

# MILLETS FALCONRY CENTRE

Millets Farm, Frilford, Oxfordshire,OX13 5HB  
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## TEACHERS PACK



# Visitor Information

## FINDING US

We are located at Millets Farm Centre, Kingston Road, Frilford, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX13 5HB. There is car parking for 800 cars and also ample coach parking (coach parking is next to the garden centre) The Falconry Centre is located near the farm animals and children's play area.

## CONTACTING US

For further information or to plan your visit please call us on 01865 391423 or 07912357484  
Email: milletsfalconry@yahoo.co.uk

## OPENING TIMES

Millets Falconry Centre is open for educational visits all year round.

## CHARGES

School Admission Charges: Children (aged 3-15) £4.00  
Students (aged 16-18) £4.00  
Additional Adults £7.00

We allow one adult free with every ten children; any additional adults will be charged £7.00 per person.

For groups of 40 or more a 10% discount will apply: Children & Students £3.60  
Adults £6.30

These charges apply to school and educational parties during normal opening hours only (Brownies/Scouts/Guides); you will find a booking form at the end of this pack.

**Bookings must be made at least seven days prior to your intended visit**

## CANCELLATIONS

In the event of bad weather on the day of your visit, we have no objection to a last minute cancellation, but we would ask you to call us and let us know.

## **Educational Visits to Millets Falconry Centre**

### **Introductory talk**

Upon arrival you will be met by one of the falconers and given an introductory talk; this will cover the dos and don'ts while in the centre. The children will then be given a guided tour of the centre, visiting the various species of birds on display.

### **Meet and Greet**

The first activity of the day is our meet and greet. The children will be given a talk on the variety of species we have, their habitats, hunting and feeding techniques and the differences between the species. Some of the birds will be handled by the falconers allowing the children to view them at close quarters. At the end of the talk there is a question and answer time.

### **Flying Display**

The flying display takes place in the arena at the far end of the centre and lasts for approximately 30 – 40 mins. There are bench seats. A variety of birds are flown including different species of Owls, Hawks, Eagles, Falcons and Kites.

### **Additional Activities**

- Hands on – The children are able to have a go at handling a variety of birds, often this is the highlight of the whole visit, and the falconers will be on hand to answer any questions they may have.
- Talks/Demonstrations – We are able to offer a private talk to cater to your needs, covering subjects such as night and day, food chains, hunting techniques, nocturnal animals or a subject of your choice.
- Have a go – The children are able to have a go at flying a bird for themselves, which is a fantastic opportunity to get some great photographs.

Any additional activities are subject to extra charge and will need to be discussed prior to booking your visit; we will then be able to design a program of events to suit your school's needs.

### **General Information**

We would advise an ideal length of visit to be around 3 hours (if possible). This will give the children ample time to take part in all of the activities.

There are also farm animals on the Farm Centre site which are free to view and a children's playground.

Drinks and snacks are available from the two cafes on site (in the garden centre and next to the farm shop), but we would recommend bringing a picnic, a picnic area is available and on bad weather days an indoor area can be provided. Please ensure that the children leave no picnic litter in either the centre or the car park.

The toilet is situated at the entrance to the Falconry Centre, this is a single portaloo, disabled and other toilets are situated in the café and garden centre.

The gift shop is situated just inside the entrance to the centre, ideal for any souvenirs.

If children are completing worksheets during their visit please ensure they bring their own pens, pencils and boards.

## **Rules**

The following rules are the most important. Please observe them carefully.

The welfare and safety of our birds is of paramount importance, teachers and group leaders are responsible for their children at all times. This includes visits to the shops and toilets.

On no account must children be allowed to climb on or over barriers. If a child drops any article i.e. work sheet, pen, purse etc. over the barrier please find a falconer to retrieve it. Children should not be allowed to put fingers into aviaries.

Please do not allow children to climb on or damage the trees and shrubs.

Visits to zoos and animal parks give children the fantastic opportunity to come into close contact with living creatures. Our experience has shown that their lack of contact in modern society sometimes, inadvertently, leads to cruelty. Please do not allow children to carry sticks, throw stones, or to chase any free roaming animals or birds. Please do not allow the children to run around the grounds, bang on aviaries or pens or shout at the occupants, this can have a serious effect on the birds.

