

# **Loddon Garden Village**

## **Technical Appendix 11.11 – Wintering Birds**

Prepared on behalf of  
University of Reading

Final Report

10 September 2025

23/42-15B

# Loddon Garden Village

## Technical Appendix 11.11 – Wintering Birds

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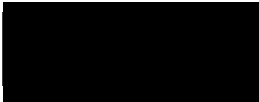
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**Client:** University of Reading  
Whiteknights Campus  
Reading  
RG6 6UR

**Main Author(s):** Katie Cammack BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM

**Contributors/Surveyors:** Alice Holley BSc (Hons) MSc  
Jodie Southgate BA (Hons) MSc MCIEEM  
Katie Cammack BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM  
Katrina Diedericks BSc (Hons)  
Gareth Knass LLB (Hons) MSc MCIEEM

**Report Prepared for Issue by:**   
Katie Cammack BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM

**Report Approved for Issue by:**   
Alison Hogan BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM



Ecological Planning & Research Ltd

The Barn, Micheldever Station, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 3AR

t. 01962 794720 e. [info@epr.uk.com](mailto:info@epr.uk.com) w. [www.epr.uk.com](http://www.epr.uk.com)

Company registration number: 8592380

# Loddon Garden Village

## Technical Appendix 11.11 – Wintering Birds

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# Loddon Garden Village

## Technical Appendix 11.11 – Wintering Birds

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### Scope

1.1 This Technical Appendix supports **Chapter 11 (Ecology)** of the Environmental Statement (ES). It sets out the detailed methodologies and results of the survey work undertaken to inform:

- The baseline evaluation of the overwintering bird assemblage supported by the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Development;
- The assessment of likely impacts on the overwintering bird assemblage;
- The design of impact avoidance and mitigation measures; and
- The design of biodiversity enhancements for overwintering birds.

#### Site and Development Description

1.2 The Site is a large area of land to the west of Wokingham, between the villages of Shinfield, Arborfield and Sindlesham. It is located outside of the Green Belt and is largely made up of agricultural land and grasslands, with pockets of woodland and the River Loddon running through the centre of the Site.

1.3 The description of development for the application is as follows:

*“Application for the phased development of a new community at Loddon Garden Village, comprising, in outline:*

- *up to 2,800 residential units to include up to 100 custom and self-build plots;*
- *2 primary schools (up to 3 forms of entry) to include early years provision and 1 secondary school (up to 12 forms of entry);*
- *one District Centre, to incorporate up to 11,000m<sup>2</sup> of Class E (Commercial, business and Service, to include a food store of around 2,500m<sup>2</sup>), and Class F (Local Community and Learning);*
- *one Local Centre; to incorporate up to 2,400m<sup>2</sup> of Class E;*
- *a Sports Hub to include sports pitches and pavilion space;*
- *up to 4,250m<sup>2</sup> of further Class E, Class F, and sui generis development to include commercial, health care and public house;*
- *comprehensive green infrastructure including a Country Park, landscaping and public open space, and ecological enhancement measures;*
- *20 gypsy and traveller pitches;*

- *comprehensive drainage and flood alleviation measures to include Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and engineering measures within Loddon Valley for the River Loddon;*
- *internal road network including spine road with pedestrian and cycle connections and associated supporting infrastructure;*
- *new and modified public rights of way;*
- *associated utilities, infrastructure, and engineering works, including the undergrounding of overhead lines;*
- *Ground reprofiling to accommodate infrastructure, flood alleviation and development parcels;*
- *Up to 0.5ha of land adjoining St Bartholomew's church for use as cemetery;*
- *Electricity substation (up to 1.5ha).*

*All matters reserved other than access, incorporating:*

- *a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access to Lower Earley Way via a new 4th arm to the Meldreth Way roundabout;*
- *a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular bridge over the M4;*
- *a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular bridge over the River Loddon;*
- *a new vehicular access to the A327 Reading Road, via a new arm to the Observer Way roundabout;*
- *a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access to Thames Valley Science Park;*
- *an initial phase of internal roads with associated drainage, landscape and engineering works and ground reprofiling, between the A327 and the south eastern boundary of the site.*

*Application includes full permission for the change of use of 40.4 hectares of agricultural land to Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG), 18.35 hectares of SANG link, and provision of Biodiversity Net Gain measures, the demolition and clearance of 20,809 m<sup>2</sup> of buildings and structures at the Centre for Dairy Research (CEDAR) and at Hall Farm, the demolition of 3 existing dwellings on Carter's Hill Lane, and the retention of specified buildings at Hall Farm."*

## **Policy and Legislative Context**

### *Legislation*

- 1.4 Full details of the legislation of relevance to ecology and nature conservation are included in **Appendix 11.1**, however those of particular relevance to overwintering birds are summarised below.

*Wildlife and Countryside Act 1985 (as amended)*

- 1.5 All wild birds and their nests are afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it an offence, with certain exceptions (e.g. game birds), to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird and to take, damage or destroy their nests or eggs.
- 1.6 Additionally, Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) affords extra protection for certain species and applies harsher penalties for offences.

*The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)*

- 1.7 Regulation 10 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) requires appropriate authorities and conservation bodies, in the exercise of their functions, to take such steps that they consider appropriate in order to secure “the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the United Kingdom, including by means of the upkeep, management and creation of such habitat (...)”.

*Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended)*

- 1.8 Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 lists a number of Species of Principle Importance, the presence of which are to be a material consideration in planning decisions. There are currently 49 bird species listed as Species of Principle Importance under S41 of the NERC Act.

