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Combined Bird Survey Report

Client

Gladman Developments Limited

Project

Land off Cunnery Close, Barlestone

Date

October 2026

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Report Scope and Methodology
A single scoping Breeding Bird Survey and a single scoping Winter Bird Survey were conducted on behalf of Gladman Developments Limited for Land off Cunnery Close, Barlestone (Central OS grid reference: SK 42196 05423). The Study Area comprises arable habitat alongside hedgerows, trees and a small area of grassland. The breeding bird survey was undertaken in April 2026, and the winter bird survey was undertaken in November 2025. Surveys broadly followed the bird survey guidelines, covering the Study Area and all habitats within.
Ecological Baseline
No designated sites cited for their ornithological importance were located within the search area in the desk study. A total of 23 species were recorded during the breeding bird survey within the Study Area, of which seven were considered 'notable' species deemed to be utilising the Study Area. A total of 21 species were recorded during the wintering bird survey within the Study Area, of which nine were considered 'notable' species deemed to be utilising the Study Area. The species assemblage is considered typical of the habitats present, broadly consisting of common generalist species.
Assessment of Impacts
Proposals include the loss of all arable areas within the Study Area to facilitate the creation of residential units, roads and associated infrastructure, and areas of greenspace. This will reduce the supplementary foraging area for some of the birds recorded, most notably woodpigeon and rook but impacts are expected to be minimal. The inclusion of green infrastructure in the scheme design, in addition to the provision of gardens, will provide suitable additional habitats for the range of common and widespread generalist and woodland edge species recorded, particularly as these habitats mature. This will benefit species such as tawny owl and the range of thrush species recorded.
Recommended Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancement
Species-rich grasslands proposed along the edges of the development and surrounding the attenuation feature should be seeded with a range of native seed-bearing species to benefit passerines such as dunnock and starling. Alongside this, scrub and tree planting will provide additional opportunities for some generalist bird species recorded while reducing the effect of disturbance on surrounding woodland features. Measures such as gapping up of existing hedgerows and additional planting are recommended to provide additional habitat for the range of birds recorded within the Study Area. The attenuation feature should be designed with a varied bed profile to provide suitable conditions for a range of wetland plants to establish. It will also be designed to hold a degree of water throughout the winter, providing opportunities for wetland birds to colonise the Study Area. All construction works will avoid vegetation clearance or groundwork during the bird nesting season to minimise disturbance, or where this is not possible, require a suitably trained ecologist to undertake appropriate pre-commencement checks/supervise works.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The following Combined Bird Report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd and details the results of breeding and winter bird surveys undertaken at Land off Cunnery Close, Barlestone (Central OS Grid Ref: SK 42196 05423), herein referred to as 'the Study Area'.

Context

- 2.2 The Study Area is 6.53ha in extent and comprises one field of intensively managed arable land, with two hedgerows and a ditch on the southern boundary, and two hedgerows on the north-east boundaries. One individual tree is present on the northern boundary of the Study Area.
- 2.3 The landscape beyond the Study Area to the east, south and west was predominantly rural, consisting of arable and pasture, with a small area of woodland/scrub immediately to the west. Residential areas associated with Barlestone were located immediately north and north-east, and the A447 was approximately 250m south-east of the Study Area.

Proposals

- 2.4 Proposals for the Study Area are for the erection of up to 158 dwellings (including affordable housing) with public open space, landscaping and sustainable drainage system (SuDS) and vehicular access point.
- 2.5 Public Open Space is to comprise species-rich neutral grassland, mixed scrub and tree planting, in addition to the retention of boundary habitats. Proposals also included public open space in the form of LEAP and LAP areas, and footpaths along the west, south and eastern boundaries.

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 and wintering birds within or in the vicinity of the Study Area;
 - Evaluate the conservation importance of habitats within the Study Area to local bird populations and identify any areas of ornithological interest;
 - Identify and describe potentially significant ecological effects associated with the proposals on breeding and wintering 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) (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 (S41) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.
- 3.4 The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2026 includes action plans for certain species within the county. Specific species plans include barn owl *Tyto alba*, nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*, redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, sand martin *Riparia riparia*, swift *Apus apus*, swallow *Hirundo rustica*, and house martin *Delichon urbicum*¹.

