



Hallam Land Management Ltd

Land West of Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Pagham Harbour SPA: Brent Goose Assessment

2nd August 2018

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following report has been Prepared by FPCR Environment and Design LTD on behalf of Hallam Land Management Ltd for the proposed residential development known as Land West of Hook Lane, Pagham (Planning Ref: P/6/17/OUT).
- 1.2 The report is a summary of all the wintering bird survey work done on site to date in relation to Pagham Harbour Special Protection Area, a site designated for wintering dark-bellied brent goose. It also contains new information in relation to vantage point surveys conducted 2017 and 2018. This report should be read in conjunction with i.e. Ecological Appraisal (FPCR, 2017) and Appendix L of the Ecological Appraisal - Winter Bird Report Survey 2015/16, previously submitted as part of the application.
- 1.3 The report also makes reference to the Petra Billings Woodland Consultancy Ltd. report commissioned by Pagham Parish Council 2017 titled 'Report on Ecological Appraisals Presented in Support of Applications for Housing Development at Pagham, West Sussex'. Henceforth called the Petra Billings Report (2017).

Planning Context

- 1.4 The Planning Inspector's findings following the examination of the submitted Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (18th July 2018) states the following in relation to Brent Geese and the SPA:

"134. There is evidence of wintering birds, including Brent Geese, using the agricultural land of the allocated sites. They are attracted by certain cropping regimes. The Council suggests that there are no impacts on the conclusions contained within the HRA from the most recent evidence submitted. Natural England concurs with these findings. However, this is on the basis of development proposals within the 400m – 5km buffer zone, including those on the Pagham allocations, being accompanied by a thorough assessment. In this respect MM56 is required to emphasise the type of factors that would need to be assessed."

"220 Agricultural land close to Pagham Harbour is an important supporting habitat for wildfowl as emphasised by paragraph 17.1.19 of the LP. However, further clarification is required on the type of evidence that will be needed to ensure that development does not have significant effects on the SPA. MM56 would ensure that the LP is clear on the steps that should be taken in this regard."
- 1.5 Policy MM 56 includes the following text:

"As such, to ensure no detrimental impacts through the loss of supporting habitat, development within Buffer Zone B for Pagham Harbour SPA, will need to prove the site is not used regularly by birds. To do this information on the cropping regime, frequency of planting favoured by Brent Geese, sources of disturbance, openness of the site, historic data search and at least one seasons wintering surveys will need to be provided. Where results suggest regular use, an additional winter bird survey should be carried out and mitigation design aspects incorporated as necessary, to enable informed judgments to be made".
- 1.6 As a minor matter of clarity, "supporting habitat" is perhaps not the best terminology to use in this context as it is used in Natural England documents to refer to land which actually falls within SPA boundaries. *Functionally linked land* is perhaps more suitable, as detailed in the Natural England Commissioned Report NECR2072 which only refers to land outside the SPA boundary.

- 1.7 The aim of this document is to fully address MM56 for the proposed development site which has now been put in to the version of the Local Plan adopted in July 2018.

Ecological Context

- 1.8 Brent geese favour estuaries and grazing marsh as their preferred habitat type. Brent geese will however also use winter wheat crops for foraging and are known to travel inland to forage on this crop when their usual eel grass is depleted. They will damage these crops and farmers can apply for licences to shoot a certain number and many will use gas gun scarers or other scarers to keep them off their fields (a licence is not required for this practice, but the NFU Code of Practice for Bird Deterrents and Bird Scarers should be followed)¹. Large areas of winter wheat are planted across the local area so there is an abundance of this resource within foraging distance of the SPA for the brent geese.
- 1.9 It is also worth noting, to put winter wheat in its full ecological context, that this crop is generally associated with being one of the main causative factors in the decline in farmland birds nationally since the second world war, due to the reduction in winter wheat stubble fields available to wintering birds. It is regarded in almost all other ecological contexts as being of low ecological value intensive agriculture.
- 1.10 Policy ENV DM2, paragraph 17.1.19 requests information on cropping regime, potential for disturbance and openness of the site as these are additional important factors, along with actual observed regular presence, in determining whether a site can be regarded as *functionally linked to the SPA*. This is addressed further in this document.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The methodology outlined below addresses required information included within Policy ENV DM2.
- 2.2 The full methodology for the Wintering Bird Surveys 2015 / 2016 is in Appendix L of the Ecological Appraisal (FPCR, 2017). The survey was tailored towards increasing the chance of recording brent geese i.e. eight visits were conducted rather than the standard four and more time (3 – 4 hours per survey) was spent on site. All brent geese on, near or flying over the site were recorded. *Table 1* shows the survey visit dates and weather conditions.

