

Hey Beck Lane, Chidswell

Breeding Bird Survey

Report Ref: ER-9043-05A

17/07/2026

C. C. Projects

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Author	David Lovett MBiolSci (Hons), ACIEEM Senior Ecologist
Technical Review	Christopher Shaw BSc (Hons), CEcol, MCIEEM Associate Director
QA	Beth Chesworth BSc (Hons), PgDip Graduate Ecologist
Project Manager	Christopher Shaw BSc (Hons), CEcol, MCIEEM Associate Director
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Report duration	In accordance with CIEEM (2019), unless otherwise stated the findings of this report remain valid for a period of 18 months. After this period advice should be sought on the scope of any updating work required.
Records	As good practise Brooks Ecological may submit records of birds found during this survey to the Local Ecological Record Centre, at/or after the time of planning application.

Executive Summary

Breeding bird surveys have been undertaken at Hey Beck Lane, Chidswell to update baseline information collected in 2023 and 2019. The survey encompassed all land within the application site boundary, as well as the adjacent woodland (Dum Wood).

The objective of this survey was to determine the assemblage of bird species currently present within the Site and adjacent Dum Wood, as well as within the Site's zone of influence. Birds were surveyed to determine what species are present, in what numbers, how they are using the Site and when they are doing so.

The survey followed best practice guidelines, with 6 survey visits (5 at dawn and 1 at dusk) taking place between March and June 2026.

Bird surveys with walked transects recorded a total of 34 species, with 28 displaying breeding behaviour. Breeding species of most importance include 7 UK BAP species, 6 red-listed and 9 amber-listed Birds of Conservation Concern.

The most important habitats for breeding birds on-Site are field boundaries of hedgerows and treelines, with almost all breeding species relying on these habitats.

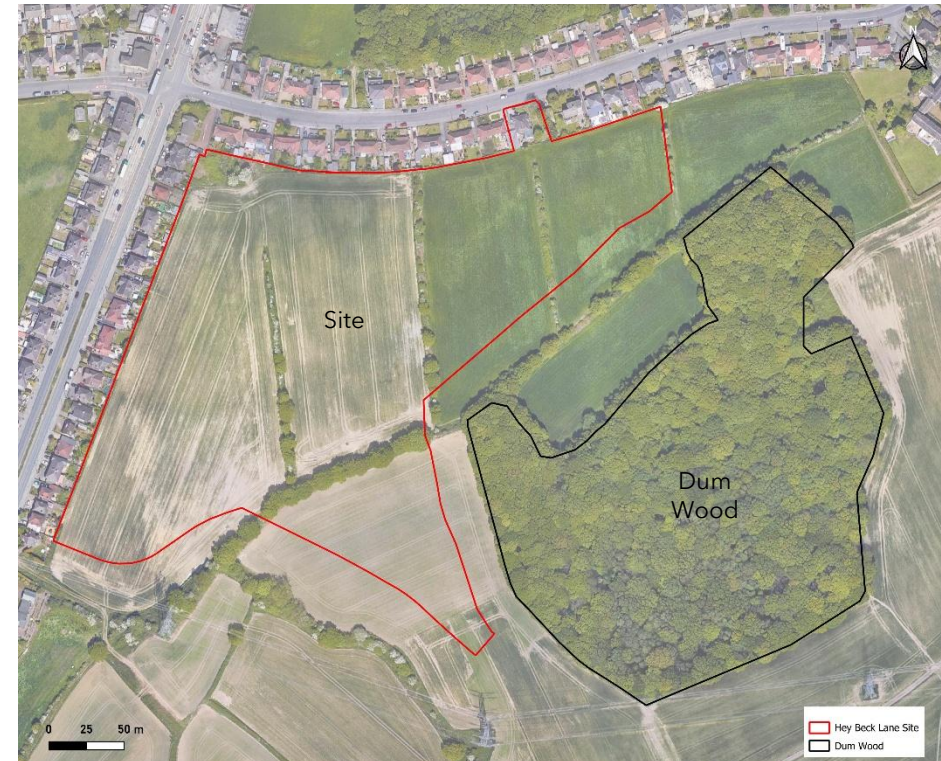
Dum Wood was found to support an assemblage of common, generalist species, with only a small number of more specialist woodland species, likely owing to the small size of the woodland and its relative isolation in the wider landscape.

