

# Green Hill Solar Farm

## EN010170

### Environmental Statement

### Appendix 9.8: Breeding Bird Surveys

### Revision A (Tracked)

Prepared by: Clarkson & Woods Ltd

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## Schedule of Changes

<u>Revision</u>	<u>Section Reference</u>	<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>Reason for Revision</u>
<a href="#">A</a>	<a href="#">[cover]</a>	<a href="#">Updated to Revision A</a>	<a href="#">As required for submission at Deadline 1.</a>
	<a href="#">[throughout]</a>	<a href="#">Updates to document references.</a>	<a href="#">As required for submission at Deadline 1.</a>
	<a href="#">[throughout]</a>	<a href="#">Updated to include survey results from Green Hill A.2 in Spring 2025.</a>	<a href="#">Updated survey results based on survey of Green Hill A.2.</a>
	<a href="#">Figure 9.8.1</a>	<a href="#">Updated Indicative Skylark Territory Cores for Green Hill A &amp; A.2.</a>	<a href="#">Updated survey results based on survey of Green Hill A.2.</a>



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## **1 Appendix 9.8 – Breeding Bird Surveys (Revision A)**

### **1.1 Introduction**

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides detail of the methodologies and findings of breeding bird surveys conducted across the Scheme to date. It also includes a summary of desk study information relating to breeding birds.
- 1.1.2 Breeding bird surveys were undertaken to ascertain a baseline on the presence, abundance, distribution and breeding status of breeding birds within the Survey Area. This information has been used to underpin the Ecology and Biodiversity Chapter of the ES, to inform the detailed ecological evaluation of the breeding bird assemblage and to characterise the impacts on breeding birds considered likely to result from the Scheme.
- 1.1.3 The scope of breeding bird surveys was agreed with Natural England through engagement with their Discretionary Advice Service.
- ~~1.1.4 Breeding bird surveys have been completed across all Sites, except Green Hill A.2, for which surveys are partially complete. At Green Hill A.2, two surveys have been recently completed between March and April 2025, and two further surveys are scheduled in May 2025. The results of these surveys will be provided in an updated version of this report post-submission of the DCO application, and the evaluation of the breeding bird assemblage in the ES will be updated accordingly.~~
- ~~1.1.5~~ 1.1.4. Breeding bird surveys were not completed for the Cable Route Corridor, although a desk study exercise was completed, which included gathering records of breeding birds within the Cable Route Corridor. The construction area will be limited in width to a 50m swathe, entailing the excavation of a trench in which the cable will be laid, and a parallel haul route. The habitats which will be affected are chiefly arable, and impacts on habitats of high value will be avoided. Cabling works will be temporary, after which the impacted habitats will be reinstated. Furthermore, pre-construction checks will be undertaken for nesting birds, and appropriate mitigation implemented, should works take place within the bird nesting season. As such, detailed breeding bird surveys were considered disproportionate.
- ~~1.1.6~~ 1.1.5 All ecological surveys have an expected validity period, owing to the tendency of the natural environment to change over time. If no action or development of the Site takes place within twelve months of the date of this report, then the findings of the surveys should be reviewed and may need to be updated. Should no action be taken within three years of the date of this report, the survey data will be considered invalid, and surveys will need to be repeated.
- ~~1.1.7~~ 1.1.6 Species data collected during the surveys will be passed to the county biological records centre(s), to augment their records for the area. This is in line with the CIEEM Code of Professional Conduct (Ref.1).
- ~~1.1.8~~ 1.1.7 The following figures have been produced to accompany this Appendix, which are included at the end of this document:
- Figure 9.8.1 Skylark Territory Cores (Green Hill A & A.2) ([Revision A](#))



- Figure 9.8.2 Skylark Territory Cores (Green Hill B)
- Figure 9.8.3 Skylark Territory Cores (Green Hill C & D)
- Figure 9.8.4 Skylark Territory Cores (Green Hill BESS)
- Figure 9.8.5 Skylark Territory Cores (Green Hill E)
- Figure 9.8.6 Skylark Territory Cores (Green Hill F)
- Figure 9.8.7 Skylark Territory Cores (Green Hill G)
- Figure 9.8.8 Yellow Wagtail Territory Cores (Green Hill E)
- Figure 9.8.9 Yellow Wagtail Territory Cores (Green Hill F)
- Figure 9.8.10 Yellow Wagtail Territory Cores (Green Hill G)

~~1.1.9~~ 1.1.8 This appendix is supported by the following tables:

- [Table 1: Breeding Bird Survey Dates \(Red Text indicates scheduled surveys in the future that are subject to change\)](#) ~~Table 1: Breeding Bird Survey Dates (Red Text indicates scheduled surveys in the future that are subject to change)~~
- [Table 2: Weather Conditions during Breeding Bird Surveys](#) ~~Table 2: Weather Conditions during Breeding Bird Surveys~~
- [Table 3: Breeding Bird Surveyors](#) ~~Table 3: Breeding Bird Surveyors~~
- [Table 4: Designated Sites Relating to Breeding Birds in Proximity to the Scheme](#) ~~Table 4: Designated Sites Relating to Breeding Birds in Proximity to the Scheme~~
- [Table 5: BTCP Areas in Relation to the Sites](#) ~~Table 5: BTCP Areas in Relation to the Sites~~
- [Table 6: Relative Site Areas](#) ~~Table 6: Relative Site Areas~~
- [Table 7: Key to Cell Shading and Status Codes in Tables 8 – 21](#) ~~Table 7: Key to Cell Shading and Status Codes in Tables 8 – 21~~
- [Table 8: Summary of Breeding Bird Diversity – Green Hill A – G](#) ~~Table 8: Summary of Breeding Bird Diversity – Green Hill A – G~~
- [Table 9: Estimated Minimum Number of Skylark Breeding Territories and Likely Skylark Breeding Status at Sites Green Hill A-G](#) ~~Table 9: Estimated Minimum Number of Skylark Breeding Territories and Likely Skylark Breeding Status at Sites Green Hill A-G~~
- [Table 10: Estimated Minimum Number of Yellow Wagtail Breeding Territories and Likely Yellow Wagtail Breeding Status at Sites Green Hill A-G](#) ~~Table 10: Estimated Minimum Number of Yellow Wagtail Breeding Territories and Likely Yellow Wagtail Breeding Status at Sites Green Hill A-G~~
- [Table 11: Breeding Status of Each Notable Species at Each Site](#) ~~Table 11: Breeding Status of Each Notable Species at Each Site~~



- [Table 12: Additional Non-Notable Species and Their Breeding Status Across the Scheme](#)~~Table 12: Additional Non-Notable Species and Their Breeding Status Across the Scheme~~
- [Table 13: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill A](#)~~Table 13: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill A~~
- [Table 14: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill A.2](#)~~Table 14: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill A.2~~
- [Table 15: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill B](#)~~Table 15: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill B~~
- [Table 16: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill C](#)~~Table 16: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill C~~
- [Table 17: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill D](#)~~Table 17: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill D~~
- [Table 18: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill E](#)~~Table 18: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill E~~
- [Table 19: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill BESS](#)~~Table 19: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill BESS~~
- [Table 20: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill F](#)~~Table 20: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill F~~
- [Table 21: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill G](#)~~Table 21: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill G~~





## 1.2 Methodology

### Desk Study

1.2.1 A comprehensive desk study and data search has been undertaken for the Scheme; **Appendix 9.3 Desk Study** [~~EN010170/APP/GH6.3.9.3-086~~] of the ES refers. The specific elements of the desk study, of relevance to breeding birds, are as follows:

- A search for 'International' designated sites for nature conservation within 30km of the Scheme Boundary and Cable Route Search Corridor using the Multi-Agency Graphic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (Ref.2) for which breeding birds are a qualifying feature of designations. Internationally designated sites included Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites, as well as proposed or potential SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites.
- A search for 'National' designated sites for nature conservation within 5km of the Scheme Boundary and Cable Route Search Corridor (using the MAGIC website) for which breeding birds are a qualifying feature of designations. National designated sites included Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).
- Information on 'Local' designated sites which cite breeding birds as a reason for designation within 2km of the Scheme Boundary and Cable Route Search Corridor was obtained from the Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (BMERC); Bedfordshire & Luton Biodiversity Recording and Monitoring Centre (BLBRMC); and Northamptonshire Biodiversity Records Centre (NBRC). Relevant locally designated sites included County Wildlife Sites (CWSs), Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs), Biological Notification Sites, Milton Keynes Wildlife Corridors, Potential Wildlife Sites (PWSs) and Protected Wildflower Verges (PWVs).
- Information pertaining to existing records of breeding bird species within 2km of the Scheme Boundary and Cable Route Search Corridor was obtained from BMERC, BLBRMC and NBRC.
- BTO Priority Areas for Countryside Stewardship Measures for Priority Species under their Bird Conservation Targeting Project (BTCP) were consulted in relation to the Scheme Boundary using the MAGIC website.
- The Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (Ref.3) was consulted for priority species and information relating to local conservation strategies relating to breeding birds.
- The Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) list (Ref.4) was also consulted, which provides categorisation of bird species according to their conservation status based on the assessment criteria. It considers both temporal and spatial trends across their distribution ranges and incorporates the use of a simple traffic light system with red, amber or green categories



used to illustrate those birds most at risk. Red-listed species of high conservation concern are most at risk, reducing onto amber and green.

- The NERC Act 2006 (Ref.5) identifies Species of Principal Importance (SPIs), which can be material considerations in the planning process.
- Statutory legislation relating to the protection of wild birds within the UK includes the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Ref.6).

- 1.2.2 The distances used in the search radii outlined above are considered proportionate to the scale of protection and likely sensitivity of the features listed, as well as typical dispersal distance of breeding birds associated with the features. It is considered unlikely that the proposed development would give rise to impacts on designated sites beyond these distances and as such are therefore considered to include the Zone of Influence of the Scheme.

### **Breeding Bird Surveys**

#### **Survey Area**

- 1.2.3 The Survey Area encompassed all land within the Sites; Green Hill A-G, plus Green Hill BESS. The Survey Area was slightly larger than the Order Limits of the Sites, as several fields were subsequently removed.
- 1.2.4 The Survey Area was split into sectors, approximately 50-70ha in size, with each sector assigned to one surveyor per survey visit. This was to enable surveys to be completed before 11AM, when breeding bird activity tends to be reduced.

#### **Protocol**

- 1.2.5 A total of six dawn survey visits, plus one dusk survey visit, were/ will be conducted at each Site, spread across the breeding season (March-August). Completion of at least six visits is in line with the Bird Survey Guidelines (Ref.7), to provide a reasonable likelihood of obtaining an accurate species assemblage for the site. In addition, this level of survey effort enables the reasonable determination of breeding statuses of bird species and the relative use of different habitat types within the Survey Area during the breeding season.
- 1.2.6 Surveys followed British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Common Bird Census techniques (Ref.8) and were informed by Bird Survey Guidelines for best practice (Ref.7). During each survey, the surveyor walked a transect through their sector, ensuring that each point within the Survey Area was visited to within 50m. The surveyor was equipped with binoculars to enable identification of birds from range.
- 1.2.7 The location, abundance and behaviour of all birds and flocks of birds seen was noted on large-scale paper survey maps. Standard BTO Common Birds Census symbology and species codes were used to create a survey map of each individual visit.
- 1.2.8 All observations were recorded, but particular attention was paid to birds exhibiting breeding behaviour, for instance birds in full song, exhibiting antagonistic behaviour/calling, carrying nest material, carrying food, and returning to nesting sites. The survey scope did not set out to identify nests or





confirm nesting for each species (although this was recorded where observed), but to infer their breeding status from collated data and the suitability and context of surrounding habitats.

- 1.2.9 During each dawn visit, the surveyor commenced the survey within one-hour post-sunrise and completed the survey typically within four hours of sunrise. All dawn surveys were completed before 11AM, as breeding activity tends to drop off after this time.
- 1.2.10 An additional dusk survey visit was also conducted at each Site, specifically to target crepuscular/nocturnal species such as common quail *Coturnix coturnix*, nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos* and owls. These surveys commenced approximately three hours prior to sunset and finished at, or shortly after, sunset.
- 1.2.11 All surveys were conducted in favourable weather conditions, avoiding strong winds (excess of Beaufort 4/moderate breeze), rain more than a light drizzle, or where visibility was compromised by low cloud or fog.
- 1.2.12 Breeding birds are typically faithful to their territories, once established, but certain species have large territories and may therefore roam widely within the landscape. There is therefore a risk that the same individual birds may be recorded at different Sites, if these Sites are surveyed on separate dates. To minimise the risk of double-counting birds, surveys across all Sites were conducted in parallel, with the intention of completing one survey visit of all Sites within the same 48-hour period. This was not always possible given constraints imposed by weather and surveyor availability, which is discussed in the Limitations section.

#### **Survey Dates & Weather Conditions**

- 1.2.13 Surveys commenced in March 2024 at Green Hill A-F (excluding Green Hill A.2) and were completed for these Sites in July 2024.
- 1.2.14 Due to the later addition of Green Hill G to the Scheme, breeding bird surveys commenced at this Site in April 2024 and were completed by the start of August 2024.
- 1.2.15 Due to the later addition of Green Hill A.2 to the Scheme, breeding bird surveys commenced at this Site in June 2024. ~~Three further diurnal survey visits and one dusk visit are scheduled between late March and late May 2025, to complete breeding bird surveys at Green Hill A.2.~~ [and were completed in May 2025.](#)
- 1.2.16 [Table 1](#)~~Table 1~~ shows the dates for each survey visit and which Sites were surveyed.
- 1.2.17 [Table 2](#)~~Table 2~~ shows the weather conditions during each survey.



**Table 1: Breeding Bird Survey Dates (Red Text indicates scheduled surveys in the future that are subject to change)**

Site	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK1	DUSK2
Green Hill A	21/03/24	10/04/24	08/05/24	30/05/24	20/06/24	10/07/24	25/06/24	N/A
Green Hill A.2	27/06/24	12/07/24	31/07/24	27/03/25	18/04/25	12/05/25	N/A	28/05/25
Green Hill B	20/03/24	10/04/24	08/05/24	30/05/24	20/06/24	10/07/24	24/06/24	N/A
Green Hill C	20/03/24	11/04/24	08/05/24	30/05/24	19/06/24	11/07/24	27/06/24	N/A
Green Hill D	20/03/24	11/04/24	09/05/24	30/05/24	19/06/24	11/07/24	27/06/24	N/A
Green Hill E	20/03/24	11/04/24	09/05/24	30/05/24	19/06/24	11/07/24	25/06/24	N/A
Green Hill BESS	21/03/24	10/04/24	08/05/24	29/05/24	20/06/24	10/07/24	25/06/24	N/A
Green Hill F	21/03/24	10/04/24	08/05/24	29/05/24	20/06/24	10/07/24	26/06/24	N/A
Green Hill G	11/04/24	09/05/24	29/05/24	19/06/24	11/07/24	01/08/24	26/06/24	N/A

**Table 2: Weather Conditions during Breeding Bird Surveys**

Date	Weather Conditions (Cloud 0-8, Wind 1-12, Precipitation, Temperature °C)
20/03/24	Cloud 6, Wind 1, dry, 7-12°C
21/03/24	Cloud 8, Wind 1, light rain at start of the survey, 10-12°C
10/04/24	Cloud 3, Wind 0, dry, 4-12°C
11/04/24	Cloud 4-6, Wind 3, dry, 12-15°C
08/05/24	Cloud 0, Wind 0, dry, 9-17°C. Thick fog at dawn, survey was delayed one hour once visibility was improved.
09/05/24	Cloud 2, Wind 1, dry, 11-15°C
29/05/24	Cloud 6, Wind 1, mostly dry some drizzle at start of survey, 12-16°C
30/05/24	Cloud 8, Wind 2-3, mostly dry some light showers late morning, 10-12°C



Date	Weather Conditions (Cloud 0-8, Wind 1-12, Precipitation, Temperature °C)
19/06/24	Cloud 2, Wind 1, dry, 16-18°C
20/06/24	Cloud 3, Wind 2, dry, 15-17°C
24/06/24	Cloud 2, Wind 1, dry, 21°C
25/06/24	Cloud 0, Wind 3, dry, 25°C
26/06/24	Cloud 3, Wind 2, dry, 27-21°C
27/06/24	Cloud 4, Wind 3, dry, 19-16°C
10/07/24	Cloud 8, Wind 1, dry, 14°C
11/07/24	Cloud 8, Wind 3, dry, 14-16°C
12/07/24	Cloud 6, Wind 3, dry, 12-14°C
31/07/24	Cloud 5, Wind 0, dry, 15°C
01/08/24	Cloud 8, Wind 1, several short rain showers, 16°C
27/03/25	Cloud 8, Wind 1, dry, 5-8°C
<del>15</del> 18/04/25	<del>TBC</del> <a href="#">Cloud 6, Wind 0-1, dry, 7-11°C</a>
12/05/25	<del>TBC</del> <a href="#">Cloud 4, Wind 2-3, dry, 11-17°C</a>
28/05/25	<del>TBC</del> <a href="#">Cloud 6, Wind 1, dry, 16-15°C</a>



### **Personnel**

1.2.18 **Table 3** below provides details of the personnel who assisted with breeding bird surveys. All surveyors are experienced ornithologists, with relevant previous experience of breeding bird surveys in agricultural landscapes.