Table 1: SPA and Winter Bird Survey Dates and Weather Conditions 2015 - 2016

Survey	Date	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind	Visibility
1	16 th October 2015	40	None	Gentle wind	Good
2	20 th October 2015	20	None	None	Good
3	25 th November 2015	100	None	Calm	Good
4	8 th December 2015	50	None	Moderate breeze	Good
5	13 th January 2016	10	None	Calm	Good
6	15 th February 2016	10	None	Light air	Good
7	14 th March 2016	0	None	Moderate breeze	Good

¹ NFU. Bird deterrents and bird scarers. Protecting your crop- NFU Code of Practice. Accessed: <https://www.nfuonline.com/assets/4662> [02.08.18]

8	29 th November 2016	0	None	Light – gentle breeze	Excellent
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- 2.3 To provide more opportunities for brent geese to be recorded, a further six SPA bird Vantage Point surveys were conducted on the Application Site from November 2017 to March 2018. This involved observing and recording times and behaviour of all waterbirds (waders and wildfowl) on or flying over or near to the Application Site. All waterbirds including gulls were recorded on snap shot counts every 20 mins. Behaviours assigned to birds were either loafing (L), foraging on ground (FoG), foraging in air (FoA), fly into site (FiS) and fly over site (FoS). If behaviour was unclear, just presence was recorded. All surveys were timed for two hours either side of spring high tides.

Table 2: SPA and Winter Bird Survey Dates and Weather Conditions 2017 - 2018

Survey	Date	High Tide Time	Rain	Wind	Visibility
1	20 th November 2017	12:13	Light Drizzle for 6 minutes	Gentle / moderate breeze	Good
2	6 th December 2017	12:50	None	Light / gentle breeze	Excellent
3	19 th December 2017	11:48	None	Calm	Excellent
4	17 th January 2018	12:29	None	Gentle / moderate breeze	Very good
5	14 th February 2018	11:27	None	Light / gentle breeze	Good
6	16 th March 2018	10:38	None	Light air / breeze	Excellent

- 2.4 Desk study analysis supports the Ecological Appraisal 2017 and Winter Bird Report 2015 / 2016. This includes *Figure 7* (re-produced with this document for convenience) which provides a review of all brent geese records within 2km from consultation with Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SBRC). Further analysis has been included here of the SBRC records. A search of notable birds was requested in August 2015, and an additional search of all brent goose records within 2km was conducted in November 2016.
- 2.5 Cropping regimes over the last five years have been sought from the land managers and are provided here. Further assessment of the suitability of the site and surrounding area for brent geese is also included in a section titled Site Assessment.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Winter / SPA Bird Surveys

- 3.1 No brent geese were recorded on site, flying over the site or near to the site, during the 2015 / 2016 or the 2017 / 2018 surveys. For full results for the 2015 / 2016 survey see Appendix L of the Ecological Appraisal 2017. The full results of the 2017 / 2018 surveys are provided in Appendix A of this document.

Historic Data Search and Further Analysis

- 3.2 The only records of brent geese from the analysis of the SBRC records are from “Sefter Farm” and relate to low resolution records within the 1km grid square SZ8999 which most of the Application Site also falls within. The Sefter Farm land in SZ8999 is north of the Application Site. It is misleading when mapped as the centre point of this 1km grid square is close to the northern tip of the Application Site, but the descriptions within the SBRC data table clearly refers to Sefter Farm and not the Application Site. These records are more than 14 years old. Please see reproduction of the records below:

Table 3: Reproduction of SBRC records of Brent Geese

Date	Year	Grid Ref	Location	Count	Source	Survey
06/12/2002	2002	SZ8999	Pagham Sefter Farm	150 Count of Present	Sussex Ornithological Society	Winter census 95ha mixed fm (M.max count)
03/01/2003	2003	SZ8999	Pagham Sefter Farm	17 Count of Present	Sussex Ornithological Society	Winter census 95ha mixed fm (M.max count)

