



Newlands Developments

Land Off Barnsley Road, Goldthorpe

BREEDING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

June 2023

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH

Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared / Date	Reviewed / Date	Approved / Date
-	Draft	OJB / 11.07.22	-	
A	Issued	OJB / 30.03.23	-	JD / 01.06.2023
B	Final – minor amendments to figure references	OJB / 30.03.23	PRA / 23.11.23	

CONTENTS

1.0	NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
2.0	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3.0	LEGISLATION & STATUS.....	5
4.0	METHODOLOGY	6
5.0	RESULTS & EVALUATION	9
6.0	DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS	18

TABLES

Table 1: Survey Dates and Conditions

Table 2: Evaluation Criteria

Table 3: Bird Species Records from Desktop Study

Table 4: Notable Breeding Bird Species Recorded in 2022 and Their Recent Status in Yorkshire

Table 5: Birds of Local Nature Conservation Importance or Higher

FIGURES

Figure 1: 2022 Breeding Bird Survey Results – Distribution of Notable Species

APPENDICES

Appendix A: 2022 Breeding Bird Survey Results & EOAC Criteria for Categorisation of Breeding Status

1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 FPCR Environment & Design Ltd. were commissioned by Newlands Developments to conduct a suite of surveys on land at a proposed development site at Land off Barnsley Road situated to the west of Goldthorpe. Proposals for the site involve the development of existing arable cropland to employment land uses (B2 & B8) with associated access roads, drainage features and landscaping.
- 1.2 The full Breeding Bird Survey was conducted between April and June 2022. The survey identified 57 species of which 33 were considered 'notable'. Ten species were confirmed as breeding on site, 16 were considered probably breeding, and the remaining 31 species were considered possible or non-breeders.
- 1.3 The Site does not meet any of the relevant selection criteria for consideration as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) based on the breeding bird populations identified during the surveys.
- 1.4 The breeding bird assemblages at the Site were typical of the habitats present, comprising mainly common and widespread species. The assemblages associated with the internal fields, hedgerows, woodland blocks and scrub were considered to be of **Local** conservation importance while those associated with the various wetland habitats were considered of **Site** conservation importance.
- 1.5 The proposals are considered to result in a **Local Level Minor Adverse** impact on breeding corn bunting and breeding skylark with **Local Minor Adverse** to **Negligible** impacts on the other breeding bird species due to the loss of breeding habitat.
- 1.6 Disturbance is expected to be limited to the construction phase and is anticipated to have a temporary **Minor Adverse** impact to all species present during the breeding season.
- 1.7 Potential habitat enhancements are suggested for the retained habitats, and the proposed creation of ponds alongside grassland-scrub-woodland mosaic along the 'biodiversity corridor' could result in a **Local Minor Beneficial** impact on the assemblage of birds using the Site.
- 1.8 Mitigation measures are recommended to minimise disturbance impacts from construction operations; Site and vegetation clearance is recommended undertaken outside the bird nesting season (generally accepted to be March – August, inclusive). If this is not possible, an ecologist should make a check of any suitable breeding habitat prior to its clearance, with suitable stand-offs (as determined by the ecologist) retained around any nests identified as active, with the stand-off remaining in place until dependant young have fledged and the nest is abandoned.
- 1.9 A range of enhancement opportunities have been suggested based on the habitats and bird species recorded to achieve biodiversity gains. These include sensitive planting and the provision of a range of nest boxes.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 FPCR Environment & Design Ltd were commissioned by Newlands Developments to undertake a full Breeding Bird Survey across three visits at a site to the south of Barnsley Road /Doncaster Road (A635) and to the west of Goldthorpe (central OS grid reference SE 442 036), hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’.

Site Location & Context

- 2.2 A full description of the habitats present on-site is provided in the Ecological Appraisal report (Ecological Appraisal FPCR 2023) which should be read in conjunction with this report
- 2.3 The Site lies to the west of the town of Goldthorpe on farmland south of the A635 Barnsley Road / Doncaster Road, and adjacent to the west of Aldi Goldthorpe Regional Distribution Centre. Carr Dike bisects the Site running in a south-westerly direction from the A635 in the north. Dearne Valley Wetlands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) lies to the south-west with the land between dominated by large cultivated arable fields.
- 2.4 The Site comprises of five broad compartments of arable cropland; all seeded with cereal crops over the period covered by the surveys, except the north-easternmost parcel which contained oil seed rape. Additionally, there is a narrow belt of plantation deciduous woodland associated with Carr Dike, and a second parcel of plantation woodland along the northern boundary between the arable fields and the A635. Several areas of the latter woodland block had been recently felled with chippings left in situ.
- 2.5 Linear habitat features include several hedgerows separating the agricultural compartments, two ditches, one a wet ditch tributary of Carr Dike discharging into the Site from the distribution centre to the east, and the other a small field drain in the north of the Site which was overgrown with bramble scrub.
- 2.6 The Site is bound by the existing development of Goldthorpe Industrial Estate to the east, further agricultural land to the north and west (predominantly arable land-use),– and an area of woodland-scrub mosaic which forms part of the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI. (The Mullins SSSI Unit 14) to the south..

Site Proposals

- 2.7 As per the illustrative masterplan for the Site (umc architects drawing. **Environmental Statement Figure 4.1**) the proposed development is for four plots for employment uses, a new link road and associated internal access roads, landscaping, and drainage. Carr Dike will be buffered on either side by a “biodiversity corridor” with other areas of green infrastructure including woodland and scrub planting, individual tree planting and amenity grassland through the Site. A biodiversity and flood alleviation area will be created immediately to the west of the Site and will incorporate grassland and wetland habitats, screened from the development by embankments with grassland and scrub planting.

Survey Objectives

- 2.8 The Breeding Bird Survey was carried out between April and June 2022 inclusive with one visit being undertaken in each month. The objectives of the survey were to:

-
- Identify the presence of any designated nature conservation sites that support notable breeding bird assemblages within or in the vicinity of the Site.
 - Identify the presence, species, and distribution of breeding birds within the Site.
 - Evaluate the conservation importance of habitats within the Site to local bird populations and identify any areas of ornithological interest.
 - Make recommendations to minimise the potential impact of development and to consider opportunities for additional mitigation, compensation, and enhancement where relevant.