Mitigation and recommendations are detailed with the aim of allowing both the Site and Dum Wood to continue to support breeding birds following development, as well as enhancing the Site for species.

Introduction

1. Brooks Ecological was commissioned by C. C. Projects to carry out breeding bird surveys at the proposed development Site at Hey Beck Lane, Chidswell.
2. The objective of the survey was to collect up to date information on the Site's use by all bird species, including any national and local BAP species.
3. A transect survey was determined to be the most appropriate survey method to collect the following data:
 - The assemblage of bird species using the site;
 - The nature of activity for different bird species, for example foraging, loafing and roosting.
4. The scope of the survey has been devised based on an assessment of the habitats present, the results of previous activity surveys and in accordance with current best practice guidelines (Bird Survey and Assessment Steering Group, 2025).
5. Previous breeding bird surveys have been carried out at the Site and surrounding land in 2018 (R-3280-03), 2023 (ER-6441-07) and 2025 (ER-8172-02). The results of these surveys are considered later in this report to assist in determining the species present and importance of the Site for birds.

Figure 1 Site location plan



- Methods
6. Survey and assessment was directed by David Lovett, an experienced ornithologist with 11 years professional experience undertaking ornithological surveys and monitoring, site and species evaluation and providing advice on mitigation and habitat enhancement for birds throughout the United Kingdom.

7. The breeding bird survey visit incorporated amended Common Birds Census (CBC) territory mapping methodology (Gilbert et al. 1998) to record bird activity on site. Registrations of all bird species observed within the site red line boundary, overflying the site, and heard singing and/or calling were entered onto field survey maps using the standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species and activity codes.

8. Registrations of birds within 50m of the site red line boundary (where access allowed) were also recorded to ensure that any breeding territories overlapping the site boundary were included. The site was walked extensively and was covered to within 50m of every point within the red line site boundary. The survey route was reversed on each visit to alleviate recording bias.

9. The Bird Survey Guidelines (www.birdsurveyguidelines.org) suggest that up to six survey visits should be carried out for sites that contain complex habitats such as lowland deciduous woodland. At this site, with areas of woodland present, six survey visits, spread across the main bird breeding season, was deemed appropriate to encounter all bird species using the Site and to provide robust data for analysis of how these species use the Site.

10. Following the Bird Survey Guidelines, five of the six survey visits were carried out starting between half an hour before sunrise and half an hour after sunrise, with the survey completed by mid-morning (10-11am). One visit was carried out at dusk, extending for at least one hour after sunset, with the aim of this survey to record crepuscular and nocturnal species, and identify any roost sites.
- Target Species
11. The survey methodology used is designed to record all bird species using the Site, including national and local BAP species (twite is listed on the Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan) and Birds of Conservation Concern.

Survey Conditions

Table 1 Breeding Bird Survey Conditions

Visit	Date	Survey times	Wind (Beaufort)	Cloud cover (oktas)	Visibility	Temperature (°C)	Precipitation
1	26/03/2026	05:50-8:20	1-2	2-3	Good	0-2	None
2	13/04/2026	06:00-09:10	1-2	1-3	Very Good	1-5	None
3	27/04/2026	05:45-09:30	2-3	2-4	Good	8-10	None
4	11/05/2026	05:35-08:50	1-2	6-8	Very Good	5-6	None
5	26/06/2026	20:45-22:13	0-1	3-4	Very Good	18-17	None
6	14/06/2026	04:40-06:50	0-1	0-1	Very good	9-10	None

Equipment

12. During all surveys, birds were recorded by song and call, as well as sight using 10x42 binoculars.

13. Registrations of all bird species observed within the site, overflying the site and heard calling were entered onto field survey maps using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species and activity codes.

Conservation Status

14. The conservation value of a breeding bird assemblage at a Site can be assessed in two ways:

• Conservation Status following the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance on ecological impact assessment (CIEEM, 2024) and

• Nature Conservation Value

15. To reach each level, a species population or assemblage of species should meet the criteria set out Table 2. Professional judgement is used in some cases to determine the value of a Site, based on local knowledge.

