



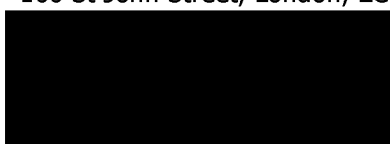
Persimmon Homes

North Littlehampton

Breeding Bird Report

October 2014

100 St John Street, London, EC1M 4EH





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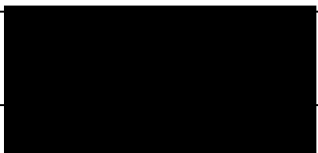
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Appendix C – Full List of Common and Scientific Names



Executive Summary

Site location	Fargo Ltd, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN17 7PP; Grid reference TQ 03530 04091
WYG Survey	Breeding Bird Survey of Littlehampton, April – June 2014
Results	- One Wildlife and Countryside Act (W&CA) Schedule 1 species was considered to be breeding on site: Cetti's warbler - Eight Red List Bird species of Conservation Concern (BoCC) were recorded within the survey area, of which all were considered to be breeding: house sparrow, starling, cuckoo, herring gull, skylark, song thrush, linnet and yellowhammer. - Eight amber lists (BoCC) were recorded within the survey area, of which seven were considered to be breeding: swallow, green woodpecker, snipe, mallard, tufted duck, whitethroat and dunnoek. - Twenty six green list (BoCC) species were recorded during the surveys of which twenty two were considered to be breeding.
Mitigation and Enhancement Recommendations	Cetti's Mitigation & Enhancements - The creation of eight 6m x 8m blocks of dense scrub in the land to the north of the development. - Additional fifteen 3m x 6m smaller blocks to be spread out around ditches outside of the development zone to the north and east. - The wooded dense scrub to the east of the retained fishing lake is maintained to keep the existing breeding habitat. - Construction should not commence if within 5m of scrub or hedgerow in close proximity to water between March and August (Cetti's breeding season). - Further enhancements could be made to the existing lake by the addition of scrub patches around the front (west) of the lake and plantation of reeds along the front edge Mitigation Creation of at least 0.35ha of herring gull nesting habitat, This area should have a gravel base and 2.5m high fencing screening the area, it should be sited close to the original area and should not have any trees or buildings overseeing the area. An alternative to this would be the creation of an equal sized flat Brown roof. - A replacement native hedgerow is planted alongside the proposed road, efforts are made to translocate existing scrub to this new proposed hedge to provide screening and offer an additional habitat for house sparrows - The new hedgerow should be combined with the placement of 15 house sparrow nesting boxes/terraces which should be sited on buildings within the vicinity of the proposed hedgerow. - The heavily fragmented hedgerow alongside the railway line should be repaired by the filling of gaps with the planting of locally native hedgerow species



	» Walking routes should be restricted to the existing footpath which takes people off site; fencing or gates should be applied if needed to discourage people from walking along the local paths (desire lines?). » Construction should not commence if within 5m of hedgerows between March and the end of August (the optimal bird breeding season), further construction should not commence if within 5m of scrub or hedgerow in close proximity to water between March and August (Cetti's breeding season), but that if it has already commenced, and birds still choose to breed, it can be assumed that they are not disturbed by the construction process, a 5m buffer zone should be applied around the nest with the area being retained until all of the young have fledged and cease to return to the nest, should the nest belong to a cetti's warbler a 15m buffer will need to be applied. » It is also recommended that heavy construction (piling, large machinery, cranes) within 50 metres of the main Fargro warehouses and chillers should take place outside the bird breeding season » If development of the warehouse buildings is to go ahead in the future significant mitigation would be required to compensate for the loss of nesting habitat for Herring gulls. » It is recommended that any areas of scrub are removed outside the bird breeding season, which is considered to be from March to August inclusive in any given year. If this is not possible, it is recommended that the areas are checked for active bird nests by a suitably experienced ecologist immediately prior to the works commencing. Should any active bird nests be found, it is recommended that the immediate area containing the nest, plus an approximate 5 m buffer zone on either side should be left <i>in situ</i> until all of the young have fledged and cease to return to the nest. This is especially true of Cetti's warbler where a 15m larger buffer zone would need to be implemented should an active nest be found, reflecting the legally protected status of this species Enhancements » The addition of 15 starling boxes to the proposed buildings in the north east of the site. » The additions of 15 swallow ledges on the eaves of the buildings within the northern proposed development. » The addition of 3 shallow duck Box's to the reed beds on the eastern side of the retained reservoir.
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

WYG was commissioned by Persimmon Homes in February 2014 to undertake a breeding bird survey at the Fargo main offices in north Littlehampton, (West Sussex) and surrounding areas (hereafter referred to as 'the site') with the aim of identifying potential ecological constraints to development and offer suitable mitigation or alternatives. This report provides the results of the breeding bird surveys undertaken between March 2014 and June 2014.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is the main offices for Fargo, a horticultural distributor located at grid reference TQ 03530 04091. There are a number of warehouse buildings around the centre surrounded by large greenhouses & poly-tunnels. To protect these greenhouses and poly-tunnels from strong wind, rows of Leyland cypress (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*) hedges were planted which also help to screen the site. The area to the west of the site is similar to the greenhouse areas but is apparently disused with abandoned buildings in ruins and tattered poly-tunnels where species such as buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*) have begun to establish. The grass on site is maintained through mowing and the hedges appear to be maintained through trimming.

To the east are two reservoirs which supply the green houses with water; both have become extensively colonised by common reed (*Phragmites australis*) with additional scrub, especially willow (*Salix*) surrounding them. There is a third reservoir next to the main Fargo offices at the centre of the site; this reservoir was damaged and, although it holds water, it cannot hold the required amount and is no longer in use. As it has been left for a number of years, the periphery is now surrounded by scrub and small trees; however, the grass perimeter is maintained through cutting.

Outside the main development areas, 10m to the north, are a number of water meadows which are used for hay crops. The fields are separated by hedgerows with some screening broadleaved woodland. The meadows to the north west are grazed by horses and the fields to the west of the development are used for sheep grazing; both areas have wet ditches running through them, usually alongside a hedgerow.

Directly south of the site is a small garden centre surrounded by hedgerows with two greenhouses and an open grassland area. Below this is the local football pitch and allotment area, both with surrounding hedgerows which screen the residential buildings on either side. To the very south is a grassland area

1.3 Development Description

1.4 Survey Objectives

- » A desk study to obtain existing information on statutory and non-statutory sites of nature conservation interest, and records of protected/notable birds recorded within the site and its environs;
- » An assessment of the potential ecological constraints to the development (relating specifically to breeding birds) and impacts on any species nesting and foraging as a result of the proposed development.
- » Recommendations for further surveys, avoidance, mitigation and enhancement in relation to breeding birds where appropriate.

The legislative provision for the protection of wild birds in the UK is contained primarily in Section 1 - 7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (W&CA) 1981 (as amended). Under the W&CA, a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that is resident in or is a visitor to the European Territory of any member state in a wild state, 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. This Act has been amended and reinforced in England and Wales by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. The W&CA 1981 affords legal protection to all birds, their nests and eggs, and further statutory protection is afforded to those species listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA, for which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb at, on or near an active nest of a species listed on the schedule, or to disturb them whilst they have dependant young.



In addition, Annex 1 of the EU 'Birds' Directive (1979) lists 194 species that are subject to special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction. Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for Annex 1 and all migratory species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical to the survival of the targeted species. The SPAs form part of the Natura 2000 EU network of protected nature sites. The designation of an area as an SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments (European Commission (EC) 2004).

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 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 the 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.

Red list birds are those which have experienced a severe decline of more than 50% of the population and / or range over the last 25 years, as measured by the number of 10 km 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.



For recording passerines, specific symbols were used for singing, calling, movements of the same bird between different areas, flying, carrying food, nest building, aggressive encounters and other notable behaviour. The expected outcome of this technique is that mapped registrations fall into clusters, approximately coinciding with territories. Where a species has closely packed territories (e.g. reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*), the mapping of simultaneously singing birds becomes essential. Territory boundaries are taken to be between such birds.

As Cetti's warblers (*Cettia cetti*) were recorded during the first survey, the following three surveys were carried out within the optimum time period for surveying this species following guidelines set out in *Bird Monitoring Methods* (Gilbert, Gibbons & Evans 2011). Male Cetti's warblers frequently patrol their territories at about half-hourly intervals and can move quite long distances between singing bouts so records of counter-singing males were made in order to reduce the likelihood of double-counting as far as practicable.

2.4 Survey Limitations

Due to weather conditions and schedule issues, it was not possible to undertake a March survey so a visit was undertaken as early as possible in April in addition to the scheduled April survey (albeit this was moved to May due to poor weather conditions at the time of the planned survey). With the weather conditions this year being so mild, many birds started breeding early and so this is considered a minor limitation as birds could have been breeding on site during March; however, if present, they would have been picked up during the early and early May surveys.

The surveys were all conducted in suitable weather conditions and access was available across the entire site. One of the April surveys was postponed due to poor weather conditions and this was carried out at the beginning of May in addition to the scheduled May surveys. No significant limitations were encountered to these surveys.



3.0 Desk Study Results

3.1 Statutory Sites

The data search returned no statutory sites within 2km of the site.

3.2 Non Statutory Sites

There are three non statutory sites within 2km of the site. These are detailed in the Table 1 below.