3.0 LEGISLATION & STATUS

- 3.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) is the principal legislation affording protection to UK wild birds. Under this legislation all birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law, and it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to recklessly or intentionally:
- Kill, injure or take any wild bird.
 - Take, damage, or destroy the nest of any wild bird while in use or being built; or
 - Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- 3.2 Additional protection is afforded to species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA, whereby intentional disturbance whilst building or occupying a nest or disturbance of dependent young is also considered an offence.
- 3.3 Certain species have also been identified as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (NERC S.41). The S.41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.
- 3.4 The Site falls within the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) which identifies several targets for UK priority species that occur within this area, however all bird species included are also covered under NERC S.41 or national level conservation classifications discussed below.

Status

- 3.5 In addition to statutory protection, some bird species are classified according to their conservation status, such as their inclusion on the Red and Amber lists of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) in the UK:
- 3.6 Red list (high conservation concern) species meet at least one of the following criteria:
- They are globally threatened according to IUCN criteria.
 - Their population has declined rapidly (50% or more) in recent years.
 - They that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.
- 3.7 Amber list (medium conservation concern) species are those that meet at least one of the following criteria:
- They have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe.
 - Their population or range has declined moderately (between 25% and 49%) in recent years.
 - Their population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery.
 - They are rare breeders.
 - They have internationally important or localised populations.
- 3.8 Green list (low conservation concern) species fulfil none of the above criteria.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Desktop Study

- 4.1 To compile existing baseline ornithological information, the following statutory and non-statutory organisations were consulted for data regarding designated sites for which birds are a qualifying feature, and protected/notable bird records:
- Natural England via the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website
 - Barnsley Biological Records Centre (BBRC)
- 4.2 The geographical extent of the search area for biodiversity information was related to the significance of sites and species and potential zones of influence which might arise from development within the Site, as follows:
- 15km around the Site boundary for sites of International Importance (e.g. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar sites);
 - 2km around the Site boundary for statutory sites of National or Regional Importance (e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)) and
 - 1km around the Site for non-statutory designated sites of County Importance (e.g. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)/Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) and protected or otherwise notable species records within the last 20 years.

Field Surveys

- 4.3 To provide a reasonable level of accuracy for determining the population status of the breeding birds on the Site, three surveys were undertaken between dawn and 11.00 in April, May, and June 2022. A route was mapped out prior to the surveys being undertaken, paying particular attention to any linear features, such as hedgerows and watercourses, and other features such as ponds and scrub. Bird surveys were not undertaken in unfavourable conditions, such as heavy rain or persistent strong wind (conditions which can negatively affect the results). Table 1 provides details of the survey dates and weather conditions.

Table 1: Survey Dates and Conditions

Survey	Date	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind (Beaufort)	Visibility
1	19.04.22	60	0	Light Breeze	Excellent
2	11.05.22	95	0	Gentle Breeze	Very Good
3	01.06.22	75	0	Light Air	Excellent

- 4.4 The methodology employed was broadly based on territory mapping¹ used for the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Common Bird Census (CBC). Standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities were used to identify birds and denote activity, sex, and age where appropriate.

Constraints

¹ Bibby, C.J., N.D. Burgess & D.A. Hill, 2000: Bird Census Techniques: 2nd Edition. London: Academic Press

- 4.5 At the time these surveys were undertaken the red line boundary did not include the area to the west of the Site now to be used as part of the flood alleviation zoning and for the creation of the screening bund.
- 4.6 These areas have been previously surveyed as part of the ecological works undertaken to inform the ES10 masterplanning application during which few additional notable species were encountered from the area of Site not included in the surveys detailed in this report, with the exception of marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus* identified as using the area in the south-west of the Site in 2020. Mitigation measures for marsh harrier are to be implemented as part of the habitat creation and green infrastructure of the proposed scheme as illustrated in the illustrative masterplan for the development. The RSPB have been consulted on these proposals and details of the proposed mitigation is provided in a Marsh Harrier Technical Note (FPCR, 2023).
- 4.7 Taking the above into account, it is considered highly unlikely that had surveys been undertaken on the land to the west any further species encountered would not represent a significant ecological constraint nor require revisions to the impact assessment as detailed in this report.

Species & Assemblage Assessment

- 4.8 The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance on ecological impact assessment assesses nature conservation importance within a geographical context². To attain each level of importance, an ornithological resource or one of the features (species population or assemblage of species) should meet the criteria set out in Table 2. In some cases, professional judgment may be required to increase or decrease the allocation of importance, based upon local knowledge.
- 4.9 The site has also been assessed against the selection criteria for Local Wildlife Site (LWS) for Barnsley³ on a number of criteria set out for breeding birds. LWSs are recognised by central government as an important tool in promoting sustainable development and protecting biodiversity.
- 4.10 The recent county annual bird report, *Yorkshire Bird Report 2017*⁴, was consulted to inform the assessment. The abundance of species referred to by these reports is classified by the following criteria:
- Vagrant – Fewer than ten records ever;
 - Rare – Between 0 and 10 individuals each year in the past 10 years;
 - Scarce – Between 11 and 100 individuals each year in the past 10 years;
 - Uncommon – 101-1000 individuals each year in the past 10 years;
 - Fairly Common – More than 1000 records per year;
 - Common – More than 10,000 records per year;
 - Abundant – More than 50,000 records per year.

Table 2: Evaluation Criteria

² http://www.cieem.net/data/files/Publications/EcIA_Guidelines_Terrestrial_Freshwater_and_Coastal_Jan_2016.pdf

³ TEP (2011) Barnsley Natural Heritage Sites Species Assessment Criteria 2481.002. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

⁴ Yorkshire Naturalists Union (2021) Yorkshire Bird Report 2017.