Please do not allow the children to stroke the birds, whilst we encourage the children to handle the birds we don't allow stroking. The oils on humans hands can cause damage to the birds feathers and the birds do not seek affection like a domesticated animals does.

If the children handle the birds please make sure their hands are washed in the main toilet block.

We feel that if these rules are explained to the children before their visit, together with the reason for them, both teacher and children will enjoy a happier outing.

# **School Visit Risk Assessment**

## **1. General Safety around the Grounds**

- Children must be supervised at all times by a responsible adult. (For school visits we advise 1 adult per 5 children)
- All groups are given an introductory talk on arrival at the bird of prey centre, this covers general safety information and behaviour required within the centre.
- All aviaries are padlocked and are surrounded by a stand of barrier.
- There is one entrance and one exit from the centre. (fire exits are the flying field and gift shop entrance)
- All water areas i.e. pond and lake are surrounded by barriers.
- All falconers and main buildings have radios with direct contact to all other staff.

## **2. General Safety at Flying Displays**

- Safety instructions are given to all visitors at the beginning of the display.
- All visitors must remain seated during the flying display.
- Children are not allowed to stand on the benches during the display.
- During the displays no physical contact with the birds are allowed.
- At the end of the flying display we give visitors the opportunity to handle the birds, supervised by trained falconers. During this time visitors are not allowed to touch the birds and must wear a protective glove. All of the birds used for handling are trained birds and are used to being handled by members of the public.
- Hand washing facilities are available for use after the hands on session.

## **3. Fire Risk**

- All buildings have been assessed for their fire risks and all staff have been trained in fire procedures.
- Fire extinguishers situated in the gift shop and the owl block.
- All fire safety equipment is regularly checked and serviced.
- No smoking is allowed anywhere within in the centre.

## **4. Poisoning, Infections etc.**

- All dangerous substances are stored in marked containers, in locked areas with no public access.
- C.O.S.H.H data is held on all substances.
- All waste food, litter, rubbish and any spillages are cleared on a daily basis and disposed of away from public areas.
- Rubbish bins are provided throughout the centre, they are regularly checked and emptied.
- Hand washing facilities are available.

## **5. Injuries**

- Procedures have been issued to all falconers on dealing with any accidents around the centre.
- There are several members of staff fully trained first aiders on site.
- First aid kit is situated in the gift shop office and all falconers and buildings have radios in case of an emergency.

## **6. Missing Persons**

- A missing person procedure had been issued to all members of staff.
- The office situated at the main entrance to the centre has been assigned as the missing person point, both for reporting and returning of any missing person.
- All staff have radios to call for assistance and the contact all areas of the centre.
- Telephones are available to call for outside assistance if required.

# **Welcome to Millets Falconry Centre**

The centre opened in May 2013 and is a family run business owned by James and Sharon Channon. James and Sharon previously owned and run Fallowfields Falconry Centre for 12 years , providing courses, schools visits, experience days, demonstrations and talks.

Since opening the centre has gone from strength to strength, and is home to one of the most diverse collections of Birds of Prey in the UK.

The centre is home to over 70 birds of prey varying in species of Owls, Hawks, Eagles, Kites, Falcons, Kites and Vultures.

## **Education**

The Centre's mission is to educate our visitors about the importance of the conservation of the different species. This is done by providing talks and displays to visitors, visiting Schools and teaching children.

We supply work placements to students and apprenticeship schemes to young adults looking for careers in animals/falconry.

## **Conservation**

Equally as important to the centre as Education, we also rescue and rehabilitate a number of wild injured birds every year and after a short stay many are released back into the wild.

Any which are suffering from physical injuries and could not survive out in the wild remain with us here at the centre or are rehomed to another sanctuary.

## **Breeding and Future Programmes**

Some of the birds housed at the centre are endangered species and are registered with the world wide breeding programme. Working with other collections and zoos we are able to develop breeding programmes for endangered species.

## **Display Birds**

These are ambassador birds, helping us to educate visitors about birds of prey and conservation. Our birds we use for hands on give visitors the opportunity to get up close to birds of prey, giving them an experience they will never forget.

## What is a Bird of Prey?

They are also known as raptors – Raptors comes from the Latin word *raptare*, meaning to seize or plunder.

They are carnivores (some will also eat other foods, such as the Palm Nut Vultures and Gynmogenes which eat palm nuts for the oil). They use their sharp bill to tear through flesh, and catch their food with their talons.