Table 1: Schedule non statutory sites within 2km of the site

SINC Name	Distance From Site (Km)	SINC Selection Criteria
Poling Copse	1.56km N	A block of ancient woodland at the edge of a much larger area of woodland. Partly storm damaged with areas of conifer plantation. Much of the site is hazel coppice with oak and ash standards and a diverse ground flora.
Arun Valley	1.87km N	This section of the River Arun and its floodplain forms an extensive tract of wetland, a nationally declining habitat. Although many of the flood meadows have been agriculturally improved, the wet grassland is nevertheless important for breeding and wintering waders and wildfowl.
Rewell Wood	1.98km NW	Rewell Wood is a large ancient woodland complex. It has a diversity of habitats including ancient semi-natural woodland, worked Sweet Chestnut coppice, conifer plantation, Beech plantation and species-rich chalk grassland.

3.3 Protected and Otherwise Notable Birds

A total of 27 legally protected bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the W&CA 1981 (as amended) were recorded within the 2km data search radius. These are listed in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Schedule 1 species found within 2km of site (grid reference were not given)

Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Date of most recent record	Number of records
Barn owl (BO)	<i>Tyto alba</i>	24/09/2006	6
Bearded tit (BR)	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	31/10/1992	2



Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Date of most recent record	Number of records
Bewick's swan (BS)	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	17/02/1995	3
Black redstart (BX)	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	25/12/1995	3
Brambling (BL)	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	17/11/1997	6
Corn Crake (CE)	<i>Crex crex</i>	22/09/1990	1
Crossbill (CR)	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	19/01/1994	16
Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	31/10/1992	1
Eurasian Hobby (HY)	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	03/09/2002	11
Fieldfare (FF)	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	21/11/2006	12
Firecrest (FC)	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	01/02/2003	15
Greater Scaup (SP)	<i>Aythya marila</i>	13/02/1991	3
Greenshank (GE)	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	08/12/1994	3
Honey-buzzard (HZ)	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	28/09/2000	1
Kingfisher (KF)	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	18/11/2006	30
Marsh harrier (MR)	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	01/11/2006	4
Mediterranean gull (MU)	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	05/12/1998	28
Merlin (ML)	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	03/10/1998	6
Peregrine (PE)	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	30/09/2000	11
Red kite (KT)	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	22/09/1997	1
Red-necked phalarope (NK)	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	22/09/1995	1
Red-throated diver (RH)	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	09/01/1997	1
Redwing (RE)	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	29/10/2001	9
Slavonian grebe (SZ)	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	10/04/1994	2
Whimbrel (WM)	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	12/05/2000	7
Wryneck (WY)	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	13/04/1998	1

Grid references were not provided by the data search as some breeding species are considered vulnerable to either persecution and/or egg collectors. Some of the species listed above were considered to be either winter visitors or passage migrants as they do not traditionally breed in the county (e.g. brambling, redwing and fieldfare).

A total of 22 BoCC Red List and 47 Amber List bird species were recorded within the 2km data search radius. These are listed in Table 3 below:


Table 3: BoCC Red & Sect. 41 NERC Act bird species recorded within 2km of the site

BoCC Red Species			
Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Date of most recent record	Number of records
Bullfinch (BF)	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	18/06/2006	9
Corn Bunting (CB)	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	21/11/2006	5
Cuckoo (CK)	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	20/05/1999	7
Curlew (CU)	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	31/12/2001	1
Dunnock (D.) N	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	21/11/2006	5
Grasshopper warbler (GH)	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	11/09/1995	1
Grey partridge (GP)	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	12/05/2000	4
Herring Gull (HG)	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	28/12/2002	9
House Sparrow (HS)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	13/06/2006	3
Lapwing (L.) N	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	29/05/2006	27
Lesser redpoll (LR) N	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	21/12/2006	11
Lesser spotted woodpecker (LS)	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	03/01/1993	6
Linnet (LI)	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	20/06/2005	2
Marsh tit (MT)	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	17/07/2005	18
Nightingale (NI)	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	28/07/2000	7
Nightjar (NJ)	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	31/05/1999	1
Reed Bunting (RB)	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	21/11/2006	4
Ring ouzel (RZ)	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	07/10/2000	2
Sky lark (S.)	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	21/11/2006	8
Song thrush (ST)	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	21/12/2006	6
Spotted Flycatcher (SF)	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	10/07/2005	8
Starling (SG)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	21/11/2006	2
Tree pipit (TP) N	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	02/10/1999	6
Tree Sparrow (TS)	<i>Passer montanus</i>	10/10/1992	6
Turtle dove (TD)	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	04/10/1997	10
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	21/10/1996	1
Yellowhammer (YH)	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	14/02/2006	10

Table 4: BoCC Amber species recorded within 2km of the site

BoCC Amber Species			
Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Date of most recent record	Number of records
Arctic tern (AE)	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	04/09/2000	1
Black-headed gull (BH)	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	21/11/2006	5
Cormorant (CA)	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	21/11/2006	17
Dunlin (D.)	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	18/11/2006	3
Gadwall (GA)	<i>Anas strepera</i>	14/02/2006	2



BoCC Amber Species			
Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Date of most recent record	Number of records
Great skua (NX)	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	29/05/2006	1
Green sandpiper (GE)	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	02/12/2000	4
Green woodpecker (GW)	<i>Picus viridis</i>	18/11/2006	24
Grey Wagtail (GL)	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	21/11/2006	8
House martin (HM)	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	03/07/2004	12
Kestrel (K.)	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	21/11/2006	56
Lesser black-backed gull (LB)	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	01/06/2001	2
Lesser whitethroat (LW)	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	03/05/1999	3
Little egret (ET)	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	18/11/2006	9
Mallard (MA)	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	21/11/2006	75
Meadow pipit (MP)	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	14/02/2006	3
Mistle Thrush (MT)	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	21/12/2006	3
Mute swan (MS)	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	21/11/2006	27
Oystercatcher (OC)	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	31/12/2001	3
Pochard (PO)	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	12/03/1996	4
Red-necked grebe (RX)	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	18/01/1992	2
Redshank (RK)	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	16/12/2006	7
Redstart (RT)	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	21/11/2006	6
Sand martin (SM)	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	31/12/2001	8
Short-eared owl (SE)	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	11/04/1994	5
Shoveler (SV)	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	24/12/1996	3
Snipe (SN)	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	18/01/2005	4
Stock dove (SD)	<i>Columba oenas</i>	21/11/2006	6
Stonechat (SC)	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	08/10/2000	8
Storm-petrel (TM)	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	03/09/1991	1
Swallow (SL)	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	28/03/2005	26
Swift (SI)	<i>Apus apus</i>	07/08/2000	28
Teal (T.)	<i>Anas crecca</i>	14/02/2006	1
Tufted duck (TD)	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	09/06/2009	9
Turnstone (TS)	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	29/09/2004	1
Water rail (WA)	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	05/02/2005	7
Whitethroat (WT)	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	20/06/2005	8
Willow warbler (WW)	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	17/09/2000	8
Wood sandpiper (OD)	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	05/05/1999	1
Wood warbler (WO)	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	10/05/1994	1
Woodcock (WK)	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	06/06/1998	11
Yellow Wagtail (YW)	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	05/10/1997	4



4.0 Survey Results

4.1 Survey Dates and Weather Conditions

The survey dates and weather conditions for the four surveys are provided in Table 4 below; all surveys were conducted within conditions and times recommended by the guidelines:

Table 5: Dates and weather conditions

Date	Start Time	Cloud cover (Okra)	Temp (C)	Wind Speed (Beaufort), wind direction	Precipitation
9 th April 2014	6:15 am	0/8	7	2 W	Good
1 st May 2014	5:30 am	8/8	6	1N	Good
23 rd May 2014	5:10am	7/8	11	3-4 N	Good
6 th June 2014	4:40am	2/8	7	0	Excellent

4.2 Breeding Bird Data

A total of 41 bird species was recorded from the surveyed areas during the breeding bird surveys. Of this total, 37 species were considered to be breeding.

All of the breeding birds recorded during the survey were compared against their respective entries in The Birds of Sussex (Sussex Ornithology Society, 2014) to provide an assessment of the species' distribution and status within the county.

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

Cetti's warbler *Cettia cetti* was the only Schedule 1 listed bird species recorded breeding on the site. The birds of Sussex (Sussex Ornithology Society, 2014) state that Cetti's warblers are a scarce but increasing species within the county. There were five territories located within the site, three of which were located within the proposed development footprint around lagoons to the east of the site, and the other two were located off site to the north along reed beds which lead to the Black Ditch (see appendix B).



4.2.2 Other Notable Species

The notable bird species recorded during the surveys are listed in Table 6 below. See Plans 1 and 2 (Appendix C) for territory locations. The standard BTO codes are shown in brackets after the common name.

A total of nine Red List and four Amber List species were recorded within the redline boundary and surrounding buffer area; of these, one was considered not to be breeding on site. See Table 6 for further information on these species.

Table 6: Notable bird species recorded breeding within the survey area

BoCC Red List & Section 41 NERC Act Species			
Common Name (BTO code)		No. of territories	Status (Status in Birds of Sussex)
Cuckoo (CK)	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2 territories	Declining summer visitor.
Dunnock (D.)	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	15 territories	Very common resident.
Herring gull (HG)	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	14 territories with 10+ nests	Common resident.
House sparrow (HS)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	22 territories	Common but declining resident.
Linnet (LI)	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	2 territories	Common but declining resident.
Skylark (S.)	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	9 territories	Common but declining resident.
Song thrush (ST)	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	14 territories	Common but declining resident.
Starling (SG)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	12 territories peak count of 9 individuals	Common but declining resident.
Yellowhammer (YH)	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	4 territories	Fairly common resident.
BoCC Amber List Species			
Common Name (BTO code)	Scientific Name	No. Territories	Status
Green woodpecker (GW)	<i>Picus viridis</i>	1 territory	Fairly common resident.
Mallard (MA)	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	21 territories	Common resident.
Swallow (SL)	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	8 territories	Common summer visitor.
Whitethroat (WT)	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	2 territories	Common summer visitor.



