

**Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.**



**LAND SOUTH OF DONCASTER ROAD,
DARFIELD.**

OS REF: SE 40239 04991.

BREEDING BIRD SURVEY.

Ref No: 240123.

Date: 5th July 2024.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Planning permission is being sought for the development of a large residential estate to the south of Doncaster Road, within the village of Darfield, Barnsley.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out a breeding bird survey of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. Six surveys were carried out between 29th April and 4th July 2024, and this report outlines the findings of those survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

2.1. Prior to visiting the site, the survey area was cross referenced to maps and aerial photographs to give a general idea of the habitats and potential issues within the area and to identify potential access and walking routes.

2.2. Transects were mapped in advance of the site visit on an aerial map. Where practical, transects were 50m from the edge of the site and spaced 100m apart so that all areas of the site were covered to within 50m and took in all broad habitat types. However, in arable fields containing crops, transect routes followed tramlines and field margins to avoid damage or excessive disturbance.

2.3. All species detected by song, call, or visually were identified to species, sex where applicable, and their locations recorded on a field-map. The activity of each registration was assigned a behaviour code in accordance with standard BTO methodology.

2.4. Behaviour indicating breeding on site included displaying or singing; if nests, eggs or young were found; adults observed repeatedly alarm calling; if distraction displays were recorded; adults carrying food or nesting material; and, if territorial disputes were observed.

2.5. Six visits were carried out between late April and early July and spaced two weeks apart. Five surveys were carried out between half an hour before sunrise and 10:00am. As per the breeding bird survey guidelines, one survey was carried out at dusk. This survey was carried out in the last few hours of the day and extended one hour beyond sunset. All surveys were carried out in fair weather conditions, avoiding heavy rain, strong winds or poor visibility.

2.6. All surveys were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM) survey standards and advice for breeding bird surveys.

2.7. This survey was carried out by Jess Mason BSc (Hons) MSc ACIEEM FRGS. Since 2018 Jess has had experience in a professional capacity as an Ecologist carrying out protected species and habitat surveys. Jess holds a Natural England Level 2 survey licence in respect of bats, a Level 1 survey licence in respect of great crested newts, and both Natural England and Scottish Natural Heritage survey licences in respect of barn owls. She has also successfully completed a number of courses run by FSC and CIEEM in the relative protected species and carrying out site assessment using vegetation and

has a MSc in Biological Recording. Jess is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

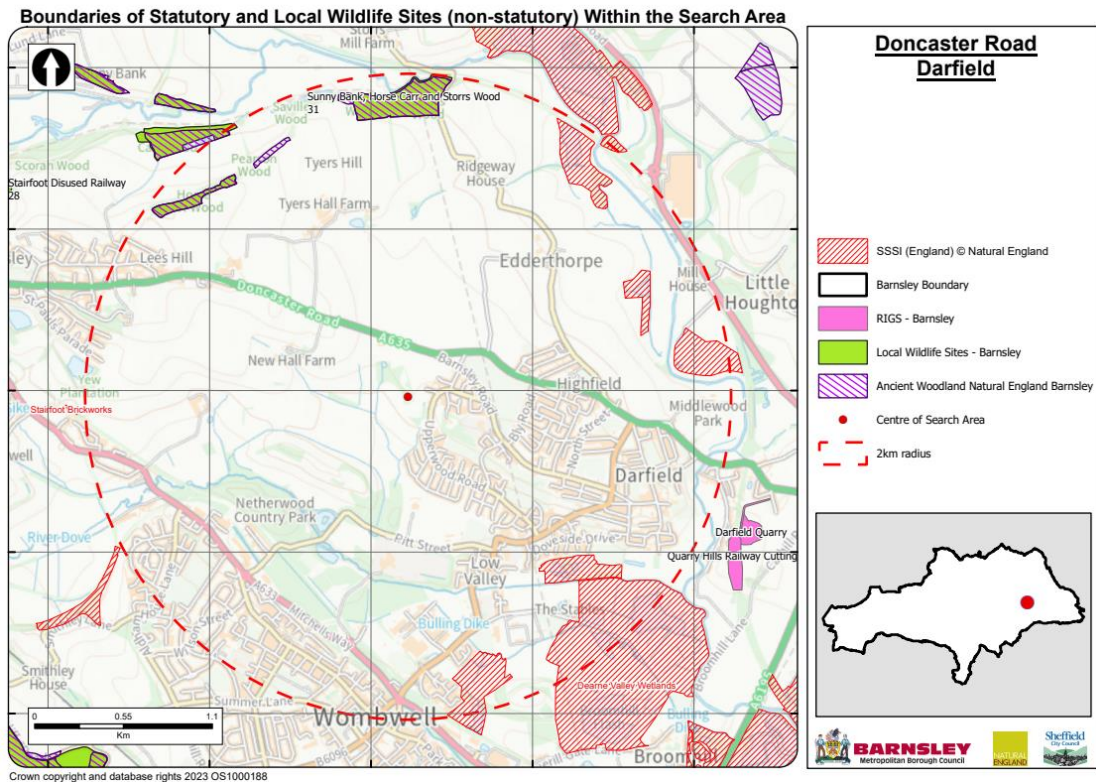
3.1.1. Barnsley Biological Records Centre provided the location of statutory sites within a 2km radius. Two such sites are present, although one of these is a geological SSSI. The other is the Dearne Valley Wetlands Site of Special Scientific Interest, which covers a number of individual sites, including Houghton (unit 06), Little Houghton (07), Doveside (08), Parkhill (09), Wombwell Ings (10), Broomhill Flash (11) and Wombwell Railway Woodland (20). Each of these sites lie in excess of 1km from the survey area.