They have exceptional eyesight. Their eyes are much larger compared to their body size than humans and they have two areas called fovea in each eye for picking out sharp contrasts, colour and detail, compared to one in humans. One fovea is for lateral vision, the other for forward vision and they provide an extraordinary level of detail often 4-8 times the resolution of humans, and possibly the most detailed visual acuity of any creature on the planet.

Generally the female is bigger than the male – this is known as reverse sexual dimorphism.

Birds of Prey are one of the most successful and widely distributed groups of birds, being found on almost every continent except Antarctica, and in virtually every type of habitat.

### The two main groups (or orders) of Raptors:

Falconiformes (diurnal or daytime birds) – over 300 species

Families:

- New World Vultures (Cathartidae)
- Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)
- Hawks, Eagles, Buzzards, Harriers, Kites, and Old World Vultures (Accipitridae)
- Secretary Birds (Sagittardea)
- Ospreys (Pandionidae)

Strigiformes (Owls) – Nearly 200 species

Families:

- Typical Owls (Strigidae)
- Barn Owls (Tytonidae)



## **British Birds of Prey**

### **Owls**

#### **Barn Owl**



- Crepuscular – Hunt at dawn and dusk.
- About 35cm long, 250-350 grams, medium sized owl.
- Habitat – open farmland and grass meadows.
- Diet – prefers short tailed voles, shrews and field mice. Declined by 70% between 1930-2000, approximately 6,000 – 8,000 pairs left in the UK today, mainly due to habitat loss.

#### **Tawny Owl**



- Nocturnal – Hunts at night.
- About 38cm long, 350-550 grams. Largest British owl.
- Habitat – woodland bird, but can also be found in parklands and town gardens.
- Diet – small mammals, roosting birds, insects and frogs.
- Also known as the Brown Owl.
- The only owl that makes the “twit-twoo” call.

#### **Little Owl**



- Mainly diurnal – Hunts in the day.
- About 22cm long, 120-180 grams. Smallest of British owls.
- Introduced to UK over 100 years ago and are now widespread.
- Often seen on fence posts and telegraph poles.
- Preferred habitat – open woodland, parkland and hedgerows.
- Diet – Insects, spiders, mice, small birds and reptiles.

#### **Long Eared Owl**



- Mainly Nocturnal – Hunts at night.
- About 35cm long, 200-300 grams. Medium sized owl.
- Distinctive tufts or feathers, or ear tufts on head, which are not actually ears and have nothing to do with hearing.
- Habitat – woodland and copses near to open areas.
- Can roost in large numbers during winter.
- Diet – mostly field mice, other small mammals and birds.

## **Short Eared Owl – *Asio flammeus***



- Diurnal – Hunts during the day.
- 35-40cm long, 280-350 grams.
- Habitat – open moorland, rough pastures. Often hunt perched on fence posts.
- Ground nesting.
- Diet – voles, mice, rats, shrews and small birds.

## **Falcons**

### **Peregrine – *Falco peregrinus***



- Diurnal
- 38-48cm long, 550-1100 grams. The largest British falcon.
- The fastest animal on the planet catches most of its prey on the wing.
- Habitat – traditionally open countryside i.e. heath and moorland, roosting and nesting on cliffs.
- Once endangered due to use of pesticides, but numbers have now increased to the extent that it now inhabits many cities.
- Diet – almost exclusively birds, from small songbirds up to herons.

### **Kestrel – *Falco tinnuculus***



- Diurnal
- 34cm long, 150-280 grams.
- Often seen hovering by roadsides.
- Numbers declining, possibly due to habitat loss.
- Habitat – found almost everywhere from coasts, mountains and into urban areas.
- Diet – mice, small rodents, small birds and insects.

### **Merlin- *Falco columbarius***



- Diurnal
- 27-33cm long, 160-210 grams. The smallest British falcon.
- Traditionally the birds ladies would use in falconry.
- Habitat – open moorland and young forest plantations.
- Diet – mainly birds occasionally mice.

### Hobby- *Falco subbuteo*



- Diurnal
- 30-36cm long, 175-300 grams.
- Looks like a miniature Peregrine.
- A summer visitor to Britain, often following the swallows, migrates back to warmer climates in winter, e.g. Africa.
- Habitat – open woods and farmland.
- Diet – small birds and insects.

