

Barkham Square

Appendix 8.2 – Breeding Bird Surveys

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Appendix 8.2 Breeding Bird Surveys
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REPORT

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Appendices

Appendix A Bird Species List

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and scope of report

- 1.1.1 This Appendix of the Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Crest Nicholson Operations Limited (Chiltern Division).
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this technical report is to present the methodology and results of the breeding bird survey for the Project. The results of this report have been used to inform Chapter 8 Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES.

1.2 Study area

- 1.2.1 The site is located at Barkham Square, Arborfield south-east of Reading, Berkshire (the Site). It comprises approximately 61.3 ha of mainly grassland grazed by sheep. There are blocks of ancient woodland found on Site. There is a pond located to the south, adjacent to the Barkham Brook. The Barkham Brook runs through the centre of the Site in a north-south orientation.
- 1.2.2 The wider landscape is generally rural in nature with parcels of woodland, including ancient woodland. Arable fields are found to the east and north of the Site. Waterman's Lake is located approximately 30m south of the Site boundary.

1.3 Aims, Objectives and Legislation

- 1.3.1 The aims and objectives of the survey for breeding bird surveys were to:
- identify whether the site supported any specially protected species or species of particular conservation concern; and
 - provide information on potential impacts of the development proposals to the breeding bird community identified in the study area.
- 1.3.2 All birds, their nests and eggs are afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as updated by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. It is an offence to:
- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; and
 - intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.
- 1.3.3 Schedule 1 birds cannot be intentionally or recklessly disturbed when nesting and there are increased penalties for doing so. Licences can be issued to visit the nests of such birds for conservation, scientific or photographic purposes but not to allow disturbance during a development even in circumstances where that development is fully authorised by consents such as a valid planning permission.

2 METHODS

2.1 Desk Study and Third-Party Data

2.1.1 Records of breeding birds present within the county of Berkshire were acquired from the most recent publication of the Berkshire Ornithological Club’s Bird Report (Berkshire Ornithological Society, 2024) to compare with the results of the BBS results included in this EclA and to assist with the evaluation of potential impacts.

2.2 Field Methodology

- 2.2.1 The breeding bird surveys undertaken were based on a standard territory mapping methodology as outlined in Gilbert *et al.* (1998), Bibby *et al.* (2000) and Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2025).
- 2.2.2 This method is based on the principle that the majority of species are territorial during the breeding season. This results in birds occupying discrete territories and displaying various behaviours (e.g. conspicuous song, visual display and periodic disputes with neighbouring individuals) allowing their location and abundance to be estimated.
- 2.2.3 The survey area was walked at a slow pace in order to locate and identify all individual birds. Five visits were undertaken early in the morning, finishing before midday, and one visit was undertaken at dusk with the intention of identifying species not readily recorded early in the morning.
- 2.2.4 Suitable optical equipment was used to observe bird behaviour, and all accessible parts of the survey area were approached to within 50-100 m. Survey routes were mapped and the direction walked alternated on each visit, to ensure that all areas were covered at various times of morning across the duration of the survey. All species encountered within the survey area were recorded and mapped.
- 2.2.5 Six survey visits were undertaken in spring/summer 2025 with the dates and weather conditions detailed in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Breeding Bird Survey dates and weather conditions

Visit	Date	Surveyor	Temperature (°C)	Cloud c)	Wind	Weather
1 (Dawn)	15/04/2025	Andrew Seth	9	8	2 NE	Heavy rain
2 (Dawn)	30/04/2025	Andrew Seth	6	1	1 SE	Dry, no rain
3 (Dawn)	21/05/2025	Andrew Seth	12	8	2 SW	Heavy showers
4 (Dusk)	10/06/2025	Andrew Seth Maddy Maidment	21	2	1 SW	Dry, no rain
5 (Dawn)	26/06/2025	Andrew Seth	15	8	3 SW	Light showers
6 (Dawn)	02/07/2025	Andrew Seth	19	8	1 NW	Light showers

- 2.2.6 On each visit, registrations were recorded directly into ESRI GIS software loaded on handheld tablet devices. A fresh map was used for each survey. Registrations of birds were recorded using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) two letter species codes (BTO 2009). Specific codes were also used to denote singing, calling, movement between areas, flight, carrying food, nest building, aggressive encounters and other behaviour.
- 2.2.7 The expected outcome of a territory mapping survey is that mapped registrations fall into clusters approximately coinciding with territories. A cluster is generally a spatially distinct group of registrations that represent the activity of not more than

one territorial male or pair. Ideally, clusters include registrations of territorial behaviour across all visits and are clearly demarcated from adjacent clusters by simultaneous recording of neighbouring birds. Where a species exhibits high territory density, the mapping of simultaneously singing birds becomes essential. Territory boundaries are assumed to be between such birds.

