

Main Avenue, Kirklees



Breeding Bird Survey

23/06/2025

Strata Homes/Thirteen Group Ltd

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Introduction

1. Following the recommendations set out in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report (ER-7172-01), a Breeding Bird Survey was undertaken at Main Avenue, Kirklees.
2. The Site (c. 2.14 hectares) comprises a small plot of former pasture/farmland just off the southern edge of the Cowlersley, a suburb of Huddersfield.
3. The Site contains a mix of grassland, scrub and scattered individual trees and is bordered to the north by residential built-up areas, with a mix of grassland, woodland and farmland to the south.

Figure 1 The Site



Method

4. Six breeding bird survey visits were undertaken to the site between March and June 2025 (Table 1).

Table 1 Breeding Bird Survey, Visit & Weather Data

Visit	Date	Survey Times	Wind Force (Beaufort Scale)	Cloud Cover (Oktas)	Visibility	Temp (°C)	Precipitation
1	19/03/2025	06:15-07:30	0-1	0	Good	0-1	Dry
2	16/04/2025	06:15-08:00	0-1	8	Good	5-7	Dry
3	23/04/2025	05:55-07:20	0-1	7	Good	8	Dry
4	12/05/2025	20:00-21:30	0-1	3	Good	17-14	Dry
5	28/05/2025	05:00-06:30	0-2	5	Good	8-9	Dry
6	09/06/2025	04:45-06:30	0-1	4	Good	11	Dry

5. The survey visits incorporated amended visit Common Birds Census (CBC) territory mapping methodology to record breeding bird activity on site. Registrations of all bird species observed within the site red and blue line boundaries, overflying the site, and heard singing and/or calling were entered onto field survey maps using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species and activity codes. 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 covered to within 50m of every point within the red line site boundary, the survey route reversed on each visit to alleviate recording bias.
6. 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, the majority of the land is open grassland, with a small area of denser scrub. Linear features of hedgerows/tree lines are present within and around the site, as well as individual mature trees. In assessing the appropriate survey effort at the site, the following were considered:
 - the absence of complex and densely vegetated habitats;
 - the absence of rare habitats;
 - the absence of habitats that are likely to support particularly early or late breeding species; and
 - the whole site could be accessed freely.
7. Six survey visits, spread across the main bird-breeding season, was required to encounter all bird species using the site and to provide robust data for analysis of how these species use the site, due to the areas covered by trees, scrub and woodland on and surrounding the Site.

8. Surveys were completed using 10x42 binoculars. The field surveys and data analysis in 2022 were undertaken by David Lovett, an experienced ornithologist with 9 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.

Results

9. A total of 23 bird species were recorded within the site red line boundary and in adjacent habitats (Table 2). Of these, 15 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.

10. **Table 2** Number and Conservation Status of Bird Species

TOTAL NUMBER of BIRDS SPECIES RECORDED	23
BoCC4 Red Listed Species of Conservation Concern	3
BoCC4 Amber Listed Species of Conservation Concern	6
BoCC4 Green Listed Species (not currently considered of conservation concern)	14
Species Not Assessed by BoCC4	0
Protected Species Listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	0
Species considered by the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (RBBP) (UK) - R = Regular Breeding Birds, O = Occasional Breeding Birds, C = Colonising Species, P = Potential Breeding Birds	0
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) Priority Species in England	4
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) European Red List (2015)	0
VU = Vulnerable (Globally Threatened), NT = Near Threatened, (all other species = Least Concern)	0
IUCN Global Red List	0
VU = Vulnerable (Globally Threatened), NT = Near Threatened, (all other species = Least Concern)	0
Species Listed in Annex 1 of the European Union (EU) Wild Birds Directive 2009 (A1)	0

11. Important breeding bird species recorded on site are those included as red listed (severe population decline (> 50%) over 25 years/longer term) and amber listed species of conservation concern (moderate population decline (> 25% but < 50%) over 25 years/longer term), in Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5) (Stanbury *et al.* 2021). Further information on bird conservation status and bird legislation relative to the species recorded is given in Appendix One.