Table 2 Nature Conservation Value of Bird Populations/Assemblage

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). A rare breeding species (<300 breeding pairs in the UK).
Regional	Species listed as priority species in the UK BAP, which are not covered above, and which regularly occurs in regionally important numbers. Species present in regionally important numbers (>1% of regionally population). Sustainable populations of species that are rare or scarce within a region. Species on the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red List and which regularly occurs in regionally important numbers.
County	Species listed as priority species in the UK BAP, 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 in a county BAP. A site designated for its county important assemblage of birds. Species on the BoCC Red List and which regularly occur in county important numbers.
Local	Species listed as priority in the UK BAP, which are not covered above, and are rare in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile. Species present in numbers just short of county importance. Sustainable populations of species which are rare or scarce within the locality. A site whose designation falls just short for inclusion for its county important assemblage of birds. Other species of conservation interest (e.g. all other species on the BoCC Red and Amber List and UK BAP which are not covered above) regularly occurring in locally sustainable populations.
Site/Within Zone of Influence Only	Species listed as priority in the UK BAP, which are not covered above, and are typical and common in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile. Sustainable populations of species which are widespread within the locality. Other species of conservation interest (e.g. species on the BoCC Red and Amber List and UK BAP which are not covered above) occurring in small but locally sustainable populations.

Results

16. A total of 34 bird species were recorded within the Site and adjacent habitats (Table 2). Of these, 28 species showed evidence of breeding behaviour, such as males displaying or singing within breeding territories, birds giving territorial calls, adults observed with food for young or adults observed with recently fledged young or in family groups.

Table 3 Number and Conservation Status of Bird Species. Note, some species have multiple conservation status's.

TOTAL NUMBER of BIRD SPECIES RECORDED	34
TOTAL NUMBER of BREEDING SPECIES RECORDED	28
BoCC5 Red Listed Species of Conservation Concern	6
BoCC5 Amber Listed Species of Conservation Concern	9
BoCC5 Green Listed Species (not currently considered of conservation concern)	17
Species Not Assessed by BoCC5	2
Protected Species Listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	1
Species considered by the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (RBBP) (UK)	2
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) Priority Species in England	7
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) European Red List CR (Critically Endangered), EN (Endangered), VU (Vulnerable) and NT (Near Threatened); all other species LC (Least Concern)	1
IUCN Global Red List CR, EN, VU and NT	2
Species Listed in Annex 1 of the European Union (EU) Wild Birds Directive 2009 (A1)	0

17. Breeding birds and their territories were strongly associated with woodland, scrub, hedgerows and linear habitats within the red-line boundary and the adjacent woodland.
18. The open crop fields on-Site were not found to provide breeding habitat for ground nesting species, outside of introduced pheasant and red-legged partridge. The only ground-nesting native species was skylark, with this species recorded outside of the red-line boundary, to the south of Dum Wood.
19. Full mapped results showing how species were spread across the Site are shown in Appendix 2 at the end of this report.

Table 4 Red Listed Bird Species of Conservation Concern

Site Name	Hey Beck Lane, Chidswell	BTO Species Code	Schedule 1 Species	Rare Breeding Birds	UK BAP Species	European Red List	Global Red List	Annex 1 Species	Scientific Name	Estimate of Breeding Pairs or Territories
BBS Dates	March - June 2026									
Bird Species (systematic order follows International Ornithological Committee (IOC) World Bird List v15.1 (Jan 2025))										
Skylark		S.			✓	LC	LC		<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	1
Starling		SG			✓	LC	LC		<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	0
House sparrow		HS			✓	LC	LC		<i>Passer domesticus</i>	5+
Greenfinch		GR				LC	LC		<i>Chloris chloris</i>	1
Redpoll		LR		✓	✓	LC	LC		<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	0
Yellowhammer		Y			✓	LC	LC		<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1

20. Red-listed species recorded included five small colonies of house sparrow, all of which were found along the western and northern edges of the Site. Whilst this species forages in vegetation along the boundary of the Site, it is nesting off-Site in adjacent buildings.
21. Greenfinch and yellowhammer were both recorded with single territories, greenfinch along the southern edge of the Site and yellowhammer just beyond to the south. Both these species are likely nesting in hedgerows and scrub forming current field boundaries.
22. A single skylark territory was recorded with a singing bird noted over the crop field to the south of Dum Wood.
23. Two non-breeding red-listed species were recorded. Starling (like house sparrow) is a cavity nesting species that has become associated with buildings. Although some adults and a mixed flock with juveniles were seen across the survey visits, no signs of nesting in adjacent housing was noted.
24. A flock of redpoll was recorded along the southern edge of Dum Wood during the third survey visit. This species typically nests further north in the UK, with the birds seen during April likely using the Site on passage to their breeding grounds. The lack of repeat sightings suggests that this is the case.

