

Ecological Report

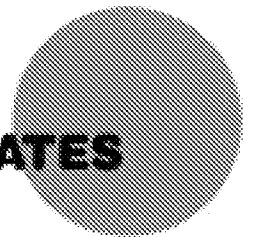
Breeding Bird Report

Land at Oldlands Farm,
Shripney Road,
Bognor Regis,
West Sussex,
PO22 9NN

June 2014

140134-ED-04

TIM M●YA ASSOCIATES



Limitations and Copyright

TMA has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client or his Agents in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us. This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of TMA. The assessments made assume that the sites and facilities will continue to be used for their current purpose without significant change. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by TMA.

Tim Moya Associates standard Limitations of Service apply to this report and all associated work relating to this site. A copy has been supplied with our original quotation and further copies are available on request.

Project	Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis
Report Type	Breeding Bird Report
Date	20.06.14
Author	Simon Thomas, Principal Ecologist

CONTENTS PAGE

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	4
1 INTRODUCTION	6
BACKGROUND	6
PURPOSE OF THE REPORT	6
LIMITATIONS.....	6
INFORMATION SUPPLIED	7
SITE LOCATION	7
2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY	8
DATA SEARCHES.....	8
SURVEY METHODOLOGY	8
3 DESK STUDY RESULTS	9
DESIGNATED SITES	9
BIRD RECORDS.....	9
4 BIRD SURVEY RESULTS.....	11
SURVEY DATES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS	11
BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS	11
5 CONCLUSIONS	15
6 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	17
7 REFERENCES	19
APPENDIX 1	20
BIRD SPECIES RECORDED	20
APPENDIX 2	21
SURVEY NOTES	21
APPENDIX 3	22
ESTIMATED SKYLARK TERRITORIES.....	22
APPENDIX 4	23
WILDLIFE LAW AND PLANNING POLICY	23
LEGISLATION.....	24
PLANNING POLICY	25

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report assesses the value of the development site to breeding bird species. Recommendations are made for avoidance, mitigation and enhancement where appropriate.

The proposed development involves erection of 2no. detached industrial/distribution units including access and servicing arrangements, car parking, landscaping and associated Flood Compensation Area (FCA).

A total of 37 bird species were recorded within and adjacent to the site during the surveys. The footprint of the proposed development and FCA is largely due to impact intensively managed arable farmland. This habitat is of low value to the majority of bird species recorded during the surveys. The majority of species were recorded within dense scrub habitats outside the footprint of the proposed development. The wet ditches present on the field boundaries are due to be retained.

The removal of a north-south dry ditch will result in the loss of a 300 x 3 metres strip of scrub and reed vegetation. However, the proposed development is due to include a large attenuation pond in the south-east corner of the development and further landscaped areas including tree planting along the proposed estate road. These new habitats are considered to offer compensatory habitat for the loss of the central dry ditch.

Skylarks were recorded on all surveys occasions and are considered to be confirmed breeders within the site. The footprint of the proposed development will require the removal of skylark nesting habitat.

Enhancements:

- An attenuation pond is due to be constructed. This will offer an enhancement for a variety of wildlife including nesting reed bunting and reed warbler.
- Planting native trees and shrubs within the development will offer an enhancement for nesting and feeding birds.
- Managed meadow grassland alongside ditches D1 and D3, and within the southern landscaped area will enhance these areas for ground-nesting birds.

Recommendations:

- Vegetation suitable for nesting birds should ideally be removed outside the nesting bird season (March to August inclusive) to avoid destroying active nests. Vegetation may only be removed during the nesting season if it has been checked by an ecologist and no nests are present.
- It is recommended that the proposed attenuation ponds are vegetated with a variety of native marginal and aquatic vegetation, including common reed, to provide a nesting habitat for reed warbler and reed bunting.
- In order to enhance the site for nesting and foraging birds it is recommended that a variety of native tree and shrub species are planted.
- It is recommended that a buffer of marginal vegetation is reinstated between the development and retained ditches, to be managed as meadow grassland. The buffer should be at least 5 metres wide where feasible.

