



Tadmarton Road
Bloxham, Banbury

Protected Species Report: Breeding Bird Report

Prepared For: Gladman Developments

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G9731.02.009 Breeding Bird Visit 1 21.04.2023

G9731.02.010 Breeding Bird Visit 2 31.05.2023

G9731.02.011 Breeding Bird Visit 3 26.06.2023

Executive Summary

Site Details	<p>The proposed site is located to the south of Tadmarton Road at the edge of the village of Bloxham in Oxfordshire. The site application boundary measures approximately 4.4ha.</p> <p>Habitats present within the site comprise arable fields, semi-improved grassland, semi-natural broad-leaved woodland, native hedgerows, scattered trees, scrub, two water bodies, wet ditches, a stream, tall ruderal vegetation, bare ground, and hardstanding.</p>
Survey Details	<p>Three breeding bird surveys were undertaken early morning from April – June. The site plus a 100m buffer was walked using a transect survey method.</p>
Breeding Bird Species	<p>37 bird species were recorded within the site boundary and 100m survey buffer during the 2023 breeding bird survey; 23 species were recorded within the site itself.</p> <p>No species were confirmed to be breeding within the site. Four species were confirmed to be breeding within the 100m buffer.</p> <p>Ten species were probable breeding species within the site and 100m buffer; four species were probable breeding species within the site.</p> <p>There were 19 species recorded as possible breeders on site, some of these possible breeding species were then assessed to be probable or confirmed to be breeding within the buffer.</p>
Summary	<p>The site is of local significance for breeding birds. This is based on an assessment of numbers of confirmed, probable and possible breeding bird species within the site, as well as the abundance and species richness of notable bird species present.</p> <p>Most species recorded were associated with the dense/continuous scrub onsite.</p>
Recommendations	<p>If removal of any mature trees is necessary, specific surveys should be undertaken for both barn owl and red kite. Surveys for barn owl should also be undertaken outside of the traditional breeding season March-August.</p> <p>Prior to any construction works commencing at the southern end of the site during the red kite breeding season (March to August) a red kite nesting survey should be carried out. This should include checking the woodland for any signs of nesting red kite within at least 300m of the development.</p> <p>Before the removal of any mature tree or any other tree containing cavities, a thorough check should be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist to determine if any nesting barn owl are present. Barn owls may nest at any time of year, so this mitigation applies all year round.</p>

This Executive Summary is not a substitute for the full report. Refer to the full text of this report for further detail.

