



Appendix 13.7

Wintering Bird Survey Report

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Appendix 13.7: Wintering Bird Survey Report

Client

Bloor Homes & Pigeon

Project

North Hemel Hempstead

Hertfordshire

Date

November 2025

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Appendix A: Wintering Bird Survey Results

Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Final	LEB / 15.09.25	OGJ / 12.10.25
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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Report Scope and Methodology
Wintering Bird Surveys were conducted on behalf of Bloor Homes & Pigeon for land at Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire (Central OS grid reference: TL 08435 10789). The Site comprises large arable fields with associated treelines and hedgerows. Wintering bird surveys were conducted broadly following the bird survey guidelines for non-breeding season, between October 2023 - March 2024, with update surveys undertaken between December 2024 - February 2025. Surveys covered all the habitats within the Site.
Results
No designated sites recognised for importance to breeding birds is located within 15km of the Site. A total of 34 bird species were recorded within the Site during the surveys in 2023/24, of which 15 were considered 'notable' species. A total of 32 bird species were recorded in 2024/25, 14 of which were notable. The species assemblage is typical of the habitats onsite, with generalists and farmland specialists being the main species recorded.
Assessment of Impacts
The Site proposals include the loss of cropland habitat within the Site boundary to facilitate the creation of residential units, roads and associated infrastructure, and areas of greenspace. This will reduce the suitability of the Site for the farmland bird assemblage recorded including skylark. The inclusion of extensive green infrastructure in the scheme design, in addition to the provision of gardens, will provide additional habitats for the range of common and widespread generalist and woodland edge species recorded, particularly as these habitats mature. The proposals include a residential development that will likely lead to an increase in the population of domestic cats in the locality, leading to an increased risk of cat predation. As the new habitats are >350m from proposed residences, with the inclusion of scrub, this is expected to not have a significant effect on the local bird populations.
Recommended Mitigation, Compensation and Enhancement
Species-rich grasslands proposed in the SANG will be seeded with a range of native seed-bearing species and managed year-round to provide a permanent foraging habitat for skylark. This new habitat, alongside mixed scrub planting, will provide additional opportunities for other farmland bird species including yellowhammer and linnet. The planting of mixed scrub and hedgerows will include a range of thorny species to provide dense thickets to offer sheltering opportunities for birds from cat predation. SuDS features will be designed with a varied bed profile to provide suitable condition for a range of wetland plants to establish. They will also be designed to hold a degree of water throughout the winter, providing opportunities for wetland birds to colonise the Site.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The following Wintering Bird Survey Report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. on behalf of Bloor Homes & Pigeon, for the Site at North Hemel Hempstead (central OS Grid Reference TL 08444 11097), hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.
- 2.2 A suite of ecological surveys has been undertaken on the Site to inform the Biodiversity Chapter of an Environmental Statement (ES) which has been prepared to support the application. This reptile report has been prepared to support this ES, and it should therefore be read in conjunction with the Biodiversity Chapter (Chapter 13).
- 2.3 When planning the survey program surveying the Site, it was split into two separate parcels, divided by Little Revel End Lane. As a result, surveys on these two areas sometimes occurred at different times and different dates. Where relevant, these two areas of land will be referred to as the "southern parcel" and "northern parcel".

Site Location & Context

- 2.4 The Site is located to the north and east of Hemel Hempstead. It comprises a series of agricultural field compartments that are generally large and open. Where they are present, field boundaries comprise hedgerows or woodland. Other habitats onsite comprise species-poor grassland in the south-east of the Site, a pond and small areas of scrub.
- 2.5 The surrounding landscape to the north, east and west is composed largely of agricultural and pastoral land with small pockets of woodland interspersed throughout. The M1 motorway lies approximately 0.5km east of the Site, with the village of Redbourn beyond. To the south and west of the Site, the landscape comprises the urban environs of Woodhall farm in the north-east of Hemel Hempstead.

Report Aims and 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 wintering birds within or in the vicinity of the Site;
 - Evaluate the conservation importance of habitats within the Site to local bird populations and identify any areas of ornithological interest;
 - Identify and describe potentially significant ecological effects associated with the proposals on 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 AND 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 considered an offence.
- 3.3 Certain species have also been identified as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 (NERC S41). 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 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.
- 3.4 The local biodiversity action plan for Hertfordshire includes action plans for certain species within the county. Specific species plans for birds include tree sparrow *Passer montanus*, stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicephalus*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris* and song thrush *Turdus philomelos*.

