



Newlands Developments

Land West of Sheffield Road, Hoyland

WINTERING BIRD REPORT

June 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Newlands Developments and provides details of a suite of wintering bird surveys undertaken on an area of land located at Hoyland, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (Central OS grid reference SK 354 997) during the winter of 2019-2020. This report should be read in conjunction with the Ecological Appraisal for the Site which includes results of an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey.

Site Description

- 1.2 The Site lies to the west of the town of Hoyland on farmland between the town and the M1 motorway. Tankersley Lane bisects the northern extent of the Site and Sheffield Road lies to the east. Farmland to the south and south east is dominated by arable fields with large woodland present here including at the southern Site boundary.
- 1.3 The Blackburn Valley railway line is present south of the Site and to the west beyond the M1 corridor is further farmland, woodland and a golf course. Existing residential development of Hoyland lies largely to the east and outlying housing flanking Tankersley Lane abuts parts of the north eastern boundary just as Junction 36 of the M1 and associated commercial development abuts the north western boundary.
- 1.4 The Site itself is dominated by arable farmland and a series of pasture fields bounded by hedgerows and stone walls as well as Bell Ground wood adjacent the Site boundary. A sports ground and depot units fringe the north of the Site.

Survey Objectives

- 1.5 The Wintering Bird Surveys were undertaken between December 2019 and February 2020. The aims of this assessment are to identify areas of ornithological interest, make recommendations to minimise the potential impact of development, and where feasible to consider opportunities for additional habitat creation. The objectives of the survey were to:
- Identify the presence and distribution of wintering birds;
 - Evaluate the conservation importance of wintering bird populations present;
 - Evaluate the importance of wintering bird populations and any likely residual effects of the development, and
 - To identify areas of ornithological interest and make recommendations to minimise the potential impacts of the scheme and where feasible to consider opportunities for additional mitigation, compensation and enhancement where relevant.

Legislation & Status

Legislation

- 1.6 The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) 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;

- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- 1.7 Additional protection is afforded to species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), whereby intentional disturbance whilst building or occupying a nest or disturbance of dependent young is considered an offence.
- 1.8 Certain species have also been identified as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (NERC S.41). The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.
- 1.9 The Site falls within an area covered by the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)¹ which identified a number of targets for UK priority species that occur within this area. Several bird species present on the Site are covered under this BAP including lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, skylark *Alauda arvensis* and kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*. A number of bird species and assemblages including bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*, dunnoek *Prunella modularis*, linnet *Linaria cannabina*, yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* and song thrush *Turdus philomelos* are also relevant to a variety of Habitat Action Plans (HAPs), relevant HAPs include Hedgerows, Arable Field Margins and Wood Pasture and Parkland.

Status

- 1.10 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 UK²:
- Red list (high conservation concern) species are those that are globally threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population has declined rapidly (50% or more) in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.
 - Amber list (medium conservation concern) species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately (between 25% and 49%) in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.
 - Green list (low conservation concern) species fulfil none of the above criteria.

¹ Barnsley Biodiversity Trust, 2009. Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan. [online] Barnsley Biodiversity Trust. Available at <http://www.barnsleybiodiversity.org.uk/Barnsley%20BAP%202009.pdf> (Accessed 21st February 2020).

² Eaton M.A., Aebischer N., Brown A., Hearn R., Lock L, Musgrove A., Noble D., Stroud D. and Gregory R.D. 2016. *Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man*. British Birds 108, pp708-746.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Desk Study

2.1 In order to compile existing baseline information, a desktop survey was undertaken for existing ecological data regarding statutorily and non-statutorily habitats/sites of interest to nature conservation and protected bird species. The following organisations were contacted:

- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website³
- Barnsley Biodiversity Records Centre (BBRC).

Field Survey

2.2 To provide a reasonable level of accuracy for determining the population status of wintering birds within the survey area, it was considered that four survey visits were required. Two surveys were undertaken during December 2019, the remaining surveys were completed during January and February 2020.

2.3 The survey methodology employed was broadly based on that of territory mapping as developed by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO)⁴. Standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities were used to identify birds and denote activity, sex and age where appropriate.

