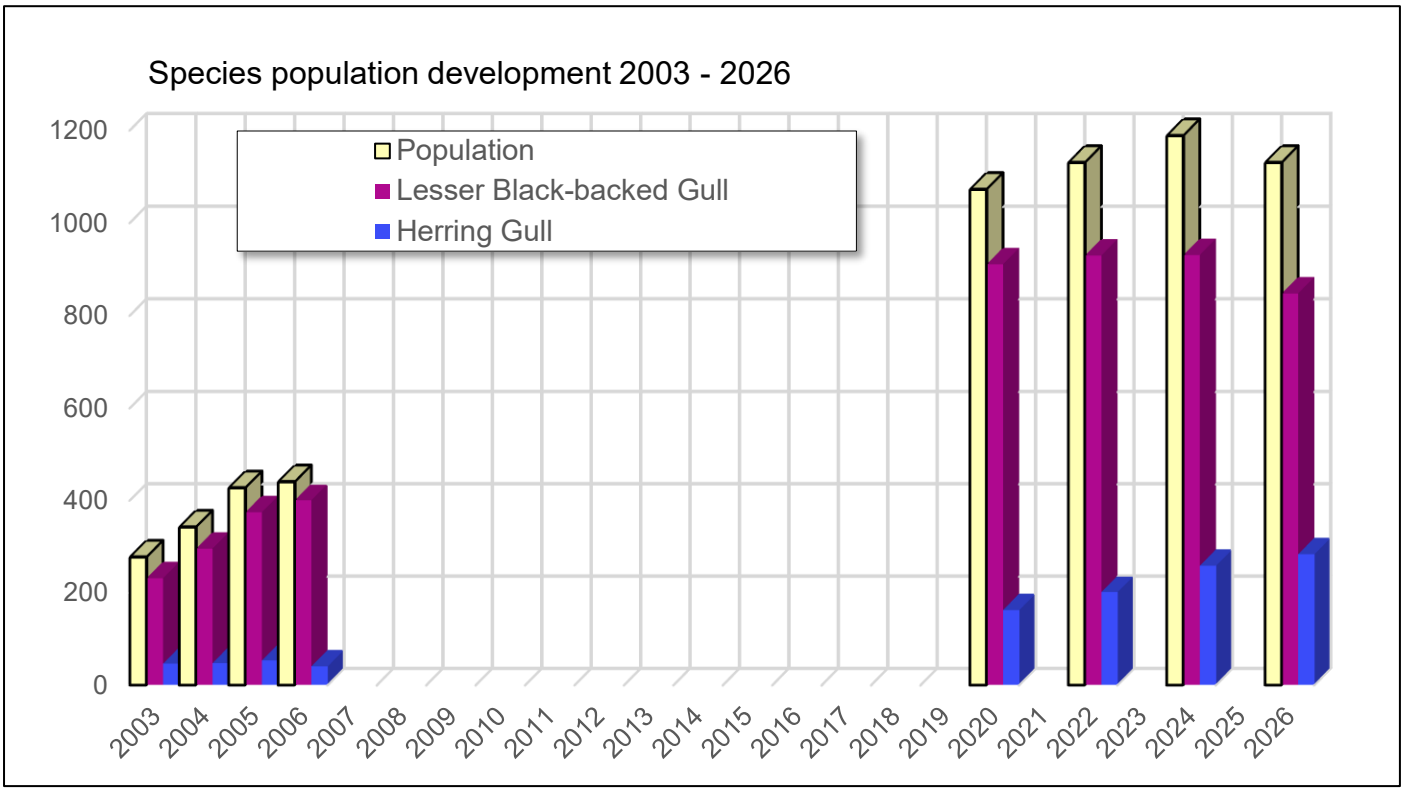
A new investment in Blackpole above and picture from Bristol in 2025, left.

Is the simple truth that spending money on these devices (and they are expensive) is very likely an unwise business decision? They might have an effect when demonstrated because the large gulls are instinctively cautious and will take off in order to assess a possible threat from a safe distance. However, the gulls (at the higher end of avian intelligence) quickly become habituated and ignore such devices...

SPECIES SPLITS

The 2026 Worcester population comprises **847 pairs of Lesser Black-backed Gulls** and **283 pairs of Herring Gulls** producing a split (ratio) of **3.0:1** where Lesser Black-backed Gulls outnumber Herring Gulls.

Figure 3. The species development in the Worcester colony 2003 to 2026.



Immediately apparent is the decline in numbers of Lesser Black-backed Gull pairs in 2026 after small annual increases 2020-2024 and the steady increase in numbers of Herring Gull pairs 2020-2026.

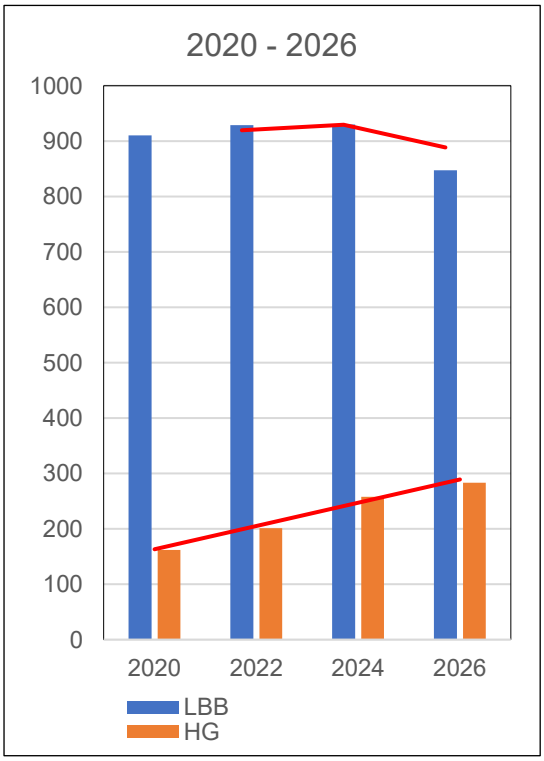


Figure 3. The species development in the Worcester colony 2020 to 2026

The trendlines (in red) reinforce the sudden drop in numbers of Lesser Black-backed Gull after steady, small rises and the steady, annual increases in numbers of Herring Gull pairs.