4.2.3 Common and Widespread Species

The following common and widespread species (Table 7) were recorded breeding on the site or on directly adjacent land; refer to Green List plan (Appendix C) for territory locations. All British breeding species not qualifying for either Red or Amber Lists are Green listed as they have populations which are either stable or increasing.

Table 7: Common and widespread breeding bird species (BoCC Green List)

Common Name (BTO code)	Scientific Name	No. Territories
Blackbird (B.)	<i>Turdus merula</i>	63 territories
Blackcap (BC)	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	11 territories
Blue tit (BT)	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	43 territories
Carrion crow (C.)	<i>Corvus corone</i>	7 territories
Chaffinch (CH)	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	35 territories
Chiffchaff (CC)	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	22 territories
Collared dove (CD)	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	8 territories
Goldcrest (GC)	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	10 territories
Goldfinch (GO)	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	16 territories
Great spotted woodpecker (GS)	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	3 territories
Great tit (GT)	<i>Parus major</i>	24 territories
Greenfinch (GF)	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	55 territories
Long-tailed tit (LT)	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	8 territories
Magpie (MG)	<i>Pica pica</i>	7 territories
Moorhen (MH)	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	13 territories
Pheasant (PH)	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	6 territories
Pied-wagtail (PW)	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	10 territories
Reed warbler (RW)	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	54 territories
Robin (R.)	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	64 territories
Sedge warbler (SW)	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	36 territories
Woodpigeon (WP)	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	27 territories
Wren (WR)	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	74 territories

4.2.4 Non-Breeding Species

Of the 41 bird species recorded from the survey area, 37 were considered to be breeding. The non-breeding bird species listed in Table 7 below include individuals of species which were also breeding on the



site but which were exhibiting no breeding behaviour during the period of the surveys and were clearly only foraging.

Table 8: Non-breeding Birds within the Survey Area

Common Name (BTO code)	Scientific Name	Comments	Status
Kestrel (K.)	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Two juveniles were observed flying over the allotments and may relate to locally bred birds although no kestrels were recorded during the breeding bird surveys.	BoCC Amber Common resident
Snipe (SN)	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	A pair was accidentally flushed on the first survey, no breeding calls or further sightings occurred	BoCC Amber Very scarce breeder
Tufted duck (TU)	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	2 pairs were observed on all surveys together on the reservoir	BoCC Amber Common resident, scarce breeder.
Carrion crow (C.)	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Up to twelve non-breeders foraging over the site, in addition to the breeding population.	BoCC Green
Canada goose (CG)	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	3 individuals were recorded feeding on the grazed grassland to the east of the proposed development site	BoCC Green
Jackdaw (JD)	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Often recorded foraging over the grazed grassland to the east of the proposed development site	BoCC Green
Magpie (MG)	<i>Pica pica</i>	17 individual were observed sometimes in pairs or small groups foraging on the site	BoCC Green
Sparrowhawk (SH)	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	One individual was observed foraging over the water meadows, to the north of the development	BoCC Green
Woodpigeon (WP)	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Up to twenty three non-breeders foraging within the site; the largest group observed was of 9 individuals feeding on the grazed grassland to the east of the development.	BoCC Green



5.0 Interpretation of Results

As all surveys were undertaken within the required time frame, under good weather conditions and following the relevant survey guidelines (Bibby et al. 2007), it is considered that the birds recorded on site represent an accurate view of the populations and species diversity around the site at the time of the survey.

5.1 Schedule 1 Birds - Cetti's Warbler

Three territories were recorded around the reservoirs to the east of the site and hence within the development footprint - birds had been consistently recorded throughout the survey period (April to June inclusive). A further two territories were recorded to the north of the site in the reed beds that feed into Black Ditch outside the development footprint; they were not consistently recorded in this area indicating that their territories extended beyond the surveyed area.

The proposed development (according to the JTP outline masterplan) shows that the northern reservoir, part of the central reservoir connected to the fishing lake, and surrounding scrub and reed bed are within the development footprint which means that, as two of the three territories located are within this area, these pairs are likely to be directly impacted through loss of both breeding and foraging habitat.

As the northern reservoir and the reservoir that feeds into the fishing lake, with surrounding reed beds, trees and dense scrub which surround the western sides will be lost by the proposed development; a comprehensive scheme of habitat enhancements and creation will be required to create breeding and foraging habitat to mitigate for the loss of existing nesting and foraging habitat. Cetti's warblers use dense bramble scrub to nest alongside water courses as they are often outcompeted by reed warblers and sedge warblers in reed beds. It is therefore recommended that;

- The creation of 8 blocks of dense scrub be made nearby the existing ditches in the land to the north of the development, the blocks of scrub should consist primarily of bramble with some hawthorn. They should aim to be 6m x 8m in size and should be placed 2 metres from the water source so as to not encroach on the existing reed beds, used for nesting by reed and sedge warblers. These will act as both breeding and foraging habitat for the cetti's warblers.

- ## 5.2 Other Notable Bird Species

Yellow Hammer BoCC-Red; NERC S.41

The location of these territories is outside of the main development area and it is considered that they will be unaffected directly by the development through loss of habitats; however, increased use of the path along the west of the Black Ditch by walkers could feasibly result in disturbance to this species when it is nesting. It is therefore recommended that walking routes are restricted to the existing footpath which takes



people off site; fencing or gates should be installed if needed to discourage people from walking off the main footpath.

SkylarkBoCC-Red:NERCS.41

Nine skylark territories have been recorded within fields adjacent to the site and their song-flights have been recorded over the site on occasion. However, skylarks have never been recorded on the ground within the development footprint and the grassland habitat within the footprint is considered sub-optimal being water meadows which frequently flood, even during the breeding season; this is considered to have significant limitations on the ability of the birds to successfully raise young. It would therefore appear that skylarks are favouring drier grassland off-site and as such will not be directly impacted on by the proposed development through loss of habitat. Indirect impacts would be restricted to potential disturbance of nesting birds by walkers through increased usage of the footpath network alongside Black Ditch.

It is recommended that walking routes are restricted to the existing footpath by fencing which would discourage people from walking off the main path.

LinnetsBoCC-Red:NERCS.41

Linnets have been recorded on site in relatively low numbers (groups of 2-4) and sparsely distributed with two territories around the site. One pair raised two young to fledging - the nest was considered to be in one of the hedgerows to the west of the allotments. The outcome of the other breeding pair is unknown.

Habitat suitability for breeding linnets varied across the site, with only the allotment area, football pitch and railway being surrounded by native hedgerows; the majority of the woody vegetation is composed of Leyland cypress trees which are considered sub-optimal for nesting linnets.

The development plans show an access road (JTP outline masterplan) cutting through the allotments and football pitch; the road is located to the east of the site and will result in the removal of existing hedgerow and scrub in this area. Although not apparently used by the linnets during the 2014 breeding season, these habitats remain suitable for future breeding attempts by this species (and others) and it is recommended that replacement hedgerows are planted alongside the road to screen it and offer an additional habitat for linnets and other Red and Amber list species like house sparrow, dunnock and whitethroat.



House Sparrow BoCC-Red; NERC S.41

The house sparrows were mainly found using the hedgerows adjacent to the residential buildings surrounding the allotment area in the west of the site; there are 19 territories located here, with a further three more territories located more centrally in the middle of the site in hedgerows and scrub (See BoCC Red plan Appendix C for territory locations).

The proposed development will require the removal of the eastern hedgerow for an access road to site; this will result in direct habitat loss for eight house sparrow territories. It is therefore recommended to mitigate for this loss of nesting and foraging habitat by planting a replacement native hedgerow alongside the road to screen and offer an additional habitat for house sparrows. Effort should be made to translocate as much of the existing shrubs and bushes into the new hedgerow as possible to will maintain some of the existing habitat potential; this should be combined with the placement of 15 house sparrow nesting boxes/terraces which should be sited on nearby buildings to offer breeding habitat in the short to medium term. The retention of the existing hedgerows and addition of new native hedgerows will also benefit dunnocks, whitethroats and linnets and, by retaining the hedgerows during the construction phase, the birds will have continuation of habitat whilst the newly planted hedgerows mature and become suitable as breeding habitat. The hedgerow should be planted at the beginning of construction so it has time to become established and mature over the 10 year construction phase.

Of the three central house sparrow territories, two will be directly affected by the development; these territories are located in the scrub alongside the railway (see appendix B). Although the plans show some of the scrub in this area to be retained, the proposed development will still result in the loss of some nesting and foraging habitat as well as a potential disturbance to the species during the construction process. It is, therefore, recommended that the existing gappy hedgerow on site alongside the railway line should be repaired by the filling of gaps with native hedgerow species; this will offer additional nesting and foraging habitat for house sparrows and other species.