2.4 The survey area was walked over a one-day period by an ecologist experienced in bird survey, between 09:00 and 16:00. Routes were mapped out prior to the surveys being undertaken, and where possible from footpaths, surveys paid particular attention to linear features, such as hedgerows and tree lines, and natural features such as areas of scrub. Bird surveys were not undertaken in unfavourable conditions such as heavy rain or strong wind, which may negatively affect the results. Table 1 identifies the dates and weather conditions of the surveys.

Table 1: Wintering Bird Survey Dates & Conditions

Date	Cloud (%)	Rain	Wind (Beaufort Scale)	Visibility
11.12.19	50	None	1 (Light air)	Excellent
23.12.19	70-100	Drizzle	4 (Moderate breeze)	Very Good
15.01.20	50-100	None	2-3 (Light breeze to moderate breeze)	Excellent
06.02.20	0	None	1 (Light air)	Excellent

Survey Limitations

2.5 Access was not permitted on two hardstanding sections within the Site, both residing along the eastern boundary. Given the limited suitability of habitats present in this area to support significant populations of wintering birds, it was considered extremely unlikely that the lack of access would constrain this assessment.

³ <http://www.magic.defra.gov.uk/>

⁴ Bibby, C.J., N.D. Burgess & D.A. Hill, 2000: Bird Census Techniques: 2nd Edition. London: Academic Press

Species & Assemblage Assessment

- 2.6 The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance on ecological impact assessment assesses nature conservation importance within a geographical context⁵. 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.
- 2.7 The recent county annual bird report the *Yorkshire Bird Report 2013*⁶ was consulted to inform the assessment. The abundance of species referred to by these reports is classified by the following criteria:
- Vagrant- Up to ten records in total since records began;
 - Rare- Up to ten individuals each year in the past ten years;
 - Scarce- 11-100 individuals each year in the past ten years;
 - Uncommon- 101-1000 individuals each year in the past ten 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

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

⁵ http://www.cieem.net/data/files/Publications/EcIA_Guidelines_Terrestrial_Freshwater_and_Coastal_Jan_2016.pdf

⁶ Yorkshire Naturalists' Union 2013. *Yorkshire Bird Report 2013*.

Nature Conservation Value	Selection Criteria
Below Local	Species that are common and widespread

3.0 RESULTS AND EVALUATION

Desk Top Study

- 3.1 A summary of all designated sites within the local area are summarised in section 4 of the accompanying Environmental Statement. No sites were designated for their ornithological interest however, Plotter Holes Plantation, designated for recreational use, was noted to host bird species indicative of ancient woodland including willow tit *Poecile montanus* while Black Lane, designated for species rich hedges, is recorded as providing suitable foraging and roosting habitat for several threatened bird species such as yellowhammer.

Species Records

- 3.2 Consultation with BBRC returned a total of 27 notable bird species recorded within 1km of the Site boundary, a summary of which is provided below in Table 3. The species recorded are largely typical of the habitats present in the wider landscape and many of those species expected to be present during winter were also recorded on the Site during the wintering bird surveys.

Table 3: Notable Bird Species Recorded within 1km of the Site boundary identified during desktop study.

Species	WCA Sch.1	NERC S.41	LBAP
BoCC Red list			
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	+		
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>		+	
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		+	+
Lesser Redpoll <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>			
Linnet <i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		+	
Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	+		
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>		+	+
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>		+	
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		+	
Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>		+	+
Willow tit <i>Parus montanus</i>		+	
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		+	
BoCC Amber list			
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>			
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		+	
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>		+	
House martin <i>Delichon urbica</i>			
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			+
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			
Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>			

Species	WCA Sch.1	NERC S.41	LBAP
Mealy redpoll <i>Carduelis flammea</i>			
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		+	
Stock Dove <i>Columba oenas</i>			
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>			
Tawny owl <i>Strix aluco</i>			
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			
BoCC Green list			
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	+		+

Field Survey

3.3 A total of 48 bird species were recorded within the survey area (Appendix A). Of these, 19 appear on one or more of the following and as such are considered notable species:

- Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 (as amended);
- BoCC Red or Amber lists;
- Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006;
- Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan (BBAP).