Table 3. The species splits in Worcester 2020 to 2026.
Legend: LBB=Lesser Black-backed Gull, **HG**=Herring Gull,
Split= ratio by which LBB outnumber HG

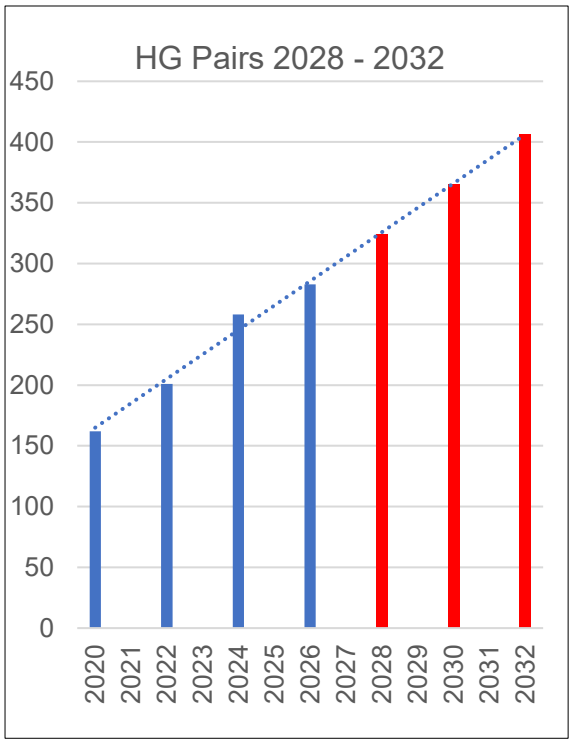
Year	LBB	HG	Split
2020	910	162	5.6:1
2022	929	201	4.6:1
2024	930	258	3.6:1
2026	847	283	3.0:1

The biannual splits show a marked reduction from, 5.6:1 to 3.0:1 over six years. Despite the small dip of 9.7% between 2024 and 2026, Lesser-black-backed Gull numbers remain high. The increase in Herring Gulls, however, between 2020 and 2026 is

significant with mean, annual increases of 8.4% (**range=4.41%-11.0%**). The Herring Gull increase from 2024-2026 is 8.83%, whereas Lesser Black-backed Gulls decreased by 8.92% over the two years.

Previously (**2003–2006**), Lesser Black-backed Gulls were very much the dominant species with numbers increasing annually rather rapidly in these four years from 83.4% of the population to 90.9% and the species splits widened from 6:1 to 11:1 in favour of Lesser Black-backed Gulls. Worcester, during that period, was a Lesser Black-backed Gull stronghold.

Herring Gull numbers, on the other hand, appeared to decline annually from 16.6% to 9.1% of the population during the same period, but these figures are relative. In fact, Herring Gull numbers remained rather low in comparison, hovering between 40 and 53 pairs between 2003-2006 as the whole population grew from 277 pairs to 440 pairs.



The question is this: did Herring Gull numbers increase slowly between 2006 and 2020 (at a rate of circa 2.1% per annum) and then accelerate to a mean, annual rate of increase of 8.4% from 2020 onwards? With evidence of variable, annual increases between 2020 and 2026, it is suggested that increases in Herring Gull numbers prior to 2020 and after 2006 were also variable, possibly, as with Lesser Black-backed Gulls, above, with some decreases.

However, should this acceleration continue at the same kind of rate it could be expected that increases in the numbers of Herring Gulls could be of the order of 400 pairs by 2032 (left).

It is further suggested that Lesser Black-backed Gull numbers, having risen consistently over the years, are unlikely to see dramatic falls. This remains to be seen!

COLOUR-RINGING



One of the 2025 babies in Gijón (Northern Spain) on 11/10/25. He was seen later in October in Matosinhos (Northern Portugal). Not seen since, but this is of no concern because many individuals manage to stay under the radar for long periods. As an aside, the longest one of my birds has stayed under the radar between ringing and first record after fledging was 21years!

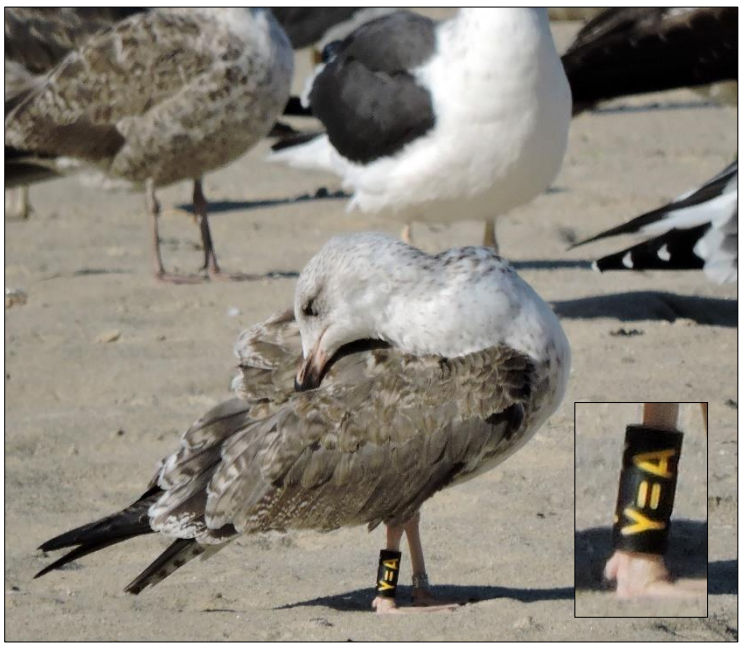
He was ringed on the telephone exchange on 30/6/25. Disappointingly, only 28 nestlings were ringed in 2025 where in previous years' totals were 40-50. Interestingly, 2025 was the first time more birds were ringed at The Vale than in Worcester!

