

# Hicks Farm SANG

## WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

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784-B032855

BCP Council

May 2022

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Contents	Summary
<b>Site Location</b>	The site is located to the northern edge of the village of Throop, Bournemouth and is bounded by the River Stour. The site is centred on OS grid reference: SZ 11088 96132. The site comprises two larger grassland fields and small field that has grassland along with scattered scrub and trees. A footpath/track is present in the eastern portion of the site along with a tree lined carrier of the adjacent River Stour.
<b>Proposals</b>	The site, also known as Throop Nature Park, has planning permission for use as Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG).
<b>Existing Site Information</b>	Breeding bird surveys were undertaken at the site in 2018 by BCP Council. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal of the site (and further areas outside the scope of this survey) was undertaken in August 2019 and revised in January 2021.
<b>Scope of this Survey(s)</b>	<p>This report details the finding of wintering bird surveys undertaken between November 2021 and February 2022.</p> <p>The scope of the survey was to complete wintering bird surveys to identify the presence of wintering birds on and around the site.</p>
<b>Results</b>	<p>A total of 35 species were recorded during the surveys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of these, four species are Red Listed as Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC): greenfinch, herring gull, house sparrow, and starling.</li> <li>• Thirteen species were Amber Listed – black-headed gull, bullfinch, common gull, dunnock, kestrel, mallard, meadow pipit, moorhen, song thrush, redwing, teal, sparrowhawk, woodpigeon and wren.</li> <li>• The remaining species recorded are all green listed due to their favourable conservation status. Pheasants, an introduced species, were also recorded on most survey visits and a pair of Egyptian geese were recorded on a single survey visit.</li> <li>• Birds were generally recorded in low numbers on site with small loose flocks of black-headed gulls recorded on most visits. A sizeable flock of approximately 200 starlings was recorded foraging along the west of the site on the 22<sup>nd</sup> February, however generally numbers were far lower than this. The current collision risk with aircraft is therefore likely to be low.</li> </ul>

## GLOSSARY

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BCP Council	Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council
CEcol	Chartered Ecologist
CEnv	Chartered Environmentalist
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management
Habitats Regulations	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
MCIEEM	Member of Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management
NERC Act	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
SANG	Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace
W&CA	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Tetra Tech was commissioned in October 2021 to undertake baseline wintering bird surveys at Hicks Farm, Throop (hereafter referred to as the “site”) during the winter of 2021/2022.

The proposal for Hicks Farm SANG also called Throop Nature Park, is c.12ha in area and located on the edge of Throop village, north Bournemouth. The proposals comprise two parts – the main area which lies between the River Stour and the edge of Throop village, and a smaller area south and east of Taylor Drive comprising a car park and footpath link.

Due to the site’s proximity to Bournemouth Airport, bird surveys are required due to the potential risk of airstrikes occurring (AOA Advice Note 3 / Wildlife Hazard Management Plan). Planning Condition 15 of the decision notice for the application (Application No:7-2021-7824-C) also requires bird monitoring at the site.

The surveys and reporting were completed by WYG Senior Ecologist John Simper MCIEEM. The Report Conditions are provided in Appendix A.

### 1.2 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

Creation of approximately 12 hectares of SANG and associated carpark and infrastructure, approved under Application No:7-2021-7824-C.

### 1.3 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to complete:

- Summarise the findings of the winter bird surveys and report on the presence or otherwise of wintering bird species on and around the site. And summarise the winter bird assemblage in relation to the potential risk of aircraft collisions.

A summary of the key legislation is also provided in Appendix B.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 DESK STUDY

A full desk study has not been undertaken as part of this report and it concerns field data only.

#### 2.1.1 Previous Reports

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was undertaken by Abbas Ecology in August 2019 and revised in 2021 (Abbas Ecology 2021) which identified the potential for birds to be utilising the site.

It is understood that that breeding bird surveys were undertaken on behalf of BCP Council in 2018 which identified 37 species being present including species such as cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*. No winter bird survey is known to have been undertaken at the site.

#### 2.1.2 Winter Bird Surveys

The survey methodology involved standard territory (registration) mapping techniques as detailed in Bibby *et al.* (2007). Registrations of birds, using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) two letter species codes and activity codes (Gilbert *et al.*, 2002), were placed onto an appropriate field map.

Specific symbols were also used for singing, calling, movements between areas, and flying. The study area (Figure 1) was walked at a slow pace in appropriately fine weather in order to locate the species present. All boundaries were walked, and the surveyor aimed to observe suitable habitat for birds from a minimum of 50m distance using a pair of 10 x 42 binoculars. Larger open fields were carefully viewed from the field edge.

### 2.2 LIMITATIONS

All surveys were undertaken in appropriate weather conditions and all parts of the site were accessible during the surveys and there were no limitations to the survey work.

The details of this report will remain valid for a period of **two years** (CIEEM, 2019) from the date of the survey, after which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary. Note that the recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the red line boundary or development proposals which this report was based on.

## 3.0 RESULTS

### 3.1 SURVEY DATES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

The surveys were undertaken in suitable weather conditions as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Survey dates and weather conditions

Date:	Weather Conditions (Temp °C, Wind speed & direction, Cloud cover, Rain):
16/11/2021	Temp: 6°C, Wind:0, Cloud cover:100%, Rain: Nil
14/12/2021	Temp: 12°C, Wind:0, Cloud cover:100%, Rain: Nil
14/01/2022	Temp: 0°C, Wind:0, Cloud cover:0%, Rain: Nil
22/02/2022	Temp:23°C, Wind:3-4 SW, Cloud cover:90%, Rain: Nil

### 3.2 FIELD RESULTS

A total of 38 bird species were recorded from the surveyed area including 2 species listed as Schedule 1 on the WCA Act 1981, 3 species Red Listed as BoCC (Birds of Conservation Concern), 13 species Amber Listed as BoCC and 18 species included on the Green list (See Figures 2-5). Two introduced species were also recorded during the surveys.