Cuckoo BoCC-Red; NERC S.41

Two cuckoo territories were recorded within the site; both were in the northern wooded and scrub areas alongside the Black Ditch bordering the areas of reeds. It is considered likely that they are using reed warblers and sedge warblers nest as hosts, the latter more commonly as these areas have good numbers of territories. These areas will be retained by the proposed development with no loss of habitat. As most reed warbler nests would be expected to be within the large area of reeds and in areas not accessible to the



public, disturbance to both reed warblers and cuckoos is not considered likely and no mitigation is considered necessary.

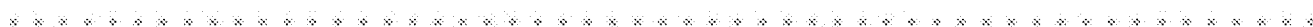
HerringGullBoCC-Red:Sect.41NERC-A2

Fifteen apparently active herring gull nests were recorded on the roof of the Fargo warehouse during the survey. The current development plan shows that these buildings will not be affected by the first two phases of the proposed development although the long-term future of these buildings is uncertain. Habitat loss will not occur in the short to medium term and impacts on nesting herring gulls would be restricted to disturbance; however, the warehouse is currently in use and the gulls have presumably become accustomed to a low level of human disturbance through the day-to-day operations occurring within and adjacent to it.

Heavy construction, involving the use of piling, large machinery and cranes within 50 metres of the nests on the building, have the potential to cause more severe disturbance to the nesting colony and may cause the gulls to desert their nests. It is, therefore, recommended that heavy construction should take place outside the breeding season; however, light (works vehicle movement, frame construction, foundation laying) and medium (earth moving, brick laying & roofing) works should be acceptable throughout the year as birds are used to a degree of disturbance and, given this species' low vulnerability to disturbance, they are unlikely to be affected (Garthe and Huppopp, 2004). The outline masterplan shows the removal of the warehouse at the centre of the site where 15 herring gull nests were confirmed, this will result in the complete loss of breeding habitat. A similar sized area to the existing flat roofs (0.35ha) will be required, this area should have a 75-100mm gravel base, as this will help to suppress the growth of weeds and 2.5m high fencing screening the area from visual disturbances and protecting the site from predators such as foxes, weasels and stoats. The area will also need to be close to the original site and should not have any trees or buildings overseeing the site to prevent offering viewpoints for corvids which could predate nests. An alternative to this would be the creation of an equal sized flat Brown roof on site, this would provided alternative habitat and at a height which would then avoid the issue of predation from foxes, weasels and stoats.

StarlingsBoCC-RedSect.41NERC

Starlings were found in groups of up to nine individuals, primarily using the grazed paddock areas to the north west of the site and around the allotments and football pitch areas to the south west for foraging. Twelve territories were recorded around the perimeters of the site and it is considered likely they are





breeding off site in the residential properties to the west; they are unlikely to be breeding on site as this species is a cavity nester; the trees around the site are majoritively leylandii and some developed trees which are not old enough to have cracks and holes which would required for nesting.

No suitable starling foraging habitat will be lost as a result of the proposed development as the water meadow areas and majority of the allotment area are to be retained. Consideration could be given to enhance the existing habitat for starlings by the addition of 15 starling boxes to the proposed buildings in the north east of the site to offer additional nesting habitat to benefit the species.

Song Thrush BoCC-Red Sect. 41 NERC

Although fourteen song thrush territories were recorded throughout the site utilising tall shrubs and trees, twelve of these territories were outside the development footprint.

The two song thrush territories recorded within the development footprint were within the eastern section of the site in the trees and shrubs surrounding the reservoirs and the proposed development will result in direct habitat loss of both territories. It is, therefore, recommended that the scrub surrounding the fishing lake should be maintained as it is (See Section 5.1 Cetti's warbler). This will maintain the foraging and nesting habitat that the song thrushes require and prevent disturbance to the eastern side of the fishing lake by discouraging public access.

5.2.2 BoCC Amber List Species

Mallard BoCC-Amber

A single mallard territory was recorded on the central reservoir with additional territories recorded within the wet grassland, ditches and alongside the rivers surrounding the water meadows.

The proposed development will result in the loss of the reservoir at the centre of the site and the loss of breeding and foraging habitat affecting one pair of mallards; however, it is believed there is sufficient surrounding habitat to support them. It is considered that the proposed development will not significantly affect the species status across the rest of the site.

To reduce impacts on breeding mallards elsewhere within the site and outside the development footprint, it is recommended that walking routes are restricted to the existing public footpath.



Tufted Duck BoCC-Amber, scarce breeding bird in West Sussex

Two pairs have been recorded using the northern reservoir and were present on every survey occasion, although no evidence of breeding was recorded during the 2014 breeding season. The proposed development shows the total loss of this area resulting in the loss of a potential breeding and foraging habitat for this species, which is scarce as a breeding bird in West Sussex (Sussex Ornithology Society, 2014). As the species has not been confirmed breeding on site the loss of the reservoirs in the east of the site will be mitigated by the retention of the larger lake to the south of the reservoirs, further enhancements could be made by placing 3 shallow duck box's in the reed beds to the east of the site, tufted duck will use these box's if placed close to water.

Common Snipe BoCC-Amber, scarce breeding bird in West Sussex

Although a single pair was flushed during the first visit in the water meadows area, no drumming or calling has been recorded and there were no subsequent records. No proof was obtained that snipe bred on the site in 2014 although the habitat in the northern water meadow areas is considered suitable and it is considered possible that future breeding attempts could be made in this habitat. This area remains outside the development footprint and no direct impacts on snipe (breeding or otherwise) are anticipated although indirect impacts through disturbance from people is possible. It is therefore recommended that walking routes are restricted to the existing public footpath with actions being taken to discourage people from walking into and exercising their dogs in the wet grassland.

Green Woodpecker BoCC-Amber

Green woodpeckers favour the areas of open grassland alongside neighbouring woodland; they have only one territory recorded outside the development footprint to the north of the site alongside the woodland next to the Black Ditch and the water meadow. As the areas green woodpeckers favour for nesting and foraging are outside the proposed development footprint, they will not be directly affected by any habitat loss although it is recommended that walking routes are restricted to the existing public footpath to prevent disturbance to this species.

Dunnock BoCC-Amber Sect. 41 NERC



Fifteen dunnock territories were recorded from the site. The proposed development will result in the loss of seven territories for this species. Of these seven, three will be lost to the access road through the allotments to the south. Two of the remaining four territories are located centrally and the final two areas located around the reservoir area and in the scrub alongside the railway line. All four are within the proposed development area and will likely suffer habitat loss.

It is recommended that the woodland and scrub surrounding the retained reservoirs is maintained as it is to prevent the loss of two territories. The loss of the two central territories can be mitigated for along with the railway territory by replanting the heavily fragmented hedgerow alongside the railway line with locally native hedgerow species, providing compensatory nesting and foraging habitat for dunnocks in addition to house sparrows, linnets and other species. If this is undertaken at the beginning of the construction, the hedgerow will have time to develop over the 10 year period the development is proposed to take. Construction should not commence if within 5m of hedgerows between March and June (the optimal bird breeding season). If development has already commenced, and birds still choose to breed, it can be assumed that they are not disturbed by the construction process still a 5m buffer zone should be applied around the nest with the area being retained until all of the young have fledged and cease to return to the nest

Whitethroat BoCC-Amber

Two whitethroat territories were located within the survey area, although only one is within the proposed development footprint; this territory is located around a bramble and nettle patch which borders the main reservoirs. The proposed development will result in direct habitat loss of both breeding and foraging habitat for this species. It is recommended that this area is maintained as it is around the retained reservoir as for other notable species including Cetti's warbler, song thrush, tufted duck and dunnock which also use this area and its surroundings.

Swallow BoCC-Amber

During the surveys, eight swallow territories were identified with four swallow nests located in abandoned and derelict stables within the meadow site; of these, two nests were active at the time of the survey.

These are not permanent buildings, indeed one of the stables swallows were not breeding in, had collapsed during the period since the survey began. As these two nesting sites are not located within the development footprint, they will not be affected by loss of either breeding or foraging habitat. However,



should the remaining stable collapse, this will result in the complete loss of breeding habitat for swallows albeit not as a result of the proposed development. Consideration could be given to erecting 15 swallow ledges on the eaves of the proposed buildings within the northern proposed development area.

5.3 Common and Widespread Bird Species

The common and widespread bird assemblage is composed mainly of farmland, woodland and garden species. The proposed development is unlikely to affect these species through direct habitat loss; as the majority of the site is already developed with industrial buildings and greenhouses which will be removed.

It is recommended that scrub and trees around the reservoirs should be retained to maintain the existing foraging and nesting habitats available; further, where possible, the existing Leyland cypress screening should be retained as this provides nesting and foraging for many species including chaffinches, goldcrests and greenfinches. The common and widespread bird species recorded on site are unlikely to be affected by disturbance as the site already has frequent levels of disturbance from large lorry deliveries to the numerous staff living and walking around the site to which they have presumably become accustomed.

