



Hallam Land Management

Bognor Regis Golf Club

APPENDIX 8.4 - BREEDING BIRD REPORT

November 2021

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CONTENTS

1.0	NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
2.0	INTRODUCTION	3
3.0	LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE	4
4.0	METHODOLOGY	5
5.0	RESULTS	8
6.0	DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION OF IMPACTS	12
7.0	MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENTS	18

TABLES

Table 1: Breeding Bird Survey Dates and Weather Conditions

Table 2: Evaluation Criteria

Table 3: Statutory Sites of International Conservation Value within 15km

Table 4: Legally Protected and Notable Species Records

Table 5: W&C Act, NERC, BoCC Red- and Amber-Listed Bird Species Recorded at Bognor Regis Golf Club, during Breeding Bird Surveys 2016 & 2017 and Their Recent Status in Sussex

Table 6: The conservation value of each bird species recorded within the site boundary

Table 7: Habitat Requirements, Species Account, Nature Conservation Value and Impact Assessment of BoCC Red-listed and S41 NERC Act Priority Species Recorded during Breeding Bird Surveys 2016 & 17 at Bognor Regis Golf Club.

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location and Consultation Plan

Figure 2: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Locations of Notable Species (06.07.16)

Figure 3: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Locations of Notable Species (11.04.17)

Figure 4: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Locations of Notable Species (07.05.17)

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Bognor Regis Golf Club – 2016/17 Breeding Bird Survey Results & EOAC Criteria for Categorisation of Breeding Status

1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 During breeding bird surveys, 55 species were recorded on-site, including eighteen notable species of medium to high conservation concern with the remaining 37 species green-listed under the BoCC. The majority of these species are fairly common or abundant birds in Sussex and the UK.
- 1.2 The application site is assessed as being of no more than local conservation value with the exception of gadwall, which are assessed as **county** conservation value.
- 1.3 Due to the lack of suitable habitat for tern species on-site, the Proposed Development does not represent a constraint to the Solent and Dorset SPA. Due to the intervening distance between the site and Pagham Harbour SPA/Ramsar it is unlikely that any bird recorded during surveys are associated with this statutory site.
- 1.4 Impacts of development were considered for the 18 most vulnerable species recorded on site. Minor negative residual impacts are predicted for linnet and yellowhammer. Minor positive residual impacts are predicted for mallard, starling, song thrush, dunnock, and house sparrow.
- 1.5 The proposed GI detailed in the current framework plan aims to retain the majority of existing hedgerows, mature trees and woodland on site. Native species planting will enhance these habitats and new habitats in the form of new woodland, waterbodies/attenuation and a new ditch network will be created.
- 1.6 The retention of existing vegetation and provision of new areas, along with a new resource of residential gardens, will provide some compensation for the loss of suitable breeding and foraging habitats for many of the recorded species. The GI will maintain a degree of usable habitat across the site for a number of urban edge species, and provide green corridors for movement and connectivity into the wider area.
- 1.7 In addition, provision of multiple styles of bird boxes suitable for many species, will be installed on trees and buildings in order to provide additional habitats for urban and woodland edge species, and have the potential to attract new species.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The following report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Hallam Land Management for a proposed mixed use development at Bognor Regis Golf Course, Bognor Regis (hereinafter referred to as 'the application site' or 'the site'). It provides results of breeding bird surveys undertaken on the site during July 2016, and April and May 2017.
- 2.2 The objectives of the survey were to:
- Identify the presence and distribution of breeding birds on the site;
 - Evaluate the importance of local bird populations and their habitat requirements;
 - Evaluate the conservation importance of the site; and
 - Identify areas of ornithological interest and make recommendations to minimise the potential impact of development and where feasible to consider opportunities for additional habitat creation.

Site Location and Context

- 2.3 The Site covers an area of approximately 40ha and currently comprises the existing Bognor Regis Golf Course and associated club house and car parking. Vehicular and pedestrian access is provided from Golf Links Road. The golf course comprises fairways, fairway trees with occasional drainage ditches. A practice green is also located close to the club house.
- 2.4 The Site is located to the north of Felpham and Bognor Regis, and is adjacent to the north-western edge of the built-up area of Felpham. It is bounded to the west by Lidsey Rife, beyond which is the LEC Airfield, the railway line and areas of commercial development. To the north is the A259. To the east is the existing residential environs of Felpham and Downview Primary School. To the south are open fields extending to the B2259 and further afield Felpham.

Site Proposals

- 2.5 Outline planning application with all matters reserved, except means of access, for the erection of up to 480 new homes (C3), the formation of a new means of access onto Golf Links Road, together with the creation of new surface water drainage, new landscaping and habitat creation, ground works and other infrastructure. The retention and re-purposing of the retained club house (F2(b)).

3.0 LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

- 3.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)¹ is the principal legislation affording protection to UK wild birds. Under this legislation all birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is an offence, with certain exceptions to recklessly or intentionally:
- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while in use or being built; and
 - Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- 3.2 Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are specially protected at all times.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

- 3.3 A number of birds feature on the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006², Section 41 (S41) as species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the NERC Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

Non-Statutory Guidance

- 3.4 In addition to statutory protection, some bird species are classified according to their conservation status, such as their inclusion on the Red and Amber lists of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) in the UK³:
- Red list (high conservation concern) species are those that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population has declined rapidly (50% or more) in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery;
 - Amber list (medium conservation concern) species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately (between 25% and 49%) in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations; and
 - Green list (low conservation concern) species fulfil none of the above criteria.

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69> [Accessed August 2016]

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents> [Accessed August 2016]

³ Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Brown, A., Hearn, R., Lock, L., Musgrove, A., Noble, D., Stroud, D. & Gregory, R. (2015). Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. British Birds 108 p 708-746

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

- 4.1 Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SBRC), Natural England and online biodiversity resources were consulted for species presence records within 1km of the site and locations of, and advice on, sites of international importance for birds within 15km.