The protected / notable bird species recorded on and around the site are listed in Table 2 below. The standard BTO codes are shown in brackets after the Common name. Legally protected species are those listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Notable species are considered to be Red and Amber species listed within BoCC (Eaton *et al.*, 2021).

Table 2: W&CA Schedule 1 and BoCC red and amber listed bird species recorded wintering within the survey area.

Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Comments
Cetti's warbler (CW)	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	2	A minimum of two territories likely present.
Kingfisher (KF)	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2	Low numbers recorded
Greenfinch (GR)	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	5	Low numbers recorded
House sparrow (HS)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2	Present in low numbers
Herring gull (HG)	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2	Present in low numbers, more abundant in neighbouring residential areas.
Starling (SG)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	200	Usually present in small flocks. Large flock of approximately 200 present in February.
Black-headed gull (BH)	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	13	Present in small numbers, often perched upon pylons.



Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Comments
Bullfinch (BF)	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	2	Low numbers recorded.
Common gull (CM)	<i>Larus canus</i>	1	Single bird observed on 14th Jan.
Dunnock (D)	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	3	Low numbers recorded.
Kestrel (K.)	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	Single territory likely to be present.
Mallard (MA)	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	8	Low number recorded mainly in vicinity of the river.
Meadow pipit (MP)	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1	Low number recorded flying over the site.
Moorhen (MH)	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	2	Low number recorded but likely to be widespread along river.
Redwing (RE)	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	1	Low numbers recorded
Sparrowhawk (SH)	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	Low numbers recorded.
Teal (T)	<i>Anas crecca</i>	3	Maximum of 3 recorded on 14 <sup>th</sup> December
Woodpigeon (WP)	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	17	Widespread
Wren (WR)	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	3	Widespread in suitable habitat.

The following common and widespread species were recorded on the site or directly adjacent land (Table 3). These include those that are green or not listed under the BoCC (Eaton *et al.*, 2015).

Table 1: Common and widespread breeding bird species (BoCC Green List and introduced species)

Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Comments
Blackbird (B)	<i>Turdus merula</i>	4	Widespread and common.
Blue tit (BT)	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	4	Widespread and common.
Chiffchaff (CC)	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1	Single record.
Chaffinch (CH)	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers.
Common buzzard (BZ)	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers.
Cormorant (CA)	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	Recorded in low numbers roosting on pylons.

Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Comments
Great tit (GT)	<i>Parus major</i>	4	Widespread and common.
Grey heron (H)	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers.
Jay (J)	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers.
Little grebe (LE)	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers on the river
Long-tailed tit (LT)	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	3	Widespread and common.
Magpie (MG)	<i>Pica pica</i>	3	Widespread and common.
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2	One pair recorded
Robin (R)	<i>Erithicus rebecula</i>	4	Widespread and common.
Stonechat (SC)	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	2	Recorded in low numbers.
Pheasant (PH)	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	5	Widespread and common.
Egyptian Goose (EG)	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	2	Pair recorded on 16 <sup>th</sup> Nov.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 SCHEDULE 1 SPECIES

#### 4.1.1 Cetti's Warbler

This species has shown a considerable increase in its population in recent years and is green listed (BoCC) due to this. It is likely that a minimum of 2-3 pairs hold territories at the site over the winter months.

#### 4.1.2 Kingfisher

Kingfishers were recorded in low numbers close to the river on several survey. This number is likely to fluctuate throughout the winter according to the weather conditions. There appears to be limited opportunities for breeding later in the season due to a shortage of potential nest sites within the survey area.

#### 4.1.3 Redwing

This species was recorded in very low numbers – numbers are likely to fluctuate from one year to the next.

## 4.2 BOCC SPECIES

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### 4.2.1 BoCC Red Listed Species

Four BoCC red listed species were recorded during the surveys, greenfinch and house sparrow were recorded in very low numbers during the visits (particularly within the woodland in the south of the survey area). A lack of nearby buildings across much of the site explains the low numbers of house sparrows whilst the low numbers of greenfinches reflect a considerable larger scale decline in the population as a whole. This is mainly thought to be due to the effects of disease circulating within the population. Herring gulls were recorded in very low numbers – mainly over flying the site or foraging within the pasture for earthworms. Low numbers of starlings were recorded foraging at the site on most survey visits, generally in the shorter improved grassland in the northern most field. A single large flock of starlings numbering approximately 200 individuals was recorded on 22<sup>nd</sup> February – this was within an area that was previously very wet and they may have been attracted by increase food becoming available as the area dried out. Roving winter flocks of starlings are likely to be widespread within the river valley during the winter months.

### 4.2.2 BoCC Amber Listed Species

Fourteen amber listed species were recorded during the surveys, all of which, although declining, remain fairly widespread in distribution in the UK. Areas of rough grassland attracted hunting kestrels on several survey visits, while riparian habitats attracted a group of teal on 14<sup>th</sup> December and moorhens. Remaining species were found to be fairly widespread across the site within the appropriate habitat,

### 4.2.3 BoCC Green Listed Species

Thirteen widespread and common species were recorded during survey. All of these are ubiquitous within the riparian, grassland and scrub habitats on site. None of these were found in significant numbers or flocks and were widely scattered across the site. Two introduced species were recorded also, pheasant and Egyptian geese. Pheasant were found on most survey visits indicated that they may be released for shooting purposes in the local area, Egyptian geese are expanding rapidly in the area and becoming more frequently seen on riverside fields along the River Stour and Avon.