5.4 Non-breeding Birds

4.4.6 Non-Breeding Species

All of the non-breeding birds were considered likely to have bred within a kilometre of the proposed development site and their presence on the site was for foraging or passage only. There are abundant alternative habitats immediately surrounding the site and the loss of the habitats due to the development is not considered to be of a significant nature providing the recommended mitigation is applied. None of the non-breeding species are considered likely to be solely dependent on the habitats within the proposed development areas and whilst some degree of disturbance would be inevitable whilst construction is undertaken, this is not considered to be a significant impact on the conservation status of the species concerned and will be temporary in nature. Once operational, the development is unlikely to impact the species using the site as existing levels of use and thus disturbance are likely to have resulted in species becoming accustomed to it.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

There are a number of species recorded during the breeding bird surveys that will be affected by the loss of habitat caused by the proposed development; these are the W&CA S1 species, Cetti's warbler, the Red list species, house sparrow and song thrush, with the development having the potential to disturb yellowhammer, cuckoo, herring gull skylark and starling. Of the Amber list species swallow, green woodpecker, mallard, whitethroat and dunnock along with common species such as, blue tit, goldfinch, greenfinch, gold crest, great tit, black bird, robin chaffinch and woodpigeon are likely to be affected by habitat loss and disturbance. This will be mainly due to losing nesting and foraging habitats. The following mitigation and enhancements will minimise the predicted effects along with benefiting the existing species using the site.

Cetti's warbler Mitigation

- ✧ The creation of eight 6m x 8m blocks of dense scrub to be made nearby the existing ditches in the land to the north of the development.
- ✧ An additional fifteen 3m x 6m smaller blocks will be spread out around ditches outside of the development zone to the north and east.
- ✧ It is also important that the wooded dense scrub to the east of the retained reservoirs is maintained to keep the existing breeding habitat.
- ✧ Construction should not commence if within 5m of scrub or hedgerow in close proximity to water between March and August (Cetti's breeding season).

General Mitigation

- ✧ Creation of at least 0.35ha of herring gull nesting habitat, This area should have a 75-100mm gravel base and 2.5m high fencing screening the area, it should be sited close to the original area and should not have any trees or buildings overseeing the area. An alternative to this would be the creation of an equal sized flat Brown roof.
- ✧ Replacement native hedgerow is planted alongside the proposed road to screen and offer an additional habitat for house sparrows this should be combined with the placement of 15 house sparrow nesting boxes/terraces which should be sited along the proposed hedgerow. By retaining the hedges during the

- » The heavily fragmented hedgerow alongside the railway line should be repaired by the filling of gaps with the planting of native hedgerow species. If this is done at the beginning of the development, the hedge will have time to mature.
- » Walking routes are restricted to the existing footpath which takes people off site; fencing or gates should be installed if needed to discourage people from walking off the along the local paths along the side of black ditch or through the water meadows.
- » Construction should not commence if within 5m of hedgerows between March and June (the optimal bird breeding season). Further construction should not commence if within 5m of scrub or hedgerow in close proximity to water between March and August (Cetti's breeding season). If development has already commenced, and birds still choose to breed, it can be assumed that they are not disturbed by the construction process still a 5m buffer zone should be applied around the nest with the area being retained until all of the young have fledged and cease to return to the nest
- » It is also recommended that heavy construction (piling, tall large machinery, cranes) within 50 metres of the main Fargro warehouses and chillers should take place outside the breeding season; however, light (works vehicle movement, frame construction, foundation laying) and medium works (earth moving, brick laying & roofing) should be acceptable as the warehouse is active the birds are already habituated to a degree of activity on site and given this species' low vulnerability to disturbance they are unlikely to be affected (Garthe and Huppop, 2004).
- » If development of the warehouse buildings was to go ahead in the future, significant mitigation would be required to compensate for the loss of nesting habitat for herring gull.
- » It is recommended that any areas of scrub which need to be removed are cleared outside the bird breeding season, which is considered to be from March to September inclusive in any given year. If this is not possible, it is recommended that the areas are checked for active bird nests by a suitably experienced ecologist immediately prior to the works commencing. Should any active bird nests be found, it is recommended that the immediate area containing the nest, plus an approximate 5 m buffer

Enhancements

- Downloaded from <http://ajphaphysocpharm.sagepub.com/> at 11:06 11 November 2014



7.0 References

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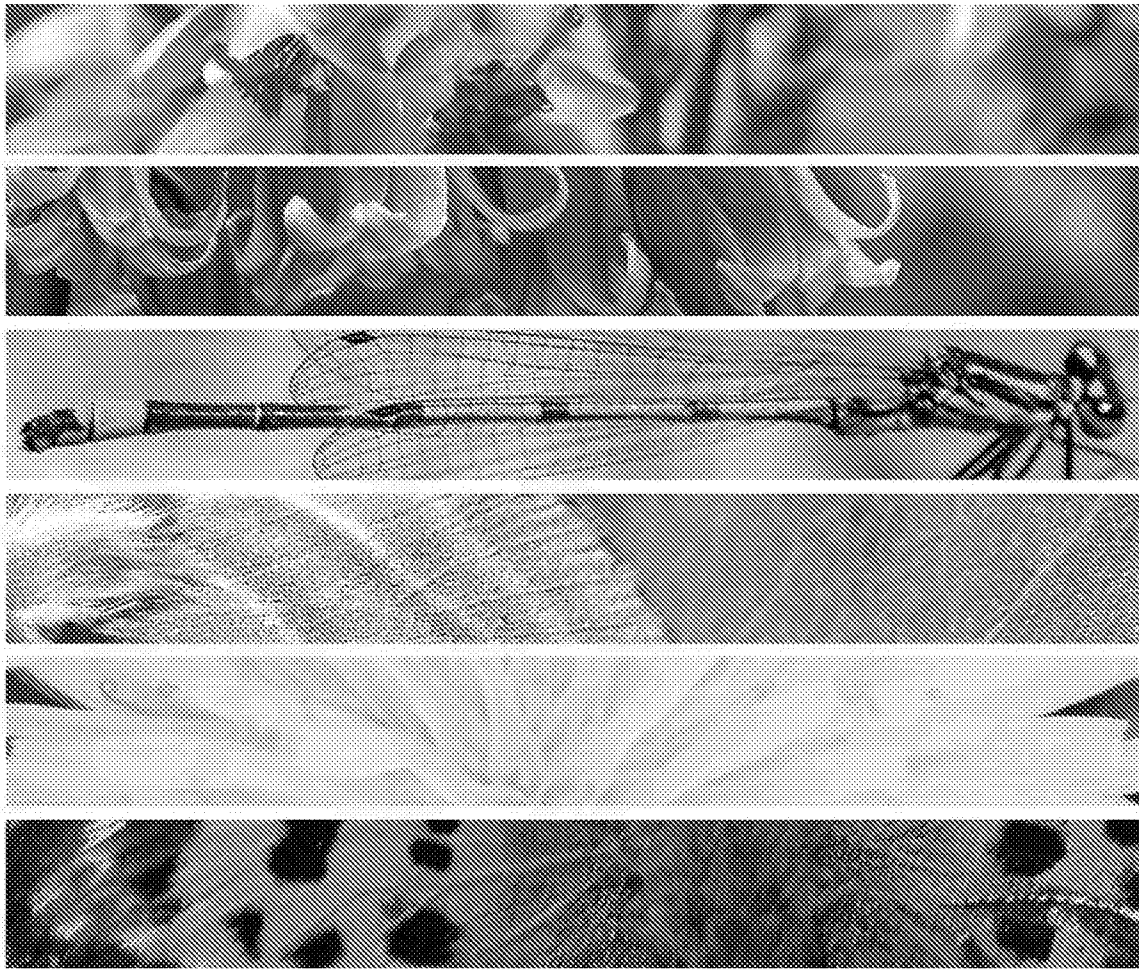
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Appendices



Desktop Biodiversity Report

North Littlehampton/Toddington Park + 2Km radius -
ESD/08/210

Prepared for Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green Environmental Ltd)
03 April 2008



*This report is not to be passed on to third parties without prior permission of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Please be aware that printing maps from this report requires an appropriate OS licence.*

It must not be assumed that this report contains the definitive species information for the site concerned. Biological recording often takes place on an ad hoc basis and some species groups are better recorded than others. We recommend a full ecological site appraisal to complement the information contained in this report.

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
report regarding
North Littlehampton/Toddington Park +
2Km radius

ESD/08/210 03/04/2008

Sabrina Bremner
White Young Green Environmental Ltd

This report was compiled using data held at SxBRC at the time of printing. The Record Centre takes data validation very seriously, but cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of data included in this report.

Enclosed within this report is information specific to the enquiry site:

Rare Species - RSI	☒
Protected Species - PSR	☒
Bird Inventory	☒
Survey Information - ESD	☒
Map	☒
Ancient Woodland	☒

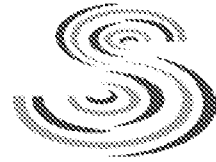
SNCI Ar04 - Poling Copse, Arundel SNCI
Ar07 - Rewell Wood Complex, Arundel SNCI
Ar13 - Arun Valley, Watersfield to Arundel SNCI

SSSI None

Other AONB
Grazing Marsh
Notable Verge
Reedbeds
Rivers



Birds, their statuses and the law



The SxBRc now holds approximately **800,000 bird records** provided to us from the **Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS)**. These records range from 1990 to 2005. We are confident that this information will aid developers, consultants and members of the public to make informed decisions as birds are important indicator species of key habitats and can be more easily monitored than many other species groups.