1 INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 This report has been commissioned by Bericote Properties Limited.
- 1.2 A planning application is being submitted for erection of 2no. detached industrial/distribution units (B1(c)/B2/B8) including access and servicing arrangements, car parking, landscaping and associated flood compensation area.

Purpose of the report

- 1.3 This report assesses the value of the development site to breeding bird species. An assessment is made of the bird species using the site during the breeding bird period, and any potential impacts from the proposed works with recommendations for further survey, avoidance, mitigation and enhancement where appropriate.
- 1.4 Legislation regarding the conservation of birds is summarised within Appendix 4 of this report.

Limitations

- 1.5 Breeding bird surveys commenced at the start of May, which is during the time when many bird species are most conspicuous although some birds begin breeding earlier, during March and April. The surveys undertaken are still considered to provide a representative record of birds breeding within the site. However, these visits can only provide a snapshot of bird activity during the 2014 breeding season. Four visits is considered to be an appropriate effort to record the majority of birds using the site, although non-conspicuous or nocturnal birds (such as barn owl, *Tyto alba*) may not be recorded. Where a site is considered particularly suitable for a notable and under-recorded species, further species-specific surveys may be recommended.
- 1.6 The extent of the survey boundary was altered between the second and third surveys. Therefore notes for the first and second survey visits include birds recorded on the neighbouring Salt Box site, located to the west of the Oldlands Farm site. Birds recorded on the Salt Box site are not considered within this report unless their presence is a notable consideration for the Oldlands Farm site. The Flood Compensation Area (FCA) was only included within the survey on the third and fourth survey visits. Due to the low impact that the development is due to have

on this area, two surveys are considered to provide a reasonable survey effort for this part of the site. The main Oldlands Farm proposed development site was surveyed fully on all four occasions.

Information supplied

- 1.7 This report has been prepared with reference to a variety of plans, including the following, showing extent of the site boundary and the proposed development:
- 99603-ss-37 Application Boundary Plan
 - 99603-ss-25 Site Layout Plan
 - 99603-ss-33 Survey Area Plan 1

Site location

- 1.8 The site is located to the north-east of Bognor Regis and directly to the east of Shripney Road, the A29. The Oldlands Farm site is dominated by arable agricultural fields and comprises the development site and the flood compensation area (FCA). The two parts of the site are divided by the Bognor Northern Relief Road, which is currently under construction. The development site is located to the south of the relief road and the FCA is to be located to the north. The development site was (at the time of the survey) used for wheat crops and the site is divided in two by a largely dry ditch running north-south. The FCA was (at the time of the survey) used for potatoes and wheat. Neighbouring land uses of the Oldlands Farm site include a railway track and disused airfield to the east, an industrial estate to the south, a caravan park to the west, across the A29 and open space and farmland in all other directions. The village of Shripney is located approximately 300m to the north.
- 1.9 The central grid reference for the two areas is SU 94305 01844.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Data Searches

- 2.1 A review of designated sites of conservation interest and protected and notable bird species records within 2 km of the central grid reference of the site was obtained from Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC). The response from SBRC is summarised in Section 3 of this report. In addition, a search for designations was made of Natural England's interactive, web-based MAGIC (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside) database.

Survey Methodology

- 2.2 Surveys took place on four occasions during May and June 2014. Access was permitted to all areas of the site during the surveys. The survey methodology was based on a combination of the Common Birds Census (CBC) as described by Gilbert et al. (1998), and the specific skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) survey methodology from the same text. This was considered to be an appropriate effort to survey a representative sample of the bird species found within the site, focussing on skylarks, which were considered to be the primary notable species due to be impacted by the proposed development. Each survey occasion involved a walkover of the entire site to map the presence of birds along with notes on any breeding behaviour (singing, display flights, courtship etc.). Each survey was undertaken during the early morning in suitable weather and took around two hours. Birds were recorded using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) two letter species codes and activity codes (Gilbert et al., 1998), which were placed onto an appropriate field map.
- 2.3 As the attributes of the site and its potential for protected, notable and invasive species may change over time, this report is considered valid for a duration of two years, after which time it is recommended that an update site assessment is undertaken.