### Kites

#### Red Kite – *Milvus milvus*



- Diurnal.
- 61cm long, 900-1200 grams.
- Often like to roost together in groups.
- Named “the bird of the century” due to the comeback they have made in the UK.
- Habitat – old deciduous woodland.
- Diet – carrion, rodents and small birds.

### Buzzards

#### Common Buzzard – *Buteo buteo*



- Diurnal.
- 51-56cm long, 600-1300 grams.
- During breeding season often perform ariel displays to mates.
- Habitat – woodland close to open ground. Often seen soaring over woods or ground in pairs or groups.
- Diet – carrion, small ground mammals, reptiles and large insects.

## Hawks



### Goshawk – *Accipiter gentilis*

- Diurnal.
- 48-61cm long, 700-1200 grams. The largest hawk in Britain.
- Numbers scarce but on the increase due to the efforts of conservationists and falconers.
  - Traditionally the “cook’s bird” as it’s a powerful hunter, so putting food on the table.
  - Habitat – woodland preferably conifer forests.
  - Diet – mammals up to the size of a hare and large birds like pheasant and duck.



### Sparrowhawk – *Accipiter nisus*

- Diurnal.
- 28-38cm long, 130-320 grams.
- Very quick but nervous bird.
- Habitat – traditionally found in woodland, but now moving into urban gardens to make use of ready food source found on birds tables.
- Diet – almost entirely birds.

## Osprey



### Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

- Diurnal.
- 51-58cm long, 1.2-2.2kg.
- Found mainly in Scotland, but following reintroduction programmes moving further south.
  - Nest sites often have to be protected from human predators and egg collectors.
  - Habitat – forest areas close to rivers, lakes and sea coasts.
  - Diet - entirely fish.

## Eagles

### Golden Eagle - *Aquila chrysaetos*



- Diurnal.
- 75-88cm long, 3-6.6kg.
- Habitat – prefers woodland and mountainous areas, found in Scotland and the Lake District.
- Diet – small mammals, large birds and carrion.

### White Tailed Sea Eagle – *Haliaeetus albicilla*



- Diurnal.
- 69-91cm long, 4-7.5kg.
- Was extinct in Britain from 1800's but reintroduced on the Scottish islands of Rhumm and Eigg, and more recently to mainland Scotland and southern Ireland.
- Habitat – seacoasts, large lakes and rivers.
- Diet – large fish, water birds, mammals and carrion.

## Harriers

### Marsh Harrier – *Circus aeruginosus*



- Diurnal.
- 48-56cm long, 400-800grams.
- All harriers have lightweight bodies and long wings, for gliding flights quartering hunting grounds.
- Habitat – reed bed.
- Diet – fish, frogs, small reptiles and rodents.

### Hen Harrier – *Circus cyaneus*



- Diurnal.
- 43-51cm long, 300-550grams.
- The commonest of Britain's three harriers, male often takes more than one mate.
- Habitat – moorland or open countryside.
- Diet – small rodents and birds up to young grouse or pheasant.

## **Montagu's Harrier – *Circus pygargus***



- Diurnal.
- 41-46cm long, 230-430grams.
- Habitat – damp areas, meadows, marshes etc.
- Diet – small mammals and birds, insects and lizards.

## **Raptor Identification**

Raptors have evolved in many ways, to catch different prey and deal with different environments. Below is some information on the family groups of raptors and their features.

### **Vultures**

- Divided into two groups – New World Vultures (the Americas) and Old World Vultures (Europe, Asia and Africa).
- Range in different sizes, from the small species such as the American Black Vulture to the largest the Andean Condor.
- Mainly carrion feeders.
- Most species are gregarious.
- Generally have a bare head and neck with very small bristle like feathers, to help keep the head clean when feeding and to protect them for sun burn.
- Do not have powerful talons like other raptors as all their power is in their beak.
- Generally have large, broad wings as they are designed for soaring.
- Unlike most raptors, some of the New World Vultures have a good sense of smell and are able to detect carrion from distances of up to a mile.

### **Falcons**

- There are about 35 species that belong in the genus Falco.
- Have long, pointed wings.
- Large variations in size and colour, from the small Pigmy Falcon which has a wing span of under 8ins to the large Gyr Falcon which has a wing span of over 2ft.
- Most species will catch their prey while in flight, stooping from a great distance and knocking the prey out of the air.
- Mostly have a rounded head and a short powerful beak, with a notch called the tomial tooth.
- Falcons are known for their speed – the Peregrine falcon has been recorded coming out of a stoop at just over 200mph.