**Table 3: Breeding Bird Surveyors**

Surveyor Name and Relevant Qualifications	Years Experience
Adèle Remazeilles MSc ACIEEM	6 years' survey experience
Adrian Woodhall BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM	39 year's survey experience
Anthony Blunden MSc CEnv MCIEEM	30 years' survey experience
Brian Hedley MSc MCIEEM CEnv	30 years' survey experience
Gareth Blockley HND MCIEEM	25 years' survey experience
Gareth Knass LLB (Hons) MSc MCIEEM	25 years' survey experience
Hannah Montag MSc MCIEEM	15 years' survey experience
Harry Fox BSc MCIEEM	17 years' survey experience
Heather Parris BSc ACIEEM	8 years' survey experience
James Gilbert MCIEEM CEnv	20 years' experience
James Latham BSc (Hons) MCIEEM	22 years' experience
Joel Wright MSc MCIEEM	12 years' survey experience
Jon Huckle BSc MSc CEnv MCIEEM	Over 20 years' experience
Lance Degnan BSc	10 years' survey experience
Mark Gash BSc MCIEEM	32 years' survey experience
Mike Hockey BSc (Hons) MCIEEM	10 years' survey experience
Molly Foulds MZool MCIEEM	11 years' survey experience
Richard Taylor BSc	42 years' survey experience



Surveyor Name and Relevant Qualifications	Years Experience
Scott Armstrong GradCIEEM	Over 5 years' experience
Terry Stopher	30 years' experience
Will Connock MSc	11 years' survey experience

### Data Interpretation

- 1.2.19 Survey data were digitized using QGIS software to enable spatial analysis, including interpretation of the distribution and territories of different species. All bird registrations were mapped, including the species, their behaviour, abundance and breeding evidence.
- 1.2.20 An estimation of breeding territories was carried out for species considered to be at most risk of impact from development, i.e., their breeding ecology is reliant on open field habitat. The territory-mapping approach set out within the BTO Common Bird Census instructions (Ref.9) was consulted, and professional expertise by contributing ecologists exercised where needed.
- 1.2.21 Data were collated in Microsoft Excel and analysed to determine the number of each species recorded per survey visit, the number of occasions across the survey period each species was recorded, the peak count of each species across the survey period, and the breeding status of each species. These data were collated for each individual Site.
- 1.2.22 The breeding status of each species was assessed in accordance with BTO categories (Ref.10), which included the following: **non-breeding** (birds flying over only, species on migration, and non-breeding individuals); **possible** (species observed in suitable nesting habitat, or singing male present in suitable breeding habitat); **probable** (pair observed in suitable nesting habitat, territory assumed through persistent territorial behaviour, courtship and display observed, probable nest site observed, agitated behaviour indicating likely presence of nearby young, or nest building observed); and **confirmed** (distraction or injury-feigning to draw predators away from live young observed, freshly used nest or eggshells found, recently fledged young observed, adults seen at occupied nest, or seen incubating, adults observed carrying faecal sacs or food, nest seen containing eggs, or nests seen with young).
- 1.2.23 Notable species are discussed in greater detail in this report, including associations with particular habitats or areas of the Sites. To aid in the impact assessment process, each species was categorised based on its primary ecological requirements and habitat use recorded on Site during the breeding season, as follows:
- Open habitats, including use of open, arable, fallow or grassland/pasture fields, and arable field margins;



- Boundary habitats, such as hedgerows, scrub, woodland edges and mature trees; and
- Wetland habitats, such as ditches, streams, rivers and ponds.

1.2.24 It is acknowledged that many species are associated with more than one category of habitat. Such species were allocated to the primary habitat considered to have the greatest risk of being adversely impacted, to ensure appropriate ecological assessment.

#### Ecological Assessment

1.2.25 To enable assessment within the Environmental Statement of the impacts of the Scheme on any given breeding bird species or species group, and to measure the significance of impacts resulting from loss or change to their breeding habitats, the 'importance' of each species/ species group was defined. This was done through consideration of the species' conservation status and value, together with the survey results and an application of professional judgment based on local knowledge.

1.2.26 The conservation status of any given species was established by their categorisation on the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) list, and if afforded any enhanced legal protection.

1.2.27 The conservation value of each species was determined by applying the criteria provided within the CIEEM guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (2018) (Ref.11) and the Criteria for Nature Conservation Evaluation described by Ratcliffe (1977) (Ref.12). This enabled the conservation value of any species to be established and considered within a geographical context. This ensures appropriate assessment of potential cumulative impacts of the Scheme at a landscape scale.

1.2.28 The results of the breeding bird surveys provided local contextual information which, combined with professional judgement, enabled consideration of each species' value at a local scale.

#### Quality Assurance

1.2.29 All ecologists employed directly by Clarkson and Woods are members, or pending members, of CIEEM and follow the Institute's Code of Professional Conduct when undertaking ecological work.

1.2.30 The competence of all field surveyors has been assessed by Clarkson and Woods with respect to the CIEEM Competencies for Species Survey (Ref.13) and in-house competency standards.

1.2.31 This report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant British Standard: BS42020: 2013 – Biodiversity: Code of Practice for Planning and Development (Ref.14). It has been prepared by an experienced ecologist who is a member of CIEEM. The report has also been subject to a two-stage quality assurance review by appropriately experienced ecologists who are full members of CIEEM.





## 1.3 Limitations

### Desk Study

- 1.3.1 The data searches for the Sites were obtained between 2023 and 2024. They do not include records made subsequently. The datasets only provide records where information exists, therefore should not be relied upon as a complete listing of all breeding bird species which may occur within the search areas.

### Field Surveys

- 1.3.2 All breeding bird surveys were completed within a single breeding season (Spring/ Summer 2024), with the exception of Green Hill A.2, for which surveys were split across 2024 and 2025. This is not considered a major constraint, since surveys were still conducted across the spread of the breeding months, enabling important data on the typical breeding assemblage to be gathered.
- 1.3.3 Surveys across all Sites were conducted in parallel, with the intention of completing one survey visit of all Sites within the same 48-hour period, to minimise the risk of double-counting birds. However, during Dawn Visit 6, surveyor availability forced surveys of the various Sites to be split over a four-day period. Similarly, for Dusk Visit 1, surveys were split over a three-day period. There is therefore some increased likelihood that individual birds may have been double-counted on these occasions. However, given that this would only serve to present a higher baseline abundance of birds, which would entail a more precautionary assessment, this is not considered a significant limitation.
- 1.3.4 It is possible that the presence of certain species has been missed due to their being present in low numbers, or due to their cryptic nature. However, the survey methodology ensures that all land is visited to within 50m and so the likelihood of under-recording species has been reduced to a minimum.
- 1.3.5 The surveys offer only ‘snapshots’ of breeding birds’ usage of the Sites, and it is possible that over the course of the breeding period the abundance and species of birds using the Sites varies slightly from that recorded during the surveys. However, six separate visits have been conducted, spread across the breeding survey period, which allows for a representative baseline to be established, in line with best practice guidance.
- 1.3.6 Surveys were rescheduled when unsuitable weather conditions were forecast, but occasional light rain was recorded during the surveys carried out on 29/05/24, 30/05/24 and 01/08/24. This may have reduced bird activity, where birds sought shelter, but with only intermittent periods of unfavourable weather conditions and typical levels of bird activity across the duration of the survey, the results are considered to be representative. Thick fog was widespread across the Sites at dawn on 08/05/24 and the surveys were therefore delayed by one hour until visibility was appropriate for the surveys to take place.

### Data Interpretation

- 1.3.7 Territory analysis was completed for key species likely to be impacted by the Scheme. Identification of territories is not always straightforward, and can be ambiguous where territories range over a large area or where species were only



seen on few occasions. An estimated minimum number of territories has been calculated, based on a precautionary interpretation of the data. In this way, the chance of undervaluing the importance of the Sites to breeding birds is minimised.

- 1.3.8 Determining the relative ecological importance of species using land within the Scheme over the breeding season is not always straightforward, especially if species are recorded infrequently or breeding evidence is inconclusive. However, the spread of surveys across the breeding period, combined with an understanding of each species' ecological requirements and desk study data, facilitates this assessment. Each species' conservation status is also considered, and the precautionary principle exercised where survey data is not conclusive.



## 1.4 Results

- 1.4.1 This section presents a summary of the desk study results, along with the results of breeding bird surveys completed between March [2024](#) and ~~August 2024~~ [May 2025](#).

### Desk Study

#### Legislation, Local Plans and Policies

- 1.4.2 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is the principal legislation relating to the protection of all wild birds within the UK. In addition to the legal protection this affords, Schedule 1 species (their nests, eggs and dependent young) have additional protection during their breeding season (Ref.6).
- 1.4.3 Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) (Ref.5) in England requires all statutory authorities to produce a list of protected habitats and species, both at a national and county level. These lists continue to be revised and modified from those originally produced as UK BAPs (Biodiversity Action Plans) and detail lists of habitats and species of principal importance for conservation action (i.e. SPI or Species of Principal Importance).
- 1.4.4 The Birds Directive (formally known as Council Directive 2009/147/EC) is a key piece of EU legislation aimed at the conservation of wild birds. It requires all Member States to protect all wild bird species and their habitats, ensuring their management and control. The directive covers the protection of birds, their eggs, nests, and habitats, and mandates the establishment of Special Protection Areas; part of the Natura 2000 network. Annex 1 of the directive lists 194 species and sub-species of birds that are considered threatened in Europe and require enhanced conservation efforts from EU member states.
- 1.4.5 Many bird species are of conservation concern and this is reflected in their designation as either green, amber or red-listed species within the RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern lists.
- 1.4.6 Barn owl *Tyto alba* and nightingale are listed on the Northamptonshire BAP.

#### Designated Sites

- 1.4.7 Designated sites with specific relevance to breeding birds are detailed in [Table 4](#) below.

**Table 4: Designated Sites Relating to Breeding Birds in Proximity to the Scheme**

Site Name	Area (ha)	Description	Proximity
Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI	1,832	This SSSI is a nationally important site for its breeding bird assemblage of lowland open waters and their margins, wintering waterbird species, an assemblage of over 20,000 waterbirds in the non-breeding season and a rare example of wet floodplain woodland.	Closest to Green Hill BESS (0.01km); within 5km of Green Hill D, E and F



Site Name	Area (ha)	Description	Proximity
Pitsford Reservoir SSSI	413.06	Pitsford Reservoir SSSI and surrounding habitats host large numbers of birds associated with open water, both throughout winter and breeding seasons. Botanical habitats are also very diverse, with many county rarities recorded.	Closest to Green Hill B (0.64km northwest); within 5km of Green Hill A, A.2, C and D
Pitsford Water Wildlife Trust Reserve (WTR)	181.25	Forms part of Pitsford Reservoir SSSI. Four main streams enter the reserve and form large bays of shallow water across connected valleys. During winter these provide excellent feeding and sheltering areas for wildfowl, whereas lowered water levels in summer expose stretches of mud and foraging areas for migrating waders.	Closest to Green Hill B (0.76km north); within 2km of Green Hill A
Sywell Reservoir and Country Park LWS	48	A country park consisting of a reservoir and a good mosaic of other habitats including neutral grassland, scrub woodland and swamp edge.	Closest to Green Hill E (0.37km west); within 2km of Green Hill C and D
Summer Leys LNR, LWS	48	A component of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI with extensive wetland habitat, including fen, swamp, marshland and neutral grassland	Closest to Green Hill BESS (1.96km northeast); within 5km of Green Hill E and F
The Basin LWS	2.53	A narrow lake within the Castle Ashby Estate, with a good cover of emergent and marginal vegetation providing habitat for birds and amphibians.	Closest to Green Hill BESS (1.03km southwest); within 2km of Green Hill F
Warren Ponds LWS	0.3	These ponds extend the habitat of Par Pond and provide cover for birds and amphibians, they are of some significance as an extension to the habitat corridor.	Closest to Green Hill F (1.3km west); within 2km of Green Hill BESS
Harrold Odell Country Park LNR	59.31	The site is on the edge of the River Ouse. There are two lakes, seasonally flooded woodland, osier beds and water meadows. The site supports a range of birds, including several priority species. Otters, bats, amphibians, reptiles and a range of orchid species are also known to be present.	4.51km northeast of Green Hill G

### **Bird Records**

- 1.4.8 A large number of bird records were returned by the data search (32,330), pertaining to 175 different species recorded within the surrounding 2km, since 2000.
- 1.4.9 Of these, records of 80 resident and 27 summer migrant species (which may therefore be present in the UK during the breeding season) were gathered. Not



all of these species are likely to be found within the Sites, as many have specific habitat requirements. As such, of the species recorded by the data search, a total of 51 resident and 16 summer migrant species were considered likely or potentially present within the Sites, considering the habitats present.

- 1.4.10 Notable species considered potentially present were mainly farmland birds such as: corn bunting, lapwing, grey partridge, reed bunting, skylark, stock dove, tree sparrow and yellowhammer. Additional species included dunnock, finches, geese, gulls, meadow pipit, owls, raptors, starling, thrushes and waders.
- 1.4.11 An additional 19 passage species were recorded by the data search, two of which were considered may use the Sites. These were: firecrest and wheatear.

### **Conservation Strategies and Landscape Initiatives**

- 1.4.12 **Table 5** below shows the proximity of target areas of landscape-scale initiatives in relation to the Site, which may be used to inform the suitability of proposed mitigation within any given land parcel. The data is taken from the BTO's Bird Conservation Targeting Project (BTCP) (accessible on Defra's interactive Magic mapping portal), which is informed by the breeding distribution of farmland birds.

**Table 5: BTCP Areas in Relation to the Sites**

Species	Distance between nearest target bird conservation area and each Site								
	A	A.2	B	C	D	E	BESS	F	G
Corn bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	0km	0km	0km	1.2km	1.5km	2km	0.6km	0km	0km
Redshank <i>Tringa totanus</i>	>2km	>2km	0km	0km	0km	0km	0km	0.8km	>2km
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km	>2km

### **Habitat Suitability**

#### **General Description**

- 1.4.13 The Sites generally occupy large, open fields on level or gently undulating ground. Fields are chiefly managed as arable farmland, with the vast majority of fields being cereal crops and a subset being non-cereal crops, grass ley or set-



aside. In the main, fields have narrow uncultivated margins, although wider margins are present at a number of sites, especially at Green Hill E, which are largely associated with environmental stewardship agreements.

- 1.4.14 Permanent grassland is rarer and dedicated permanent grassland fields are present at Green Hill A, B, E and F. This is managed via sheep or horse grazing, or else cut for silage. Small areas of grassland at field corners are also present.
- 1.4.15 A network of managed hedgerows and ditches lie at the boundaries of the fields. Woodland and other habitats are rare within the Sites and limited to small plantation shelter belts or else small sections of larger woodland blocks which chiefly lie outside the Site. A number of woodland blocks are situated adjacent, including ancient woodland.
- 1.4.16 In terms of wetland habitats, few ponds are present on site, with a small number a short distance away from field boundaries. Watercourses were recorded adjacent to and intersecting the Sites, including both wet and seasonally wet agricultural ditches. Flowing watercourses are present in the form of upstream feeder streams for more significant local watercourses (predominately the River Nene), in addition to other watercourses managed as agricultural drainage ditches.
- 1.4.17 Rotational cropping regimes mean that crop types in particular fields vary year-to-year, and over the course of the two years of survey, different crop types were recorded across several of the arable fields, although permanent grassland fields remained unchanged.