It must be brought to your attention that the SxBRc does not hold all SOS bird data. If at the top of your Sussex Bird Inventory search it shows that there are significant breeding bird records not included in the report it is critical that you contact the SOS for this information as the birds in question will be protected by law and may be affected if you are carrying out potentially damaging operations. Please contact conservation@sos.org.uk. As well as Schedule 1 breeding birds there are a few other species for which only the SOS holds data for due to their sensitive status in Sussex. The list of Schedule 1 birds and other sensitive birds for which only the SOS holds breeding data for is on our website: <http://sxbr.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf>

Wildlife and Countryside Act

All British birds, their nest and eggs are protected in British Law. It is an offence to take, kill or injure any wild bird or to take, damage, destroy any nest or egg of any wild bird under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Details of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 can be found on:

www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/policy/wildbirds/wildbirdsandlaw/wca/schedules.asp

Schedule 1 Birds

Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides an additional tier of protection so that rare species are specially protected by increased penalties and cannot be intentionally or recklessly disturbed when nesting. **Schedule 1 status also infers a right of arrest** by a police officer if someone is suspected of committing certain offences against one of these species.

Nesting Birds

It is an offence under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 intentionally to take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.

Hedgerow Removal and Birds

It is advisable not to trim, cut or remove hedgerows during the bird nesting season as you will be violating the Wildlife and Countryside Act if there are birds nesting within it due to the disturbance or destruction of their habitat whilst nesting (see **Nesting Birds** section above).

The Hedgerows Regulations were introduced in 1997 to protect important hedgerows in the countryside. The regulations state that it is a criminal offence, unless an exception applies, to deliberately remove or otherwise destroy a hedgerow without permission. Please apply to your local planning authority for a Hedgerow Removal Application. Domestic hedges are not included in this regulation, however it is still illegal to cut or remove any hedges if birds are suspected to be nesting in it.

Birds in Roofs

There are various species that may nest in roofs. Unless they are causing a health hazard (please seek advice from the RSPB) the nests, eggs and chicks are protected by law. The parent birds must not be prevented from gaining access to their nest. Many of the birds that use roof spaces are now species of conservation concern because of their population decline over the past 25 years. Starlings and House Sparrows are Red listed, and Barn Owls, House Martins and Swallows are Amber listed. Roofs are also important for Swifts.

For further information about Birds and the Law please get in contact with the RSPB: www.rspb.org.uk or [REDACTED]

Environmental Stewardship Target Species

Farmland birds are one of the key targets of which a landowner can be awarded points through the Higher Level Stewardship scheme. Each Joint Character Area (e.g. High Weald, South Downs, South Coast Plain etc.) has specific key bird species whose populations must be maintained or enhanced to gain points as part of the land owner's "Farm Environment Plan". This can be done through a combination of management practices which should provide year round habitat requirements, in locations where these birds are known to be present or within 2km of such sites. If a key farmland bird species appears in your report, it will show to which Joint Character Area it is linked.

For more information about Agri-environment Schemes please visit: www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/hls/ or www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/farming/policy/index.asp.

Biodiversity Action Plan Species (UK BAP)

Twenty-six species of bird are identified as priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP), each the subject of a dedicated action plan which seeks to reverse their declines and protect vulnerable populations. If any of these bird species show up in the bird report for your search area the fact that it is a UK BAP species will be indicated in the species information. Please visit www.ukbap.org.uk for more information.

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species

Barn Owl is the only bird to have a Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, however Skylark, Song Thrush and Swift each has a Species Statement for Sussex. You can see these on the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership website: www.biodiversitysussex.org.

Birds of Conservation Concern: 2002-2007

Every five years the leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations in the UK review the population status of the 247 species of bird that are regularly found here. There are three lists – Red, Green and Amber into which each of the species has been placed. Forty species are Red-listed, 121 are Amber-listed and 86 are Green-listed. You will see an icon next to each species within the enclosed bird reports which indicates whether it is in the Red, Amber or Green category. The status decisions are based on several factors which include the species' global and European conservation status, recent and historical decline, whether it is a rare breeder or if it is only confined to a few sites in the UK and if the species is of international importance (if we get over 20% of a European species' population breeding in the UK for example).

Red List species are those that are *Globally Threatened* according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has decline rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.

Amber List species are those with *Unfavourable Conservation Status* in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has decline historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.

Green List species are those that don't fulfil any of the above criteria. *Some of these species are however protected by law and the list includes some Schedule 1 species which have the highest level of protection. Please see Schedule 1 Birds section on page 1. A Green icon will not appear in our reports but the status will be listed with any Green bird records.*

This information has been obtained from **The Population Status of Birds in the UK** which you can download from: www.rspb.org.uk.

EU Birds Directive

The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs. For more information about the EU Birds Directive and its annexes please visit:

www.birdlife.org/action/awareness/eu_birds_directive/what.html.

The Directive divides into two main parts: **habitat conservation** and **species protection**. In summary, it requires Member States to preserve, maintain and re-establish sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all wild birds.

Annex I:

Whereas the Birds Directive protects all wild bird species in the European Union it requires special conservation measures to be taken for the habitat of species listed in Annex I of the Directive. Annex I of the Birds Directive lists the threatened and vulnerable species for which, together with migratory species, Member States are required to undertake special conservation measures, including the classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

Annex II:

Annex II of the Birds Directive lists birds that can be hunted under the legislation of the Member States. The Directive bans certain non-selective methods of hunting and defines the limits within which Member States can set the hunting season.

Red List

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has been assessing the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected subpopulations on a global scale in order to highlight taxa threatened with extinction, and therefore promote their conservation. The IUCN Red List (different from the previously mentioned Red List) is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species. It uses a set of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies. These criteria are relevant to all species and all regions of the world. With its strong scientific base, the IUCN Red List is recognized as the most authoritative guide to the status of biological diversity.

For more information about the Red List please visit: www.iucnredlist.org or www.redlist.org.

SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY

Please note that the full details of these records are on the following pages, this is just a summary.

All bird records for your site used in this report may be available digitally upon request.

Please note that breeding season records of Schedule 1 and nine other sensitive breeding bird species (for this species list please download the following: <http://sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf>) are held by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS). 77 such records have been flagged up in this search, for more information please contact the SOS directly: conservation@sos.org.uk. If your enquiry area is to be disturbed by potentially damaging operations we strongly recommend that you contact the SOS to ascertain the details of these important records.

