- **The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments):** Protected fauna and flora are listed under Schedules 1, 5 & 8 of the Act. Species likely to be of relevance include:

  - All species of **bat.** It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any bat whilst it is occupying a roost or to intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.
  - All species of British **reptile** (in particular grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*)). It is illegal to kill or injure these species.
  - **Great crested newt.** It is illegal to obstruct access to any structure or place which great crested newts use for shelter or protection or to disturb any great crested newt while it is using such a place.

  This Act also makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or to take, damage or destroy their eggs and nests (whilst in use or being built). In addition, it is an offence to disturb any nesting bird listed on Schedule 1 or their young.

  Schedule 9 of the Act lists those species for which it is an offence to cause their spread. Schedule 9 species that are most likely to be encountered are Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and New Zealand pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*).

  Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These are a network of sites identified as being of national nature conservation importance and hence afforded legal protection.

  National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are also protected under the Act (section 35 (1)) and established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. These are nature reserves which are considered to be of national importance by the relevant statutory bodies i.e. Natural England, Natural resource Wales.

- **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006**: This Act enforces a duty on the planning authority and local council to conserve biodiversity (section 40). Additionally, section 41 encourages the local councils to be aware of the species and habitats of 'principal importance' and to act accordingly to protect and manage these habitats and species.

- **The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000:** This Act strengthens nature conservation and wildlife protection. It places a duty on Government Ministers and Departments to conserve biological diversity, provides police with stronger powers relating to wildlife crimes, and improves protection and management of SSSIs.

- **The Protection of Badgers Act 1992:** This Act makes it an offence to wilfully take, injure or kill a badger (*Meles meles*); cruelly mistreat a badger; interfere with badger setts. A licence is required for work which may damage or disturb a sett.

- **Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996:** This Act provides protection for all wild animals from intentional acts of cruelty.

- **Hedgerow Regulations 1997:** These Regulations establish a set of criteria for assessing the importance of hedgerows. Where a hedgerow is deemed to be 'important' its removal is prohibited without consent from the local Planning Authority

2.2 Policy

The following policy is of relevance to the proposed works:

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** This sets out the Government's vision for biodiversity in England with the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. NPPF (2023) includes sections on legally protected species and sites in section 15 (see section 2.1).

- **Local Sites (including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), and Biological Notification Sites (BNSs)/County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)):** These are a network of sites designated for their nature conservation importance in a local context. Although they are not afforded legal protection they contribute towards local and national biodiversity. Where such development is permitted, the local planning authority will use conditions and/or planning obligations to minimise the damage and to provide compensatory and site management measures where appropriate.

- **Natural England Protected Species Standing Advice**: The standing advice is used by local authorities as a fall-back position when in pre-application consultation or during the determination period to define habitat and species survey efforts and mitigation proposals.

- **Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs):** BAPs set out policy for protecting and restoring priority species and habitats as part of the UK's response as signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity. BAPs operate at both a national and local level with priority species and habitats identified at a national level and a series of Local BAPs that identify ecological features of particular importance to a particular area of the country. The requirement to consider and contribute towards BAP targets was strengthened through the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Habitat and Species Action Plans that could be of relevance include:

    - Brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) (UK BAP)
    - Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmeaus*) (UK BAP)
    - Hazel dormouse (UKBAP)
    - Reptiles (UK BAP).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk study

Hampshire Biological Information Centre (HBIC) provided protected species records within two kilometres of the site and details of any non-statutory designated sites. The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to provide information on any statutory designated sites within five kilometres of the proposed development.

3.2 Field study

3.2.1 Vegetation

The site was mapped in relation to the habitats as described in the UKHAB's classification (2023) and described in section 4.2 and illustrated in appendix II. A detailed walkover survey of the site was undertaken on 4th March 2023 by experienced ecologist Aimee Cokayne, and updated on the 12th May 2023 by experienced ecologist Nicola Hesketh-Roberts. The survey involved a direct search for legally protected and invasive species of flora and fauna, and categorising any habitats of ecological value that were encountered. A general description of the vegetation on site was also recorded, listing species encountered and scoring their abundance using the DAFOR scale shown below.

D Dominant;
A Abundant;
F Frequent;
O Occasional;
R Rare;
L Local (used as a prefix to any of the above).

Limitations

It is acknowledged that the site walkover survey was undertaken outside of the optimal botanical survey season, however this is not considered to be a significant constraint as an update botanical assessment was conducted in May during the optimal botanical season.