- 2.2.8 Territory mapping methods produce analysis maps of non-overlapping ellipses encircling clusters of records thought to relate to separate territorial males or breeding pairs. These ellipses may not show the entire extent of a pairs' actual breeding territory, which may be significantly larger, however, they are likely to show those areas in which the pair is most active.
- 2.2.9 On completion of the surveys, analysis maps were produced for each species, consisting of all registrations recorded during the survey. From these species' maps, the number of territories was calculated by identifying the number of clusters present.
- 2.2.10 Standard registration mapping techniques were also used to record non-breeding species.
- 2.2.11 The following definitions have been used to identify the breeding status of the species recorded:
- **Confirmed breeding:** includes species for which territories were positively identified as a result of the number of registrations, the location of an active nest, and the presence of recently fledged young or downy young.
 - **Probable breeding:** includes a pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season, or agitated behaviour / anxiety calls from adults indicating the presence of nest or young nearby. Behaviour was observed on insufficient occasions to confirm the presence of a territory.
 - **Possible breeding:** includes species observed in breeding season in suitable nesting habitats or singing male present (or breeding calls heard) in breeding season in suitable breeding habitat however records to determine a confirmed breeding either limited or sporadic.
 - **Non-breeding:** fly-over species observed but suspected to be on migration, or species observed but suspected to be summering non-breeder.

2.3 Assessment criteria

- 2.3.1 The assessment of the breeding bird community of the Barkham Square study site includes a focus on species that are afforded special statutory protection or those included on one, or more, of the lists of species of conservation interest, these include:
- Species listed on Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC).
 - Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
 - Species included on the Section 41 list of Species of Principal Importance of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
 - Species included in the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red and Amber Lists (Stanbury et al. 2021).
 - Species occurring in nationally, regionally or locally important numbers.
- 2.3.2 Annex 1 species are those for which the UK Government are required to take special measures, including the designation of Special Protection Areas, to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species throughout their area of distribution.

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- 2.3.3 Schedule 1 species are those which, along with their nests, eggs and dependant young, are afforded additional protection during the breeding season.
- 2.3.4 The NERC list of Species of Principal Importance is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; under Section 40 every public authority (e.g. a local authority or local planning authority) must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. In addition, with regard to those species on the list of Species of Principal Importance prepared under Section 41, the Secretary of State must:
- “(a) take such steps as appear to the Secretary of State to be reasonably practicable to further the conservation of the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section”, or*
- “(b) promote the taking by others of such steps.”*
- 2.3.5 Species listed on the BoCC Red List are those that have declined in numbers by 50% over the last 25 years, those that have shown an historical population decline between 1800 and 1995 and species that are of global conservation concern. The 70 species on the Red List are of the most urgent conservation concern.
- 2.3.6 Species listed on the BoCC Amber List, of which there are currently 126, include those that have shown a moderate decline in numbers (25%-49%) over the last 25 years and those with total populations of less than 300 breeding pairs. Also included are those species which represent a significant proportion (greater than 20%) of the European breeding or wintering population, those for which at least 50% of the British population is limited to 10 sites or less, and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.
- 2.3.7 The remaining species are placed on the Green List, indicating that they are of low conservation priority. These species still receive full protection through the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended.

2.4 Evaluation of Geographical importance

- 2.4.1 The following geographical frames of reference and selection criteria (based on the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom [CIEEM, 2016]) are used to ascribe nature conservation value or potential value to the bird populations within the survey area.
- **International importance** - a species which is cited as part of the designated interest of a SPA and occurs in internationally or nationally important numbers.
 - **National importance** - a species which is cited as part of the designated interest of a SSSI and occurs in nationally important numbers.
 - **County importance** - NERC Species of Principal Importance or BoCC Red List species that regularly occur in numbers that are important on a county basis.
 - **Local importance** - NERC Species of Principal Importance or BoCC Red or Amber List species which occur regularly in locally sustainable populations.
 - **Site** - all common and widespread species.
- 2.4.2 For the purposes of this evaluation the number of breeding territories recorded during the survey is compared total pairs present to those within the county with the most recent report available.
- 2.4.3 National breeding population estimates are based on Holling, *et al.* (2018), Musgrove, *et al.* (2013), Wilson, *et al.* (2018) and Woodward *et al.* (2020). For