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 Concern² (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;
 - They have declined historically and have not shown a substantial recent recovery; and/or
- 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;
 - They are rare breeders; and/or

¹ Leicestershire County Council (2016). Space for Wildlife: Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2026, 2nd edition. Appendix 2: Species with Action Plans: Summaries.

² Stanbury, A.J., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win I. (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 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 Natural England via the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website and the Leicestershire Biological Records Centre.

Field Survey

Breeding Bird Survey

- 4.2 The survey methodology employed was in accordance with the protocol specified within current best practice guidelines³. 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 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 within the Study Area are significantly less complex and highly modified, which permits greater emphasis to be afforded to visual encounters, and lack any seasonally constrained features that may require additional consideration. The habitats were considered likely to only support common and widespread bird species, which was supported by the results of the scoping survey. Therefore, for these reasons and due to the small size of the Study Area, a single scoping breeding bird survey was sufficient to determine the population status of breeding birds in the survey area and it was considered unlikely in the professional opinion of the ornithologists that further survey effort would find significant additional information.
- 4.4 The route around the Study Area was mapped prior to undertaking the survey, paying particular attention to any features of interest such as hedgerows, scrub, or ponds.
- 4.5 The bird survey was conducted in April 2026. The survey began at dawn and concluded by 11am. The survey was not undertaken in unfavourable conditions, such as heavy rain or persistent strong wind (conditions which can negatively affect the results). Table 1 provides details of the date and weather conditions for the survey.

Table 1: Survey Dates & Conditions

Survey	Date	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind (Beaufort)	Visibility
BBS 1	28.04.26	100	1 – Occasional Light Drizzle	1 – Light Air	Good

³ Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2025). *Bird Survey Guidelines for Assessing Ecological impacts*. Available at: <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org> [11.03.26]

Winter Bird Survey

- 4.6 The methodology employed was broadly based on the non-breeding survey methodology as per the bird survey guidelines⁴. Standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities were used to identify birds and denote activity, sex and age where appropriate.
- 4.7 The route around the Study Area was mapped prior to undertaking the survey, paying particular attention to linear features, such as hedgerows and tree lines, and natural features such as ponds and areas of scrub. When arriving at the Study Area, any notable birds present were initially observed at a distance from a viewpoint. This process was repeated at several viewpoints around the Study Area, as required. The route was therefore adapted so that any birds present could be carefully followed, with a suitable distance maintained at all times to minimise any risk of the surveyor altering bird behaviour. Information was recorded on bird behaviour, noting any behavioural changes and their potential cause.
- 4.8 The survey was conducted in November 2025. It was deemed that due to the small size of the Study Area, and the lack of complexity of its' constituent habitats, a single scoping wintering bird survey was sufficient to determine the population status of wintering birds in the survey area and it was considered unlikely in the professional opinion of the ornithologists that further survey effort would find significant additional information. The highly modified habitats were considered likely to only support common and widespread bird species, which was supported by the results of the scoping survey. The survey was programmed at a time which maximised visibility to allow for increased visual identification of birds, as such there was no specific time of day targeted.
- 4.9 The bird survey was not conducted in unfavourable conditions such as heavy rain or strong wind (conditions which can negatively affect the results). Table 2 provides details of the date and weather conditions for the survey.

Table 2: Survey Dates & Conditions

Survey	Date	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind (Beaufort)	Visibility
WBS 1	18.11.25	80	0 – Dry	1 – Light Air	Good

⁴ Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2025). *Bird Survey Guidelines for Assessing Ecological Impacts*. Available at: <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org> [11.03.26]

5.0 RESULTS

Desk Study

Designated Sites

- 5.1 No designated sites cited for their ornithological interest were identified within the desk study search area. A full description of all designated sites within the search area is provided within the accompanying Ecological Impact Assessment⁵.