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 Concern (BoCC) in the UK¹.
- 3.6 Red list (high conservation concern) 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; and/or
 - that they have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.
- 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

¹ Stanbury, A., 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: 723-747.

- 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 HERC (Hertfordshire Environmental Records Centre) and Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC - <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.html>). Full details on the methodology for the desk study are provided in the accompanying Biodiversity ES Chapter 13.

Field Survey

- 4.2 The methodology employed was broadly based on the non-breeding survey methodology as per the bird survey guidelines². Standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities were used to identify birds and denote activity, sex and age where appropriate.
- 4.3 The route around the survey area was mapped out prior to the surveys being undertaken, paying particular attention to linear features, such as hedgerows and tree lines, and natural features such as ponds and areas of scrub.
- 4.4 To provide a robust level of accuracy for determining the population status of wintering birds in the survey area, six surveys were conducted monthly between October 2023 and March 2024, with update surveys undertaken monthly between December 2024 and February 2025. The update surveys were predominantly to ensure an accurate representation of skylark populations onsite.
- 4.5 Bird surveys were not conducted in unfavourable conditions such as heavy rain or strong wind, (conditions which can negatively affect the results). Table 1 provides details of the survey dates and weather conditions for each survey period.

Survey Timing

- 4.6 Surveys were programmed at times which maximised visibility to allow for increased visual identification of birds, as such there was no specific time of day targeted.

² Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2025). Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org> [18.09.25]

Table 1: Wintering Bird Survey Dates and Conditions

Survey	Date	Cloud Cover (%)	Rain	Wind (Beaufort)	Visibility
2023/2024					
1	09.10.23	100	0	3 - 4	Very Good
2	15.11.23	100	0	2 - 3	Very Good
3	15.12.23	100	0	1	Very Good
4	16.01.24	90	0	0 - 1	Good
5	13.02.24	100	1	1 - 2	Good
6	08.03.24	100	0	3 - 4	Very Good
2024/2025					
1	12.12.24	100	1	1 - 3	Ok
2	14.01.25	80	0	1	Very Good
3	06.02.25	45	0	2	Very Good
4	19.02.25	100	0	1	Very Good

Limitations

- 4.7 Surveys 1 and 6 in 2023/24 only covered the northern parcel. This is due to the Site originally being considered as two separate Sites. However, as more than the recommended 4 surveys per winter period were undertaken, it is considered that the results are representative of the wintering bird populations utilising the Site.

5.0 RESULTS

Desktop Study

- 5.1 Results of the desktop study regarding birds can be found in section 5 of Appendix 13.6 Breeding Bird Report of this ES.

Designated Sites

- 5.2 No designated sites cited for their ornithological interest were identified within the desk study. A full description of all designated sites within the search area is provided within the full Biodiversity ES Chapter.

Protected and Notable Species

- 5.3 Five records of three notable species were returned within the Site boundary. This includes the following species; red kite, greenfinch and skylark.
- 5.4 637 records of forty-seven notable species were returned within 2km of the Site boundary. Those that are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) are detailed in Table 2 and the locations of these records are shown on Figure 1.

Table 2: Protected Bird Species Records within 2km of the Site Boundary

Species	Distance from Site at Closest Point	Description
Red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Onsite	Three records of individuals over arable land onsite and many records further afield surrounding the Site between 2011-2019.
Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	10m North-East	Twenty-two records of individuals in the Redbourn area between 2011-2019 and one record of a family in 2012.
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1560m North-East	Five records of individuals between 2011 – 2019, all in the Redbourn area over arable land.
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	760m North-east	A great number of records between 2011-2019, including many records of 100-350 individuals foraging in bushes and hedgerows on farmland. Nearest record is a flock of 200 at Flamsteadbury Farm near Redbourn in 2011.
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	1270m North-East	Many records between 2012 – 2019, nearest record in Redbourn.

Field Surveys

2023/24 Surveys

- 5.5 A total of 34 bird species were recorded within the survey area over the six survey occasions (for complete list see Appendix A). Of these, 15 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;
 - Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006; and / or
 - Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- 5.6 The notable species recorded during surveys are summarised in Table 3 with their respective distributions illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 3: Notable Bird Species Recorded onsite 2023/24.