Table 5 Amber Listed Bird Species of Conservation Concern

Site Name	Hey Beck Lane, Chidswell							Scientific Name	Estimate of Breeding Pairs or Territories
BBS Dates	March - June 2026								
Bird Species (systematic order follows International Ornithological Committee (IOC) World Bird List v15.1 (Jan 2025))									
	BTO Species Code	Schedule 1 Species	Rare Breeding Birds	UK BAP Species	European Red List	Global Red List	Annex 1 Species		
Stock dove	SD				LC	LC		<i>Columba oenas</i>	1
Woodpigeon	WP				LC	LC		<i>Columba palumbus</i>	2+
Black-headed gull	BH				LC	LC		<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	0
Tawny owl	TO				LC	LC		<i>Strix aluco</i>	1
Willow warbler	WW				LC	LC		<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	2
Wren	WR				LC	LC		<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	14
Song thrush	ST			✓	LC	LC		<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	5
Redwing	RE	✓	✓		LC	NT		<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	0
Dunnock	D.			✓	LC	LC		<i>Prunella modularis</i>	5

25. Amber-listed species were generally restricted to the hedgerows within the red-line boundary and structured habitat of Dum Wood.
26. Two UK BAP species were recorded breeding on-Site, with 5 territories each of song thrush and dunnock. Song thrush was spread across both hedgerows and within Dum Wood, whilst dunnock was restricted to the hedgerows only.
27. Tawny owl and stock dove were also only recorded within Dum Wood, with tawny owl recorded calling during the dusk visit and stock dove recorded during the early survey visits. Both species are cavity nesters, typically using trees.
28. Wren and woodpigeon were widespread across the Site, with both species making use of a variety of habitats.
29. Willow warbler was limited to only two territories, associated with wider hedgerows and the edge of Dum Wood, both areas with a denser understorey.
30. Non-breeding amber-listed species include black-headed gull, only recorded flying over the Site and redwing. Like redpoll, redwing only nests in the far north of the UK, with the small flock of birds recorded in March moving on and not recorded on subsequent visits.

Table 6 Green Listed Bird Species of Conservation Concern

Site Name	Hey Beck Lane, Chidswell							Scientific Name	Estimate of Breeding Pairs or Territories
BBS Dates	March - June 2026								
Bird Species (systematic order follows International Ornithological Committee (IOC) World Bird List v15.1 (Jan 2025))									
	BTO Species Code	Schedule 1 Species	Rare Breeding Birds	UK BAP Species	European Red List	Global Red List	Annex 1 Species		
Buzzard	BZ				LC	LC		<i>Buteo buteo</i>	0
Great spotted woodpecker	GS				LC	LC		<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1
Jay	J.				LC	LC		<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1
Magpie	MG				LC	LC		<i>Pica pica</i>	1+
Jackdaw	JD				LC	LC		<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	0
Carriion crow	C.				LC	LC		<i>Corvus corone</i>	4
Blue tit	BT				LC	LC		<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	12
Great tit	GT				LC	LC		<i>Parus major</i>	6
Long-tailed tit	LT				LC	LC		<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	4
Chiffchaff	CC				LC	LC		<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	4
Blackcap	BC				LC	LC		<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	6
Nuthatch	NH				LC	LC		<i>Sitta europaea</i>	2
Treecreeper	TC				LC	LC		<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	2
Blackbird	B.				LC	LC		<i>Turdus merula</i>	7
Robin	R.				LC	LC		<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	12
Chaffinch	CH				LC	LC		<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	3
Goldfinch	GO				LC	LC		<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2

31. Green-listed species were recorded in small numbers, across the hedgerows and woodland, with all but two species (buzzard and jackdaw) showing breeding behaviour within the surveyed area.
32. The majority of the green-listed species are generalists, make use of a mix of habitat, such as the hedgerows and woodland present here as well as modified habitats of gardens, parks and other urban greenspaces.
33. More specialist species include nuthatch and treecreeper, which favour woodland, with these species only recorded within Dum Wood.