Table 4. Annual ringing totals, Worcester, since 2003 and The Vale since 2020

Legend: Ring=numbers ringed, **Recov**=number of individuals seen after fledging. **RR**=recovery rate (i.e. number recovered divided by the number ringed), **Recs**=number of records, **Rpl**= mean number of records per individual

Worcester		Herring Gulls					Lesser Black-backed Gulls				
Year	**Colour**	**Ring**	**Recov**	**RR**	**Recs**	**Rpl**	**Ring**	**Recov**	**RR**	**Recs**	**Rpl**
2003	A:A	3	3	100%	45	15	21	14	67%	367	26
2004	A:A	1	1	100%	1	1	15	10	67%	227	23
2005	A:A	8	7	88%	117	17	23	19	83%	174	9
2020	A=A	4	2	50%	13	7	44	18	41%	96	5
2021	A=A	14	5	36%	24	5	40	22	55%	42	2
2022	A=A	7	4	57%	13	3	40	9	23%	29	3
2023	A=A	7	7	100%	22	3	35	15	43%	109	7
2024	A=A	9	1	11%	2	2	39	26	67%	24	1
2025	A&A	4	0	0%	0	0	24	11	46%	23	2
Totals		**57**	**30**	**53%**	**237**		**281**	**144**	**51%**	**1091**	
Vale Wildlife Hospital											
		Herring Gulls					Lesser Black-backed Gulls				
Year	**Colour**	**Ring**	**Recov**	**RR**	**Recs**	**Rpl**	**Ring**	**Recov**	**RR**	**Recs**	**Rpl**
2020	A=A	1	0	0%	0	0	8	2	25%	18	9
2021	A=A	3	2	67%	4	2	27	17	63%	90	5
2022	A=A	6	1	17%	2	2	25	9	36%	42	5
2023	A=A	6	1	17%	1	1	27	10	37%	39	4
2024	A=A	3	0	0%	0	0	32	13	41%	46	4
2025	A&A	8	0	0%	0	0	31	15	48%	24	2
Totals		**27**	**4**	**15%**	**7**		**150**	**66**	**44%**	**259**	

Altogether, 338 birds have been ringed in Worcester and 177 at The Vale. There have been 244 recovered and between them these birds have amassed 1,350 post-fledging records, of which 374 have been abroad, the furthest of which was in Dakhla (Western Sahara) in March 2022.



The datasets are providing some rather interesting information.

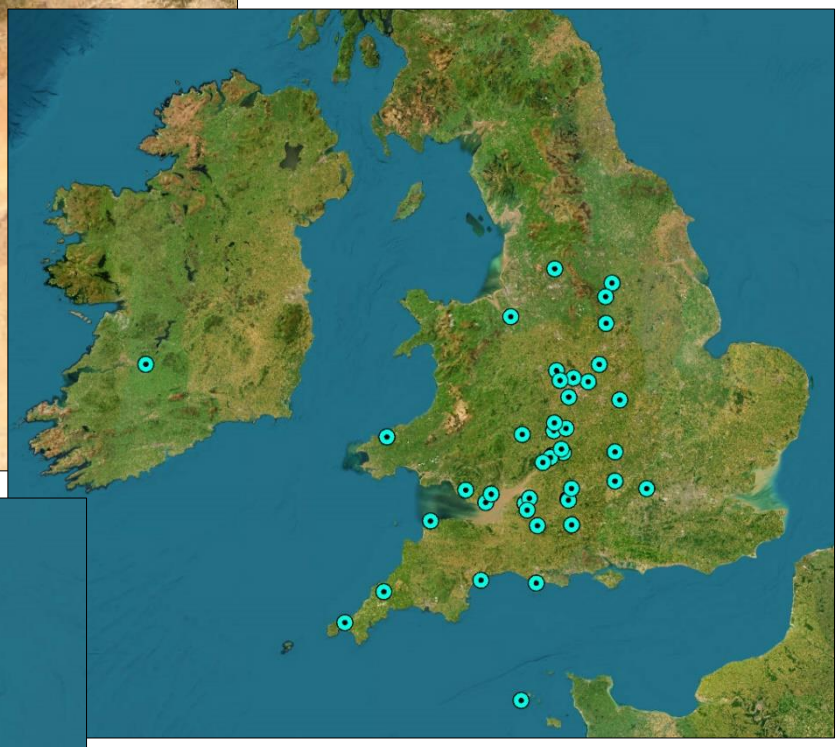
This male, Black5 Y=A (ringed at the Vale in 2024) spent time at Matosinhos between 3/5/25 and 8/12/25. In between I saw him at Praia de Mira (this photo) on 2/11/25 and then again on 3/11/25 at Figueira da Foz, 34km further south.

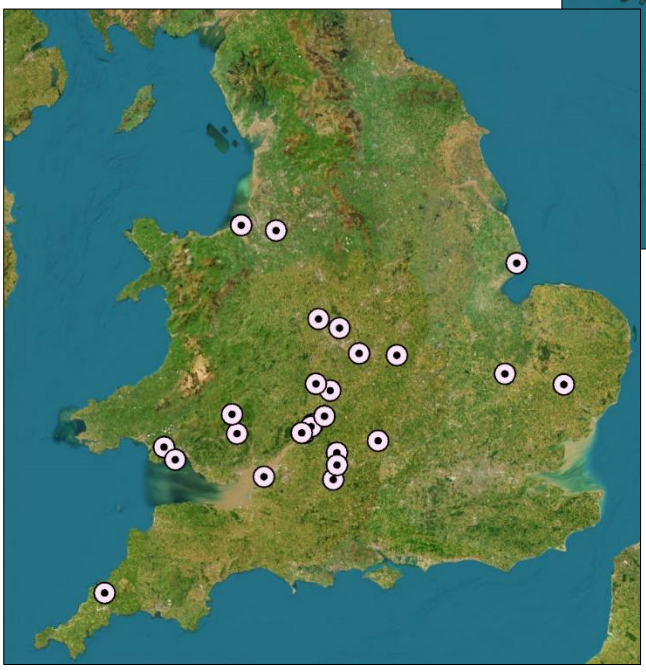
I also saw him on 21/5/26 on the cricket pitch in Winterbourne about half a mile from where I live!