- those species where data are available, regional breeding population estimates are based on Holling, *et al.* (2018) Wilson, *et al.* (2018) and Woodward *et al.* (2020). For those species where data are available, county breeding population estimates are based on Holling, *et al.* (2018), in addition, a descriptive county status has been derived from the Berkshire Ornithological Club’s Bird Report 2020.
- 2.4.4 Where no regional or county population estimates are available, professional judgment and comparisons with population estimates at higher geographical levels have been used to inform this assessment.

2.5 Evaluating Diversity of the Breeding Bird Assemblage.

- 2.5.1 The number of species recorded in an area is a simple measure of diversity that can indicate the site’s importance. **Table 2-2** shows the criteria outlined in Fuller (1980) for breeding bird assemblages to indicate the importance of site at various geographical levels. These criteria were used in assessing the importance of the overall assemblage of bird species recorded during the survey.

Table 2-2: Breeding bird assemblage diversity criteria

	National importance	Regional importance	County importance	Local importance
Number of species	85+	70-84	50-69	25-49

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3 RESULTS

3.1.1 A total of forty-eight species were recorded within the survey area during the six site visits. Of these species, thirty-seven were identified as breeding.

3.1.2 **Table 3.1** provides a summary of the breeding and conservation status of the species recorded during the course of the survey, with the numbers of territories identified (or estimated in the case of probable and possible records). A full list of species recorded with scientific names is presented in Appendix A.

Table 3.1: Breeding status, abundance and conservation status of birds recorded

Species	Breeding status onsite	No. of territories	BoCC5 Red and Amber	Schedule 1/Annex 1	NERC Species of Principle Importance
Canada Goose	Non-breeding	0			
Egyptian Goose	Non-breeding	0			
Mallard	Non-breeding	0	Amber		
Pheasant	Non-breeding	0			
Red-legged Partridge	Confirmed breeding	1			
Stock Dove	Confirmed breeding	2	Amber		
Woodpigeon*	Confirmed breeding	9	Amber		
Collared Dove	Probable breeding	1			
Moorhen	Non-breeding	0	Amber		
Coot	Confirmed breeding	1			
Grey Heron	Non-breeding	0			
Little Egret	Non-breeding	0		Ann1	
Red Kite	Non-breeding	0		Ann1 Sch1	
Buzzard	Non-breeding	0			
Tawny Owl	Confirmed breeding	1	Amber		
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Confirmed breeding	3			
Green Woodpecker	Confirmed breeding	3			
Jay	Probable breeding	3			
Magpie	Confirmed breeding	3			
Jackdaw	Confirmed breeding	4			
Rook*	Non-breeding	0	Amber		
Carrion Crow	Probable breeding	2			
Raven	Confirmed breeding	1			
Blue Tit	Confirmed breeding	15			
Great Tit	Confirmed breeding	9			
Skylark	Confirmed breeding	3	Red		Sec41
Swallow	Confirmed breeding	1			
Long-tailed Tit	Confirmed breeding	1			

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Willow Warbler	Possible breeding	1	Amber	
Chiffchaff	Confirmed breeding	8		
Blackcap	Probable breeding	4		
Whitethroat	Probable breeding	2	Amber	
Goldcrest	Confirmed breeding	3		
Wren*	Confirmed breeding	12	Amber	
Nuthatch	Confirmed breeding	3		
Treecreeper	Confirmed breeding	2		
Starling	Confirmed breeding	1	Red	Sec41
Song Thrush	Confirmed breeding	2	Amber	Sec41
Mistle Thrush	Confirmed breeding	1	Red	
Blackbird	Confirmed breeding	7		
Robin	Confirmed breeding	23		
Stonechat	Possible breeding	1		
House Sparrow	Probable breeding	1	Red	Sec41
Dunnock	Confirmed breeding	4	Amber	Sec41
Pied Wagtail	Non-breeding	0	Amber	
Chaffinch	Probable breeding	1		
Greenfinch	Confirmed breeding	3	Red	
Goldfinch	Confirmed breeding	3		

Note 1 = All species not listed as red or amber are on the green list and are species that occur regularly in the UK and do not qualify under any of the above BoCC criteria.