3.4 The distribution of the 19 notable species is illustrated on Figure 1a and 1b while Table 4 provides a summary those recorded and their status within Yorkshire

Table 4: Notable Bird Species Recorded at Hoyland during Wintering Bird Surveys 2019/2020 and their Recent Status in Yorkshire

Species	BoCC Status	Section 41 Species	Schedule 1 Species	Peak Count / No. of surveys recorded	Recent Status in Yorkshire
Black-headed gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Amber list			130/4	A common breeder and abundant in winter
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber list	✓		3/2	An uncommon breeder; scarce winter passage migrant/winter visitor
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber list			3/4	An abundant resident and passage migrant
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red list		✓	50/3	Rare, occasional breeder, common passage migrant and winter visitor
Grey wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Red list			1/1	Uncommon resident in north and west; scarce passage migrant.
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red list	✓		2/1	Fairly common resident breeder; common passage migrant and winter visitor
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red list	✓		colony/2	Abundant resident but has decreased

Species	BoCC Status	Section 41 Species	Schedule 1 Species	Peak Count / No. of surveys recorded	Recent Status in Yorkshire
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber list BBAP			1/3	A fairly common resident and passing migrant
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Red list BBAP	✓		3/1	Uncommon breeding resident; common passage migrant/winter visitor
Linnet <i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Red list	✓		1/1	Common resident and passage migrant
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber list			13/1	Fairly common breeder; common migrant and winter visitor
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red list			2/4	Fairly common resident and scarce passage migrant
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Red list		✓	80/3	Common passage migrant and winter visitor
Reed bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber list	✓		1/1	Fairly common breeding resident and passage migrant
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red list BBAP	✓		8/3	Common resident; passage migrant and winter visitor
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Red list	✓		2/4	Common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red list	✓		80/3	Abundant but decreasing resident, passage migrant and winter visitor
Stock Dove <i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber list			15/1	Fairly common resident; some passage and immigration
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red list	✓		26/4	Fairly common resident and passage migrant

Bird Survey Results Description

- 3.5 The majority of bird species recorded were common and widespread species, typical of the range of habitats predominating the Site, being heavily influenced by the current agricultural management and areas of broadleaved plantation and semi-natural woodland. Internal field compartments of the arable and neutral grassland habitats were of limited value to the majority of species recorded but offered overwintering foraging opportunities to a variety of species. These include a range of common species such as black-headed gulls *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, wintering thrushes and corvids, as well as supporting low numbers of several farmland specialists, including linnet, yellowhammer, lapwing and skylark. Areas of grassland with longer sward had the capacity to support populations of small mammals providing a foraging resource for buzzard *Buteo buteo*, sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* and kestrel.
- 3.6 The woodland and scrub habitats and the network of hedgerows across the Site provided foraging opportunities for a range of common and widespread woodland and generalist species including wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, robin *Erithacus rubecula*, treecreeper *Certhia*

familiaris, goldcrest *Regulus regulus*, nuthatch *Sitta europaea* and common tit and finch species. These habitats were also used by several notable generalist species including bullfinch, dunnoek, reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* and stock dove *Columba oenas*. In addition, the hedgerows provided shelter for a number of the farmland specialists feeding within the adjacent arable habitats including yellowhammer which were frequently recorded in the hedgerows and trees along the field margins.

- 3.7 Residential development present adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site provided suitable overwintering habitat for house sparrow *Passer domesticus* and starling *Sturnus vulgaris* with arable and woodland, scrub and hedgerow habitats present on Site providing supplementary foraging resources.

Evaluation

Bird Assemblage

Wintering Assemblages

- 3.8 Arable habitats and their associated field margins provided suitable foraging habitat for several common but declining farmland species, including lapwing, skylark, linnet, reed bunting and yellowhammer. Based on the local and national importance of these species, paired with the typicality of these species utilising this habitat, the site was considered to be of **Local** level importance for this wintering farmland bird assemblage.
- 3.9 Associated hedgerows and woodland features provided suitable roosting and/or foraging habitat for an assemblage of common and widespread generalist species throughout the year. The assemblage recorded was considered typical of the habitats present, which are a common feature of the surrounding landscape. While the assemblage included a number of notable species, these species are all fairly common to abundant in Yorkshire and the numbers recorded were all considered typical of the habitats present. The site was therefore considered to be of no more than **Local** level importance for the generalist assemblage recorded.

Individual Species

- 3.10 Table 5 provides a summary of those birds species recorded from the site that are of at least Local importance.
- 3.11 The majority of the other bird species were either recorded in smaller numbers, were recorded flying over the site and/or are considered common and widespread species. These individual species that make use of the available habitats are recognised as being of only Site importance.