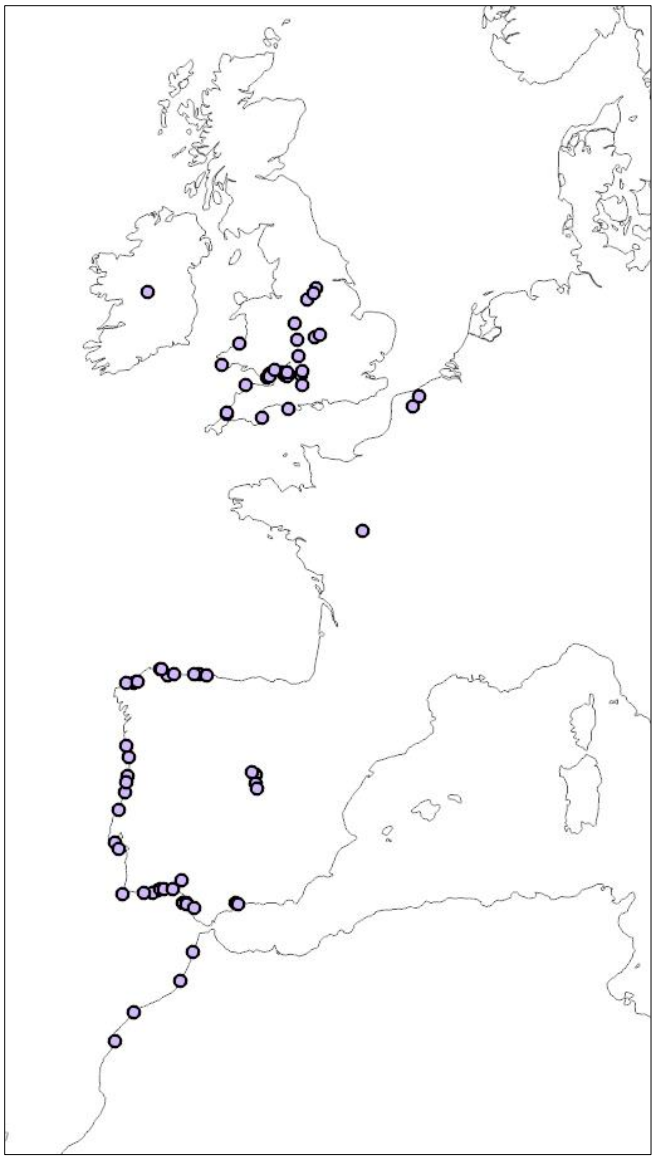
Map 1. Recovery sites of Worcester Lesser Black-backed Gulls, ranging from Ashworth Moor Reservoir in the north (53.38.3N, 02.15.66W), **162km from Worcester** to Dakhla in the south (23.38N, 16.00W), **3,382km from Worcester**.

Map 2. Recovery sites of Worcester Lesser Black-backed Gulls in UK & Ireland (for greater clarity).





Map 3. Recovery sites of Worcester Herring Gulls ranging from Camel Estuary in the south and west (50.30N, 04.50W), Hoylake in the north and west (53.23N, 03.12W), 149km from Worcester and Wetherden in the east (52.13N, 00.55E), 213km from Worcester.



Map 4. Recovery sites of all Vale birds ranging from Athlone (Ireland) to the north and east (53.25.5N, 07.56.5W), 413km from the Vale to Safi (Morocco) to the south (32.18N, 09.15W), 2,280km from Worcester.

LBB Gulls ringed in Worcester = 281

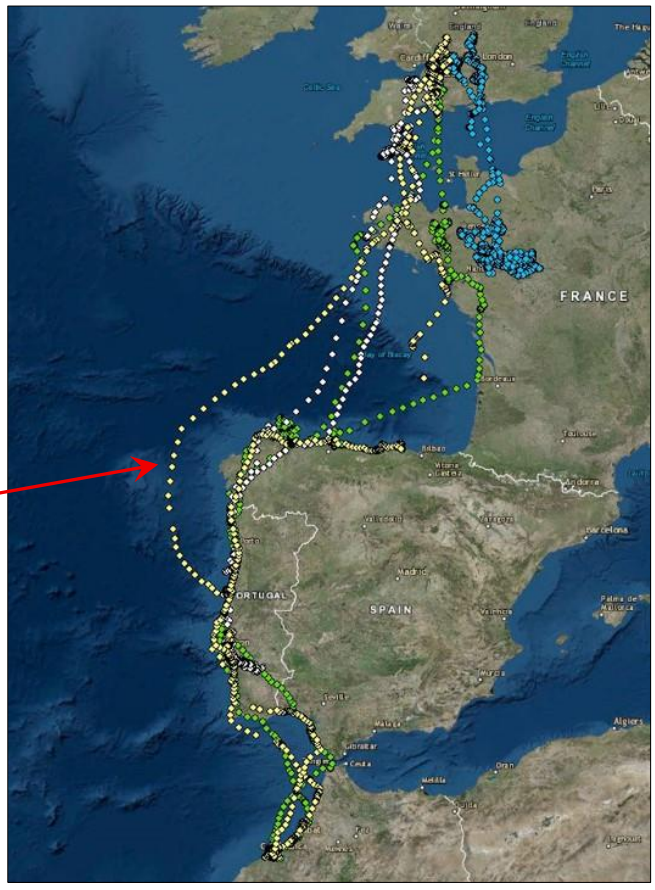
LBB Gulls ringed at the Vale = 150

Traditionally, Lesser Black-backed Gulls were almost exclusively coastal migrants following the western seaboard of Europe and funnelling through Portugal. Latterly, considerable numbers also cross Spain overland even though the majority stick to tradition. This is why I visit Portugal every year (see Maps 1 and 4).

Lesser Black-backed Gulls from the Severn Estuary Region appear to have a strong tendency to overwinter in Iberia. This is mainly because of a plethora of observers (556 contributors to my dataset) in Spain and Portugal, but this also includes observers from northern Europe.

Morocco has 29 observers (from my dataset) and most records from Morocco come from northern European observers.

Belgium & Netherlands have 121 extremely keen observers. Whilst some birds do visit the Low Countries, numbers are small because they find just about everything!



France has 147 observers contributing to my dataset with fewer observations than might be expected. This may be because many Lesser Black-backed Gulls overfly as shown by this collection of GPS fixes of four individuals, part of the Bristol University project in 2016/17. Note the track arrowed: this bird flew from Dorset to the sea off central Portugal in one hop. He rested there for some hours before setting off for Casablanca without stopping!

GPS tracking can uncover a great many aspects of the lives of urban gulls.



The 2026 survey and presurvey visits (21/4/26 and 5+6+7/5/26) produced 19 observations of 15 individuals. All but one are Worcester birds with the one being an immigrant from Bath!

The full list is in Appendix 1.

This picture shows Orange6 J=X, ringed 30/6/21 on House of Fraser. He has been breeding in Worcester since 2025.

His sex was determined by measurements taken at the time of ringing (i.e., when he was a nestling) and then entered into an algorithm which predicts the probability of any nestling being a male (>50% =Male, <50% = Female). At the nestling stage it is impossible to determine sex because nestlings grow at different rates. The measurements are Wing Length (the parameter of growth) followed by the Total Head length (i.e. from the back of the head to the tip of the bill) and, lastly, the Bill Depth (at the gonys).