3.1.2. The following nationally important birds are listed as reasons for notification of these sites:

- Breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera*, shoveler *Spatula clypeata*, garganey *Spatula querquedula*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* and willow tit *Poecile montanus klienschmidtii*.
- Non-breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera* and shoveler *Spatula clypeata*.
- Diverse assemblages of breeding birds of Lowland damp grasslands, Lowland scrub and a mixed assemblage of Lowland open waters and their margins and Lowland fen.

3.1.3. The MAGIC Map was checked to determine whether the site lies within a risk zone of any designated site. It appears that the site lies within risk zone four of the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI, but as the development will be located within an existing urban settlement, it does not meet the criteria to deem consultation with Natural England necessary.

3.1.4. BBRC provided the below map showing the proximity of the survey area to the designated sites mentioned above.



3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The survey area comprises mainly arable land, separated into two main fields. It is located to the west of the north end of the village of Darfield, south of Doncaster Road and west of Upperwood Road and the ‘Italian’ estate.

3.2.2. Historic aerial imagery and maps show that the site has been arable for a considerable length of time, having never been shown as land used for any other purpose.

3.2.3. The aerial map below shows the approximate location of the survey area, marked by the red shape.



3.2.4. The further surroundings comprise predominantly further arable land, residential housing estates, and scattered woodland and grassland pockets.

3.3. Breeding bird survey results.

3.3.1. Appendices II to VII of this report contains annotated maps marked up with registrations of all bird sightings, using standard BTO species codes and behaviour codes.

3.3.2. Appendix VIII of this report contains a summary table of all bird species recorded during these surveys.

3.3.3. Breeding bird survey – survey 1

3.3.3.1. The first visit was carried out on 29th April 2024. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 2, and good visibility. The survey started at 05:30 and finished by 07:30.

3.3.3.2. A total of seventeen species were recorded during the first survey, including species of conservation concern which are listed on the BoCC5 Red list, BoCC5 Amber

list, Section 41 of the NERC Act (List of priority habitats and species in England), and the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Barnsley. The individual species are discussed below.

3.3.3.3. A single skylark was observed displaying territorial behaviours over the northeastern field within suitable breeding habitat and was therefore assumed to be breeding. Lapwing is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.3.4. A single starling was recorded flying south from the woodland and scrub in the centre of the site. It flew south out of the site boundary and was not seen for the remainder of the survey. It is therefore unclear whether this bird was breeding within the site. Starling is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.3.5. Amber-listed species recorded during this survey were kestrel, rook, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren. Kestrel and dunnoek also listed on the Barnsley LBAP, and song thrush is also a Section 41 species.

3.3.3.6. A single kestrel was observed foraging over the northern fields within the survey area for a prolonged period of time, before flying north out of the site boundary. No breeding behaviours were observed.

3.3.3.7. Song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren were all recorded within the hedgerows that demarcate the field boundaries. All were displaying breeding behaviours within suitable breeding habitat and therefore were assessed as breeding. Neither the number nor the density of individual birds recorded was considered to be notable.