*Planning Policies and Biodiversity Strategies*

- 1.9 Full details of the planning policy of relevance to ecology and nature conservation are included in **Appendix 11.1**, however those of particular relevance to breeding birds are summarised below.

*National Planning Policy Framework*

- 1.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. With regard to protecting the natural environment, Section 15 of the NPPF requires that planning decisions should enhance the natural environment and provide net gains for biodiversity.

*Local Planning Policy*

- 1.11 The Wokingham Borough Council Adopted Core Strategy: Development Plan Document (January 2010) sets out the framework for the development of the borough, through a series of policies and strategies. Of particular relevance to Badgers is Policy CP7 – Biodiversity.
- 1.12 The Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update 2023-2040 was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination by an independent Planning Inspector in February 2025. Whilst not currently enforced, consideration has been given to these emerging policies during the course of the impact assessment, and design of mitigation, compensation and enhancement strategies.

*Berkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy*

- 1.13 The draft Berkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy was published in February 2025, with finalisation of the strategy anticipated in the summer of 2025. Formed as a requirement of The Environment Act 2021, Local Nature Recovery Strategies aim to identify priority actions for local biodiversity, including habitat and species, to create a collaborative landscape level approach to nature restoration. There are currently 14 species of birds listed within the draft species list (Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, 2025).

### *Additional Guidance*

- 1.14 The Birds of Conservation Concern (BCoC) list (Stanbury et al, 2021) assigns all UK bird species a status of either Green, Amber or Red depending on a number of factors such as changes in population, size or distribution over the last 25 years. This information is determined by a partnership of nature conservation organisations including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and is updated every three to six years.
- 1.15 The Birds of Conservation Concern list carries no legal weight in itself but is used to set priorities for conversation and guide policy and decision making, and it provides a useful tool for assessing the value of breeding bird assemblages. Many red and amber-listed species are also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act.

## 2. SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The approach to ecological impact assessment taken in this report is in line with guidance from the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2018), as set out in **Appendix 11.2**.

### **Defining the Zone of Influence**

- 2.2 The area over which the activities as associated with the Proposed Development are considered to potentially affect the wintering bird assemblage, the Zone of Influence (Zol), has been predicted by considering the activities and resultant biophysical changes arising during the construction and operational phases, as summarised below.

#### *Likely Biophysical Changes*

- 2.3 The predicted biophysical changes of relevance to the overwintering bird assemblage are as follows:

#### *Activities and Resultant Biophysical Changes During the Construction Phase*

- Noise, lighting and vibration which may cause disturbance to wintering bird assemblages, altering their natural behaviours and impacting fitness and habitat use;
- Vegetation/habitat clearance which may injure and/or kill individuals, cause the loss of foraging/supporting habitats and result in habitat fragmentation.

#### *Activities and Resultant Biophysical Changes During the Operational Phase*

- Increased levels of public access which may lead to increased levels of disturbance from people and dogs;
- Increased presence of pets, increasing predation risk for breeding birds;
- Implementation of habitat management plans resulting in the creation of new, and enhancement of existing habitats for wintering birds.

- 2.4 Some of the changes that could potentially affect the wintering bird assemblage, such as pet predation have effects beyond the construction footprint, whilst others are likely to affect the wintering bird assemblage through localised habitats changes. With this in mind, the potential Zol that has been considered within this Appendix includes the Site and up to approximately 400m from new residential development.

### **Desktop Study Methodology**

- 2.5 A biological records search was commissioned from Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) in July 2024, in order to obtain existing records of protected and notable bird species within a 2km radius of the Site, thereby incorporating the potential Zol and providing context with other overwintering populations in the local area.



## Field Survey Methodology

- 2.6 EPR carried out the wintering bird surveys across the entire Site in 2023. Due to the size of the Site, and the habitats available the Site was separated into seven survey areas to ensure the entire Site could be sufficiently surveyed. Each area of the Site was visited on a monthly basis in January, February, November and December 2023. Additionally, nocturnal visits were undertaken in January 2023 and January 2024 to determine whether the Site was being used for roosting wintering waders or wildfowl.
- 2.7 Surveys were undertaken by experienced ornithologists Alice Holley BSc (Hons) MSc, Jodie Southgate BA (Hons) MSc MCIEEM, Katie Cammack BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM, Katrina Diedericks BSc (Hons) and Gareth Knass LLB (Hons) MSc MCIEEM.
- 2.8 Surveys were undertaken in accordance with methods set out in Gilbert *et al.* (1998) the Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2025). Surveyors walked the Proposed Scheme at a slow pace, covering all areas within 50m of an internal or external boundary, to enable birds to be identified and located. Fields with suitable habitats, such as tussocky grasslands, were walked in a rough zig-zag pattern to identify more secretive species. All birds seen or heard were recorded on large-scale maps using standard codes to denote species and behaviour. Routes were varied during each survey visit so that different parts of the Site were surveyed at different times of the day.
- 2.9 The survey timings were chosen to include count periods employed by winter methods, as relevant to the bird species considered likely to use the habitats that are present on site and in the surrounding area (e.g. Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) Core Counts, Gilbert *et al.* 1998).
- 2.10 Nocturnal surveys were undertaken following the broad recommendations of the Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2025). Surveys focused on arable land and the floodplains of the River Loddon to identify roosting waterfowl and waders. Fields were targeted from 'vantage points' using a thermal imaging camera to prevent unnecessary disturbance of roosting birds. An Axion F thermal monocular was used to identify heat sources. Where possible, birds were identified based on calls, but exact identification was not always possible due to the lack of detail recorded on the thermal camera. Approximate number of birds was recorded, including location and species where possible. Nocturnal surveys were undertaken by EPR ornithologists Katie Cammack BSc (Hons) MSc MCIEEM and Alice Holley BSc (Hons) MSc.