During the walkover survey every effort is made to ensure invasive species are identified including Japanese knotweed, recommendations for further invasive species surveys will be made when considered necessary.

3.2.2 Protected species assessment

Badger

A direct search was undertaken for signs of badger. Signs of badger may include setts, dung pits, latrines, paths or hairs on fences and vegetation. Any setts encountered were classified according to the number of entrances and the extent of their use.

Bats

Trees

All bats use trees as they provide a foraging area, and connectivity between different habitats, however the most significant use is as a roost. Bats often roost in trees. Features such as old woodpecker holes, splits, cavities and rot holes, loose or flaking bark will be exploited by bats to roost. Any trees present on site or in the immediate surrounds were therefore assessed for their potential to support roosting bats by searching for such features. The presence of roosting bats can be spotted through signs such as accumulations of moth or butterfly wings, staining, bat droppings, or bats themselves. The absence of these cannot, however, be treated as conclusive evidence that bats are not present, and therefore an assessment was made of the potential of the trees to support bats based on the scale presented below in table 1, adapted from the *Good Practice Guidelines* (Collins, 2016):

Table 1: Criteria for assessing bat roosting potential of trees

High Roosting Potential	Trees with multiple, highly suitable features capable of supporting larger roosts or with evidence of bat occupation found
Moderate Roosting Potential	Trees with definite bat potential, supporting fewer suitable features than high roosting potential trees or with potential for use by single bats
Low or Negligible Roosting Potential	Trees with no obvious potential, although the tree is of a size and age that elevated surveys may result in cracks or crevices being found or the tree supports some features which may have limited potential to support bats or trees with no potential to support bats

Trees were assessed on the 4th March 2023 by licensed ecologist Aimee Cokayne (Natural England class licence: 2019-40055-CLS-CLS).

Foraging/commuting habitat

The site was assessed for its suitability to support foraging and commuting bats. Bats will forage on sites that support linear landscape features (e.g. hedgerows, tree lines and rivers) with good habitat connectivity and within proximity to suitable roosting sites. Sites that support a range of semi-natural habitats with varied vegetation structure are considered to provide more suitable foraging habitat for bats as they support an abundance and diversity of insect prey.

A series of monthly bat transect surveys were carried out from April to October 2023, alongside the deployment of static monitoring devices, in accordance with the *Good Practice Guidelines* (Collins, 2016).

Great crested newts

Suitable breeding ponds are essential to support populations of great crested newt although they actually only spend a relatively short period of the year in the ponds during the spring for breeding. The remainder of the year is spent in suitable 'foraging' terrestrial habitat such as tall grassland and woodland. During the winter the great crested newt hibernates, often

amongst the roots of trees and scrub or in other places such as rubble piles, amongst the foundations of buildings or under fallen trees and logs.

Great crested newts are known to forage up to at least five hundred metres from their breeding pond and suitable habitats that fall within two hundred and fifty metres must be considered even in situations where the breeding pond itself will not be affected. The site and surrounding area were assessed during the habitat survey for the presence of ponds that may provide suitable breeding habitat for great crested newts. Suitable terrestrial habitat was also assessed.

Hazel dormouse

The habitat on the site was assessed for the potential to support the hazel dormouse, which are found in habitats such as woodlands, scrub and hedgerows with good connectivity and suitable food plants. A visual inspection for their distinctive nests was undertaken. Where fruiting hazel (*Corylus avellana*) was present nuts were checked for dormice distinctive opening holes. Satellite images were used to assess the connectivity of any suitable habitat present on the site to other areas of woodland and hedgerow networks.

Reptiles

Common reptile species such as slow-worm and grass snake are widespread in habitats that provide both cover, in the form of scrub or tall vegetation, and basking areas such as hard standing or short grassland communities. Piles of debris or rubble also provide excellent refuge and hibernation sites for reptiles. They do also have an affinity for hiding under debris exposed or partially exposed to the sun. The habitats on the site were assessed for the potential to support reptiles. A reptile presence/absence survey was undertaken in April and May 2023 based on the methodology set out in the Froglife Advice Sheet 10 Reptile survey whereby felt mats were laid across the site at a density of 50 mats per ha in suitable habitat, the mats offer suitable artificial refugia for reptiles in the area and after being left to establish for at least a week they are checked by an ecologist in suitable weather conditions on seven separate days for the presence of reptiles beneath.