That he is a male can be seen quite clearly in this photograph from the heavy bill in comparison to the female's rather slender bill.

The reading of rings is made easier by repeating the code three times around the ring so that if the code is not face-on, as in this case, the code can be accurately deduced by viewing the top and bottom of the code from two repeats. Easy!

HYBRIDS

Hybrids (i.e. hybridisation between Lesser Black-backed Gulls and Herring Gulls) have been a feature of the Worcester population since 2020 as it has also been in the Bath population. The 2026 survey noted seven hybrids, the same as in 2024.



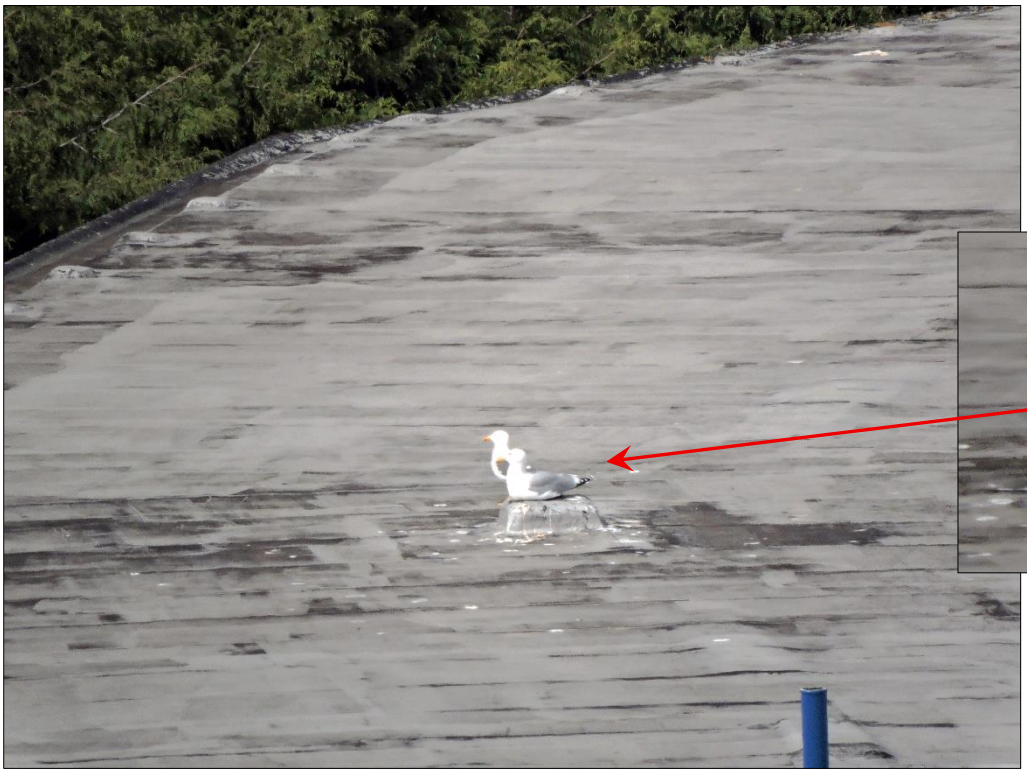
Male Herring Gull (left) and female hybrid. Note the hybrid's yellow legs and slightly darker grey mantle.



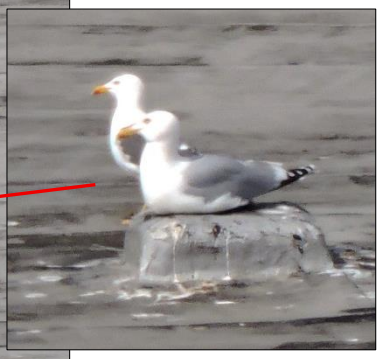
Hybrid male on the nest next to the vent and Lesser Black-backed Gull in the foreground. Compare the hybrid's mantle colour with the Herring Gull above.



The Lesser Black-backed Gulls on the right are a pair and are different. The female is somewhat lighter-mantled than the male behind (who has the same mantle colour as the bird in the picture to the left). However, she is not as light-mantled as the hybrid in both pictures above. The suggestion here is that this female could be a back-cross. British Lesser Black-backed Gulls (Larus fuscus graellsii) have sometimes been recorded as having variability in mantle colour. This may, in part, be to do with the angle of the bird to the light, but the incidence of hybridisation is actually quite common – not just in Worcester and Bath!



The only two birds on this large roof (left), this close to each other are, possibly, a pair.



A Herring Gull and a Lesser Black-backed Gull…

ITEMS OF INTEREST

The trend for installing PV's (solar panels) has become rather more important not just for residential properties, but especially for businesses facing increasing energy costs. The gulls, as might have been expected, have adapted.





A nest with three eggs (the norm), but many nests had only one, two or no eggs in 2026. The season appears to have been late in starting because of the cold, wet weather during April.



Nests on residential buildings are not common unless they are situated in or close to areas where breeding density is high. This building is close to the university. It is possible that these birds failed to find a territory on the university buildings. Here are on a relatively steep roof safety for the nestlings (and, perhaps) a degree of shelter are offered by the solar panels

Bioacoustics, as we have seen, above, offer little in the way of deterrence for those investing in such devices. Plastic Eagle Owls, now fully discredited, are still to be seen on rooftops everywhere that gulls breed. Four were noted this year, but some, or all, could have been installed a considerable time ago.

Spiking remains a popular deterrent, but depending upon where and how in is installed, its efficacy ranges from minimal to partly effective.



The detail shows how the Herring Gull has adapted to this situation. The nest sits on top of the spikes which have been bent by the birds so that nest material can be placed over them. The nest, because of the spikes, is now secure. A previous attempt (behind the present nest) was rejected in favour a little more shelter. The likelihood is that once the chicks hatch, more of the spikes will be trampled. Nest building on top of spikes is common.



These spikes will prevent chicks from falling off this roof.



As well as spikes, this nest is also built upon netting. With even more netting visible in Worcester (even on roofs where the probability of colonisation is very low), the result is inevitable trapping and deaths. The 2020 report speaks about such deaths. The pictures, below are all from 2026.







The netting commonly used on rooftops is the same as that used to prevent feral pigeons from accessing spaces in and around buildings. The 50mm meshes are exactly the size which traps the large gulls by their carpal joints (i.e. the bend of the wing). The consequence is that the wing feathers act as barbs preventing the gulls from escaping. A slow death follows in a few days from exhaustion and dehydration.

