



Defence
Infrastructure
Organisation

Breeding Bird Survey Report

Salisbury Plain Training Area Army Basing Programme - Larkhill SFA Phase 4

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Executive Summary

Contents	Summary
Site location and description	The application site is the former Stonehenge Golf Centre which is located north of The Packway, east of Larkhill and west of the village of Durrington centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 1459 4432. The site is approximately 12ha.
Relevant existing site information	WYG (December 2017) <i>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal: Salisbury Plain Training Area Army Basing Programme- Larkhill SFA Phase 4</i> . Unpublished WYG (January 2015) <i>Salisbury Plain Development Larkhill SFA: Breeding Bird Report</i> . Unpublished; DIO (May 2015) <i>Ecological Mitigation Strategy: Land north of The Packway and to the east of Larkhill</i> . Unpublished; DIO (April 2017) <i>Ecological Mitigation Strategy: Land north of The Packway and to the east of Larkhill</i> . Unpublished.
Results	26 species recorded, including 1 Schedule 1 species, 4 BoCC Red list species, 2 BoCC Amber list species and 19 BoCC green list species. Five of these species are listed in S41 of the NERC Act. Of these the following BoCC Red and Amber listed were considered to be breeding on site mistle thrush, skylark, song thrush, bullfinch and dunnock along with 19 BoCC Green listed species.
Recommendations	It is recommended that vegetation clearance and any building demolition is undertaken during October to February inclusive, outside of the nesting bird season, wherever possible. If this is not possible then the area must be checked by an ecologist for any active bird nests immediately prior to removal and if found be left in situ with an appropriate buffer (usually 5m for most passerines) until the young have all fledged and have ceased to return to the nest. In addition fifteen bird boxes will be included as part of the Phase 4 development. Bird box types will be as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 x Schwegler 2H open fronted bird box; • 5 x Schwegler 1B bird box- 32mm hole; • 5 x Schwegler 3S starling box.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

WYG was commissioned by Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) and Lovell in April 2017 to undertake breeding bird surveys of land north of the Packway and east of Larkhill on the former Stonehenge Golf Course, which is proposed to provide Service Families Accommodation (SFA) for military personnel and their dependents, comprising 160 new dwellings for SFA Housing. This application forms one part of a multiphase development. The boundary of the site is shown in Figure 1.

The application proposals form part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP), which has been introduced to allow better optimisation of the UK estate and a greater concentration of the Army on Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA) as units move back from Germany. As a result, an extra 4,300 troops plus their families will move to the Salisbury Plain area by 2020.

In 2016, three permissions for SFA dwellings were granted in the Salisbury Plain Area at Ludgershall (15/02770/FUL – 246 dwellings), Bulford (15/04006/FUL – 227 dwellings) and Larkhill (15/05540/FUL – 444 dwellings). Since permission was granted for the development at Larkhill, the findings of further archaeological investigations have meant the previously consented scheme at Larkhill could not be implemented. Revised schemes have been prepared for Phases 1 & 2 and Phase 3 which cover the previous masterplan site. Planning permission for Phases 1 & 2 was granted in September 2017. Planning permission for Phase 3 was granted in November 2017. Development approved at Phases 1, 2 and 3 total 290 SFA dwellings. The Phase 4 development which this report relates to is required to provide the balance of dwellings required for the Larkhill development.

This report has been prepared by Sarah Cruickshank Consultant Ecologist GCIEEM.

1.2 Site Location

The application site is the former Stonehenge Golf Centre which is located north of The Packway, east of Larkhill and west of the village of Durrington centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 1459 4432. The site is bounded by open grassland and arable fields to the north and arable fields to the east, The Packway to the south and by Larkhill Camp and existing SFA to the west.

The application site is south east of Phases 1 and 2 and south of Phase 3 and shares a common primary access road. It is located on the former golf driving range surrounded by trees and measures approximately 12ha of land. The site is an open, relatively flat area of land, formerly occupied by a golf driving range comprising

amenity grassland, surrounded by semi-mature trees and mixed plantation woodland planting to the north, east, south and west.

1.3 Development Proposals

The planning application for Phase 4 includes the following:

- 160 Service Families Accommodation (SFA) dwellings comprising a mix of unit types
- Public open space
- Landscaping
- Internal roads, infrastructure and ancillary works

1.4 Purpose of the Report

The aims of the breeding bird survey work and the subsequent report presented are to:

- Outline the legislative protection given to birds;
- Detail existing bird records and locally designated sites of relevance to birds;
- Summarise the findings of the bird surveys and report on the presence or otherwise of breeding and passage bird species on and around the site; and
- Provide an assessment of the potential ecological constraints to the proposed works at the site and recommendations for further survey, avoidance, mitigation and enhancement where appropriate.