- 3.3 It is normally risky to draw too many conclusions from informal records from biodiversity records centres, as it is usually unknown how many times a site was visited when a given target species was not recorded. For example, a few records of a species could underestimate its presence if the site was not visited often, or conversely several records of a species could overestimate its presence if there were a large number of unrecorded visits when the species was absent.
- 3.4 However, with these records, because Sefter Farm is visited so often, we can get a rough indication of how often visits were made by birders during the winter when brent geese were not recorded by noting the dates when other waterbirds species were. The number of different days visits were made to Sefter Farm in November - March from 2001 - 2013 was 117 (*N.B. This is an underestimate of visits as for approximately fifty records, the date datum in the spreadsheet was specified as a date range so these were excluded from this analysis for simplicity. In addition, the brent geese SBRC records used were requested in November 2016, whereas the other species records were in 2015 hence the search only goes up to 2013 for Sefter farm as these are all that were available to us in this dataset*).
- 3.5 Of these 117 visits to Sefter Farm, brent geese were recorded on only the two occasions in 2002 and 2003 (as shown in Table 3 above). It should be noted that we do not know how much of the actual Sefter Farm area was covered on each of these surveys, nor the competence of the surveyors etc, but it can be assumed that brent geese records would have been of interest to the

visiting birders so they almost certainly would have recorded them if present. This analysis puts the two brent geese records from the 1km grid square SZ8999 into further context and is more evidence that shows their occurrence on site, and immediately surrounding the site, is not a regular occurrence.

- 3.6 The BTO Birdtrack website shows that since 2013, numerous additional visits to SZ8999 have been made (data unavailable at time of analysis). The only record of brent geese is from February 2017, which is presumably the same record as the photographic evidence provided in the Petra Billings (2017) report. This is the only record of brent goose directly attributed to the Application Site to date, and only the third known record within the 1km grid square of SZ8999. Due to the degree of local publicity and objection to the proposed development, it is expected that local residents are more likely to be watching the Application Site for signs of brent geese and would be able to provide more photographic evidence to support the regular use of the Application Site. Signage placed around the site actively encourages photographs to be taken. However, to date there has only been one grainy photograph, this in itself would suggest contrary to the evidence of regular use.
- 3.7 Brent geese develop regular patterns of behaviour and will often repeatedly use the same fields on an almost daily basis during the winter. Sometimes the fields selected change during the year, or from year to year, for no obvious reason. Whereas other fields, often closer to the estuary, will have a long annual history of use especially at high tide. They fly in anything from individual birds to small family groups to large flocks and will congregate together in their selected locations. On a given day, the brent geese do occasionally become displaced, often for no apparent reason, and can split off in different directions and spend an extra long period of time in the air. During these events they may land almost anywhere of suitable size, and such randomly selected infrequently used fields, would fall short of the definition of *functional linkage*, as they are not essential to their life and reproduction. This is why Policy ENV DM2 is correct in emphasising the requirement for regular use.
- 3.8 The formal wintering / SPA bird surveys did not record any brent goose activity, including offsite flocks in the air, so it appears rare that even the air space close to the site is used by brent geese, which also fits with the lack of historical records on Sefter Farm to the north. *Figure 1* indicates that the key supporting habitat for the Pagham Harbour SPA brent geese is the estuary area and the immediate surrounding land, as would be expected.
- 3.9 Please note that *Table 2* of Petra Billings report titled *Pagham Harbour SPA Qualifying Species Recorded at the Hook Lane Site* identifies a total of four brent geese records. The two in *Table 3* above, which as shown are not directly attributable to the Application Site, and a further two. The first has a resolution of a Tetrad (10km²) and the second is from twenty-one years ago and falls in the 1km square to the south of SZ8999, of which only a small part of the falls in. Both refer to Bognor Nyetimber which south of the Application Site. This is not evidence that the Application Site is regularly used by Brent Geese.
- 3.10 The Petra Billings report also mentions common tern records as being of relevance by suggesting they are associated with the Application Site. This is a summer visiting species that is an interest feature of Pagham Harbour SPA. Common tern are piscivorous and are exclusively associated with wetland, coastal and marine environments. There is no suitable habitat for this species on the Application Site and the records were most likely observed in association with the reservoirs on Sefter Farm.