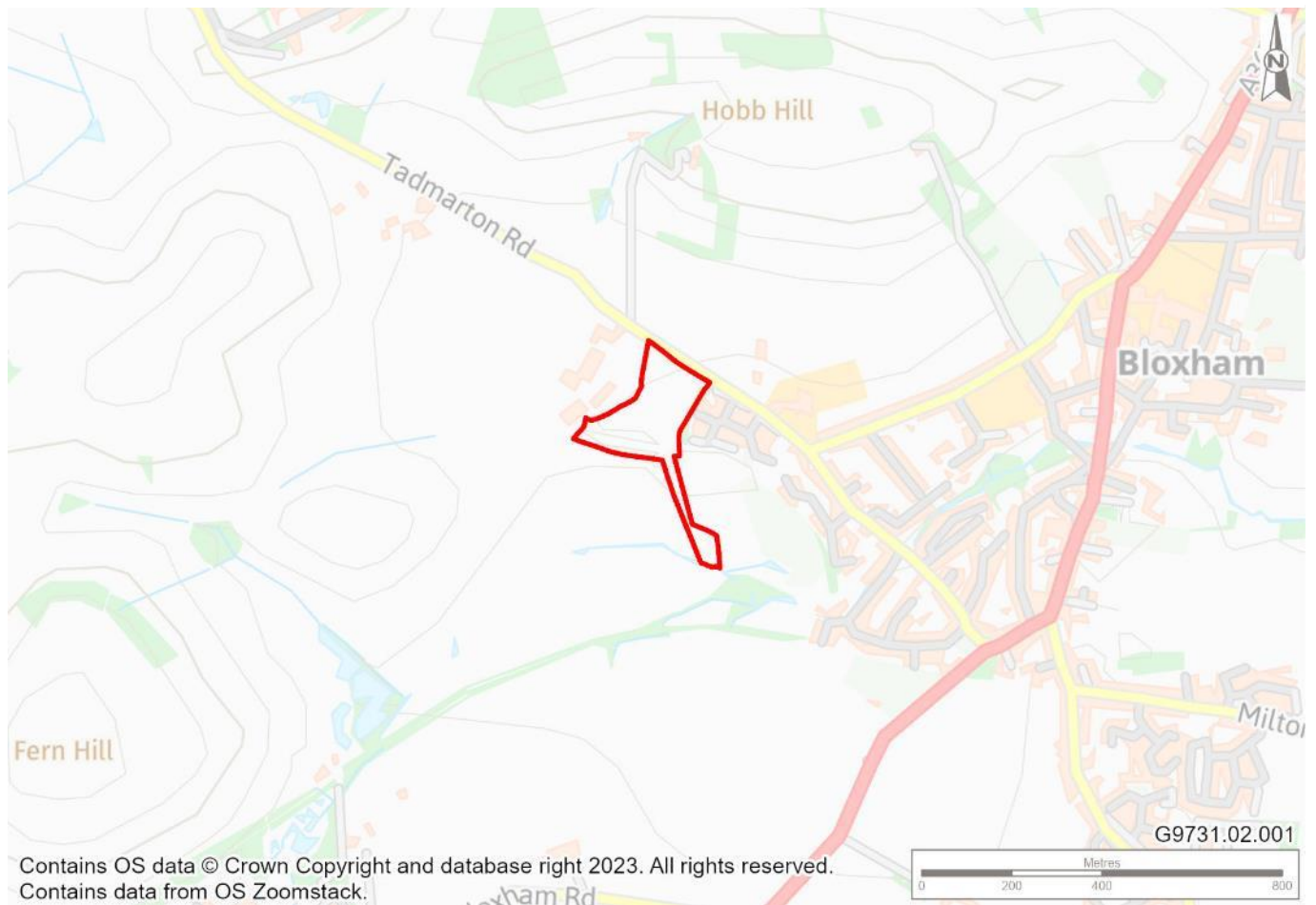
1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 TEP were commissioned in March 2023 by Gladman Developments to carry out breeding bird surveys (BBS) at Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, Banbury. The surveys are required to inform an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) in support of a planning application for residential development.
- 1.2 The objectives of this report are to:
- Detail the methods and results of the breeding bird survey visits undertaken;
 - Assess the number of pairs of probable and confirmed breeding species;
 - Identify features of value within or near to the site for breeding birds;
 - Value the site as a whole for breeding birds; and
 - Provide generic advice on the protection of birds during habitat clearance.

Site Location

- 1.3 The site is located at Tadmarton Road, Bloxham, Banbury. The location of the site is depicted by the red line shown in Figure 1. The approximate central grid reference of the site is SP 42049 35945.
- 1.4 The site is dominated by two arable fields comprising temporary grassland ley. Hedgerows are present along Tadmarton Road on the northern boundary and along a field boundary, and a short section of stream within semi-natural broadleaved woodland grazes the southern site boundary. Former quarry workings bisect the site encompassing a small section of running water, a large pond, dense scrub, and scattered trees. Wet ditches, tall ruderal vegetation, and scattered scrub habitats were also found within the site.
- 1.5 Tadmarton Road forms the north-eastern site boundary, a working farm is located directly to the north-west of the site, and the eastern boundary abuts a new housing development and associated public open space beyond which lies the village of Bloxham. Rural land under agricultural use extends in all other directions.

Figure 1: Site location



Legislation

1.6 Desktop records of protected and notable bird species recorded within 2km of the site were obtained from Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) (see Appendix A for the full list). Bird species classed as notable are those listed on any of the following:

- Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended (WCA1);
- Species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006 (S41); and
- Red and Amber listed Bird of Conservation Concern (BoCC) species (Stanbury et al. 2021) (BRd/ BAm).