Table 7 Unlisted Bird Species of Conservation Concern

Site Name	Hey Beck Lane, Chidswell							Scientific Name	Estimate of Breeding Pairs or Territories
BBS Dates	March - June 2026								
Bird Species (systematic order follows International Ornithological Committee (IOC) World Bird List v15.1 (Jan 2025))									
	BTO Species Code	Schedule 1 Species	Rare Breeding Birds	UK BAP Species	European Red List	Global Red List	Annex 1 Species		
Pheasant	PH				LC	LC		<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	1+
Red-legged partridge	RL				NT	NT		<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	1+

34. Two non-native birds were recorded breeding on-Site, with both pheasant and red-legged partridge present, likely as a result of releases for shooting nearby.

Conclusion

35. The six survey visits provide robust data for the breeding bird assemblage on and around the Site, with 28 species (82%) showing evidence of breeding from a total of 34.
36. Of the 28 breeding birds, 4 were red-listed, 7 were amber-listed, 15 green-listed and 2 non-native unlisted species.

Site

37. The habitats present on-Site include a mix of open crop fields which cover most of the red-line land, with hedgerows and trees acting as field boundaries.
38. Within the red-line boundary, the most important habitat for breeding birds are the hedgerows, with all breeding species using this habitat, either as a nesting location or as a foraging resource. Yellowhammer, greenfinch, house sparrow, willow warbler, dunnoek and wren all rely on the hedgerows currently.
39. The majority of hedgerow species were recorded along the southern edge of the Site, where the field boundary contains a mix of more mature trees and a dense scrub understorey. The hedgerows within the fields by comparison, contained fewer species, due to less dense planting and more gaps.
40. Only one ground nesting species, skylark was recorded, with a singing male off-site to the south of Dum Wood. The fields within the red-line boundary are possibly too small for this species, given the predator shadow impact of hedgerows and adjacent houses, with this species preferring larger, more open fields and landscapes.

Dum Wood

41. Dum Wood, a small and fairly isolated block of ancient replanted woodland or PAWS (Plantation on Ancient Woodland site), was also surveyed.
42. A typical woodland assemblage was recorded here, with a mix of generalist species found elsewhere in the Site (wren, song thrush, blue tit, great tit, blackbird, robin) alongside a smaller number of more specialist woodland species (tawny owl, great spotted woodpecker nuthatch and treecreeper). None of the woodland species are considered rare, with only two amber-listed species recorded.
43. The absence of more specialist woodland species is likely due to the relative isolation of Dum Wood, with only a small number of similar sized woodland blocks remaining in the wider landscape with poor connectivity due to either intensive farming land use, or separation by roads and urban development.

Overview

44. The results of the 2026 surveys are similar to previous surveys carried out in 2018, 2023 and 2025, with an assemblage of predominantly common, green-listed species recorded in the fields close to Hey Beck Lane and in Dum Wood.
45. The consistent results validate the survey undertaken to date, with a clear view of the species present within the red-line boundary and Dum Wood established.
46. Considering the overall conservation status and number of species recorded during the surveys of 2026, the breeding bird assemblage is considered to be of Local level importance.