#### **Overall Suitability**

- 1.4.18 The Sites as a whole offer suitable habitat for a variety of breeding birds, and the scale of the Sites in terms of land area mean that this habitat may form a significant proportion of the local landscape.
- 1.4.19 The large open fields provide suitable nesting habitat for ground-nesting species, such as skylark, lapwing and quail, with unbroken sightlines typically required by these species for breeding. Field margins also provide nesting opportunities for further farmland species such as grey partridge and yellowhammer, as well as providing a valuable foraging resource for a range of species.
- 1.4.20 Margins and standard trees are also likely to be important in supporting prey species for raptors and owls, as well as offering suitable hunting locations for these predators. Woodland blocks within and immediately adjacent the Sites, the network of interconnecting hedgerows, and frequent standard trees, provide abundant suitable nesting habitat for a wide range of species including passerines such as tits and thrushes, woodpeckers, corvids, owls and raptors.
- 1.4.21 Limited wetland features within the Sites, namely ponds and watercourses, are likely to support small numbers of waterbirds, such as ducks, egrets, and snipe. The small number of buildings associated with the Sites also provide nesting opportunities for hirundine species, as well as barn owls.





### **Green Hill A**

- 1.4.22 Fields were primarily arable, with non-cereal crops in the northeast of the Site and cereal crops elsewhere, except for grassland fields alongside the stream corridor in the southwest and two grassland field corners in the northeast. Winter stubbles and arable margins were present in a number of fields, providing greater shelter and foraging opportunities. The hedgerow network was generally intact, although mostly species-poor. Small woodland strips were present, alongside a small number of in-field trees.

### **Green Hill A.2**

- 1.4.23 Fields were large and open and were all arable, comprising cereal crops. The hedgerow network was generally intact and mostly species-rich, associated with ditches.

### **Green Hill B**

- 1.4.24 Fields were generally large and open and were a mix of arable and grassland, with arable field margins and in-field grass strips present. The grassland fields were observed to be damp, offering suitability for waders. A small patch of scrub was present in one field corner, with two ponds. Surrounding hedgerows were generally tall and intact, of mixed quality. A ditch ran along the southwestern Site boundary.

### **Green Hill C**

- 1.4.25 Fields were of mixed size and were all arable, except for a small field corner of grassland. Fields comprised cereal crops, often with arable margins, except for one non-cereal crop field. The field bordering the existing solar array had a border of tussocky grassland and scrub. The hedgerow network was generally intact and mostly species-poor. Sywell Wood lay at the northeastern Site boundary. An active airfield lay to the west, posing a source of regular disturbance.

### **Green Hill D**

- 1.4.26 Fields were large and open, with coarse grass margins. The two northern fields were non-cereal crops and the southern two fields cereal crops. A brook ran along the western Site boundary. Hedgerows were of mixed quality, though generally tall and intact. A small strip of ruderal vegetation and scrub lay near the field edge of the southernmost field.

### **Green Hill E**

- 1.4.27 Fields were predominantly arable and cereal crops, although non-cereal crops, grass leys and permanent grassland were also present. Fields were of mixed size, with some large, open fields and some smaller, enclosed fields. In the north of the Site, numerous agri-environmental measures were in place, including wide field margins and overwinter stubbles. In the south of the Site, these were less prevalent. Game-bird management was also apparent, especially in the south of the Site, with pheasant feeders and rearing pens observed. The hedgerow network was varied, with a small number of ditches and streams, mainly at the



far edges of the Site. A few small blocks of plantation woodland, grassland field corners, and ponds, were scattered across the Site.

#### **Green Hill BESS**

- 1.4.28 The three fields were all arable, with narrow/ non-existent margins. Fields were bounded by a number of streams and ditches and/or hedgerows or woodland belts. An existing substation lay between the three fields, posing a source of disturbance. Two large pylons were also present in the northernmost field. To the north lay the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits, including large open ponds, and the River Nene further north.

#### **Green Hill F**

- 1.4.29 Fields were all mostly arable (cereal crops) and large, with a subset of smaller grassland fields used for horse or sheep grazing, or hay. Field margins were generally narrow, although easements were present in the north of the Site which offered good shelter and foraging habitat. The hedgerow network was varied, and streams or ditches were also present alongside a large number of fields. A large woodland block (Horn Wood) lay to the south, bordering three fields.

#### **Green Hill G**

- 1.4.30 Fields were all arable and were generally large and open. The topography was more undulating, rising in the north of the Site. Around half the fields were cereals crops and the other half temporary grass leys. Winter stubbles were present, offering cover and foraging potential. A large woodland block (Threeshires Wood) lay to the northeast, bordering two fields. The hedgerow network was of mixed quality, with ditches also present. Some fields in the centre of the Site were just bordered by ditches, with no hedgerows present.

#### **Site Size**

- 1.4.31 In order to allow for comparison of the survey data between Sites, the relative Site survey areas should be considered and are provided in [Table 6](#)~~Table 6~~ below.

**Table 6: Relative Site Areas**

Site	Area (ha)
Green Hill A	173.7
Green Hill A.2	65.3
Green Hill B	64.7
Green Hill C	56.3
Green Hill D	42.0
Green Hill E	308.6
Green Hill BESS	24.8
Green Hill F	291.4



Site	Area (ha)
Green Hill G	170.9

### Breeding Bird Surveys

- 1.4.32 This section discusses the results of the breeding bird surveys, first considering overall species diversity; then individual notable species in turn, grouped by broad habitat type. For each notable species, their abundance and breeding status is assessed across the Sites.
- 1.4.33 Within the discussion of the results, summary tables are provided showing the number of notable species with different designations, the number of territories of key species, and the breeding status of each notable species at each Site. A summary of non-notable species is also provided.
- 1.4.34 Following the discussion, detailed data are displayed showing the number of each species recorded at each Site, along with the number of survey visits during which that species was recorded; its peak count and breeding status.
- ~~1.4.35 Further breeding bird surveys are scheduled for March-May 2025 at Green Hill A.2, and so the data and assessment for this Site should not be taken as final.~~
- ~~1.4.36~~ [1.4.35](#) [Table 7](#) ~~Table 7~~ below explains the colour shading of cells and codes given in the data tables, **Tables 8-21**.

**Table 7: Key to Cell Shading and Status Codes in Tables 8 – 21**

Shading/ Code	Meaning
	Conservation Status 'Green' (BTO BoCC 5, 2021)
	Conservation Status 'Amber' (BTO BoCC 5, 2021)
	Conservation Status 'Red' (BTO BoCC 5, 2021)
Annex 1	Annex 1 species under the Birds Directive (under the European Council Directive 2009/147/EC)
<del>Sch1</del> <a href="#">Sch.1</a>	Protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act from disturbance when nesting/ rearing dependent young
S.41	A Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006
UKFBI	UK Farmland Bird Indicator species
Y	Confirmed as breeding within the Site (either nesting within the Site or using the Site as a core part of their breeding territory)
N	Confirmed as not breeding within the Site
Pr	Breeding within the Site adjudged to be probable
Po	Breeding within the Site adjudged to be possible

### Species Diversity



- ~~1.4.37~~[1.4.36](#) The breeding bird surveys completed between March 2024 and ~~August 2024~~[May 2025](#) identified 97 species in total, including 58 notable species/species of conservation concern within Sites Green Hill A-G. Of these, 20 were red listed birds of conservation concern and 30 were amber-listed birds of conservation concern.
- ~~1.4.38~~[1.4.37](#) Of the red and amber-listed species, 18 were also Species of Principle Importance (SPIs). These are listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and so are capable of being material considerations within the planning process.
- ~~1.4.39~~[1.4.38](#) Barn owl was recorded and is listed under the Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).
- ~~1.4.40~~[1.4.39](#) Ten species were also listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This confers species protection when breeding.
- ~~1.4.41~~[1.4.40](#) Six species were listed as an Annex 1 species under the Birds Directive (under the European Council Directive 2009/147/EC).
- ~~1.4.42~~[1.4.41](#) Seventeen species were indicator species for the UK Farmland Bird Indicator list, which tracks the abundance of a subset of farmland species to monitor trends.
- ~~1.4.43~~[1.4.42](#) Two species were included as, whilst green-listed, are part of the Upper Nene Valley Gavel Pits SSSI designation.
- ~~1.4.44~~[1.4.43](#) The diversity of species recorded at each of the Sites Green Hill A-G is summarised in [Table 8](#)~~Table 8~~, including the number of notable species/species of conservation concern.

**Table 8: Summary of Breeding Bird Diversity – Green Hill A – G**

Site	Total No. of Species	Notable	Red BoCC	Amber BoCC	S.41	Sch 1	Annex 1	UKFBI	NBAP
All	<del>98</del> <a href="#">97</a>	57	20	30	18	10	6	17	1
A	66	39	13	24	14	6	3	16	0
A.2	<del>38</del> <a href="#">49</a>	<del>16</del> <a href="#">24</a>	<del>6</del> <a href="#">8</a>	<del>8</del> <a href="#">14</a>	<del>7</del> <a href="#">10</a>	<del>2</del> <a href="#">3</a>	1	<del>10</del> <a href="#">12</a>	1
B	61	34	10	20	11	4	3	16	1
C	50	24	8	13	10	3	3	13	1
D	49	25	10	14	12	1	1	13	0
E	72	41	15	22	15	5	3	16	1
BESS	53	26	7	14	8	5	4	11	1
F	73	39	16	18	15	6	3	17	1
G	55	27	11	13	11	2	1	16	1



### **Distribution and Abundance by Primary Habitat Type**

~~1.4.45~~[1.4.44](#) The primary habitat categories used by breeding birds across Green Hill A – G discussed below included:

- Open habitats, including use of open, arable, fallow or grassland/pasture fields, and arable field margins;
- Boundary habitats such as hedgerows, woodland, scrub and mature trees; and
- Wetland habitats such as ponds and watercourses.

~~1.4.46~~[1.4.45](#) Species associated with each of these broad habitat types are discussed in turn within the text below.

~~1.4.47~~[1.4.46](#) A general summary of the findings across Green Hill A – G is given, followed by a discussion of the findings for each Site. The abundance, distribution and breeding status of key species is discussed in detail.

~~1.4.48~~[1.4.47](#) It is important to note that many species range widely and use different locations sporadically. Both the frequency of recording and the abundance of each species must be considered, and this data reviewed within the context of local and national populations and the availability of similar habitats present within the surrounding landscape.

~~1.4.49~~[1.4.48](#) Where data shows a species to have been recorded rarely or in low numbers, this could imply that the Site(s) are not significant contributors to breeding populations. However, the detectability of such species should be considered alongside, as some species are elusive/ cryptic and may have been missed by the survey. The rarity of certain species should also be considered, as a few individuals may potentially be of significance.

~~1.4.50~~[1.4.49](#) Conversely, where a species was recorded regularly and in significant numbers at a particular Site, this could imply a greater level of importance of the Site to this species. However, again this must be contextualised.

### **Notable Species Predominantly Associated with Open Habitats, including Arable/ Grassland Fields and Field Margins**

~~1.4.51~~[1.4.50](#) The greatest diversity of notable species (28) recorded during all surveys was associated primarily with open habitats, and as a collective these species were recorded in higher numbers than notable birds of boundary or wetland habitats. As discussed in the individual species sections below, some species were confirmed or probable breeders within the open habitats on Site (see [Table 11](#)~~Table 14~~) which included arable and grassland fields and field margins. However, some species, although recorded during the surveys, were considered not to be breeding within open habitats and were either utilising the fields and field margins for foraging or were only observed flying over the Sites and not strongly associated with the Sites.



~~1.4.52~~[1.4.51](#) The abundance of birds associated primarily with open habitats was significantly highest per hectare at Green Hill E with Green Hill B also having relatively high abundance. Green Hill A, C, D, F and G all had similar abundance of these species per hectare with Green Hill A.2 and BESS having significantly lower abundance.

~~1.4.53~~[1.4.52](#) The low peak counts of species associated primarily with open habitats at Green Hill BESS was likely due to the presence of the electrical substation; with numerous tall structures, tall, unmanaged hedgerows, and the smaller average field size, resulting in a more enclosed landscape compared to other Solar PV Sites. Such landscapes have reduced suitability for bird species that have a preference for wide, open arable fields, such as skylark.

~~1.4.54~~[1.4.53](#) Green Hill A.2 comprises large arable fields which are considered suitable for species that breed in open habitats. ~~The reason for~~[However](#), the ~~low abundance recorded is likely be due to~~[habitats are fairly homogenous, which reduces the fact that this Site was added to the scheme later diversity of foraging resources](#), and ~~only late season surveys in June and July were carried out. The arable fields at A.2 were the~~ winter-sown cereal ~~in 2024 and the vegetation~~[fields](#) may have been too tall in June and July to provide optimal nesting habitat for species ~~associated with open farmland~~ such as skylark. ~~Further breeding bird surveys are scheduled in March – May 2025 at Green Hill A.2 which will provide a more accurate estimate of abundance at this Site.~~

~~1.4.55~~[1.4.54](#) Frequently recorded species which were widespread across the Sites included: grey partridge, linnet, red kite, rook, skylark, and woodpigeon. Species confirmed as breeding or deemed probable breeders within at least one of the Sites included grey partridge, hobby, kestrel, linnet, rook, skylark, woodpigeon and yellow wagtail; with possible breeding within at least one of the Sites by barn owl, corn bunting, lapwing, meadow pipit, quail, red kite, sparrowhawk, starling, swift and wheatear.

#### Barn Owl

~~1.4.56~~[1.4.55](#) Barn owl was recorded infrequently and in low numbers at Green Hill A.2, B, C, E, BESS, F and G with a peak count of two occurring at Green Hill B, C and F. The majority of recordings were of individuals foraging over grassland fields or field margins at the above Sites. No confirmation of breeding was recorded by the surveyors, but a barn owl was observed emerging from a partly dead ash, which was considered suitable for breeding, within field boundary FB32 at Green Hill F. Barn owl typically breed in cavities of old barns and buildings as well as tree hollows and man-made nest boxes. Buildings that are potentially suitable for barn owl breeding are located within Green Hill E and F, and mature trees with potentially suitable nesting cavities are present at all of the Sites, however, no nesting activity was recorded. It is considered possible that barn owl breed within all of the Sites, as, despite not being recorded at Green Hill A and D, barn owl is a largely nocturnal species that is likely to have been under recorded and suitable breeding habitat is present at these Sites.

#### Black-headed Gull





~~1.4.57~~ [1.4.56](#) Black-headed gull was recorded infrequently and in relatively low numbers (less than 10 individuals per visit) at each Site except Green Hill BESS and Green Hill G, where none were recorded. Higher numbers were recorded at Green Hill E where 13 and 78 individuals were recorded during Visit 5 and Visit 6 respectively. This species was typically recorded foraging within arable fields but were not considered to be breeding within the Sites due to lack of suitable breeding habitat. A general trend was that higher numbers were recorded during the second half of the survey season (late May onwards) which were likely to be foraging post-breeding or non-breeding individuals.

#### Corn Bunting

~~1.4.58~~ [1.4.57](#) Corn bunting is a rare, ground-nesting species that typically nests in arable fields or at field margins, and, given the agricultural character of the Sites, suitable nesting habitat for the species is widespread. Only single individuals were recorded during one visit only at Green Hill A and F, with three individuals being recorded at Green Hill G during Visit 5 and no records at the remaining Sites. As this species was recorded during one visit only at Green Hill A, F and G breeding was considered possible within these Sites but was considered to be non-breeding within the remaining Sites.

#### Grey Partridge

~~1.4.59~~ [1.4.58](#) Grey partridge was recorded at each Site except Green Hill BESS. Peak counts per visit were relatively low at Green Hill A, A.2, B, C and D (less than six) with higher peak counts recorded at Green Hill E, F and G with 17, 13 and 12 recorded respectively. Grey partridge was recorded during at least 3 of the survey visits at each of the Sites except Green Hill BESS (absent) and D (present on two visits). The species was typically recorded in the margins of arable fields; grass margins and game cover strips all of which are characteristically used by the species for nesting. Breeding was deemed probable at each Site except Green Hill BESS based on consistent observations and the presence of pairs of birds. This species is an arable specialist and is red-listed for conservation concern.

#### Greylag Goose

~~1.4.60~~ [1.4.59](#) Greylag goose was recorded during two visits at Green Hill A and E, [and only one visit at Green Hill A.2,](#) and were absent from the remaining Sites. The peak count of 15 was at Green Hill E during Visit 2 and comprised a small flock flying over the Site. Individual or small numbers of this species was recorded foraging within the Site on two occasions. Given the absence of suitable nesting habitat, and that no greylag geese were recorded directly utilising the Sites during the surveys, the species were considered unlikely to be breeding.