Note 2 = * species recently added to BoCC but with significant UK and county populations.

3.1.3 The locations of territories of NERC Species of Principal Importance, Schedule 1 species, Annex 1 species and BoCC Red and Amber listed species recorded breeding within the survey area are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

Figure 3.1: Breeding Bird Territories for all Species of Conservation Concern.

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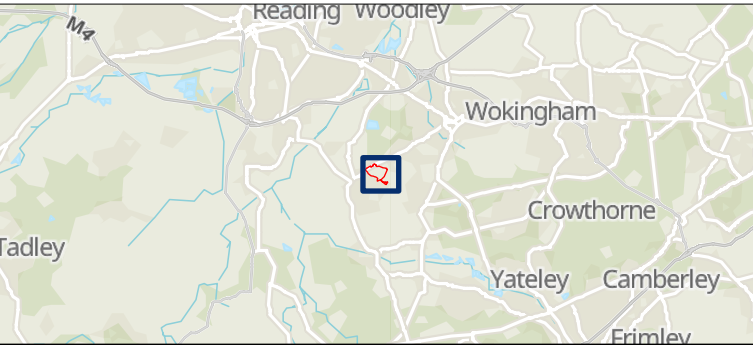


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- LEGEND**
- Site Boundary
 - BoCC classifaction**
 - Red



			
Client	Crest Nicholson Operations Ltd		
Project	Land at Barkham Square		
Project No.	794-ENV-ECO-03176R		
Title	Territories for BOCC Red Listed Species		
Drawing No. 0003-01	Figure No. 01	Revision 02	Status FINAL
Date NOV 2025	Drawn By OW	Checked By MM	Revision By LP
Scale @ A3 1:5,500		Datum OSGB 1936	

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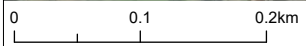
Site Boundary

BoCC classifaction

● Amber

Client	Crest Nicholson Operations Ltd		
Project	Land at Barkham Square		
Project No.	794-ENV-ECO-03176R		
Title	Territories for BOCC Amber Listed Species		
Drawing No. 0003-01	Figure No. 02	Revision 02	Status FINAL
Date NOV 2025	Drawn By OW	Checked By MM	Revision By LP
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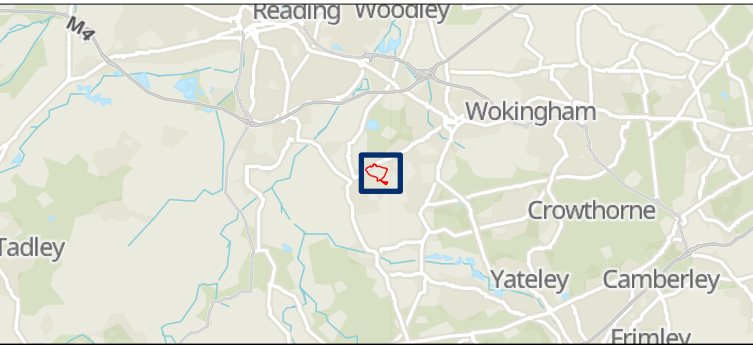
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- LEGEND**
- Site Boundary
 - Section 41



			
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Project	Land at Barkham Square		
Project No.	794-ENV-ECO-03176R		
Title	Territories for Section 41 Listed Bird Species		
Drawing No. 0004-01	Figure No. 03	Revision 02	Status FINAL
Date NOV 2025	Drawn By OW	Checked By MM	Revision By LP
Scale @ A3 1:6,000		Datum OSGB 1936	

4 EVALUATION

4.1 Species Assemblage Diversity

- 4.1.1 The range of breeding birds recorded during the survey is considered typical for the habitats present within survey area.
- 4.1.2 Whilst the majority of species are common and widespread in the context of Berkshire and the wider region, the habitats within the survey area do provide breeding habitat for an assemblage of species of some conservation importance.
- 4.1.3 Based on Fuller's criteria, the breeding bird assemblage of thirty-seven species recorded within the survey area in 2025 is at the lower limit of local importance. However, it should be noted that Fuller's analysis was developed in the 1970's and since then species diversity has declined significantly. As a result, Fuller's thresholds are considered too high for today's breeding bird populations. Taking this into consideration, the diversity of the breeding assemblage should be considered more akin to middle of local level as a minimum.