Note that, where possible, British common names for birds have been used throughout this report for ease of reading.

2.0 Legislation

The legislative provision for the protection of wild birds in the UK is contained primarily in Section 1 - 7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (W&CA) 1981 (as amended). Under the W&CA, a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that is resident in or is a visitor to the European Territory of any member state in a wild state, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or its eggs. This Act has been amended and reinforced in England and Wales by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. The W&CA 1981 affords legal protection to all birds, their nests and eggs, and further statutory protection is afforded to those species listed under Schedule 1 (W&CA S1), for which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb at, on or near an active nest of a species listed on the schedule, or to disturb them whilst they have dependant young.

In addition, Annex 1 of the EU 'Birds' Directive (1979) lists 194 species that are subject to special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction. Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the Annex 1 and all migratory species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical to the survival of the targeted species. The SPAs form part of the Natura 2000 EU network of protected nature sites. The designation of an area as an SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments (European Commission (EC) 2004).

Forty-nine bird species are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC S.41) Act 2006 which considers species of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England, in accordance with the 1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity. These bird species are considered to be of high nature conservation concern and are listed as UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species with mitigation required for these species extending beyond just conserving what is already there to carrying out, supporting and requiring actions that may also restore or enhance biodiversity.

The conservation status of all regularly occurring British birds has been analysed in co-operation with the leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations, including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and Birdlife International Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (Eaton et al., 2015). The basis of species ongoing population trends are assigned to one of three lists of Conservation Concern. These are the UK Red, Amber and Green lists. Although the lists confer no legal status in themselves, they are useful in evaluating the conservation significance of bird assemblages, and for assessing the potential significance of impacts and informing appropriate levels of mitigation with respect to bird populations.

Red List birds are those which have experienced a severe decline of more than 50% of the population and / or range over the last 25 years, as measured by the number of 10km squares occupied by breeding birds of the species concerned. Species listed as globally threatened by Birdlife International and those with a historical decline in the UK between 1800 and 1995 (without evidence of recovery) are also included.

BoCC Amber List criteria for breeding birds are those which have experienced a moderate decline of between 25% and 49% of population and / or range over the last 25 years. Species of European conservation concern and those with a historical decline but which are currently recovering are also included

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Desk Study

A review of the site assessment reports as detailed below was carried out to highlight the ecological conditions and mitigation recommendations submitted for the original application and provide any relevant information on birds in the wider site area:

- WYG (December 2017) *Preliminary Ecological Appraisal: Salisbury Plain Training Area Army Basing Programme- Larkhill SFA Phase 4*. Unpublished;
- WYG (January 2015) *Salisbury Plain Development Larkhill SFA: Breeding Bird Report*. Unpublished;
- DIO (May 2015) *Ecological Mitigation Strategy: Land north of The Packway and to the east of Larkhill*. Unpublished;
- DIO (April 2017) *Ecological Mitigation Strategy: Land north of The Packway and to the east of Larkhill*. Unpublished.

In addition the URS Salisbury Plain Overarching Ecological Appraisal was reviewed for additional data relevant to the proposals.

3.1.1 Local Ecological Records Centre

Information was requested from Wiltshire LERC (WSBRC) for information on any nature conservation designations and protected or notable species records, including birds, within 2 km of the site.

3.2 Breeding Bird Survey

Surveys were undertaken by experienced ornithologist, Sarah Cruickshank GradCIEEM. The survey methodology involved four visits between April and June 2017 during the breeding season. All visits used the standard territory (registration) mapping techniques as detailed in Bibby *et al.* (2007). This method is based on the observation that many species are territorial during the breeding season. This is found particularly amongst passerines, where territories are often marked by conspicuous song, display, and periodic disputes with neighbouring individuals. Registrations of birds were recorded on an appropriate field map, using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) two letter species codes and activity codes (Gilbert *et al.*, 2002). For the purposes of this survey, maps have been produced although the single visit make it impossible registrations recorded on the field maps provide data to form an accurate calculation of the number of territories. All field

boundaries are walked and all features with potential to be suitable for utilising by breeding birds area were surveyed from a distance of no more than 50 m.

For recording passerines (song birds), specific symbols were used for singing, calling, movements of the same bird between different areas, flying, carrying food, nest building, aggressive encounters and other notable behaviour. The expected outcome of this technique is that mapped registrations fall into clusters, approximately coinciding with territories. Where a species has closely packed territories (e.g. Reed Warbler), the mapping of simultaneously singing birds becomes essential. Additional data are also gathered regarding breeding birds during additional ecological surveys on site.