3.3.3.8. A further eight BoCC5 Green-listed or introduced species were recorded within the first survey (blackbird, blue tit, chiffchaff, chaffinch, goldfinch, great tit, magpie, and robin). The majority of these species, excluding magpie, were recorded singing from within the hedgerows or flying to/from hedgerows. Three magpies were recorded foraging within the arable fields.

3.3.4. Breeding bird survey – survey 2

3.3.4.1. The second visit was carried out on 10th May 2024. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 2, and good visibility. The survey started at 05:00 and finished by 07:00.

3.3.4.2. One house sparrow was identified on the eastern boundary of the site. Although the bird was observed flying from a garden bordering the site, the bird was also seen foraging and interacting with scrub habitats at the edge of the fields within the site boundary, and was therefore recorded. House sparrow is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.4.3. Amber-listed species recorded during this survey were dunnock, kestrel, mallard, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren. Kestrel and dunnock also listed on the Barnsley LBAP, and song thrush is also a Section 41 species.

3.3.4.4. The kestrel was recorded hovering over the field in the north of the site, before flying out of the survey area. The mallards, which were both female, were recorded sitting in a large puddle in the open field and were flushed from the area on arrival of the surveyor. The birds left the site and did not return during the survey. The remaining amber-listed species were recorded in the treelines and hedgerows around the edge of the site, all displaying breeding behaviours.

3.3.4.5. Green-listed species recorded during the second survey were blackbird, blackcap, blue tit, chiffchaff, chaffinch, goldfinch, great spotted woodpecker, jackdaw, long-tailed tit, magpie, robin. All apart from jackdaw and magpie were recorded within or flying to/from the hedgerows and treelines around the site, and were observed displaying breeding behaviours. The jackdaws and magpies were recorded foraging in the open fields.

3.3.5. Breeding bird survey – survey 3

3.3.5.1. The third visit was carried out on 29th May 2024. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 2, and good visibility. The survey started at 04:45 and finished by 06:45.

3.3.5.2. BoCC5 red-listed species recorded during the third survey included house sparrow, starling, and yellowhammer.

3.3.5.3. A single skylark was recorded flying in a display flight over the southern fields, in a different area to the skylark previously recorded during the first survey, and therefore likely to be a different bird/territory to the one previously recorded.

3.3.5.4. A single yellowhammer was recorded singing on the northern edge of the area of woodland in the centre of the site and assumed to be breeding.

3.3.5.5. A pair of house sparrows was identified on the eastern boundary of the site, where the site borders residential properties. It appeared that the birds were nesting within the garden of a residential property but crossing over the site boundary to forage.

3.3.5.6. Three starlings were recorded flying over the site in a westerly direction, away from the residential housing to the east of the site. None were seen interacting with the site or displaying any behaviours to suggest they were breeding on the site.

3.3.5.7. The amber-listed species recorded on the site included kestrel, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren. The kestrel was observed hovering over the northern fields and foraging, before flying north out of the site boundary. The song thrush, whitethroats, woodpigeons, and wrens were observed in the hedgerows and the edges of the woodland.

3.3.5.8. Green-listed species included blackbird, blackcap, carrion crow, chiffchaff, chaffinch, goldfinch, jackdaw, magpie and robin. As with previous survey visits, all apart from jackdaw and magpie were recorded within or flying to/from the hedgerows and treelines around the site, and were observed displaying breeding behaviours. The jackdaws and magpies were recorded foraging in the open fields.

3.3.6. Breeding bird survey – survey 4

3.3.6.1. The fourth visit was carried out on 3rd June 2024. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 2, and good visibility. The survey started at 04:45 and finished by 06:45.

3.3.6.2. BoCC5 red-listed species recorded during the fourth survey were skylark and yellowhammer. A single skylark was recorded in display flight over the northern fields, in a similar area to the bird recorded in the first survey. A single yellowhammer was

singing from the northern edge of the woodland, in a similar area to the bird recorded during the third survey.

3.3.6.3. BoCC5 amber-listed species recorded during the fourth survey were kestrel, rook, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren.

3.3.6.4. A single kestrel was foraging over the northern fields within the survey area for the duration of the survey, occasionally leaving the site with food before returning to the area.

3.3.6.5. Rooks were recorded foraging as a large group in the southern fields.

3.3.6.6. Song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren were all recorded displaying breeding behaviours within the hedgerows and woodlands within and surrounding the site.