2.0 Methods

- 2.1 The breeding bird survey was carried out applying methods based on the standard breeding bird survey and common bird census methods developed by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO)¹.
- 2.2 Visits were carried out in the early morning period. Three evenly spaced visits were undertaken from late April to June 2023.
- 2.3 The new Breeding Bird Survey guidelines² published in January 2022 state that a breeding bird survey should have six survey visits as a default unless clear justification can be provided to deviate from this approach. This is to ensure that all parts of the breeding bird survey season are adequately covered. TEP utilise a BBS Scoping Matrix on projects to determine whether fewer or a greater number of survey visits are justified to provide an adequate baseline. A range of factors are considered such as size of site, quality of bird habitat, proximity of designated sites for birds and predicted extent of habitat loss.
- 2.4 The survey guidance is currently non-mandatory but is being adopted by a number of national organisations and Local Planning Authorities.
- 2.5 Three survey visits were considered sufficient at Tadmarton Road following review of desk study ornithology data for the site and given the relatively small site area.
- 2.6 Bird species and activity patterns were recorded and mapped using standard BTO symbology.
- 2.7 Bird species within the 100m surrounding the site boundary were also recorded during the survey, as a proportion of the bird's foraging or nesting habitat is likely to be within the site.

Limitations

- 2.8 All habitats within the site and within a 100m buffer of the site were fully accessible to survey and the survey was undertaken within the appropriate seasonal window. There were no limitations to the survey.

¹ Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W. and Evans, J., 1998. Bird Monitoring Methods: a manual of techniques for key UK species.

² Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. 2022. Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts, v.0.1.6. <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org> [16/08/2022].

3.0 Results

Table 1: 2023 Breeding Bird Survey Details

Visit number	Date(s)	Weather	Seasonal Constraints	Survey Period(s)
1	21 st April 2023	5°C, light breeze, light rain increasing to moderate rain, cloudy	None	06:10-07:55
2	31 st May 2023	9°C, light breeze, no rain, cloudy	None	04:55-06:58
3	26 th June 2023	12°C, light, breeze, no rain, cloudy	None	05:35-07:23

Table 2: Counts of birds recorded during the 2023 breeding bird survey, including conservation and likely breeding status

Species	S/SBU	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Conservation Status	Likely Breeding Status
Blackbird	S		1	2		Pr (1)
	SBU	1	4	5		Pr (3)
Blackcap	S			1		Po
	SBU		1	1		Po
Blue Tit	S	2	1			Po
	SBU	7	4	9		C (1) Pr (2)
Buzzard	S					N
	SBU		1	1		Po
Carrion Crow	S					N
	SBU		1	1		Po
Chaffinch	S	1				Po
	SBU	2	1	2		Pr (1)
Chiffchaff	S					Po
	SBU	2	1			Pr (1)

Collared Dove	S		1			Po
	SBU		5	4		Po
Dunnock	S	3	1	1	BAm, S41	Pr (1)
	SBU	4	1	7		Pr (2)
Feral Pigeon	S	1				N
	SBU	12	3	2		Po
Goldcrest	S					N
	SBU			2		Po
Goldfinch	S	2	1	2		Po
	SBU	5	1	4		Po
Great Spotted Woodpecker	S					N
	SBU			1		Pr (1)
Great Tit	S		1			Po
	SBU	3	2			C (1)
Grey Wagtail	S				BAm	N
	SBU			Juvenile		N
House Sparrow	S				BRd, S41	Po
	SBU		2	6		C (1 colony)
Jackdaw	S		13			N

	SBU	30	24	71		Po
Kestrel	S				BAm	N
	SBU	1	1			Po
Linnet	S	3			BRd, S41	Po
	SBU	6				Po
Long-tailed Tit	S	2				Po
	SBU	2		1		Po
Magpie	S		2			Po
	SBU		3			Po
Mallard	S		6		BAm	Po
	SBU	3	6	4		Po
Moorhen	S		1		BAm	Po
	SBU		1			Po
Pied Wagtail	S					Po
	SBU		2	2		C (1)
Pheasant	S	4	2			Po
	SBU	12	6			Po
Red-legged Partridge	S		1			Po
	SBU		2			Po