Details of the survey dates and weather conditions are provided in Table 1 below. All the breeding bird surveys were carried out during the optimum survey season for breeding birds (March to June, inclusive), and were conducted in suitable weather conditions. Wind force is measured on the Beaufort scale.

Table 1: Dates and weather conditions during breeding bird surveys

Date	Times	Weather conditions
28/03/2017	08:00 – 09:30	Temperature 5°C rising to 8.5°C; wind force BF 2; 1/8 cloud cover throughout; visibility excellent; no precipitation.
18/04/2017	08:00 – 09:40	Temperature 6°C rising to 7°C; wind force BF 2; 2/8 cloud cover; visibility excellent; no precipitation
07/06/2017	05:30 – 07:30	Temperature 12°C; wind force BF 0; 7/8 cloud cover throughout; visibility excellent; occasional light showers.
28/06/2017	05:05 - 06:30	Temperature 11°C; wind force BF 1-2; 7/8 cloud cover throughout; visibility excellent; no precipitation.

3.3 Limitations

The breeding bird surveys were completed within optimal timing and weather conditions and no significant limitations were noted.

The details of this report are considered to remain valid for a period of two years from the date of survey (i.e. until June 2019), subject to no significant changes in the development proposals. Beyond this period, if works have not yet been undertaken, it is recommended that a review of the ecological conditions is undertaken.

4.0 Baseline Results

4.1 Desk Study

The following designated site of nature conservation importance have been identified within 2km of the site that have a bird interest.

Table 2: Designated Sites within 2km with a bird interest

Designation	Site Name	Distance & Direction	Summary of features
SPA	Salisbury Plain	1.9km north west	A site of international importance for birds along with its breeding population of stone curlew, and breeding bird community of grassland, woodland and scrub including hen harrier and hobby.
SSSI	Salisbury Plain	1.9km north west	Notified for 25 features: chalk grassland, the Nine Mile River, juniper habitat, rare plants, invertebrates including marsh fritillary butterfly and fairy shrimp, and birds including stone curlew and wintering hen harrier.

In addition WSBRC returned 252 records of 20 different bird species within 2km of the site. Six of the species were listed on Schedule 1 of the W&CA, comprising one record of hobby, fifteen records of fieldfare, 17 records of kingfisher, one record of barn owl, two records of hen harrier and seven records of redwing. In addition 45 were Red List BoCC species (Eaton et al., 2015), and included; house sparrow, yellowhammer, grey partridge, mistle thrush, skylark, cuckoo, red kite, herring gull, tree pipit and grey wagtail. One record of Amber List BoCC was returned, greylag goose.

Breeding bird surveys conducted during May to June 2014 by WYG (January 2015) recorded a total of thirty-one bird species from the surveyed areas (Phases 1 to 3), of this total, twenty-three species were considered to be breeding. Breeding birds included four BoCC red listed species, three BoCC amber listed species and sixteen BoCC green list species. Notable species which were recorded comprise yellowhammer, mistle thrush, redwing, fieldfare, skylark, cuckoo, grey wagtail, hen harrier, hobby, red kite, grey partridge and barn owl. The following notable species were recorded within or directly adjacent to the Phase 4 site boundary starling (red list BoCC) & whitethroat, dunnock, mistle thrush (amber list BoCC).

4.2 Breeding Bird Survey Results

A total of 26 species were recorded during the breeding bird surveys, these consisted of one Schedule 1 species; four BoCC Red list species and two BoCC Amber list species of which five are NERC S41 listed species. The remaining 19 species were BoCC Green list species, details of these species are provided in table 3, and locations are shown on Figures 2 and 3.

4.2.1 W&CA Schedule 1 Species

One W&CA Schedule 1 species was recorded during the breeding bird surveys with eight redwing present on site during the March survey. The birds were recorded foraging in the north east of the site within the woodland belt (Figure 2). Following these records, no further redwing were recorded on the site during the breeding season.

4.2.2 Other Notable Species

The notable bird species recorded during the surveys are listed in Table 3 below and shown on Figures 2 and 3. The standard BTO codes for each species are shown in brackets after the common name.

A total of three BoCC Red list (mistle thrush, skylark and song thrush) and two BoCC Amber list (bullfinch and dunnock) were recorded and were considered to be breeding onsite, in addition starling a Red BoCC species was recorded but was not considered to be breeding onsite. All of these species are NERC S.41 species. See Table 3 for additional information on these species.