Nature Conservation Value	Examples of Selection Criteria
International	<p>A species which is part of the cited interest of an SPA and which regularly occurs in internationally or nationally important numbers.</p> <p>A species present in internationally important numbers (>1% of international population).</p>
National	<p>A species which is part of the cited interest of a SSSI and which regularly occurs in nationally or regionally important numbers.</p> <p>A nationally important assemblage of breeding or over-wintering species.</p> <p>A species present in nationally important numbers (>1% UK population).</p> <p>Rare breeding species (<300 breeding pairs in the UK).</p>
Regional	<p>Species listed as being of principal importance under NERC S.41 which are not covered above, and which regularly occurs in regionally important numbers.</p> <p>Species present in regionally important numbers (>1% of regional population).</p> <p>Sustainable populations of species that are rare or scarce within a region.</p> <p>Species on the BoCC Red List & which regularly occur in regionally important numbers.</p>
County	<p>Species listed as being of principal importance under NERC S.41 which are not covered above and which regularly occurs in county important numbers</p> <p>Species present in county important numbers (>1% of county population).</p> <p>Sustainable populations of species that are rare or scarce within a county, or are listed as being of principal importance under S41 of the NERC Act.</p> <p>A site designated for its county important assemblage of birds (e.g. a SINC Site).</p> <p>Species on the BoCC Red List & which regularly occur in county important numbers.</p>
Local	<p>Other species of conservation interest (e.g. all other species on the BoCC Red and Amber List or species listed as being of principal importance under NERC S.41 which are not covered above) regularly occurring in locally sustainable populations.</p> <p>Sustainable populations of species which are rare or scarce within the locality.</p>
Site	<p>Species that are common and widespread</p>

5.0 RESULTS & EVALUATION

Desk Study

Designated Sites

- 5.1 The Site is not covered by any statutory designation and no international nature conservation designations were recorded within 15km.
- 5.2 Dearne Valley Wetlands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is approximately 100m south-west of the site and is designated for:
- Breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera*, shoveler *Spatula clypeata*, garganey *Spatula querquedula*, pochard *Aythya farina*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* and willow tit *Poecile montanus klienschmidtii*
 - Non-breeding gadwall and shoveler; and
 - Diverse assemblage of breeding birds of lowland damp grassland, scrub, open water and fen.

Non-statutory Designated Sites

- 5.3 A single non-statutory site is present within 1km of the Site. Old Moor and Wath Ings Local Wildlife Site (LWS), approximately 960m south-west of the Site, and is also designated as a Unit of the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI (Unit 17). This LWS site is designated due to its importance as a breeding and/or wintering site for a number of Schedule 1 bird species namely avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, Mediterranean gull *Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*, kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*, barn owl *Tyto alba*, and little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius*, as well as a number of nationally important NERC Section 41 species recorded from the site: skylark *Alauda arvensis*, reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*, grasshopper warbler *Locustella naevia*, tree sparrow *Passer montanus*, grey partridge *Perdix perdix*, willow tit *Poecile montanus*, dunnock *Prunella modularis*, bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, song thrush *Turdus philomelos*, and lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*.

Protected/Notable Species

- 5.4 The desktop study returned records of 88 species from within 1km of the site boundary of which six species were recorded from within the Site: grey partridge, yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava*, linnet *Linaria cannabina*, yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*, green sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*, and song thrush *Turdus philomelos*.
- 5.5 Of the 88 species returned, 52 are considered to be notable with 19 BoCC Red-listed species, 30 BoCC Amber-listed species, and three BoCC Green-listed species afforded protection under WCA Schedule 1. These are detailed in Table 3.
- 5.6 Marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus* was reported to have successfully bred on the RSPB land to the south-west of the Site in 2020 and was reported hunting along several sections of Carr Dike in close proximity to the Site and at the Site in 2020. Marsh harrier were not recorded at the Site during breeding bird surveys in 2022 and in general do not overwinter in the UK, migrating to Africa and returning to the UK around April.

Table 3: Bird Species Records from Desktop Study

Name	Status	Within Site Boundary
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		WCA Sch.1	NERC S.41	
BoCC Red List				
Pochard	<i>Aythya rufina</i>			
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	+		
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>		+	Yes
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		+	
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		+	
Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		+	
Willow tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>		+	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		+	
House martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		+	
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	+		
Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		+	
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		+	
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		+	Yes
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		+	Yes
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		+	Yes
BoCC Amber List				
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	+		
Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>			
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>			
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			
Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	+		Yes
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			
Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>			

Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	+		
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			
Rook	<i>Corvus frugliegus</i>			
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>			
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		+	Yes
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		+	
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			
BoCC Green List				
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>			
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus subruficollis</i>			
Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>			
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	+		
Long-eared owl	<i>Asio otus</i>			
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	+		
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>			
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>			
Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			

Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			
Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	+		
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			
BoCC Unlisted				
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			
Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			

Field Surveys

- 5.7 A total of 57 species were recorded across the three visits of the full Breeding Bird Survey (for complete list see Appendix A). Of these, 33 meet the criteria of at least one of the following pieces of legislation/classifications discussed above: Schedule 1 of the WCA; Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006; and BoCC Red or Amber lists. These species are referred to as 'notable' species.
- 5.8 Breeding evidence accumulated across all three surveys was used in the assignment of breeding status for each species.
- 5.9 Of the 57 species recorded as present during the surveys, ten were confirmed as breeding, six of which were notable: woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*, skylark *Alauda arvensis*, starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, song thrush *Turdus philomelos*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, and yellowhammer. The four other confirmed breeding species are all of low conservation concern i.e. BoCC Green-listed.
- 5.10 Sixteen (16) species were considered probable breeders which included a further seven notable species: mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, stock dove *Columba oenas*, whitethroat *Curruca communis*, wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, dunnock *Prunella modularis*, greenfinch *Chloris chloris*, and linnet. The other nine probable breeding species were all BoCC Green-listed, and therefore of low conservation concern, or are introduced species considered to have no conservation value.
- 5.11 The remaining 31 species recorded were considered possible breeders or non-breeders.
- 5.12 Table 4 provides a summary of the notable species recorded during the breeding bird survey and their respective breeding statuses on site, whilst Figure 1 shows the approximate locations where they were recorded.