## Survey Constraints and Limitations

- 2.11 Due to the nature of the Site as a floodplain, areas of EcoValley were inaccessible at times due to high floodwaters. Where possible, vantage points were used to identify and count birds which were visible. Whilst birds utilising the floodwaters were accounted for, species utilising inaccessible habitats such as woodlands and scrub may have been missed. Over the course of the four surveys, all areas were visited at least twice, and it is therefore considered that the lack of access due to floodwaters would not impact the results of the wintering bird survey.
- 2.12 The nocturnal surveys undertaken in 2023 were completed during a period of sub-zero temperatures. As a result the ground was frozen which limited foraging opportunities, particularly for probing species such as Lapwing and Golden Plover. The survey was therefore repeated in 2024.

## Evaluation Methodology

- 2.13 The method for describing the importance of areas for birds is based on that developed by Fuller (1980 & 1982), which is the standard evaluation method that can be applied for Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA). The objective is to establish the relative importance of bird populations within a geographical context, which accords with the CIEEM levels of conservation importance.
- 2.14 The principal attributes of bird communities that are considered when evaluating the importance of an area for birds are population size, diversity and rarity, as well as the presence of any conservation priority species, as outlined below.

### *Conservation Priority Species*

- 2.15 Bird species that are listed as Species of Principal Importance for Conservation under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, or as Red/Amber-listed Birds of Conservation Concern, are considered to be particularly vulnerable due to factors such as serious population declines or reductions in their natural range. These species are therefore given special consideration when assessing the conservation importance of breeding bird assemblages.

### *Rarity*

- 2.16 The current Species List and annual reports of the Rare Breeding Bird Panel (RBBP) at [www.rbbp.org.uk](http://www.rbbp.org.uk) are a key resource when considering the rarity of a species. The RBBP splits its data into different geographical areas to provide regional context. Rarity should also be considered in a local context where possible.
- 2.17 Several measures of rarity can be used. Species with fewer than 1,000 breeding pairs in Britain are described as Nationally Rare (Fuller, 1980). A species with a County population of up to 25 pairs might therefore be treated as being rare in the County (depending on the species and its status).
- 2.18 Rarity can also be recorded by distribution rather than population size. The Breeding Bird Atlas (Balmer et al. 2013) records breeding distributions of birds in Britain and Ireland by 10x10 km grid squares. This makes it possible to describe the frequency of occurrence of individual species in terms of the proportions of squares in which they occur. A 30% level forms a useful line below which species can be described as 'Scarce', for both breeding and wintering species. This method can also be applied on a more local basis where suitable atlases exist, as it does in counties on a tetrad (2x2km) basis.
- 2.19 The occurrence of species which are specially protected by law or otherwise listed as threatened, although not necessarily strictly rare, can also be helpful in establishing the conservation importance of sites. Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive are worthy of special consideration. These lists take into account measures such as population size and distribution.

### *Relative Population Size*

- 2.20 This is evaluated by assessing the percentage of a population size unit (e.g. national, county) that occurs within the study area. The standard criterion upon which evaluation of population is based is that if 1% or more of the defined geographical unit of a species regularly uses a site,

then the site may be important at that geographical scale. This means, for example, that if 1% of the county population occurs, then the site may be of county level importance for that species.

- 2.21 Sources of population data include Woodward *et al.* (2020b) and the JNCC SSSI Selection Guidelines at the UK level (though generally such sites have already been designated as SPAs or SSSI for their bird interest), the BTO's annual 'BirdTrends' reports and Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) alerts where relevant.

### *Diversity*

- 2.22 The number of species recorded in an area (species richness) is a simple and effective measure of diversity, which can be used in the assessment of a wintering bird assemblage. **Table 2.2** below shows the thresholds commonly used to measure diversity (Fuller, 1980).
- 2.23 However, since the publication of the criteria in 1980, species diversity has declined significantly, and it is considered that Fuller's thresholds are too high for today's bird populations. For this reason, it is therefore judged appropriate to recalibrate the categories slightly downward, as shown. This is achieved by splitting the 'local' category into two and adding a 'district' category, which also fits with the geographical scale set out in the CIEEM guidelines.

**Table 2.1: Wintering bird assessment using the number of bird species recorded.**

Level of Importance	Number of Bird Species Recorded	
	Fuller (1980)	Adapted criteria
Local	25-54	<25
District	-	25-54
County	55-84	55-84
Regional	85-114	85-114
National	115+	115+

### 3. ECOLOGICAL BASELINE

#### Desktop Study

- 3.1 The desktop study returned a number of species of Conservation Concern which may be utilising the Site and the Zone of Influence. This included overwintering waders, such as Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* and Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, alongside migratory waterfowl such as Wigeon *Anas penelope*, Teal *Anas crecca* and Shoveler *Anas clypeata*.
- 3.2 A total of 136 protected and/or notable bird species records were returned, although not all of these species are considered likely to use the Site. For some species, the Site would not provide suitable habitats able to support them, whilst other species recorded were migrants or occasional recordings of species which do not regularly inhabit Berkshire.