Field Survey Methodology

Breeding Bird Surveys

- 4.2 The survey methodology employed was broadly based on that of territory mapping⁴ as developed by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO). Standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities were used to identify birds and denote activity, sex and age where appropriate.
- 4.3 The criteria used in the assessment of breeding birds has been adapted from the standard criteria proposed by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee (EOAC 1979)⁵ and are grouped into four categories:
- *Non-breeder* e.g. flyover or observed in unsuitable habitat;
 - *Possible breeder* e.g. birds observed in suitable habitat or singing male recorded;
 - *Probable breeder* e.g. pair in suitable habitat, territory defended, agitated behaviour or nest building; and
 - *Confirmed breeder* e.g. recently fledged young observed, adult birds carrying food for young.
- 4.4 The survey was conducted to ascertain the site's potential to support bird species with an associated conservation status as WCA Schedule I, NERC S41 species and/or BoCC Red or Amber list species. These species are likely to be of the greatest threat in relation to further decline, and are commonly referred to as 'notable' species.
- 4.5 Three breeding bird surveys were undertaken during the hours after dawn in July 2016, and April and May 2017 (*Table 1*). A route was planned prior to the survey being undertaken, paying particular attention to any linear features, such as hedgerows and tree lines, and natural features such as scrub. The survey was not undertaken in unfavourable conditions such as heavy rain or strong wind, which may negatively affect the results. Weather conditions are provided in *Table 1* below.

Table 1. Breeding Bird Survey Dates and Weather Conditions

Date	Sunrise	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind	Visibility
06.07.16	04:59	70	None	Light air	Very good
11.04.17	06:11	5	None	Light air	Excellent
07.05.17	05:20	50	None	Light air to gentle breeze	Very good

⁴ Bibby, Colin. J., Burgess, Neil, D., Hill, David. A., and Mustoe, Simon. H. (2002). Bird Census Techniques. 2nd Edition

⁵ EOAC (1979) Categories of Breeding Bird Evidence. European Ornithological Atlas Committee.

Assessment Methodology for Breeding Bird Surveys

- 4.6 The conservation value of bird populations has been measured using two separate approaches; nature conservation value and conservation status. The CIEEM guidance on ecological impact assessment assesses nature conservation value within a geographical context⁶. To attain each level of value, an ornithological resource or one of the features (species population or assemblage of species) should meet the criteria set out in *Table 2* below. In some cases, professional judgement may be required to increase or decrease the allocation of specific value, based upon local knowledge.
- 4.7 The most recent county annual bird report, The Sussex Bird Report 2019 as published by the Sussex Ornithological Society was consulted to inform the assessment.

Table 2. Evaluation Criteria

Nature Conservation Value	Selection Criteria
International	A species which is part of the cited interest of an SPA and which regularly occurs in internationally or nationally important numbers. A species present in internationally important numbers (>1% of international population).
National	A species which is part of the cited interest of a SSSI and which regularly occurs in nationally or regionally important numbers. A nationally important assemblage of breeding or over-wintering species. A species present in nationally important numbers (>1% UK population). Rare breeding species (<300 breeding pairs in the UK).
Regional	Species listed as Priority Species under Schedule 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006), which are not covered above, and which regularly occurs in regionally important numbers. Species present in regionally important numbers (>1% of regional population). Sustainable populations of species that are rare or scarce within a region. Species on the BoCC Red List and which regularly occurs in regionally important numbers.
County	Species listed as Priority Species under Schedule 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006), which are not covered above and which regularly occurs in county important numbers Species present in county important numbers (>1% of county population). Sustainable populations of species that are rare or scarce within a county, or listed as priority species for nature conservation under S41 of the NERC Act. A site designated for its county important assemblage of birds (e.g. a SINC Site). Species on the BoCC Red List and which regularly occur in county important numbers.
Local	Other species of conservation interest (e.g. all other species on the BoCC Red and Amber List or listed as Priority Species under Schedule 41 of the NERC Act (2006) which are not covered above) regularly occurring in locally sustainable populations. Sustainable populations of species which are rare or scarce within the locality.
Site	Species that are common and widespread

⁶ CIEEM (2016). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal, 2nd Edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

- 4.8 Particular attention has been given to bird species with an associated conservation status as either WCA Schedule 1, NERC S41 species and/or BoCC Red or Amber list species. These species are likely to be of the greatest threat in relation to further decline, and are commonly referred to as 'notable' species.

Constraints

- 4.9 Owing to the timing of commission, the first breeding bird survey was conducted in early July 2016, however, as this resulted in a delay of only a few days the results are still considered to be indicative of breeding activity at that time of year. Furthermore the results of the remaining two surveys undertaken in April and May 2017 were largely the same as during 2016 with only common and widespread species recorded, therefore it is unlikely that the delay in survey has prevented appropriate assessment of the bird assemblage and/or the ecological value of the site.
- 4.10 At the time of commission, the 2021 breeding bird season had ended; however the habitats within the site have not changed over the intervening period and it is expected that the bird assemblages would be similar to that recorded during 2016/2017.

5.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

Statutory Sites of International Conservation Value

- 5.1 Four sites of international importance designated for birds lie within 15km of the site boundary, some have multiple overlapping designations including those of a national statutory basis e.g. SSSI. Of these the closest is the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA (marine components) which lies 1.5km south. The closest terrestrial designated site is Pagham Harbour SPA/Ramsar/SSSI which is approximately 7.2km south-west, meaning the site is outside the 5km zone of influence as identified by the Arun Valley Council⁷.
- 5.2 All other designated sites are at least 11km from the site, further details including reasons for designation are provided in *Table 3* below.

Table 3: Statutory Sites of International Conservation Value within 15km

Site Name	Designation	Approximate Distance & Direction from Site	Summary Description
Statutory			
Solent and Dorset Coast (Marine components)	SPA	1.5km S	The site is located along the coasts of Dorset, Hampshire, Isle of Wight and West Sussex and adjacent areas offshore. It overlaps, abuts and is close to many designated areas. The site regularly supports more than 1% of the Great Britain breeding populations of three species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive including sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> and little tern <i>Sternula albifrons</i> .
Pagham Harbour	SPA/Ramsar /SSSI	7.2km SW	The site comprises an area of estuarine basin with extensive saltmarsh and intertidal mud-flats, surrounded by lagoons, reed swamp and wet grassland. The mud flats are rich in invertebrates and are important habitats for wintering wildfowl and waders including Ruff and Pintails as well as breeding birds including Little Tern.
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	SPA/Ramsar /SSSI	11km W	Large estuarine basin with extensive mud and sandflats. Supports internationally important numbers of certain wildfowl / waders including ringed plover, redshank, dunlin, curlew, shelduck, teal and greenshank. The wide range of habitats present supports important plant communities.
Arun Valley	SAC/SPA/ Ramsar	13.7km NE	An extensive area of grazing marsh dissected by drainage ditches which support a rich flora and a diverse community of breeding birds. Several uncommon invertebrates are also present including the Annex II species, Ramshorn snail, which is a primary reason for the designation of the site.