3.3.6.7. Green-listed species recorded within the survey area were blackbird, blue tit, carrion crow, chiffchaff, collared dove, goldfinch, great tit, jackdaw, long-tailed tit, magpie, and robin. As with previous survey visits, all species apart from carrion crow, jackdaw and magpie were recorded within or flying to/from the hedgerows and treelines around the site, and were observed displaying breeding behaviours. The carrion crows, jackdaws and magpies were recorded foraging in the open fields.

3.3.7. Breeding bird survey – survey 5

3.3.7.1. The fifth visit was carried out on 19th June 2024 and was carried out as a dusk survey. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 2, and good visibility. The survey started at 20:45 and finished by 22:45.

3.3.7.2. Yellowhammer was the only BoCC5 red-listed bird recorded during this survey. A single yellowhammer was singing from the northern edge of the woodland, in a similar area to the bird recorded during previous surveys.

3.3.7.3. BoCC5 amber-listed species recorded during the fourth survey were dunnoek, kestrel, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren.

3.3.7.4. A single kestrel was foraging over the northern fields within the survey area for the duration of the survey, occasionally leaving the site with food before returning to the area, as in previous surveys.

3.3.7.5. Song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren were all recorded displaying breeding behaviours within the hedgerows and woodlands within and surrounding the site. A larger group of eight woodpigeons was recorded roosting in an area of woodland in the east of the site.

3.3.7.6. Green-listed species recorded within the survey area were blackbird, blue tit, buzzard, carrion crow, goldfinch, great tit, magpie, and robin. Blackbird, blue tit, goldfinch, great tit, and robin were recorded within or flying to/from the hedgerows and treelines around the site, and were observed displaying breeding behaviours. Carrion crow and magpie were recorded roosting in hedgerows around the site. A single buzzard was recorded roosting on an electricity pole in the northern fields.

3.3.8. *Breeding bird survey – survey 6*

3.3.8.1. The sixth visit was carried out on 4th July 2024. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 2, and good visibility. The survey started at 04:45 and finished by 06:45.

3.3.8.2. BoCC5 red-listed species recorded during the fourth survey were house sparrow, skylark and yellowhammer. A single skylark was flushed from the ground within the northern fields. A single yellowhammer was singing from the northern edge of the woodland, in a similar area to the bird recorded during previous surveys. A pair house sparrows were singing from the hedgerows on the boundary with residential properties to the east of the survey area.

3.3.8.3. BoCC5 amber-listed species recorded during the fourth survey were song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren. These birds were all recorded displaying breeding behaviours within the hedgerows and woodlands within and surrounding the site.

3.3.8.4. Green-listed species recorded within the survey area were blackbird, blackcap, blue tit, carrion crow, chiffchaff, goldfinch, grey heron, jackdaw, magpie, and pied wagtail. Blackbird, blackcap, blue tit, chiffchaff, and goldfinch were recorded within or flying to/from the hedgerows and treelines around the site, and were observed

displaying breeding behaviours. Carrion crow, grey heron, magpie and pied wagtail were recorded foraging in the arable fields or flying over the site.

4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. The following bird species are listed as reasons for designation of the nearby Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI:

- Breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera*, shoveler *Spatula clypeata*, garganey *Spatula querquedula*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* and willow tit *Poecile montanus klieenschmidtii*.
- Non-breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera* and shoveler *Spatula clypeata*.

4.2. Gadwall, shoveler, garganey, pochard, and bittern all require wetland habitats and access to significant bodies of water for breeding, neither of which are available on this site. It is highly unlikely that any these species would use this site for breeding in its current state as agricultural fields, and none of these species were recorded during these surveys.

4.3. No willow tits were recorded in any of the surveys. The site did not provide any wet/damp woodland preferred by willow tit, and no standing deadwood was found. The dry crop/grassland habitats and lack of species diversity or structural variety is unlikely to be suitable for breeding willow tits.

4.4. The survey area lies over 1km from the closest Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI sites, and there are no direct ecological corridors for the designated wetland bird species between the survey area and the SSSI sites. In its current state as agricultural fields surrounded by residential and industrial areas, and with no waterbodies present, the survey area does not provide any connectivity for bird species between the separate areas of the SSSI. The change of use from agricultural fields to a residential development is unlikely to have any effect on the ecological connectivity for birds between the individual SSSI compartments.

4.5. Therefore, overall, the proposed development will have no impact on the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI or any other designated sites.