#### Habitat Description

- 3.3 The Site comprises a mix of habitats, including woodland, wetland, farmland and scrub. The broader landscape comprises a mosaic of semi-rural residential areas, agricultural land and farmland to the south and west, with the dense urban settings of Reading to the north, and Wokingham to the east.
- 3.4 Fields on the western side of the River Loddon fall within the floodplain and are therefore regularly inundated during the winter. The soft ground can provide important foraging opportunities for waders, although the grasslands present limit the diversity of foraging opportunities currently present. The extensive pasture grasslands present throughout the Site also provide foraging habitats for geese.
- 3.5 During both winters in which the wintering bird surveys were undertaken, stubble was present in a number of arable fields. Winter stubble provides an important resource for wintering birds. Other arable fields included a mixed of winter-sown cereals and fallow fields.

#### Field Survey Results

- 3.6 During the course of the wintering bird surveys, a total of 65 species were recorded across the Site. This included 24 species Amber-listed species of conservation concern, eight Red-listed species and nine Species of Principle Importance under the NERC Act (2006) (as amended).
- 3.7 A full species list is included at **Table 3.1** below. Peak counts for each survey visit by location are included at **Annex 1**, with survey areas shown on **Map 11.11.1**.
- 3.8 The results of the survey show that the Site supports notable wintering bird assemblages along the River Loddon, where Widgeon, Shoveller and Gadwall were frequently recorded with peak counts of 63, 40 and 60 respectively. The majority of these birds were recorded in Survey Area 2, in grazed fields along the River Loddon. Large numbers of geese were also observed with flocks of approximately 300 Greylag Geese *Anser anser* and Canada Geese *Branta canadensis* recorded in January 2023.
- 3.9 The arable land on the eastern side of the River Loddon supports winter flocks of farmland birds, including mixed flocks of finches and Skylark. Egyptian Geese *Alopochen aegyptiaca* and Greylag Geese were also recorded as foraging in the fields.

### Nocturnal Visits

- 3.10 Due to the cold temperatures, limited species were recorded during the 2023 nocturnal winter bird survey visits.
- 3.11 Up to 10 roosting Skylark *Alauda arvensis* were identified within an arable field on the east of the River Loddon whilst a small flock of unidentified waterfowl (likely Geese) were recorded on the western side of the River Loddon using the thermal camera.
- 3.12 At the time of the 2024 surveys, whilst the ground was saturated areas of standing water were limited. Flocks of Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*, Wigeon, Gadwall *Mareca strepera* and Egyptian Geese *Alopochen aegyptiaca* were all recorded roosting and/or foraging on the floodplains of the River Loddon. Species were identified through call where possible, therefore additional species may have been present which were not picked up audibly. Approximately 11 geese were identified using the thermal camera. Although more birds were present further along the river, they could not be seen without significant disturbance.

**Table 3.1: Species recorded during wintering bird surveys**

Name	Scientific Name	BoCC Status	Notes
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		Large flocks recorded on River Loddon Floodplains.
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Amber WL	Large flocks recorded on River Loddon Floodplains and within arable fields.
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		Large flocks recorded on arable land.
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Amber WI	Flocks recorded on River Loddon floodplains.
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Amber WI	Flocks recorded on River Loddon floodplains.
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Amber WL, WI	Flocks recorded on River Loddon floodplains.
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber WDMp1	
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Amber WI	Small number of birds recorded on River Loddon floodplains.
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Amber BDMp1	

Name	Scientific Name	BoCC Status	Notes
Red Kite^	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		
Kestrel			
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Amber BDMp2	
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Amber BDMr2	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Amber WDMp1, WI	
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Amber WI	
Herring Gull*	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red BDp2 WDp1	
Lesser Black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber BL, BI	
Greater Black-backed gull			
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber BI	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber BI	Large flocks recorded around Site.
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>		
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		
Jay	<i>Garrulous glandarius</i>		
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		Large flocks recorded around Farm and Dairy Research Centre.
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber ERLOB	Large flocks recorded around Farm and Dairy Research Centre.
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		Large flocks recorded around Farm and Dairy Research Centre.
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		

Name	Scientific Name	BoCC Status	Notes
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		
Skylark*	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red BDp2	Large flocks recorded on arable land, including roosting.
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber BI	
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>		
Starling*	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red BDp1/2	Large flocks recorded around Site.
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		
Fieldfare^	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red BDp1/2 BDr1	Large flocks recorded around Site.
Redwing^	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Amber BDMr1/2, BR	Large flocks recorded around Site.
Song Thrush*	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber BDMp2	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red BDp2	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		
House Sparrow*	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red BDp2	
Dunnock*	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber BDMp2	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Amber BDMp2	
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber BDMp2	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		Large mixed flocks of mixed finches recorded around arable land.
Bullfinch*	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber BDMp2	

Name	Scientific Name	BoCC Status	Notes
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Red BDp1/2	
Linnet*	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red BDp2	Large mixed flocks of mixed finches recorded around arable land.
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		Large mixed flocks of mixed finches recorded around arable land.
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		
Reed Bunting*	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber BDMp2	
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Amber BDMp2	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		

Bird of Conservation Concern (BoCC) codes:

*Red-list criteria*

HD	Historical Decline in breeding population
BDp1/2	Severe breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
BDr1/2	Severe breeding range decline over 25 years/longer term
WDp1/2	Severe non-breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
WDr1	Severe non-breeding range decline over 25 years
IUCN	Globally Threatened – CR (critically endangered) EN (endangered) VU (vulnerable)

*Amber-list criteria*

HDrec	Historical Decline in breeding population – recovery
BDMp1/2	Moderate breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
WDMp1/2	Moderate non-breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
BDMr1/2	Moderate breeding range decline over 25 years/longer term
WDMr1	Moderate non-breeding range decline over 25 years
BR/WR	Breeding/non-breeding rarity
BL/WL	Breeding/non-breeding localisation
BI/WI	Breeding/non-breeding international importance
ERLOB	Threatened in Europe – CR (critically endangered) EN (endangered) VU (vulnerable)



## 4. EVALUATION

- 4.1 With reference to the evaluation criteria set out in **Section 2**, the assemblage of wintering bird species within the Zol of the Site is therefore considered to be of **County** level importance. This is largely on account of the overall species diversity supported by the Site, the number of Conservation Priority species recorded and the abundance of a number of notable species.

## 6. REFERENCES

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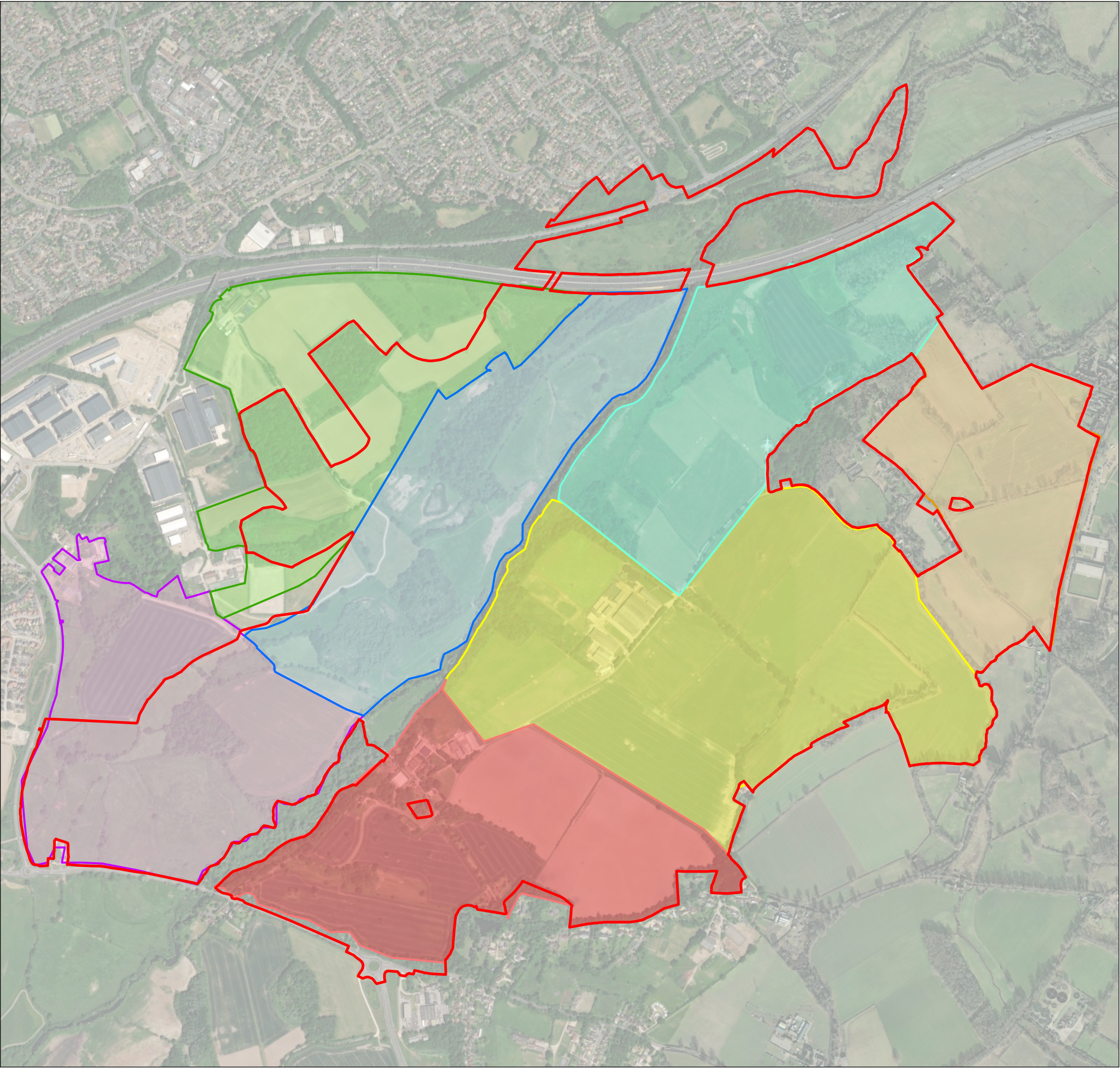
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MAP 11.11.1 Winter Bird Survey Areas

- KEY
- Site boundary
  - Transect 1
  - Transect 2
  - Transect 3
  - Transect 4
  - Transect 5
  - Transect 6
  - Transect 7