### **Eagles**

- Generally large powerful birds, with powerful feet.
- Many species have evolved specialized features for their hunting needs, e.g. the Bateleur Eagle has an extremely short tail which means it can walk backwards in order to avoid a striking snake.
- Throughout the world and History Eagles are a symbol of power and strength.
- Some species are highly predatory, while many are carrion feeders.

### **Hawks**

- True hawks have yellow, red or orange eyes, e.g. our native Sparrow Hawk.
- Most are small to medium sized birds.
- Most have short rounded wings and long tails, making them very manoeuvrable and an ambush hunter.
- Often have a bare lower leg.

- True hawks are aggressive hunters, usually found hunting in woodland chasing feathered or furred prey.

## Owls

- There are around 200 species of owls.
- Owls are divided into two families; Strigidae and Tytoidea.
- They are found in all regions of the earth except Antarctica.
- Owls have large forward facing eyes, which are fixed in their sockets, to be able to see around them they can turn their heads 270 degrees.
- Large variations in size from the Elf Owl weighing in at 31 grams to the largest European Eagle owl weighing in at 4.5kg.
- Most owls are nocturnal (hunting at night), some are crepuscular (hunting at dawn and dusk) and some are diurnal (hunting during the day)
- Most owls fly almost silently.



## History of Falconry

Falconry is one of the oldest sports known to man, having been enjoyed in Britain for over a thousand years. In the beginning falconry was a way of putting food on to your table but later it became a sport mainly for gentry. Traditionally if you were a falconer you would only fly the falcons, if you flew a hawk or an eagle you were known as an austringer. The Kings falconer could sit at the top table, and if he had provided a good day's hunt the King would offer him a cup of mead.

Your status in life would determine what bird you flew; the Goshawk was the cooks Hawk. Below is a list of the birds and the people who were allowed to fly them (published in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century in the Boke of St Albans)

- Gyr Falcon – King
- Tiercel – Prince
- Falcon Peregrine – Earl
- Saker or Sakeret – Knight
- Lanner or Lanneret – Squire
- Merlin – Lady
- Hobby – Young Man
- Goshawk – Yeoman
- Kestrel – Knaves
- Sparrowhawk – Priest

As you can see from the list those only of a noble birth could fly the more successful hunting birds, in order that the lower class could not support themselves and would still be reliant on their masters. If you were found flying the wrong bird there were heavy fines and strict punishments. Birds became prized possessions, and many laws were passed in order to protect them. They were often used as rent to the sovereign, and ransom for prisoners captured in battle. After the invention of the gun falconry became less popular, although some early weapons were named after birds of prey e.g. the Musket (a male Sparrowhawk). As the land became more enclosed by hedgerows and woodland falconry declined as it became more difficult to hunt with falcons. However in the Middle East falconry remains very popular, with some species of falcons becoming great status symbols. Today the sport of falconry had become more popular, with a wider range of species being flown.

## Classroom Ideas

Prior to your visit

Encourage children to:

- Identify and name British birds of prey.
- Place birds of prey into their family groups and identify their differences.
- Recognise and compare the different features that the family groups have in order to catch their prey e.g. size of feet, wing shape.
- Think what senses a bird of prey may use in order to hunt.

Understand the meanings of the following words which are linked to birds of prey:

- Habitat
- Conservation
- Diurnal
- Nocturnal
- Crepuscular
- Prey
- Carrion
- Predator
- Raptor

Download the work sheets to use while on your visit to the centre.

Back in the class room, birds of prey can be linked to the key subjects taught. Here are a few ideas for each subject.

### English

- Write a poem on your favourite bird of prey.
- Devise a questionnaire to send in to one of our falconers.
- Plan a conservation project on an endangered species of birds; design a poster, write a press release.

### Maths

- Construct a graph showing the different weights of the birds or the size of their wing spans.
- Calculate the cost of a trip to the centre for your class or use different combinations to work out a family visit.
- Research migratory routes of different species and work out how many miles an hour they travel and what their average speed is.