Protected/Notable Species

- 5.2 No notable bird species records were returned from within the Study Area.
- 5.3 A total of 85 records of 24 notable bird species were returned within 1km of the Study Area, or within 1km grid squares which encompass this search area. The locations of records of notable bird species identified through the desk study search area has been presented in Figure 1, with a full description of these records provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Desktop Study Results – Notable Bird Species Within 1km of Study Area

Species	Relevant Legislation	Distance from Study Area of Closest Record (m)	Description
Greylag goose <i>Anser anser</i>	Amber List WCA Sch.1 (Part II)	N/A	A single record at a resolution of 1km located overlapping the Study Area
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	Red List	340m NE	Several records from Barlestone
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	840m NW	A single record from 2019 to the west of Hinckley Road
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	880m SSE	A record of a winter flock of 31 individuals from 2022
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	Red List WCA Sch.1	560m NE	A single record from 2012
Herring gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	N/A	A single record at a resolution of 1km located overlapping the Study Area
Red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Green List WCA Sch.1	150m NNW	A single record of two birds located within Barlestone
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Green List WCA Sch.1	560m NE	A single record from 2006
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red List NERC S.41	560m NE	Several records from Barlestone and the surrounding areas of arable habitat
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Green List	340m NE	Several records from Barlestone
House martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Red List	240m NNE	Several records centred around Barlestone
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Green List WCA Sch.1	560m NE	A single record from 2010 of two birds located within Barlestone
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red List NERC S.41	340m NE	Several records from Barlestone, with a peak count of 10 individuals
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	325m E	Multiple records from a range of dates located in residential and rural areas to the east of the Study Area
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Amber List WCA Sch.1	N/A	A single record at a resolution of 1km located overlapping the Study Area

⁵ FPCR (2026). Land off Cunnergy Close EcIA Report.

Species	Relevant Legislation	Distance from Study Area of Closest Record (m)	Description
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red List WCA Sch.1	N/A	A single record at a resolution of 1km located overlapping the Study Area
Ring ouzel <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	560m NE	Multiple records of up to three individuals, all records from April 2021
Tree sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	880m SSE	A single record of six birds, confirmed breeding in 2013 in oak trees along Goatham Lane
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	340m NE	Multiple records from within Barlestone, with a peak count of 10
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	340m NE	Multiple records centred around Barlestone
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	560m NE	Three records from 2012/2013 located within Barlestone
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red List NERC S.41	560m NE	A single record of two birds
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red List NERC S.41	560m NE	Several records from Barlestone
Reed bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	560m NE	A single record of one bird from 2012

- 5.4 Many notable species for which records were returned within the search area are considered likely to utilise habitats within the Study Area or in the surrounding area for breeding and/or winter foraging. Swift *Apus apus* and house martin *Delichon urbicum* are both summer migrants and are therefore not expected during the winter bird survey, while both redwing and fieldfare are winter migrants and will not utilise the Study Area for breeding.
- 5.5 Several of the species returned from the desk study were recorded in May Meadow and adjacent sites, a cLWS, approximately 640m northeast of the Study Area. Some notable records within this area include Schedule 1 species redwing *Turdus iliacus*, fieldfare *Turdus pilaris* and peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*.

Field Survey

Breeding Bird Survey

- 5.6 A total of 23 bird species were recorded within the Study Area during the survey (for complete list see Appendix A). Of these, five were recorded overflying the Study Area only and therefore were considered to be non-breeders within the Study Area. As such, these are not considered likely to be impacted by the proposed development as they do not interact with the habitats present.
- 5.7 Of the remaining species, seven 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; and/or
 - Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006
- 5.8 The notable species recorded during the survey are summarised in Table 4. Their respective distributions are illustrated in Figure 2.