SCALE: 1:11,000 at A3

0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres



CLIENT: University of Reading

PROJECT: Loddon Garden Village

DATE: 01 August 2025



# Annex 1

## Individual Survey Area Results

**Table A1.1: Birds recorded on Transect 1 during wintering bird surveys in 2023**

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		26 Jan 2023	10 Feb 2023	18 Nov 2023	9 Dec 2023	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	N ~300 (with GJ)		N ~200		
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	N ~300 (with CG)		N 1		
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>			N 4	N 2	
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			N 2		
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>					Amber WI
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	N 1	N 2	N 1		Amber WDMp1
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>					Amber WI
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		N 6			
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	N 1		N 1	N 10	
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	N 1	N 1			Amber BI
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	N 35	N 50	N 50	N	Amber BI
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				N 2	Red BDr1/2
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			N ~250		Amber WDMp1, WI
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	N 1				Amber BL, BI
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		N 1			
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	N 1			N 1	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	O 5	O 2	O 1	O 2	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	N 1		N 1		

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		26 Jan 2023	10 Feb 2023	18 Nov 2023	9 Dec 2023	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		N 1	N 1	N 1	
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	N 5	N 2	N 4	N 6	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	N 40	N 71		O	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	N 10		N 25	O	Amber ERLOB
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	N 5	N 4	N 2	O	
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>		N 2			
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	N 8	N 13	N 7	N 9	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	N 2	N 9	N 2		
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	N 25	N 1	N 10	N 8	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		N 1			
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	N 2	N 7	N 6	N 5	Amber BI
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>				O	Red BDp1/2
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			N 1		Amber BDMp2
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	N 2				Red BDp2
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	N 11 (including RE)	N 66 (including RE)	N 6	N 13	Red BDp1/2 BDr1
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	N 18 (including FF)	N 84 (including FF)			Amber BDMr1/2, BR
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N 2	N 2	N 2	N 3	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N 4	N 6	N 7	N 4	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		N 6			Amber BDMp2
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	N 18				
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				N 1	Amber BDMp2

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		26 Jan 2023	10 Feb 2023	18 Nov 2023	9 Dec 2023	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		N 3			
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		N 3			
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N 13	N 24		N 6	
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		N1			

**Table A1.2: Birds recorded on Transect 2 during wintering bird surveys in 2023**

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		13 Jan 2023	15 Feb 2023	20 Nov 2023	13 Dec 2023	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			N 60		
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>			N 80		
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>			N 2		
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	N 2				
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	N 34		N 32		Amber WI
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	N 12	N 2	N 31	N 8	Amber WDMp1
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>					Amber WI
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	N 22		N 20	N 30	
Shoveller	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	N 12		N 30	N 20	
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	N 4	N 4	N 5		
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			N 2		
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	N 2	N 20	N 82	N 9	Amber BI
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	O 4		N 57	N 11	Amber WDMp1, WI
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	O 2	O 5	N 1	N 1	

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		13 Jan 2023	15 Feb 2023	20 Nov 2023	13 Dec 2023	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	O 5	O 6	O 1	O 4	
Jay	<i>Garrulous glandarius</i>	N 1	N 1	N 4	N 1	
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	N 12	N 6	N 5	N 12	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	N 15	N 6	N	N 21	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	N 5	N 16		N 8	
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	N 6	N 10	N 5	N 3	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	N 5	N 3		N 1	
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	N 1	N 5			
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	N 2	N 1	N 1	N 1	Amber BI
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>				N 4	Red BDp1/2
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		N 1	N 1		Amber BDMp2
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	N 1				Red BDp1/2 BDr1
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	N 2	N 4		O 1	Amber BDMr1/2, BR
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N 2	N 1		N 1	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N 2	N 13			
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		N 4		N 2	Amber BDMp2
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	N 2				Amber BDMp2
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		N 3		N 1	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	N 2	N 1	N 2		
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		N 1			
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N 1	N 1	O 3	N 14	

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		13 Jan 2023	15 Feb 2023	20 Nov 2023	13 Dec 2023	
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	N 1	N 1			

**Table A1.3: Birds recorded on Transect 3 during wintering bird surveys in 2023**

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		17 Jan 2023	3 Feb 2023	19 Nov 2023	10 Dec 2023	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	N 25		N 130		
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>			N 200		
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	N 2		N 2	N 2	
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			N 60	N 10	Amber WI
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	N 8	N 17	N 18	N 80	Amber WDMp1
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	N 5	N 8			Amber WI
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	N 63		N 25	N 25	
Shoveller	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			N 40	N 25	
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>		N 9			
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	N 1	N 2	N 18	N 10	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		N 19	N	N	Amber BI
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	N 3	N 1			Amber BDMp2
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	N 1	N 5			Amber BDMr2
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	N 31		N 50	N 2	Amber WDMp1, WI
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	N 1	N 2	N 5	N 2	
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		O 1	N 1		Amber BDMp1
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	N 1	O 1	N 3		



Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		17 Jan 2023	3 Feb 2023	19 Nov 2023	10 Dec 2023	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	N 2	N 2	N 2	N 2	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>	N 1	N 2	N 1	N 1	
Green Woodpecker		N 1	N 1			
Jay	<i>Garrulous glandarius</i>		N 3	N 4	N 1	
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	N 2		N 6	N 7	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	N 10	N 15	O		
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	N 1	N 3	O		
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	N 1	N 12	N 23		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	N 3	N 12			
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		N 1			Red BDp2
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		N 1			
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		N 7	N 15	N 10	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				N 1	
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	N 3	N 6	N 4		Amber BI
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>				N 206	Red BDp1/2
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	N 3	N 3			Amber BDMp2
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	N 5		N 40	N 8	Red BDp1/2 BDr1
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	N 9	N 2	N 8	N 4	Amber BDMr1/2, BR
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N 8	N 5	N 1	N 2	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N 2	N 9	N 1		
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	N 4	N 1	N 2		Amber BDMp2

