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Appendix E: Breeding Bird Survey Report

Client

Hallam Land Management Limited

Project

Land south of Longsight Road,

Langho

Date

September 2025

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Reviewed/Date	Approved/Date
-	Issue	GMP/28.08.25	MRS/25.07.25	ET/ 01.09.25

1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Report Scope and Methodology
<p>Four Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted on behalf of Hallam Land Management Ltd for land south of Longsight Road, Langho (Central OS grid reference: SD 702 344). The Site comprises grassland fields and sections of woodland.</p> <p>Breeding bird surveys were conducted broadly following the bird survey guidelines between April and June 2025. Surveys covered the Site and all the habitats within.</p>
Ecological Baseline
<p>There are no statutory designated sites cited for their ornithological interest within 10km of the Site. There are no non-statutory designated sites cited for their ornithological interest within 2km of the Site.</p> <p>A total of 28 bird species were recorded during the breeding surveys within the Site, of which 13 were considered 'notable' species. The species assemblage is typical of the habitats onsite, with woodland/hedgerow specialists being the main species recorded.</p>
Assessment of Impacts
<p>The Site proposals include the loss of the majority of grassland habitat within the Site boundary to facilitate the creation of residential units, roads and associated infrastructure, and areas of greenspace. This will reduce the suitability of the Site as a foraging resource for a limited number of generalist species. The loss of a section of hedgerow H1 will reduce connectivity across the Site and limit overall breeding opportunities.</p> <p>The inclusion of extensive green infrastructure in the scheme design, in addition to the provision of gardens, will provide additional habitats for the range of common and widespread generalist and woodland edge species recorded, particularly as these habitats mature.</p> <p>Construction operations have the potential to negatively impact breeding birds if carried out during the breeding season.</p>
Recommended Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancement
<p>Ground and vegetation clearance works will be undertaken outside of the breeding season (March-August inclusive) where possible. If not, works will be supervised by an experienced ecologist.</p> <p>Native tree and hedgerow planting will provide additional opportunities for bird species in terms of nesting and foraging.</p> <p>The planting of trees around the Site will offer connectivity for birds moving through and around the Site.</p> <p>Universal swift bricks can be implemented to the completed buildings to aid swifts and other urban birds. Nest boxes can be erected to increase nesting opportunities for common woodland and generalist species.</p>

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The following Breeding Bird Report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Hallam Land Management Ltd as an appendix to the Ecological Impact Assessment of Land south of Longsight Road, Langho (Central OS Grid Ref: SD 702 344), herein referred to as 'the Site'.
- 2.2 This document should be read in conjunction with the other ecological documents prepared for this application (FPCR 2025).

Site Context

- 2.3 The Site is approximately 20 ha in extent and supports mostly grassland habitats, primarily other neutral grassland, with a modified grassland field to the west and a parcel of Lowland Meadow located centrally. Two streams and a number of waterbodies were recorded on Site. In the north east corner is an area of Lowland mixed deciduous woodland, with two further areas, lesser in extent occurring along the central stream and also on the western boundary.
- 2.4 The Site is located to the south of Longsight Road, east of Whitehalgh Lane, west of the recently completed Northcote Park housing development and north of the Ribble Valley railway line. It is connected to the village of Langho via a railway underpass on the southern boundary of the Site.

Site Proposals

- 2.5 Proposals are for an Outline Application for the construction of up to 300 residential units with associated roads, parking, train station parking area, drainage and areas of public open space.

Report Aims & Objectives

- 2.6 This report has been prepared to achieve the following objectives:
- Describe the survey methodologies employed to inform this assessment;
 - Identify the presence, species and distribution of breeding birds within or in the vicinity of the Site;
 - Evaluate the conservation importance of habitats within the Site to local bird populations and identify any areas of ornithological interest;
 - Identify and describe potentially significant ecological effects associated with the proposals on breeding birds; and
 - Make recommendations to minimize the potential impact of development and to consider opportunities for additional mitigation, compensation and enhancement where relevant.