Mitigation & Recommendations

47. Mitigation measures should be implemented to address direct effects of the loss of breeding and foraging habitat for birds. These measures are important to ensure that suitable habitat remains available for red and amber listed breeding bird species and also other breeding bird species recorded on site, and that local bird biodiversity is enhanced and improved.
48. The following measures would be incorporated into the Site Layout and Landscape Masterplan produced at Reserved Matters and then outlined in the Faunal Enhancement Plan produced to discharge Condition 24.
49. These measures, in combination, would ensure that the Site continues to provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for UK BAP species and Birds of Conservation Concern, as well as providing new areas of habitat for a variety of birds.
50. The following measures are to be incorporated into Site Layout (Reserved Matters):
 - Retain as many trees and hedgerows as practicable
51. The following measures could be incorporated into Faunal Enhancement Plan (Condition 24):
 - Management regime of retained hedgerows within POS would aim to create a dense understorey to maximise nesting and foraging opportunities.
 - Any new trees planted would aim to improve and increase nesting and foraging opportunities for birds. This would be achieved through new planting of a range of native species that complement those already present such as ash, hawthorn, goat willow, wild cherry, oak, field maple and hazel.
 - Landscaping would incorporate areas of less intensively managed grassland, with a higher diversity of wildflowers, wild seed-bearing plants and seed-rich grassland throughout the site to provide enhanced foraging habitat for breeding and also wintering birds.
 - Swift nest-boxes, equal to the number of new dwellings, would be installed externally at high level (at least 5m above ground) directly under eaves of new buildings on site to encourage this declining summer migrant species to nest. As well as swifts, these boxes are known to also be used by other cavity nesting species, such as starling and house sparrow.
 - As well as swift boxes, proposals would provide a range of small hole-entrance nest-boxes (including entrance hole protection plates) throughout the site, particularly on mature trees. This would improve nesting opportunities for cavity nesting bird species such as blue tit (25mm diameter entrance hole size) and great tit (28mm diameter entrance hole size). In addition, providing open-fronted nest boxes will create additional nesting sites for species such as robin and wren.
52. The following measures could be secured within the Ancient Woodland Management Plan (S106), with cross reference within the Faunal Enhancement Plan (Condition 24):
 - The Ancient Woodland Buffer would be planted up to create a transition zone moving from woodland, through scrub, tall herbs and grassland to the development, providing nesting and foraging habitats. This would provide mitigation for yellowhammer.
 - The Ancient Woodland Management Plan would cover buffer planting, formalising and managing access, enhancing the ground and canopy layer of plant species, managing noise levels, creating deadwood and veteran trees, raising public awareness of the importance of the woods and improving connectivity to Dogloitch Wood and other habitats to the east.
53. The following measures will be secured through condition 25:
 - Any site clearance works, including unavoidable removal of trees, scrub and vegetation, earth-moving and groundworks should be completed between September and February, to avoid disturbance to birds during the breeding bird season from 1st March to 31st August inclusive. Should any of these works be undertaken after February, a site breeding bird check should be made by a qualified ornithologist to ensure that no active nests of breeding birds are present before works commence.
54. Skylark mitigation will be secured through the S106.

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Appendix 1 Policy & legislation

United Kingdom Conservation Status of Birds

The fifth major review of the status of birds occurring in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man – Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5) (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021), presents lists of conservation concern based on assessments using objective listing criteria and most recent data. The listing criteria assess global conservation status, historical population decline, recent population decline (numbers and geographical range), European conservation status, rarity, localised distribution, and international importance of populations.

Lists are denoted Red, Amber and Green in a simple 'traffic light' system to provide a single, easily understood measure for each species to convey concern and hence to help set priorities for conservation action. Species are assigned to each list depending upon the scale of population decline and concern which includes breeding and non-breeding populations.

- Red list criteria – Severe population decline (> 50%) over 25 years or longer term.
- Amber list criteria – Moderate population decline (> 25% but < 50%) over 25 years or longer term.
- Green list criteria – Species not currently considered of conservation concern.

The review concerns native bird species only and not those introduced to the United Kingdom by humans, whether intentionally or accidentally. Populations of non-native bird species are not considered of conservation value, indeed introduced species can be harmful to the natural environment (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021). These species are therefore not assessed for conservation attention and termed 'not assessed'.

Summary of Relevant Legislation with Regard to Birds

The primary legislation affecting wild birds in England and Wales is the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended. The basic principle of this act is that all wild birds, their nests, and eggs are protected by law and some rare species are afforded additional protection from disturbance during the breeding season (Schedule 1). The term *wild bird* is defined as any bird of a species which is resident in, or a visitor to, the European territory of any Member State, in a wild state. Game birds are not included in this definition

(except in certain sections of the Act) but are covered by the Game Acts which give protection in the close season.

The Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) states that "it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird
- intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird
- have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), part of a wild bird or egg of a wild bird which has been taken in contravention of the Act, the Protection of Birds Act 1954 or the law of any EU Member State (which implements the EU Birds Directive 1979)
- intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building or is in, on or near a nest with eggs or young; or disturb the dependant young of such a bird
- have in one's possession or control any birds of a species listed on Schedule 4 of the Act, unless registered and ringed in accordance with the Secretary of State's regulations."