### 4.2.4 Bird strike risk

Generally, the numbers of birds recorded at the site were low during the survey period and the risk is considered low. The majority of species recorded on site are smaller species that do not pose a potential hazard. On one occasion a group of approximately 200 foraging starlings was recorded; the AOA Note 3 states that starling roosts in particular can pose a hazard to aircraft. Given that reedbeds are limited in size within the survey area and the area is likely to be subject to increased human disturbance, it is considered unlikely that roosts will become established. Disturbance is also likely to result in smaller foraging parties of starling in future. Similarly, it is also thought that increased disturbance as a result of visitors to the SANG will displace birds such as Egyptian geese and mute swans from the interior of the fields away to quieter areas off-site. Given the distance to the airport, it is considered unlikely that birds will be displaced to its vicinity and pose a collision risk.

As detailed in the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan no further significant water bodies will be created as part of the proposals, apart from a small dog dipping pond which be subject to significant disturbance and therefore unlikely to be attractive to wintering birds. Additional planting of hedgerows, trees and a copse will compose a range of species already present on the site; these are unlikely to result in a noticeable increase of bird species that rely on fruits and berries over the winter months.

Low numbers of black-headed gulls were recorded on the surveys which may increase if litter becomes a problem, however the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan states that litter will be regularly cleared from the site.

## 5.0 SUMMARY

A total of 34 species were recorded during the surveys.

- Of these, three species are Red Listed as Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC): herring gull, house sparrow, and starling.
- Fourteen species were Amber Listed – black-headed gull, bullfinch, common gull, dunnoek, kestrel, mallard, meadow pipit, moorhen, song thrush, redwing, teal, sparrowhawk and woodpigeon wren.
- The remaining species recorded are all green listed due to a favourable conservation status. Pheasants, an introduced species were also recorded on most survey visits and a pair of Egyptian geese were recorded on a single survey visit.

Birds were generally recorded in low numbers on site with small loose flocks of black-headed gulls recorded on most visits. A sizeable flock of approximately 200 starlings was recorded foraging along the west of the site on the 22<sup>nd</sup> February, however generally numbers were far lower than this. As a whole activity by flocking birds was low at the site.

The assemblage of birds recorded during the surveys is not considered to pose a collision risk to aircraft. Details provided in the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan are likely to ensure that this continues within the site, although continued monitoring will assess any future changes in the collision risk level.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

- Abbas Ecology (2021) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal: Proposed Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace at Hick's Farm, Throop. For BCP Council
- AOA/ /CAA(2006) Safeguarding of Aerodromes: Advice Note 3 – Wildlife Hazards around aerodromes. Available online at: <https://www.aoa.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Advice-Note-3-Wildlife-Hazards-2016.pdf> [Accessed April 2021]
- Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S.H. (2007) Bird census techniques (2nd edition). Academic press, London.
- Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Brown, A., Hearn, R. Lock, L. Musgrove, A., Noble, D. Stroud, D. and Gregory, R. (2021) Birds of conservation concern 4: the population status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. British birds, 108:708-746.
- HMSO. (1981). Wildlife and Countryside Act. [www.hmso.gov.uk](http://www.hmso.gov.uk)
- BCP Council (2020) Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (Phase 1), Hicks Farm, Throop

Please note that the legislation which is relevant to this report is not included in the list above, but details are included in Appendix B below.

## FIGURES

**Figure 1 – Site Location Plan**

**Figure 2 – 16<sup>th</sup> November 2021 Results**

**Figure 3 – 14<sup>th</sup> December 2021 Results**

**Figure 4 – 14<sup>th</sup> January 2022 Results**

**Figure 5 – 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2022 Results**

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The proposal for Hicks Farm SANG (Phase 1), also called Throop Nature Park, is c.12ha in area and located on the edge of Throop village, north Bournemouth. The proposals comprise two parts – the main area which lies between the River Stour and the edge of Throop village, and a smaller area south and east of Taylor Drive comprising a car park and footpath link.

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The surveys and reporting were completed by WYG Senior Ecologist John Simper MCIEEM. The Report Conditions are provided in Appendix A.

### 1.2 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

Creation of approximately 12 hectares of SANG and associated carpark and infrastructure, approved under Application No:7-2021-7824-C.

### 1.3 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to complete:

- Summarise the findings of the winter bird surveys and report on the presence or otherwise of wintering bird species on and around the site. And summarise the winter bird assemblage in relation to the potential risk of aircraft collisions.

A summary of the key legislation is also provided in Appendix B.



## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 DESK STUDY

A full desk study has not been undertaken as part of this report and it concerns field data only.

#### 2.1.1 Previous Reports

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal was undertaken by Abbas Ecology in August 2019 and revised in 2021 (Abbas Ecology 2021) which identified the potential for birds to be utilising the site.

It is understood that that breeding bird surveys were undertaken on behalf of BCP in 2018 which identified 37 species being present including species such as cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*. No winter bird survey is known to have been undertaken at the site.

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Specific symbols were also used for singing, calling, movements between areas, and flying. The study area (Figure 1) was walked at a slow pace in appropriately fine weather in order to locate the species present. All boundaries were walked, and the surveyor aimed to observe suitable habitat for birds from a minimum of 50m distance. Larger open fields were carefully viewed from the field edge.

### 2.2 LIMITATIONS

All surveys were undertaken in appropriate weather conditions and all parts of the site were accessible during the surveys and there were no limitations to the survey work.

The details of this report will remain valid for a period of **two years** (CIEEM, 2019) from the date of the survey, after which the validity of this assessment should be reviewed to determine whether further updates are necessary. Note that the recommendations within this report should be reviewed (and reassessed if necessary) should there be any changes to the red line boundary or development proposals which this report was based on.