3.0 LEGISLATION & STATUS

Legislation

- 3.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)¹ (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 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006². 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 NERC Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.
- 3.4 The local biodiversity action plan for Lancashire includes action plans for certain 'target' species within the county. Species-specific plans include hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*, black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa*, black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* and lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus*.

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 Concern³ (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; and/or
 - 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;

¹ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). London: HMSO. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69>

² Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. London: HMSO. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/>

³ Stanbury, A.J. et al. (2021) The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* 114: 747.

- They are rare breeders; and/or
 - 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, statutory and non-statutory organisations were consulted for data regarding designated sites for which birds are a designating feature and protected/notable bird records. These included the Lancashire Environmental Records Centre and the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (www.magic.defra.gov.uk). Full details on the methodology for the desk study are provided in the accompanying EclA report.

Field Survey

- 4.2 The survey methodology employed was in accordance with the protocol specified within current best practice guidelines⁴. All birds encountered (seen or heard) were recorded on a field survey plan using standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities and to denote activity, sex, and age where appropriate.
- 4.3 Breeding status was inferred for each species based on the sixteen categories implemented by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee (EOAC)⁵ and their corresponding definitions, in addition to four additional codes to classify non-breeding species as birds recorded away from suitable breeding habitat, summering non-breeders, passage migrants, or flyovers. Birds were considered to be holding a territory and therefore likely to be utilising the Site for breeding activities if they were displaying breeding behaviours, such as singing, nest building, food carrying or territorial defence. If birds did not display such behaviours, e.g. they were only recorded flying over the Site, they were considered non-breeders. These criteria and associated definitions are outlined in Appendix E-1.
- 4.4 Best practice guidelines consider six survey visits to be sufficiently robust to identify, estimate populations of, and understand the distributions of the majority of bird species using complex habitats (e.g. lowland deciduous woodland or wetland) supporting a wide range of bird species and that require heavy reliance on vocal encounters. Habitats likely to be impacted within proposals are significantly less complex, which permits greater emphasis to be afforded to visual encounters, and lack any seasonally constrained features that may require additional consideration. Thus, a reduced survey effort is considered proportionate due to the law of diminishing returns where species detection is more efficacious.
- 4.5 A total of four surveys were undertaken, spanning the season in which the majority of breeding activity occurs for typical species, and no species with vastly differing breeding cycles are reasonably expected to occur at the Site following the consultation results and assessment of the habitats present. 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. To provide a proportionate level of accuracy in the determination of the population status of breeding birds in the survey area, dawn survey visits were undertaken in April, May and June, and a single dusk survey was completed in late May 2025, commencing an hour prior to sunset and finishing an hour after sunset.

⁴ Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group 2023. *Bird Survey Guidelines for Assessing Ecological impacts* v.1.1.1. Available at: <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org> [Accessed: 10.12.24]

⁵ Sharrock, J.T.R (1973) Ornithological Atlases. *Auspicium* 5:13-15.

- 4.6 The dusk survey was undertaken during failing light and continued into darkness to account for temporal variations in species' detectability being timed to coincide with peak activity of likely crepuscular and/or nocturnal species and identify important roost sites should any be present. Surveyors used Pulsar Axion XQ38 thermal imaging monoculars to observe birds.
- 4.7 Bird surveys were not undertaken in unfavourable conditions, such as heavy rain or persistent strong wind (conditions which can negatively affect the results), but see 'limitations' section below. Table 1 provides details of the survey dates and weather conditions.

Table 1: Survey Dates & Conditions

Survey	Date	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind (Beaufort)	Visibility
BBS 1	01.04.25	5	Dry	2 – Light Breeze	Excellent
BBS 2	13.05.25	0	Dry	2 – Light Breeze	Excellent
BBS 3 – Dusk	28.05.25	100	Dry	1 – Light Air	Very Good
BBS 4	27.06.25	100	Light drizzle for final 25 mins of survey	3 – Gentle Breeze	Good

Limitations

- 4.8 During survey 4 (27.06.25), the weather conditions changed towards the final 25 minutes of the survey, with light drizzle coming in gradually. Whilst this is a sub-optimal weather condition, it is considered that due to the late time this started within the survey and that rain conditions were generally light until the end of the survey, it has not limited the survey results on this occasion.
- 4.9 It is considered that there were no further limitations to the surveys and subsequent assessment.