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Peak Count / No. of Survey Visits
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber List	56 / 6
Red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Green List WCA Sch.1	4 / 6
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber List	3 / 4
Lesser spotted woodpecker <i>Dryobates minor</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1 / 1
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red List NERC S.41	65 / 5
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	4 / 4
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red List NERC S.41	600 / 2
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	1 / 3
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Amber List WCA Sch.1	40 / 8
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red List WCA Sch.1	450 / 3
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1 colony / 1
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	3 / 5
Meadow pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber List	1 / 2
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red List NERC S.41	1 / 1
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red List NERC S.41	33 / 6

Results Description

- 5.1 The majority of bird species recorded onsite are typical of the habitats present in a regional context, being heavily influenced by the intensive arable agricultural cultivation of the land. The actively cropped arable field interiors support an assemblage of foraging species which was largely restricted to variable numbers of wintering thrushes, starling and woodpigeon. Large flocks were recorded in the Southern field compartments on multiple survey occasions, including peak counts of 600 starling and 450 fieldfare.
- 5.2 Flocks of foraging skylarks in variable numbers were also recorded foraging in field interiors on all but the third survey occasion, with a peak count of 65 during the first survey occasion. Low numbers of notable predatory species including kestrel and red kite were observed on most survey occasions, hunting over field interiors.
- 5.3 Hedgerows provided suitable habitat for the range of common and widespread generalist and woodland edge species recorded including robin, blackbird and the range of common tit and finch species recorded. This assemblage also included a range of notable, but common and widespread species that are typical of the habitats present including wren, song thrush and dunnock. Yellowhammer were recorded foraging in hedgerows and field margins during all but one survey occasions, occasionally in small flocks. Many hedgerows offered limited suitability

for this assemblage due to their intensively managed and sparse nature with reduced connectivity, with very few birds recorded along the Southern Site boundary hedgerow particularly.

- 5.4 An individual lesser spotted woodpecker, a notable and rare species within the UK, was recorded along a treeline within the centre of the Site on a single survey occasion. This is a woodland specialist that is likely have been passing through the Site to reach suitable foraging habitat elsewhere in the wider landscape. No lesser spotted woodpeckers were recorded during update surveys.
- 5.5 A limited urban bird assemblage was also recorded near farm buildings and dwellings bordering the Site. This included small groups of house sparrow, which are likely to roost offsite and use the onsite habitats as occasional foraging resources.

2024/25 Update Surveys

- 5.6 A total of 32 bird species were recorded within the survey area over the four survey occasions (for complete list see Appendix A). Of these, 14 were notable species.
- 5.7 The notable species recorded during surveys are summarised in *Table 4* with their respective distributions illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 4: Notable Bird Species Recorded onsite 2024/25.

Species	Legal / Conservation Status	Peak Count / No. of Survey Visits
Grey partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	Red List NERC S.41	10 / 2
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber List	783 / 4
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Amber List	1 / 1
Red kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Green List WCA Sch.1	9 / 4
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red List NERC S.41	50 / 4
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber List	8 / 4
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red List NERC S.41	520 / 4
Song thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	1 / 2
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Amber List WCA Sch.1	40 / 4
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red List WCA Sch.1	53 / 4
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber List NERC S.41	4 / 3
Meadow pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber List	2 / 1
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red List NERC S.41	3 / 1
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red List NERC S.41	41 / 3

- 5.8 The majority of bird species recorded onsite during the update surveys were those recorded during initial survey efforts. The only additional notable species recorded during update surveys were grey partridge and sparrowhawk, both of which are typical of the habitats present.
- 5.9 Again, the actively cropped arable field interiors supported an assemblage of foraging species including variable numbers of wintering thrushes, starling and woodpigeon. Large flocks were recorded in the Southern field compartments on multiple survey occasions, including peak counts of 520 starling and 783 woodpigeon.
- 5.10 Flocks of foraging skylarks were also recorded foraging in field interiors on all survey occasions. Numbers were variable across surveys, with a peak count of 50 and a minimum count of 3 during the final survey occasion. Low numbers of grey partridge were recorded amongst large flocks of red-legged partridges in the central field interiors. Low numbers of red kite were observed on all survey occasions, hunting over field interiors.
- 5.11 Hedgerows again provided suitable habitat for the range of common and widespread generalist and woodland edge species recorded during initial surveys. This assemblage also included a range of notable, but common and widespread species that are typical of the habitats present including wren, song thrush and dunnock. Yellowhammer were recorded foraging in hedgerows and field margins during all but one survey occasions, including in small flocks during the final survey occasion. A single female sparrowhawk was recorded along a hedgerow in the West of the Site during the first survey occasion.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The following section provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposals upon wintering bird assemblages within and in the vicinity of the Site. The evaluation has been informed by the most Land Use, Green & Blue Infrastructure Parameter Plan.