Table 4: Notable Bird Species Recorded within the Study Area

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Count
Stock dove <i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber List	2
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber List	12
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber List	1
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	2
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	1
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	4
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	1

Breeding Bird Assemblage Description

- 5.9 The bird species recorded within the Study Area are typical of the habitats present in a regional context, being heavily influenced by the intensive arable agricultural cultivation of the land. All species recorded were common and widespread generalist species. The limited resources provided by the managed arable field interiors provided foraging for a limited assemblage of birds, including stock dove *Columba oenas* and rook *Corvus frugilegus*. These habitats provided no breeding opportunities for any of the species recorded during the survey.
- 5.10 Hedgerows and woodland features along the boundaries of the Study Area supported a range of species. Notable species include woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*, wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, song thrush *Turdus philomelos*, and dunnock *Prunella modularis*, all of which are typical of farmland edge hedgerows in the breeding season. Additionally, hedgerows along the northern boundary adjacent to existing residential development supported small numbers of house sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Other species recorded within the hedgerows include common tit, finch, warbler and corvid species..

Winter Bird Survey

- 5.11 A total of 21 bird species were recorded within the Study Area during the survey (for complete list see Appendix B). Of these, one species (feral pigeon *Columba livia f. domestica*) was recorded overflying the Study Area only and therefore is not considered to be utilising the Study Area. As such, this species is not considered likely to be impacted by the proposed development as it does not interact with the habitats present.
- 5.12 Of the remaining species, nine 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; and / or
 - Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006
- 5.13 The notable species recorded during the survey are summarised in Table 5. Their respective distributions are illustrated in Figure 3.

Table 5: Notable Bird Species Recorded within the Study Area

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Count
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber List	13
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber List	1
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	3
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red List NERC S.41	6
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red List	3
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Amber List WCA Sch.1	6
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red List WCA Sch.1	6
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	6
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	1

Winter Bird Assemblage Description

- 5.14 The bird species recorded within the Study Area are typical of the habitats present, being heavily influenced by the intensive arable agricultural cultivation of the land. The limited resources provided by the managed arable field supported a small range of birds, including the notable woodpigeon. A kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* was perched along the southern boundary hedgerow and was deemed likely to be utilising the network of arable fields, including those within the Study Area, for foraging during the winter.
- 5.15 Hedgerows and woodland parcels which encompassed the Study Area supported a range of common and widespread generalist species typical of such habitats, including woodpigeon, wren and dunnock. Hedgerows along the northern boundary adjacent to existing residential development supported small numbers of both starling *Sturnus vulgaris* and house sparrow. A group of three mistle thrush *Turdus viscivorus* were observed within the west of the Study Area associated with the boundary woodland habitat. Small flocks of redwing and fieldfare were utilising these habitats as winter foraging resources, along with a range of generalist and widespread species of tit and finch.

Incidental Records

- 5.16 During a bat transect undertaken by surveyors from FPCR on 1st April 2026, a pair of tawny owl *Strix aluco* were observed. These were recorded along the southern and western areas of woodland and hedgerow. Sufficient evidence of an active pair within the Study Area was gathered to conclude that tawny owl is a probable breeder within the locality, likely utilising the boundary woodland features for a nest site and hunting resources.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The proposals will result in the total loss of arable habitats from the Study Area. Boundary hedgerows will be fully retained, as will any mature trees along existing hedgerows.
- 6.2 The proposals will include a range of habitat creation measures as part of the proposed green infrastructure, including additional tree and scrub planting along the edges of residential areas. The drainage proposals include the creation of an attenuation basin in the southern part of the development. Grasslands will be integrated into the development around residential areas and the proposed attenuation feature.
- 6.3 The following section provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposals upon breeding and wintering bird assemblages within and in the vicinity of the Study Area. The evaluation has been informed by the Development Framework Plan (2020-007-102).

Impact Assessment

- 6.4 The following potential impacts to the recorded bird populations and assemblage may result from the proposals:
- Direct loss/change of habitat, including habitat fragmentation
 - Disturbance during construction and/or operation

Habitat Loss

- 6.5 The proposed development will lead to the total loss of arable habitat from within the Study Area. This is expected to have minimal impact since it is predominantly unsuitable breeding habitat and only utilised as a supplementary foraging resource by small numbers of common and widespread species including stock dove, woodpigeon, and rook. The loss of the arable field will also reduce suitable foraging habitat for kestrel, although this species utilises a wider network of habitat within the locality and therefore the loss of this area is not deemed to be significant.
- 6.6 The hedgerows and boundary habitats will be fully retained within the proposals. In addition, the design proposals include the planting of new scrub, hedgerows and trees along the southern and western peripheries. This will provide additional habitat and an improved habitat mosaic for the assemblage of birds recorded within the woodland and hedgerows. Therefore, the proposals are anticipated to benefit the species recorded within the woodland and hedgerows including tawny owl, and the range of thrush species recorded.