Table 4: Notable Breeding Bird Species Recorded in 2022 and Their Recent Status in Yorkshire.

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Peak Count / Number of Survey Occasions Recorded	Breeding Status	Recent Status in Yorkshire
Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i>	Amber List WCA Sch.1 (Part II)	5 flyovers / 1	Non-breeder	Fairly Common feral breeder and winter visitor
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Amber List	2 flyovers / 1	Non-breeder	Uncommon breeder and Fairly Common migrant and winter visitor
Shoveler <i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Amber List	1 flyover / 1	Non-breeder	Scarce breeder, Fairly Common migrant and winter visitor
Gadwall <i>Mareca strepera</i>	Amber List	1 flyover / 1	Non-breeder	Uncommon resident breeder, winter visitor, and passage migrant
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber List	11 + 11 flyovers / 3	Probable	Fairly Common breeder, Common migrant, and winter visitor
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	Red List	17 / 2	Non-breeder	Common breeding summer migrant and passage migrant
Stock dove <i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber List	6 + 6 flyovers / 2	Probable	Fairly Common resident, some passage and immigration
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber List	85 + 46 flyovers / 3	Confirmed	Abundant resident, passage migrant, and winter visitor
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Amber List	1 / 2	Possible	Common to Abundant resident breeder, some immigration in autumn/winter
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1 flyover / 1	Non-breeder	Uncommon breeding resident, Common passage migrant, and winter visitor
Black-headed gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Amber List	45 flyovers / 3	Non-breeder	Common breeder, Abundant in winter
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	5 flyovers / 1	Non-breeder	Common resident breeder, passage migrant, and winter visitor
Lesser black-backes gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber List	2 flyovers / 2	Non-breeder	Uncommon breeding summer visitor, Fairly Common passage migrant, increasing in winter
Common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Amber List	1 flyover / 1	Non-breeder	Scarce breeding summer migrant and Fairly Common passage migrant
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Amber List	1 / 1	Possible	Fairly Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber List	1 / 1	Possible	Fairly Common resident and passage migrant
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Green List WCA Sch.1	1 flyover / 1	Non-breeder	Scarce resident breeder and winter visitor
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber List	1 flyover / 1	Non-breeder	Abundant resident breeder, passage migrant, and winter visitor
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red List NERC S.41	18 / 3	Confirmed	Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor
House martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Red List	2 / 1	Non-breeder	Common breeding summer migrant and passage migrant
Whitethroat <i>Curruca communis</i>	Amber List	10 / 2	Probable	Fairly Common to Common breeding summer migrant and passage migrant
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	15 / 3	Probable	Abundant resident, some migrant passage

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Peak Count / Number of Survey Occasions Recorded	Breeding Status	Recent Status in Yorkshire
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red List NERC S.41	2 + 3 flyovers / 2	Confirmed	Abundant but decreasing resident, passage migrant, and winter visitor
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	5 / 3	Confirmed	Common resident, passage migrant, and winter visitor
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red List	1 flyover / 1	Non-breeder	Fairly Common resident, Scarce passage migrant
Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Amber List	1 / 1	Non-breeder	Scarce breeding summer migrant, Uncommon passage migrant
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	6 + 1 flyover / 2	Confirmed	Abundant but decreasing resident breeder
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	12 / 3	Probable	Common resident and passage migrant
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	1 / 1	Possible	Uncommon breeder, Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	Red List	3 + 1 flyover / 2	Probable	Common resident and passage migrant
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red List NERC S.41	6 + 1 flyover / 2	Probable	Common resident and passage migrant
Corn bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1 / 1	Possible	Uncommon breeding resident restricted to lowland areas
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red List NERC S.41	24 / 3	Confirmed	Fairly Common resident and passage migrant

Bird Survey Results Description

- 5.13 The majority of species recorded are typical of the habitats found across the Site, being heavily influenced by the current agricultural management. The internal sections of large fields provide limited breeding opportunities for most species recorded except for the notable skylark and corn bunting, both nationally declining species commonly associated with farmland, and the non-notable pheasant and red-legged partridge. Field interiors were also used as foraging areas by corvids, pigeons (*Columbidae*), presumed migrating hirundines and swift, and by scavenging buzzards.
- 5.14 Skylark was confirmed to be breeding on-site based on several males holding territories throughout the 2022 breeding season with one seen to be carrying food in the north-westernmost compartment during the May survey. Corn bunting was only considered a possible breeder onsite as a single bird was observed during May in the oilseed rape field (suitable nesting habitat), but was not encountered subsequently in June.
- 5.15 Arable field margins and their boundaries provided suitable breeding and foraging habitat for small numbers of other widespread farmland birds including the notable species; stock dove, woodpigeon, starling, linnet, and yellowhammer, with field interiors providing additional foraging resources.
- 5.16 Woodpigeon, starling, and yellowhammer were confirmed to be breeding on site, in the small woodland blocks, the perimeter scrub/hedgerow in the south-eastern corner of the Site, and around the perimeter hedgerows respectively. Pairs of both stock dove and linnet were observed in

suitable habitat across the Site and as such, these species were classified as probable breeders. A kestrel was noted hunting in the arable field margins in April while a migrant wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* was also foraging in arable margins bordering the oilseed rape field during May. Species of low conservation concern recorded utilising the field margins included foraging green woodpecker *Picus viridis* and blackbird *Turdus merula*.

- 5.17 The hedgerows, stands of dense scrub, and woodlands were recorded as supporting a number of resident and migratory breeding species including several low concern species including common corvid, tit, warbler and finch species. Notable species including song thrush, whitethroat, wren, dunnoek, and greenfinch were all noted to be using on-site hedgerows and woodland features.
- 5.18 Carr Dike and the associated bankside vegetation supported probable breeding mallard and possible breeding moorhen only. This watercourse's most significant ecological value appears to be as a commuting corridor for birds travelling between the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI close to the southern boundary and alternative foraging sites to the north with several species of notable waterfowl, gulls, and a common tern *Sterna hirundo* carrying food indicating nesting at one of the waterbodies within the SSSI.
- 5.19 In addition to the waterfowl and gulls mentioned above flying along the Carr Dike corridor, several other notable species were recorded overflying the Site only and were therefore considered to be non-breeders. These consisted of singles of both lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* and peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*, and mistle thrush *Turdus viscivorus* in May, and two house martins *Delichon urbicum* in June.