⁷ Adoption Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (July 2018) Arun District Council. Available online <https://www.arun.gov.uk/download.cfm?doc=docm93ijm4n12844.cdi&ver=12984>

Species Records

- 5.3 Records of protected or otherwise notable taxa provided by SBRC within 1km are listed in *Table 4* below and present in *Figure 1*. Only records since 2010 and birds on the BoCC Amber or Red lists or on the Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 1 are included unless considered a notable species.

Table 4: Legally Protected and Notable Species Records

Species	Most Recent Recorded Date	Conservation Status	Approx. Location Relative to Site
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	2018	WCA Sch1 Pt1, BoCC4: Amber.	Single record, 835m North.
Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	2011	WCA Sch1 Pt1, NERC S41, BoCC4: Amber.	Single record, 670m North.
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	2018	WCA Sch1 Pt1, BoCC4: Red, UK BAP Priority,	Single record, 835m North.
Cetti's Warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i>	2019	WCA Sch1 Pt1.	Multiple records, the closest of which was 40m West.
Common House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	2015	BoCC4: Amber.	Two records, the closest of which was 570m East of the site.
Common Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2016	NERC S41, BoCC4: Amber,	Three records, the closest of which was 360m South-West of the site.
Common Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	2018	BoCC4: Red.	Single record, 835m North.
Corn Bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	2014	NERC S41, BoCC4: Red	Single record, 760m North.
Eurasian Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2019	NERC S41, BoCC4: Red	Single record, 635m North.
Grey partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	2019	NERC S41.	Four records, the closest of which was within the site boundary.
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2020	BoCC4: Amber.	Single record, 95m West.
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2018	WCA Sch1 Pt1, BoCC4: Amber.	Single record, 875m South.
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2019	NERC S41, BoCC4: Red	Four records, the closest of which is 465m North of the site boundary.
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2019	BoCC4: Amber.	Three records, the closest of which was within the site boundary.
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	2019	BoCC4: Amber.	Three records, the closest of which was within the site boundary.
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	2018	BoCC4: Amber.	Single record, 835m North.
Ruff <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	2018	WCA Sch1 Pt1, BoCC4: Red.	Single record, 835m North.
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	2017	BoCC4: Amber.	Two records, the closest of which was 480m North of the site boundary.
Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	2014	WCA Sch1 Pt1, BoCC4: Amber.	Single record, 835m North.
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	2013	BoCC4: Amber.	Two records, the closest of which was 900m South of the site.
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	2012	BoCC4: Amber.	Single record, 910m North-East.
Western Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	2019	WCA Sch1 Pt1.	Single record, 860m North.
Western Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	2014	NERC S41, BoCC4: Red	Single record, 835m North.

Field Study

- 5.4 A total of 55 bird species were recorded within the survey area over the three visits and a full list of results is presented in *Appendix A*.
- 5.5 Of the 55 species recorded, 18 have some conservation status as either Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 species, NERC S41 species and/or BoCC Red or Amber list species. Conservation status details for each species are presented in *Table 5* along with recent county status. The locations and conservation status for each is mapped and presented in the Breeding Bird Species Plans (*Figures 2 - 4*).
- 5.6 One WCA Schedule 1 bird (Cetti's warbler) was recorded.
- 5.7 The remaining 37 recorded species comprised all green-listed (low conservation concern) or non-listed species.

Table 5: W&C Act, NERC, BoCC Red- and Amber-Listed Bird Species Recorded at Bognor Regis Golf Club, during Breeding Bird Surveys 2016 & 2017 and Their Recent Status in Sussex

Species	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Survey Area Breeding Status	Breeding Status in Sussex [†]
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Amber list	Probable	Fairly common resident.
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Amber list	Probable	Very scarce breeder and scarce summer non-breeder; fairly common winter visitor, scarce on observed passage.
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber list	Probable	Common resident and winter visitor.
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red list NERC S.41	Non-breeder	Very common resident; status uncertain as passage migrant; and winter visitor.
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber list	Possible	Common resident and possible winter visitor.
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber list	Possible	Fairly common or common resident and passage migrant.
Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Red list NERC S.41	Confirmed	Fairly common resident.
Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Green list WCA Sch.1	Possible	Fairly common and increasing resident; passage migrant and winter visitor.
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber list	Possible	Common but declining summer visitor and passage migrant.
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red list NERC S.41	Confirmed	Common but declining resident and very common to abundant winter visitor.
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Red list NERC S.41	Confirmed	Very common but decreasing resident and partial migrant; common passage migrant and winter visitor.
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red list	Non-breeder	Common resident and partial migrant.

Species	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Survey Area Breeding Status	Breeding Status in Sussex†
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber list	Possible	Very common resident.
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red list NERC S.41	Confirmed	Very common but possibly declining resident.
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber list	Possible	Fairly common or common resident.
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Red list NERC S.41	Possible	Fairly common but decreasing resident and partial migrant.
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>	Red list NERC S.41	Possible	Common resident.
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber list NERC S.41	Possible	Fairly common resident; passage migrant and winter visitor.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

6.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principal legislation affording protection to UK wild birds. Under this legislation all birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is an offence, with certain exceptions to recklessly or intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while in use or being built;
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

6.2 Additional conservation status is given to birds in the UK through being listed as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and listed as Amber (greater than 25% decline over 25 years) or Red (greater than 50% decline over 25 years) on the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) traffic light system.

Valuation

6.3 The following values for breeding birds are based on the criteria outlined in section 4.6, 4.7 and *Table 2*, which has been applied to the 18 notable confirmed, probable and possible breeders recorded within the site. The valuations are presented in *Table 6*.

6.4 No significant populations of species were recorded during the survey. Therefore based on the criteria outlined in section 4.6, 4.7 and *Table 2*, the breeding bird assemblage is recognised as being of **site** to **local** level nature conservation value, with the exception of gadwall, which are of at least **county** level conservation value.