Red Kite	S				WCA1	N
	SBU			1		Po
Robin	S	1		2		Pr (1)
	SBU	1		4		Pr (1)
Rook	S		25		BAm	N
	SBU	15	129	72		N
Song Thrush	S				BAm, S41, LBAP	N
	SBU		1	2		Pr (1)
Sparrowhawk	S				BAm	N
	SBU			1		Po
Starling	S			25	BRd, S41	N
	SBU	2	7	35		Po
Stock Dove	S	1	2	2	BAm	Po
	SBU	1	2	2		Po
Swallow	S					N
	SBU			2		Po
Whitethroat	S				BAm	Po
	SBU		1	3		Pr (1)
Woodpigeon	S	4			BAm	Po

	SBU	7	10	10		Pr (3)
Wren	S		2	1	BAm	Pr (1)
	SBU	3	7	8		Pr (5)
Total Species	S	11	15	8		
	SBU	20	28	28		

S: Site; SBU: Site including 100m buffer

Status Key: WCA1 = Schedule 1, S41 = Section 41; BRd = BoCC Red List; BAm = BoCC Amber List; LBAP = Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Likely Breeding Status Key: C = confirmed breeding, Pr = probable breeding, Po = possible breeding, N = not breeding.

Results Summary

Desk Study

- 3.1 Records of 51 notable species were returned within 2km of the site.
- 3.2 Within the records returned were 11 WCA1 species. However, of the WCA1 records of redwing *Turdus iliacus* and fieldfare *Turdus pilaris* were returned which do not breed in southern England. There is also no suitable breeding habitat on site for: black redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*, crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*, hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*, peregrine *Falco peregrinus* and merlin *Falco columbarius*.
- 3.3 There may be suitable habitat (though note not optimal) for the WCA1 species: kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, red kite *Milvus milvus*, barn owl *Tyto alba* and hobby *Falco subbuteo*.
- 3.4 The largest numbers of records returned were for kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* (167 records), red kite (233 records), sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* (132 records), and swift *Apus apus* (173 records). The exact location of the nearest record to the site was not provided.
- 3.5 The absence of records does not show an absence of any notable species.

Breeding Bird Survey Results

Site and 100m Buffer

- 3.6 37 bird species were recorded within the site boundary and 100m survey buffer during the 2023 breeding bird survey; 23 species were recorded within the site itself.
- 3.7 No species were confirmed to be breeding within the site. Four species were confirmed to be breeding within the 100m buffer. Of these four species, house sparrow (1 colony) was the only notable species recorded.
- 3.8 Ten species were probable breeding species within the site and 100m buffer with four species being probable breeding species within the site itself. Of those species, the following notable species were recorded:
 - On-site
 - Dunnock (1 pair)
 - Wren (1pair)
 - Buffer
 - Dunnock (1 pair)

- Woodpigeon (3 pairs)
- Song thrush (1 pair)
- Wren (4 pairs)
- Whitethroat (1 pair)

- 3.9 There were 19 species recorded as possible breeders within the site and 100m buffer. This included the following notable species: linnets *Linaria cannabina*, mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*, stock dove *Columba oenas*, kestrel (a possible nest was located in the buffer to the east of the site), red kite, sparrowhawk and starling *Sturnus vulgaris*.
- 3.10 No ground nesting birds, including skylark *Alauda arvensis*, lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* and meadow pipit *Anthus pratensis* were recorded during the surveys.

Incidental & Other Notable Records

- 3.11 On a bat transect survey on the 19th April 2023, a barn owl was noted to be hunting. It was recorded flying within the 100m buffer to the south-west of the site and the 100m buffer south of the residential area at the east of the site.
- 3.12 A rookery is located within the broad-leaved woodland that extends into and beyond the 100m buffer to the south of the site. The rookery itself is not within 100m of the site. Rooks were recorded within the site buffer; it is likely that at least some individuals were using the rookery to breed.

4.0 Discussion

- 4.1 A total of 48 bird species were recorded within the site boundary and 100m survey buffer during the 2023 breeding bird survey.

Fuller Method

- 4.2 Fuller (1980)³ devised a method of classifying the ornithological interest of sites for conservation based on three site attributes: population size, rarity and diversity.
- 4.3 No significant breeding bird concentrations (i.e. 1% or more of the national breeding population) or nationally rare breeding bird species (i.e. between 1 and 1,000 breeding pairs) were recorded during the survey.
- 4.4 The total number of confirmed, probable and possible breeding bird species recorded within a site indicates its significance. Table 3 shows the breeding species richness criteria devised by Fuller.