Disturbance

- 6.7 Construction operations have the potential to disturb birds using the development area for breeding, roosting, and foraging. Operations likely to disturb breeding and wintering birds include noise and displacement during vegetation clearance, initial ground works, and some construction activities. During the breeding season, disturbance may lead to nest desertion or the avoidance of the area and reduce the suitability of retained nesting areas, such as the retained hedgerows, scrub parcel, or remaining trees. During the wintering period, disturbance may lead to the avoidance of otherwise suitable foraging resources within hedgerow and scrub features.

- 6.8 The design proposals include hedgerow, scrub and tree planting along the southern and western peripheries. This will buffer boundary hedgerows and woodland from anthropogenic disturbance during operation of the Site.

Mitigation

Habitat Loss

- 6.9 To mitigate for the loss of the arable fields and their associated food sources for birds, parcels of proposed grassland within the green infrastructure proposals will include native grass/wildflower seed mix, with wild bird seed and species-rich seed mixes utilised in more open areas and surrounding the proposed attenuation feature. The mosaic of foraging resources provided by these habitat creation measures will result in benefits to generalist feeders including woodpigeon, dunnock and starling.

Disturbance

- 6.10 To avoid disturbance to breeding birds, ground clearance works and vegetation clearance 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 (as amended). A suitably qualified ecologist would supervise this.

Enhancements

- 6.11 Additional planting will be incorporated into the green infrastructure 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 foraging resource for a range of bird species including the winter thrush species recorded.
- 6.12 'Gapping up' of retained hedgerows should be undertaken to enhance the structural complexity and species richness of hedgerows. This planting will include native and fruit/nut-bearing species, including, but not limited to hazel *Corylus avellana*, field maple *Acer campestre*, dog-rose *Rosa canina*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, elder *Sambucus nigra*, and holly *Ilex aquifolium*.
- 6.13 Where feasible, attenuation features will be designed to hold water throughout the year with a varied bed profile to allow marginal vegetation to establish where this does not affect the drainage capacity of the features, and the species mix should include common reed *Phragmites australis*. This will provide additional foraging opportunities for birds already found within the Study Area, as well as encouraging other species such as reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*.
- 6.14 Additional enhancements that could be integrated with the on-going management of the development include the erection of a mixture of nest box types. The following provides details of suitable nest box types to be erected at suitable locations:

- 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 should be placed throughout the development, especially on trees which support a climber such as ivy *Hedera helix* which provides a degree of concealment. These boxes typically attract robin *Erithacus rubecula* and blackbird *Turdus merula*;
- A kestrel nest box should be installed at least 5m high on a lone tree, building or pole-mounted, close to grassland areas and on the periphery of the Site where possible;
- Given the suburbanised areas to the north of the Study Area, consideration should be given to the provision of nest boxes for urban birds. These should include small-holed (32mm) terraced boxes for house sparrow, larger boxes with a 45mm hole for starling, and specialised boxes for swallow and swift.

APPENDIX A – BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2026

Species: Common Name	Species: Scientific Name	Survey 1 28.04.26	Conservation Status & Protection
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	2 flyovers	Not Listed
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	3	Not Listed
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	2 + 3 flyovers	Amber List
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	12 + 19 flyovers	Amber List
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1 + 2 flyovers	Green List
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	2 flyovers	Amber List
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1 flyover	Green List
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	2 flyovers	Green List
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	1 + 2 flyovers	Amber List
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	4 + 24 flyovers	Green List
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	3	Green List
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	3	Green List
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	2	Green List
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	6	Green List
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	2	Amber List
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	3 flyovers	Red List NERC S.41
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1	Amber List NERC S.41
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	3 + 1 flyover	Green List
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	5	Green List
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	4	Red List NERC S.41
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1	Amber List NERC S.41
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1	Green List
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1 + 1 flyover	Green List
Total No. Species		23	