5.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

Designated Sites

- 5.1 There are no statutory designated sites within 10km of the Site, or non-statutory designated sites within 2km of the Site cited for their ornithological interest. A full description of all designated sites within the search area is provided within the EclA report.

Protected / Notable Species

- 5.2 No records of notable species were returned from within the Site boundary but 42 records of 18 species were returned within 2km of the Site boundary. A summary of records is provided below in Table 4.

Table 4: Desktop Study Results – Notable Bird Species Within 2km of Site Boundary

Species	Relevant Legislation	Distance from Site of Closest Record	Description
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	Red List NERC S. 41	Closest record less than 1km from the Site boundary	Four records from 2004 and 2005.
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	Red List	1.86km ENE	One record from 2021.
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Red List	1.53km SSE	One record from 2018.
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Red List NERC S. 41	Closest record less than 1km from the Site boundary	Six records, ranging from 2004 - 2005.
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Red List NERC S. 41	Closest record less than 1km from the Site boundary	Nine records, ranging from 2004 - 2019.
Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>	Red List NERC S. 41	1.15km S	One record from 2004.
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red List NERC S. 41	Closest record less than 1km from the Site boundary	Three records from 2013.
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S. 41	Closest record 594m ESE	Four records, ranging from 2012 - 2013.
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	Red List	Closest record less than 1km from the Site boundary	Two records from 2013.
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber List	Closest record 309m NNE	Two records, both from 2013.
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Amber List	1.68km NW	One record from 2005.
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Amber List	1.15km S	One record from 2005.
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	Amber List	1.86km NW	One record from 2005.
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber List	1.31km N	One record from 2012.
Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Amber List NERC S. 41	1.15km S	One record from 2004.
Redstart	Amber List	1.15km S	One record from 2004.

Species	Relevant Legislation	Distance from Site of Closest Record	Description
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	1.68km NW	One record from 2005.
Redpoll <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	NERC S. 41	Closest record 1.15km S	Two records from 2004.

Field Survey

- 5.3 A total of 28 bird species were recorded within the survey area during the four survey occasions (for complete list see Appendix E-2). Of these, 13 appear on one or more of the following and are hereafter referred to as 'notable species':
- Schedule 1 of WCA;
 - BoCC Red or Amber lists;
 - Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006; and / or
 - Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 5.4 Of these, two species (herring gull *Larus argentatus* and lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus*) were recorded overflying the Site only and therefore were considered to be non-breeders on-Site. As such these are not considered likely to be impacted by the proposed development as they do not interact with the habitats present.
- 5.5 The notable species recorded during surveys are summarised below in Table 5 with their respective distributions illustrated in Figure E-1.

Table 5: Notable Breeding Species Recorded

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Peak Count / No. of Survey Visits	EOAC Breeding Status
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red List NERC S.41	52/3	Probable - P
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	14/3	Probable - P
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	Red List	2/1	Probable - P
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber List	4/1	Possible - H
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber List	8/3	Probable - P
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber List	1/1	Possible - H
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber List	5/1	Non-breeder - UH
Whitethroat <i>Curruca communis</i>	Amber List	1/1	Possible - S, H
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	6/3	Possible - S, H
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	4/4	Confirmed - FL
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	1/1	Possible - H