Cropping Regime and Site Assessment

3.11 No winter wheat crops or any other crop typically associated with brent geese have been planted over the last 5 years. The following is the list of crop types and the years they were planted:

- 2018-Green Beans
- 2017-Spring Barley
- 2016-Sweetcorn/Courgettes/Squash
- 2015-Sweetcorn
- 2014-Green Beans

Site Assessment

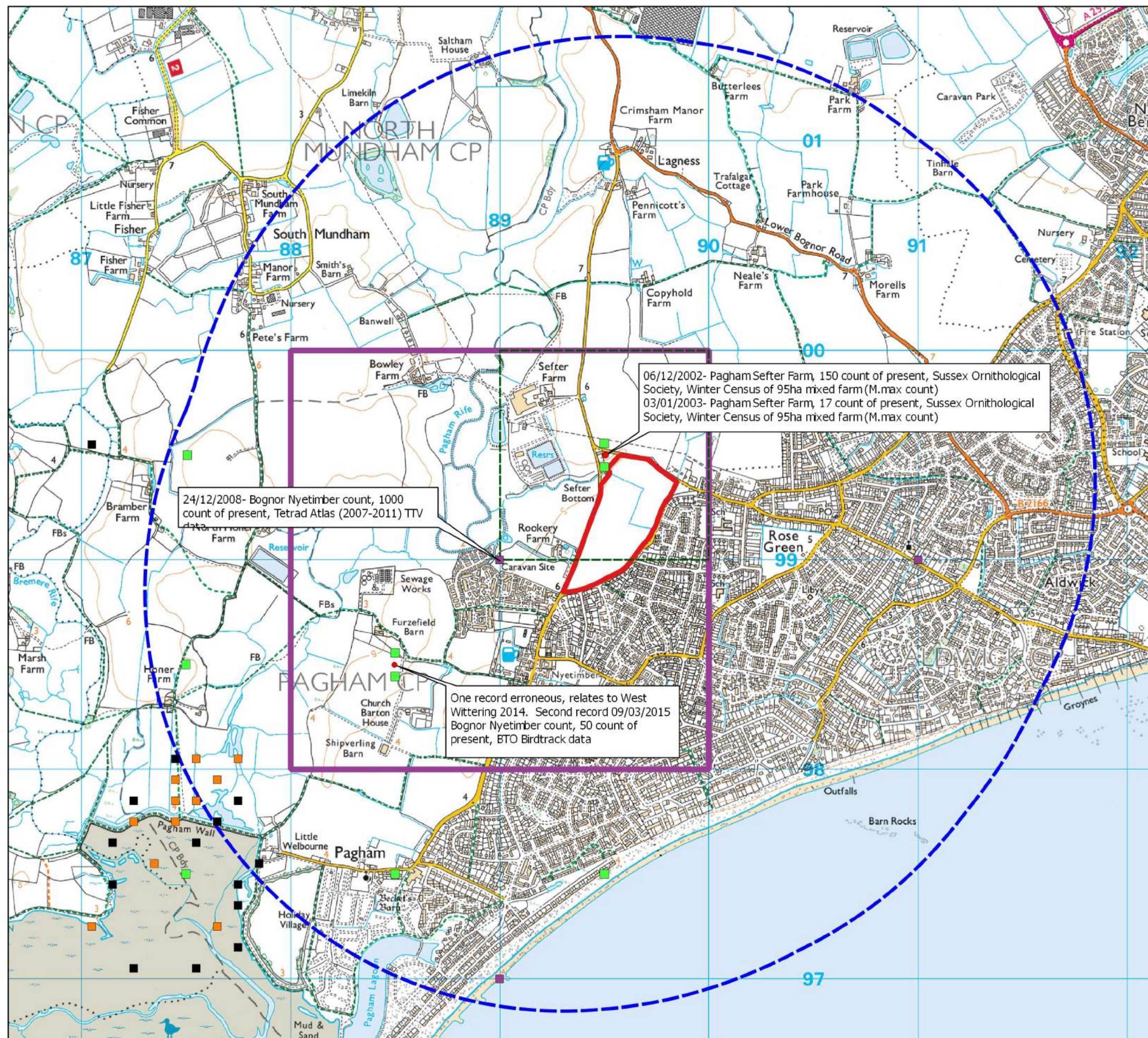
3.12 Overall, the field does not present as typical brent goose farmland. While it is potentially large enough, there is a lack vegetation cover along Hook Lane where the field is at its widest, making large flocks vulnerable to disturbance from people and dogs. The site is also somewhat enclosed with houses to the south and east and a tall hedgerow to the north, although this isn't necessarily a major factor here.