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		17 Jan 2023	3 Feb 2023	19 Nov 2023	10 Dec 2023	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		N 5		N 1	Amber BDMp2
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	N 2	N 7	N 1		
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	N 1				Amber BDMp2
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	N 2				
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	N 1				Amber BDMp2
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		N 14	N 110	N 6	
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	N 1				Amber BDMp2
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		N 1			

**Table A1.4: Birds recorded on Transect 4 during wintering bird surveys in 2023**

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		19 Jan 2023	23 Feb 2023	21 Nov 2023	15 Dec 2023	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	O 5		O 1		
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		N 2		O 2	
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	N 1		N 3	N 5	
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	N			N 8	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	N 39	N 8	N 45	N 30	Amber BI
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				O 1	Amber WDMp1, WI
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			O 1		Amber BL, BI
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>				N 1	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		N 3	O 1		
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		19 Jan 2023	23 Feb 2023	21 Nov 2023	15 Dec 2023	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>	N 1		N 1	O 1	
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	N 1				
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				O 1	Amber
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					
Jay	<i>Garrulous glandarius</i>	N 1	N 2	N 1	N 2	
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	N 3	N 4	N 16	N 20	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	N 4	N 111	N 90 (including RO, C)	N 2	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>			N 90 (including JD, C)	N 3	Amber ERLOB
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		N 1	N 99 (including JD, RO)	N 6	
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	N 16	N 8	N 4	N 7	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	N 4	N 5	N		
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		N 4			Red BDp2
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	N 19	N 2	N 20	N 10	
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	N 2	N 1	N 2	N 2	Amber BI
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			O 73	N 39	Red BDp1/2
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		N 1			Amber BDMp2
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	N 8			N 4	Red BDp1/2 BDr1
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	N 9	N 30	N 5	N 24	Amber BDMr1/2, BR
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N 2	N 1		N 3	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N 5	N 4	N 2	N 5	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	N 1	N 1			Amber BDMp2

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		19 Jan 2023	23 Feb 2023	21 Nov 2023	15 Dec 2023	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		N 1			Amber BDMp2
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		N 1	N 2	N 1	
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		N 6			Amber BDMp2
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			N 2	N 10	
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		N 1			
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		N 20			Red BDp2
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		N 32	N 5	N 5	

**Table A1.5: Birds recorded on Transect 5 during wintering bird surveys in 2023**

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		18 Jan 2023	9 Feb 2023	20 Nov 2023	15 Dec 2023	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			O 1		
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>			N 90		
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	N 4	N 2		O 2	
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	N 11	N 2	N 3	N 4	
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	N 9		N 1	N 8	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	N 26	N 17	N 51	N 33	Amber BI
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	N 9	N 1			
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	N 13				Amber BDMr2
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	O 45	N 50		O 1	Amber WDMp1, WI
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			O 1		Amber BL, BI

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		18 Jan 2023	9 Feb 2023	20 Nov 2023	15 Dec 2023	
Great Black-backed Gull	Great Black-backed Gull	O 7				
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	O 1	N 2	O 6	N 1	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	O 3	O 1	O 1	O 5	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>	N 1	N 1	N 1	N 1	
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			N 1	O 1	Amber
Jay	<i>Garrulous glandarius</i>			N 2	N 2	
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	N 10	N 2	N 17	N 16	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	N 220 (including RO)	N 264 (including RO)	N 90 (including C & RO)	N 13 (including C & RO)	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	N 220 (including JD)	N 250 (including JD)	N (including C & RO)	N 8 (including C & JD)	Amber ERLOB
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	N 80		N 107 (including JD & RO)	N 12 (including JD & RO)	
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	N 10	N 11	N 4	N 8	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	N 2	N 2	N 1		
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		N 28			Red BDP2
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		N 12	N 20	N 10	
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			N 2		
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		N 1			
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	N 1	N 3	N 2	N 2	Amber BI
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	N 440	N 96	N 123	N 34	Red BDP1/2
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	N 2				Amber BDMp2
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	N 70 (including RE)			N 9	Red BDP1/2 BDr1
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	N 70 (including FF)	N 2	N 6	N 32	Amber BDMr1/2, BR

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		18 Jan 2023	9 Feb 2023	20 Nov 2023	15 Dec 2023	
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N 2	N 2		N 4	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N 1	N 8	N 2	N 5	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	N 10	N 25			Red BDp2
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		N 3		N 1	Amber BDMp2
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	N 1				Amber BDMp2
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	N 4	N 5	N 1	N 2	
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	N 30	N 39			Amber BDMp2
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		N 2		N 10	
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	N 30	N 5			Red BDp2
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N 1	N 1	N 5	N 5	

**Table A1.6: Birds recorded on Transect 6 during wintering bird surveys in 2023**

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		17 Jan 2023	3 Feb 2023	19 Nov 2023	10 Dec 2023	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	N 6				
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		O 1			
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	N 10				Amber WDMp1
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	N 2	N 1			Amber WI
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	N 2				
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	N 16	N 4	N 12	N 25	
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	O 1				Amber BI
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	N 12	N 13			Amber BI