Table 3: Significance of the total number of breeding species recorded at a site (Fuller, 1980)

Local	County	Regional	National
25-49	50-69	70-84	85+

- 4.5 Based on the above criteria, the 38 confirmed, probable and possible breeding bird species recorded within the site and 100m buffer indicate that the site, including the site buffer, is of local significance for breeding birds.

Ground Nesting Birds

- 4.6 All of the site within the redline boundary and the majority of the wider breeding bird survey area is located within four fields which have the following areas working from north to south: 0.9 hectares, 2.2 hectares, 4.2 hectares and 2.6 hectares. Skylark is the most common ground nesting bird associated with agricultural land and this species was not recorded anywhere within the survey area during 2023. Neither were the ground nesting bird species meadow pipit or lapwing recorded within the survey area in 2023.

³ Fuller, R.J., 1980. A method for assessing the ornithological interest of sites for conservation. *Biological Conservation*, 17(3), pp.229-239.

4.7 Skylark is a species of open country with bare ground and intermittent shorter vegetation, habitat often provided in arable farmland and rough pastures. Skylark often nests in larger open fields of a minimum of 5ha and fields of a minimum 10ha if bounded by trees or hedgerows (Winspear and Davies, 2005⁴). Skylark will not typically nest within 50 metres of hedges, pylons, trees or bushes that may provide perches for avian predators. The fields at Tadmarton Road are bounded by tall hedgerows or woodland and are not large enough to attract nesting skylark. The areas of field which make up the majority of the land within the actual redline boundary are intensively managed and not optimal for nesting skylark. Therefore overall, it is concluded that the land at the site has low potential to support ground nesting birds.

Overall Assessment

4.8 An all-encompassing assessment of the value of the site must be based on all the following factors (Table 4). This table considers only the site alone. It is concluded that the site is of local significance for breeding birds.

4.9 Within the site alone, 23 species were confirmed, probable or possible breeding bird species.

Table 4: Assessment of the value of the site for breeding birds based on the 2023 Breeding Bird Survey

Evaluation Factor	Result
Result of the Fuller species richness assessment (including confirmed, probable and possible breeders)	23 species - below local significance
Proportion of species that were confirmed or probable breeders compared to possible breeders	Confirmed/probable breeders – 4 species (17%) Possible breeders – 19 species (83%) The number of possible breeders greatly proportionately exceeds the combined number of confirmed or probable breeders.
The extent and quality of nesting habitat	Most important habitats for breeding birds within the site – dense scrub, small area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland, intact hedgerows, scattered broad leaved trees and waterbodies. Habitat connectivity - the south of the site is connected to a larger area of broad-leaved woodland and an unnamed running water body. Other comments on habitat – Large areas of the site were dominated by arable land which provided few nesting opportunities.

⁴ Management Guide to Birds of Lowland Farmland (RSPB Management Guides) by R Winspear, G Davies (2005).

Evaluation Factor	Result
Range of BoCC species recorded	<p>Number of BoCC species recorded within the site and survey buffer (confirmed, probable or possible breeders only) – 13</p> <p>Number of BoCC species recorded within the site alone (confirmed, probable or possible breeders only) – 9</p>
Abundance of BoCC species	<p>There are no BoCC species considered to be important contributors to site value based on abundance.</p> <p>The abundance of BoCC species was generally low, except for rook recorded within the buffer, these were primarily using the area to feed.</p>
Presence of Schedule 1 species	<p>A red kite was recorded flying over the 100m buffer on Visit 3.</p> <p>A barn owl was recorded to be foraging within the buffer on a bat transect survey but was not judged to be breeding within the site.</p>

Individual Species Assessment

Table 5: Notable species recorded within the site and 100m buffer: WCA1 species & confirmed or probable breeders