## 3.0 RESULTS

### 3.1 SURVEY DATES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

The surveys were undertaken in suitable weather conditions as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Survey dates and weather conditions

Date:	Weather Conditions (Temp °C, Wind speed & direction, Cloud cover, Rain):
16/11/2021	Temp: 6°C, Wind:0, Cloud cover:100%, Rain: Nil
14/12/2021	Temp: 12°C, Wind:0, Cloud cover:100%, Rain: Nil
14/01/2022	Temp: 0°C, Wind:0, Cloud cover:0%, Rain: Nil
22/02/2022	Temp:23°C, Wind:3-4, Cloud cover:90%, Rain: Nil

### 3.2 FIELD RESULTS

A total of 38 bird species were recorded from the surveyed area including 2 species listed as Schedule 1 on the WCA Act 1981, 3 species Red Listed as BoCC (Birds of Conservation Concern), 13 species Amber Listed as BoCC and 18 species included on the Green list (See Figures 2-5). Two introduced species were also recorded during the surveys.

The protected / notable bird species recorded on and around the site are listed in Table 2 below. The standard BTO codes are shown in brackets after the Common name. Legally protected species are those listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Notable species are considered to be Red and Amber species listed within BoCC (Eaton *et al.*, 2021).

Table 2: W&CA Schedule 1 and BoCC red and amber listed bird species recorded wintering within the survey area.

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Greenfinch (GR)	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	5	Low numbers recorded
House sparrow (HS)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2	Present in low numbers
Herring gull (HG)	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2	Present in low numbers, more abundant in neighbouring residential areas.
Starling (SG)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	200	Usually present in small flocks. Large flock of approximately 200 present in February.
Black-headed gull (BH)	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	13	Present in small numbers, often perched upon pylons.

Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Comments
Bullfinch (BF)	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	2	Low numbers recorded.
Common gull (CM)	<i>Larus canus</i>	1	Single bird observed on 14th Jan.
Dunnock (D)	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	3	Low numbers recorded.
Kestrel (K.)	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	Single territory likely to be present.
Mallard (MA)	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	8	Low number recorded mainly in vicinity of the river.
Meadow pipit (MP)	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1	Low number recorded flying over the site.
Moorhen (MH)	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	2	Low number recorded but likely to be widespread along river.
Redwing (RE)	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	1	Low numbers recorded
Sparrowhawk (SH)	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	Low numbers recorded.
Teal (T)	<i>Anas crecca</i>	3	Maximum of 3 recorded on 14 <sup>th</sup> December
Woodpigeon (WP)	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	17	Widespread
Wren (WR)	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	3	Widespread in suitable habitat.

The following common and widespread species were recorded on the site or directly adjacent land (Table 3). These include those that are green or not listed under the BoCC (Eaton *et al.*, 2015).

Table 1: Common and widespread breeding bird species (BoCC Green List and introduced species)

Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Comments
Blackbird (B)	<i>Turdus merula</i>	4	Widespread and common.
Blue tit (BT)	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	4	Widespread and common.
Chiffchaff (CC)	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1	Single record.
Chaffinch (CH)	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers.
Common buzzard (BZ)	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers.
Cormorant (CA)	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	Recorded in low numbers roosting on pylons.

Common Name (BTO Code)	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Comments
Great tit (GT)	<i>Parus major</i>	4	Widespread and common.
Grey heron (H)	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers.
Jay (J)	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers.
Little grebe (LE)	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1	Recorded in low numbers on the river
Long-tailed tit (LT)	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	3	Widespread and common.
Magpie (MG)	<i>Pica pica</i>	3	Widespread and common.
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2	One pair recorded
Robin (R)	<i>Erithacus rebecula</i>	4	Widespread and common.
Stonechat (SC)	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	2	Recorded in low numbers.
Pheasant (PH)	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	5	Widespread and common.
Egyptian Goose (EG)	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	2	Pair recorded on 16 <sup>th</sup> Nov.

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 SCHEDULE 1 SPECIES

#### 4.1.1 Cetti's Warbler

This species has shown a considerable increase in its population in recent years and is green listed (BoCC) due to this. It is likely that a minimum of 2-3 pairs hold territories at the site over the winter months.

#### 4.1.2 Kingfisher

Kingfishers were recorded in low numbers close to the river on several survey. This number is likely to fluctuate throughout the winter according to the weather conditions. There appears to be limited opportunities for breeding later in the season due to a shortage of potential nest sites within the survey area.

#### 4.1.3 Redwing

This species was recorded in very low numbers – numbers are likely to fluctuate from one year to the next.

## 4.2 BOCC SPECIES

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### 4.2.1 BoCC Red Listed Species

Four BoCC red listed species were recorded during the surveys, greenfinch and house sparrow were recorded in very low numbers during the visits (particularly within the woodland in the south of the site along the proposed). A lack of nearby buildings across much of the site explains the low numbers of house sparrows whilst the low numbers of greenfinches reflect a considerable larger scale decline in the population as a whole. This is mainly thought to be due to the effects of disease circulating within the population. Herring gulls were recorded in very low numbers – mainly over flying the site or foraging within the pasture for earthworms. Low numbers of starlings were recorded foraging at the site on most survey visits, generally in the shorter improved grassland in the northern most field. A single large flock of starlings numbering approximately 200 individuals was recorded on 22<sup>nd</sup> February – this was within an area that was previously very wet and they may have been attracted by increased food becoming available as the area dried out. Roving winter flocks of starlings are likely to be widespread within the river valley during the winter months.