Impact Assessment

- 6.2 The following potential impacts to the recorded bird populations and assemblage may result from the proposals:

- Direct loss/change of wintering habitat; and
- Disturbance during construction and/or operation.

Habitat Loss

- 6.3 Farmland specialists, including skylark, linnet and yellowhammer, were present onsite in variable numbers, utilising arable field interiors as foraging resources. These species are transient and will travel in flocks across a large network of suitable habitat in order to exploit winter foraging opportunities. As such, the suitability of arable fields for these species is dependent on winter cropping methods. Proposals for the Site's SANG include large, open, species-rich grasslands that will also have species mixes that will provide seeds that will offer a more reliable source of foraging resources. The loss of arable habitats onsite is therefore not expected to have a significant effect in the long term.

- 6.4 The majority of hedgerows onsite are to be retained and enhanced with native species with fruiting bodies, which will continue to provide foraging habitat to the generalist and woodland edge assemblages recorded. The addition of new mixed scrub, trees and woodland throughout the Site's SANG and GI will further benefit wintering bird species and may encourage species that were previously absent to colonise. The new residential gardens will also provide new foraging and sheltering habitat for generalists, especially as the vegetation within them matures.

Disturbance

- 6.5 Construction operations have the potential to cause short-term increases in noise levels and sight line disruption that can impact bird species utilising onsite habitats as foraging habitats. The impacts will be short-term in nature, and construction will also be phased, reducing the scale of these impacts.
- 6.6 The increase in domestic animals during the operational phase, particularly cat, may lead to an effect on small bird populations. Recent research is inconclusive as to the actual effect that domestic cats can have on wild populations, however ground dwelling birds may be more susceptible to predation than hedgerow or tree dwelling species. As areas of new scrub and woodland is to be created between the proposed residences and SANG, the likelihood of cat predation is reduced and it is therefore considered that the impact of cats on wintering birds will be of negligible significance.

Compensation

Habitat Loss

- 6.7 To compensate for the complete loss of arable grassland onsite, a species-rich hay meadow will be created in the SANG, this will have specific species planted that provide seeds during the autumn/winter months. The Site will be managed to increase habitat for the species recorded, which include farmland birds particularly for breeding skylark, but will also flocks of woodpigeon and wintering thrushes.

Enhancements

- 6.8 Additional scrub, woodland and grassland planting will be incorporated into the Sites GI, particularly within the SANG. This will provide a mosaic of species-rich, additional foraging and sheltering habitat for a range of birds, especially as the habitats mature. 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 finch and thrush species recorded.
- 6.9 The retained hedgerows will be enhanced with further, structural planting to create layered, mosaic habitats. Priority will again be given to native, fruit-bearing species. Dense, thorny scrub will also provide an effective barrier to both possible cat predation and human disturbance.
- 6.10 Attenuation features will be designed where possible to encourage a varied bed profile, allowing marginal vegetation to establish where this does not affect the drainage capacity of the features. A recommended species mix would include native species such as common reed *Phragmites australis* and reed mace *Typha latifolia*. This will encourage new wetland species to the Site, as well as provide additional foraging opportunities for species already present in the form of invertebrates and seeds.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Surveys have demonstrated that the Site supports a range of common and widespread bird species typical of the habitats present onsite during the winter, including a farmland bird assemblage and an assemblage of generalist and woodland edge species.
- 7.2 The proposals will result in the loss of arable habitats, which has the potential to have a short term negatively impact the farmland bird assemblage recorded, while the GI and SANG habitats mature. The current arable fields were used by a number of notable species for foraging, however they are likely to move to adjacent suitable habitats in the wider landscape to ensure a diverse foraging resource that cannot be gained on Site, it is therefore the proposed loss of these habitats will have a negligible effect on these species.
- 7.3 The retained hedgerows, woodland and proposed new green infrastructure, including a mosaic of species-rich grassland and scrub will provide optimal habitats for the generalist and woodland edge assemblage recorded, resulting in positive effects on these species. These habitats will also provide suitable habitat for some farmland birds including grey partridge, linnet and yellowhammer, where these habitats border offsite cropland.
- 7.4 Through this combination of intrinsic mitigation, targeted mitigation, compensation and enhancement detailed within this appendix report and ES Chapter, has demonstrated that the proposals will lead to at most short-term negative effects on wintering birds, with long-term positive effects anticipated as new habitats mature.