4.6. A total of thirty species were recorded over six visits. This includes four red-listed species, eight amber-listed species, and eighteen green-listed species. Five are listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act (List of priority habitats and species in England), and seven are listed on the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Barnsley.

4.7. The habitats on site with by far the highest concentration of breeding activity, and therefore the habitats with the highest value for birds, were the field boundary hedgerows surrounding the site and the woodlands within the centre of the site. Current plans provided to Whitcher Wildlife at the time of this survey indicate that all hedgerows around the perimeter of the site and the woodland corridor through the centre of the site will be retained. Therefore, there will be no loss of these habitats and no impact on bird species using these habitats for nesting.

4.8. The arable fields provided some feeding/foraging habitat for raptors, including buzzard and kestrel. The loss of rough grassland habitat from this site will result in the loss of foraging habitat for these species.

4.9. The arable fields also supported one skylark territory, which will be lost from the site under current plans.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. It is recommended that the construction phase of the development, including any associated access roads and/or infrastructure, takes place outside of the nesting bird season, which extends from March to August each year. If this work is required during the nesting bird season, this must be immediately preceded by a thorough nesting bird survey. Any active nests found must be left undisturbed with a suitable buffer zone until young have fledged. Due to the scale of the habitats on site, this may delay work in large areas of the site and/or several areas at a time for several weeks.

5.2. It is recommended that a buffer is retained around the hedgerows and woodland to ensure that no damage occurs and that the habitats remain in good condition for breeding birds.

5.3. It is recommended that two skylark plots are created within 1ha of adjacent farmland to mitigate for the loss of skylark habitat onsite. The fields should be more than 5ha in size and have an open aspect. Fields bounded by trees or adjacent woods are not suitable, unless they are larger than 10ha. The plots should be sited away from tramlines and telegraph poles and sited more than 80m from the edge of the field.

5.4. It is recommended that any off-site mitigation for biodiversity includes approximately 1ha of rough grassland to mitigate for the loss of foraging habitat for kestrels. It is also recommended that a nestbox for kestrels is erected on a pole or tree close to the areas of grassland.

5.5. It is recommended that integrated nestboxes are installed into each new dwelling during the development of the site.

Prepared by:	
Jess Mason MSc ACIEEM FRGS	Date: 5 th July 2024

Checked by:	
Ruth Georgiou. BSc, MCIEEM	Date: 19 th July 2024

6. REFERENCES.

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Appendix I. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

Ecology

The nesting season will vary according to the weather each year but generally commences in March, peaks during May and June and continues until September. It is also worth remembering that some birds nest in trees and scrub but others are ground nesting or prefer man-made structures or buildings.

Surveys

Nesting bird surveys search for potential nest sites in vegetation, buildings etc. Potential nesting sites are observed over a suitable period of time for bird movements or calling male birds that would indicate the presence of a nest. The presence of a nest can be identified from the field signs without the necessity to see the nest itself, thereby avoiding any disturbance of the nests. The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Legislation