4.2 Geographical Importance

- 4.2.1 The site was found to be suitable for a common and widespread assemblage of breeding birds, with species utilising hedgerow, grassland, trees and waterbodies (e.g. ponds) as suitable nesting and foraging areas.
- 4.2.2 Thirteen species recorded breeding during the survey qualify as being of 'conservation interest' by meeting one, or more, of the criteria listed in section 2.3.1.
- 4.2.3 Table 4.1 summarises the abundance of species of conservation interest recorded during the survey, the national and/or regional population estimate and county status for these species and the geographical importance of the populations within the survey area as derived from the criteria outlined above.
- 4.2.4 Five species are species of principle importance in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006: skylark, starling, song thrush, house sparrow and dunnock.
- 4.2.5 Four species are BoCC Red-listed: skylark, starling, mistle thrush and greenfinch.
- 4.2.6 Eight species are BoCC Amber-listed: stock dove, woodpigeon, tawny owl, willow warbler, whitethroat, wren, song thrush and dunnock.
- 4.2.7 No breeding territories of species protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) or Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) were identified onsite. No breeding territories of qualifying species of designated sites within 2 km of the site boundary were identified onsite.
- 4.2.8 Two species (woodpigeon and wren) recorded in Table 3.1 have been recently added to the BoCC list as of December 2021 as part of a regular update on the state of UK birds. Both species are on the amber list because Britain supports at least 20% of the European populations. As such, they have not been included in the species accounts below.

Table 4.1: Bird species of conservation concern, number of territories, national, county status and geographical importance of survey area population

Species	No. pairs onsite	Estimated UK Breeding Population	County status	Geographical importance of breeding population	BoCC
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Stock Dove	2	320,000	Common resident and winter visitor.	Local	Amber
Woodpigeon*	9	5,150,000	Abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.	Site	Amber
Tawny Owl	1	50,000	Common resident.	Local	Amber
Skylark	3	1,550,000	Common but declining resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.	Local	Red
Willow Warbler	1	2,300,000	Common but declining summer visitor and passage migrant.	Local	Amber
Whitethroat	2	1,100,000	Very common summer visitor and passage migrant.	Local	Amber
Wren*	12	11,000,000	Abundant resident.	Site	Amber
Starling	1	1,750,000	Very common but declining resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.	Local	Red
Song Thrush	2	1,300,000	Very common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.	Local	Amber
Mistle Thrush	1	165,000	Common resident.	Local	Red
House Sparrow	1	5,300,000	Common but declining resident.	Local	Red
Dunnock	4	2,500,000	Very common resident.	Local	Amber
Greenfinch	3	785,000	Very common but declining resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.	Local	Red

*Note 1: **HD**: historical decline in the breeding population; **BDp1/2**: severe breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term; **WDp1/2**: severe non-breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term; **BDr1/2**: severe breeding range decline over 25 years/longer term; **WDr1**: severe non-breeding range decline over 25 years. BoCC Amber-list criteria **ERLOB**: Threatened in Europe; **HDrec**: historical decline – 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.*

Note 2: species with large UK populations recently added to the BoCC lists in 2020

4.2.9 The level of geographical importance of the breeding populations of species of conservation interest is mostly local based on the number of territories within the site and the relative abundance of the species in the wider countryside.

BoCC Red List Species Accounts

4.2.10 Individual species accounts are provided below for BoCC red list species recorded as confirmed, probably or possibly breeding during the survey.