Table 3 Red Listed Bird Species of Conservation Concern

Main Avenue, Kirklees	BTO Species Code	Schedule 1 Species	Rare Breeding	UK BAP Species	European Red List	Global Red List	Annex 1 Species	Scientific Name	Estimate of Breeding Pairs or Territories
March - June 2025									
Bird Species (systematic order follows British Ornithologists Union (BOU) 2023)									
House martin	HM			LC	LC			<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	0
Starling	SG		UK	LC	LC			<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	0
House sparrow	HS		UK	LC	LC			<i>Passer domesticus</i>	9

12. Red listed species recorded (Table 3) included populations of house sparrow (minimum 9 pairs) recorded around the edge of the site, in association with existing gardens and residential buildings. Occasional foraging within scrub on-Site was also noted for this species.
13. Two further non-breeding red-listed species were recorded at the site, with starling noted off-Site to the west during the first survey visits, and house martin recorded foraging over the Site during the evening survey. No behaviour suggesting breeding, or repeated sightings, was recorded either of these species.

Table 4 Amber Listed Bird Species of Conservation Concern

Main Avenue, Kirklees	BTO Species Code	Schedule 1 Species	Rare Breeding	UK BAP Species	European Red List	Global Red List	Annex 1 Species	Scientific Name	Estimate of Breeding Pairs or Territories
March - June 2025									
Bird Species (systematic order follows British Ornithologists Union (BOU) 2023)									
Woodpigeon	WP				LC	LC		<i>Columba palumbus</i>	3
Tawny owl	TO				LC	LC		<i>Strix aluco</i>	0
Whitethroat	WH				LC	LC		<i>Sylvia communis</i>	1
Wren	WR				LC	LC		<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2
Song thrush	ST			UK	LC	LC		<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1
Duncock	D.			UK	LC	LC		<i>Prunella modularis</i>	4

14. Amber listed species recorded (Table 4) included whitethroat (1 pair), wren (2 pairs), song thrush (1 pair) and duncock (4 pairs) associated with scrub, within and surrounding the Site.
15. Three pairs of woodpigeons were noted, including one active nest in the north-east of the Site.
16. Tawny owl was recorded during the nocturnal survey only, with a single bird seen flying through the Site.

Table 5 Green Listed Bird Species

Main Avenue, Kirklees	BTO Species Code	Schedule 1 Species	Rare Breeding	UK BAP Species	European Red List	Global Red List	Annex 1 Species	Scientific Name	Estimate of Breeding Pairs or Territories
March - June 2025									
Bird Species (systematic order follows British Ornithologists Union (BOU) 2023)									
Jay	J.				LC	LC		<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	0
Magpie	MG				LC	LC		<i>Pica pica</i>	1
Jackdaw	JD				LC	LC		<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	0
Carrion crow	C.				LC	LC		<i>Corvus corone</i>	0
Blue tit	BT				LC	LC		<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	3
Great tit	GT				LC	LC		<i>Parus major</i>	4
Long-tailed tit	LT				LC	LC		<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1
Chiffchaff	CC				LC	LC		<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	3
Blackcap	BC				LC	LC		<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	3
Blackbird	B.				LC	LC		<i>Turdus merula</i>	4
Robin	R.				LC	LC		<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	4
Pied wagtail	PW				LC	LC		<i>Motacilla alba</i>	0
Chaffinch	CH				LC	LC		<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	0
Goldfinch	GO				LC	LC		<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1

17. Green listed species (Table 5) were the most numerous species recorded and were well distributed throughout the site, with all breeding species found in association with either woodland or scrub on-Site.
18. The most abundant breeding bird species within these habitats on site were great tit, blackbird and robin (all with 4 territories/pairs), followed by blue tit, chiffchaff and blackcap (3 pairs/territories). These species were spread across the Site.
19. On the sixth visit, recently fledged groups of blue tits and long-tailed tits were encountered being attended to by adults, confirming that these species either nested on the site or in the immediate area surrounding it.
20. The majority of the green-listed species encountered during the survey visits exhibited some breeding behaviour. Only jay, jackdaw, carrion crow, pied wagtail and chaffinch are not thought to currently breed within the site.