Evaluation

Bird Assemblage

Local Wildlife Site Assessment

- 5.20 The Site was assessed against published criteria for LWS selection in the wider Barnsley area.
- 5.21 To be considered for an LWS designation a site must support significant breeding populations of any national priority species (listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act 2010) or one of the ten additional species considered of local conservation interest in the Barnsley area.
- 5.22 Alternatively, LWS designation may be afforded to sites which:
- Support one or more rare breeding bird species (species of which nesting requires submission to the UK Rare Breeding Birds Panel (UKRBBP));
 - Support one or more new breeding bird species expanding their range that consequently post-date any relevant legislation;
 - Support a significant assemblage of breeding bird species;
 - Support significant assemblages of wintering bird species (populations of Teal and Wigeon are particularly valuable).
- 5.23 Species are regarded as having a regular breeding presence at a site if they have been recorded in three of the last five years for which data is available. A species is classed as a breeding species if evidence of confirmed or probable breeding is gathered.

- 5.24 No UK rare breeding birds nor new breeding bird species were noted on any of the breeding bird surveys, so the Site does not qualify for LWS designation under criteria 1 or 2 of the above.
- 5.25 While the breeding bird assemblage recorded during the Breeding Bird Survey does include several of the priority bird species for which a site may qualify for LWS designation, none of these species' breeding populations on Site are sufficiently numerous to be deemed significant and therefore the Site does not qualify for LWS designation under criterion 3 above. Details of the breeding bird assemblages are detailed below in Section 5.28-5.30.
- 5.26 In the absence of wintering bird data at the time of assessment, the Site was not assessed under criterion 4 of the above but the habitats present are not deemed suitable to support a significant assemblage of wintering waterfowl. A further wintering bird survey was conducted and is presented in a separate Wintering Bird Survey Report (FPCR 2023), the findings of which confirmed that the Site does not meet criterion 4 above.
- 5.27 The Site therefore does not meet the any of the relevant selection criteria and consequently does not qualify for consideration as a Local Wildlife Site based on its breeding bird populations.

Breeding Bird Assemblage

- 5.28 Arable farmland and the associated margins provided suitable foraging and/or breeding habitat for several farmland species including moderate numbers of skylark alongside smaller numbers of stock dove, woodpigeon, starling, house sparrow, linnets, corn bunting, and yellowhammer. The birds of prey utilising the arable fields and considered possible breeders on-site included buzzard and kestrel. Both are classed as well-established resident species in the county, though the latter is included on the BoCC Amber List. There is an abundance of similar suitable agricultural habitat, including both cropland and grazing pasture in the wider local landscape and therefore the Site is considered to be of no more than **Local** importance for its breeding farmland bird assemblage.
- 5.29 Hedgerows, scrub, and woodland blocks on site provided breeding and/or foraging habitat for a variety of common and widespread generalist species. The assemblage recorded is typical of such habitat in the region and whilst the assemblage did include several notable species all in low numbers and none are of conservation priority in Yorkshire as all are deemed Fairly Common to Common in the county. These included stock dove, woodpigeon, whitethroat, wren, starling, song thrush, dunnock, bullfinch, and greenfinch. This coupled with the presence of several larger areas of similar woodland habitat nearby in the local area means the Site is considered of **Local** importance for this assemblage.
- 5.30 Wetland breeders were limited to mallard and moorhen. Given the breeding status of moorhen as possible and the abundance of mallard in the county, including on wetlands adjacent to the Site, the Site is considered of **Site** importance for its breeding wetland bird assemblage.

Individual Species

- 5.31 Table 5 summarises the bird species recorded within the Site that are of at least **Local** nature conservation importance.
- 5.32 Although corn bunting is considered “Uncommon” at the county level with between 101 and 1000 breeding individuals on average each year, most of these are confined to discrete areas of optimal habitat located in East Yorkshire and not in the vicinity of the Site. As the Site is located some distance away from the core range of this species in the county therefore it would usually be

considered of higher nature conservation importance. However, only a single individual was recorded and as such the species was classified as only “possibly breeding” and the nature conservation value considered to be of **Local** importance.

- 5.33 Further species of at least **Local** importance (see Table 5 below) are considered as such on the basis of their BoCC listing making them species of conservation interest but that do not occur in Borough/County important numbers at the Site. Notable species recorded as migrants, summering non-breeders, or flyovers are discounted as they were not seen to utilise any of the habitats on site and are arguably, therefore, unaffected by any changes to the land use.
- 5.34 Other bird species recorded utilising the habitats within the Site were either recorded in smaller numbers and/or considered common and widespread species nationally and/or locally. These species are recognised as being of only **Site** importance and not included in Table 5.

Table 5: Birds of Local Nature Conservation Importance or Higher

Name		Status		Nature Conservation Value
		WCA Sch.1	NERC S.41	
BoCC Red List				
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		+	Local
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		+	Local
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		+	Local
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			Local
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		+	Local
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		+	Local
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		+	Local
BoCC Amber List				
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			Local
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			Local
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			Local
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			Local
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			Local
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			Local
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>			Local
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			Local
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		+	Local
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		+	Local
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		+	Local

6.0 DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The following section provides an assessment of the potential impacts likely to result from the proposed development upon notable birds breeding at the Site. Where appropriate, recommendations are provided for mitigation and enhancement that take account of the likely ecological effects. Throughout the evaluation, any recommendations for mitigation have been informed by the most up-to-date illustrative masterplan layout (umc architects drawing. ***Environmental Statement Figure 4.1***).
- 6.2 The proposed development will result in significant losses of habitat (predominately arable agricultural habitats) on-site. For birds that are supported by grassland habitats, some potential habitat will be maintained/provided through the incorporation of grassland habitats within the proposed habitat creation scheme surrounding the commercial units, particularly in the west and north of the Site within the flood compensation areas.
- 6.3 Retained habitats will include hedgerows on the Site perimeter as well as woodland stands in the north of the Site and along the corridor of Carr Dike. Significant areas of woodland and scrub planting will be created along the Carr Dike corridor.
- 6.4 The recommendations below have been provided with the aim of informing development proposals on how to best maintain the conservation status of bird species present.