3 DESK STUDY RESULTS

Designated Sites

- 3.1 The site itself is not covered by any statutory or non-statutory nature conservation designations.
- 3.2 There is one statutory and no non-statutory designated sites within 2 km of the site, as follows:

Table 1. Designated sites of nature conservation interest

Site name	Designation	Statutory/non-statutory	Proximity to proposed works	Description
The Brooks	LNR	Statutory	250 metres west	Meadow, reed beds, permanent and temporary ponds and newly planted floodplain woodland.
Key LNR – Local Nature Reserve				

Bird Records

- 3.3 SxBRC returned records of the following notable bird species within the 2 km search area: northern pintail (*Anas acuta*), Eurasian wigeon (*Anas Penelope*), garganey (*Anas querquedula*), gadwall (*Anas strepera*), swift (*Apus apus*), lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*), black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*), snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*), redshank (*Tringa tontanus*), grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*), kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), red kite (*Milvus milvus*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), hobby (*Falco subbuteo*), quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*), spotted crake (*Porzana porzana*), wood lark (*Lullula arborea*), raven (*Corvus corax*), corn bunting (*Emberiza calandra*), hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*), house martin (*Delichon urbicum*), swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*), firecrest (*Regulus ignicapilla*), black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*), Cetti's warbler (*Cettia*

cetti), lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*).

4 BIRD SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Dates and Weather Conditions

	Date	Start time	End time	Temp (°C)	Cloud cover (out of 8)	Wind speed (Beaufort)	Precipitation
Survey 1	01/05/14	07:40	09:00	13	8	1	None
Survey 2	09/05/14	06:40	07:50	11	4	3	None
Survey 3	05/06/14	06:35	08:45	11	1	1	None
Survey 4	11/06/14	06:15	08:30	15	6	1	None

Breeding Bird Survey Results

- 4.1 A total of 37 bird species were recorded within and adjacent to the site during the surveys. One of these species – a pair of grey partridge – was not recorded during the breeding bird surveys but was recorded during a wintering bird survey of the site on 3rd March 2014. A full list of the species recorded on each survey occasion is included in Appendix 1 of this report, along with scientific names of each species. Plans showing the location and notes for each bird record are included in Appendix 2 of this report. Notes on breeding behaviour (e.g. singing, carrying food) have been considered when determining the breeding status of each species.
- 4.2 Each species has been assigned a breeding status based on breeding behaviour noted during the surveys:

Confirmed breeding, includes:

- Nest with young or eggs

- Adult carrying faecal sack or food for young
- Recently fledged or downy young
- Used nest or eggshells from this season
- Distraction display or injury feigning

Probable breeding includes:

- Pair in suitable nesting habitat
- Permanent territory (defended over at least 2 survey occasions)
- Courtship and display

Possible breeding includes:

- Birds observed in suitable nesting habitat
- Singing male

Non-breeding birds include:

- Birds observed in unsuitable nesting habitat
- Birds flying over the site
- Migrants for which no suitable breeding habitat exists on the site

Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 Species

- 4.3 Cetti's warbler was recorded singing on three occasions, always in the same place in scrub vegetation adjacent to the railway line outside the north-east boundary of the proposed development site. As the bird was recorded defending its territory consistently on each visit, this species is considered to be a *probable breeder*, but the location is some distance outside the site boundary.

NERC Section 41, UK BAP

- 4.4 Ten species were recorded that are listed on both Section 41 of the NERC Act and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (see Appendix 5 of this report); cuckoo, grey partridge, herring gull, house sparrow, linnet, reed bunting, skylark, song thrush, starling and yellowhammer.
- 4.5 A cuckoo (BoCC Red List) was recorded on the first survey occasion in trees and scrub outside the northern boundary of the proposed development site. As dunnocks and reed warblers are favoured host species for the cuckoo and these

were also recorded within the site, the cuckoo is considered to be a *possible breeder* adjacent to the site.