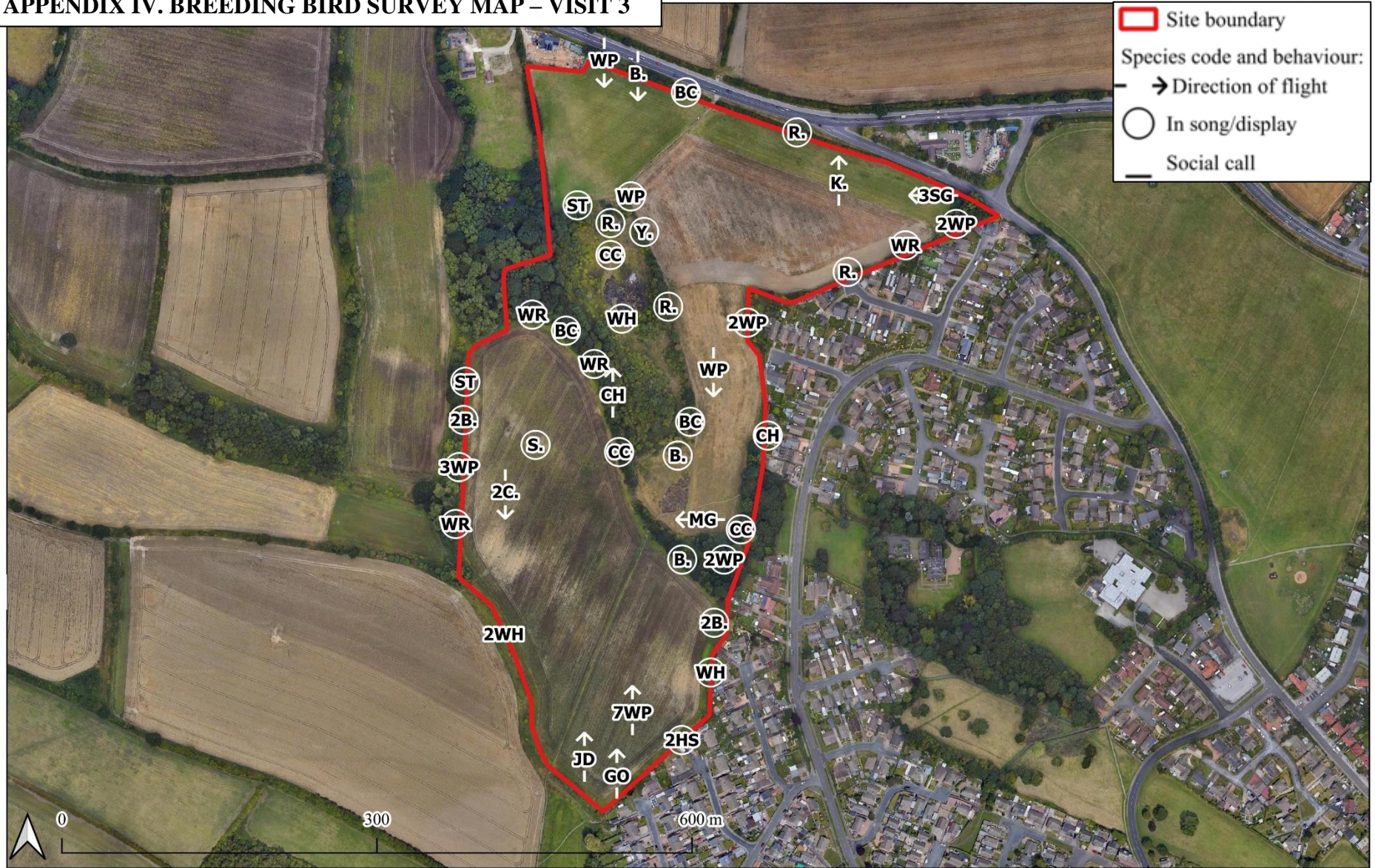
Nesting birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Part 1. -(1) Of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - kills, injures or takes any wild bird; takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird, he shall be guilty of an offence.

Part 1. -(5) of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young; or disturbs young of such a bird, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a special penalty.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the above by inserting after “intentionally” the words “or recklessly”.