Table 5: Birds of at least Local Importance

Name		Status		Nature Conservation Value
		WCA Sch.1	NERC S.41	
BoCC Red List				
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			Local
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		+	Local

Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		+	Local
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		+	Local
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			Local
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		+	Local
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		+	Local
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	+		Local
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	+		Local
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		+	Local
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		+	Local
BoCC Amber List				
Dunnoch	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		+	Local
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		+	Local
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			Local
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		+	Local
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			Local

4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 The following section provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposals on the recorded bird assemblage. Recommendations are provided for mitigation that are considered necessary to take account of the likely ecological effects.

Wintering Birds Impact Assessment

- 4.2 The potential impact of the loss or change of habitat upon over-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 on Site, their nature conservation criteria based on legislation and current guidance, their county status according to *The Yorkshire Bird Report 2013* and professional judgement.
- 4.3 The following potential impacts to the recorded bird populations and assemblage may result from the proposals:
- Direct loss/change of wintering habitat
 - Disturbance during construction and/or operation

Habitat Loss

- 4.4 It is considered that the overwintering birds recorded within the survey area form part of an assemblage that also occupies that of the surrounding landscape, based on the species being typical of this landscape and the abundance of this type of habitat in the surrounding land. For the most part the on-site population consists of generalist species that are adaptable to a wide variety of habitats; exceptions to this include the assemblage of farmland birds recorded and some woodland specialists.
- 4.5 The individual species recorded on site that are arguably the most vulnerable to impacts from habitat loss/change are the 16 notable species utilising the site that appear on Schedule 1 of the WCA, the BoCC Red or Amber list and BBAP species identified within Table 5 with particular emphasis on those species found on site that are listed as locally important. Impacts arising

from the proposed scheme in terms of habitat loss/change have also been assessed against the proposals.

- 4.6 The open arable and grassland fields that dominate the Site are expected to be completely lost under the current proposals. Whilst these habitats were less densely populated than the surrounding scrub and hedgerows, a significant proportion of the species found here are farmland specialists and both locally and nationally important birds. Counts of these species were typically low with a peak count of eight skylark and three lapwing, both during December. This indicates that onsite habitats provided limited arable foraging resources for these species throughout the winter, with influxes likely to comprise flocks of birds that utilise the abundance of arable habitats within the wider landscape as a network of foraging resources, with the Site forming only a part of this network. Moreover, as lapwing and linnet were both only recorded once on the Site, it can be considered unlikely that the Site currently provides an important, wintering habitat for them. As this network of arable habitats in the locality will remain unaffected by proposals, prior to mitigation, the total loss of arable habitat from the Site is likely to lead to an adverse impact to farmland birds at a no more than **Local** scale.
- 4.7 The semi-natural woodland just outside of the Site boundary is due to be retained however, disturbance for the species utilising this habitat is to be expected. A large proportion of the existing hedgerow and scrub on Site is expected to be lost under the new development. Whilst most of the species recorded within these features were observed in low numbers, the loss of this habitat is expected to have an adverse impact at a **Local** scale to the species found here, particularly as arable field margins and hedgerows are listed as priority habitats under the Barnsley Biodiversity Trust⁷.

Mitigation

- 4.8 It is therefore recommended that where possible, existing vegetation is retained, if this is not suitable then it is preferable that adequate, native hedgerow and on-site planting should occur to mitigate against any losses.
- 4.9 It is considered that development of the site will result in negligible impact or beneficial impacts to the majority of the remaining bird populations recorded, assuming recommendations for mitigation are followed.

Recommendations

- 4.10 Additional onsite planting is to be incorporated as a landscape buffer, will provide native, fruit bearing vegetation with roosting and foraging opportunities for a range of the species currently using the Site including yellowhammer, dunnock and a range of thrushes to mitigate against habitat losses. Grassland strips will be provided where appropriate with a diverse native sward including a mix of wildflowers through either retention and enhancement or creation. This will both provide habitats and resources for invertebrates and boost foraging opportunities for a variety of bird species and mitigate against the loss of foraging areas for kestrel, a locally important species. Proposed planting and retained habitat will create corridors around and, where feasible, through the development to mitigate the loss of hedgerow habitats.
- 4.11 In addition to this and where possible, patches of bare ground should be left by the proposed attenuation pond to the south of the Site. This will create a variation in habitat types and will

⁷ http://www.barnsleybiodiversity.org.uk/hedgerow_actions.html

provide habitat enhancement for lapwing, which are listed as locally important in Barnsley as they favour wetland areas with a varied sward structure including bare, wet ground. Further to this, it is recommended, where feasible, that a SUDs (Sustainable Drainage) feature is incorporated within the south of the site which would incorporate the planting and management of reedbeds in order to provide features for birds including reed bunting.