Limitations

Bat species such as long-eared bats (*Plecotus* spp.) can be difficult to detect on bat recording equipment due to their quiet and directional echolocation calls. In addition, Myotis bats (*Myotis* spp.) and the larger bats (*Nyctalus* and *Eptesicus* sp) can be difficult to determine down to species level without having them in the hand or through faecal analysis, as such where this genus is encountered it will not be divided into species.

The surveys conducted are based upon the conditions encountered and the information available at the time of the survey. Where any changes were encountered throughout the site visits, these were recorded.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk study

Designated sites

Table 2 below lists statutory sites designated for nature conservation located within five kilometres of the development site and non-statutory sites within two kilometres of the site

Table 2: Statutory designated sites within a five-kilometre radius and non-statutory sites within a two-kilometre radius of the site

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site (km)	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
Solent Maritime	SAC[3]	4.5 south-east	165300	The Solent encompasses a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. Designated for its estuary, salt meadow, coastal lagoons, mudflats. Qualifying species includes Desmoulin's whorl snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*)
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	SPA[4]	4.5 south-east	5,810	The SPA qualifies under Article 4.1 for breeding little tern (*Sterna albifrons*) and sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*), passage little egret (*Egretta garzetta*) and overwintering bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*). This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 for passage ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula),* overwintering black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica),* dark-bellied brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*), dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina),* grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola),* redshank (*Tringa totanus),* and assemblage of international importance.
	Ramsar[5]	4.5 south-east	5,810	Chichester Harbour comprises extensive mud and sandflats that are exposed at low tide. The site is designated as a wetland of international importance and is of particular

[3] SAC: Special Area of Conservation
[4] SPA: Special Protection Area
[5] Ramsar: Internationally important wetland site

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site (km)	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
				significance for wintering wildfowl and waders as well as breeding birds both within the Harbour and in the surrounding permanent pasture fields and woodlands.
Portsmouth Harbour	SPA	4.7 south-west	1248.77	Portsmouth Harbour SPA qualifies under Article 4.2 dark-bellied brent goose.
	Ramsar	4.7 south-west	1248.77	Portsmouth Harbour is a large industrialised estuary and includes one of the four largest expanses of mudflats and tidal creeks on the south coast of Britain. The mudflats support large beds of narrow-leaved and dwarf eelgrass (*Zostera* sp.), extensive green alga and sea lettuce (*Ulva* sp.). The site supports internationally important numbers of wintering dark-bellied brent geese and nationally important numbers of grey plover, dunlin and black-tailed godwit.
Lye Heath Marsh	SSSI[6]	1.7 south-west	4.4	Lye Heath Marsh supports the following habitats including a mixture of basic flushes, unimproved grassland, alder woodland and dense hedgerows, which combine to form a now rare association of individually restricted habitats.
Hook Heath Meadows	SSSI	2.2 south-west	5.9	Hook Heath Meadows comprise an intimate mixture of woodland and agriculturally unimproved acid pasture lying within a shallow river valley over London Clays. Many of the habitats present are now rare in lowland Britain through agricultural intensification. Their close juxtaposition here is of particular value as an invertebrate habitat.
Portsdown	SSSI	2.7 south	69.15	Portsdown is notified for its geological importance.
Langstone	SSSI	4.5 south-east	2,069	A tidal basin with extensive mudflats, marshland and

[6] SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site (km)	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
Harbour				reedbeds supporting internationally important numbers of overwintering waders.
Portsmouth Harbour	SSSI	4.7 south-west	1264.21	Portsmouth Harbour is a large industrialised estuary and includes one of the four largest expanses of mudflats and tidal creeks on the south coast of Britain. The mudflats support large beds of narrow-leaved and dwarf eelgrass (*Zostera* sp.), extensive green alga and sea lettuce (*Ulva* sp.). The site supports internationally important numbers of wintering dark-bellied brent geese and nationally important numbers of grey plover, dunlin and black-tailed godwit.
Hazelton Common	LNR	4.1 north-east	17.45	A large area of heathland, mixed scrub and wooded dells with ponds and wetland area, supporting many species of reptile, dragonfly and other invertebrates. Bracken has spread in some areas, a few patches of heather survive, mostly mixed with extensive areas of gorse where there is a good breeding population of stonechats (*Saxicola torquata*).
Yeoll's Copse	LNR	4.1 north-east	5.48	A precious fragment of Ancient Woodland with a small wetland area on the north side and now surrounded on three sides by housing development. Unusual plants include common cow wheat (*Melampyrum pratense*) and butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).
Farlington Marshes	LNR	4.2 south-east	119.68	Farlington Marshes comprise grazed wildflower rich-marshes. The site is internationally important for bird populations and is a popular location for observing butterflies.
Dell Piece West	LNR	4.5 north-east	4.06	Well-wooded borders, unimproved grassland, damp