4.2.3 Common and Widespread Species

The following 19 common and widespread species were recorded breeding or likely breeding within the site (Table 3). All British breeding species not qualifying for either BoCC Red or Amber lists are Green listed as they have populations which are either stable or increasing. The Green list includes species recovering from an historical decline which have continued to recover (by at least 20% since the 2015 review) and which do not qualify under any other criteria.

Table 3. Birds recorded during the Breeding Bird Survey

Common Name and BTO Code	Scientific name	Total number recorded	Designation
Blackbird (B.)	<i>Turdus merula</i>	17	BoCC Green
Blackcap (BC)	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	8	BoCC Green
Blue Tit (BT)	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	19	BoCC Green

Common Name and BTO Code	Scientific name	Total number recorded	Designation
Bullfinch (BF)	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	4	BoCC Amber & NERC S41
Buzzard (BZ)	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	BoCC Green
Carrion Crow (C.)	<i>Corvus corone</i>	48	BoCC Green
Chaffinch (CH)	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	21	BoCC Green
Chiffchaff (CC)	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	2	BoCC Green
Dunnock (D.)	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	6	BoCC Amber & NERC S41
Goldfinch (GO)	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	18	BoCC Green
Great Spotted Woodpecker (GS)	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	2	BoCC Green
Great Tit (GT)	<i>Parus major</i>	18	BoCC Green
Greenfinch (GR)	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	16	BoCC Green
Jackdaw (JD)	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	8	BoCC Green
Long-tailed Tit (LT)	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	7	BoCC Green
Magpie (MG)	<i>Pica pica</i>	16	BoCC Green
Mistle Thrush (M.)	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2	BoCC Red
Pheasant (PH)	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	3	BoCC Green
Redwing (RE)	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	8	W&CA Sch 1
Robin (R.)	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	27	BoCC Green
Rook (RO)	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	42	BoCC Green
Skylark (S.)	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	14	BoCC Red & NERC S41
Song Thrush (ST)	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	6	BoCC Red & NERC S41
Starling (SG)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	16	BoCC Red & NERC S41
Woodpigeon (WP)	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	45	BoCC Green
Wren (WR)	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	15	BoCC Green

5.0 Discussion

5.1 Interpretation

5.1.1 W&CA Schedule 1 Species

Eight redwing were recorded on a single site visit in March 2017. No other records of redwing were noted during any of the other breeding bird surveys and therefore, it is considered likely that these birds were migrating north to their breeding grounds in Scandinavia (Snow and Perrins, 1998) and not breeding on the site. Additionally, the site is considered to offer limited potential to support wintering redwing and therefore no mitigation is required.

5.1.2 Other Notable Species

A total of five notable bird species were considered to be breeding within the site or immediately adjacent to the site; comprising skylark, mistle thrush, song thrush, bullfinch and dunnock. Starling were recorded foraging on site but exhibited no breeding behaviour.

Bullfinch and dunnock pairs were generally associated with areas of mixed planted woodland and scrub across the site and are considered likely to use this habitat for nesting and foraging (Snow and Perrins, 1998). Dunnock were considered likely to have bred on site due to the presence of permanent territories throughout the breeding bird surveys. Mistle thrush and song thrush were considered to have bred on site, likely in areas of scrub or in broadleaved trees, as these species were recorded carrying food across the site for dependent young. Skylark were associated with the farmland to the north and were seen and heard holding territories on multiple survey occasions indicating they are breeding adjacent to the north of site.

5.1.3 Common and Widespread Species

Nineteen common and widespread species were recorded breeding or likely breeding within, or immediately adjacent to the site. The most frequently occurring common and widespread bird species recorded during the surveys were; blackbird, blue tit, carrion crow, chaffinch, goldfinch, great tit, greenfinch, magpie, robin, woodpigeon and wren. These species were primarily associated with the scrub and broadleaved plantation habitats on site.

5.2 Mitigation

Based on the proposed development plans this will result in the loss of mixed plantation woodland to the north and west of the site; in addition the areas of amenity grassland, rough grassland and scrub habitats will be removed. It is illegal to destroy the nest or eggs of a bird while nests are active. It is therefore recommended that vegetation clearance and any building demolition is undertaken during October to February inclusive, outside of the nesting bird season, wherever possible.