Conclusion

21. The survey visits provided robust data for breeding birds, with 15 species (65%) showing evidence of breeding on site from a total of 23 species recorded within the site red line boundary.
22. The breeding bird assemblage recorded on site included one red listed species and five amber listed species.
23. Nine more common green listed bird species were recorded breeding.
24. House sparrow was the only red listed species recorded breeding around the Site, with existing houses around the edges of the Site supporting small colonies to the west, east and north.
25. Breeding amber listed species were mainly small passerine species utilising the scrub present on-Site. The only exception to this was woodpigeon, which typically relies on larger trees.
26. Green listed species were widespread, with highest densities again recorded associated with scrub throughout the Site.
27. The most important breeding birds are red-listed species of conservation concern. A breeding population of house sparrow (9 pairs) was recorded in association with houses around the edges of the Site, with these used for nesting. Birds were also seen foraging in scrub within the Site boundary. This was the only red-listed species thought to be breeding close to the Site, and using habitat within the red-line boundary as a foraging resource.
28. Breeding amber listed species were found across the Site. Wren, song thrush, whitethroat and dunnock were recorded in close association with dense vegetation. Woodpigeons, preferring to nest more in the canopy layer, were more restricted to more mature trees, but were still present throughout the Site.
29. Long term declines of these red and amber listed species have been recorded in the U.K. during 1970-2018, with a decline of 65% seen for house sparrow, 33% for dunnock, 13% for whitethroat and 49% for song thrush. Whilst the UK wren and woodpigeon population long-term trend was still noted as increasing over the period of 1970-2018 (+65% and +121% respectively), the significance of the UK populations in a European context has seen both these species moved to the amber list.
30. Declines have been attributed to loss of breeding and foraging habitat, which has driven reduced breeding success and increased mortality, mainly through major changes in farming practices and agricultural intensification.
31. Overall, the ornithological value of the Site for breeding birds should be considered at a local level within the context of the surrounding habitat, which includes other areas of suburban greenspace providing grassland and scrub, farmland and woodland.
32. Development proposals for the site include construction of new residential housing. This would result in the loss of breeding habitat for many of the amber species currently using the Site, and the loss of foraging habitat for the red-listed house sparrow. Some of these species, particularly whitethroat and song thrush, which require larger areas of scrub and woody vegetation, would be displaced into neighbouring habitat present locally to the south and west of the site.
33. Given these factors, mitigation measures should be implemented to offset direct effects of the loss of breeding and foraging habitat for birds through development of the site. 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.

Mitigation & Recommendations

qualified ornithologist to ensure that no active nests of breeding birds are present before works commence.

34. Proposals will retain some trees and scrub within the blue-line land. These areas could be managed to create a dense understorey of scrub with larger tree species growing above, to maximise nesting opportunities.
35. Create wide buffer zones around the edges of Public Open Space through new planting of scrub species and bramble. This will increase potential nesting and foraging habitat for birds and improve connectivity through the site.
36. New "street trees" planted as part of the landscaping of the site should be native fruiting tree species such as rowan and wild cherry to provide increased foraging opportunities for birds.
37. Incorporate 'wilder areas' of vegetation, including mixed scrub, as well as areas with a high 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, including starling, greenfinch and song thrush. These areas could be incorporated alongside wide buffer zones of trees and scrub along the northern and southern site boundaries.
38. Install terrace type nest-boxes under the eaves of new buildings within the development to provide nesting sites for house sparrow (32mm diameter entrance hole size).
39. Install swift nest-boxes externally at high level 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.
40. Install specific nest-cups for use by house martin at a high level, under the eaves of new buildings on site to encourage this red-listed species to use the houses for nesting, as they were recorded foraging over the Site.
41. 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.
42. 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

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.

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Appendix 2 Breeding Bird Survey Maps and BTO Codes

Visit 1



Visit 2



Visit 3



Visit 4 (evening)



Visit 5



Visit 6



BTO SPECIES CODES

AC	Arctic Skua	GA	Gadwall	LE	Longeared Owl	SM	Sand Martin
AE	Arctic Tern	GX	Gannet	LT	Longtailed Tit	SS	Sanderling
AV	Avocet	GW	Garden Warbler	MG	Maggie	TE	Sandwich Tern
BO	Barn Owl	GY	Garganey	MA	Mallard	VI	Savi's Warbler
BY	Barnacle Goose	GC	Goldcrest	MN	Mandarin Duck	SQ	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 Ta	SW	Sedge Warbler
BJ	Bittern	GP	Golden Plover	MW	Marsh Warbler	NS	Serin
BK	Black Grouse	GN	Goldeneye	MP	Meadow Pipit	SA	Shag
TY	Black Guillemot	GO	Goldfinch	MJ	Mediterranean Gull	SU	Shelduck
BX	Black Redstart	GD	Goosander	ML	Merlin	SX	Shorelark
BJ	Black Tern	GI	Goshawk	M	Mistle Thrush	SE	Shorteared 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
BY	Black-throated Diver	GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker	NH	Nuthatch	SB	Snow Bunting
BT	Blue Tit	GT	Great Tit	OP	Osprey	ST	Song Thrush
BU	Bluethroat	GE	Green Sandpiper	OC	Oystercatcher	SH	Sparrowhawk
BL	Brambling	G	Green Woodpecker	PK	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	Ptarmigan	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
CX	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	Corncockle	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	White-throat
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	Dunnock	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	LI	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	Rock	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.