<u>Does the pest control industry have any regulations in place regarding urban gulls</u>?



Steam bathing, as mentioned in the 2022 report, can be seen in all urban colonies. It is just one of the benefits available to urban gulls.

Steam bathing is only possible when central heating flues operate early in the morning when air temperatures are cool or cold.

Old nests are easy to spot even when they are not occupied.

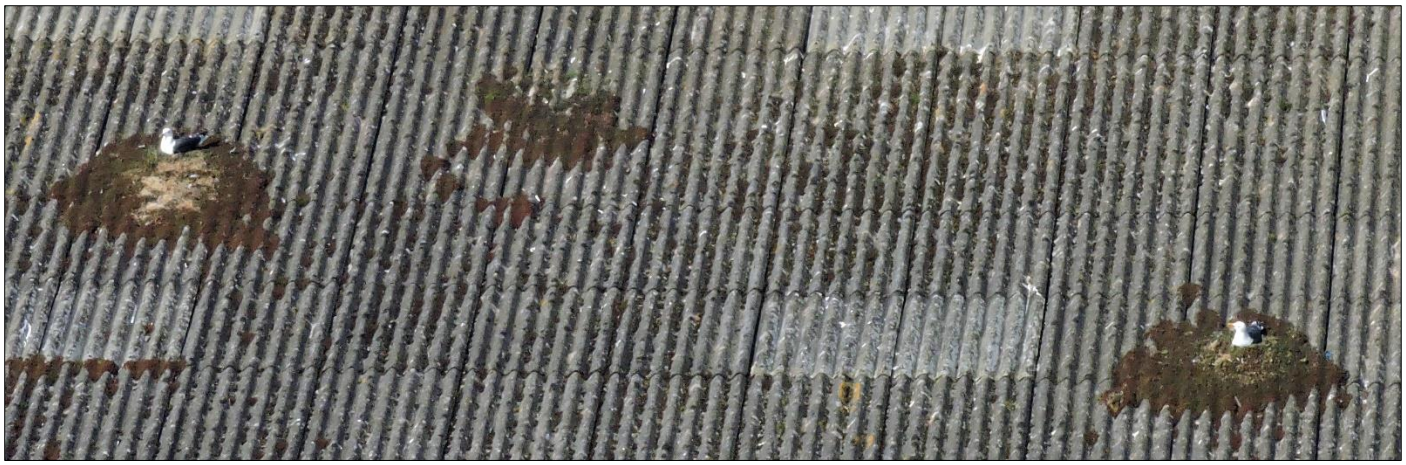


The nest material, suitably fertilised by the parent birds and the nestlings, becomes a perfect growing medium for various plant species.





Note the hybrid to the right, above.





All of these nests are, very likely, used by the same pairs as last year. Repairs, additions and enhancements (arrowed) to the nests will take place before eggs are laid and, sometimes, these old nests can become very large. Wind blown dust and seeds will ensure that the nest surrounds will become semi-permanent.

Asbestos roofing is a particular favourite for urban gulls. The fixing bolts project above the surface and anchor the nests. Any heating inside the building will produce a certain amount of warmth under the nest and this encourages early breeding, providing weather is not too inclement.

However, if nests like these, above, are left for any length of time (e.g., over the winter), such nests and their surrounds remain wet and the asbestos will degrade to the point of leaking.



Repairs to the roof, left, are with corrugated tin, but note the nest on the asbestos, the preferred surface, even for taking a nap!

Note, too, the plastic Eagle Owl at the top of the picture...

CONCLUSION

2026 saw the first decrease in Worcester's gull population. Nominally, the decrease is 58 pairs or a drop of 4.9%. However, the 5% confidence limits which are always applied to all surveys are designed to draw attention to the possibility of under- or over-estimates due to adult birds being away from their territories or nests are so well hidden that they defy discovery except by luck as with the nest at the university (above).



To explain the 2026 confidence limits put the Worcester population at somewhere between 1,073 and 1,186 pairs. I prefer to think that the true population figure is close to the nominal figure of 1,130 pairs.

Occasionally, disturbance on rooftops in the form of human presence will send birds up into the air (where they feel safe) and in this situation, counts of flying birds are made.

In some circumstances falconers are employed to deter the gulls from breeding. Employing a falconer is expensive and, usually, they visit specific roofs a couple of times per week at the beginning of the season and, maybe, when adults are incubating, but after the eggs have hatched it would be unwise to fly falcons or hawks over gull territories because the gulls will defend their offspring.

This falconer, equipped with a megaphone (for playing distress calls) has an American Harris's Hawk on the glove. This bird will put gulls up immediately (and noisily) when it is flown for the first time because it is very different from the UK's native birds of prey. From a safe distance, the gulls can determine what kind of threat (if any) this Harris's Hawk might be. Note the two gulls behind and below the hawk waiting for the disturbance to stop so that they can get back to incubating their eggs. Like almost all deterrence methods directed at the gulls habituation follows after some time… When the gulls are put up by a falconer's birds, gulls from other buildings in the vicinity or further afield will come to investigate why the local gulls are calling. This can result in rather a lot of gulls flying around.

However, persistent human activity on rooftops (i.e. once or twice every day just before the beginning of the nest building phase and thereafter) will certainly discourage gulls from nesting whether or not a hawk or a megaphone are involved.

It is strongly recommended that a further survey takes place in 2028 to reveal whether or not this year's decrease in numbers is a trend or merely a blip.

Peter Rock

5/6/26

Appendix 1. Details of the birds observed during the 2026 survey in order of ringing.