3.13 The lack of a suitable crop aside, the distance from the estuary and the presence of the urban areas of Bognor and Pagham to the south and east are probably more significant factors in determining the suitability of the Application Site for brent geese. The birds are more likely to fly directly north from the estuary where there is extensive uninterrupted open arable and grassland countryside available to them than to utilise the limited available land to the east. This is supported by the survey evidence where they were not observed in flight over or near the Application Site, which would be a regular occurrence if the site were closer to the estuary or if regularly used habitat was nearby.

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 There is no evidence that the Application Site is regularly used by brent geese either from the fourteen formal wintering bird survey visits undertaken by FPCR, the historic consultation records or from anecdotal records from local residents. The Application Site does not regularly support suitable winter wheat crops nor does the site appear to be suitable in terms of its geographical location in relation to the SPA. It can be concluded that there will be no likely significant effect on Pagham Harbour SPA as functional habitats are absent within the Application Site with regards to brent geese.

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Key

- Survey Area
- 2km buffer
- 1km grid square
- Tetrad encompassing site

Brent geese records 2000-2015

- 4 fig grid reference
- Tetrad records
- 2000-2009 6 fig grid reference
- 2010-2015 6 fig grid reference

Client
Hallam Land Management Limited

Project
Land West of Hook Lane, Pagham
West Sussex

Drawing title
Records for brent geese within 2km of
application site from 2000-2015

Scale
1:19,000

Drawn
APD/DJC

Date
1/8/2018

Figure 1

6932-E-01A

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APPENDIX A: SPA VANTAGE POINT SURVEYS 2017 - 2018

Table 1: SPA Vantage Point Survey Dates and Conditions

Survey Number	Date	Rain	High Tide	Survey Start Time	Survey End Time	Wind	Visibility
1.	20.11.17	1	12:13	10:13	14:33	2 -4	Good
2	06.12.17	0	12:50	11:00	13:00	2-3	Excellent
3	19.12.17	0	11:48	09:50	13:50	0	Excellent
4	17.01.18	0	11:29	09:30	13:30	3/4	Very Good
5	14.02.18	0	11:27	08:30	12:30	2/3	Good
6	16.03.18	0	10:38	08:30	12:30	1-2	Excellent

Table 2: SPA Vantage Point Survey 1 Results (20.11.17)

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Time 10:13			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	6 (L)	
Time 10:33			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	9 (L)	
Time 10:53			
No SPA bird species were recorded.			
Time 11:13			
Gull Species		1 (FO)	
Time 11:33			
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	4 (FO)	
Time 11:53			
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 12:13			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (FO)	
Time 12:33			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (FO)	
Time 12:53			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	5 (L)	
Time 13:13			

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1 (FO), 1 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 13:33			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		2 (FO)
Time 13:53			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO), 1 (L)	
Time 14:13			
No SPA bird species were recorded.			

Table 3: SPA Vantage Point Survey 2 Results (06.12.17)

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Time 11:00			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	1 (FO)
Time 11:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2 (FO)	3 (FoG)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 11:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2 (FoG)	2 (FoF)
Time 12:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		2 (FoF)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		1 (FO)
Time 12:20			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	2 (FO)
Time 12:40			
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 (FO)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		1 (FO)
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		1 (FO)
Time 13:00			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		1 (FO)
Time 13:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2 (FO)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	4 (FO)	
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 13:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1 (FO)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	3 (FO)	
Time 14:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1 (FO)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 14:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		2 (FO)
Time 14:40			
No SPA bird species were recorded.			