Species	Number of Pairs	Habitats Associated with Species	Site Specific Context
WCA1 Species			
Barn Owl (WCA1)	Non-breeding	<p>Nest within holes in trees, undisturbed buildings such as barns and outbuildings and within nest boxes if suitable.</p> <p>The home range of barn owls within the breeding season is typically up to 1km from the nest⁵.</p> <p>The preferred hunting habitat of barn owls within the UK is rough grassland. They will also hunt over crops and hay meadows and within and around farm buildings⁶.</p>	<p>Recorded hunting over field margins at edge of arable fields within the buffer to the east and south west of the site.</p> <p>There were no trees within the site that supported large enough cavities to support nesting owls. Offsite mature trees were however noted along the stream to the west which may support features suitable for nesting owls.</p>
Red Kite (WCA1)	<p>Site: Non-breeding</p> <p>Buffer: possible</p>	<p>Nest within woodland, which may be an extensive area or limited to a shelter belt or small clump of mature trees. The nest is typically 3-30m from the ground. In the midlands pedunculate oak is preferred, however, a range of species may be used, Scottish birds prefer Scots pine.</p>	<p>Recorded once flying over the 100m buffer at the north of the site.</p> <p>There are no mature trees large enough on site to support nesting red kite, the woodland to the south of the site is mature enough to support the species. The presence of the rookery to the northeast of this woodland suggests red kite nesting in this specific area is unlikely¹, though the rest of the woodland remains suitable.</p>

⁵ Barn Owl home range - The Barn Owl Trust

⁶ Barn Owl hunting and feeding - The Barn Owl Trust

		Forage over open ground, such as livestock and rough grazing area ⁷ .	
Other BoCC species			
Dunnock (BAm, S41)	Site: 1 probable pair Buffer: 1 probable pair	Nest close to the ground in vegetation understory, bramble and scrub, but will also nest in hedgerows and residential gardens and are found in a wide variety of habitats. They typically have two possibly three broods each year.	The hedgerows and dense scrub provide nesting opportunities within the site for this species.
House Sparrow (BRd, S41)	Buffer: 1 confirmed colony	Commonly nest in buildings, utilising holes and overhanging features, they will also readily use nest boxes. Also nest within thick hedges, scrub and conifers.	The colony was recorded using the farm buildings within the 100m buffer north west of the site.
Song Thrush (BAm, S41)	Buffer: 1 probable pair	Nest in trees and mature hedges. Typically they have two to three broods every year.	Not recorded within the site, but the scrub with scattered trees and hedgerows within the site provide nesting opportunities. The probable pair was likely nesting in one of the trees within the hedgerow along the north of Tadmarton Road.
Whitethroat (BAm)	Buffer: 1 probable pair	Nest in low scrub, rough grassland, low growing bushes and similar vegetation in a well-hidden nest 30-50cm off the ground.	Not recorded within the site, but the hedgerows and dense scrub provide nesting opportunities within the site for this species.
Woodpigeon (BAm)	Buffer: 3 probable pairs	Found in a variety of habitats including parks and gardens, building a loose twiggy nest in trees and hedgerows.	Although only a possible breeding species within the site, the hedgerows, dense scrub and broad-leaved trees provide nesting opportunities within the site for this species.
Wren (BAm)	Site: 1 probable pair	Nest in almost any location but display a preference to well-developed under-storeys	The hedgerows, dense scrub and broad-leaved trees provide nesting opportunities within the site for this species.

⁷ Hardey, J., Crick, H., Wernham, C., Riley, H., Etheridge, B. and Thompson, D. (2013) Raptors: A Field Guide for Surveys and Monitoring. Available at: [Raptors 2014 revise.pdf \(raptormonitoring.org\)](#)

	Buffer: 4 probable pairs	such as brambles, bracken or locations such as crevices or holes in tree trunks.	
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5.0 Recommendations