Table 6. The Conservation Value of Each Bird Species Recorded Within the Site Boundary

Species	Nature Conservation Value					
	Site	Local	County	Regional	National	International
Mute swan		•				
Gadwall			•			
Mallard		•				
Herring gull	•					
Stock dove	•					
Kestrel	•					
Marsh tit		•				
Cetti's warbler		•				
Willow warbler	•					
Starling		•				
Song thrush		•				
Mistle thrush	•					

Species	Nature Conservation Value					
	Site	Local	County	Regional	National	International
Duncock		•				
House sparrow		•				
Bullfinch	•					
Linnet		•				
Yellowhammer		•				
Reed bunting		•				

Evaluation

- 6.5 The assessment of effect upon breeding bird species arising from the proposed development is based upon an understanding of each species' ecological requirements, distribution, rarity and vulnerability. This is informed by UK legislation (see *Section 2.0*), current national guidance (e.g. Eaton et al., 2009), county status (e.g. Sussex Ornithological Society, 2019) and an element of professional judgement.
- 6.6 The overall breeding bird assemblage recorded was typical of edge-of-settlement/edge of farmland with common and widespread generalist woodland/garden/arable species present. The site provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for urban, woodland edge and farmland birds in the form of hedgerows, scrub and woodland with the majority of species recorded in association with these features. In addition, a small number of waterbirds were also recorded in association with the Lidsey Rife.
- 6.7 Eighteen 'notable' species were recorded on site. These included; confirmed breeders marsh tit, starling, song thrush and house sparrow. Probable breeders mute swan, gadwall and mallard; and possible breeders stock dove, kestrel, Cetti's warbler, willow warbler, duncock, bullfinch, linnet, yellowhammer and reed bunting. Herring gull and mistle thrush were observed flying over the site and are considered non-breeding species and will not be discussed further.
- 6.8 Habitats onsite are not conducive with habitat preferences for the majority of the SPA/Ramsar designated species which lie within 15km of the site. The closest of these designated sites, the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA which lies 1.5km south is designated due to supporting three tern species. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat is present on-site, therefore the development does not pose a constraint to this designated site.
- 6.9 Pagham Harbour SPA/Ramsar/SSSI is the next closest designated site which is located approximately 7.2km away. Due to the intervening distance it is unlikely that any bird recorded during surveys is associated with the SPA/Ramsar and therefore does not represent a constraint.
- 6.10 The assemblage of breeding birds recorded during 2016/2017 includes a small number of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 species, Species of Principal Importance, Red and Amber-list species and Priority Species of the Sussex BAP, comprising those listed above.

These are generally abundant, common and widespread species in Sussex and typical of the habitats found onsite and within the surrounding area, with the exception of gadwall which are considered scarce within the county⁸

- 6.11 Species recorded that are arguably the most vulnerable to impacts of development are the eighteen confirmed, probable and possible breeding 'notable' species. The 'notable' non-breeders (herring gull and mistle thrush) are considered unlikely to be negatively impacted by proposals.
- 6.12 The majority of the 'notable' bird species assessed as confirmed, probable or possible breeders on-site are regarded as common and widespread, both nationally and within Sussex. As such their presence is considered typical and is expected on a site of this nature. As a whole, the breeding assemblage observed across the site is considered to be of no greater than Local nature conservation value, with the exception of gadwall, which is a scarce breeding species within the county and is therefore considered to be of at least County level nature conservation value. This species is addressed below.
- 6.13 A pair of gadwall were recorded during the May 2017 survey off-site adjacent to the south-western corner of the site within the Lidsey Rife. Gadwall breed on lowland lakes or slow-flowing rivers with vegetated edges, and owing to a pair being observed within suitable nesting habitat along the Lidsey Rife, they have been assessed as probable breeders. Under current proposals the Lidsey Rife is to be retained and will have a minimum of 50m buffer which will ensure that this species will not be impacted from disturbance during either the construction or operational phase of the development. Furthermore, provision of a CEMP, installation of hi-visibility fencing along the edge of the buffer and a sensitive lighting scheme, any gadwall present will be protected from disturbance, lighting, pollution and accidental encroachment from development.
- 6.14 In addition to the above species, the impacts of the proposed development have been assessed for an additional eleven notable species. A summary of habitat requirements, possible impacts and mitigation are discussed within *Table 7* below.
- 6.15 The remaining four notable species (kestrel, stock dove, willow warbler and bullfinch) are common or widespread, and were recorded in sufficiently low numbers on-site that the impacts of development are considered negligible to these species.

8 The Sussex Bird Report. 2015. The Sussex Ornithological Society. No.68

Table 7: Habitat Requirements, Species Account, Nature Conservation Value and Impact Assessment of BoCC Red-listed and S41 NERC Act Priority Species Recorded during Breeding Bird Surveys 2016 & 17 at Bognor Regis Golf Club.

Species	Habitat Requirements [†]	Species Account	Characterisation of Unmitigated Impact	Suggested Mitigation/ Compensation/Enhancements	Residual Impact ^{††}
Mute swan	Resident. Breeds on lakes with shallow areas for feeding, slow-flowing rivers, canals, and ornamental lakes throughout Britain.	A pair of mute swan were observed during April 2017 in association with Lidsey Rife towards the southern extent of the site.	Potential encroachment of development, resulting in disturbance, pollution, noise and light spill.	Under current proposals a 50m buffer around the Lidsey rife will be incorporated, and provision of a CEMP and hi-visibility fencing will ensure this species will not be impacted by development.	Negligible at Local level
Mallard	Breeds and spends the winter in a variety of wetlands or in the surrounding habitat including urban areas.	A number of mallard were recorded during every survey period with a peak count of 19 during the April 2017 survey. The majority were recorded in association with the ditches and standing water on site.	Minor loss of nesting and foraging habitat through loss of areas of grassland and woodlands.	In addition to the majority of on-site ditches being retained, creation of a new ditch network and attenuation within the western and northern extent of the site will provide further nesting and foraging habitat for this species. Mallard are also known to tolerate humans and will habituate to urban environments.	Minor Positive at Local level
Marsh tit	Breeds in open deciduous woodland, parks and farmland with woods and copses.	A family of marsh tit with recently fledged young were observed within a mature tree group in the northern-most extent of the site in July 2016.	Minor loss of nesting habitat through loss of woodlands and hedgerows and minor loss of foraging habitat (trees, hedgerows, grassland).	Enhancement of retained woodland and hedgerows, along with appropriate management of woodlands will continue to provide sufficient nesting and foraging habitat to this species. Furthermore extensive additional structural planting is proposed within the GI providing further nesting opportunities for this species once mature.	Negligible at Local level
Cetti's warbler	This species breeds in dense scrub in damp low-lying places where there is bramble and willow, and also with reedbeds close by. Outside the breeding season they tend to move into the reedbeds.	A peak of three singing male Cetti's warbler were recorded during the July 2016 survey, with single individuals also recorded during April and May 2017.	Minor loss of nesting habitat though loss of ditches. Potential encroachment of development, resulting in disturbance, pollution, noise and light spill.	Under current proposals the majority of on-site ditches are to be retained, and a new ditch network is proposed within the GI which will provide nesting opportunities for this species.	Negligible at Local level
Starling	Inhabits open grassland that may be garden lawns, farm fields, playing fields and parks. It is adaptable and exploits rubbish tips, the strand line and town centres. Forages	Confirmed breeding starling were recorded during April and May 2017 whereby multiple starling nests were recorded within a willow tree along H4. In	Minor loss of nesting habitat through loss of areas of broadleaved and mixed plantation woodland, and minor loss of foraging habitat (amenity and species-poor	The inclusion of starling boxes within the built environment would present the species with new nesting opportunities. H4 will be retained within proposals and areas of greenspace will continue to provide	Minor Positive at Local level