- 4.6 Two grey partridge (BoCC Red List) were recorded during a winter bird survey on 3rd March 2014. The birds were recorded outside the western boundary of the proposed development site, adjacent to Shripney Road. As this species nests on the ground on the margins of arable farmland, this species is considered to be a *possible breeder* on the periphery of the site.
- 4.7 Herring gulls (BoCC Red List) were recorded within the field to the west of the Oldlands Farm site and were frequently seen flying overhead during surveys, as is typical for a coastal location. However, this species was not recorded making use of the proposed development site and is not considered to breed within the site.
- 4.8 House sparrows (BoCC Red List) were recorded on three survey occasions in various locations in dense scrub bordering the proposed development site. As house sparrows were consistently recorded within the site, this species is considered to be a *confirmed breeder*.
- 4.9 Linnets (BoCC Red List) were recorded on three survey occasions crossing the proposed development site. As suitable nesting habitat (scrub and hedgerow) exists surrounding the site, this species is considered to be a *possible breeder* adjacent to the site.
- 4.10 A male reed bunting (BoCC Red List) was recorded on two survey occasions singing from dense scrub in the north of the proposed development site. As this individual was recorded defending territory on two occasions and suitable breeding habitat is present within and adjacent to the site, this species is considered to be a *probable breeder* within the site.
- 4.11 Skylarks (BoCC Red List) were recorded within the proposed development site and the FCA on all survey occasions. This species is a ground-nesting bird which nests within cereal crops, meadows and ruderal vegetation. This species is considered to be a *confirmed breeder* within the site. Appendix 3 includes a plan showing the estimated territories of skylarks within the site. It is estimated that, during the surveys, two skylark territories were located within the proposed development site and one more was located within the proposed FCA. Three further territories were recorded outside these areas.

- 4.12 Song thrush was recorded on the first occasion only, singing from the area of buildings adjacent to the south of the proposed development site. This species is considered to be a *possible breeder* adjacent to the site.
- 4.13 Starling was recorded on two survey occasions, including a pair in the area of buildings adjacent to the south of the proposed development site. This species is considered to be a possible breeder adjacent to the site. This species is considered to be a *probable breeder* adjacent to the site.
- 4.14 Yellowhammer was recorded on three survey occasions; once singing outside the northern boundary of the proposed development site, once calling in the same location and once singing adjacent to the proposed FCA. As suitable scrub habitat is present, this species is considered to be a *possible breeder* adjacent to the site.

Other Notable Species

- 4.15 In addition to the above species, a further seven species listed on the BoCC Amber List were recorded during the surveys; dunnoek, green woodpecker, mallard, stock dove, swallow, swift and whitethroat.

Common and widespread species

- 4.16 The remaining twenty species are included on the BoCC Green List of species that are not currently of conservation concern in the UK.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Thirty-seven bird species were recorded within or adjacent to the site during the surveys. However, the majority of birds were recorded within peripheral habitats, largely dense scrub, located outside the footprint of the proposed development or the FCA. These habitats also provide the majority of opportunities for nesting birds.
- 5.2 The footprint of the proposed development and FCA is largely due to impact intensively managed arable farmland. This habitat is of low value to the majority of bird species recorded during the surveys. Therefore the proposed development and FCA would not be expected to have a significant negative impact on the breeding status of the majority of bird species. The wet ditches present on the field boundaries are largely due to be retained. Therefore the majority of bird nesting habitat surrounding the site will not be lost for the development. The loss of dense scrub habitat adjacent to ditches D1, D2 and D3 will lead to a reduction in nesting habitat. However, this loss is expected to be balanced by the inclusion of tree and scrub planting in landscaped areas of the site.
- 5.3 Removal of vegetation will be required along the largely dry north-south ditch running through the proposed development site. This ditch is vegetated with a narrow band of dense scrub with occasional hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) bushes and as such offers nesting habitat for scrub nesting species such as linnet and yellowhammer. The ditch contains dense common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and therefore offers suitable nesting habitat for reed warbler and reed bunting, both of which were recorded singing within this ditch. The removal of this ditch will result in the loss of a 300 x 3 metres strip of scrub and reed vegetation. However, the proposed development is due to include a large attenuation pond in the south-east corner of the development and further landscaped areas including extensive tree planting. These new habitats are considered to offer compensatory habitat for the loss of the central dry ditch.
- 5.4 Further scrub vegetation will be removed along the development-side edges of ditch D1 and D3. These ditches will retain suitable nesting bird habitat since vegetation will not be removed from the far sides of these ditches which are also vegetated with dense scrub.
- 5.5 Skylarks were recorded on all surveys occasions and are considered to be confirmed breeders within the site. This species nests amongst crops when they are between 20 and 50 centimetres high. Spring-sown cereals favour skylark