#### Herring Gull

~~1.4.61~~ [1.4.60](#) Herring gull was absent from the majority of Sites with one and two individuals recorded flying over the Site on a single visit at Green Hill A and D respectively. Slightly higher numbers were recorded at Green Hill E with a peak count of 21 herring gull recorded during Visit 6. Small groups of birds were recorded foraging within arable fields at Green Hill E during Visit 6 with all other



records on previous visits being individuals flying over the Site. This species was not considered to be breeding within the Sites due to lack of suitable breeding habitat and the lack of association with the Sites during the main nesting period.

#### Hobby

~~1.4.62~~[1.4.61](#) Hobby is a Schedule 1 species which was recorded in low numbers at Green Hill A, B, E and F, with individuals typically recorded foraging over the Sites. Green Hill E had the highest number of records with a peak count of five recorded during Visit DUSK 1, although some records are likely to have been of the same individual observed by different surveyors. Hobby was also observed potentially nesting within a mature tree along the eastern boundary of Field EF27 during Visit 6. Hobbies utilise nests built by species such as corvids for breeding; mature trees within hedgerows, fields and woodland edges at the Sites represent suitable nesting opportunities for corvids and hobby.



### House Martin

~~1.4.63~~ [1.4.62](#) A single individual was recorded foraging at Green Hill F and G during Visit DUSK 1 and Visit 5 respectively. This species is a summer migrant which nests on at the eaves of buildings and forages over fields for insects. Both individuals were recorded foraging within 125m of off-site farm buildings with barns suitable for nesting. Breeding was considered likely to be occurring off-site within farms adjacent to the Site at Green Hill F and G.

### Kestrel

~~1.4.64~~ [1.4.63](#) Kestrel was recorded at each of the Sites, generally in low numbers, with both sexes and juveniles recorded. Kestrel have experienced steep declines in the 1970s and included on the UKFBI list as the availability of their dietary requirements (small mammals, insects and earthworms) can be comprised where land is intensively farmed. The highest abundance was recorded at Green Hill E where kestrel was recorded on each visit with a peak count of 6 during Visit 6. Breeding by this species was confirmed at Green Hill E with a nest observed in a tree located within the hedgerow boundary EB37 and a juvenile recorded in Field EF26 during Visit 4. Kestrels nest in natural or man-made cavities including in mature trees, while breeding was confirmed at Green Hill E, breeding is also possible at the remaining Sites due to the frequent records and availability of suitable mature trees.

### Lapwing

~~1.4.65~~ [1.4.64](#) Low numbers of lapwing were recorded infrequently flying over Green Hill D, E, F and G. A flock of 12 individuals were recorded foraging and carrying food at Green Hill A during Visit 1, with no other records during subsequent visits. This suggests that lapwing was likely to be breeding off-site, close to Green Hill A. Higher numbers of this species were recorded at Green Hill B, which were absent in Visit 1 and 2 and steadily increased in number during remaining visits to a peak of 65 during Visit 6, with records concentrated within the arable fields BF2 and BF3. A potential nest and two displaying birds were recorded during Visit 4, but no juveniles were recorded in subsequent visits. Due to the lack of records in the first two visits, with flocks arriving from late May onwards, after the typical nesting period for this species, it is considered likely that the lapwing flocks were largely foraging post-breeding or non-breeding individuals, but breeding by a small number of pairs cannot be completely ruled out. This species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the remaining Sites.

### Lesser Black-backed Gull

~~1.4.66~~ [1.4.65](#) Lesser black-backed gull was recorded in low numbers at Green Hill A, [A.2](#) and D, with higher numbers recorded at Green Hill E. The majority of lesser black-backed gulls were recorded flying over the Site, with occasional foraging or loafing within the fields. They were not strongly associated with the Sites and this species was judged to be non-breeding. This species will breed inland on the flat roofs of urban buildings and industrial units and the higher numbers recorded at Green Hill E may be breeding within the industrial estates located on the western side of Wellingborough, which is relatively close to this Site.



### Linnet

~~1.4.67~~[1.4.66](#) Linnet was widespread across the Sites, with low to moderate numbers recorded at each Site and during each visit at Green Hill A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Lower numbers were recorded at Green Hill A.2 and BESS with individuals recorded infrequently at these Sites. A peak count of 122 was recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 2. Linnet typically nest in hedgerows and scrub; the extensive network of hedgerows throughout the Sites provides abundant suitable habitat for nesting.

~~1.4.68~~[1.4.67](#) As linnets were frequently recorded at Green Hill A, B, C, D, E, F and G and across the survey period, including multiple observation of pairs and families at these Sites, it was considered probable that the species were breeding within these Sites. Due to suitable breeding habitat but infrequent recordings at Green Hill A.2 and BESS, and no recordings of pairs of families at these Sites, it is considered possible that this species is breeding.

### Meadow Pipit

~~1.4.69~~[1.4.68](#) Meadow pipit was recorded in low numbers at Green Hill A, B, D, E, F and G and was absent from Green Hill A.2, C and BESS. A single bird was recorded on one occasion only at Green Hill A.2 The vast majority of records were during Visits 1 and 2 at each of the Sites they were recorded with a pair recorded during at Green Hill B during Visit 3, a single individual recorded at Green Hill F during Visit 4 and none recorded during Visits 5 and 6.

~~1.4.70~~[1.4.69](#) In lowland farmland, meadow pipit typically nest within grassland and are paired on territory during April, with hatching usually occurring in mid-May. This species can have a second brood in July. The records of this species during visits in March and April but generally not in May – July suggests observations is likely to have largely been birds foraging on spring passage to breeding territories. The pair of birds recorded at Green Hill B during Visit 3 suggest possible breeding at this Site by one pair. The tussocky field margins throughout the Sites and occasional grassland fields represent suitable nesting habitat for the ground-nesting meadow pipit, and so it was considered possible that the species may breed within Green Hill A, B, D, E, F and G, but breeding was unlikely at Green Hill A.2, C and BESS due to lack of records.

### Osprey

~~1.4.71~~[1.4.70](#) Information redacted; refer to **Appendix 9.11 Confidential Schedule 1 Bird Information** [~~EN010170/APP/GH6.3.9.11-094~~].

### Oystercatcher

~~1.4.72~~[1.4.71](#) An individual oystercatcher was recorded flying over Green Hill D during Visit 5 and one individual was recorded foraging within Green Hill E during Visit 5. This species was judged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

### Peregrine

~~1.4.73~~[1.4.72](#) A single peregrine was recorded at Green Hill C and F during Visit 2. The individual at Green Hill C was recorded perching on a tree on the northern boundary on the edge of Sywell Wood and the individual at Green Hill F was



recorded perching on a pylon. This species typically nests on natural or manmade cliff faces and tall buildings including pylons. Suitable nesting habitat was present on Site in the form of numerous pylons but no nesting was observed, and this species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

#### Quail

~~1.4.74~~ [1.4.73](#) Two quail were recorded during Visit DUSK1 at Green Hill A and were not recorded on any other occasion. Singing males were recorded in adjacent fields (AF16 and AF17) within the north of Green Hill A. These were recorded by two separate surveyors and may have been one individual singing male. Quail typically breeds in cereal fields or long grass and the Sites provide extensive suitable breeding habitat for this species. It is possible that one or two breeding territories are located within Green Hill A, but this species was recorded as absent from the remaining Sites.

#### Red Kite

~~1.4.75~~ [1.4.74](#) Red kite was recorded frequently at each of the Sites in low numbers, with the highest abundance recorded at Green Hill E, which had a peak count of 17 individuals during Visit 6. Red ~~kite~~ [kites](#) were typically recorded within or flying over the large arable fields within the Sites, which represent ideal foraging habitat for the species. Small broadleaved woodland blocks within and immediately adjacent the Site Boundaries offer suitable nesting opportunities, and it was therefore considered possible that the species may breed within the Sites. A possible nesting pair was recorded at Green Hill E within a mature tree along the northern boundary of Field EF1.

#### Rook

~~1.4.76~~ [1.4.75](#) Rook was recorded at each of the Sites except Green Hill D and BESS. Low numbers were recorded at Green Hill A, A.2, C and G with moderate to high numbers being recorded at B, E and F with a peak count of 380 recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 5.

~~1.4.77~~ [1.4.76](#) Rooks breed communally in large groups, rookeries, in mature trees and woodlands and typically utilise arable and grassland agricultural fields for foraging. Suitable nesting habitat in the form of woodland blocks and groups of mature trees within hedgerows at the field boundaries and adjacent to the Sites provide suitable nesting habitat for this species. It was considered possible that rooks were breeding at Green Hill A.2 and G and probable that rooks were breeding at Green Hill B, E and F particularly given that the species were recorded in large groups these Sites. This was adjudged to be non-breeding within the remaining Sites due to infrequent or lack of recordings.



### Skylark

~~1.4.78~~[1.4.77](#) Skylark is a species typically associated with farmland habitats, and were abundant in each Site except Green Hill BESS where only one individual was recorded across the surveys. This species was the second most abundant bird species recorded (woodpigeon being most abundant) with a peak count of 139 individuals recorded during Visit 2 at both Green Hill E and F.

~~1.4.79~~[1.4.78](#) The presence of families, juveniles or feeding behaviour confirmed that skylark were breeding at Green Hill A, [A.2](#), B, C, E, F and G. ~~In~~[Despite](#) the absence of definitive evidence of breeding at Green Hill D ~~and A.2~~, due to observations of frequent singing and ~~often exhibiting~~ aggressive behaviour, [\(indicative of individuals competing for/defending territories\)](#), it was considered probable that skylark was breeding there also. Breeding was considered unlikely at Green Hill BESS due to only one individual being recorded.

~~1.4.80~~[1.4.79](#) The estimated minimum total number of skylark territories within the Sites was ~~281~~[286](#) (**Figures 9.8.1 – 9.8.7** refer). These figures show the locations of approximate ‘territory cores’ of skylark territories. The breeding bird survey methodology seeks to identify that a territory is present at a certain location and is distinct from any which may also be located nearby, rather than the precise size and extent of individual territories.

~~1.4.81~~[1.4.80](#) Where the figures show ‘retained’ territory cores, this relates to territory cores which are located in retained, undeveloped fields. ‘Absorbed’ territory cores relate to territory cores which, though displaced, are nonetheless judged to be able to persist within the operational Site due to the presence of adjacent suitable nesting habitat and the improvement of the carrying-capacity of that adjacent habitat conferred by the presence of permanent grassland (and so a richer foraging resource) within the solar array. This is discussed in more detail within the ES.

[1.4.81](#) The number of territories and likely breeding status of the species at each Site are provided in

~~1.4.82~~ [Table 9:](#)

~~1.4.83~~[1.4.82](#) ~~Table 9:~~ below.

**Table 9: Estimated Minimum Number of Skylark Breeding Territories and Likely Skylark Breeding Status at Sites Green Hill A-G**

Site	Estimated Minimum No. of Breeding Territories	Estimated No. of Breeding Territories per ha	Breeding Status
All	<del>281</del> <a href="#">286</a>	0.23	Confirmed
A	53	0.31	Confirmed
A.2	<del>38</del>	<del>0.05</del> <a href="#">12</a>	<del>Confirmed</del> <a href="#">Probable</a>
B	17	0.26	Confirmed
C	12	0.21	Confirmed





D	12	0.29	<del>Probable</del> Confirmed
E	73	0.24	Confirmed
BESS	0	0.00	Non-breeding
F	61	0.21	Confirmed
G	50	0.29	Confirmed

~~1.4.84~~[1.4.83](#) The density of skylark territories was relatively even between Green Hill A, B, C, D, E, F and G ranging from 0.21 to 0.31 territories per hectare with significantly lower territory density recorded at A.2 (0.~~05~~[12](#)/ha) and BESS (0/ha). The highest density of skylark territories was recorded at Green Hill A (0.31/ha), D (0.29/ha) and G (0.29/ha) with slightly lower territory density recorded at Green Hill B (0.26/ha), E (0.24/ha), C (0.21/ha) and F (0.21/ha).

~~1.4.85~~[1.4.84](#) The Sites with higher densities of skylark territories generally contain a greater proportion of large, open arable fields which provides optimal breeding habitat for this species. Sites with a higher proportion of mixed farmland with some fields of improved grassland for grazing or silage are found to have lower densities of skylark territories. The height and density of vegetation within arable fields is also important as skylark prefer to nest in vegetation with a height of 20 to 60cm and therefore spring-sown rather than winter-sown cereals typically have higher territories<sup>1</sup>. Skylarks also avoid edge habitats to ~~reduces~~[reduce](#) perceived risk of predation and will select long, unbroken sightlines for nest sites avoiding tall structures such as trees, pylons and tall hedgerows.

~~1.4.86~~[1.4.85](#) The likely absence of skylark territories at Green Hill BESS was likely due to the presence of the electrical substation with numerous tall structures along with the smaller average field size and abundance of mature trees in tall, unmanaged hedgerows resulting in a more enclosed landscape compared to other Solar PV Sites with reduced sightlines for nesting skylark.

~~1.4.87~~[1.4.86](#) Green Hill A.2 comprises large arable fields which, despite the low density recorded, are considered suitable for breeding skylark. The reason for the low density recorded is likely ~~be~~ due to the fact that this Site ~~was added to the scheme later and only late season surveys~~[is fairly homogenous](#) in ~~June and July were carried out.~~[its habitats, reducing foraging potential](#). The arable fields were ~~also~~ winter sown cereal, and the vegetation may have been too tall in June and July to provide optimal nesting habitat for this species. ~~Further breeding bird surveys (BBS) are scheduled in March – May 2025 at Green Hill A.2 which will provide a more accurate estimate of territory densities at this Site.~~

#### Snipe

~~1.4.88~~[1.4.87](#) Snipe were only recorded at Green Hill B during Visit 2 with six individuals recorded in Field BF1 and one individual recorded in Field BF2. Snipe typically nest in small scrapes within wet grasslands, favouring areas with varied

<sup>1</sup> Donald, P.F. (2004). *The Skylark*. Poyser, London.



sward height. Fields BF1 and BF2 were considered unsuitable breeding habitat comprising dry agricultural grassland and arable respectively and due to the presence of this species during one visit only, it was considered not to be breeding within any of the Sites.

#### Starling

~~1.4.89~~ [1.4.88](#) The abundance of starling was very variable across the Sites, being absent from Green Hill A.2, C, BESS and G, with low to moderate abundance at Green Hill A, B, D and F and high abundance at Green Hill E which had a peak count of 281 during Visit 6.

~~1.4.90~~ [1.4.89](#) Farmland provides important sources of soil invertebrates which starling feed on year-round. This species most commonly nests in buildings but will also nest in tree cavities, which are frequent within field boundaries at all of the Sites.

~~1.4.91~~ [1.4.90](#) Flocks of starling were frequently recorded flying overhead, likely commuting between breeding and foraging sites. Flocks were also recorded foraging within the Sites, particularly at Green Hill E, within grassland fields, grassland field margins and arable fields with recently tilled or areas of open soil a potential foraging resource for the species. A family and many juveniles were recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 5 and 6 but these observations could have been foraging fledged juveniles rather than a confirmation of nesting on Site. It is considered possible that starling bred within Green Hill A, B, D, F and E.

#### Stock Dove

~~1.4.92~~ [1.4.91](#) Stock dove was recorded frequently in low to moderate numbers at Green Hill A, D, E, F and G, [and](#) infrequently in low numbers at Green Hill [A.2](#), B, C and BESS ~~and were absent from Green Hill A.2.~~ A peak count of 62 was recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 4. This species ~~nest~~[nests](#) in cavities in mature trees or farm buildings and breeding was considered probable at Green Hill A, D, E, F and G due to the frequent recordings and abundance of mature trees for nesting. Breeding was considered possible at Green Hill [A.2](#), B, C and BESS due to the presence of suitable nesting habitat but infrequent records.

#### Swift

~~1.4.93~~ [1.4.92](#) Swift was recorded infrequently and in low numbers at each of the Sites except Green Hill D, where it was not recorded. A peak count of 22 was recorded at Green Hill F during Visit 6. All observations were of individuals or small groups foraging high above the Sites from mid-May onwards. Swift nest almost exclusively in buildings, of which a very limited number were present within the Sites. It was therefore considered possible that swifts may nest within Green Hill A, C, E and F, although it should be noted that the buildings vary in condition and suitability for nesting between the Sites.