If vegetation clearance or building demolition is required during the breeding season (March to September inclusive), the area must be checked by an ecologist immediately prior to removal (within 24 hours). If an active nest is found during the site check, all works must cease and an appropriate buffer (usually considered to be a minimum of 5 m, but is dependent on species and type of impact) should be retained until all young have fledged and cease to return to the nest. No works would be allowed to commence within the buffer zone until an ecologist has confirmed that breeding or nesting birds are no longer present. The period that nests are active for varies between species of birds but can be several months. It is important to recognise that if nesting birds are found this may result in a substantial adjustment to the construction timetable.

The loss of woodland habitats have been directly compensated through ecological input into the proposed landscape design, which includes the provision of over 0.5ha of native woodland planting to strengthen existing woodland areas and provide a new link to the north boundary of the site (see WYG Drawing Number: Larkhill Landscape Proposals PH4 LA01-2). Additional areas of species-rich grassland, using Emorsgate Seed Mix EM6-Meadow Mix for Chalk and Limestone Soils, have been included to enhance the sites biodiversity value. All retained and created habitats should be managed specifically for biodiversity where possible with an updated Landscape and Ecological Management Plan produced to cover the Phase 4 area.

The proposed landscaping will provide additional compensatory habitats for breeding birds however additional mitigation for the notable species to be impacted are detailed below.

5.2.1 Skylark

The skylark territories were recorded within the arable field to the north of the Phase 4 area, which was within the Phase 3 site, with none recorded within the golf course grassland. The previous breeding bird report (WYG, 2015) detailed the mitigation requirements for skylark which recommended that the DTE SP Management Plan is introduced to the licensee land within SUMP 18 area. Skylarks would benefit from the management outlined with no cuts being made until the 1st of June and that a 5m rough margin being maintained alongside the entire boundary of the fields thereby retaining foraging and cover habitat. Following cuts should occur 9-10 weeks after as this will more likely allow skylarks to successfully breed and fledge chicks on the site whilst

retaining a cover resource for this species (RSPB. 2007). It is considered the previously agreed mitigation is sufficient to mitigate the impacts on skylark.

5.2.2 Other Notable Species

The proposed development will result in the loss of mixed plantation woodland to the north and west of the site where mistle thrush, song thrush, bullfinch and dunnock could potentially nest. However only one mistle thrush territory and one dunnock territory are directly associated with these areas.

The proposed provision of over 0.5ha of native woodland planting to strengthen existing woodland areas and provide a new link to the north boundary of the site will directly compensate the removal of the mixed plantation woodland in the longer term. However, to provide additional nesting habitat fifteen bird boxes will be included as part of the Phase 4 development. Bird box types will be as below:

- 5 x Schwegler 2H open fronted bird box;
- 5 x Schwegler 1B bird box- 32mm hole;
- 5 x Schwegler 3S starling box.

5.2.3 Common and Widespread Species

The common and widespread bird assemblage is composed mainly of farmland, woodland and garden species. The proposed development is likely to affect these species through habitat loss; however, the proposed public open space across the Phase 4 site, and revised plans for Phases 1-3 which provides an increase on previously agreed public open space, is of a suitable size to be able to offer an alternate foraging and nesting habitat. In addition, the proposed landscaping included within the Phase 4 development will provide a range of species additional breeding and foraging habitats. The birds recorded on site are unlikely to be affected by disturbance as the site already has high levels of disturbance from civilian (associated with the previously run golf course) and military activity to which they have become accustomed.

6.0 References

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FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location

Figure 2 – Schedule 1 and Red List BoCC

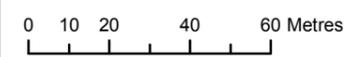
Figure 3 – Amber List BoCC



Rev	Date	Notes
A	17/01/18	Initial map production

Legend

- Site boundary
 - BoCC red listed bird
 - Schedule 1 listed bird
 - Flight line
- M Mistle Thrush
 RW Redwing
 S Skylark
 SG Starling
 ST Song Thrush



BoCC Red listed species and Sch 1.

**Larkhill SFA Phase 4
DIO**

Scale at A3: 1:1,750	Project No: A100941	Drawing No: Figure 2	Revision: A
Drawn by: Ben Blowers		Drawn date: 17/01/2018	Approved by: Sarah Cruickshank

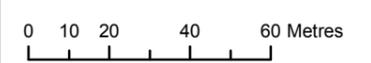
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Rev	Date	Notes
A	17/01/18	Initial map production

Legend

- Site boundary
- BoCC Amber listed bird
- BF Bullfinch
- D Dunnock



BoCC Amber listed species

**Larkhill SFA Phase 4
DIO**

Scale at A3: 1:1,750	Project No: A100941	Drawing No: Figure 3	Revision: A
Drawn by: Ben Blowers		Drawn date: 17/01/2018	Approved by: Sarah Cruickshank

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