### 4.2.2 BoCC Amber Listed Species

Fourteen amber listed species were recorded during the surveys, all of which, although declining, remain fairly widespread in distribution in the UK. Areas of rough grassland attracted hunting kestrels on several survey visits, while riparian habitats attracted a group of teal on 14<sup>th</sup> December and moorhens. Remaining species were found to be fairly widespread across the site within the appropriate habitat,

### 4.2.3 BoCC Green Listed Species

Thirteen widespread and common species were recorded during survey. All of these are ubiquitous within the riparian, grassland and scrub habitats on site. None of these were found in significant numbers or flocks and were widely scattered across the site. Two introduced species were recorded also, pheasant and Egyptian geese. Pheasant were found on most survey visits indicated that they may be released for shooting purposes in the local area, Egyptian geese are expanding rapidly in the area and becoming more frequently seen on riverside fields along the River Stour and Avon.

### 4.2.4 Bird strike risk

Generally, the numbers of birds recorded at the site were low during the survey period and the risk is considered low. The majority of species recorded on site are smaller species that do not pose a potential hazard. On one occasion a group of approximately 200 foraging starlings was recorded; the AOA Note 3 states that starling roosts in particular can pose a hazard to aircraft. Given that reedbeds are limited in size within the survey area and the area is likely to be subject to increased human disturbance, it is considered unlikely that roosts will become established. Disturbance is also likely to result in smaller foraging parties of starling in future. Similarly, it is also thought that increased disturbance as a result of visitors to the SANG will displace birds such as Egyptian geese and mute swans from the interior of the fields away to quieter areas off-site. Given the distance to the airport, it is considered unlikely that birds will be displaced to its vicinity and pose a collision risk.

As detailed in the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan no further significant water bodies will be created as part of the proposals, apart from a small dog dipping pond which be subject to significant disturbance and therefore unlikely to be attractive to wintering birds. Additional planting of hedgerows, trees and a copse will compose a range of species already present on the site; these are unlikely to result in a noticeable increase of bird species that rely on fruits and berries over the winter months.

Low numbers of black-headed gulls were recorded on the surveys which may increase if litter becomes a problem, however the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan states that litter will be regularly cleared from the site.

## 5.0 SUMMARY

A total of 34 species were recorded during the surveys.

- Of these, three species are Red Listed as Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC): herring gull, house sparrow, and starling.
- Fourteen species were Amber Listed – black-headed gull, bullfinch, common gull, dunnoek, kestrel, mallard, meadow pipit, moorhen, song thrush, redwing, teal, sparrowhawk and woodpigeon wren.
- The remaining species recorded are all green listed due to a favourable conservation status. Pheasants, an introduced species were also recorded on most survey visits and a pair of Egyptian geese were recorded on a single survey visit.

Birds were generally recorded in low numbers on site with small loose flocks of black-headed gulls recorded on most visits. A sizeable flock of approximately 200 starlings was recorded foraging along the west of the site on the 22<sup>nd</sup> February, however generally numbers were far lower than this. As a whole activity by flocking birds was low at the site.

The assemblage of birds recorded during the surveys is not considered to pose a collision risk to aircraft. Details provided in the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan are likely to ensure that this continues within the site, although continued monitoring will assess any future changes in the collision risk level.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

- Abbas Ecology (2021) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal: Proposed Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace at Hick's Farm, Throop. For BCP Council
- AOA/ /CAA(2006) Safeguarding of Aerodromes: Advice Note 3 – Wildlife Hazards around aerodromes. Available online at: <https://www.aoa.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Advice-Note-3-Wildlife-Hazards-2016.pdf> [Accessed April 2021]
- Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S.H. (2007) Bird census techniques (2nd edition). Academic press, London.
- Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Brown, A., Hearn, R. Lock, L. Musgrove, A., Noble, D. Stroud, D. and Gregory, R. (2021) Birds of conservation concern 4: the population status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. British birds, 108:708-746.
- HMSO. (1981). Wildlife and Countryside Act. [www.hmsso.gov.uk](http://www.hmsso.gov.uk)
- BCP Council (2020) Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (Phase 1), Hicks Farm, Throop

Please note that the legislation which is relevant to this report is not included in the list above, but details are included in Appendix B below.

## FIGURES

**Figure 1 – Site Location Plan**

**Figure 2 – 16<sup>th</sup> November 2021 Results**

**Figure 3 – 14<sup>th</sup> December 2021 Results**

**Figure 4 – 14<sup>th</sup> January 2022 Results**

**Figure 5 – 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2022 Results**





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# Site Location Plan

Hicks Farm

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council



## Notes:

Drawn by: MS  
Checked by: JS  
Office: Southampton

Figure No. 1  
Revision No. A

0 30 60 90 Meters  
Scale 1:2,500 @A3

15 November 2021  
NGR: 411052E 96141N

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The Pavilion, 1st Floor  
Botleigh Grange  
Office Campus  
Hedge End  
Southampton  
Hampshire, SO30 2AF





# November Bird Results

Hicks Farm

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council



## Legend

- Site boundary

Schedule 1 & BoCC Amber

Schedule 1 & BoCC Green

BoCC Red

BoCC Amber
- Redwing

Cott's Warbler

Herring Gull

Starling

Bullfinch

Black-headed Gull

Duncock

Kestrel

Moorhen

Song Thrush

Woodpigeon

Wren
- BoCC Green

Blackbird

Blue Tit

Carrion Crow

Cormorant

Chiffchaff

Goldfinch

Great Tit

Grey Heron

Long-tailed Tit

Maggpie

Robin
- No Status

Egyptian Goose

Pheasant

Flight Direction

## Notes:

Drawn by: CD

Checked by: JS

Office: Southampton

Figure No. 2

Revision No. A

0 40 80 120 Meters

Scale 1:3,000 @A3

04 May 2022

NGR: 411042E 96031N

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# December Bird Results

Hicks Farm

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council



## Legend

<div></div> Site boundary	BoCC Green
Schedule 1 & BoCC Green	<b>B.,Blackbird</b>
<b>GW,Goldfinch</b>	<b>BT,Blue Tit</b>
<b>KF,Kingfisher</b>	<b>C.,Carrion Crow</b>
BoCC Red	<b>CA,Cormorant</b>
<b>SG,Starling</b>	<b>GT,Great Tit</b>
BoCC Amber	<b>H.,Grey Heron</b>
<b>BH,Black-headed Gull</b>	<b>MG,Magpie</b>
<b>D.,Duncock</b>	<b>R.,Robin</b>
<b>K.,Kestrel</b>	No Status
<b>WP,Woodpigeon</b>	<b>PH,Pheasant</b>
<b>WR,Wren</b>	→ Flight Direction