#### Wheatear

~~1.4.94~~ [1.4.93](#) Wheatears are a summer visitor which nest in sheltered cavities, generally at ground-level, either in rubble piles, stone walls or rabbit burrows, for example. Such features were noted occasionally throughout the Sites. Two



wheatears were recorded at both A and D during Visit 2 and one individual was recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 3 and 5. The individuals recorded at Green Hill E on separate visits were a female on Visit 3 and a male during Visit 5 which could constitute a pair. It was considered possible that the species may be breeding within the Sites they were recorded.

#### Woodcock

~~1.4.95~~ [1.4.94](#) Woodcock was recorded infrequently and in low numbers at Green Hill A and BESS with a peak count of 2 at Green Hill A during Visit 1. During the breeding season, this species used woodland to display and nest. It is crepuscular and may forage in open fields at night. Suitable areas of woodland breeding habitat close to Green Hill A and BESS are either adjacent or outside of the site boundaries. It is likely that this species breeds off-site and uses the agricultural fields for foraging.



### Woodpigeon

~~1.4.96~~ [1.4.95](#) Woodpigeon was the most abundant species recorded during the surveys and was recorded at each Site during every survey visit. A peak count of 1,014 individuals were recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 2. Suitable breeding habitat, typically comprising trees and hedgerows, is widespread throughout the Sites. Potential breeding pairs were noted at Green Hill A, B and F and although breeding was not confirmed at any of the Sites, it was considered probable that woodpigeons utilise all of the Sites for breeding.

### Yellow Wagtail

~~1.4.97~~ [1.4.96](#) Yellow wagtail was absent from Green Hill A, ~~A.2~~, C, D and BESS, was recorded on a single visit at Green Hill [A.2 and B<sub>1</sub>](#) and was recorded frequently at Green Hill E, F and G. This species had the highest abundance at Green Hill G<sub>1</sub> with a peak count of 34 during Visit 5, which is considered relatively high for this species (although it is possible that some individuals were double-counted). Yellow wagtail is a ground-nesting species, that will breed in a variety of habitat types present within the Sites, namely arable farmland, pasture and meadows with a traditional association with wet meadows and pastures bordering ditches, streams and rivers. Despite yellow wagtail being typically known to feed around grazing animals within damp pasture and meadows, their habitat preferences have changed (or at least had to adapt to changing agricultural practices) to include arable landscapes and this species was recorded most often within arable fields.

~~1.4.98~~ [1.4.97](#) The presence of families, juveniles or feeding behaviour confirmed that yellow wagtail were breeding at Green Hill E and G. In the absence of definitive evidence of breeding at Green Hill F, due to observations of singing frequently, it was considered probable that yellow wagtail was breeding. Due to infrequent or lack of recordings this species was deemed to be non-breeding at the remaining Sites.

~~1.4.99~~ [1.4.98](#) The estimated minimum total number of yellow wagtail territories within the Sites was 10, with the highest number of territories being recorded at Green Hill G (five territories) followed by Green Hill E (four territories) and Green Hill F (one territory). This is shown in [Table 10](#) ~~Table 10~~, below, and approximate territory cores are identified in **Figures 9.8.8 – 9.8.10**.

**Table 10: Estimated Minimum Number of Yellow Wagtail Breeding Territories and Likely ~~Skylark~~ [Yellow Wagtail](#) Breeding Status at Sites Green Hill A-G**

Site	Estimated Minimum No. of Breeding Territories	Estimated No. of Breeding Territories per ha	Breeding Status
All	10	0.01	Confirmed
A	0	0.00	Non-breeding



Site	Estimated Minimum No. of Breeding Territories	Estimated No. of Breeding Territories per ha	Breeding Status
A.2	0	0.00	Non-breeding
B	0	0.00	Non-breeding
C	0	0.00	Non-breeding
D	0	0.00	Non-breeding
E	4	0.01	Confirmed
BESS	0	0.00	Non-breeding
F	1	0.003	Probable
G	5	0.03	Confirmed

**Notable Species Predominantly Associated with Boundary Habitats including Hedgerows, Woodland, Scrub and Mature Trees**

~~1.4.100~~[1.4.99](#) Fewer notable bird species were predominantly associated with boundary habitats (20) in comparison to the open field habitat. This likely reflects both the long-term declines in, and associated elevated conservation status, of birds of open habitats; as well as the precautionary assignment of species to the open habitats category for the impact assessment, where they use both open and boundary habitats. Relative average abundance of these species was also lower than birds of open habitats, however, more species associated with boundary habitats were confirmed or probable breeders within the Sites.

~~1.4.101~~[1.4.100](#) The abundance of birds associated primarily with boundary habitats was relatively even across the Sites except Green Hill A.2 where a lower abundance per hectare was recorded. The highest levels of abundance per hectare of birds associated primarily with boundary habitats was Green Hill A, D and E with slightly lower abundance recorded at Green Hill B, C, BESS, F and G.

~~1.4.102~~[1.4.101](#) Frequently recorded species which were widespread across the Sites included: dunnock, song thrush, whitethroat, wren and yellowhammer. Species confirmed as breeding or deemed probable breeders within at least one of the Sites included bullfinch, dunnock, greenfinch, house sparrow, reed bunting, song thrush, stock dove, whitethroat, wren and yellowhammer with possible breeding within at least one of the Sites by cuckoo, marsh tit, mistle thrush, tawny owl and willow warbler.



### Bullfinch

~~1.4.103~~ [1.4.102](#) Bullfinch typically nest within woodlands but will also nest in hedgerows and scrub which was abundant throughout the Sites and presents suitable nesting opportunities for the species. Bullfinch was recorded in low numbers at each Site except Green Hill G, where it was not recorded. A peak count of six individuals was recorded at Green Hill C during Visit 6. Single or pairs of bullfinch was recorded during only one visit at Green Hill A, A.2, B, D and E and breeding was considered possible at these sites given infrequent recordings but presence of suitable breeding habitat. Where bullfinch was recorded more frequently, at Green Hill C and BESS, breeding was considered probable at the Sites. Nesting was observed at Green Hill F within boundary FB16 and breeding is therefore confirmed at this site.

### Cuckoo

~~1.4.104~~ [1.4.103](#) Cuckoo was recorded infrequently and in low numbers within the northern boundary of Green Hill BESS, and only one individual on one occasion [flying over Green Hill A.2 and](#) within the northwestern boundary of Green Hill F. A peak count of two was recorded at Green Hill BESS during Visit DUSK1. Cuckoo is a brood parasite, typically selecting dunnock, meadow pipit and reed warbler nests to lay its eggs. The hosts nest in a variety of habitats including woodland, wetland and grassland. Reed warbler and dunnock were recorded in close proximity to the cuckoo recordings at Green Hill BESS and dunnock was also recorded in close proximity to the cuckoo recording at Green Hill F. It is therefore considered possible that this species bred within the boundary of Green Hill BESS and F.

### Dunnock

~~1.4.105~~ [1.4.104](#) Dunnock was abundant and widespread across all of the Sites with a peak count of 58 at Green Hill E during Visit 1. Dunnock typically nest within dense scrub and hedgerows which was widely available throughout the Sites. Breeding was confirmed with observations of juveniles or families within Green Hill A.2, C, E, F and G with breeding considered probable within the remaining Sites due to the frequent recordings and abundance of suitable habitat.

### Fieldfare

~~1.4.106~~ [1.4.105](#) Fieldfare is a winter visitor and only very rarely breeds in upland parts of UK. This species was recorded during Visits 1 and 2 only, in March and April, before migrating to breeding grounds in Scandinavia and Russia. This species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

### Grasshopper Warbler

~~1.4.107~~ [1.4.106](#) Only one individual grasshopper warbler was recorded at Green Hill C during Visit Dusk1 within CB32. This species typically breeds in lowland reedbeds, rough grassland and scrub and these habitat types occur only occasionally within the Sites which are dominated by arable farmland and improved pasture. This species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the Sites.







Greenfinch

~~1.4.108~~[1.4.107](#) Greenfinch were recorded in low numbers at each of the Sites except Green Hill A.2 where it was absent. A peak count of six was recorded at Green Hill D and F during Visit 6 and DUSK1 Respectively. Greenfinches tend to nest in small, loose colonies, and will nest in hedgerows, trees and shrubs, which are widespread throughout the Sites. Breeding was confirmed with observations of juveniles or families within Green Hill F and G with breeding considered probable within the remaining Sites except Green Hill A.2 due to the frequent recordings and abundance of suitable habitat.



### House Sparrow

~~1.4.109~~ [1.4.108](#) House sparrow was recorded frequently in low numbers at Green Hill A and F and infrequently in low numbers at Green Hill A.2, D, E, and G. House sparrow nest in colonies close to human habitation typically within building cavities but will also nest in dense hedgerows. A breeding colony was confirmed along the western boundary of Green Hill A (Field Boundary AB24) which was associated with the farm adjacent to the Site. Breeding was not confirmed within any of the other Sites but was considered probable at Green Hill F and possible at Green Hill A.2, D, E, and G based on the frequency of recordings and proximity to farms or residential areas.

### Marsh Tit

~~1.4.110~~ [1.4.109](#) Single or pairs of marsh tit were recorded during one visit only at Green Hill C, E and F. The recordings at Green Hill C and F were close to Sywell Wood and Horn Wood respectively, which provides optimal breeding habitat for this species adjacent to the Sites. The marsh tit recorded at Green Hill E were within or close to small woodland blocks that are present in the northwest of the Site and provide suitable breeding habitat. This species nest within natural tree holes and it is possible that low numbers of marsh tit breed within Green Hill C, E and F, although nesting within mature woodland adjacent to the Site at Green Hill C and F is considered more likely.

### Mistle Thrush

~~1.4.111~~ [1.4.110](#) Mistle thrush was recorded infrequently in small numbers at Green Hill B, D, E and F with a peak count of four at Green Hill B during Visit 4. Mistle thrush typically nest in mature trees within woodland edge or hedgerows, which are abundant within all of the Sites. No breeding was confirmed within the Sites but it was considered possible at Green Hill B, D, E and F due to suitable habitats but only infrequent records.

### Redstart

~~1.4.112~~ [1.4.111](#) One individual redstart was recorded at Green Hill A, B and G on either Visit 1 or Visit 2 only. All three records were within mature hedgerows with trees on the perimeter of the respective Sites. Due to the very low number of records at the start of the survey season only it is likely that the redstart observed were birds on passage travelling to their breeding grounds. This species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

### Redpoll

~~1.4.113~~ [1.4.112](#) A group of three redpoll were recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 1 only. This species does not breed within lowland England and the recordings in March are likely a small foraging flock prior to migrating north to favoured woodland breeding areas. This species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

### Redwing

~~1.4.114~~ [1.4.113](#) Redwing is a winter visitor and only very rarely breeds in upland parts of UK. This species was recorded [on one occasion only](#) during ~~Visit 1 only~~ [the](#)



[early part of the survey season](#), in small to moderate numbers, at Green Hill A, A.2, E, BESS and F before migrating to breeding grounds in Iceland, Scandinavia and Russia. This species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

#### Reed Bunting

~~1.4.115~~ [1.4.114](#) Reed bunting is included on the UK Farmland Bird Indicator list with population numbers suffering an approximate 30% reduction over recent decades (1970 – 2007)<sup>2</sup> despite some indication of improvement over recent decades. Reed bunting was recorded in low to moderate numbers at each of the Sites except Green Hill A.2 where it was absent. The Sites with highest abundance of this species was Green Hill E and F with 26 and 27 records respectively and a peak count of 11 at Green Hill E during Visit 3. Pairs of this species, indicating probable breeding, were recorded at Green Hill E, F and G and breeding was considered possible at Green Hill A, B, C, D and BESS. Individuals were most often associated with field boundaries but also foraging within field and boundary habitats adjacent to hedgerows, including those without ditches.

#### Sparrowhawk

~~1.4.116~~ [1.4.115](#) Sparrowhawk was recorded in low numbers at Green Hill A, E, F and G with peak counts of 2 at Green Hill E and F. This species was recorded during 1/6 and 2/6 daytime visits at Green Hill G and A respectively and during 4/6 and 5/6 daytime visits at Green Hill E and F respectively. The species were generally recorded perched in boundary features or hunting along hedgerows. Dense woodland is the preferred nesting habitat for sparrowhawk, although they will nest in smaller wooded areas or standard trees. Opportunities for nesting are present within the Sites, and it was considered possible that sparrowhawk are breeding at Green Hill A, E, F and G.

#### Song Thrush

~~1.4.117~~ [1.4.116](#) Song thrushes were recorded frequently at all Sites except Green Hill A.2 where it was ~~absent~~ [recorded occasionally](#). A peak count of 21 individuals was recorded at Green Hill E during Visits 4, 5 and DUSK1. Juvenile birds were noted by surveyors at Green Hill C and BESS which indicates that breeding had probably occurred at these Site. Breeding was considered [possible at Green Hill A.2, but](#) probable across the [other](#) Sites ~~except A.2~~ given the availability of suitable habitat at woodland edges and dense hedgerows and the frequency of recordings.

#### Tawny Owl

~~1.4.118~~ An individual Tawny owl was recorded at Green Hill A and E during the dusk survey. The individual at Green Hill A was recorded calling from a mature hedgerow and the individual at Green Hill E was recorded calling from adjacent woodland just off site. Tawny owl typically nest in cavities in trees or old bird nests within woodland. Suitable breeding habitat for this species is present adjacent or

<sup>2</sup> RPSB (2022) Reed bunting in brief. [online] <https://www.rspb.org.uk/our-work/conservation/conservation-and-sustainability/farming/advice/helping-species/reed-bunting/> [Accessed: 26/02/2025]



within each of the Sites and breeding was considered possible at each Site, despite infrequent records, due to their nocturnal and cryptic nature.

#### Whitethroat

~~1.4.119~~ [1.4.117](#) A summer migrant, whitethroat was recorded frequently at each of the Sites from April onwards. A peak count of 70 was recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 3. This species was widespread among the hedgerows and breeding was confirmed at Green Hill A, E, F and G, with family groups seen. Breeding was considered probable at the remaining Sites due to frequent recordings and abundance of suitable nesting habitat.

#### Willow Warbler

~~1.4.120~~ [1.4.118](#) Willow warbler was recorded in low numbers at each of the Sites except Green Hill A.2 and G, where they were absent. A peak count of five was recorded at Green Hill E during Visit. This species was predominantly recorded either within woodland or mature hedgerows within or adjacent to the Sites. Confirmation of breeding was not recorded by any of the surveyors but it is considered possible that this species is breeding within the Sites it was recorded.

#### Wren

~~1.4.121~~ [1.4.119](#) Wren was the third most abundant species and was recorded at each Site and during every visit. They were more or less ubiquitous in hedgerows, woodland and scrub; with a slight preference for denser hedgerows and riparian woodland corridors. A peak count of 68 was recorded at Green Hill E during Visit 5. Families were recorded at Green Hill E, BESS, F and G confirming breeding, and suitable nesting habitat (dense, low growing vegetation) was widespread. Although no definitive signs of breeding were recorded at the remaining Sites, it was considered probable that wrens utilise Green Hill A, A.2 B, C and D for breeding.

#### Yellowhammer

~~1.4.122~~ [1.4.120](#) Yellowhammer was recorded frequently at each of the Sites: in low numbers at Green Hill A.2, B, C, D and BESS and in moderate to high numbers at Green Hill A, E, F and G. A peak of 78 was recorded at Green Hill F during Visit 2. Breeding was confirmed at Green Hill A, F and G with individuals noted carrying food, and a family of yellowhammer recorded at Lime Down F during Visit DUSK1. At the remaining Sites, it was considered probable that the species were breeding within the Sites given the frequent sightings of pairs and abundant suitable nesting habitat.

#### **Notable Species Predominantly Associated with Wetland Habitats including Ponds and Watercourses**

~~1.4.123~~ [1.4.121](#) A relatively small number of notable bird species predominantly associated with wetland habitats were recorded within the Sites (11) which is unsurprising given the relative scarcity of wetland habitats.

~~1.4.124~~ [1.4.122](#) The abundance of birds associated primarily with wetland habitats was low at each of the Sites except Green Hill C and D where they were absent. The



highest abundance of wetland birds was recorded at Green Hill B, which contained two ponds supporting breeding mallard and moorhen.

~~1.4.125~~ [1.4.123](#) Species confirmed as breeding or deemed probable breeders within at least one of the Sites included mallard and moorhen; with possible breeding within at least one of the Sites by Cetti's warbler, kingfisher and tufted duck.