North Littlehampton/Toddington Park + 2Km radius

03 April 2008

ESD/08/210

Search Area: as per map

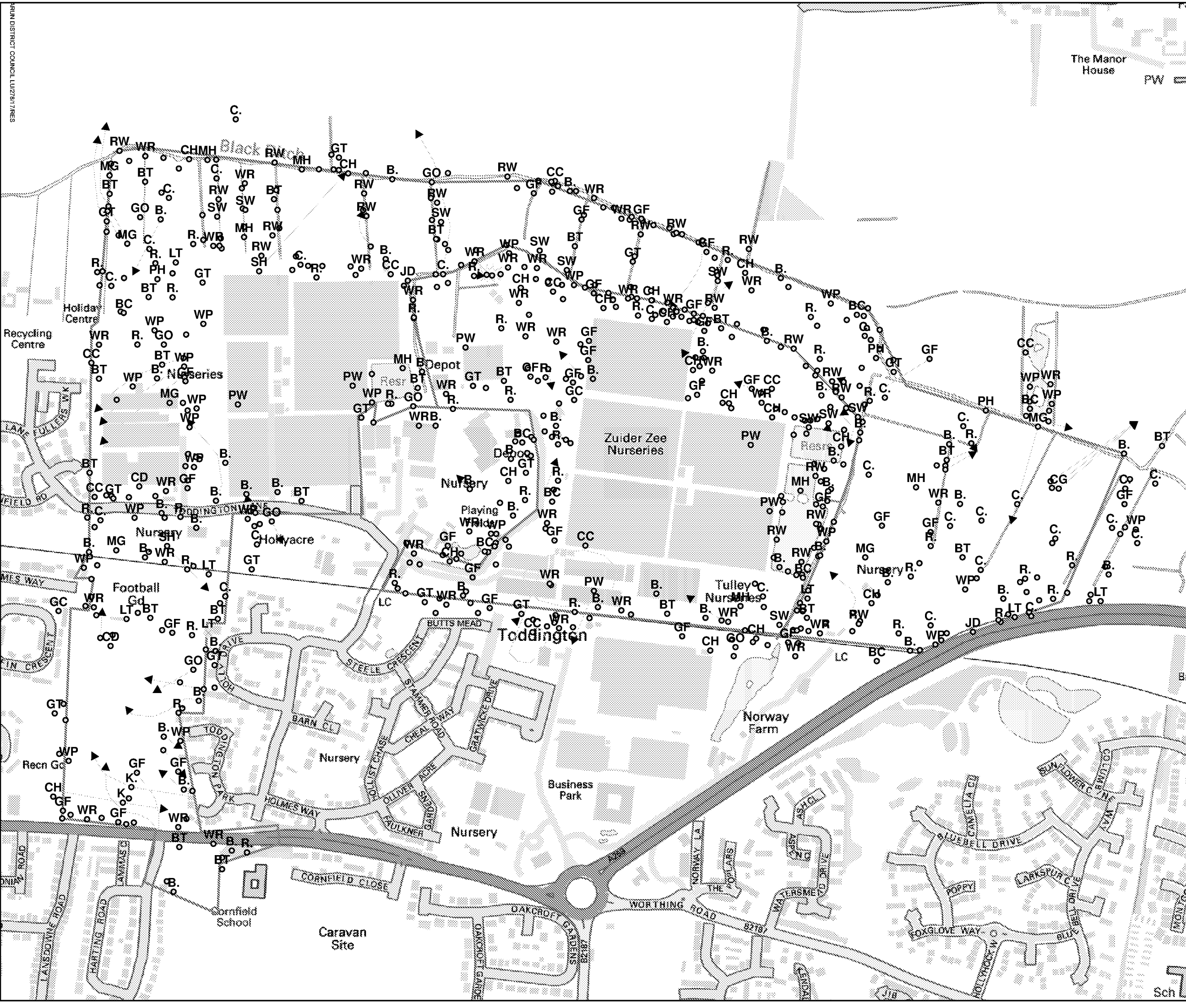
Sabrina Bremner

White Young Green Environmental Ltd

Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	21/06/2005	-	1
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	22/01/1999	-	1
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	13/05/1990	28/06/2002	12
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	01/01/1998	03/10/1998	4
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	16/03/1991	26/05/1997	2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	12/02/1990	21/11/2006	75
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	06/05/1990	21/11/2006	27
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	03/04/1991	16/05/1992	2
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	12/11/1992	12/03/1996	4
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	10/02/1991	17/02/1995	3
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	11/02/1991	-	2
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	22/01/1991	12/05/2000	4
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	5
Lady Amherst's Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	07/10/1990	27/04/1991	6
European White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	12/05/1998	-	1
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	29/09/1991	-	1
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	22/09/1997	-	1
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	26/09/1990	05/07/2006	41
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	23/09/1994	30/09/2000	11
Feral Pigeon/Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	26/10/1993	21/11/2006	10
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	07/08/1996	16/08/1996	2
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	28/09/1995	10/09/2000	2
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	08/10/1998	24/09/2006	6
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	06/03/1994	28/03/2005	26
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	8
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	06/09/1998	21/11/2006	6
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	13/10/1990	21/02/1993	10
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	28/12/2004	14/02/2006	2
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	14/02/2006	-	1
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	12/10/1991	24/12/1996	3
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	12/10/1991	09/06/2003	9
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	07/02/1991	13/02/1991	3
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	16/11/2004	-	1
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	02/02/1991	22/01/1997	8
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	09/01/1997	-	1
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	11/02/1991	16/12/2006	16
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	16/01/1992	18/01/1992	2
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	10/10/1992	10/04/1994	2

European Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	03/09/1991	-	1
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	12/11/1990	21/11/2006	17
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	05/10/1993	18/11/2006	9
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	12/10/1992	21/11/2006	12
European Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	28/09/2000	-	1
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	04/08/1999	01/11/2006	4
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	17/04/1990	28/12/2005	26
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	01/04/1990	21/11/2006	56
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	30/10/1991	03/10/1998	6
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	25/09/1990	03/09/2002	11
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	08/02/1991	05/02/2005	7
Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>	22/09/1990	-	1
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	13/05/1990	21/11/2006	44
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	13/05/1990	21/11/2006	31
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	15/07/1995	31/12/2001	3
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	03/01/1993	31/12/2000	3
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	06/05/1990	29/05/2006	27
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	29/12/2001	18/11/2006	3
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	03/01/1993	18/01/2005	4
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	17/05/1990	06/06/1998	11
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	24/10/1992	12/05/2000	7
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	31/12/2001	-	1
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	06/05/1990	16/12/2006	7
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	05/11/1994	08/12/1994	3
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	07/02/1991	02/12/2000	4
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	05/05/1999	-	1
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	22/04/1991	25/08/2006	33
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	29/09/2004	-	1
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	22/09/1995	-	1
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	29/05/2006	-	1
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	19/01/1992	05/12/1998	28
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	31/12/2001	21/11/2006	5
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	31/12/2001	-	1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	01/06/2000	01/06/2001	2
	<i>Larus michahellis subsp. michahellis</i>	24/04/1991	08/09/1991	3
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	01/06/2000	28/12/2002	9
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	21/01/1995	03/02/1999	3
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	18/09/1994	13/05/2000	3
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	04/09/2000	-	1
Stock Pigeon	<i>Columba oenas</i>	06/11/1994	21/11/2006	6
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	04/11/1990	21/11/2006	9
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	31/12/2001	21/11/2006	2
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	21/04/1991	04/10/1997	10
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	13/05/1990	20/05/1999	7
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	17/06/1990	25/09/2002	14
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	06/10/1993	16/06/2004	5
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	08/12/1991	11/04/1994	5
European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	31/05/1999	-	1
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	04/05/1990	07/08/2000	28
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	18/01/1990	18/11/2006	30
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	13/04/1998	-	1
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	06/01/1991	18/11/2006	24
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	06/01/1991	05/07/2006	28
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	09/09/1990	03/01/1993	6
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	21/10/1996	-	1
Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	8
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	25/08/1991	31/12/2001	8
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	10/11/1991	03/07/2004	12
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	11/09/1995	-	1
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	27/04/1991	02/10/1999	6
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	12/05/2000	14/02/2006	3
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	02/11/1990	22/03/1991	2
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	02/05/1990	05/10/1997	4

Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	01/01/1994	21/11/2006	8
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	10/10/1992	21/11/2006	8
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</i>	31/12/2001	-	1
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	14/12/1991	03/12/2005	4
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	6
Hedge Accentor	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	5
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	5
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	17/05/1990	28/07/2000	7
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	13/10/1990	25/12/1995	3
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	05/09/1990	08/10/2000	6
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	05/09/1990	31/12/2001	8
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	19/01/1991	21/11/2006	8
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	06/10/1996	05/11/2005	5
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	10/10/1999	07/10/2000	2
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	27/11/1993	21/11/2006	7
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	02/12/1990	21/11/2006	12
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	19/02/1998	21/12/2006	6
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	26/09/1991	29/10/2001	9
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	30/06/1994	21/12/2006	3
Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	11/09/1995	-	1
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	13/05/1990	02/09/2000	12
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	01/05/1997	20/06/2005	17
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	27/12/1993	24/12/2006	34
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	05/09/1990	10/10/1999	5
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	08/10/1990	03/05/1999	3
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	13/05/1990	20/06/2005	8
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	31/10/1992	-	1
	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	31/12/2001	-	1
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	10/05/1994	-	1
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	12/02/1991	20/06/2005	52
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	01/04/1990	17/09/2000	8
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	3
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	14/10/1990	01/02/2003	15
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	26/09/1990	10/07/2005	8
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	30/08/1990	05/09/1990	2
Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	21/01/1990	31/10/1992	2
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	15/08/1997	20/06/2005	5
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	6
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	5
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	22/09/1990	01/01/2004	4
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	22/09/1990	17/11/1997	12
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	22/09/1990	17/07/2005	18
Wood Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	22/09/1990	28/03/2005	19
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	22/09/1990	29/12/2004	6
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	26/09/1990	21/11/2006	6
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	6
Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	3
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	04/04/1996	03/04/2006	21
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	19/02/1998	21/11/2006	6
	<i>Corvus corone subsp. corone</i>	31/12/2001	-	1
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	31/12/2001	21/11/2006	2
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	05/09/2001	13/06/2006	3
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	10/09/1990	10/10/1992	6
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	14/10/1990	17/11/1997	6
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	11/01/1990	21/11/2006	5
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	26/01/2000	20/06/2005	2
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	02/11/1990	21/12/2006	11
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	04/09/1990	19/01/1994	16
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	19/02/1998	18/06/2006	9
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	02/12/1990	14/02/2006	10
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	22/04/1998	21/11/2006	4
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	05/05/1991	21/11/2006	5



N

BoCC Green Species list

Species

B.

Blackbird

BC

Blackcap

BT

Blue tit

C.

Carrion crow

CC

Chiffchaff

CD

Collared dove

CG

Canada goose

CH

Chaffinch

GC

Goldcrest

GF

Greenfinch

GO

Goldfinch

GS

Great spot

GT

Great tit

JD

Jackdaw

K.

Kestrel

LT

Long tail tit

MG

Magpie

MH

Moorhen

PH

Pheasant

PW

Pied wagtail

R.