Impact Assessment for Birds

- 6.5 The potential impact of the loss or change of habitat upon breeding and/or wintering bird species arising from the effects of development is based upon an understanding of each species' ecological requirements, the type of development, number of birds recorded within the survey area, their nature conservation criteria based on legislation and current guidance, their county status according to the county bird report and professional judgement.
- 6.6 The following potential impacts to the recorded bird populations and assemblage may result from the proposals:
- Direct loss/change of habitat; and/or
 - Disturbance during construction and/or operation.

Habitat Loss

- 6.7 The individual species recorded on site that are arguably the most vulnerable to impacts from the habitat loss or changes associated with this proposed development include the 18 species considered to be of **Local** importance. These are notable species that are either specially protected, appear on the BoCC Red or Amber lists and/or are listed as a NERC priority species and were recorded in at least locally important numbers.
- 6.8 The loss of large, open arable fields will likely lead to a decline and potentially a total loss of skylark as a breeding species at the Site since this species is reliant on this habitat for nesting. Likewise, loss of this habitat will nullify any potential nesting opportunities for corn bunting (although only a single corn bunting was recorded during surveys). There may be some limited opportunity for these species to use the grassland areas created in the flood compensation areas in the west and north of the Site. It is therefore considered that the proposed scheme will have a **Minor Adverse** impact on these two taxa at the local y level.

- 6.9 The loss of agricultural habitat will also reduce the overall availability of foraging resources and potential breeding habitat at the margins for kestrel, house sparrow, linnet, and yellowhammer. Given the moderate to low numbers of these farmland specialists breeding on-site, the abundance of similar habitat nearby, and some compensation through the created grassland habitats, it is considered that the overall effects of habitat loss will have a **Minor Adverse** impact at the local level for these species.
- 6.10 The retention of all perimeter hedgerows and Site boundary woodlands will maintain suitable breeding habitat for stock dove, woodpigeon, whitethroat, house sparrow, wren, starling, song thrush, dunnock, bullfinch, and greenfinch in these areas. The proposed development includes the retention of the Carr Dike corridor and its associated woodlands as well as the creation of a wider corridor of scrub and woodland habitats. This habitat creation will result in a significant increase in the available scrub and woodland habitat on-site post-development increasing the availability of nesting sites and foraging resources likely to result in a **Minor Beneficial** impact on the birds in these habitat types.
- 6.11 The Carr Dike corridor will be retained, and additional woodland, scrub and grassland areas created. Given the low numbers of birds actually utilising this habitat during the survey is anticipated that the proposed development will have a **Negligible** impact on the conservation status of mallard and moorhen on the Site, that are likely to continue to use this habitat with little or no change. Similarly, as the corridor of scrub and woodland will be maintained (and in fact increased) this would not be expected to alter the commuting route for birds traversing the Site, and the impact on the corridor as a flyway is therefore considered to be **Negligible**.

Mitigation for Habitat Loss

- 6.12 It is not possible to mitigate for lost agricultural land under the current proposals. Off-site compensation for skylark and corn bunting is not considered necessary given the relative low number of territories/individuals present and the abundance of suitable habitat in the vicinity of the Site. In addition, it is possible that the created grassland habitats within the flood compensation areas may provide some opportunities for these species. Grassland planting in these areas will include tussock forming and tall grasses as well as species rich grass and wildflower mixes to provide foraging opportunity for birds.
- 6.13 As stated above, marginal habitats will be retained where possible and habitats lost along the Carr Dike corridor will be retained, enhanced, and extended through habitat creation. There will be a significant increase in the available scrub and woodland habitat on-site post development and Carr Dike will retain the function of a corridor for dispersing and commuting birds.

Disturbance Impacts

- 6.14 All nesting birds and their nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended). Construction operations have the potential to disturb birds using the development area of the Site for roosting, foraging, and breeding. Operations likely to disturb breeding birds include noise and displacement during Site clearance, displacement from vegetation/habitat clearance, initial ground works, and some construction activities. During the breeding season disturbance may lead to nest desertion or the avoidance of the area and reduce the suitability of retained nesting areas, such as the retained habitats including hedgerows or woodland edge. Whilst there is some

potential for breeding success to be reduced, this is expected to have a temporary **Minor Adverse** impact on the local conservation status of most of the bird species using the survey area for breeding.

Mitigation for Disturbance

To avoid disturbance to breeding birds, ground, and vegetation clearance works are recommended to be undertaken prior to the bird-breeding season (generally accepted to be March to August, inclusive). If this is not possible, the area will be checked prior to removal of vegetation or ground works by an experienced ecologist with specific advice provided prior to clearance. If active nests are found, vegetation will be left untouched, a protection zone demarcated within which no works will take place until all birds have fledged and the nest is abandoned. Upon abandonment an experienced ecologist would supervise the clearance of the area. Enhancements