Rare Breeding Birds in the United Kingdom

The UK Rare Breeding Bird Panel (RBBP) (www.rbbp.org.uk) collates data on over 160 species of rare breeding birds and scarcer non-native breeding species, and ensures data are archived properly and are used for conservation. This informs understanding of the status, distribution and population trends of the rarest breeding birds, too rare to monitor in any other way, and also species introduced to the UK. Archived records form the definitive historical record of rare breeding birds in the UK. Breeding species are categorised as regular breeder, occasional breeder, colonising and potential breeder.

United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) Bird Species

United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) Bird Species (<https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/98fb6dab-13ae-470d-884b-7816afce42d4/UKBAP-priority-birds.pdf>) are those identified by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and included on a list of priority bird species, initially created between 1995 and

1999, and subsequently updated in response to the Species and Habitats Review Report published in 2007. Original species on the UK BAP list (1995-1999) have a Species Action Plan (SAP) which provides details of relevant conservation information and action. Following devolution, the UK BAP was succeeded (July 2012) by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework which is focused at a country level (England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland) rather than at a UK level, with the list of priority bird species remaining an important reference source for conservation of individual bird species and also for conservation of bird biodiversity within a specified area or site. UK BAP species are identified in order to guide decision-makers, such as local planning authorities and regional authorities, in their duty to have regard to the conservation of bird biodiversity.

IUCN Red List Status (European Red List & Global Red List)

Birdlife International (the official International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List authority for birds) determines the global conservation status of birds (www.iucn.org/theme/species/birds). The IUCN Red List is used by government agencies, wildlife departments, conservation-related non-governmental organisations (NGOs), natural resource planners, educational organisations, students, and the business community. It is crucial to identify bird species requiring targeted recovery efforts, but also for focusing on conservation to identify key sites and habitats that need conserving.

EU Biodiversity Legislation

Additional protection for birds is also provided to species listed within the European Union (EU) Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/nature-and-biodiversity/birds-directive_en). This imposes strict legal obligations on EU member states to maintain populations of naturally occurring wild birds at levels corresponding to ecological requirements and to preserve a sufficient diversity and areas of habitats for their conservation. Bird species mentioned in Annex I (194 species and subspecies (races)) are particularly threatened and form the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.