Robin

RW

Reed warbler

SH

Sparrow hawk

SW

Sedge warbler

WP

Wood pigeon

WR

Wren

Flight lines

Site boundary

0

37.5

75

150

225 m

Drawing title:
North Littlehampton BoCC Green Species Map

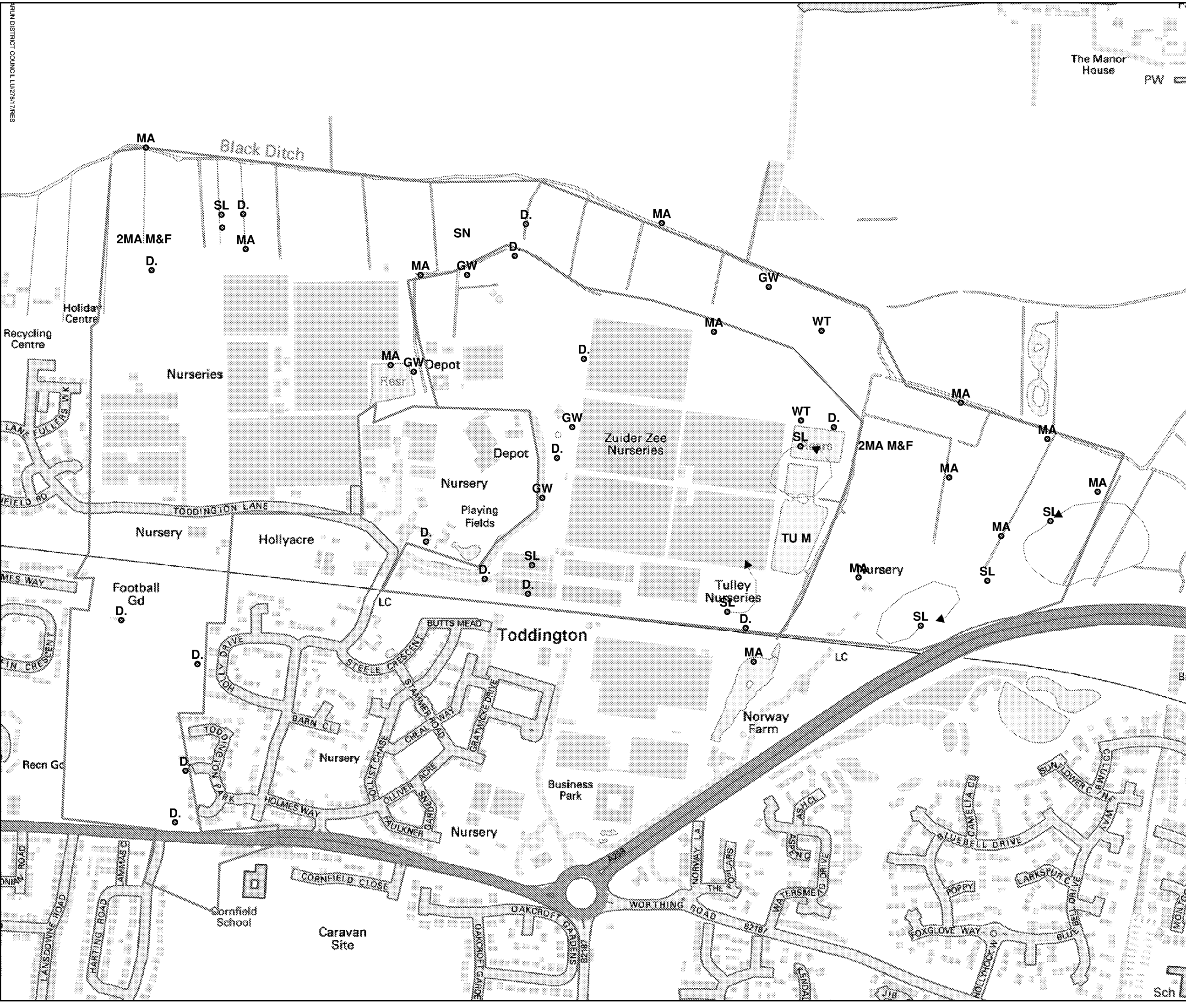
Project:
A086068 North Littlehampton

Client:
Persimmon Homes

Scale (A3): 1:5,500	Created by: JS 14/08/14	Reviewed by: RP 15/08/14	Verified by: CM 17/08/14
Office: 4094	Drawing number: PLAN 1		Revision: Rev.1

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ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL LUZ7617/RES

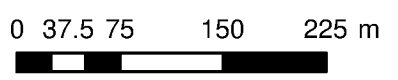


BoCC Amber Species list

Species

- D. Duncock
- GW Green woodpecker
- MA Mallard
- SL Swallow
- WT Whitethroat

-▶ Flight lines
- Site boundary



Drawing title:
North Littlehampton BoCC Amber Species Map

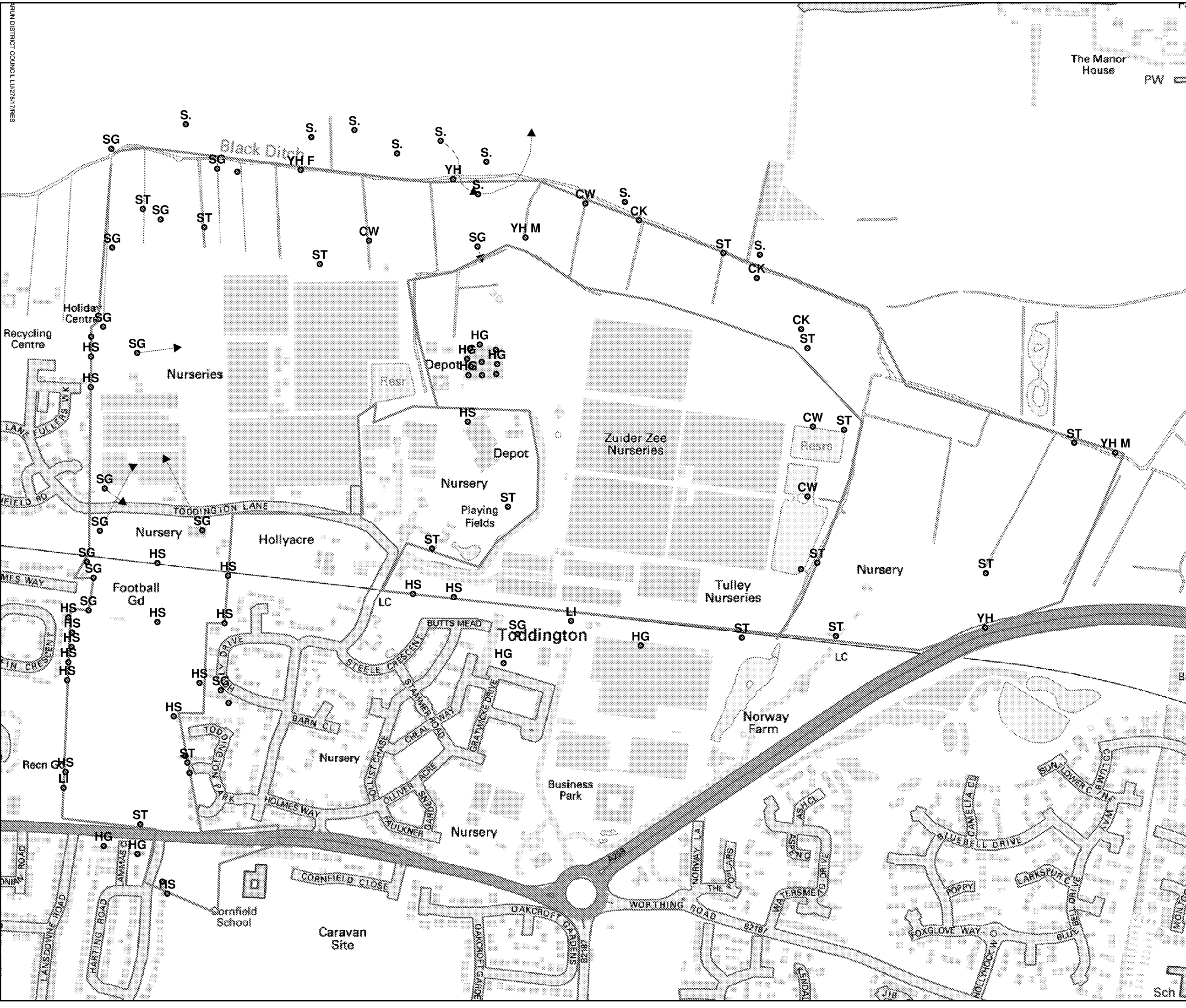
Project:
A086068 North Littlehampton

Client:
Persimmon Homes

Scale (A3): 1:5,500	Created by: JS 14/08/14	Reviewed by: RP 15/08/14	Verified by: CM 17/08/14
Office: 4094	Drawing number: PLAN 2		Revision: Rev.1

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Sch 1 & BoCC Red Species list

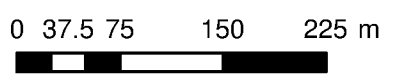
Sch 1

- CW Cetti's warbler

BoCC Red

- CK Cuckoo
- S. Skylark
- HG Herring gull
- HS House sparrow
- LI Linnet
- SG Starling
- ST Songthrush
- YH Yellowhammer

- ▶ Flight lines
- Site boundary



Drawing title:
North Littlehampton Sch 1 & BoCC Red Species Map

Project:
A086068 North Littlehampton

Client:
Persimmon Homes

Scale (A3):	Created by:	Reviewed by:	Verified by:
1:5,500	JS 14/08/14	RP 15/08/14	CM 17/08/14

Office:	Drawing number:	Revision:
4094	PLAN 3	Rev.1

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NOTES

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REVISIONS

Date	Rev	Description
16/02/2011	-	Planning Application Submission
20/10/2011	A	Path revised on masterplan.

Client

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Project

North Littlehampton

JOHN THOMPSON & PARTNERS

Job Ref.	GR.L	Drawn	AF/ABL	Checked By	EH
Scale @A1	1:2500	Date	16/02/2011		
Drawing No.	GR.L_002	Revision	A		



Appendix C – Full List of Common and Scientific Names

Common Name	<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	
Canada Geese	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	
Cetties Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	WACA-Sch1_part1
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	
Chiff chaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	
Collard Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Bird-Amber; CMS_AEWA-A2
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Bird-Red; England NERC S.41
Dunnok	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Bird-Amber; Bern-A2
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Bern-A2
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Bern-A2
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	
Green finch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Bird-Amber; Bern-A2
Grey Herron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	CMS_AEWA-A2
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Bird-Red; CMS_AEWA-A2
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Bird-Red; England NERC S.41
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	BirdsDir-A2.2
Linnets	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Bird-Red; England NERC S.41
Longtail Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Bird-Amber; CMS_AEWA-A2
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	CMS_AEWA-A2
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</i>	
Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Bird-Red; England NERC S.41
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Bird-Red
Sparrow Hawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	CMS_A2
Starlings	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Bird-Red
Swallows	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Bird-Amber
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Bird-Amber; CMS_AEWA-A2
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Bird-Amber
Wood pidgeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	
Yellow Hammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Bird-Red; England NERC S.41