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site (km)	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
				marshy ground and a large shallow pond provides habitat for a rich variety of wildlife that includes various butterflies, dragonflies and reptiles.
Newlands Row and Plant Row	SINC[7]	0.1 east	5.35	Ancient semi-natural woodlands. A site that supports hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius)* populations.
Pound Coppice Remnant	SINC	0.3 west	1.23	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Newlands Farm Meadow	SINC	0.3 south	3.75	Semi improved grassland which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.
Sheepwash/ Tattle/ Dunsland Coppices	SINC	0.4 west	20.06	Ancient semi-natural woodlands. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Drivetts Complex	SINC	0.5 south-west	63.70	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Alsfordmoor Coppice	SINC	0.6 south	5.66+	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. They comprise important community types of restricted distribution in the County, such as yew (*Taxus baccata*) woods and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) swamp woods. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Purbrook Heath	SINC	0.8 south	3.4	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Marrelsmoor Row	SINC	0.9 south-east	0.7	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Marrelsmoor Coppice	SINC	0.9 south-east	3.05	Ancient semi-natural woodlands. A site that supports hazel dormouse populations.
Broomground	SINC	0.9 south-west	19.95	Ancient semi-natural woodlands. Woodland where

[7] SINC: Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site (km)	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
Coppice/ Potwell Coppice				there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. They comprise important community types of restricted distribution in the County, such as yew woods and alder swamp woods.
Widley Walk Meadow	SINC	1.3 south-west	1.56	Agriculturally unimproved grasslands.
Piper's Hill Wood	SINC	1.4 north	1.96	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Aldermoor Meadow Part	SINC	1.4 south	1.93	Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions.
Sandy and Aldermoor Coppices	SINC	1.4 south	6.18	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Stakes Coppice Remnant 1	SINC	1.4 south-east	0.47	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving. Site of nature conservation interest which occur in areas otherwise deficient in such interest, and/or are known to be of particularly high value to local communities e.g. community wildlife sites.
London Road Fen	SINC	1.4 south	1.89	Woodland comprising important community types of restricted distribution in the County, such as yew woods and alder swamp woods. Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged conditions
Halls Cottage Woodland	SINC	1.5 west	2.85	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving.
Mill Farm Woodland	SINC	1.6 south-west	0.86	Ancient semi-natural woodland. Woodland comprising important

Site name	Conservation status	Distance and direction from site (km)	Size (Ha)	Habitat description
				community types of restricted distribution in the County, such as yew woods and alder swamp woods.
Great Belney Copse	SINC	1.8 north-west	7.85	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving.
Hazelhook Coppice	SINC	1.8 west	6.48	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Littlehunts Coppice Meadow	SINC	1.8 south-west	1.18	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving.
Frank's Coppice	SINC	1.8 east	1.78	Woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving.
The Queen's Inclosure	SINC	1.8 north-east	40.27	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Broomfield House Copse	SINC	1.8 south-west	0.87	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Creech Walk East	SINC	1.9 north-west	72.29	Pasture woodland and wooded commons, which are of considerable biological and historical interest. Areas of heathland which are afforested or have succeeded to woodland, they retain significant remnants of heathland vegetation which would enable their recovery.
Park Wood, Havant	SINC	2 north-east	2.60	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.
Soake Farm Meadows	SINC	2 north	11.89	A site supporting unimproved grassland and the notable plant species green-winged orchid (*Anacamptis morio*).
Newlease Copse, Havant	SINC	2.1 south-east	1.74	Ancient semi-natural woodlands.

Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA and Ramsar and the Solent Maritime SAC all lie 4.5 kilometres to the south-east of the site, the Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Ramsar lies 4.7 kilometres to the south-west, and the nearest national statutory site is Lye Heath Marsh SSSI which is situated 1.7 kilometres south-west of the site. There are not anticipated to be any impacts to these sites from this element of the scheme. Issues relating to the wider housing development are detailed within the Ecology Chapter for the development (Biodiversity by Design 2010b). No further action is required.

The nearest non-statutory designated site is Newlands Row and Plant Row SINC which lies approximately 120 metres to the east of the site. There is a risk that this local site may be impacted by the works. Further recommendations have been provided in section 5.1.

Protected species records

Table 3 below lists records of protected, notable and invasive species within two kilometres of the site provided by HBIC.