Disturbance Impacts

- 4.12 Construction operations have the potential to disturb birds using the site for roosting and foraging. Operations which will disturb birds may include noise from vegetation clearance, initial ground works and some construction activities such as piling, which are of low frequency but of high amplitude. Active, high level, infrequent disturbance causes most birds to be displaced for short periods⁸. Disturbance effects on the majority of birds are therefore expected to be short-term and temporary, and also limited by the phased nature of the development. Therefore, the impact upon all wintering birds as a result of disturbance during construction is considered to be of **Negligible** significance.

Other notable species

- 4.13 The following considers impacts upon other notable species that are considered to be of site importance only.
- 4.14 Gulls, including flocks of up to 130 black-headed gull were observed feeding in the arable fields or flying overhead. Black-headed gulls and herring gulls *Larus argentatus* are common winter visitors in Yorkshire (Yorkshire bird report 2013). A peak count of 15 stock doves were recorded on Site and reasonable numbers of pheasant and red-legged partridge were recorded. These game birds are likely to have been released as part of a nearby shoot, leading to artificially high numbers. These wide-ranging species are likely to make use of arable habitats in the surrounding habitat off-site and residual impacts of the development are considered to be Negligible.

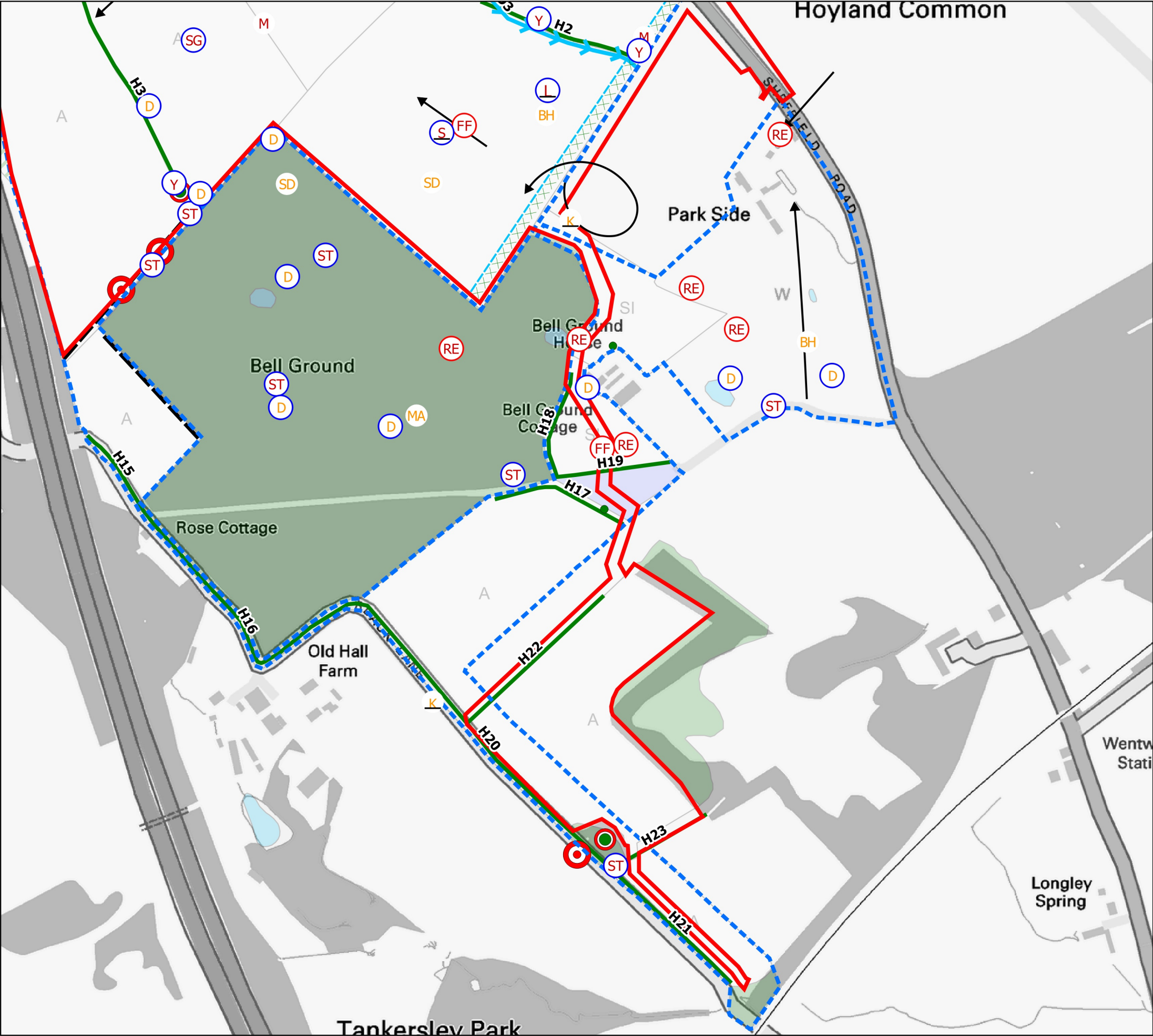
⁸ Hockin, D. et al. 1992. Examination of the Effects of Disturbance on Birds with Reference to its Importance in Ecological Assessments. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 36, 253-286.