APPENDIX B – WINTER BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2025

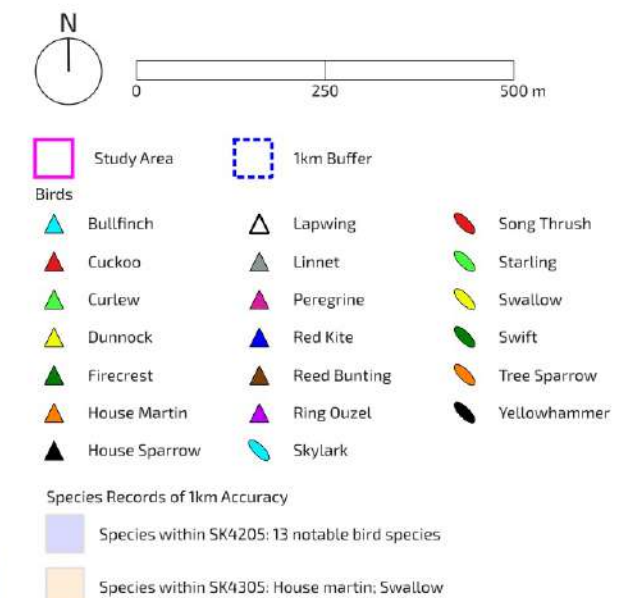
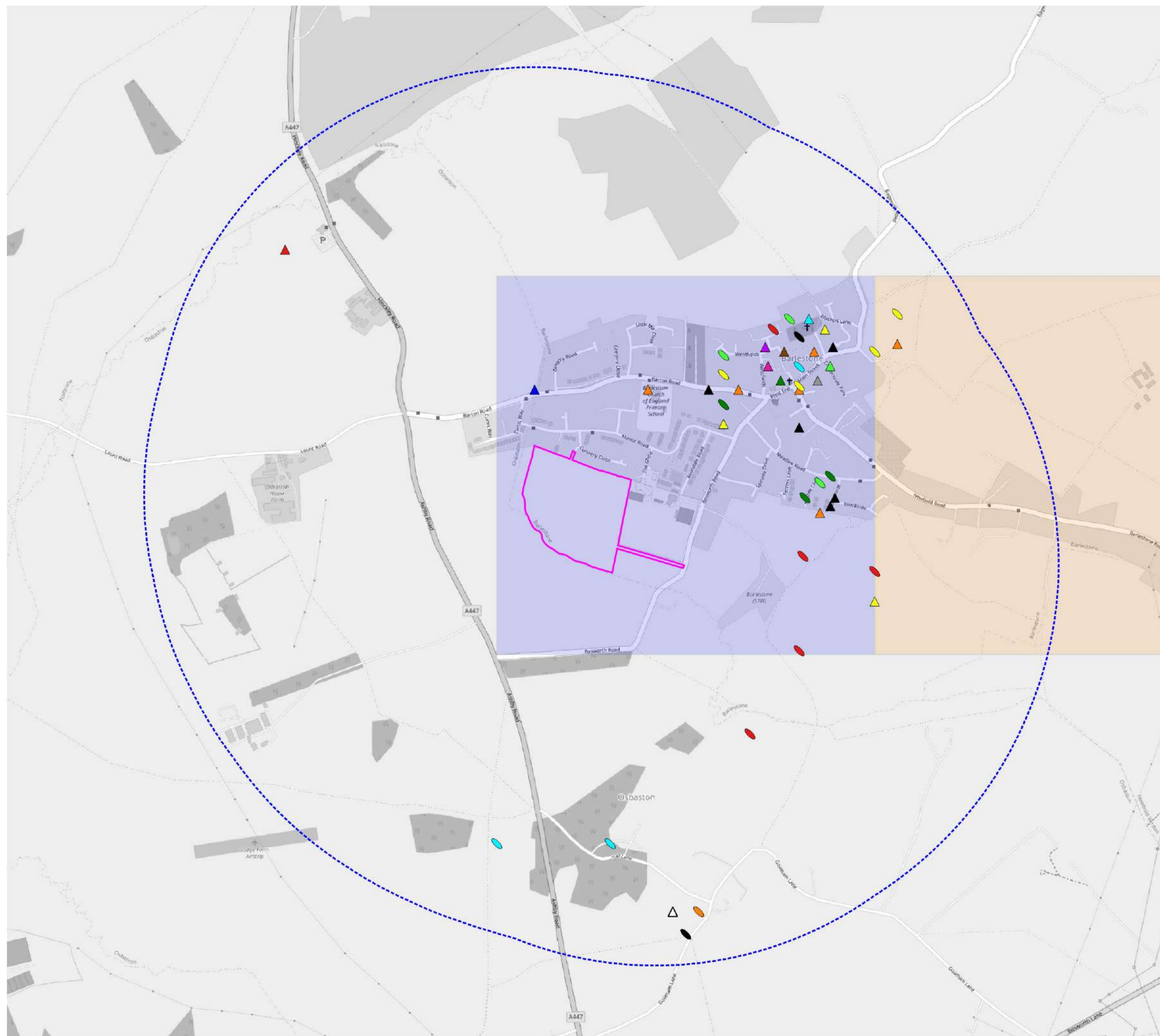
Species: Common Name	Species: Scientific Name	Survey 1 18.11.25	Conservation Status & Protection
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia f. domestica</i>	12 flyovers	Green List
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	13	Amber List
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	Green List
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1	Green List
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	Amber List
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1	Green List
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	7	Green List
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	3	Green List
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	10	Green List
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	2	Green List
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	3	Amber List
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	6	Red List NERC S.41
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	3	Red List
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	6	Amber List WCA Sch.1
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	Green List
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	6	Red List WCA Sch.1
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	Green List
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	6	Red List NERC S.41
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	1	Amber List NERC S.41
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2	Green List
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	4 + 4 flyovers	Green List
Total No. Species		21	