Species	Habitat Requirements†	Species Account	Characterisation of Unmitigated Impact	Suggested Mitigation/ Compensation/Enhancements	Residual Impact††
	mainly on the ground in open areas of short grass or sparse vegetation, e.g. cereal stubble, farmyards.	addition 3 individuals were observed with food in close proximity to these nests during May 2017.	semi-improved grassland (grassland).	suitable nesting and foraging opportunities for the species. Starlings will also readily inhabit residential areas, particularly once established.	
Song thrush	Found in a variety of habitats where there are trees and bushes; gardens, parks, coniferous and deciduous woodlands and hedgerows. Often feeds under trees and bushes seldom far from cover.	Birds were recorded during all surveys with breeding confirmed during July 2016 with observation of a family with recently fledged young in the northern extent of the site adjacent to the Lidsey Rife. In addition a juvenile was also observed adjacent to H12.	Minor loss of nesting habitat through loss of areas of broadleaved and mixed plantation woodland, and minor loss of foraging habitat (amenity and species-poor semi-improved grassland).	Enhancement of retained woodland and hedgerows, along with appropriate management of woodlands will continue to provide sufficient nesting and foraging habitat to this species. Furthermore extensive additional structural planting is proposed within the GI providing further nesting opportunities for this species once mature. Song thrushes will also readily inhabit residential areas, particularly once established.	Minor Positive at Local level
Dunnock	Commonly invades a wide variety of scrub grown situations. Has adapted to field hedgerows, farms, railway embankments, parks, gardens and vacant urban land. Feeds mainly on insects but small seeds are an important winter food.	Recorded on all survey occasions with a peak count of 15 individuals during the April 2017 survey. The majority of individuals recorded were utilising boundary and internal hedgerows, and mature treelines / tree groups.	Minor loss of nesting habitat through loss of areas of broadleaved and mixed plantation woodland, and minor loss of foraging habitat (amenity and species-poor semi-improved grassland).	Enhancement of retained woodland and hedgerows, along with appropriate management of woodlands will continue to provide sufficient nesting and foraging habitat to this species. Furthermore extensive additional structural planting is proposed within the GI providing further nesting opportunities for this species once mature. Dunnocks will also readily inhabit residential areas, particularly once established.	Minor Positive at Local level
House sparrow	Resident. Widespread in Britain and Ireland, missing only from the highest mountains. Usually lives on cultivated land near houses and other buildings, also in towns, parks, gardens, farmyards and industrial areas with open ground.	A colony of house sparrow was recorded during each survey period adjacent to the buildings in the southern extent of the site.	Minor loss of nesting habitat through loss of areas of broadleaved and mixed plantation woodland, and minor loss of foraging habitat (amenity and species-poor semi-improved grassland).	The inclusion of house sparrow boxes within the built environment would present the species with new nesting opportunities. Areas of GI including grassland and additional structural planting will continue to provide suitable nesting and foraging opportunities for the species.	Minor Positive at Local level

Species	Habitat Requirements†	Species Account	Characterisation of Unmitigated Impact	Suggested Mitigation/ Compensation/ Enhancements	Residual Impact††
				House sparrow will also readily inhabit residential areas, particularly once established.	
Linnet	Nests in areas of dense scrub or hedgerows. Feeds on small to medium sized seeds. Particularly dependent on weeds of open country and waste ground. In winter linnets feed on farmland, wasteland and coastal mashes.	Linnet were recorded during each survey occasion with a peak count of three during July 2016. Birds were in association with either the northern extent, or western and southern boundaries.	Minor loss of habitat due to urbanisation of site.	Linnets generally avoid areas of regular human disturbance. However, additional structural planting, and retained habitats within the GI in the northern and western extents of the site will likely still provide some suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species.	Minor Negative at Local level
Yellowhammer	Breeds in areas of grass and arable fields with hedges and banks, railway embankments, commons and heaths.	Birds were recorded on each survey occasion with a peak count of 5 individuals during July 2016. All birds were recorded within the northern extent of the site, the majority of which were along the western boundary adjacent to the Lidsey Rife.	Minor loss of habitat due to urbanisation of site.	Yellowhammer generally avoid areas of regular human disturbance. However, additional structural planting, and retained habitats within the GI in the northern and western extents of the site will likely still provide some suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species.	Minor Negative at Local level
Reed Bunting	Resident. Widespread with the largest numbers in E England and central Ireland. Traditionally a bird of wet places such as reedbeds, river margins, fens, marshes and coastal grazing marshes. More recently colonised drier habitats such as ditches, young forestry plantations and some farm crops, especially oilseed rape.	Reed bunting were observed during April and May 2017 with four individuals and three individuals recorded respectively. All birds were in association with the western boundary / Lidsey Rife.	Minor loss of nesting habitat though loss of ditches. Potential encroachment of development, resulting in disturbance, pollution, noise and light spill.	Under current proposals the majority of on-site ditches are to be retained, and a new ditch network is proposed within the GI which will provide nesting opportunities for this species.	Negligible at Local level

† Based upon criteria set out in Table 2 and professional judgement. †† Assumes that any suggested or proposed mitigation, compensation or enhancements are undertaken in full

7.0 MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENTS

- 7.1 The overall bird assemblage is assessed in terms of potential construction and operational effects below.

Construction Phase Effects

- 7.2 The change in land use of the site from amenity grassland to residential housing and Green Infrastructure (GI) will result in an overall change in both the habitats the site supports and the bird species that use it. Understandably, those most susceptible being the notable species.
- 7.3 The construction work most likely to disturb and impact on nesting birds is the initial ground works, vegetation clearance and activities which result in noise and vibration. The following is recommended to be included within a Construction and Environmental Management Plan:
- Removal of any vegetation suitable to support nesting birds will take place outside of the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive) to protect nesting birds and prevent an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981;
 - If vegetation is proposed for removal during the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive), it should first be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is not committed. If an active nest is discovered, the vegetation containing the nest will remain *in situ* and an appropriate buffer stipulated by the ecologist adopted until the young have fledged;
 - The retained hedgerows and other woody nesting habitat should be buffered and protected with Heras fencing during construction to protect it from accidental damage or disturbance.