- 6.15 It is recommended that the creation of new ponds on-site should include planting with native marginal vegetation, including common reed *Phragmites australis*. If included, this would provide good nesting opportunities for many species including reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* and sedge warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*. These recommendations would lead to a **Minor Beneficial** impact on the assemblage of birds at the **Local Level**.
- 6.16 Enhancements that could be integrated with the on-going management of the site include the erection of a mixture of nest box types in retained standard trees within hedgerows and preserved sections of the Carr Dike watercourse corridor. The provision of suitable alternative nesting sites will somewhat offset the loss of natural sites within marginal, scrub and woodland habitats thereby reducing the anticipated impact to **Negligible**.
- 6.17 The following provides details of suggested suitable nest box types to accomplish the above:
- a) A mixture of small hole (26mm and 32mm) boxes placed along the retained habitat around the proposed development area to provide nesting opportunities for a range of tit species. These boxes generally have a high uptake rate.
 - b) Small open fronted nest boxes should be placed throughout the site especially on trees which support a climber such as ivy which provides a degree of concealment. These boxes typically attract robin and blackbird.
 - c) Stock dove nest boxes within the more established boundary habitats including mature tree standards.
 - d) Consideration should also be given to the provision of kestrel boxes along retained woodland and standards within hedgerows bordering offsite compartment to provide optimal breeding habitat adjacent to alternative foraging resources for this species.
- 6.18 Recommendations for mitigation and enhancement for marsh harrier are provided in the Marsh Harrier Technical Note (FPCR 2023).
- 6.19 Provision could be made to provide suitable nesting habitat within retained and created scrub/woodland areas for willow tit (known to be present in the wider landscape). Willow tit require specialist nesting habitat, deadwood can be attached to existing trees, decaying logs of birch or willow 10 - 20cm diameter. Logs can be attached using wire and staples for sturdiness and should measure 1.0 - 1.5 metres in height, placed just off the ground. Alternatively a small number of

suitable retained trees of at least 10-20cm diameter could be “ring barked” to create standing deadwood.

Appendix A: Barnsley Road, Goldthorpe - 2022 Breeding Bird Survey Results & EOAC Criteria for Categorisation of Breeding Status

Species: British Common Name	Species: Scientific name	Survey 1 19.04.22	Survey 2 11.05.22	Survey 3 01.06.22	Conservation Status & Protection	Breeding status ⁵
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		5 flyovers		Amber List WCA Sch.1 (Part II)	Non-breeder F
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		2 flyovers		Amber List	Non-breeder F
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		1 flyover		Amber List	Non-breeder F
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		1 flyover		Amber List	Non-breeder F
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	8 + 6 flyovers	11 + 11 flyovers	2 + 3 flyovers	Amber List	Probable P,H,F
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	3	9		Not Listed	Probable P,H
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	12	15		Not Listed	Probable P,S,H
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		17	6	Red List	Non-breeder M,UH
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia f. domestica</i>		12 flyovers		Not Listed	Non-breeder F
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	1 + 1 flyover	6 + 6 flyovers		Amber List	Probable P,S,H,F
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	90 + 5 flyovers	85 + 46 flyovers	25 + 6 flyovers	Amber List	Confirmed ON,B,S,H,F
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			2	Green List	Possible S,H
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1	1	Amber List	Possible H
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		1 flyover		Red List NERC S.41	Non-breeder F
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	12 flyovers	45 flyovers	9 flyovers	Amber List	Non-breeder F
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		5 flyovers		Red List NERC S.41	Non-breeder F
Lesser Black- backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		2 flyovers	1 flyover	Amber List	Non-breeder F
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		1 flyover		Amber List	Non-breeder F
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1 flyover		Green List	Non-breeder F
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3 flyovers		Green List	Non-breeder F

⁵European Ornithological Atlas Committee, 1979. *Categories of Breeding Bird Evidence*. European Ornithological Atlas Committee.

Species: British Common Name	Species: Scientific name	Survey 1 19.04.22	Survey 2 11.05.22	Survey 3 01.06.22	Conservation Status & Protection	Breeding status ⁵
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1			Amber List	Possible H
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	3		Green List	Probable P,H
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		1		Green List	Possible S,H
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1			Amber List	Possible H
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1 flyover		Green List WCA Sch.1	Non-breeder F
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1	3	1 + 1 flyover	Green List	Possible H,F
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		2 flyovers		Green List	Non-breeder F
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>		1 flyover		Amber List	Non-breeder F
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	3 + 3 flyovers	5 + 27 flyovers	1 flyover	Green List	Probable P,H,UH,F
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	2	6	10 + 1 flyovers	Green List	Confirmed FF,FL,A,H,F
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	5	8	3	Green List	Probable A,P,S,H
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	7	18	3	Red List NERC S.41	Confirmed FF,T,P,S,H
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		38 + 4 flyovers	9	Green List	Possible H
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			2	Red List	Non-breeder UH
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	6	7	5	Green List	Confirmed FF,P,H
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	2	6	3	Green List	Probable T,P,S,H
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	6	6	1	Green List	Probable T,P,S,H
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>		1		Green List	Possible S,H
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	1	10		Amber List	Probable T,S,H
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		1		Green List	Possible S,H
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	13	15	3	Amber List	Probable T,S,H
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		2 + 3 flyovers	9 flyovers	Red List NERC S.41	Confirmed FF,H,F

Species: British Common Name	Species: Scientific name	Survey 1 19.04.22	Survey 2 11.05.22	Survey 3 01.06.22	Conservation Status & Protection	Breeding status ⁵
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	5	4	2	Amber List NERC S.41	Confirmed FL,P,S,H
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		1 flyover		Red List	Non-breeder F
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	12	27 + 1 flyover	8	Green List	Confirmed FF,A,T,P,S,H
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	11	14	5	Green List	Confirmed ON,FL,A,T,P,S,H
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1		Amber List	Non-breeder M
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		6 + 1 flyover	3	Red List NERC S.41	Confirmed FF,H,F
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	8	12	3	Amber List NERC S.41	Probable D,T,P,S,H
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1 flyover	2 + 3 flyovers		Green List	Possible P,H,F
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	12	14 + 1 flyover	5	Green List	Probable A,T,P,S,H
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		1		Amber List NERC S.41	Possible H
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		3 + 1 flyover	2	Red List	Probable P,H,F
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	1 flyover	6 + 1 flyover		Red List NERC S.41	Probable P,H,F
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2 + 9 flyovers	11 + 9 flyovers	2 + 5 flyovers	Green List	Probable P,H,F
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		1		Red List NERC S.41	Possible H
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	7	24	10	Red List NERC S.41	Confirmed FF,A,T,P,S,H
Total Species	No. 57	28	53	28		

Breeding Status evidence can be broken down into four sections, each with their own codes, as defined by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee:

Confirmed breeder

DD – distraction display or injury feigning

UN – used nest or eggshells found from this season

FL – recently fledged young or downy young

ON – adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating occupied nest

FF – adult carrying faecal sac or food for young

NE – nest containing eggs

NY – nest with young seen or heard

Probable breeder - Evidence accumulated during the survey indicates that the bird species is breeding on site.