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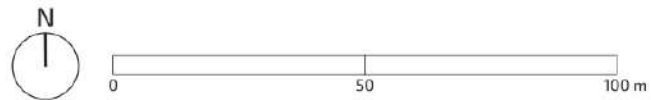
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date	11/08/26	drwn/chkd	LG / SP
client	Gladman Developments Ltd		
project	Land off Cunners Close, Barlestone		
title	STUDY AREA AND CONSULTATION RESULTS PLAN - BIRD RECORDS	scale	1:10,000 @ A3
number	FIGURE 1	rev	A



- Study Area
- BoCC 5 Red List Species
- HS House Sparrow
- BoCC 5 Amber List Species
- D Dunnock
- SD Stock Dove
- RO Rook
- ST Song Thrush
- WP Woodpigeon
- WR Wren
- Additional Protections
- NERC Species of Principal Importance

drawn date 11/08/26
drawn/chid JP / RCO

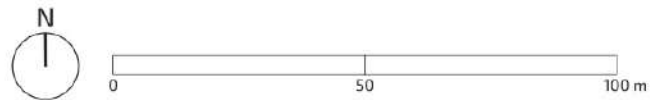
client Gladman Developments Ltd

project Land off Cunneery Close,
Barlestone

title BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS PLAN
- DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES
scale 1:1,500 @ A3

number
FIGURE 2
rev -

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& design



- Study Area
- BoCC 5 Red List Species
- FF Fieldfare
 - HS House Sparrow
 - M Mistle Thrush
 - SG Starling
- BoCC 5 Amber List Species
- D Dunnock
 - K Kestrel
 - RE Redwing
 - WP Woodpigeon
 - WR Wren
- Additional Protections
- NERC Species of Principal Importance
 - Schedule 1 Species

drawn date 11/08/26
drawn/chid JP / RCO

client Gladman Developments Ltd

project Land off Cunners Close,
Barlestone

title WINTER BIRD SURVEY RESULTS PLAN
- DISTRIBUTION OF NOTABLE SPECIES
scale 1:1,500 @ A3

number FIGURE 3
rev -

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