## **Science**

- Construct a food chain featuring a bird of your choice. Explain how the bird has adapted to its habitat, consider the different factors; style of flight, size of feet and talons, speed, hearing and eyesight.
- Examine owl pellets to find out about their feeding habits (wear rubber gloves when doing this).
- Research your local area to find out what birds of prey you have, find out where they are nesting, what they are feeding on, habitat. Get in touch with your local RSPB to see if they can help you.
- Compose a list of threats to an endangered species of bird of prey e.g. pollution, loss of habitat, poison, egg collectors, poachers.

## **Geography**

- On a world map, mark out where different species of birds come from.
- Compare the different habitats from around the world and why they are so important to the different species e.g. deserts, rain forests, mountains, woodland, and meadows.
- Draw a map of the centre from memory and then compare it to the one in our leaflet.

## **Art**

- While on your visit ask a falconer for a selection of feathers so you can take back and try and draw them.
- Draw/paint your favourite species of bird.
- Make a collage of your favourite bird.
- Take photographs while on your visit and try and draw them.

## **Technology**

- Design an aviary for a bird; look at the types of perches used.
- Design a different style of perch for a birds, look at how we could improve the ones used at the centre.

- Design an enclosure for a specific breed of bird i.e. Burrowing owl – put tunnels into the aviary floor.
- Look at the signage around the centre, look at different styles of signage we could use e.g. signs in the shape of an owl or hawk.

### **Music**

- Using different instruments try and replicate the different bird calls e.g. screech of a Barn Owl, hoot of a Tawny Owl or the call of the American Bald Eagle.
- Record different noises and create a guess the bird quiz.

### **Modern Language**

- Pupils can research the names of the birds in the foreign language.
- Research the Latin names of some species and their meanings.

## Work Sheets

What species of bird am I?



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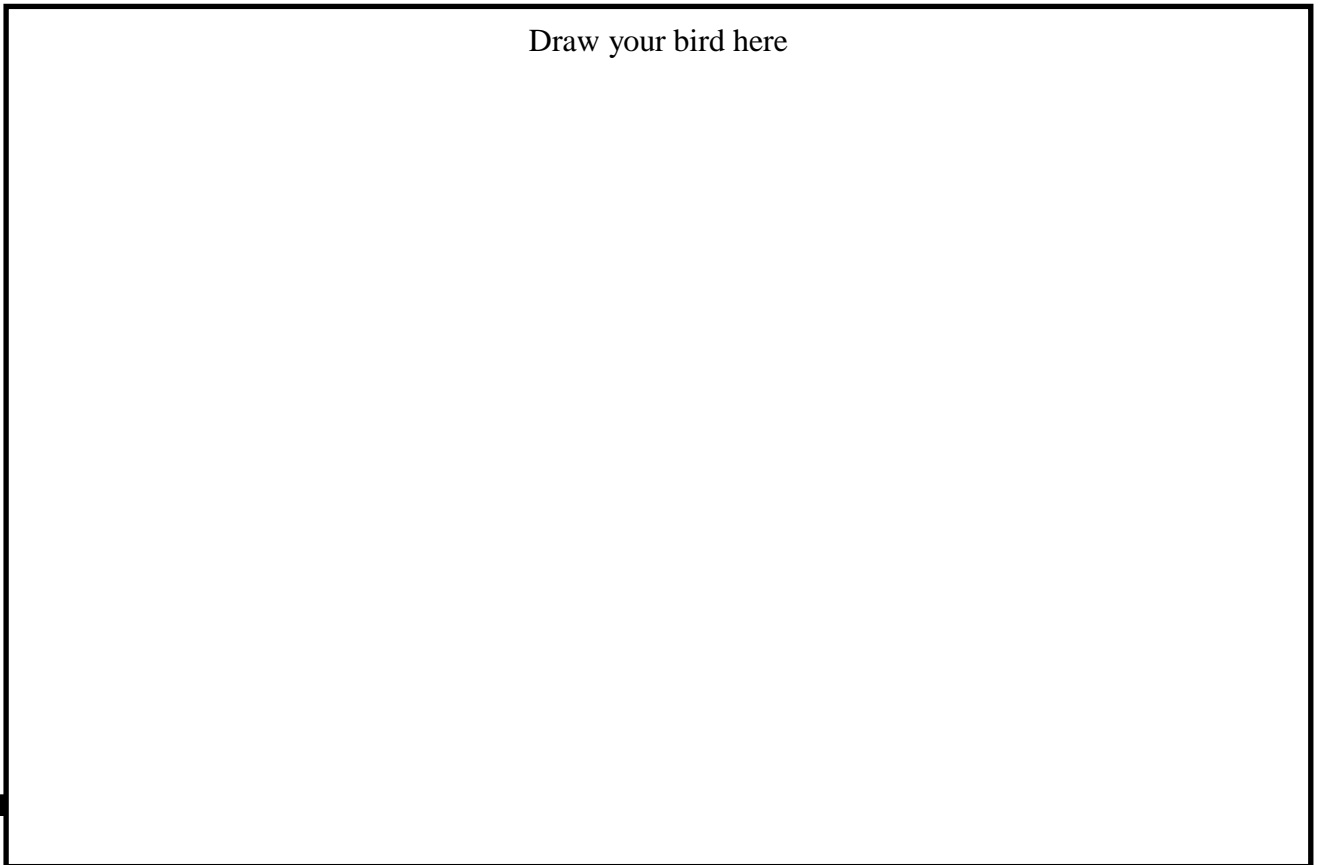
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These are all birds of prey that live in England