## Notes:

Drawn by: CD  
Checked by: JS  
Office: Southampton

Figure No. 3  
Revision No. A

0 40 80 120 Meters  
Scale 1:3,000 @A3

04 May 2022  
NGR: 411042E 96031N

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# January Bird Results

Hicks Farm

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council



## Legend

Site boundary

BoCC Amber

BH,Black-headed Gull

D.,Duncock

K.,Kestrel

ST,Song Thrush

WP,Woodpigeon

WR,Wren

BoCC Green

BT,Blue Tit

C.,Carrian Crow

GO,Goldfinch

GT,Great Tit

LT,Long-tailed Tit

MG,Magpie

R.,Robin

No Status

PH,Pheasant

→ Flight Direction

## Notes:

Drawn by: CD  
Checked by: JS  
Office: Southampton

Figure No. 4  
Revision No. A

0 40 80 120 Meters  
Scale 1:3,000 @A3

04 May 2022  
NGR: 411042E 96031N

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## February Bird Results

Hicks Farm



Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council

### Legend

Site boundary

Schedule 1 & BoCC Amber

RE, Redwing

Schedule 1 & BoCC Green

CW, Cuckoo's Warbler

KF, Kingfisher

BoCC Red

SG, Starling

BoCC Amber

BH, Black-headed Gull

D., Dunnock

K., Kestrel

ST, Song Thrush

WP, Woodpigeon

WR, Wren

BoCC Green

B., Blackbird

BT, Blue Tit

C., Carrion Crow

GT, Great Tit

LT, Long-tailed Tit

R., Robin

No Status

PH, Pheasant

→ Flight Direction

### Notes:

Drawn by: CD

Checked by: JS

Office: Southampton

Figure No. 5

Revision No. A

0 40 80 120 Meters

Scale 1:3,000 @A3

04 May 2022

NGR: 411042E 96031N

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## APPENDIX A – REPORT CONDITIONS

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The report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections’. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times. No investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather-related conditions. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions. The “shelf life” of the Report will be determined by a number of factors including; its original purpose, the Client’s instructions, passage of time, advances in technology and techniques, changes in legislation etc. and therefore may require future re-assessment.

The whole of the report must be read as other sections of the report may contain information which puts into context the findings in any executive summary.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. Tetra Tech accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

## APPENDIX B – KEY LEGISLATION

### Bern Convention

The *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (the *Bern Convention*) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and was ratified in 1982. Its aims are to protect wild plants and animals and their habitats listed in Appendices 1 and 2 of the Convention, and regulate the exploitation of species listed in Appendix 3. The regulation imposes legal obligations on participating countries to protect over 500 plant species and more than 1000 animals. To meet its obligations imposed by the Convention, the European Community adopted the *EC Birds Directive* (1979) and the *EC Habitats Directive* (1992 – see below). Since the Lisbon Treaty, in force since 1<sup>st</sup> December 2009, European legislation has been adopted by the European Union.

### Bonn Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals or 'Bonn Convention' was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979 and came into force in 1985. Participating states agree to work together to preserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection to species listed in Appendix I of the Convention. It also establishes agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II.

In the UK, the requirements of the convention are implemented via the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended), Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW).

### Habitats Directive

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, or the 'Habitats Directive', is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 in response to the Bern Convention. Its aims are to protect approximately 220 habitats and 1,000 species listed in its several Annexes.

In the UK, the Habitats Directive is transposed into national law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales, and via the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland.

### Birds Directive

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) or 'Birds Directive' was introduced to achieve favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distribution range. In this context, the most important provision is the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.

### Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I or II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. These sites, if ratified by Ministers, are then designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within six years. Public bodies must also help preserve, maintain and re-establish habitats for wild birds.

The 2018 amendments mainly related to the impact of the *People Over Wind* decision and some implications arising for neighbourhood plan development and a range of other planning tools including Local Development Orders and Permission in Principle – see here for full details:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/1307/note/made>

The Regulations make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5 - see below:

Schedule 2 – European Protected Species of Animals	Schedule 5 – European Protected Species of Plants
Horseshoe bats <i>Rhinolophidae</i> - all species	Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i>
Common bats <i>Vespertilionidae</i> - all species	Killarney fern <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
Large Blue Butterfly <i>Maculinea arion</i>	Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>
Wild cat <i>Felis sylvestris</i>	Lady's-slipper <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Dolphins, porpoises and whales <i>Cetacea</i> – all sp.	Creeping marsh-wort <i>Apium repens</i>
Dormouse <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i>
Pool frog <i>Rana lessonae</i>	Fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i>
Sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Floating-leaved water plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>
Fisher's estuarine moth <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i>	Yellow marsh saxifrage <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	
Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail <i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	
Smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>	
Sturgeon <i>Acipenser sturio</i>	
Natterjack toad <i>Epidalea calamita</i>	
Marine turtles <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	
Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	
<p>This is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in the UK. This legislation is the chief means by which the 'Bern Convention' and the Birds Directive are implemented in the UK. Since it was first introduced, the Act has been amended several times.</p> <p>The Act makes it an offence to (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) intentionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>kill, injure, or take any wild bird;</li> <li>take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use; or</li> <li>take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.</li> </ul> <p>Or to intentionally do the following to a wild bird listed in Schedule 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disturbs any wild bird while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or</li> <li>disturbs dependent young of such a bird.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5;</li> <li>interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places; and</li> <li>The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals.</li> </ul> <p>Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to: intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, or any seed or spore attached to any such wild plant; unless an authorised person, intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8; or sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.</p> <p>Following all amendments to the Act, Schedule 5 'Animals which are Protected' contains a total of 154 species of animal, including several mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates. Schedule 8 'Plants which are Protected' of the Act, contains 185 species, including higher plants, bryophytes and fungi and lichens. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of these species can be obtained from the JNCC website.</p> <p>Part 14 of the Act makes unlawful to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant which is listed in Part II of Schedule 9.</p> <p>It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.</p>	