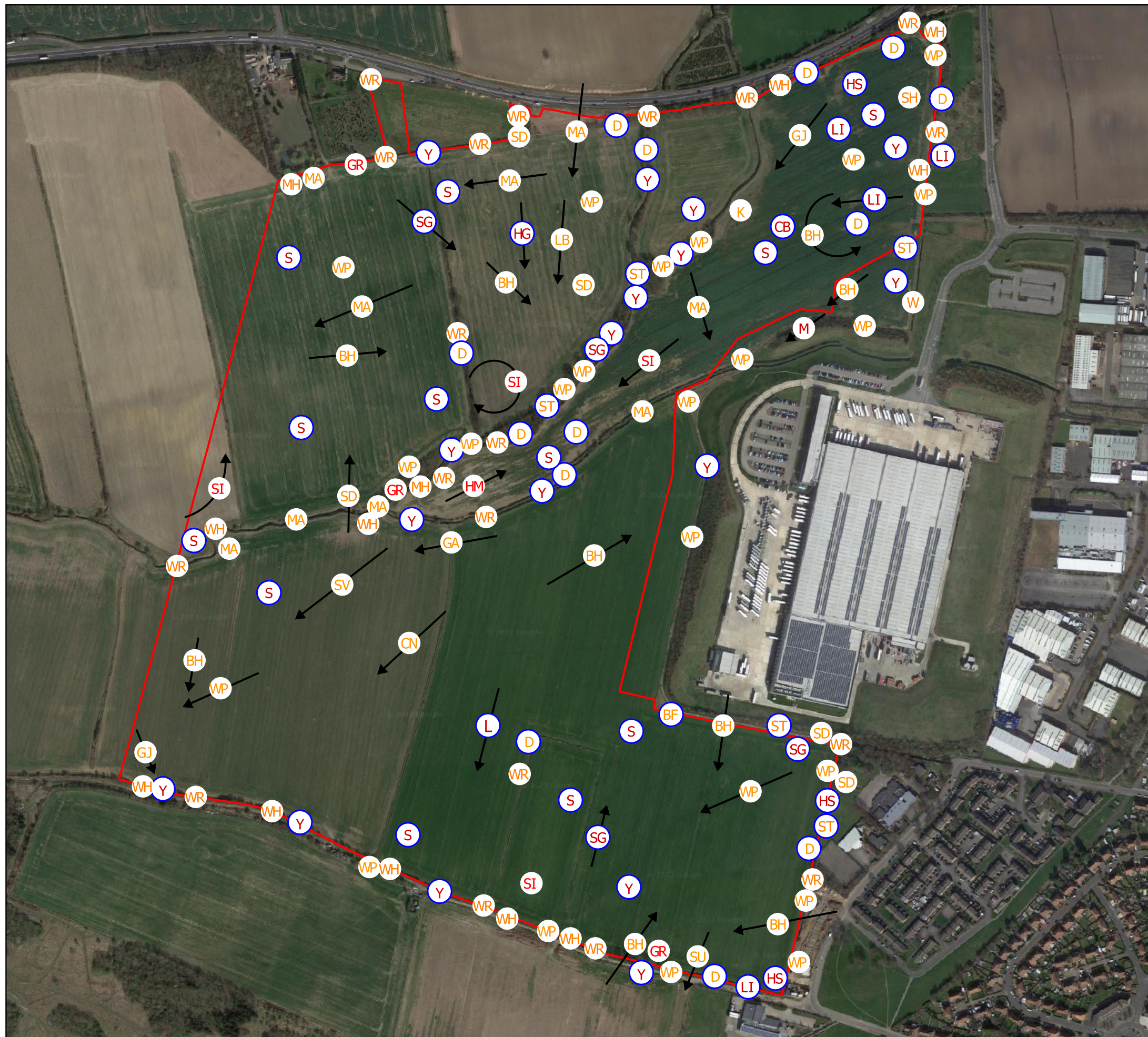
- P** – pair in suitable nesting habitat
- T** – permanent territory (defended over at least 2 survey occasions)
- D** – courtship and display
- N** – visiting probable nest site
- A** – agitated behaviour
- I** – brood patch of incubating bird (from bird in hand)
- B** – nest building or excavating nest-hole

Possible breeder - Evidence accumulated during the survey indicates that the bird species could be breeding on site, but the evidence is less conclusive than that obtained for probable breeders.

- H** – observed in suitable nesting habitat
- S** – singing male

Non-breeder

- F** – flying over
- M** – migrant
- U** – summering non-breeder
- UH** – observed in unsuitable nesting habitat



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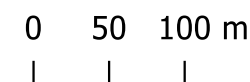
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Key

- Site Boundary
- Fly over only
- BoCC Red List Species**
- CB Corn Bunting
- HG Herring Gull
- HS House Sparrow
- L Lapwing
- LI Linnet
- M Mistle Thrush
- S Skylark
- SG Starling
- Y Yellowhammer
- GR Greenfinch
- HM House Martin
- SI Swift
- BoCC Amber List Species**
- BH Black-headed Gull
- BF Bullfinch
- CN Common Tern
- D Dunnock
- GA Gadwall
- GJ Greylag Goose
- K Kestrel
- LB Lesser Black-backed Gull
- MA Mallard
- SU Shelduck
- SV Shoveler
- SD Stock Dove
- WH Whitethroat
- MH Moorhen
- ST Song Thrush
- SH Sparrowhawk
- W Wheatear
- WP Woodpigeon
- WR Wren

Additional Protections

- NERC Species of Principal Importance
- Schedule 1 Species
- LBAP Species (underlined)



client
Newlands Developments

project
Barnsley Road,
Goldthorpe

drawing title
**BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS PLAN -
DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES**

scale @ a3
1:5,000

drawing / figure number
Figure 1

drawn
OJB

issue
11/7/2022

rev
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