- 5.1 All wild birds and their nests and eggs are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is recommended that all tree, vegetation and built structure clearance across site avoids the core breeding bird season, March to August inclusive; although bird nesting can take place outside this period. If clearance works are necessary during the core breeding bird season, or at any time when bird nesting is suspected, a nesting bird check of the affected area by an ecologist is required immediately prior to the clearance works taking place. Extensive clearance of potential bird nesting habitat is not always practical and development programmes should take this constraint into account.
- 5.2 Prior to any construction works commencing at the southern end of the site during the red kite breeding season (March to August) a red kite nesting survey should be carried out. This should include checking the woodland for any signs of nesting red kite within at least 300m of the development. Should any nesting red kite be found, measures will need to be implemented to prevent disturbance to this species from the development while they are nesting to avoid an offence being committed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The protection against disturbance also applies to dependant young of any Schedule 1 species such as red kite.
- 5.3 Before the removal of any mature tree or any other tree containing cavities, a thorough check should be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist to determine if any nesting barn owl are present. Barn owls may nest at any time of year, so this mitigation applies all year round. The tree can only be removed when the ecologist has determined that barn owl are not currently nesting at that location. If there is any uncertainty, then further examination of the cavity may be necessary by a licenced barn owl ecologist. Suitable offsite trees within 100m of any construction works should also be checked for nesting barn owl to ensure this WCA1 species is not disturbed during nesting. If barn owl are found to be nesting offsite, a suitable disturbance buffer will need to be established around the nest until nesting is confirmed to have ended.

Appendix A: Desktop Data

Table 6: Summary of pre-existing bird records returned by TVERC within 2km

Name of Species	Relevant Legislation / Status (as assigned by TVERC)	Number of records	Nearest record relevance
Birds			
Barn owl	WCA1	10	Within 2km
Black redstart	WCA1	1	Within 2km
Black headed-gull	BAm	3	Within 2km
Bullfinch	SPI, BAm	16	Within 2km
Common gull	BAm	1	Within 2km
Crossbill	WCA1	2	Within 2km
Cuckoo	SPI, BRd	1	Within 2km
Dunnock	SPI, BAm	9	Within 2km
Fieldfare	WCA1	13	Within 2km
Greenfinch	BRd	12	Within 2km
Grey partridge	SPI, BRd	5	Within 2km
Grey wagtail	BAm	28	Within 2km
Hawfinch	SPI, BRd	2	Within 2km
Hen harrier	WCA1, SPI, BRd	2	Within 2km
Hobby	WCA1	11	Within 2km
House martin	BRd	2	Within 2km
House sparrow	SPI, BRd	7	Within 2km
Kestrel	BAm	167	Within 2km
Kingfisher	WCA1	4	Within 2km
Lapwing	SPI, BRd	7	Within 2km
Lesser black-backed gull	BAm	2	Within 2km
Lesser redpoll	SPI	10	Within 2km
Linnet	SPI	24	Within 2km
Marsh tit	SPI, BRd	26	Within 2km

Name of Species	Relevant Legislation / Status (as assigned by TVERC)	Number of records	Nearest record relevance
Meadow pipit	BAm	1	Within 2km
Merlin	WCA1, BRd	1	Within 2km
Mistle thrush	BRd	3	Within 2km
Peregrine	WCA1	1	Within 2km
Red kite	WCA1	233	Within 2km
Redstart	BAm	3	Within 2km
Redwing	WCA1, BAm	14	Within 2km
Reed bunting	SPI, BAm	14	Within 2km
Ring ouzel	SPI, BRd	3	Within 2km
Rook	BAm	2	Within 2km
Sedge warbler	BAm	1	Within 2km
Skylark	SPI, BRd	4	Within 2km
Snipe	BAm	5	Within 2km
Song thrush	SPI, BAm	9	Within 2km
Sparrowhawk	BAm	132	Within 2km
Spotted flycatcher	SPI, BRd	2	Within 2km
Swift	BRd	173	Within 2km
Tawny owl	BAm	34	Within 2km
Tree pipit	SPI, BRd	3	Within 2km
Whinchat	BRd	1	Within 2km
Whitethroat	BAm	14	Within 2km
Willow warbler	BAm	12	Within 2km
Woodcock	BRd	26	Within 2km
Woodpigeon	BAm	4	Within 2km
Wren	BAm	7	Within 2km
Yellow wagtail	SPI, BRd	1	Within 2km

Name of Species	Relevant Legislation / Status (as assigned by TVERC)	Number of records	Nearest record relevance
Yellowhammer	SPI, BRd	3	Within 2km

Drawings

Drawing G9731.02.009 Breeding Bird Visit 1 21.04.2023

Drawing G9731.02.010 Breeding Bird Visit 2 31.05.2023

Drawing G9731.02.011 Breeding Bird Visit 26.06.2023



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