#### Cetti's Warbler

~~1.4.126~~ [1.4.124](#) Cetti's warbler was only recorded in low numbers within the northeastern boundary of Green Hill BESS with a peak count of two during Visit 1. Cetti's Warblers inhabit reedbeds and dense, scrubby vegetation, typically near water and Green Hill BESS is located adjacent to Summer Leys LNR, LWS a component part of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI which provides optimal habitat for this species. It is considered possible that this species breeds within the northeastern boundary of Green Hill BESS.

#### Common Tern

~~1.4.127~~ [1.4.125](#) One or two individuals were recorded flying over the Sites during one visit only at Green Hill A, B, E, and BESS from May onwards. A small number of common tern breed in the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI within the gravel of the lake shores, no suitable breeding habitat is present within the Sites and the birds recorded were likely migrating from their breeding areas or commuting across the Sites to foraging areas. This species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

#### Grey Heron

~~1.4.128~~ [1.4.126](#) This species, while green-listed, is included as a notable species as its breeding population is a reason for the designation of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI. Grey heron were recorded occasionally, chiefly flying over the Sites and occasionally within fields. They were absent from Green Hill ~~A.2~~, B, C and D but recorded at the other Sites. A peak of five birds was recorded at Green Hill A, although this is likely to have been duplicate recordings of fewer birds by multiple surveyors. At Green Hill F, a peak of three birds was recorded; at other Sites, just one. Grey herons showed no strong association with the Sites and were judged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

#### Grey Wagtail

~~1.4.129~~ [1.4.127](#) One grey wagtail was recorded flying over the Site at Green Hill G during Visit DUSK1. The species has a strong association with flowing water, with limited suitable breeding habitat within the Sites. Due to only one recording of grey wagtail at the end of the survey season this species was judged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

#### Kingfisher

~~1.4.130~~ [1.4.128](#) One kingfisher was recorded at Green Hill BESS during Visits 1 and 6. Both records were along a small tributary of the River Nene that forms the eastern boundary of the Site. This stretch of watercourse likely comprises part of a kingfisher pairs territory and it is possible that their nest is located within the section of the watercourse that forms the eastern boundary of Green Hill BESS.





### Little Egret

~~1.4.131~~ [1.4.129](#) Individual little egrets were recorded at Green Hill C, E and BESS on one occasion only. At Green Hill F, a single bird was observed on three occasions. The individual at Green Hill BESS was seen foraging alongside the ditch in the south of BESS3, whereas all other birds were flying through the Sites. Based on the repeat observations at Green Hill F, and the presence of suitable watercourse habitat, breeding is considered possible at this Site.

### Mallard

~~1.4.132~~ [1.4.130](#) Mallard was recorded frequently in low numbers at Green Hill B, E and F, infrequently in low numbers at Green Hill A and BESS and was absent from Green Hill A.2, C, D and G. A peak count of eight was recorded at Green Hill B during Visit 1. No confirmation of breeding was recorded by the surveyors, but pairs were noted at Green Hill B, E, BESS and F and breeding was considered probable within ponds and watercourses located at these Sites. The recordings at Green Hill A were of birds flying over and breeding was considered unlikely at this Site and the remaining Sites where mallard was absent.

### Moorhen

~~1.4.133~~ [1.4.131](#) Moorhen were recorded in low numbers at Green Hill B, BESS and F. Breeding was confirmed at Green Hill B within the pond located in the centre of BF5 and the pond located along the field boundary BB17. The records at Green Hill BESS and F were within pond adjacent but outside of the two Sites and were not deemed to be breeding within the Sites. Moorhen was adjudged to be non-breeding within the remaining Sites where this species was absent.

### Sedge Warbler

~~1.4.134~~ [1.4.132](#) A single sedge warbler was recorded at Green Hill F during Visit 3 and 6. Both records were individuals recorded singing just off-site within the former gravel pit which is located adjacent to the Site. It is considered probable that a pair of sedge warbler bred within the grassland / wetland mosaic of the former gravel pit adjacent to the Site. Sedge warbler was adjudged to be non-breeding within the remaining Sites where it was absent.

### Teal

~~1.4.135~~ [1.4.133](#) Two teal were recorded at Green Hill B on Visit 1 only. The pair were recorded within the pond located in the centre of BF5 which provides suitable breeding habitat for this species, however, as this species were only recorded in March it is considered unlikely that teal bred within the pond. This species was adjudged to be non-breeding within the Sites.

### Tufted Duck

~~1.4.136~~ [1.4.134](#) This species, while green-listed, is included as a notable species as it is part of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI breeding assemblage. Tufted duck were recorded at Green Hill B only, on two occasions. A peak of three birds was recorded, with an identified pair present on one other occasion. Breeding was judged to be possible.





**Table 11: Breeding Status of Each Notable Species at Each Site**

Common Name	Breeding Status								
	A	A.2	B	C	D	E	BESS	F	G
<b>Birds Predominantly Associated with Open Habitats</b>									
Barn Owl	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po
Black-headed Gull	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Corn Bunting	Po	N	N	N	N	N	N	Po	Po
Grey Partridge	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	N	Pr	Pr
Greylag Goose	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Herring Gull	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hobby	N	N	Po	N	N	Pr	N	Po	N
House Martin	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kestrel	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Y	Po	Po	Po
Lapwing	N	N	Po	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Linnet	Pr	Po	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Po	Pr	Pr
Meadow Pipit	Po	N	Po	N	Po	Po	N	Po	Po
Osprey	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Oystercatcher	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Peregrine	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Quail	Po	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Red Kite	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po
Rook	N	Po	Pr	N	N	Pr	N	Pr	Po
Skylark	Y	PrY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Snipe	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Starling	Po	N	Po	N	Po	Po	N	Po	N
Stock Dove	Pr	NPo	Po	Po	Pr	Pr	Po	Pr	Pr
Swift	Po	N	N	Po	N	Po	N	Po	N
Wheatear	Po	N	N	N	Po	Po	N	N	N
Woodcock	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Woodpigeon	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
Yellow Wagtail	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Pr	Y
<b>Birds Predominantly Associated with Boundary Habitats</b>									



Common Name	Breeding Status								
	A	A.2	B	C	D	E	BESS	F	G
Bullfinch	Po	Po	Po	Pr	Po	Po	Pr	Y	N
Cuckoo	N	N	N	N	N	N	Po	Po	N
Dunnock	Pr	Y	Pr	Y	Pr	Y	Pr	Y	Y
Fieldfare	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grasshopper Warbler	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Greenfinch	Pr	N	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Y	Y
House Sparrow	Y	Po	N	N	Po	Po	N	Po	Pr
Marsh Tit	N	N	N	Po	N	Po	N	Po	N
Mistle Thrush	N	N	Po	N	Po	Po	N	Po	N
Redstart	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Redpoll	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Redwing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Reed Bunting	Po	N	Po	Po	Po	Pr	Po	Pr	Pr
Song Thrush	Pr	<del>N</del> Po	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
Sparrowhawk	Po	N	N	N	N	Po	N	Po	Po
Tawny Owl	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po
Whitethroat	Y	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Y	Pr	Y	Y
Willow Warbler	Po	N	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	Po	N
Wren	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yellowhammer	Y	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Y	Y
<b>Birds Predominantly Associated with Wetland Habitats</b>									
Cetti's Warbler	N	N	N	N	N	N	Po	N	N
Common Tern	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grey Heron	Po	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Grey Wagtail	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Kingfisher	N	N	N	N	N	N	Po	N	N
Little Egret	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Po	N
Mallard	N	N	Pr	N	N	Pr	Pr	Pr	N
Moorhen	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Sedge Warbler	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Teal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N



Common Name	Breeding Status								
	A	A.2	B	C	D	E	BESS	F	G
Tufted Duck	N	N	Po	N	N	N	N	N	N

### **Non-Notable Species/Species Not of Conservation Concern**

~~1.4.137~~[1.4.135](#) The primary aim of this report was to ascertain a baseline of breeding bird populations and assemblages for the Survey Area. However, conservation priority species, including Schedule 1 species and amber and red-listed birds of conservation concern, have been prioritised to ensure focus on the species likely to be more vulnerable to the potential impacts of the Scheme.

~~1.4.138~~[1.4.136](#) **Table 12:**~~Table 12:~~ below collates all other, non-notable species recorded within the Survey Area across the surveys and indicates which species were confirmed or considered to probably be breeding within the Sites.

~~1.4.139~~[1.4.137](#) The additional non-notable species were generally common and widespread, including species typical of an agricultural landscape, as well as birds associated with woodlands and watercourses/waterbodies, reflecting the mosaic of habitats present at the Sites.

**Table 12: Additional Non-Notable Species and Their Breeding Status Across the Scheme**

Common Name	Latin Name	Breeding Status
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Y
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Y
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Y
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Y
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Y
Chaffinch	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Y
Chiffchaff	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Y
Collared Dove	<i>Periparus ater</i>	Pr
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	N
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Po
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Y
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Y
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Y



Common Name	Latin Name	Breeding Status
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Y
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Po
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Po
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Y
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Pr
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Y
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	N
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Y
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Y
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Po
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pr
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pr
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Pr
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Pr
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Y
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	N
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Po
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Pr

~~1.4.140~~[1.4.138](#) Detailed survey data are provided for all species in **Tables 13 – 21**, following the Evaluation section, show the number of individuals of each species recorded during each breeding bird survey visit, the number of visits during which that species was recorded and its peak count, across each Site. The conservation status of each species is indicated, along with its inferred breeding status, based on the survey findings. The status of each species is given by the colour shading of the cells and codes given in the ‘Status’ column, which are clarified in [Table 7](#).



## 1.5 Evaluation

1.5.1 This section sets out a summary of the survey results to date, and an evaluation of the importance of the breeding bird assemblage within the Site boundary and surrounding area.

1.5.2 Breeding bird surveys of the Site completed to date have recorded a diverse assemblage (97 species) of ~~bird-species~~[birds](#) across the Site and immediately surrounding land. This includes both resident and summer migrant species; a few species were also observed on passage. The mosaic of habitats present provides opportunities for generalist species, as well as farmland, woodland, scrub, and wetland specialists. Given the extent of the Site, it likely constitutes important habitat within the local landscape.

### Notable Species Predominantly Associated with Open Habitats, including Arable/ Grassland Fields and Field Margins

1.5.3 Open arable field habitats supported the greatest diversity and abundance of notable species. Of particular importance are the numbers of territories of farmland specialists, including skylark, grey partridge, linnet and yellow wagtail. Other notable species confirmed as breeding or deemed probable breeders within at least one of the Sites included hobby, kestrel, rook, stock dove and woodpigeon. Non-notable species associated with the open habitats were few. The breeding bird assemblage associated with open arable fields at the Site is considered to be of '**County**' importance, given the diversity and abundance of notable species.

### Notable Species Predominantly Associated with Boundary Habitats including Hedgerows, Woodland, Scrub and Mature Trees

1.5.4 Hedgerows, woodland and other boundary habitats supported the greatest number of species overall, but fewer notable species were recorded associated principally with these habitats. As discussed above, this reflects both the long-term declines in, and associated elevated conservation status, of birds of open habitats; as well as the precautionary assignment of species to the open habitats category for the impact assessment, where they use both open and boundary habitats. Species confirmed as breeding or deemed probable breeders within at least one of the Sites included bullfinch, dunnock, greenfinch, house sparrow, reed bunting, stock dove, whitethroat, wren and yellowhammer. Considering also the diverse assemblage of species not of conservation concern, the breeding bird assemblage associated with boundary habitats at the Site is considered to be of '**District**' importance.

### Notable Species Predominantly Associated with Wetland Habitats including Ponds and Watercourses

1.5.5 A small number of bird species predominantly associated with wetland habitats were recorded within the Sites which is unsurprising given the relative scarcity of wetland habitats. Species confirmed as breeding or deemed probable breeders within at least one of the Sites included mallard and moorhen. The breeding bird assemblage associated with wetland habitats at the Site is considered to be of



**'Site'** importance, given the low abundance of species associated with wetland habitats.

**Overall**

- 1.5.6 When combined as a whole, the breeding bird assemblage recorded across all habitats at the Sites is considered to be of **County** Importance, owing to the diversity of the assemblage and the particular abundance of a subset of species associated with open habitats.



**Table 13: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill A**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1								0	0	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		20	15	29	23	28	13	27	7	29	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			6	11	9	13	7	7	6	13	Y
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				1		1	4		3	4	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		26	51	32	26	24	32	13	7	51	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41							2	1	2	Po
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	7	4	6	11	13	4	7	13	Pr
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		1	1						2	1	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		7	18	18	10	13	19	19	7	19	Pr
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		20	13	14	18	11	5	11	7	20	Y
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		4	2	7	8	6	7	4	7	8	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>									0	0	N
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>									0	0	N
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1						1		1	1	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					3				1	3	N
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41			1					1	1	Po





Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Dunnoek	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	22	33	23	11	18	24	4	7	33	Pr
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>					4			1	2	4	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1	83	15						2	83	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				1	1	1			3	1	Y
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		2		2					2	2	Pr
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		17	7	11	11	35	41	11	7	41	Y
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1	1	1		1	1		5	1	Y
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		6	14	17	7	4	10	5	7	17	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		1					1		2	1	Po
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			1		1		2		3	2	Pr
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		5	2	1	4			1	5	5	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41	4	5	4	2		2	2	6	5	Pr
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		3	3						2	3	N
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41	1							1	1	N
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1							1	1	1	N
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>									0	0	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41	1	3	1	3	10	3		6	10	Y
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		4	3	6	1	1	3	4	7	6	Y
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		1	3	2				1	4	3	Po
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	1		1	1	7		5	7	Po
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41	12							1	12	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			2	1	3	1			4	3	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				3		3	2	5	4	5	Y
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41	46	17	10	18	14	30	33	7	46	Pr
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									0	0	N
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>									0	0	N
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		4	37	2	6	6	6		6	37	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		1	5	2	2	1	8	2	7	8	Y



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			1		1				2	1	N
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		14	17						2	17	Po
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>									0	0	N
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>									0	0	N
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>									0	0	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>									0	0	N
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1						1		1	1	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									0	0	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		3	7	8	2	7	7	2	7	8	Y
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1		1	5			1	4	5	Po
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1							2	1	2	Po
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>									0	0	N
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	3	4	3	2	4	1	1	7	4	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		2	9	4		1	1	4	6	9	Y



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			1						1	1	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1	7							1	7	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41			3		1		3	3	3	Po
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									0	0	N
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		29	21	38	16	24	13	4	7	38	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				1	3				2	3	N
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									0	0	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									0	0	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41	58	98	100	86	81	45	34	7	100	Y
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									0	0	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41	10	5	5	7	5	4	3	7	10	Po
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>						1		1	2	1	Pr
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41	8		1	18	15		1	5	18	Po
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		2	3	8	2	9	13	7	7	13	Pr
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									0	0	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				7	7		39	10	4	39	N
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>						3	6	2	3	6	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>								1	1	1	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									0	0	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>									0	0	N
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									0	0	N
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			2						1	2	Po
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			1	35	25	20	15	10	6	35	Y
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			1						1	1	Po
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		1		2					2	2	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		10	165	101	54	12	70	36	7	165	Pr
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		34	41	46	41	42	38	7	7	46	Pr
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41	57	52	52	43	47	48	49	7	57	Y



**Table 14: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill A.2**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1			1					1	1	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		3	5		<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<del>26</del>	<del>59</del>	<del>Pr</del> <u>Y</u>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			2			<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<del>44</del>	<del>24</del>	Pr
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		3							1	3	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		10	8	4	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>		<del>36</del>	<del>40</del> <u>15</u>	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41		1						1	1	Po
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			2	1					2	2	Po
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>						<u>2</u>			<del>01</del>	<del>02</del>	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		12	5		<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<del>26</del>	12	Pr
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		3			<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<del>45</del>	<del>34</del>	<del>Pe</del> <u>Pr</u>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			1	1	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>		<del>25</del>	<del>44</del>	Pr
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>									0	0	N
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		1				<u>1</u>			<del>42</del>	1	Po
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>									0	0	N
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41						<u>1</u>		<del>01</del>	<del>01</del>	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	1	5		<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<del>26</del>	<del>56</del>	Y
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>									0	0	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>									0	0	N
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			1	1					2	1	Pr
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			3		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		<del>14</del>	3	Pr
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				1					1	1	Po
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			1		<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>		<del>14</del>	<del>17</del>	Pr
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>							<u>1</u>		<del>01</del>	<del>01</del>	N
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>									0	0	N
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>						<u>1</u>			<del>01</del>	<del>01</del>	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41	3		2			<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<del>24</del>	<del>36</del>	Pr
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>								<u>2</u>	<del>01</del>	<del>02</del>	N
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>									0	0	N
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41								0	0	N





Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>									0	0	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41	1			<u>1</u>				<del>4</del> <u>2</u>	1	Po
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		1	2						2	2	<del>Pr</del> <u>Po</u>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>									0	0	N
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		3	3						2	3	Po
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>						<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<del>0</del> <u>3</u>	<del>0</del> <u>1</u>	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				1		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	<del>4</del> <u>3</u>	1	<del>Po</del> <u>Pr</u>
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41		1	1		<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>		<del>2</del> <u>4</u>	<del>4</del> <u>14</u>	Po
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									0	0	N
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>									0	0	N
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				2	<u>1</u>				<del>4</del> <u>2</u>	2	Pr
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		4	4	1	<u>1</u>				<del>3</del> <u>4</u>	4	Y
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>					<u>1</u>				<del>0</del> <u>1</u>	<del>0</del> <u>1</u>	N
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>									0	0	N
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>									0	0	N
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>									0	0	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>									0	0	N
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									0	0	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>									0	0	N
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1	3				<u>2</u>		<del>2</del> <u>3</u>	3	Po
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			1						1	1	<del>Pe</del> <u>N</u>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	1				<u>1</u>			<del>4</del> <u>2</u>	1	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			7		<u>4</u>			<u>2</u>	<del>4</del> <u>3</u>	7	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>									0	0	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1				<u>34</u>				<del>0</del> <u>1</u>	<del>0</del> <u>34</u>	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									0	0	N
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		1	5	1	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<del>3</del> <u>7</u>	<del>5</del> <u>11</u>	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		20	1	1					3	20	Po
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									0	0	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									0	0	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41	10	5		<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>	<del>2</del> <u>6</u>	<del>10</del> <u>17</u>	<del>P</del> <u>r</u> <u>Y</u>
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									0	0	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>			<del>0</del> <u>2</u>	<del>0</del> <u>2</u>	<del>N</del> <u>Po</u>
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>									0	0	N
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>						<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>		<del>0</del> <u>2</u>	<del>0</del> <u>3</u>	<del>N</del> <u>Po</u>
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									0	0	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		3					<u>4</u>		<del>4</del> <u>2</u>	<del>3</del> <u>4</u>	Po
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		1							1	1	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>									0	0	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									0	0	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			1						1	1	Po
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									0	0	N
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									0	0	N
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		6	4			<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<del>2</del> <u>5</u>	6	Pr
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>									0	0	N
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>									0	0	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		12	8	1	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<del>3</del> <u>7</u>	12	Pr
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		13	15	2	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<del>3</del> <u>7</u>	15	Pr
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41						<u>7</u>		<del>0</del> <u>1</u>	<del>0</del> <u>7</u>	N
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41	7	11	1	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<del>3</del> <u>7</u>	11	Pr



**Table 15: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill B**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1							2	0	0	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		9	10	16	8	9	8	4	6	16	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			2	6	5	5	1		5	6	Y
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>					4	4	9		3	9	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		15	7	23	6	17	9	2	6	23	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41					2			1	2	Po
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1		2	3	3		1	4	3	Po
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			1						1	1	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			7	15	43	1	3		5	43	Pr
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		6	1	3		1	1		5	6	Y
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		2	6	7	5	8	4		6	8	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>									0	0	N
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>									0	0	N
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1						2		1	2	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					1	1	1		3	1	N
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41								0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	13	6	7	5	3	3		6	13	Pr
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>									0	0	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				2					1	2	N
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>									0	0	N
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		3			3	7	17		4	17	Y
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>						3			1	3	Po
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		7	8	1	3				4	8	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			1						1	1	Po
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>				2					1	2	Pr
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41		4	4		1			3	4	Pr
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>									0	0	N
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>									0	0	N
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41								0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1			2			1		2	2	Po
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>									0	0	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		1	1	75	3	3			5	75	Y
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			1	2					2	2	Po
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1					1	1	1	Po
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41			3	11	36	65	35	4	65	Po
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>									0	0	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				1	1	3			3	3	Y
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41	42	12	12	14	9	5	2	7	42	Pr
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>							1	1	2	1	Pr
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>									0	0	N
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		6		1	4	2			4	6	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		1	2	2	2	2	2		6	2	Y
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		8	4	4	2				4	8	Pr



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		8		2					2	8	Po
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		2			4				2	4	Po
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				1		6	2		3	6	Y
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>									0	0	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>									0	0	N
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1		3				2	1	3	3	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									0	0	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		5	6	4	1	2	3		6	6	Y
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			1						1	1	N
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2							1	2	N
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1		1	1	1		1		4	1	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		3			2	1		1	4	3	Y





Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			1						1	1	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41	1				1			2	1	Po
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									0	0	N
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		8	5	10	3	5	2		6	10	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				187	40	5			3	187	Pr
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									0	0	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									0	0	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41	18	43	19	28	12	47	6	7	47	Y
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			7						1	7	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41	4	5	2	7	5	1		6	7	Pr
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>									0	0	N
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41					2	18		2	18	Po
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		1		1					2	1	Po
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>						1			1	1	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				1	2	1			3	2	Po
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>							3		1	3	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>									0	0	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		2							1	2	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>									0	0	N
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>					4			3	2	4	Po
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									0	0	N
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				10	16	6	4		4	16	Pr
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			1	3	2				3	3	Po
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>									0	0	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		72	32	143	9	25	14	4	7	143	Pr
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		8	17	26	14	11	8	2	7	26	Pr
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41				2				1	2	N
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41	31	9	16	7	9	17	2	7	31	Pr



**Table 16: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill C**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1		2						1	2	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		4	6	8	7	10	9	13	6	10	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			5	4	2	7		1	4	7	Y
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>							1	1	1	1	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		9	9	7	4	9	10	5	6	10	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41					4	6	2	2	6	Pr
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			2	1	1	1			4	2	Pr
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>									0	0	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			4		5	3	5	4	4	5	Y
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				3	1	2	3	5	4	3	Y
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		9	9	7	10	8	12	3	6	12	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>				1					1	1	Po
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>					2	1	1		3	2	Pr
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>									0	0	N
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41								0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	8	7	5	4	8	5	7	6	8	Y
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>									0	0	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				1	1				2	1	Pr
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		1		1					2	1	Pr
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			2		4	8	30	4	4	30	Y
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41							1	0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			3			3			2	3	Y
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1	3	3	2	3	8	2	6	8	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			3			1	6		3	6	Y
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>						2			1	2	Pr
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41	6	4	5					3	6	Pr
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>									0	0	N
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>									0	0	N
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41								0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>									0	0	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>			6		6		5	9	3	6	Pr
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			2			4	2	1	3	4	Y
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1			1	1		3	1	Po
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>									0	0	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				1		2			2	2	Pr
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41	18	10	3	2	12	11	3	7	18	Pr
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1				1				1	1	N
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									0	0	N
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>									0	0	N
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			6		1			4	3	6	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		1			1	3	5	1	5	5	Y
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41						2		1	2	Po
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>									0	0	N
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>									0	0	N
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>									0	0	N
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>									0	0	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>									0	0	N
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>						1			1	1	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1		1						1	1	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		3	9	3	2	4	3	2	7	9	Y
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>								1	1	1	N
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>									0	0	N
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	1	2		1		1		4	2	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			3				1	1	3	3	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>									0	0	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41	1	3	1				1	4	3	Po
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									0	0	N
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		6	6	8	11	4	7	3	7	11	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>					1				1	1	N
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									0	0	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									0	0	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41	13	27	15	13	19	13	10	7	27	Y
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									0	0	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41	2	6	4	4	10	2	3	7	10	Pr
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>									0	0	N
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>					1	1	2	4	4	4	Po
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									0	0	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			1		4		8		3	8	Po
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>					3		10		2	10	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>									0	0	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									0	0	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>									0	0	N
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									0	0	N
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									0	0	N
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				4	5	7	11	10	5	11	Pr
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			1						1	1	Po
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>									0	0	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		4	11	1	8	5	55	20	7	55	Pr
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		6	11	10	9	26	18	1	7	26	Pr
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41	3	1	2	1	7	3	7	7	7	Pr





**Table 17: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill D**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1								0	0	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		13	6	14	7	13	5	5	6	14	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			6	4	1	3	1		5	6	Y
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>							6	1	1	6	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		19	13	8	4	4	6	1	6	19	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41						1		1	1	Po
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			3		1		1	2	3	3	Po
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>									0	0	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		2	2	3			7	2	4	7	Y
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		6	1			1	1		4	6	Pr
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		9	9	5	3	5	8		6	9	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>									0	0	N
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			1	2			1	1	3	2	Pr
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>									0	0	N
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41								0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	14	7	8	3	4	1	1	6	14	Pr
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>									0	0	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>					1	1			2	1	Y
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>							2		1	2	N
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		3	7	7	7	9	25		6	25	Y
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			1	4					2	4	Po
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		11	8	4	2				4	11	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				1					1	1	N
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		1	1			2	6		4	6	Pr
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41	1		5					2	5	Pr
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>									0	0	N
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>									0	0	N
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41						2		1	2	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>									0	0	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41					1			1	1	Po
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		5	18	1			2	5	4	18	Pr
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			1	1					2	1	Po
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				1				1	1	1	Po
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41			1					1	1	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>								1	0	0	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				1	1				2	1	Y
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41	13	1	2	2	4	11	4	7	13	Pr
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									0	0	N
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>									0	0	N
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			3			3	4		3	4	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		1		1			2		3	2	Po
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		1	3						2	3	Po
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				1					1	1	Po
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>									0	0	N
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>									0	0	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>									0	0	N
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									0	0	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		2	4	5	4			2	5	5	Y
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			2			2	1		3	2	Po
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>									0	0	N
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	1		1		1	2	1	5	2	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			4				1		2	4	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>									0	0	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41	1	1				1		3	1	Po
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									0	0	N
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		14	12	6	5	2	5		6	14	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>									0	0	N
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									0	0	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									0	0	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41	31	30	40	10	1	14	3	7	40	Y
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									0	0	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41	2	4	7	4	5	2	1	7	7	Pr
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>									0	0	N
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41			2					1	2	Po
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		1	2	5		7	1	3	6	7	Pr
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									0	0	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				1				5	2	5	N
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>									0	0	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									0	0	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>									0	0	N
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									0	0	N
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			2						1	2	Po
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				12	6	5	4	2	5	12	Pr
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			1	2	1				3	2	Po
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>									0	0	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		39	13	16	4	5	14	9	7	39	Pr
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		16	14	23	12	11	11	1	7	23	Pr
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41	8	4	5	5	2	3	8	7	8	Pr


**Table 18: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill E**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1							1	0	0	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		69	39	50	70	63	61	37	6	70	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			15	15	19	14	18	8	5	19	Y
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		1	3		1	13	78		5	78	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		41	48	28	39	26	38	3	6	48	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41					2			1	2	Po
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		12	10	10	9	10	17	14	6	17	Y
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		3	6						2	6	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		12	51	19	115	34	54	12	6	115	Y
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		9	10	16	11	7	6	6	6	16	Y
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		29	31	21	17	17	16	7	6	31	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>									0	0	N
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		2	2			1			3	2	Y
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1				2				1	2	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	58	38	30	32	31	32	11	6	58	Y
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>									0	0	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1	535	8						2	535	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				2	4	1			3	4	Y
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		1			3	1	1		4	3	Y
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		52	30	21	28	42	68	19	6	68	Y
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		5		3	3	2	1	1	5	5	Y
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		27	24	10	21	15	15	2	6	27	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		2					4	2	2	4	Y
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		1	4	2	2	1	1		6	4	Pr
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			1						1	1	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41	17	2	4	4	4	3	6	6	17	Pr
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		1	15						2	15	N





Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>		15					3		2	15	Po
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41	2	3		1	5	21		5	21	N
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1			2		2	1	5	3	2	Pr
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>									0	0	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41		5		1		3		3	5	Pr
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		32	34	35	26	99	46	74	6	99	Y
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		4	5	1	1	3	2	1	6	5	Y
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	5	1	2	5	6	2	6	6	Y
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41			1			1		2	1	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		1		16	5	6	60	1	5	60	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41	3							1	3	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				7	1	5	2		4	7	Y
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41	88	122	43	77	41	66	15	7	122	Y
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1						1		1	1	N
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		1				2		2	3	2	Y
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		20	6	7	7	10	1	1	7	20	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		17	7		8	11	21	2	6	21	Y
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		3	2	6					3	6	Pr
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41		2						1	2	Po
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		16	1	1					3	16	Po
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>						1			1	1	Po
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>									0	0	N
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				5					1	5	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>									0	0	N
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>						2			1	2	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		36	31	17	31	21	11	24	7	36	Y
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		8	4		5	3	1		5	8	Y
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			2			3	1		3	3	Pr



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	10	13	3	16	17	10		6	17	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		2	5	2	4	6	1	4	7	6	Y
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>									0	0	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1	37							1	37	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41	3	2	11	4	1	3	2	7	11	Pr
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									0	0	N
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		48	23	35	34	30	23	4	7	48	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		22	1	5	134	380	75	140	7	380	Pr
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									0	0	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									0	0	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41	115	139	99	136	81	98	46	7	139	Y
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									0	0	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41	13	10	18	21	21	13	21	7	21	Pr
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		2	1			1	1		4	2	Po
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41	62	1	2	245	30	281	30	7	281	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		18	5	4	62	35	20	22	7	62	Pr
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									0	0	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			1	3	2	9	22		5	22	Y
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>						3	3	1	3	3	Po
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>								1	1	1	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									0	0	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		2	1	1		1		1	5	2	Y
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									0	0	N
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				1		1			2	1	Po
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			3	70	38	38	34	10	6	70	Y
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			5	1		1			3	5	Po
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>									0	0	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		991	1014	131	739	322	127	203	7	1014	Pr
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		57	52	55	60	68	55	15	7	68	Y
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41		1	9	10	8	6	2	6	10	Y
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41	47	39	47	36	38	45	21	7	47	Pr



**Table 19: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill BESS**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1		1						1	1	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		3	1	1	8	2	3	2	6	8	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				7	8	9	4		4	9	Y
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>									0	0	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		8	4	3	26	23	5		6	26	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41	1			1	3			3	3	Pr
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	1			1	2	1	4	2	Y
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>									0	0	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		2	1	3	5	2	3		6	5	Y
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1	2			1				2	2	Pr
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>					2				1	2	Po
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		14	1	3	9	9	2	1	6	14	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>						1			1	1	Po
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>									0	0	N
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1						1		1	1	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>									0	0	N
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41					1		2	1	1	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	6		4	3	11	1	1	5	11	Pr
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>									0	0	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				1	3	1			3	3	Y
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					1				1	1	Po
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				1	8	1			3	8	Pr
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1		2		2	1		4	2	Y
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		10	1	2	5	12			5	12	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		3		1	1		3		4	3	Y
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			2		1	1			3	2	Pr
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>							1	1	1	1	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>									0	0	N
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>									0	0	N
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41								0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>									0	0	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		3	2	1	9	11	2		6	11	Y
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		1			2				2	2	Po
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			2				1		2	2	Po
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	1					1		2	1	Po
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>									0	0	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				2	1				2	2	Y
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41				2	1			2	2	Po
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1		1						1	1	N
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									0	0	N
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>									0	0	N
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		4		2	7	3			4	7	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		2	2	3	5	5	5	2	7	5	Y
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		3					1		2	3	Pr



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>									0	0	N
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>									0	0	N
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1						1	2	1	N
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		1							1	1	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>									0	0	N
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									0	0	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		1					1		2	1	N
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1		1	3	1			4	3	Y
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		1					3		2	3	Po
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	1							1	1	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>									0	0	N





Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>									0	0	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1	1							1	1	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41			1		1	2		3	2	Po
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>					2		2		2	2	Y
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		7	1	8	7	12	2		6	12	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>									0	0	N
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									0	0	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									0	0	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41				1				1	1	N
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									0	0	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41	10	1		3	6	2	5	6	10	Pr
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>									0	0	N
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>					7				1	7	Po
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									0	0	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>									0	0	N
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>					3				1	3	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>									0	0	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									0	0	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>						2			1	2	Po
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									0	0	N
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									0	0	N
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				7	4	2	3		4	7	Pr
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>						1			1	1	Po
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				1					1	1	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		7	3	5	21	6	7	4	7	21	Pr
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		14		4	12	20	7		5	20	Y
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41		2	2	6	1	2		5	6	Pr