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		17 Jan 2023	3 Feb 2023	19 Nov 2023	10 Dec 2023	
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	N 2	N 1			
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	N 1				Amber BDMp2
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		N 1			Red BDr1/2
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	N 1				Amber BDMr2
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	O 6 N 17	O 30			Amber WDMp1, WI
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	N 3				Amber WI
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	N 1				
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				N 2	
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		O 1			Amber BDMp1
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	N 3	N 1		N 1	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	N 2	N 4	N 1	N 3	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	N 1	N 2			
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		N 1			
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	N 1	N 2	N 2		
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	N 12	N 7	N 6	N 4	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	N 44	N 82	N 250 (with RO)		
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	N 15	N 114	N 250 (with JD)		Amber ERLOB
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	N 1				
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	N 7	N 9	N 1	N 10	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	N 7	N 7		N 1	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		N 1			Red BDp2

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		17 Jan 2023	3 Feb 2023	19 Nov 2023	10 Dec 2023	
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		N 5		N 33	
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				N 1	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		N 1	N 1		
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	N 7	N 12	N 3		Amber BI
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	N 35	N 29	N 310	N 300	Red BDp1/2
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	N 3	N 3			Amber BDMp2
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	N 3				Red BDp2
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>			N 80	N 45	Red BDp1/2 BDr1
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		N 3			Amber BDMr1/2, BR
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N 4	N 3	N 3	N 4	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N 12	N 7	N 2	N 2	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	N 1	N 1			
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		N 3			Red BDp2
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	N 2	N 2	N 1		Amber BDMp2
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	N 4	N 4			
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	N 4				Amber BDMp2
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	N 6	N 9	N 1	N 4	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		N 1			
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	N 1				
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N 6	N 3		N 6	
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		N 1			Amber BDMp2



Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		17 Jan 2023	3 Feb 2023	19 Nov 2023	10 Dec 2023	
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	N 1				
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	N 1			N 1	
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	N 4				

**Table A1.7: Birds recorded on Transect 7 during wintering bird surveys in 2023**

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		11 Jan 23	16 Feb 2023	17 Nov 2023	13 Dec 2023	
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				N 89	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	N 2	O 2	N 124 O 4	N 100	
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	N 6		N 4	N 4	
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	N 27	N 14		N 9	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	N 25	N 42	N 650	N 36	Amber BI
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		N 1			
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	N 200	O 3			Amber WDMp1, WI
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	O1	O 3	O 2	O 1	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	O 3	O 2		O 1	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	N 1				
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				O 1	Amber
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	N 2	N 1	N 1		
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	N 256 (mixed flock with RO)		N 81	N 419 (mixed flock with JD and C)	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	N 290 (mixed flock with JD)	N 70 (mixed flock with RO)	N 100	N 310 (mixed flock)	Amber ERLOB

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		11 Jan 23	16 Feb 2023	17 Nov 2023	13 Dec 2023	
					with JD and C)	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		N 114 (mixed flock with RO)	N 62	N 310 (mixed flock with JD and C)	
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	N 1				
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	N 9	N 9	N 8	N 3	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	N 9	N 3		N 1	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	N 32	N 8	N 14	N 85	Red BDp2
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	N 1		N 3		
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	N 1	N 2	N 1		
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	N 2	N 1			Amber BI
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	N 224		N 11		Red BDp1/2
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		N 1	N 1		Amber BDMp2
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	N 1				Red BDp2
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		N 730 (mixed flocks with Re and SG)			Red BDp1/2 BDr1
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	N 26	N 730 (mixed flocks with Re and SG)		N 2	Amber BDMr1/2, BR
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N 2			N 1	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N 6	N 10	N 2	N 2	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		N 1			
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	N 1		N 2		Amber BDMp2
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		N 1		N 2	Amber BDMp2

Name	Scientific Name	Survey Visit				BoCC Status
		11 Jan 23	16 Feb 2023	17 Nov 2023	13 Dec 2023	
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	N 7	N 17	N 2		
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	N 2	N 7		N 25	Amber BDMp2
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	N 350 (mixed flock with LI and GO)	N 1			
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	N 350 (mixed flock with CH and GO)				Red BDp2
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N 350 (mixed flock with CH and LI)		O 7		

### Survey Records

N	Not breeding: wintering, transients or passage
O	Observed flying over, no direct association with site
2	Total number in survey visit of survey area

### Bird of Conservation Concern (BoCC) 2021 - codes:

#### *Red-list criteria*

HD	Historical Decline in breeding population
BDp1/2	Severe breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
BDr1/2	Severe breeding range decline over 25 years/longer term
WDp1/2	Severe non-breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
WDr1	Severe non-breeding range decline over 25 years
IUCN	Globally Threatened – CR (critically endangered) EN (endangered) VU (vulnerable)

#### *Amber-list criteria*

HDrec	Historical Decline in breeding population – recovery
BDMp1/2	Moderate breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
WDMp1/2	Moderate non-breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
BDMr1/2	Moderate breeding range decline over 25 years/longer term
WDMr1	Moderate non-breeding range decline over 25 years
BR/WR	Breeding/non-breeding rarity
BL/WL	Breeding/non-breeding localisation
BI/WI	Breeding/non-breeding international importance
ERLOB	Threatened in Europe – CR (critically endangered) EN (endangered) VU (vulnerable)

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

*IUCN criteria*

CR – Critically Endangered, EN - Endangered, VU – Vulnerable, NT – Near Threatened, LC – Least Concern