Appendix A: Winter Bird Survey Results

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Conservation Status & Protection
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	6	6	7	17	Green list
Black-headed gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	77	175	86	2	Amber list
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	1	10	8	29	Green list
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	1	6	0	0	Amber list
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	5	3	7	Green list
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	21	3	6	8	Green list
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	73	54	31	23	Green list
Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	0	6	0	4	Green list
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	0	3	0	1	Green list
Comorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1	0	0	0	Green list
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	3	1	4	12	Amber list
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	0	0	0	8	Not listed
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	51	5	0	2	Red list, WCA Schedule 1
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	0	3	1	0	Green list
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	13	3	Flock/17	18	Green list
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	0	0	1	0	Green list
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	3	3	1	14	Green list
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	0	1	0	0	Red list
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	0	2	0	0	Red list, NERC section 41
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	0	Flock/5	Flock/1	0	Red list, NERC section 41

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Conservation Status & Protection
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	43	182	30	0	Green list
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	0	1	0	0	Green list
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	0	1	1	Amber list, LBAP
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	0	3	0	0	Red list, NERC section 41, LBAP
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	0	1	0	0	Red list, NERC section 41
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Flock	23	Flock	8	Green list
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	3	3	7	14	Green list
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	0	13	0	0	Amber list
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2	3	3	3	Red list
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	0	1	0	0	Green list
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	0	3	3	4	Green list
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	11	21	6	8	Not listed
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	3	7	1	8	Green listed
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	0	1	0	0	Green listed
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	28	20	12	7	Green listed
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	37	133	172	0	Red list, WCA schedule 1
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	0	0	1	0	Red list
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	1	1	28	Green list
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	40	62	1	0	Green list
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	0	8	8	6	Red list, NERC section 41, LBAP
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	3	1	1	2	Red list, NERC section 41
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	0	0	1	Green list

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Conservation Status & Protection
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	80	54	23	0	Red list, NERC section 41
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	0	34	0	0	Amber list
Tree creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	1	1	0	0	Green list
Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	70	68	28	38	Green list
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1	1	1	2	Green list
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	27	15	1	17	Red list, NERC section 41
	Total	30	42	29	28	



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Key

Site Boundary

Survey Boundary

BoCC Red Listed Species

- FF Fieldfare
- GL Grey Wagtail
- HG Herring Gull
- HS House Sparrow
- L Lapwing
- LI Linnet
- M Mistle Thrush
- RE Redwing
- S Skylark
- ST Song Thrush
- SG Starling
- Y Yellowhammer

BoCC Amber Listed Species

- BH Black-headed Gull
- BF Bullfinch
- D Dunnock
- K Kestrel
- MA Mallard
- RB Reed Bunting
- SD Stock Dove

Additional Protections:

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

client
Newlands Developments

project
Land West of Sheffield Road,
Hoyland

drawing title
**WINTER BIRD SURVEY RESULTS - LOCATION
OF NOTABLE SPECIES**

scale
1:4200

drawn
HJF/TJM

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8/6/2020

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Figure 1.b



rev
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