populations more than do autumn-sown cereals, as autumn-sown cereals are largely to tall and dense throughout the nesting season to provide suitable nesting habitat. Particularly good skylark breeding and feeding habitat was found in a band of ruderal and grass vegetation located directly to the north of the new Bognor Northern Relief Road. Therefore the FCA has been situated to avoid this area. The FCA is to be largely situated within a potato field, which does not provide suitable skylark nesting habitat. Therefore the positioning of the FCA is considered to have a low impact on skylark nesting habitats. The proposed development site footprint was (at the time of the survey) used for wheat crops. This land offers suitable skylark nesting habitat, particularly since the crop is patchy in places (presumably due to localised seasonal flooding). The footprint of the proposed development will require the removal of skylark nesting habitat.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The site includes vegetation suitable for nesting birds during the nesting season (March to August inclusive). It is recommended that vegetation removal is only undertaken outside the nesting season to avoid destruction of active nests. Vegetation removal may only be undertaken during the nesting season if a careful check by a suitably experienced ecologist can confirm that no active nests are present. If bird nests are present within vegetation to be removed, they must be left in situ and not disturbed until all the young have fledged and cease to return to the nest.
- 6.2 In order to compensate for the loss of nesting opportunities where dense scrub is due to be removed, it is recommended that the proposed attenuation ponds is enhanced for wildlife. The ponds should be vegetated with a variety of native marginal and aquatic vegetation, including common reed, which (once established) will provide a nesting habitat for reed warbler and reed bunting.
- 6.3 The proposed development includes extensive tree planting. In order to enhance the site for nesting and foraging birds it is recommended that a variety of native tree and shrub species are planted, including fruit trees which offer an autumn food source.
- 6.4 In order to enhance the value of marginal vegetation for wildlife including as a foraging resource for birds, it is recommended that they are not regularly mown for amenity value but instead managed as meadow grassland as detailed in the Phase 1 Habitat Assessment for the site (TMA 2014). Retention and enhancement of buffer zones of at least 5 metres (where feasible) will minimise the impact of the proposed development on grey partridge, which may breed on the periphery of the site.
- 6.5 The FCA has been located to avoid the large band of ruderal vegetation and grass located to the north of the new Bognor Northern Relief Road offers particularly good skylark nesting and feeding habitat. Therefore the impact on nesting skylarks has been minimised to within the development site itself.
- 6.6 At least two skylark habitats were recorded within the footprint of the proposed development. As such, some skylark nesting and feeding habitat will be lost for the proposed development. The management of buffers of meadow vegetation alongside ditches D1 and D3 will provide some compensatory habitat which may be

used by skylarks. New meadow habitat will also be included within the landscaping to the south of the proposed development.

7 REFERENCES

- Biodiversity Reporting & Information Group (BRIG) (2007) Report on the Species and Habitat Review. Report to the UK Biodiversity Partnership.
- Eaton, M.A., Brown, A.F., Noble, D.G., Musgrove, A.J., Hearn, R., Aebischer, N.J., Gibbons, D.W., Evans, A. & Gregory, R.D. (2009) Birds of Conservation Concern 3: The population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. British Birds 102. pp 296 – 341.
- Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W. and Evans, J. (1998) Bird Monitoring Methods, RSPB, Sandy Bedfordshire.
- HMSO. (1981). Wildlife and Countryside Act. www.hmsso.gov.uk
- HMSO. (2000). Countryside Rights of Way Act. www.hmsso.gov.uk
- HMSO. (2006). Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act. www.hmsso.gov.uk
- RSPB (2011).
<http://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/birdguide/name/s/skylark/conservation.aspx>
- Tim Moya Associates (TMA) (June 2014). Extended Phase 1 Habitat Assessment. Land at Oldlands Farm.