**Schedule 1 - Birds which are protected by special penalties**

Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Owl, Barn	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Owl, Snowy	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Bittern, Little	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Petrel, Leach's	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Phalarope, Red-necked	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
Bunting, Cirl	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	Plover, Kentish	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Bunting, Lapland	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Plover, Little Ringed	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Bunting, Snow	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Quail, Common	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
Buzzard, Honey	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Redstart, Black	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Rosefinch, Scarlet	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Crake, Spotted	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Sandpiper, Green	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Crossbills (all species)	<i>Loxia</i>	Sandpiper, Purple	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
Curlew, Stone	<i>Burhinus oedichnus</i>	Sandpiper, Wood	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Divers (all species)	<i>Gavia</i>	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Scoter, Common	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Duck, Long-tailed	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Scoter, Velvet	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>
Eagle, Golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>
Eagle, White-tailed	<i>Haliaetus albicilla</i>	Shorelark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
Falcon, Gyr	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Shrike, Red-backed	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	Stilt, Black-winged	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Stint, Temminck's	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>
Godwit, Black-tailed	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Swan, Bewick's	<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Swan, Whooper	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Grebe, Black-necked	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Tern, Black	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>
Grebe, Slavonian	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Tern, Little	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Tern, Roseate	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
Gull, Little	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Tit, Bearded	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>
Gull, Mediterranean	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Tit, Crested	<i>Parus cristatus</i>
Harriers (all species)	<i>Circus</i>	Tree-creeper, Short-toed	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>
Heron, Purple	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Warbler, Cetti's	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Warbler, Dartford	<i>Sylvia undata</i>
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Warbler, Marsh	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Warbler, Savi's	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>
Kite, Red	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>
Oriole, Golden	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>

**Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006**

Section 41 (S41) of this Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list (in consultation with Natural England) of Habitats and 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 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal (e.g. planning) functions. The S41 list includes 65 Habitats of Principal Importance and 1,150 Species of Principal Importance.

**Birds of Conservation Concern**

This is a review of the status of all birds occurring regularly in the United Kingdom. It is regularly updated and is prepared by leading bird conservation organisations, including the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

The latest report was produced in 2015 (Eaton *et al*, 2015) and identified 67 red list species, 96 amber species, and 81 green species. The criteria are complex, but generally:

- **Red list** species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of more than 50% in the last 25 years.

- **Amber list** species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of between 25% and 50% in the last 25 years. Species that have a UK breeding population of less than 300 or a non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals are also included, together with those whose 50% of the population is localised in 10 sites or fewer and those whose 20% of the European population is found in the UK.
- **Green list** species are all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed

#### Global IUCN Red List

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Threatened Species was devised to provide a list of those species that are most at risk of becoming extinct globally. It provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information about threatened taxa around the globe. The system catalogues threatened species into groups of varying levels of threat, which are: Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD), Not Evaluated (NE). Criteria for designation into each of the categories is complex, and consider several principles.

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## APPENDIX A – REPORT CONDITIONS

This Report has been prepared using reasonable skill and care for the sole benefit of [BCP Council] (“the Client”) for the proposed uses stated in the report by [Tetra Tech Environment Planning Transport Limited] (“Tetra Tech”). Tetra Tech exclude all liability for any other uses and to any other party. The report must not be relied on or reproduced in whole or in part by any other party without the copyright holder’s permission.

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The report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections’. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times. No investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather-related conditions. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions. The “shelf life” of the Report will be determined by a number of factors including; its original purpose, the Client’s instructions, passage of time, advances in technology and techniques, changes in legislation etc. and therefore may require future re-assessment.

The whole of the report must be read as other sections of the report may contain information which puts into context the findings in any executive summary.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. Tetra Tech accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

## APPENDIX B – KEY LEGISLATION

### Bern Convention

The *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (the *Bern Convention*) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and was ratified in 1982. Its aims are to protect wild plants and animals and their habitats listed in Appendices 1 and 2 of the Convention, and regulate the exploitation of species listed in Appendix 3. The regulation imposes legal obligations on participating countries to protect over 500 plant species and more than 1000 animals. To meet its obligations imposed by the Convention, the European Community adopted the *EC Birds Directive* (1979) and the *EC Habitats Directive* (1992 – see below). Since the Lisbon Treaty, in force since 1<sup>st</sup> December 2009, European legislation has been adopted by the European Union.

### Bonn Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals or 'Bonn Convention' was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979 and came into force in 1985. Participating states agree to work together to preserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection to species listed in Appendix I of the Convention. It also establishes agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II.

In the UK, the requirements of the convention are implemented via the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended), Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW).

### Habitats Directive

The Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, or the 'Habitats Directive', is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 in response to the Bern Convention. Its aims are to protect approximately 220 habitats and 1,000 species listed in its several Annexes.

In the UK, the Habitats Directive is transposed into national law via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales, and via the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) in Northern Ireland.

### Birds Directive

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) or 'Birds Directive' was introduced to achieve favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distribution range. In this context, the most important provision is the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.

### Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I or II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. These sites, if ratified by Ministers, are then designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within six years. Public bodies must also help preserve, maintain and re-establish habitats for wild birds.

The 2018 amendments mainly related to the impact of the *People Over Wind* decision and some implications arising for neighbourhood plan development and a range of other planning tools including Local Development Orders and Permission in Principle – see here for full details:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/1307/note/made>

The Regulations make it an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 5 - see below:

Schedule 2 – European Protected Species of Animals	Schedule 5 – European Protected Species of Plants
Horseshoe bats <i>Rhinolophidae</i> - all species	Shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i>
Common bats <i>Vespertilionidae</i> - all species	Killarney fern <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>
Large Blue Butterfly <i>Maculinea arion</i>	Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>
Wild cat <i>Felis sylvestris</i>	Lady's-slipper <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Dolphins, porpoises and whales <i>Cetacea</i> – all sp.	Creeping marsh-wort <i>Apium repens</i>
Dormouse <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Slender naiad <i>Najas flexilis</i>
Pool frog <i>Rana lessonae</i>	Fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i>
Sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Floating-leaved water plantain <i>Luronium natans</i>
Fisher's estuarine moth <i>Gortyna borelii lunata</i>	Yellow marsh saxifrage <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>	
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	
Lesser whirlpool ram's-horn snail <i>Anisus vorticulus</i>	
Smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>	
Sturgeon <i>Acipenser sturio</i>	
Natterjack toad <i>Epidalea calamita</i>	
Marine turtles <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	
Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	
<p>This is the principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in the UK. This legislation is the chief means by which the 'Bern Convention' and the Birds Directive are implemented in the UK. Since it was first introduced, the Act has been amended several times.</p> <p>The Act makes it an offence to (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) intentionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>kill, injure, or take any wild bird;</li> <li>take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use; or</li> <li>take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.</li> </ul> <p>Or to intentionally do the following to a wild bird listed in Schedule 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disturbs any wild bird while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; or</li> <li>disturbs dependent young of such a bird.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take any wild animal listed on Schedule 5;</li> <li>interfere with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places; and</li> <li>The Act also prohibits certain methods of killing, injuring, or taking wild animals.</li> </ul> <p>Finally, the Act also makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to: intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8, or any seed or spore attached to any such wild plant; unless an authorised person, intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8; or sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess (for the purposes of trade), any live or dead wild plant included in Schedule 8, or any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant.</p> <p>Following all amendments to the Act, Schedule 5 'Animals which are Protected' contains a total of 154 species of animal, including several mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates. Schedule 8 'Plants which are Protected' of the Act, contains 185 species, including higher plants, bryophytes and fungi and lichens. A comprehensive and up-to-date list of these species can be obtained from the JNCC website.</p> <p>Part 14 of the Act makes unlawful to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant which is listed in Part II of Schedule 9.</p> <p>It is recommended that plant material of these species is disposed of as bio-hazardous waste, and these plants should not be used in planting schemes.</p>	

### Schedule 1 - Birds which are protected by special penalties

Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Owl, Barn	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Owl, Snowy	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Bittern, Little	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Petrel, Leach's	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Phalarope, Red-necked	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
Bunting, Cirl	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	Plover, Kentish	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Bunting, Lapland	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Plover, Little Ringed	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Bunting, Snow	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Quail, Common	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
Buzzard, Honey	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Redstart, Black	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Rosefinch, Scarlet	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Crake, Spotted	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Sandpiper, Green	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Crossbills (all species)	<i>Loxia</i>	Sandpiper, Purple	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
Curlew, Stone	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>	Sandpiper, Wood	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Divers (all species)	<i>Gavia</i>	Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Scoter, Common	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Duck, Long-tailed	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Scoter, Velvet	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>
Eagle, Golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>
Eagle, White-tailed	<i>Haliaetus albicilla</i>	Shorelark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
Falcon, Gyr	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Shrike, Red-backed	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	Stilt, Black-winged	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Stint, Temminck's	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>
Godwit, Black-tailed	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Swan, Bewick's	<i>Cygnus bewickii</i>
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Swan, Whooper	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
Grebe, Black-necked	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Tern, Black	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>
Grebe, Slavonian	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Tern, Little	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Tern, Roseate	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>
Gull, Little	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Tit, Bearded	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>
Gull, Mediterranean	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Tit, Crested	<i>Parus cristatus</i>
Harriers (all species)	<i>Circus</i>	Tree-creeper, Short-toed	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>
Heron, Purple	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Warbler, Cetti's	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Warbler, Dartford	<i>Sylvia undata</i>
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Warbler, Marsh	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Warbler, Savi's	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>
Kite, Red	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>
Oriole, Golden	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>

### Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Section 41 (S41) of this Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list (in consultation with Natural England) of Habitats and 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 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal (e.g. planning) functions. The S41 list includes 65 Habitats of Principal Importance and 1,150 Species of Principal Importance.

### Birds of Conservation Concern

This is a review of the status of all birds occurring regularly in the United Kingdom. It is regularly updated and is prepared by leading bird conservation organisations, including the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

The latest report was produced in 2015 (Eaton *et al*, 2015) and identified 67 red list species, 96 amber species, and 81 green species. The criteria are complex, but generally:

- **Red list** species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of more than 50% in the last 25 years.



- **Amber list** species are those that have shown a decline of the breeding population, non-breeding population or breeding range of between 25% and 50% in the last 25 years. Species that have a UK breeding population of less than 300 or a non-breeding population of less than 900 individuals are also included, together with those whose 50% of the population is localised in 10 sites or fewer and those whose 20% of the European population is found in the UK.
- **Green list** species are all regularly occurring species that do not qualify under any of the red or amber criteria are green listed

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