Table 4: SPA Vantage Point Survey 3 Results (19.12.17)

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Time 10:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	5 (FoG), 2 (L)	3 (FoG)
Time 10:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2 (FoF), 13 (FoG)	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	4 (FoG)	
Time 10:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	3 (FoF), 16 (FoG)	2 (FoF)
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	5 (FoG)	

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Time 11:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2 (FoF), 10 (FoG),	2 (FoF)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FoG)	
Time 11:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	7 (L), 2 (FoG)	2 (FoF)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (L)	
Time 11:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	4 (FoF), 1 (FoG)	2 (FoF)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (FoG)	
Time 12:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	4 (FoF)	3 (FoF)
Time 12:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2 (FoG), 1 (FO)	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 12:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	4 (FoF)	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1 (L)	
Time 13:00			
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FoF)	
Time 13:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1 (FoG)	3 (FoF)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FoG)	
Time 13:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	3 (FoF)	1 (FoF)

Table 5: SPA Vantage Point Survey 4 Results (17.01.18)

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Time 09:30			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	39 (L)	1 (FO)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FoG), 10 (L), 1 (FI)	
Time 09:50			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	39 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (FF), 10 (L), 1 (FO)	1 (FO)
Time 10:10			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	30 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (FO)	1 (FO)
Time 10:30			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	11 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	4 (L)	
Time 10:50			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1 (FO), 19 (L), 1 (FI)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (L)	
Time 11:10			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	21 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		
Time 11:30			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	22 (FF)	
Time 11:50			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2 (FO)	
Time 12:10			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1 (FO)	1 FO)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		1 (FO)
Time 12:30			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	2 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (L), 4 (FI)	

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Time 12:50			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	11 (L)	1 (FO)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	12 (L), 1 (FoG), 2 (FI)	
Time 13:10			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	18 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	3 (L), 1 (FO)	
Time 13:30			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	3 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		2 (FO)

Table 6: SPA Vantage Point Survey 5 Results (14.02.18)

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Time 08:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	16 (L), 1 (FI), 1 (FoG)	
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1 (FF)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	9 (L)	
Time 09:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	23 (L), 1 (FI), 3 (FoG)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	9 (L)	
Time 09:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	26 (L), 3 (FF)	1 (FO)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	5 (L), 2 (FF), 1 (FO)	
Time 09:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	22 (L), 10 (R)	1 (FoF)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (L)	
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 10:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	20 (L), 9 (R), 1 (FI), 1 (FF), 3 (FO)	2 (FoF)
Time 10:20			

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	12 (L), 1 (FF), 2 (FI)	2 (FoF)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	3 (L), 3 (FO)	
Time 10:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	15 (L)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (L)	
Time 11:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	16 (L)	2 (FoF)
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (L)	
Time 11:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	6 (R)	
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	24 (L)	
Time 11:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	8 (L)	
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2 (FO)	
Time 12:00			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	13 (L), 3 (R), 2 (FO)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	7 (L), 1 (FI)	
Time 12:20			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	10 (L), 1 (FI), 1 (FoF), 1 (FO)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	6 (L)	
Time 12:40			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	35 (L), 3 (F)	
Incidental Sightings			
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2 (FoF)	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	c.40 (FoG)	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	30 (R)	
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	c.50 (FO)	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	3	

Table 7: SPA Vantage Point Survey 6 Results (16.03.18)

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Time 0800			
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	3 (FO)	
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		1 (FO)
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (FO)	
Time 0820			
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	5 (Lo)	
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (Lo)	
(1) Time 0832			
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 (FO)	
(2) Time 0836			
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2 (FO) Offsite	
Time 0840			
No SPA bird species were recorded.			
Time 0900			
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1 (Lo)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (Lo)	
Time 0920			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (FO)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (Lo)	
(3) Time 0939			
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 0940			
No SPA bird species were recorded.			
Time 1000			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2 (FO)	
(4) Time 1005			
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 1020			

Species	Scientific Name	Area 1	Area 2
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		1 (FO)
Time 1040			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1 (FO)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (Lo)	1 (FO)
Time 1100			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	4 (Lo)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (Fo)	
Time 1120			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	3 (Lo)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FO)	
Time 1140			
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	4 (Lo)	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 (FoF)	