Appendix 1

Bird species recorded

BTO Code	Common name	Scientific name	Dates recorded				BoCC Status	UK BAP	W&C Schedule 1
			01/05/2014	09/05/2014	05/06/2014	11/06/2014			
B	Blackbird	Turdus merula	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Green		
BC	Blackcap	Sylvia atricapilla	recorded	recorded			Green		
BT	Blue tit	Cyanistes caeruleus	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Green		
C	Carrion crow	Corvus corone	recorded	recorded	recorded		Green		
CW	Cetti's warbler	Cettia cetti	recorded	recorded	recorded		Green		Yes
CC	Chiffchaff	Phylloscopus collybita	recorded	recorded			Green		
CD	Collared dove	Streptopelia decaocto		recorded	recorded		Green		
CK	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	recorded				Red	yes	
D	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Amber		
GO	Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	recorded			recorded	Green		
GT	Great tit	Parus major		recorded	recorded	recorded	Green		
GS	Greater spotted woodpecker	Dendrocopos major			recorded		Green		
G	Green woodpecker	Picus viridis	recorded		recorded		Amber		
GR	Greenfinch	Carduelis chloris	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Green		
P	Grey partridge	Perdix perdix	Recorded on 3rd March survey				Red	yes	
HG	Herring gull	Larus argentatus	recorded	recorded			Red	yes	
HS	House sparrow	Passer domesticus		recorded	recorded	recorded	Red	yes	
LI	Linnet	Carduelis cannabina	recorded		recorded	recorded	Red	yes	
LT	Long-tailed tit	Aegithalos caudatus	recorded		recorded		Green		
MG	Magpie	Pica pica		recorded	recorded	recorded	Green		
MA	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos			recorded		Amber		
MH	Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus			recorded		Green		
RB	Reed bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus		recorded	recorded		Amber	yes	
RW	Reed warbler	Acrocephalus scirpaceus	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Green		
R	Robin	Erithacus rubecula	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Green		
RO	Rook	Corvus frugilegus		recorded			Green		
SW	Sedge warbler	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	recorded				Green		
S	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Red	yes	
ST	Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	recorded				Red	yes	
SG	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris		recorded	recorded		Red	yes	
SD	Stock dove	Columba oenas	recorded	recorded			Amber		
SL	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	recorded	recorded	recorded		Amber		
SI	Swift	Apus apus	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Amber		
WH	Whitethroat	Sylvia communis	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Amber		
WP	Wood pigeon	Columba palumbus	recorded	recorded	recorded		Green		
WR	Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	recorded	recorded	recorded	recorded	Green		
Y	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella		recorded	recorded	recorded	Red	yes	

Appendix 2

Survey notes

Oldlands Farm Breeding Bird Survey 1



Key

- WR- Wren
- GR- Greenfinch
- D- Dunnock
- SL- Swallow
- S- Skylark
- WP- Wood pigeon
- WH- White throat
- CC- Chiffchaff
- BC- Blackcap
- B- Blackbird
- CW- Cetti's Warbler
- R- Robin
- SI- Swift
- RW- Reed warbler
- SD- Stock dove
- BT- Blue tit
- RK- Rook
- HG- Herring gull
- C- Carrion crow
- G- Green woodpecker
- ST- Song thrush
- GO- Goldfinch
- LT- Long tailed tit
- GW- Garden warbler
- LI- Linnet
- CK- Cuckoo
- SW- Sedge Warbler
- / Survey boundary

Title Breeding Bird Survey 1		
Client Bericote Properties Ltd		
Project Oldlands Farm		
Survey Date 01/05/14	Drawn by AH	
Drawing No 140134-EB-1	Rev	Scale NOT TO SCALE