Operational Phase Effects

- 7.4 The retention of woodland, hedgerows and boundary features, and areas of GI including creation of hedgerows, woodland and waterbodies/attenuation, along with provision of residential gardens is likely to continue to support the common and abundant generalist species including NERC S41 species such as house sparrow, song thrush, dunnock and starling. There is also likely to be an increase in populations of these, and potential to attract new species, such as spotted flycatcher *Muscicapa striata* (NERC/BoCC Red Listed), as gardens and landscape planting matures.
- 7.5 The residual effects of the operational phase of the Proposed Development following change in land use from amenity grassland to residential housing and maturation of enhanced and buffered habitat within the GI, given the site/local value of the assemblage, is likely to be **negligible** in the long-term and the bird assemblage broadly similar to that pre-existing and of at least similar nature conservation value.
- 7.6 Further enhancement and mitigation measures given below (and in *Table 7*), if implemented appropriately, would further minimise the potential negative effects of development and should result in a **negligible - minor positive** effect in the long-term.

Enhancements

- 7.7 The majority of hedgerows, scrub and trees are to be retained within the development proposals and will be enhanced through the planting of trees and shrubs. Preference will be given where suitable to indigenous species, in particular those that are seed and fruit bearing. Not only do these

provide berries and seeds as a foraging resource to local bird populations but typically, they tend to support a greater diversity and number of invertebrate species for birds to feed on.

7.8 Where feasible within the proposed development, consideration should be given to providing additional enhancements for the local bird population including the installation of bird boxes. The provision of such enhancements would be in accordance with local and national planning policy. The following provides details of suitable nest box types to be included within the scheme:

- A mixture of small hole (26mm and 32mm) boxes placed throughout the site on suitable trees and buildings will provide nesting opportunities for blue tit and great tit. These boxes generally have a high uptake rate;
- Larger nest boxes with a 45mm hole should be placed under the eaves of buildings, or approximately 2.5m above ground in trees in order to provide nesting opportunities for starling; and larger terraced style or multiple single holed 32mm nest boxes should be placed on buildings to attract house sparrows;
- Small open fronted nest boxes again should be placed throughout the site especially on trees which support a climber such as ivy which provides a degree of concealment. These boxes typically attract robin, and blackbird;
- A mixture of more specialised nest boxes should be placed on retained trees and new buildings and should include boxes for stock dove, kestrel, swallow, house sparrow and swift.

7.9 The following are some suggested management practices that would benefit bird species within wildlife areas and green space. Such practices are also of benefit to other species groups such as invertebrates, reptiles and mammals:

- Appropriate enhancement and management of hedgerows will create thick structures with dense bases to help protect nesting birds from predation. Structural diversity of hedgerows will be encouraged through planting of standard trees and implementation of a management regime (hedge laying or cutting; see below) in order to increase the diversity of nesting birds. The buffered areas adjacent to hedgerows and areas of grassland under informal management should be planted with a species-rich grassland mix, as these provide necessary seeds for seed specialists such as linnet and stock dove.
- Hedgerows should be managed to maximise their nature conservation potential. This would involve trimming on a three year rotational basis once established, with any existing gaps planted up with native berry bearing tree and shrub species. Where feasible, hedgerows will benefit from the creation of wide headlands to ensure natural environments are buffered from the development and to allow for the development of a diverse tussocky grassland habitat which would increase the value of the hedgerows as wildlife corridors.
- Mature native trees are a valuable resource for birds providing nesting, roosting and foraging opportunities during the breeding season and winter. The majority of mature trees will be retained and an age structure should be maintained within wooded areas and scrub through coppicing and rotational scrub removal. Standing deadwood along boundary features should also be retained when feasible to provide nesting/roosting cavities and feeding opportunities for birds;

- Woodland edge and scrub edge should be managed in any proposed greenspace to create habitat gradients to encourage “edge effects” and micro-habitats. This will favour, among other wildlife, invertebrates and therefore feeding opportunities for birds;
- Areas of retained grassland and verges, where feasible, should be planted with wildflower seed mixes or tall ruderal species to provide improved nesting habitat and foraging areas throughout the year



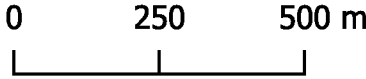
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Key

- Site Boundary
- 1km Buffer

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ▲ Avocet | ▲ Lapwing |
| ▲ Bewick's Swan | ▲ Mallard |
| ▲ Black-tailed Godwit | ▲ Mute Swan |
| ▲ Cetti's Warbler | ▲ Redshank |
| ▲ Common House Martin | ▲ Ruff |
| ▲ Common Reed Bunting | ▲ Snipe |
| ▲ Common Ringed Plover | ▲ Spoonbill |
| ▲ Corn Bunting | ▲ Swift |
| ▲ Eurasian Skylark | ▲ Tawny Owl |
| ▲ Grey Partridge | ▲ Western Barn Owl |
| ▲ Kestrel | ▲ Western Yellow Wagtail |
| ▲ Kingfisher | |



Hallam Land Management
Bognor Regis Golf Club,
Bognor Regis

BIRD CONSULATION PLAN

scale
1:13000

drawn
LC

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14/12/2021

drawing / figure number
Figure 1

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7338-E-08.2

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- Site Boundary
- Fly over only
- NERC Species of Principle Importance
- Schedule 1 Species
- LBAP Species (underlined)
- Confirmed Breeder
- Possible Breeder
- Non-breeder

HG	Herring Gull
HS	House Sparrow
LI	Linnet
MT	Marsh Tit
M	Mistle Thrush
ST	Song Thrush
Y	Yellowhammer

BF **Bullfinch**
D **Dunnock**
K **Kestrel**
MA **Mallard**

Cetti's Warbler

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Hallam Land Management
 Bognor Regis Golf Club,
 Bognor Regis

(06.07.16) BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS
 - LOCATIONS OF NOTABLE SPECIES

scale
1:5000
 drawing / figure number
Figure 2

drawn
 JMT

issue
 3/12/2021

rev
7338-E-01

Key

- Site Boundary
- Fly Over Only
- NERC Species of Principle Importance
- Schedule 1 Species
- LBAP Species (underlined>
- Confirmed Breeder
- Possible Breeder
- Non-breeder