Breeding Bird Assemblage Description

- 5.6 The majority of bird species recorded on site are typical of the habitats present in a regional context, being heavily influenced by the grassland and woodland habitats on Site. The grassland field interiors are regularly grazed by horses and support a very limited assemblage of breeding birds. Small numbers of notable species including woodpigeon and starling utilised these areas for foraging. A small group of rooks was present just off-site, and they may use the grassland as a foraging resource, but no breeding behaviour was observed in the surrounding trees. There was also a small number of mallards recorded on one occasion. The streams running through the Site offered potential habitat for mallard, but no breeding behaviour was observed. The other waterbodies previously identified had largely dried up and were unsuitable for breeding birds.
- 5.7 The woodland blocks provided suitable breeding and foraging habitat for the range of common and widespread generalist and woodland edge species recorded. This assemblage included notable species that are typical of the habitats present, namely woodpigeon, wren and song thrush. The boundary hedgerows also offered suitable nesting habitat for notable species such as whitethroat, wren, dunnock and Greenfinch. The woodland and hedgerow habitats were the most suitable for breeding birds on Site and held the majority of species recorded, along with the most evidence of breeding.
- 5.8 An urban bird assemblage was also recorded to the south of the Site where the grassland fields bordered the residential area. This included small groups of house sparrow and starling, which were likely breeding in the buildings and using the onsite habitats as occasional foraging resources.
- 5.9 Based on the assemblage of species recorded, the Site is considered to be of no more than Site-level importance for breeding birds.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The proposals will result in the loss of a large proportion of grassland from the Site, as well as small sections of hedgerow and a few mature trees. However, the areas of woodland will be retained. Large areas of grassland habitat will also be retained and enhanced. The Site will include a range of habitat creation measures as part of the proposed green infrastructure, and over 300 trees will be planted, along with new hedgerows to replace the lost sections. The drainage proposals for the Site will include the creation of a series of SuDS features in the northern part of the existing grassland field compartment of the Site.
- 6.2 Grassland habitats within the areas of Green Infrastructure will be retained and enhanced with additional species, with appropriate management to ensure more beneficial structure that will likely increase invertebrate prey items. There will be losses of areas in the central, western and northern part of habitats in the Site including several ponds as part of the current project. This will limit the availability of breeding and foraging habitat for wetland birds such as mallard, although the existing ponds were largely dry and unused. The majority of hedgerow and all woodland habitats are to be retained, with only some minor hedgerow losses anticipated. This will result in minor losses of breeding habitat for the generalist assemblage recorded, however these will not be significant due to the small-scale losses proposed.
- 6.3 A very limited number of birds were recorded in the hedgerows which suggests the loss of some sections will not have significant negative impacts on breeding birds in that habitat. The green

infrastructure includes additional tree and hedgerow planting, along with the creation of SuDS basins, which will provide habitat for the assemblage of common and widespread generalist, woodland edge and urban species recorded on the Site. Many of these species will also utilise garden habitats as they mature, which will provide further opportunities in the long-term.