Table 3: Protected, notable and invasive species within two kilometres of the site

Common Name	Scientific name	Status	Dates
Amphibians and Reptiles			
Slow worm	*Anguis fragilis*	Schedule 5 WCA[8], UKBAP [9]	6 records dated between 2011 and 2019.
Common toad	*Bufo bufo*	UKBAP	5 records dated between 1986 and 2019.
Grass snake	*Natrix helvetica*	Schedule 5 WCA, UKBAP	3 records dated 2012 and 2019.
Great crested newt	*Triturus cristatus*	Habs Regs[10] Annex II[11], Schedule 5 WCA, UK BAP	12 records dated between 1988 and 2019.
Common lizard	*Zootoca vivipara*	Schedule 5 WCA, UKBAP	4 records dated between 1997 and 2019.
Birds			
Lesser redpoll	*Acanthis cabaret*	Red List BoCC[12], UK BAP	4 records dated between 2001 and 2018.
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	11 records dated between 2008 and 2018.
Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	Schedule 1 WCA, Annex 1[13], Amber List BoCC	14 records between 1999 and 2019.
Short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	Annex 1, Amber List BoCC	2 records dated 2003.
Nightjar	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	Annex 1, UKBAP	4 records dated between 1994 and 2010.
Black-headed gull	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	Amber List BoCC	14 records dated between 1999 and 2019.
Hawfinch	*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	1 record dated 1994.
Cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	3 records dated between 2002 and 2009.
Lesser spotted woodpecker	*Dryobates minor*	Red List BoCC	5 records dated 1997 and 2004.
Corn bunting	*Emberiza calandra*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	4 records dated between 1997 and 1999.

[8] WCA: The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
[9] UKBAP: UK Biodiversity Action Plan
[10] Habs Regs: The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) 2017
[11] Annex II of the EC Habitats Directive
[12] BoCC: Birds of Conservation Concern
[13] Annex 1 of the Birds Directive

Common Name	Scientific name	Status	Dates
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citrinella*	Red List BoCC	4 records dated between 2004 and 2018.
Reed bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	Amber List BoCC, UK BAP	4 records dated 1993 and 2015.
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	Schedule 1 WCA, Annex 1, Red List BoCC	3 records dated 1999 and 2000.
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*	Schedule 1 WCA, Annex 1, Red List BoCC	20 records dated between 1997 and 2019.
Hobby	*Falco subbuteo*	Schedule 1 WCA	25 records dated between 1993 and 2018.
Pied flycatcher	*Ficedula hypoleuca*	Red List BoCC	2 records dated 1997 and 2005.
Brambling	*Fringilla montifringilla*	Schedule 1 WCA	2 records dated 2008 and 2010.
Herring gull	*Larus argentatus*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	7 records dated between 2010 and 2019.
Lesser black-backed gull	*Larus fuscus*	Amber List BoCC	4 records dated between 1993 and 2012.
Great black-backed gull	*Larus marinus*	Amber List BoCC	6 records dated between 2006 and 2018.
Mediterranean gull	*Larus melanocephalus*	Schedule 1 WCA, Annex 1, Amber List BoCC	Over 94 records dated between 2000 and 2019.
Linnet	*Linaria cannabina*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	12 records dated between 1997 and 2016.
Common crossbill	*Loxia curvirostra*	Schedule 1 WCA	7 records dated between 1993 and 2013.
Woodlark	*Lullula arborea*	Schedule 1 WCA, Annex 1, UK BAP	24 records dated between 2000 to 2019.
Nightingale	*Luscinia megarhynchos*	Red List BoCC	1 record dated 2011.
Red kite	*Milvus milvus*	Schedule 1 WCA, Annex 1	28 records dated between 2002 and 2019.
Grey wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*	Red List BoCC	39 records dated between 1994 and 2019.
Yellow wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	4 records dated between 1999 and 2012.
Spotted flycatcher	*Muscicapa striata*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	14 records dated between 1993 and 2014.
Curlew	*Numenius arquata*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	15 records dated between 1993 and 2007.
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	23 records dated between 1998 and 2019.
Grey partridge	*Perdix perdix*	Red List BoCC, UK BAP	1 record dated 2017.
European Honey Buzzard	*Pernis apivorus*	Schedule 1 WCA, Annex 1	2 records dated 2000 and 2017.
Black redstart	*Phoenicurus ochruros*	Schedule 1 WCA, Red List BoCC	4 records dated between 1995 and 2015.
Redstart	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	Amber List BoCC	12 records dated between 1997 and 2016.