Legend: Recs=Records, RingNo=BTO (metal) ring number, ArrDate= Date of ringing and observations,

Age=Age at ringing or observation (P=pullus (nestling), W=Winter, S=Summer, RE=Ringing Event

Records in **BLUE** = returning birds from abroad or elsewhere. Record in **GREEN** = immigrant from Bath

Recs	Species	RingYear	Cohort	Code	RingNo	Site	ArrDate	Age	Sex	RE	RingPlace
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Reindeer Court	07/07/2020	P	M	1	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Quarteira	03/11/2020	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Punta Umbria	11/11/2020	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Praia de Mira	07/11/2021	02W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Worcester	29/06/2023	03S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Worcester	15/07/2023	03S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Caleta de Vélez	07/01/2024	04W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Los Ruices, Málaga	06/03/2024	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Worcester	08/05/2024	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Worcester	25/07/2024	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Los Ruices, Málaga	13/01/2025	05W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Worcester	30/06/2025	05S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Worcester	07/07/2025	05S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Los Ruices, Málaga	16/01/2026	06W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MT	GY31956	Worcester	21/04/2026	06S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MU	GY31957	Reindeer Court	07/07/2020	P	M	1	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MU	GY31957	Worcester	03/05/2024	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MU	GY31957	Worcester	02/07/2025	05S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MU	GY31957	Worcester	07/07/2025	05S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2020	YELLOW5	MU	GY31957	Worcester	06/05/2026	06S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	BT Worcester	30/06/2021	P	M	1	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Vilafranca de Xira	17/02/2022	01S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	19/04/2023	02S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	29/06/2023	02S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	15/07/2023	02S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	19/07/2023	02S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Hayle Estuary	22/12/2023	03W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	A Coruña	18/01/2024	03W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	07/05/2024	03S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	08/05/2024	03S	M		Worcester

1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Gafanha da Nazaré	14/01/2025	04W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Quiberon	24/01/2025	04W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Hayle Estuary	18/02/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	30/06/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	05/05/2026	05S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	FY	GY47073	Worcester	06/05/2026	05S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GA	GY47075	BT Worcester	30/06/2021	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GA	GY47075	Worcester	29/06/2024	03S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GA	GY47075	Worcester	05/05/2026	05S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GA	GY47075	Worcester	07/05/2026	05S	M		Worcester
	Herring Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GU	GY47090	BT Worcester	30/06/2021	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GU	GY47090	Worcester	31/10/2023	03W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GU	GY47090	Throckmorton	12/01/2025	04W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GU	GY47090	Worcester	07/07/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GU	GY47090	Worcester	21/04/2026	05S	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GU	GY47090	Worcester	05/05/2026	05S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GV	GY47091	Reindeer Court	30/06/2021	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GV	GY47091	Shawell A5 Lagoons	06/09/2022	02W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GV	GY47091	Worcester	15/08/2024	04W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GV	GY47091	Worcester	02/07/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GV	GY47091	Worcester	07/07/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GV	GY47091	Worcester	10/07/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	GV	GY47091	Worcester	21/04/2026	05S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	House of Fraser Worcester	30/06/2021	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Park Grounds Landfill	24/08/2021	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Shawell A5 Lagoons	23/09/2021	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Shawell A5 Lagoons	15/10/2021	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Shawell A5 Lagoons	16/10/2021	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Matosinhos	07/01/2022	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Caión	14/08/2022	01S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Matosinhos	24/10/2022	02W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Matosinhos	25/10/2022	02W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Matosinhos	26/10/2022	02W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Figueira da Foz	31/10/2022	02W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Worcester	29/06/2024	03S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Worcester	30/04/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Worcester	30/06/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Worcester	05/05/2026	05S	M		Worcester

1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JK	GY47104	Worcester	06/05/2026	05S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	House of Fraser Worcester	30/06/2021	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Torreira	24/08/2021	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Shawell A5 Lagoons	08/06/2022	01S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Worcester	05/07/2023	02S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Worcester	06/07/2023	02S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Worcester	13/07/2023	02S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Tapia de Casariego	07/03/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Worcester	10/07/2025	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Gijón	20/08/2025	05W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	JX	GY47114	Worcester	05/05/2026	05S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	TH	GY47225	Next Bath	07/07/2021	P	F	**1**	Bath
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	TH	GY47226	Lower Compton Landfill	27/08/2021	01W	F		Bath
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2021	ORANGE6	TH	GY47226	Bath	30/04/2025	04S	F		Bath
1	**Lesser Black-backed Gull**	**2021**	**ORANGE6**	**TH**	**GY47226**	**Worcester**	**21/04/2026**	**05S**	**F**		**Bath**
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	BT Worcester	30/06/2022	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Park Grounds Landfill	30/09/2022	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	26/10/2022	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	31/10/2022	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	01/11/2022	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	14/12/2022	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	18/12/2022	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	11/02/2023	01W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Lower Compton Landfill	29/08/2023	02W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	28/01/2024	02W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Park Grounds Landfill	11/10/2024	03W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	12/01/2025	03W	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Worcester	02/07/2025	03S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Worcester	10/07/2025	03S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Matosinhos	18/02/2026	04S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2022	GREEN5	KY	GY47459	Worcester	06/05/2026	04S	M		Worcester
	Herring Gull	2022	GREEN5	MY	GY61501	House of Fraser Worcester	30/06/2022	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2022	GREEN5	MY	GY61501	Upton Warren	28/12/2022	01W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2022	GREEN5	MY	GY61501	Worcester	06/07/2023	01S	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2022	GREEN5	MY	GY61501	Worcester	18/10/2023	02W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2022	GREEN5	MY	GY61501	Worcester	10/07/2024	02S	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2022	GREEN5	MY	GY61501	Worcester	23/10/2024	03W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2022	GREEN5	MY	GY61501	Worcester	11/12/2024	03W	M		Worcester

1	Herring Gull	2022	GREEN5	MY	GY61501	Worcester	05/05/2026	04S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2023	RED5	DC	GY61782	BT Worcester	29/06/2023	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2023	RED5	DC	GY61782	Worcester	07/07/2025	02S	M		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2023	RED5	DC	GY61782	Worcester	05/05/2026	03S	M		Worcester
	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	DG	GY61784	BT Worcester	29/06/2023	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	DG	GY61785	Lower Compton Landfill	18/01/2024	01W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	DG	GY61785	Cotswold Water Park	27/01/2024	01W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	DG	GY61785	Park Grounds Landfill	07/02/2024	01W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	DG	GY61785	Lower Compton Landfill	24/06/2024	01S	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	DG	GY61785	Park Grounds Landfill	13/09/2024	02W	M		Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	DG	GY61785	Worcester	06/05/2026	03S	M		Worcester
	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	FR	GY61812	House of Fraser Worcester	29/06/2023	P	M	**1**	Worcester
1	Herring Gull	2023	RED5	FR	GY61812	Worcester	05/05/2026	03S	M		Worcester
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2024	BLACK5	DU	GY31773	BT Worcester	29/06/2024	P	F	**1**	Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2024	BLACK5	DU	GY31773	Pinto	23/11/2024	01W	F		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2024	BLACK5	DU	GY31773	Villarrasa	12/12/2024	01W	F		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2024	BLACK5	DU	GY31773	Madrid	13/03/2026	02S	F		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2024	BLACK5	DU	GY31773	Madrid	23/03/2026	02S	F		Worcester
1	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2024	BLACK5	DU	GY31773	Worcester	21/04/2026	02S	F		Worcester
110										**15**	

One Herring Gull (Red5 DG), a 3rd summer male, ringed on the telephone exchange in 2023 was noted at a nest on the Sainsbury's distribution warehouse on 6th May. Males, if they are lucky, will try to recruit onto their natal roof. As a three year old (with some brown in his mantle), he might have been unsuccessful, but no…



Better luck to the detectorist!