Appendix 2 Breeding Bird Survey Maps

Visit 1



Visit 2



Visit 3



Visit 4



Visit 5



Visit 6



BTO SPECIES CODES

AC	Arctic Skua	GA	Godwall	LE	Long-eared Owl	SM	Sand Martin
AE	Arctic Tern	GX	Gannet	LT	Long-tailed Tit	SS	Sanderling
AV	Avocet	GW	Garden Warbler	MG	Maggpie	TE	Sandwich Tern
BO	Barn Owl	GY	Garganey	MA	Mallard	VI	Savi's Warbler
BY	Barnacle Goose	GC	Goldcrest	MN	Mandarin Duck	SG	Scarlet Rosefinch
BA	Bar-tailed Godwit	EA	Golden Eagle	MX	Manx Shearwater	SP	Scaup
BR	Bearded Tit	OL	Golden Oriole	MR	Marsh Harrier	CY	Scottish Crossbill
BS	Berwick's Swan	GF	Golden Pheasant	MT	Marsh Tit	SW	Sedge Warbler
BI	Bittern	GP	Golden Plover	MW	Marsh Warbler	NS	Serin
BK	Black Grouse	GN	Goldeneye	MP	Meadow Pipit	SA	Shag
TY	Black Guillemot	GO	Goldfinch	MU	Mediterranean Gull	SU	Shelduck
BX	Black Redstart	GD	Goosander	ML	Merlin	SX	Shorelark
BJ	Black Tern	GI	Goshawk	M	Mistle Thrush	SE	Short-eared Owl
B	Blackbird	GH	Grasshopper Warbler	MO	Montagu's Harrier	SV	Shoveler
BC	Blackcap	GB	Great Black-backed Gull	MH	Moorhen	SK	Siskin
BH	Black-headed Gull	GG	Great Crested Grebe	MS	Mute Swan	S	Skylark
BN	Black-necked Grebe	ND	Great Northern Diver	N	Nightingale	SZ	Slavonian Grebe
BW	Black-tailed Godwit	NX	Great Skua	NJ	Nightjar	SN	Snipe
BV	Black-throated Diver	GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker	NH	Nuthatch	SB	Snow Bunting
BT	Blue Tit	GT	Great Tit	OP	Osgrey	ST	Song Thrush
BU	Bluethroat	GE	Green Sandpiper	OC	Oystercatcher	SH	Sparrowhawk
BL	Brambling	G	Green Woodpecker	PX	Peafowl/Peacock	AK	Spotted Cuckoo
BG	Brent Goose	GR	Greenfinch	PE	Peregrine	SF	Spotted Flycatcher
BF	Bullfinch	GK	Greenshank	PH	Pheasant	DR	Spotted Redshank
BZ	Buzzard	H	Grey Heron	PF	Pied Flycatcher	SG	Starling
CG	Canada Goose	P	Grey Partridge	PW	Pied Wagtail	SD	Stock Dove
CP	Capercaillie	GV	Grey Plover	PG	Pink-footed Goose	SC	Stonechat
C	Carrian Crow	GL	Grey Wagtail	PT	Pintail	TN	Stone-curlew
CW	Cetti's Warbler	GJ	Greylag Goose	PO	Pochard	TM	Storm Petrel
CH	Chaffinch	GU	Guillemot	PM	Pharmigan	SL	Swallow
CC	Chiffchaff	FW	Guineafowl (Helmeted)	PU	Puffin	SI	Swift
CF	Chough	HF	Hawfinch	PS	Purple Sandpiper	TO	Tawny Owl
CL	Cirl Bunting	HH	Hen Harrier	Q	Quail	T	Teal
CT	Coal Tit	HG	Herring Gull	RN	Raven	TK	Temminck's Stint
CD	Collared Dove	HY	Hobby	RA	Razorbill	TP	Tree Pipit
CM	Common Gull	HZ	Honey Buzzard	RG	Red Grouse	TS	Tree Sparrow
CS	Common Sandpiper	HC	Hooded Crow	KT	Red Kite	TC	Treecreeper
CK	Common Scoter	HP	Hoopoe	ED	Red-backed Shrike	TU	Tufted Duck
CN	Common Tern	HM	House Martin	RM	Red-breasted Merganser	TT	Turnstone
CO	Coot	HS	House Sparrow	RQ	Red-crested Pochard	TD	Turtle Dove
CA	Cormorant	JD	Jackdaw	FV	Red-footed Falcon	TW	Twite
CB	Corn Bunting	J	Jay	RL	Red-legged Partridge	WA	Water Rail
CE	Corn-crake	K	Kestrel	NK	Red-necked Phalarope	W	Wheatear
CI	Crested Tit	KF	Kingfisher	LR	Redpoll (Lesser)	WM	Whimbrel
CR	Crossbill (Common)	KI	Kittiwake	RK	Redshank	WC	Whinchat
CK	Cuckoo	KN	Knot	RT	Redstart	WG	White-fronted Goose
CU	Curlew	LM	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	RH	Red-throated Diver	WH	Whitethroat
DW	Dartford Warbler	LA	Lapland Bunting	RE	Redwing	WS	Whooper Swan
DI	Dipper	L	Lapwing	RB	Reed Bunting	WN	Wigeon
DO	Dotterel	TL	Leach's Petrel	RW	Reed Warbler	WT	Willow Tit
DN	Dunlin	LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull	RZ	Ring Ouzel	WW	Willow Warbler
D	Duncock	LS	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	RP	Ringed Plover	OD	Wood Sandpiper
EG	Egyptian Goose	LW	Lesser Whitethroat	RI	Ring-necked Parakeet	WO	Wood Warbler
E	Eider	U	Linnet	R	Robin	WK	Woodcock
FP	Feral Pigeon	ET	Little Egret	DV	Rock Dove (not feral)	WL	Woodlark
ZL	Feral/hybrid goose	LG	Little Grebe	RC	Rock Pipit	WP	Woodpigeon
ZF	Feral/hybrid mallard type	LU	Little Gull	RO	Rook	WR	Wren
FF	Fieldfare	LO	Little Owl	RS	Roseate Tern	WY	Wryneck
FC	Firecrest	LP	Little Ringed Plover	RY	Ruddy Duck	YW	Yellow Wagtail
F	Fulmar	AF	Little Tern	RU	Ruff	Y	Yellowhammer

If you are not submitting your data electronically using BBS-Online, please return your Field Recording Sheets to your Regional Organiser with your other BBS forms. If you would like to submit your results on BBS-Online, please inform your RO, then visit www.bto.org/bbs.