**Table 20: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill F**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1				1			2	1	1	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		25	32	23	32	49	18	24	6	49	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			17	14	19	27	5	7	5	27	Y
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			1				2		2	2	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		52	70	28	30	80	45	16	6	80	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41	2	1		1	1			4	2	Y
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		8	7	3	6	5	1	2	6	8	Y
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>									0	0	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		18	87	26	25	15	14	12	6	87	Y
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		9	23	14	16	6	9	1	6	23	Y
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		31	43	25	21	22	16	9	6	43	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			1			2			2	2	Y
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			2		2			2	2	2	Y
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>						1			1	1	N
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41						1		1	1	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41				1				1	1	Po
Dunnoek	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	48	38	19	19	26	25	13	6	48	Y
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>			3		23				2	23	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1	55							1	55	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				3	1	1	1		4	3	Y
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				1		1	1		3	1	Y
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		21	36	9	31	21	82	18	6	82	Y
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		2	4	1	2	4	3	3	6	4	Y
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		20	27	11	8	18	15	6	6	27	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		1	1	2	2		3	2	5	3	Y
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		3	2	3	4	1	1	6	6	4	Y
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3		1					2	3	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41	13	4	5	4		6	3	5	13	Pr
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>									0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>									0	0	N
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1				4				1	4	Po
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>								1	0	0	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41		1	2	1	1	3		5	3	Pr
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		44	70	24	99	4	11	10	6	99	Y
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		10	3			1	1	1	4	10	Y
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			3		4		2		3	4	Y
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41	1				6			2	6	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>									0	0	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				7	2	2	1		4	7	Y
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41	15	74	46	53	25	70	42	7	74	Pr
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1		1			2			2	2	Po
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									0	0	N
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>								1	1	1	Y
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		8	6	10	13	1	12	6	7	13	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		15	9	7	16	10	15	12	7	16	Y



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		3	4		2		1		4	4	Pr
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41		1						1	1	Po
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		14	30		1				3	30	Po
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>							1		1	1	Po
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			1		1				2	1	Y
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		2							1	2	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>					1				1	1	Po
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									0	0	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1		1	1					2	1	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		10	11	2	11	2	3	5	7	11	Y
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1	4	3	4				4	4	Y
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		3	3			1			3	3	Pr
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	6	9		4	5	3		5	9	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		2	5	3	4	1	4	1	7	5	Y



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>									0	0	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1	2							1	2	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41	2	3	2	4	3	9	4	7	9	Pr
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									0	0	N
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		35	31	25	20	11	14	10	7	35	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		15	50	12	8	30	2		6	50	Pr
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>								2	1	2	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>				1			1		2	1	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41	91	139	46	124	84	52	25	7	139	Y
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									0	0	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41	5	3	10	7	3	5	9	7	10	Pr
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		2	1		2	2	1		5	2	Po
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41		3	1	16	8	1	2	6	16	Po
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		6	9	12	4	3	8	2	7	12	Pr
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									0	0	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			2	6	20	13	55	12	6	55	Y
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>					4		22		2	22	Po



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>									0	0	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									0	0	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>			1	1		1			3	1	Y
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									0	0	N
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									0	0	N
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			8	49	39	45	33	17	6	49	Y
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			4		3	1			3	4	Po
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>									0	0	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		107	186	65	81	55	61	67	7	186	Y
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		45	53	45	62	58	34	21	7	62	Y
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41		1		3	3	1		4	3	Pr
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41	58	78	34	45	49	55	52	7	78	Y





**Table 21: Breeding Bird Survey Results – Green Hill G**

Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch.1							1	0	0	Po
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		10	12	6	2	10	6	11	6	12	Y
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		6	10	19	7	2	4	5	6	19	Y
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>									0	0	N
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		28	21	28	13	13	13	13	6	28	Y
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	1						2	1	N
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>									0	0	N
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		34	58	2	3	9	3	11	6	58	Y
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		14	11	9	2	1	2	4	6	14	Y
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		21	9	5	2	2	7	5	6	21	Y
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		1							1	1	Po
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		2							1	2	N
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>									0	0	N
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	S.41					3			1	3	Po
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S.41								0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S.41	21	13	17	3	5	10	7	6	21	Y
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>								1	0	0	N
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>			3	2					2	3	Po
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>									0	0	N
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		5	16	15	5	6	14	9	6	16	Y
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					1	1	2		3	2	Y
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		7	11	4	6	3	8	4	6	11	Y
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			1				2		2	2	Po
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		1	1	2		2	1	1	5	2	Y
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			1	1					2	1	N
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	S.41	12	3		5	2	1	7	5	12	Pr
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>								1	0	0	N
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>									0	0	N
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>									0	0	N
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S.41								0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>						1			1	1	N
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S.41		1						1	1	Pr
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		8	5		2		2		4	8	Po
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2				6	1	1	3	6	Y
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	1					2	2	1	Po
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S.41	1							1	1	N
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>									0	0	N
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>			2	4	4			1	4	4	Y
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	S.41	66	8	19	36	30	14	13	7	66	Pr
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex1								0	0	N
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									0	0	N
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>									0	0	N
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		2	2	4		6	11	10	6	11	Y
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		2			1		2	4	4	4	Pr
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>									0	0	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		3							1	3	Po
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>									0	0	N
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>									0	0	N
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>									0	0	N
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		1			3		1	1	4	3	Y
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									0	0	N
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1								0	0	N
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		2		2			3	1	4	3	Y
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			3	1					2	3	N
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>									0	0	N
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex1, Sch.1	5	3	2	2	3			5	5	Po
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		1	3	4		1		4	5	4	Y



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		1							1	1	N
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch.1								0	0	N
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S.41		2	1	1		1	2	5	2	Pr
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>									0	0	N
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		11	21	20	3	5	11	8	7	21	Y
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		20	2				1		3	20	Po
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									0	0	N
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>									0	0	N
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.41	92	108	77	92	88	54	83	7	108	Y
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									0	0	N
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S.41	4	6	4		3	1	7	6	7	Pr
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>							1		1	1	Po
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S.41								0	0	N
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		3	4		5	3	1	8	6	8	Pr
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>									0	0	N
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		1	2	6	7	32	17		6	32	Y
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>				8		12		2	3	12	N



Common Name	Latin Name	Status	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	DUSK	No. Visits Recorded	Peak Count	Breeding Status
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>									0	0	Po
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									0	0	N
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>						1	1		2	1	Y
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>									0	0	N
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>									0	0	N
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		1	38	35	14	15	24	26	7	38	Y
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>									0	0	N
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>									0	0	N
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		10	26	11	25	20	24	145	7	145	Pr
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		17	31	24	14	14	24	7	7	31	Y
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S.41		1	11	16	34	1	14	6	34	Y
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S.41	28	37	14	21	24	32	20	7	37	Y



## 1.6 References

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- Ref.2 Available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx>
- Ref.3 Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (3rd edition, 2015-2020). Available at: <https://www.northnorthants.gov.uk/conservation-and-protection/biodiversity> [Accessed 15th April 2024].
- Ref.4 British Trust for Ornithology (2021) Birds of Conservation Concern. 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.
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- Ref.6 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, c. 69. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/contents>
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- Ref.8 BTO (2015) BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey Instructions [online] Available at: [https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u16/downloads/forms\\_instructions/BBS-Instructions-2015-online.pdf](https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u16/downloads/forms_instructions/BBS-Instructions-2015-online.pdf)
- Ref.9 Marchant (1983) Common Bird Census Instructions. Available at: [CBC-instructions-g100.pdf](#)
- Ref.10 BTO (2022) Breeding Evidence. Available at: <https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u36/downloads/breedingcodes.pdf>
- Ref.11 CIEEM (2024) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.3 – Updated September 2024. CIEEM, Winchester.
- Ref.12 Ratcliffe, D.A. (Ed). 1977. A Nature Conservation Review. 2 vols. Cambridge University Press
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- Ref.14 The British Standards Institution (2013) BS42020: 2013 – Biodiversity: Code of Practice for Planning and Development. BSI Standards Ltd.



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480219

480975

481731

482488

274519

273763

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272250



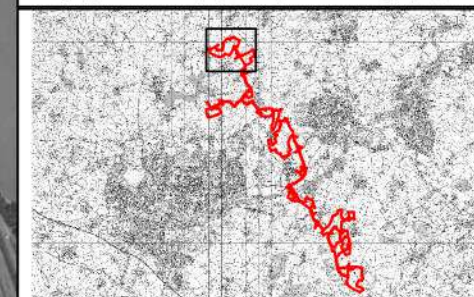
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(Green Hill A & A.2)

Document: Volume 2  
Appendix 9.8 - Breeding Bird Surveys  
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits
- Indicative Skylark Territory Cores**
- Absorbed Territory
- Retained Territory
- Lost Territory

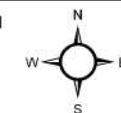
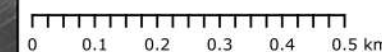
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Drawing no.: CW.ES.BB.1\_Rev A

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12100 @ A3





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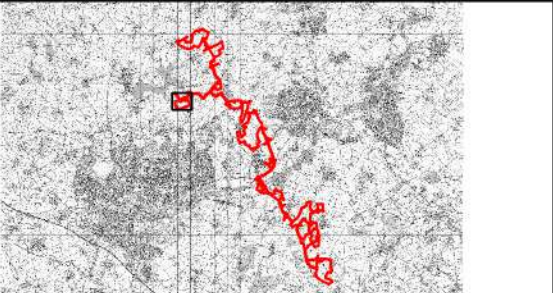


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Document: Volume 2  
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Environmental Statement (ES)

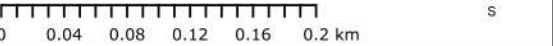
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  - Absorbed Territory
  - Retained Territory
  - Lost Territory

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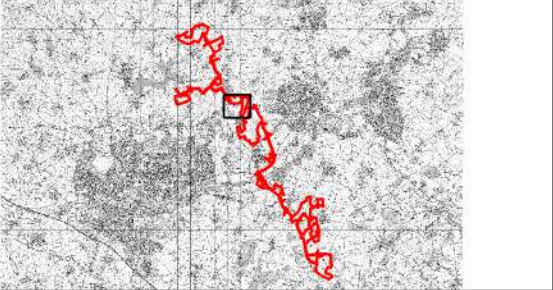


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Document: Volume 2  
Appendix 9.8 - Breeding Bird Surveys  
Environmental Statement (ES)

- Legend:
- Order Limits
  - Indicative Skylark Territory Cores**
  - Absorbed Territory
  - Retained Territory
  - Lost Territory

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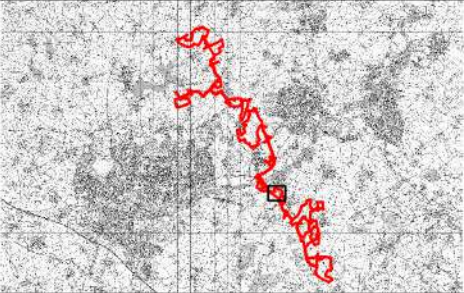


Title:  
9.8.5 Indicative Skylark Territory Cores  
(Green Hill BESS)



Document:  
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Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:  
 Order Limits

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Drawing no.: CW.ES.BB.5

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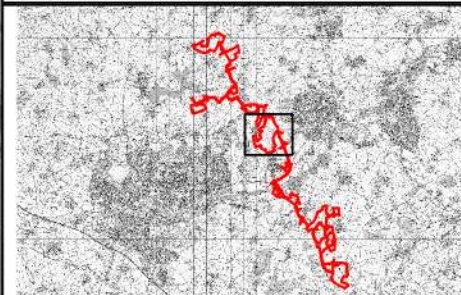


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9.8.4 Indicative Skylark Territory Cores  
(Green Hill E)

Document:  
Volume 2  
Appendix 9.8 - Breeding Bird Surveys  
Environmental Statement (ES)

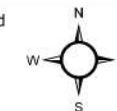
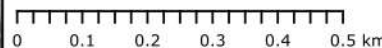
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  - Indicative Skylark Territory Cores**
  - Absorbed Territory
  - Retained Territory
  - Lost Territory

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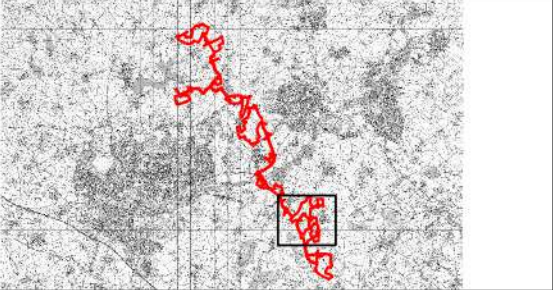


Title:  
9.8.6 Indicative Skylark Territory Cores  
(Green Hill F)

Document:  
Volume 2  
Appendix 9.8 - Breeding Bird Surveys  
Environmental Statement (ES)

- Legend:
- Order Limits
  - Indicative Skylark Territory Cores**
  - Absorbed Territory
  - Retained Territory
  - Lost Territory

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Drawing no.: CW.ES.BB.6

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9.8.7 Indicative Skylark Territory Cores  
(Green Hill G)


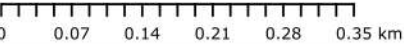
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Appendix 9.8 - Breeding Bird Surveys  
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:  
 Order Limits  
**Indicative Skylark Territory Cores**  
 Absorbed Territory  
 Lost Territory

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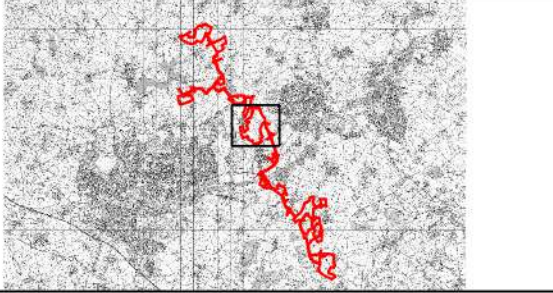


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Cores (Green Hill E)

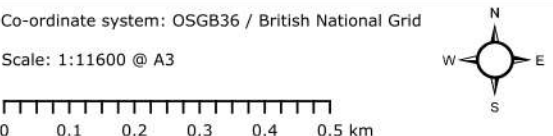
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Appendix 9.8 - Breeding Bird Surveys  
Environmental Statement (ES)

- Legend:
- Order Limits
  - Indicative Yellow Wagtail Territories**
  - Lost Territory
  - Retained Territory

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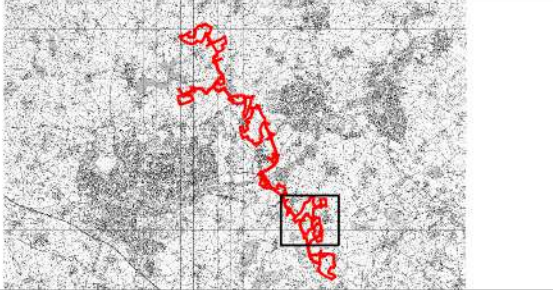


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9.8.9 Indicative Yellow Wagtail Territory  
Cores (Green Hill F)

Document:  
Volume 2  
Appendix 9.8 - Breeding Bird Surveys  
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:  
 Order Limits  
**Indicative Yellow Wagtail Territories**  
 Lost Territory

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Drawing no.: CW.ES.BB.9

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid  
Scale: 1:14100 @ A3  
A scale bar showing distances from 0 to 0.5 km and a north arrow pointing upwards.





489375 489844 490313 490781 491250 491719

255938

255469

255000

254531

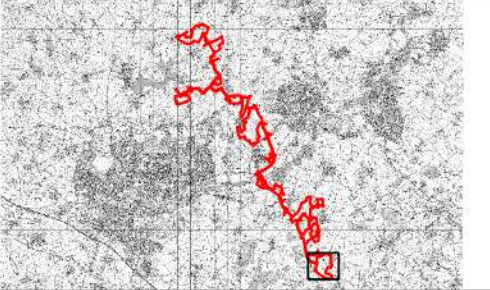


Title:  
9.8.10 Indicative Yellow Wagtail  
Territory Cores (Green Hill E)

Document:  
Volume 2  
Appendix 9.8 - Breeding Bird Surveys  
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:  
 Order Limits  
**Indicative Yellow Wagtail Territories**  
 Lost Territory

Data: IGP, 2025,  
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey  
0100031673  
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APFP Regulation: 5(2)(a)  
Application Doc no.: EN010170/APP/GH6.3.9.8  
Drawing no.: CW.ES.BB.10

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid  
Scale: 1:7500 @ A3