- 6.4 The decrease in grassland habitat will have a negligible impact on the bird population utilising the Site as it is largely of limited suitability to the species recorded and does not provide significant foraging opportunities owing to its lack of mosaic and thus prey items. The enhancement of retained grassland and addition of mixed scrub will benefit a range of the generalist bird species including starling and rook.
- 6.5 Construction operations have the potential to disturb birds using the development area for breeding, roosting, and foraging. Operations likely to disturb breeding birds include noise and displacement during vegetation clearance, initial ground works and some construction activities. If work is carried out during the breeding season, disturbance may lead to nest desertion or the avoidance of the area, thus reducing the suitability of retained nesting areas, such as the woodland and hedgerows.
- 6.6 To avoid disturbance to breeding birds, ground and vegetation clearance works will be undertaken prior to the bird-breeding season (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. If active nests are found, vegetation will be left untouched and suitably buffered from works until all birds have fledged. Specific advice will be provided prior to undertaking the clearance. This would be a statutory requirement due to the protection of all nesting birds and their nests under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. A suitably qualified ecologist would supervise this.
- 6.7 Additional planting will be incorporated into the Site's GI which aims to provide additional foraging and breeding habitat for a range of bird species. Priority will be given to the provision of native, fruit bearing species of local origin to provide an optimal breeding and foraging resource for the species recorded.
- 6.8 Given the urbanised nature of the habitats bordering the Site to the south, consideration should subsequently be given to the provision of nest boxes for urban birds. The implementation of universal swift bricks within the buildings can support swifts and other species such as house sparrow.
- 6.9 Further enhancements that could be integrated with the on-going management of the site include the erection of a mixture of nest box types. The following provides details of other suitable nest box types to be erected at suitable locations:
- External starling nest boxes such as Schwegler 3S starling boxes (or equivalent) should be placed in suitable locations on newly constructed properties or retained trees;
 - A mixture of small hole (26mm and 32mm) boxes placed along the retained habitat around the proposed development area will provide nesting opportunities for blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus* and great tit *Parus major*. These boxes generally have a high uptake rate;
 - Small open fronted nest boxes again 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 *Erithacus rubecula* and blackbird *Turdus merula*.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The suite of breeding bird surveys identified a small range of bird assemblages within and in the vicinity of the Site. The impacts on these were assessed against the proposals for the development.
- 7.2 The surveys have demonstrated that the Site supports common and widespread bird species typical of the habitats present onsite, predominantly consisting of a woodland bird assemblage and an assemblage of more generalist species, which is of no more than Site-level importance.
- 7.3 The proposals will result in the loss of some grassland habitats which has the potential to negatively impact some of the notable bird species recorded, though this habitat was only used as a foraging resource, and therefore the proposed loss of these habitats will have a negligible effect on these species.
- 7.4 The proposed loss of hedgerow H1 will lead to a minor reduction in the availability of suitable habitat for the generalist/woodland edge assemblage recorded, however this will be compensated through additional tree and hedgerow planting.
- 7.5 The impacts of disturbance during the construction phase should be avoided by completing ground and vegetation clearance works outside of the breeding season (March-August inclusive).
- 7.6 Proposals have been landscape and ecology led from an early stage in the process, ensuring that the scheme can be designed to mitigate for negative effects associated with the construction proposals and anticipated habitat losses.
- 7.7 Through this combination of intrinsic mitigation, targeted mitigation, compensation and enhancement detailed within this appendix report and EclA, the proposals will lead to at most short-term negative effects on breeding birds at Site-level significance.

APPENDIX E-1: EOAC BREEDING STATUS – CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS

7.8 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

APPENDIX E-2: BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY

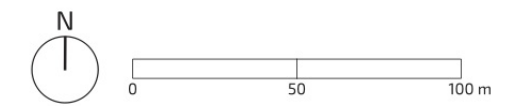
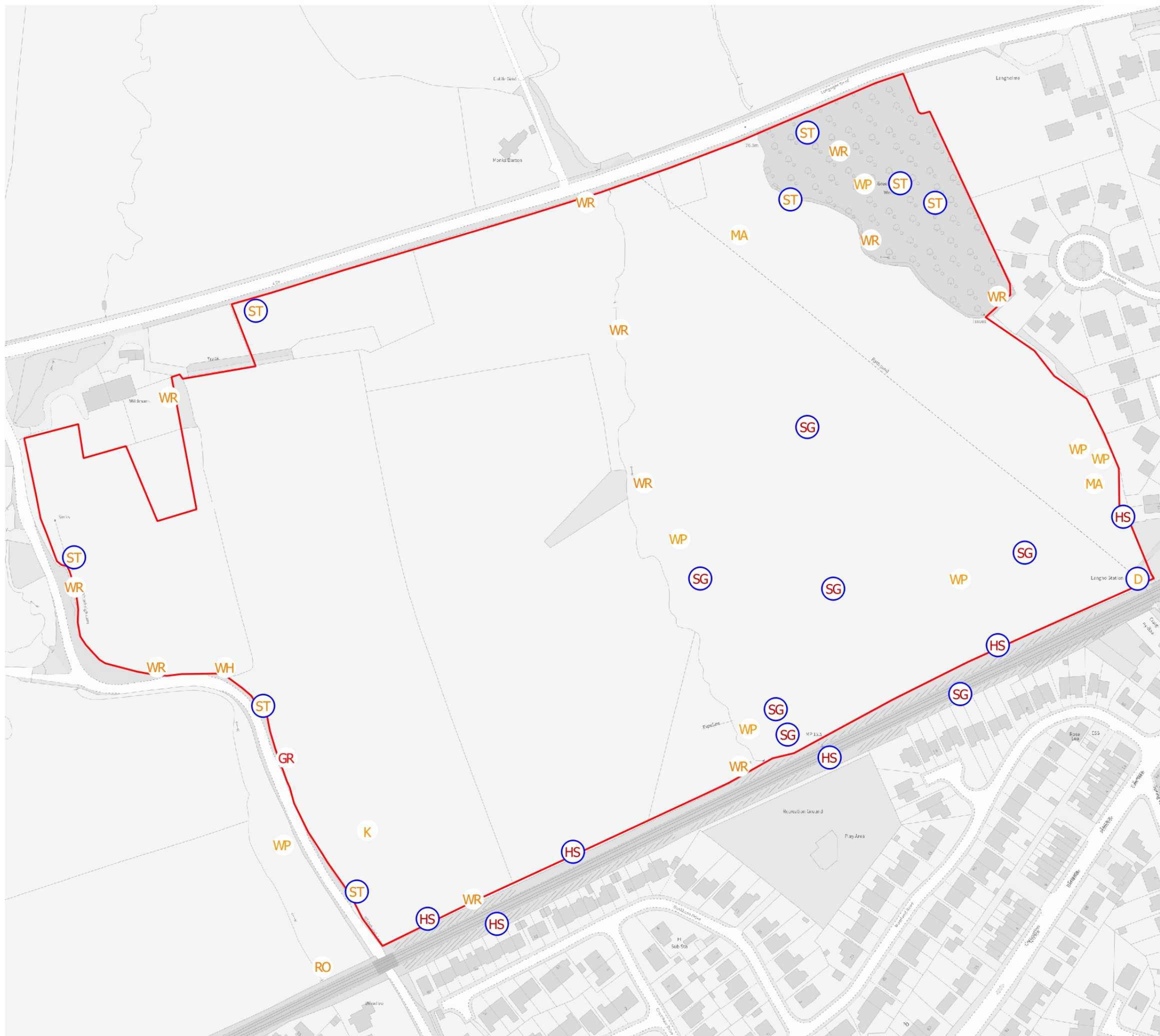
Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey				Conservation Status & Protection
		1	2	3	4	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			4		Amber List
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	3		1	8	Amber List
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	1 flyover				Red List NERC S.41
Lesser Black- backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1 flyover				Amber List
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1			1	Green List
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1				Amber List
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	2	2		2	Green List
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	4	10	4	13	Green List
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				5	Amber List
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	2	11	2	5	Green List
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	3	4		9	Green List
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2	4		9	Green List
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1				Green List
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1	3	1	2	Green List
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		2			Green List
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>			1		Amber List
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2	6		5	Amber List
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		1		2	Green List
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	2				Green List
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2	52		2	Red List NERC S.41
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1	2	1	4	Amber List NERC S.41

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey				Conservation Status & Protection
		1	2	3	4	
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	3	3	6	4	Green List
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	2	1	3	8	Green List
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	4	13		14	Red List NERC S.41
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>				1	Amber List NERC S.41
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				2	Green List
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				2	Red List
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1			1	Green List
Total No. Species		20	14	9	20	

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- Site Boundary
- BoCC 5 Red List Species
- HS House Sparrow
- SG Starling
- GR Greenfinch
- BoCC 5 Amber List Species
- D Dunnock
- K Kestrel
- MA Mallard
- WH Whitethroat
- RO Rook
- ST Song Thrush
- WP Woodpigeon
- WR Wren
- NERC Species of Principal Importance

date 26/08/25 drwn/chkd
DV / GP

client **Hallam Land Management Ltd**

project **Longsight Road,
Blackburn**

title **BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS PLAN
- DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES** scale
1:2,300 @ A3

number **FIGURE E-1** rev
-