Appendix 2. Details of the Worcester and Vale-ringed birds in 2025.

Sp=Species, RE=Ringing Event

Sp	RingYear	Cohort	Code	RingNo	Site	ArrDate	Age	Sex	RE	RingPlace
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	BY	GE02124	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	BZ	GE02125	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CA	GE02126	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CB	GE02127	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CB	GE02127	Matosinhos	18/10/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CB	GE02127	Figueira da Foz	28/10/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CB	GE02127	Figueira da Foz	29/10/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CC	GE02128	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	M	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CD	GE02129	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CF	GE02130	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	M	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CF	GE02130	Gijón	11/10/2025	01W	M		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CF	GE02130	Matosinhos	20/10/2025	01W	M		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CF	GE02130	Matosinhos	28/10/2025	01W	M		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CF	GE02130	Matosinhos	29/10/2025	01W	M		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CG	GE02131	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	M	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CH	GE02132	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
HG	2025	ORANGE7	CJ	GE02137	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
HG	2025	ORANGE7	CK	GE02133	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CL	GE02134	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	M	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CL	GE02134	Figueira da Foz	04/11/2025	01W	M		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CM	GE02135	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CM	GE02135	Worcester	16/07/2025	JU	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CM	GE02135	Matosinhos	15/10/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CM	GE02135	Figueira da Foz	24/10/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CN	GE02136	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	M	1	Worcester
HG	2025	ORANGE7	CP	GE02138	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
HG	2025	ORANGE7	CR	GE02139	BT Worcester	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CS	GE02140	Reindeer Court	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CS	GE02140	Worcester	21/08/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CT	GE02141	Reindeer Court	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CT	GE02141	Worcester	16/07/2025	JU	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CT	GE02141	Praia de Mira	28/10/2025	01W	F		Worcester

LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CT	GE02141	Praia de Mira	29/10/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CT	GE02141	Praia de Mira	31/10/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CU	GE02142	Reindeer Court	30/06/2025	P	M	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CU	GE02142	Esmoriz	17/11/2025	01W	M		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CV	GE02143	Reindeer Court	30/06/2025	P	M	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CW	GE02144	Reindeer Court	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CW	GE02144	Gijón	21/09/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CY	GE02145	Reindeer Court	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	CY	GE02145	Matosinhos	10/12/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	DA	GE02146	Reindeer Court	30/06/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TL	GE02352	Photo Expert	07/07/2025	P	M	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TM	GE02353	Photo Expert	07/07/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TN	GE02354	Photo Expert	07/07/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TN	GE02354	Worcester	16/07/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TP	GE02355	Worcester College	07/07/2025	P	F	1	Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TP	GE02355	Villarrasa	01/11/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TP	GE02355	Villarrasa	05/11/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TP	GE02355	Los Ruices	17/11/2025	01W	F		Worcester
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	TR	GE02356	Worcester College	07/07/2025	P	F	1	Worcester

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Species	RingYear	Cohort	Code	RingNo	Site	ArrDate	Age	Sex	RE	RingPlace
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XF	GE02433	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XF	GE02433	Sharpness	30/07/2025	JU	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XG	GE02434	Frampton-on-Severn	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XG	GE02434	Quarteira	08/10/2025	01W	M		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XH	GE02435	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XK	GE02437	Frampton-on-Severn	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XN	GE02439	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XP	GE02440	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XS	GE02442	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XS	GE02442	Santa Cruz	04/01/2026	01W	M		Vale Wildlife Hospital
HG	2025	ORANGE7	XT	GE02443	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
HG	2025	ORANGE7	XU	GE02444	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
HG	2025	ORANGE7	XV	GE02445	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
HG	2025	ORANGE7	XW	GE02446	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital

LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XX	GE02447	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XZ	GE02449	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XZ	GE02449	Sesimbra	22/10/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XZ	GE02449	Sesimbra	23/10/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	XZ	GE02449	Sesimbra	06/11/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YA	GE02450	Newnham-on-Severn	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YB	GE02451	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YC	GE02452	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YD	GE02453	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YF	GE02454	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YF	GE02454	Figueira da Foz	24/10/2025	01W	M		Vale Wildlife Hospital
HG	2025	ORANGE7	YG	GE02455	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YK	GE02458	Frampton-on-Severn	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YL	GE02459	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YL	GE02459	Matosinhos	20/10/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YM	GE02460	Frampton-on-Severn	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YN	GE02461	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YN	GE02461	Praia de Mira	26/09/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YN	GE02461	Praia de Mira	26/10/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YN	GE02461	Punta del Moral	29/11/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
HG	2025	ORANGE7	YP	GE02462	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
HG	2025	ORANGE7	YR	GE02463	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YS	GE02464	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YT	GE02465	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YU	GE02466	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YW	GE02468	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YW	GE02468	Cacela Velha	03/11/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YX	GE02467	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YY	GE02469	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	YZ	GE02470	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZA	GE02471	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZA	GE02471	Matosinhos	19/10/2025	01W	M		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZA	GE02471	Matosinhos	20/10/2025	01W	M		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZB	GE02472	Arlingham	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZB	GE02472	Matosinhos	10/12/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZC	GE02473	Frampton-on-Severn, Glos	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZC	GE02473	Cosmeston Lakes	18/08/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZC	GE02473	Cosmeston Lakes	20/08/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital

LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZD	GE02474	Frampton-on-Severn, Glos	23/07/2025	P	F	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZD	GE02474	Wadebridge	15/08/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZD	GE02474	At sea off Cádiz05	21/11/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
LBB	2025	ORANGE7	ZD	GE02474	Chipiona	29/11/2025	01W	F		Vale Wildlife Hospital
HG	2025	ORANGE7	ZF	GE02475	Frampton-on-Severn, Glos	23/07/2025	P	M	1	Vale Wildlife Hospital

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