Notable Species

BoCC Red Listed Species

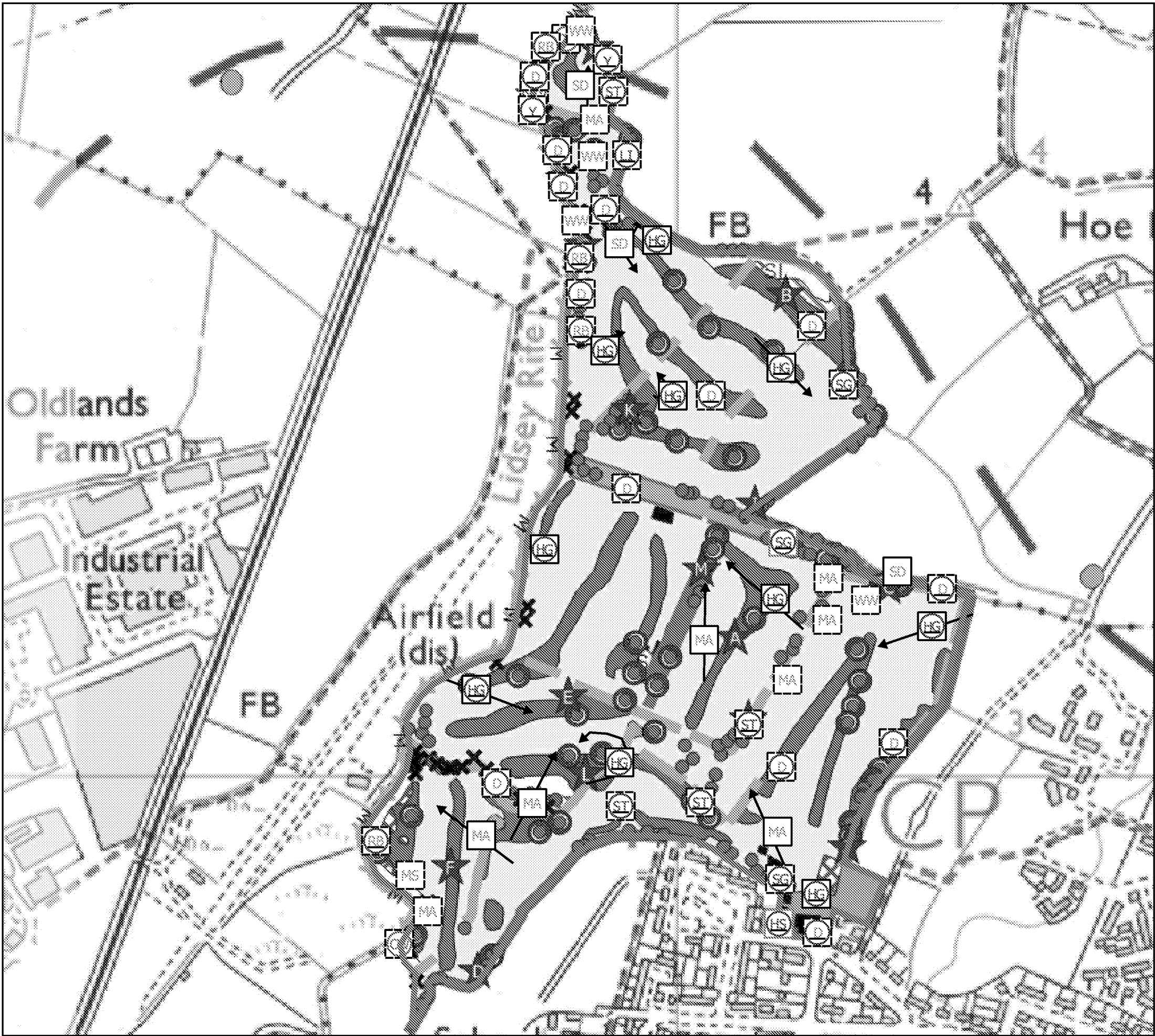
- HG Herring Gull
- HS House Sparrow
- LI Linnet
- ST Song Thrush
- SG Starling
- Y Yellowhammer