TIM Moya ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURE • LANDSCAPE • ECOLOGY

Unit 8 Fellimores Park
Chalk Lane
Harlow
Essex CM17 0PF

Tel: 0845 094 3268
Fax: 0845 094 3269

Oldlands Farm Breeding Bird Survey 2



- Key
- HS- House sparrow
 - WR- Wren
 - MG- Magpie
 - GR- Greenfinch
 - D- Dunnock
 - SL- Swallow
 - S- Skylark
 - SG- Starling
 - WP- Wood pigeon
 - WH- White throat
 - GT- Great tit
 - CC- Chiffchaff
 - BC- Blackcap
 - B- Blackbird
 - Y- Yellow hammer
 - CW- Cetti's Warbler
 - R- Robin
 - SI- Swift
 - RW- Reed warbler
 - RB- Reed bunting
 - SD- Stock dore
 - CD- Collared dore
 - BT- Blue tit
 - RO- Rook
 - HG- Herring gull
 - C- Carion crow
 - / Survey boundary

Title		
Breeding Bird Survey 2		
Client		
Bericote Properties Ltd		
Project		
Oldlands Farm		
Survey Date	Drawn by	
09/05/14	AH	
Drawing No	Rev	Scale
140134-EB-2		NOT TO SCALE

TIM M YA ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURE • LANDSCAPE • ECOLOGY

Unit 8 Fellimores Park
Chalk Lane
Harlow
Essex CM17 0PF

Tel: 0845 094 3268
Fax: 0845 094 3269

Oldlands Farm Breeding Bird Survey 3



Key

- WR- Wren
- GR- Greenfinch
- D- Dunnock
- SL- Swallow
- S- Skylark
- WP- Wood pigeon
- WH- White throat
- B- Blackbird
- CW- Cetti's Warbler
- R- Robin
- SI- Swift
- RW- Reed warbler
- BT- Blue tit
- C- Carrion crow
- G- Green woodpecker
- LT- Long tailed tit
- LI- Linnet
- MG- Magpie
- HS- House sparrow
- SG- Starling
- Y- Yellow hammer
- RB- Reed bunting
- CD- Collared dove
- GT- Great tit
- M- Mistle thrush
- GS- Great-spotted woodpecker
- MA- Mallard
- MH- Moorhen
- / Survey boundary

Title Breeding Bird Survey 3		
Client Bericote Properties Ltd		
Project Oldlands Farm		
Survey Date 05/06/14	Drawn by AH	
Drawing No 140134-EB-3	Rev	Scale NOT TO SCALE

TIM Moya ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURE • LANDSCAPE • ECOLOGY

Unit 8 Fellimores Park
Chalk Lane
Harlow
Essex CM17 0PF

Tel: 0845 094 3268
Fax: 0845 094 3269

Key to Symbols	
CH	Bird Calling
CHB	Male Singing
CHA	Alarm Calling Adult
CHC	An Aggressive Encounter Between Two Birds
CHD	Number of Birds During First Sighting
CHB	Bird Singing and Flying Away
CHC	The Same Bird Singing in Two Locations
CHD	Two Singing Birds, Registrations Probably Relate to the Same Bird, But This is Unconfirmed
CHD	Two Different Birds Singing Simultaneously
CHD	Two Singing Birds, Registrations Probably Relate to Different Birds, But this is Unconfirmed
CHD	Male and Female
CHD	Female
CHD	Male
CHD	Juvenile
CHD	Birds Flying Over Direction of Flight
CHD	Carrying Food
CHD	Nest
CHD	Carrying Nesting Material
CHD	Bird Displaying

Oldlands Farm Breeding Bird Survey 4



- Key
- WR- Wren
 - GR- Greenfinch
 - D- Dunnock
 - S- Skylark
 - WH- White throat
 - B- Blackbird
 - R- Robin
 - SI- Swift
 - RW- Reed warbler
 - BT- Blue tit
 - LI- Linnet
 - MG- Magpie
 - HS- House sparrow
 - Y- Yellow hammer
 - GO- Goldfinch
 - GR- Greenfinch
 - / Survey boundary