APPENDIX IV. BREEDING BIRD SURVEY MAP – VISIT 3



Site: Doncaster Road, Darfield

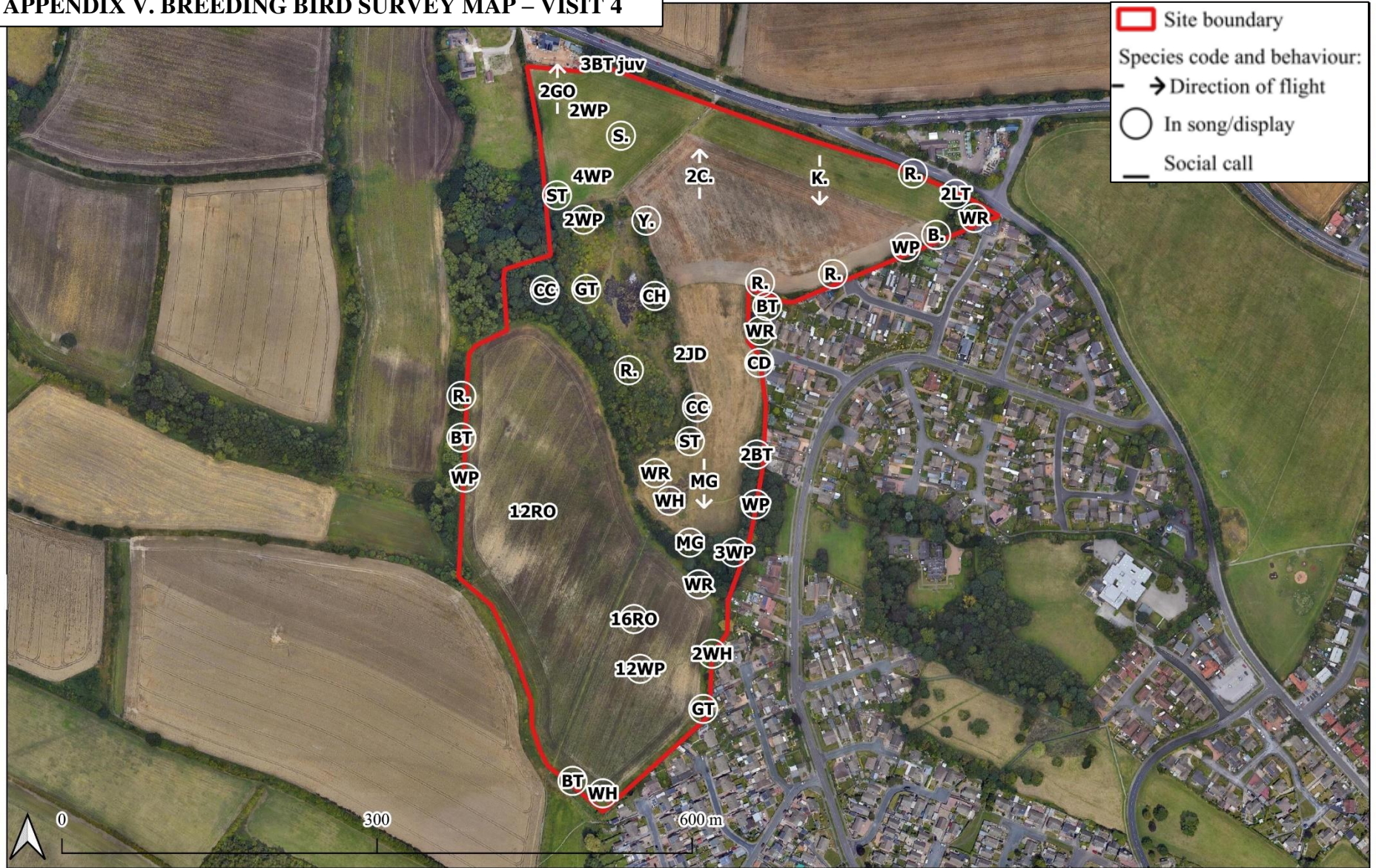
Date: 29.05.2024

Reference: 240123

Produced by: Jess Mason



APPENDIX V. BREEDING BIRD SURVEY MAP – VISIT 4



Site: Doncaster Road, Darfield

Date: 03.06.2024

Reference: 240123

Produced by: Jess Mason



APPENDIX VI. BREEDING BIRD SURVEY MAP – VISIT 5



Site: Doncaster Road, Darfield

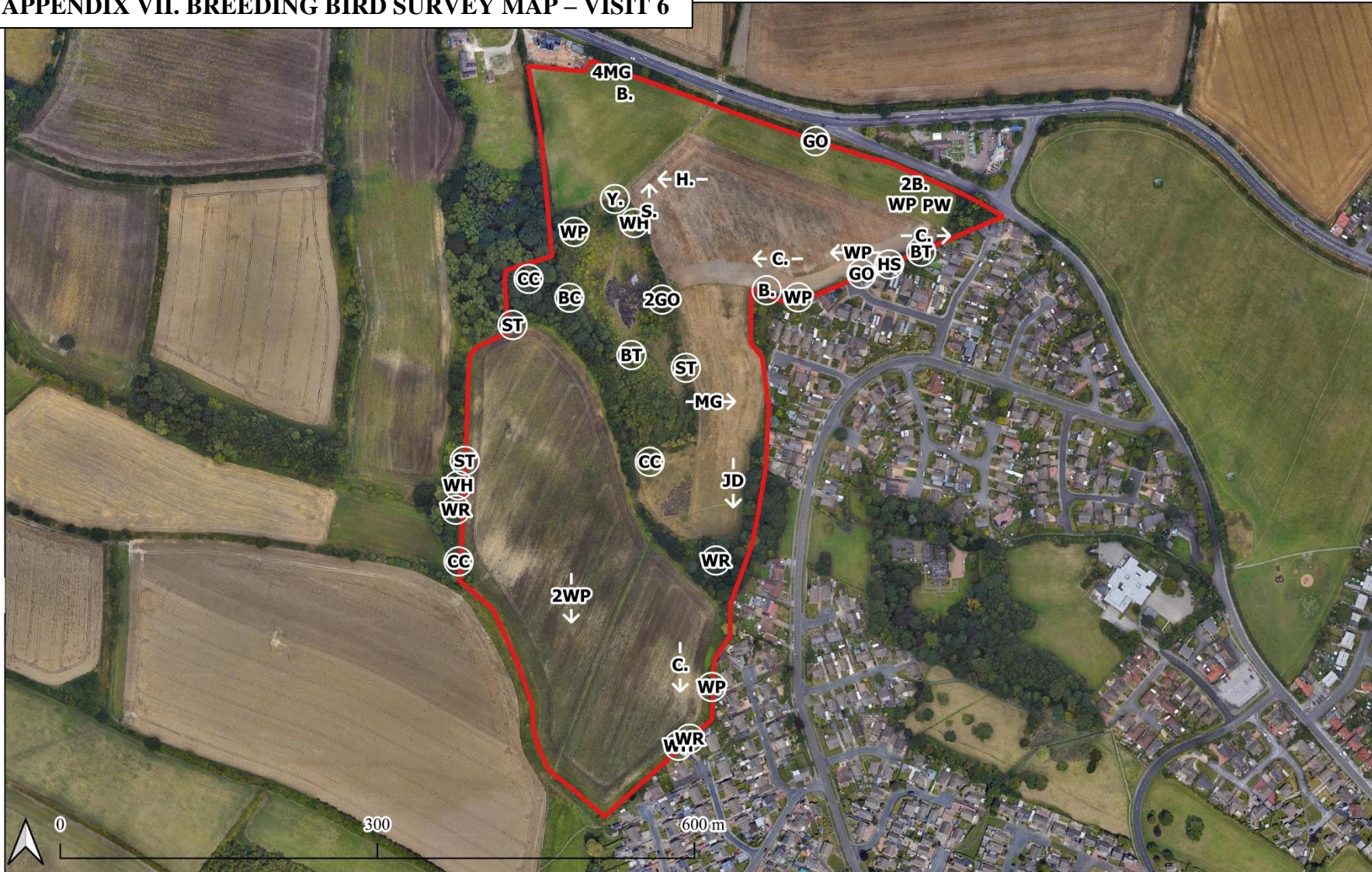
Date: 20.06.2024

Reference: 240123

Produced by: Jess Mason



APPENDIX VII. BREEDING BIRD SURVEY MAP – VISIT 6



Site: Doncaster Road, Darfield

Date: 04.07.2024

Reference: 240123

Produced by: Jess Mason



Appendix VIII. SUMMARY OF SPECIES

Species			Survey number						Peak count	Conservation status
Common name	Latin name	BTO code	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	2	4	7	1	1	4	7	BoCC5 Green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	BC	1	2	3	0	0	1	3	BoCC5 Green
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	BT	6	2	0	8	1	2	8	BoCC5 Green
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	BZ	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	BoCC5 Green
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	C.	0	0	2	2	1	3	3	BoCC5 Green
Chiff-chaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	CC	6	8	3	2	0	3	8	BoCC5 Green
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	BoCC5 Green
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	CD	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	BoCC5 Green
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	0	7	0	0	1	0	7	BoCC5 Amber; LBAP
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	GO	2	12	1	2	2	4	12	BoCC5 Green
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	GS	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	BoCC5 Green
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	GT	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	BoCC5 Green
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	H.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	BoCC5 Green
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	HS	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	BoCC5 Red; LBAP; S41
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	JD	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	BoCC5 Green
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	K.	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	BoCC5 Amber; LBAP
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	LT	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	BoCC5 Green
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MA	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	BoCC5 Amber
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	MG	3	1	1	2	1	5	5	BoCC5 Green
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	PW	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	BoCC5 Green
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	10	6	4	4	3	0	10	BoCC5 Green
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	5	0	0	28	0	0	28	BoCC5 Amber
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	BoCC5 Red; LBAP; S41
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SG	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	BoCC5 Red; LBAP; S41

Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	ST	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	BoCC5 Amber; LBAP; S41
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	TC	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	BoCC5 Green
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	WH	1	8	4	4	1	3	8	BoCC5 Amber
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	15	31	19	26	14	7	31	BoCC5 Amber
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	5	7	4	4	1	3	7	BoCC5 Amber
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	YH	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	BoCC5 Red; LBAP; S41