Choose a bird of prey and find out.....

1. What Species is it? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does it like to eat? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which country is it from? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What colour is it? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What colour are its eyes? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Does it hunt during the day or at night? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is it a big, medium or large bird? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What shape is its beak?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Draw your bird here





## BIRDS OF PREY HABITATS, ADAPTATIONS AND FOOD CHAINS

SPECIES: TAWNY OWL

SCIENTIFIC NAME: Strix aluco

HABITAT: WOODLANDS

### ADAPTATION

- Roost and nest in trees.
- Have broad wings and tails which make them manoeuvrable through trees.
- They are nocturnal owls that hunt for nocturnal prey such as rodents.
- Their exceptional hearing and silent flight aid them in night hunting.
- Their plumage makes them well camouflaged during the day when they roost and keeps them hidden at night from prey.

### FOOD CHAIN

With the help from the sun and rain grass makes its own food. Grass is called a **producer**; the mouse eats the grass and is called a **consumer**. The Tawny Owl eats the mouse, and is also a **consumer**, at the top of the food chain.



Choose another species at the centre and fill in the spaces below.

SPECIES:

SCIENTIFIC NAME:

HABITAT:

ADAPTION

FOOD CHAIN



## WORD SEARCH

<b>P</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>O</b>
<b>R</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Y</b>
<b>W</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>R</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>

Find the following British birds in the word search:

Red Kite

Peregrine

Barn Owl

Tawny Owl

Buzzard

Hobby

Kestrel

Osprey

## SCHOOL BOOKING FORM

NAME OF SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT NAME & NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS OF  
SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF VISIT \_\_\_\_\_

TIME OF ARRIVAL \_\_\_\_\_ TIME LEAVING \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER IN PARTY:  
\_\_\_\_\_ CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_ ADULTS \_\_\_\_\_

AGE GROUP \_\_\_\_\_

WILL THE CHILDREN BE SHOPPING IN THE GIFT SHOP YES/NO

PLEASE TICK PREFERRED METHOD OF PAYMENT:

\_\_\_\_\_ ON THE DAY  
\_\_\_\_\_ BY INVOICE PRIOR TO VISIT  
\_\_\_\_\_ BY INVOICE AFTER VISIT

QUOTED PRICE OF VISIT \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE TICK FOR ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

\_\_\_\_\_ HANDS ON  
\_\_\_\_\_ HAVE A GO  
\_\_\_\_\_ TALK – PLEASE SPECIFY WHAT SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_

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### **FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

#### **GROUP OF UNDER 40**

NO. OF CHILDREN @ £4.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
NO. OF STUDENTS @ £4.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
NO. OF FREE ADULTS (1 FREE WITH EVERY 8 CHILDREN) \_\_\_\_\_  
NO. OF ADDITIONAL ADULTS @ £7.00 \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL £ \_\_\_\_\_

#### **GROUPS OF OVER 40**

NO. OF CHILDREN @ £3.60 \_\_\_\_\_  
NO. OF STUDENTS @ £6.30 \_\_\_\_\_  
NO. OF FREE ADULTS (1 FREE WITH EVERY 8 CHILDREN) \_\_\_\_\_  
NO. OF ADDITIONAL ADULTS @ £7.00 \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL £ \_\_\_\_\_