- *Skylark* – three territories of this species were identified within grassland onsite, with two territories to the southeast and one territory to the north. The birds within the site were mostly males recorded singing overhead. Skylarks can be found on most areas of open farmland, preferring larger arable and grassland fields. Skylarks nest on the ground in short grass or crops, avoiding vegetation over 60 cm high. Winter-sown crops and silage fields are only suitable for a single brood, making buffer strips and spring crops essential to maintain adult populations. The open areas are chosen to allow sightings of potential predators. Adults feed on a range of seeds and plant shoots including knotgrass, groundsel, fat hen and grasses. Chicks are entirely dependent on insects until fledging, favouring sawfly larvae, beetles, ants, spiders and grasshoppers.
- *Starling* – one territory of this species was identified offsite, with an occupied nest observed within a tree approximately 20 metres to the east of the site boundary. Activity levels suggest the site could be used by other pairs breeding outside the survey area, with 70 birds recorded foraging within grassland onsite to the southeast. Starling are cavity nesters and will often nest in the trees, the eaves of houses or other manmade structures. They mainly feed on soil invertebrates in grassland habitats but also commonly visits garden feeders. This species has suffered a sharp decline in its breeding population since the 1960s, most likely due to grassland losses, increased pesticide usage and avian flu. To aid in the recovery of this species, UK residents are actively encouraged to avoid pesticides, maintain natural lawns and install nest boxes in their gardens.
- *Mistle Thrush* – one territory of this species was identified onsite within woodland along the southwestern site boundary. The mistle thrush is the largest thrush species in the UK. Birds often nest in scrub, trees and gardens and forage over open grasslands in spring/summer. This species is also often seen foraging for berries in hedgerow throughout autumn/winter. The mistle thrush population has undergone a significant decline of 63% between 1967 and 2023, most likely due to the degradation of farmland habitat, and has been on the UK Red List since 2015.
- *House Sparrow* – one territory of this species was identified onsite, within the treeline running along the southern border of the western land parcel. House sparrow populations have declined by 71% between 1977 and 2008, with substantial declines in both rural and urban populations. Full reasons for this trend are still being studied but are likely to relate to changes in food availability as a result of modern farming practices, lack of nesting sites with modern housing and a form of mosquito driven avian malaria present in and around Greater London.
- *Greenfinch* – three territories of this species were identified within trees onsite, including one bordering residential gardens to the north and two within the eastern land parcel. Greenfinches tend to nest in rather loose colonies in woodland, small trees, dense hedgerow and shrubbery. They have suffered a long-term decline during the 1970's and 1980's partly due to a severe outbreak of trichomonosis in 2005 and a decrease in seed availability in the wider countryside. This has meant residential gardens providing food has become increasingly important, particularly during late winter and early spring when natural seed supplies are at their lowest level.

BoCC Amber List Species Accounts

4.2.11 Individual species accounts are provided below for BoCC amber list species recorded as confirmed, probably or possibly breeding during the survey.

- *Stock Dove* – two territories of this species were identified within woodland toward the centre of the site. Activity primarily consisted of singing males. Stock dove is widespread across the UK and Berkshire County and can be found in woodland, parkland and large gardens during the summer, favouring farmland to forage for seed crops through the winter. Pesticide bans in the 1970s have allowed stock dove numbers to double in the past 30 years.
- *Tawny Owl* – one territory of this species was identified within an area of dense scrub and woodland in the eastern land parcel, with one calling male identified on site. Tawny owl is a widespread breeding species in the UK and the Berkshire County and favours broadleaved woodland, parks and large gardens to nest and forage. Established pairs typically rarely leave their territories, with young birds dispersing from their breeding grounds in Autumn. Although tawny owl is the most common owl in the UK, they have declined by 40% between 1995-2023, most likely due to habitat loss and lack of prey, such as rodents and small birds.
- *Whitethroat* – two territories of this species were identified within treelines along and approximately 20 metres outside of the eastern site boundary. This species is a summer visitor and passage migrant from Africa and typically frequents hedgerow and scrubby areas to nest and forage in the UK.
- *Song Thrush* – two territories of this species were identified within the site boundary, including one within grassland to the centre and one within the eastern treeline of the western land parcel. Song thrush are considered a woodland species and typically favour trees to nest in. However, this species has adapted to utilise residential parks and garden as a foraging and breeding habitat. Song thrush underwent a steep decline during the 1970s and 1980s due to changes in land drainage practices and loss of hedgerow, scrub and grassland.
- *Dunnock* – four territories of this species were identified onsite, including three within the northern treeline bordering residential gardens and one within the eastern land parcel. Dunnock are widespread in the UK and the Berkshire County and can be found in a variety of habitats, ranging from woodland, parks, farmland, cities and suburban gardens. They nest in dense scrub and hedgerow and are ground feeders, favouring insects in the summer and shifting to seeds and berries during the winter. Dunnock underwent a steep decline in the 1970s and 1980s due to low food availability during the winter, however the trend has since stabilised with supplementary feeding.

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Appendix A Bird Species List

English Name	Latin Name
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarellii</i>
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>

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Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
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