Title		
Breeding Bird Survey 4		
Client		
Bericote Properties Ltd		
Project		
Oldlands Farm		
Survey Date	Drawn by	
11/06/14	AH	
Drawing No	Rev	Scale
140134-EB-4		NOT TO SCALE

TIM Moya ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURE • LANDSCAPE • ECOLOGY

Unit 8 Fellimores Park
Chalk Lane
Harlow
Essex CM17 0PF

Tel: 0845 094 3268
Fax: 0845 094 3269

Appendix 3

Estimated skylark territories

Oldlands Farm - Estimated Skylark Territories



Key

	Survey 1	01/05/14
	Survey 2	09/05/14
	Survey 3	05/06/14
	Survey 4	11/06/14

Title		
Oldlands Farm Estimated Skylark Territories		
Client		
Bericote Properties Ltd		
Project		
Oldlands Farm		
Survey Date	Drawn by	
See Above	AH	
Drawing No	Rev	Scale
140134-EB-5		NOT TO SCALE

Key to Symbols	
	Bird Calling
	Male Singing
	Alarm Calling Adult
	An Aggressive Encounter Between Two Birds
	Number of Birds During That Sighting
	Bird Singing and Flying Away
	The Same Bird Singing in Two Locations
	Two Singing Birds, Registrations Probably Relate to the Same Bird, But This is Uncertain
	Two Different Birds Singing Simultaneously
	Two Singing Birds, Registrations Probably Relate to Different Birds, But This is Uncertain
	Male and Female
	Male
	Female
	Juvenile
	Birds Flying Over Direction of Flight
	Carrying Food
	Nest
	Carrying Nesting Material
	Bird Display

TIM MOYA ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURE * LANDSCAPE * ECOLOGY

Unit 8 Feltimores Park
Chalk Lane
Harlow
Essex CM17 0PF

Tel: 0845 094 3268
Fax: 0845 094 3269

Appendix 4

Wildlife Law and Planning Policy

LEGISLATION

All wild birds in the UK are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or its eggs. Bird species listed in Schedule 1 of the 1981 Act (as amended) receive further protection which makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb these species while building a nest or in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or to disturb dependent young of such a bird (HMSO 1981 & 2000).

Forty-nine bird species are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 which considers species of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England, in accordance with the 1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity. These bird species are considered to be of high nature conservation concern and are listed as UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species. The UK BAP lists species for which there is an action plan designed to increase the population's range and / or size. The UKBAP is enacted on a local basis through Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs). A review (June 2007) by the Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (BRIG, 2007) resulted in the addition of a further 30 bird species to UK BAP Priority Species status.

The conservation status of all regularly occurring British birds has been analysed in co-operation with the leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations, including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and Birdlife International Birds of Conservation Concern 3 (Eaton et al., 2009). The basis of species' ongoing population trends are assigned to one of three lists of Conservation Concern. These are the UK Red, Amber and Green lists. Although these lists confer no legal status in themselves, they are useful in evaluating the conservation significance of bird assemblages, and for assessing the potential significance of impacts and informing appropriate levels of mitigation with respect to bird populations.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red List criteria for breeding birds are those which have experienced a severe decline of more than 50% of population and / or range over the last 25 years, as measured by the number of 10km squares occupied by breeding birds of the species concerned. Species listed as globally

threatened by Birdlife International and those with a historical decline in the UK between 1800 and 1995 (without evidence of recovery) are also included.

BoCC Amber List criteria for breeding birds are those which have experienced a moderate decline of between 25% and 49% of population and / or range over the last 25 years. Species of European conservation concern and those with a historical decline but which are currently recovering are also included.

BoCC Green List Species are not currently of conservation concern and have stable or increasing populations.

PLANNING POLICY

In addition to the statutes described above, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) imposes duties upon planning applicants to take account of protected species and habitats at sites of proposed development and in particular, protected species. The objective of this policy is to minimise impacts on biodiversity and where possible provide net gains in biodiversity as a consequence of development activity.