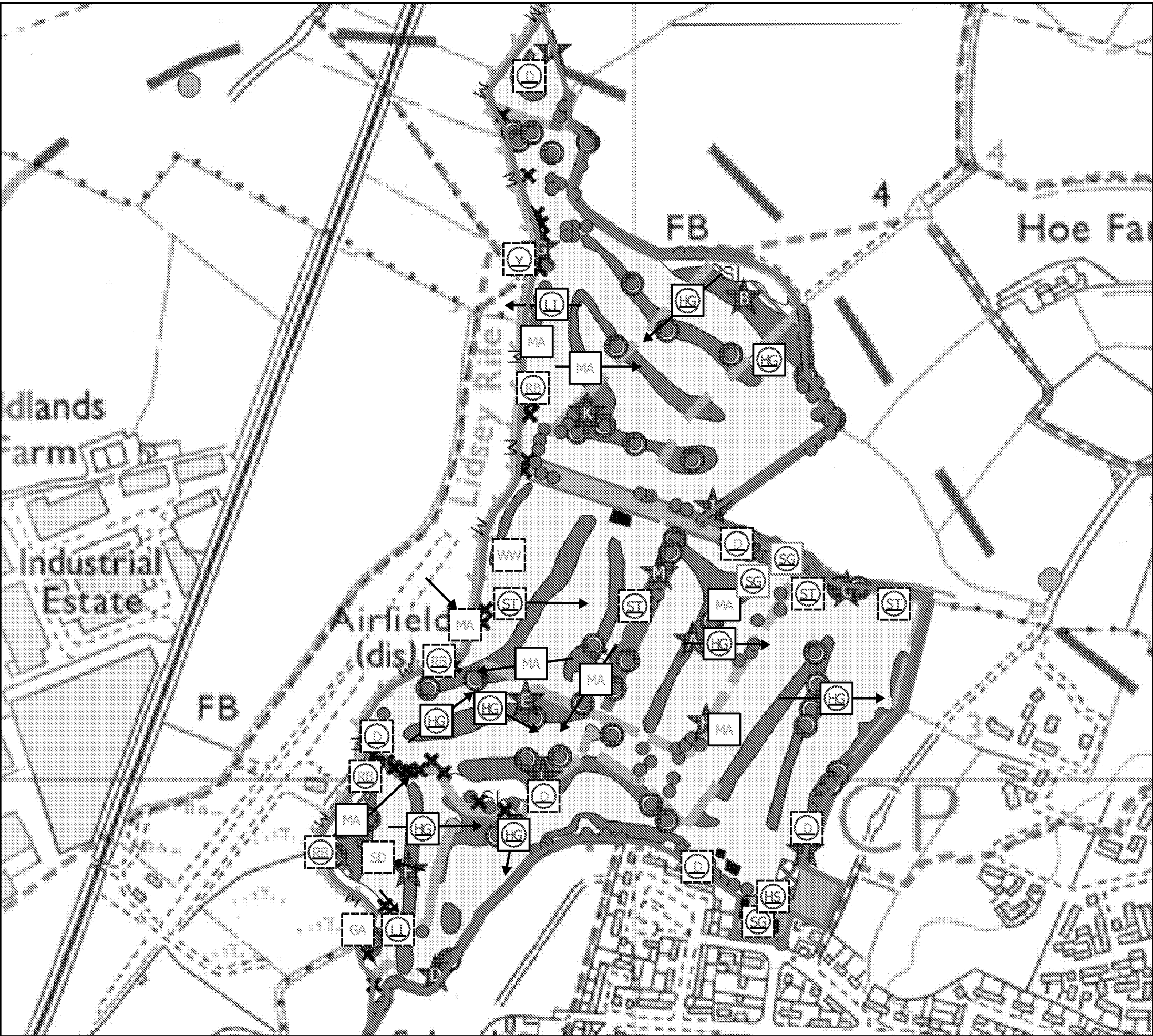
BoCC Amber Listed Species

- D Dunnock
- MA Mallard
- MS Mute Swan
- RB Reed Bunting
- SD Stock Dove
- WW Willow Warbler

BoCC Green Listed Species

- CW Cetti's Warbler





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Key

- Site Boundary
- Fly Over Only
- NERC Species of Principle Importance
- Schedule 1 Species
- LBAP Species (underlined>

BoCC Red Listed Species

- HG Herring Gull
- HS House Sparrow
- LI Linnet
- ST Song Thrush
- SG Starling
- Y Yellowhammer

BoCC Amber Listed Species

- D Dunnock
- GA Gadwall
- MA Mallard
- RB Reed Bunting
- SD Stock Dove
- WW Willow Warbler



Hallam Land Management
Bognor Regis Golf Club,
Bognor Regis
(07/05/17) BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS
- LOCATIONS OF NOTABLE SPECIES

scale
1:5000

drawing / figure number
Figure 4

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PJP

issue
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APPENDIX A: 2016/2017 BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS & EOAC CRITERIA FOR CATEGORISATION OF BREEDING STATUS

Common Name	Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Conservation Status & Protection	Breeding status ¹
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	-	2	-	Amber list	Probable - P
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	-	-	2	Amber list	Probable - P
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2	19	15	Amber list	Probable - P
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	-	2	1	Not listed	Possible - H
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	1	-	Green list	Non-breeder - F
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	-	1	-	Green list	Non-breeder - F
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	-	-	2	Green list	Possible - H
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	1	-	Green list	Possible - H
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	-	1	-	Green list	Non-breeder - F
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1 + 4 families	3	4	Green list	Confirmed - FL
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	7	19	13	Red list NERC S41	Non-breeder - F
Rock dove/Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	-	-	5	Green list	Possible - H
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	-	3	1	Amber list	Possible - H
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	66	119	109	Green list	Confirmed – H/FL
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1	-	2	Green list	Possible – S/H
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	4	5	3	Green list	Confirmed - FF
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	3	1	1	Green list	Confirmed - FF
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	-	-	Amber list	Possible - H
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	7	12	4	Green list	Possible – H
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1	2	2	Green list	Possible – H
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	-	-	2	Green list	Confirmed - ON
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	1	-	-	Green list	Possible – H
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	3	34	8	Green list	Possible – H
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	3	6	6	Green list	Confirmed – ON
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	12	37	18	Green list	Confirmed – FF
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	7	33	25	Green list	Confirmed – FL
Coal tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	1 x family	3	6	Green list	Confirmed – FL/FF
Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	1 x family	-	-	Red list NERC S41	Confirmed – FL

¹European Ornithological Atlas Committee, 1979. *Categories of Breeding Bird Evidence*. European Ornithological Atlas Committee.

Common Name	Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Conservation Status & Protection	Breeding status ¹
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	-	1	2	Green list	Possible - H
Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	3	1	1	Green list WCA Sch1	Possible - S
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1 x family	4	2	Green list	Probable - P
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	3	7	6	Green list	Possible – H/S
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	-	5	1	Amber list	Possible - S
Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	-	-	1	Green list	Possible - S
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	6	10	8	Green list	Confirmed - FL
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	1	-	-	Green list	Possible – H/S
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	2	-	3	Green list	Confirmed - FF
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	7	1	-	Green list	Confirmed - FL
Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	4	4	23	Green list	Possible – S/H
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	2	3	3	Green list	Possible – S/H
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	17	26	19	Green list	Probable –A
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	-	6	5	Red list NERC S41	Confirmed – NE/FF
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	36	23	36	Green list	Confirmed – FL/FF
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	8	5	4	Red list NERC S41	Confirmed - FL
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2	-	-	Red list	Possible – H
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	9	25	20	Green list	Confirmed - FL
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	8	15	8	Amber list NERC S41	Possible – S/H
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Colony	Colony	Colony	Red list NERC S41	Confirmed - ON
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	11	13	27	Green list	Probable – P
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	2	-	-	Amber list	Possible – S/H
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	9	21	3	Green list	Confirmed - FL
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	3	2	2	Red list NERC S41	Possible – S/H
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	12	29	42	Green list	Confirmed – FF
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	5	2	1	Red list NERC S41	Possible – S/H
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	-	4	3	Amber list NERC S41	Possible – S/H
Total No. Species		41	43	43		

Breeding Status evidence can be broken down into four sections, each with their own codes, as defined by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee:

Confirmed breeder

DD – distraction display or injury feigning

UN – used nest or eggshells found from this season

FL – recently fledged young or downy young

ON – adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating occupied nest

FF – adult carrying faecal sac or food for young

NE – nest containing eggs

NY – nest with young seen or heard

Probable breeder - Evidence accumulated during the survey indicates that the bird species is breeding on site.

P – pair in suitable nesting habitat

T – permanent territory (defended over at least 2 survey occasions)

D – courtship and display

N – visiting probable nest site

A – agitated behaviour

I – brood patch of incubating bird (from bird in hand)

B – nest building or excavating nest-hole

Possible breeder - Evidence accumulated during the survey indicates that the bird species could be breeding on site, but the evidence is less conclusive than that obtained for probable breeders.

H – observed in suitable nesting habitat

S – singing male

Non-breeder

F – flying over

M – migrant

U – summering non-breeder

UH – observed in unsuitable nesting habitat