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1.0 APPENDIX A: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS

Table 1: Surveyors and Conditions for 2023/2024 Surveys

Survey	Surveyor	Date	Cloud (%)	Rain	Wind	Visibility
1 – Northern parcel	REM	09.10.23	100	0	3 – 4	Very Good
2	REM / DLS / OMS / EB	15.11.23	100	0	2 – 3	Very Good
3	OMS / REM	15.12.23	100	0	1	Very Good
4	OMS + DLS / EB	16.01.24	90	0	0 – 1	Good
5	OMS / HH	13.02.24	100	1	1 – 2	Good
6 – Northern parcel	REM	08.03.24	100	0	3 – 4	Very Good

Table 2: Surveyors Results for 2023/2024 Surveys

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Survey 5	Survey 6	Conservation Status & Protection
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	-	17	3	1	5	4	Not Listed
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	17	13	1	-	4	2	Not Listed
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia f. domestica</i>	-	13	-	-	-	-	Not Listed
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	20	25	18	11	56	29	Amber List
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	4	4	3	4	1	3	Green List WCA Sch.1
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	-	-	1	1	2	-	Green List
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	1	-	3	-	1	Amber List

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Survey 5	Survey 6	Conservation Status & Protection
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	Red List NERC S.41
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1	1	-	1	-	-	Green List
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	-	1	-	2	-	1	Green List
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2	1	2	1	2	1	Green List
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	7	7	3	7	6	2	Green List
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	-	4	-	-	-	-	Green List
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	4	4	3	16	6	3	Green List
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	Green List
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	6	10	27	34	23	11	Green List
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2	3	7	22	15	2	Green List
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	65	14	-	9	22	10	Red List NERC S.41
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	-	10	20	-	-	-	Green List
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	-	-	1	1	1	-	Green List
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1	-	3	4	2	-	Amber List

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Survey 4	Survey 5	Survey 6	Conservation Status & Protection
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	-	50	-	-	-	600	Red List NERC S.41
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	-	1	-	1	1	-	Amber List NERC S.41
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	-	11	-	6	2	7	Amber List WCA Sch.1
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	-	1	5	13	6	3	Green List
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	-	18	-	114	-	450	Red List WCA Sch.1
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	4	1	10	13	7	2	Green List
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	-	-	-	1 colony	-	-	Red List NERC S.41
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	-	3	1	3	3	2	Amber List NERC S.41
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	-	-	1	-	1	-	Amber List
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1	2	2	2	8	4	Green List
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	Red List NERC S.41
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	-	9	-	19	2	-	Green List
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	2	1	3	33	4	1	Red List NERC S.41
Total No. Species		16	26	20	26	22	20	Overall total species: 34

Table 3: Surveyors and Conditions for 2024/2025 Surveys

Survey	Surveyor	Date	Cloud (%)	Rain	Wind	Visibility
1	REM / OMS + LEB	12.12.24	100	1	1 - 3	Ok
2	DLS / OMS / REM	14.01.25	80	0	1	Very Good
3	REM / DLS / LEB	06.02.25	45	0	2	Very Good
4	OMS / DLS / LEB	19.02.25	100	0	1	Very Good

Table 4: Surveyors Results for 2024/2025 Surveys

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 7	Survey 8	Survey 9	Survey 10	Conservation Status & Protection
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	-	-	10	2	Red List NERC S.41
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	3	4	3	2	Not Listed
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	22	52	107	14	Not Listed
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia f. domestica</i>	2	-	-	-	Not Listed
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	409	178	783	85	Amber List
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	-	-	-	Amber List
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	4	2	9	7	Green List WCA Sch.1
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	2	1	-	Green List

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 7	Survey 8	Survey 9	Survey 10	Conservation Status & Protection
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	-	-	1	-	Green List
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	-	-	1	-	Green List
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	3	3	1	2	Green List
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	7	15	20	12	Green List
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	-	-	2	-	Green List
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	4	9	11	7	Green List
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	-	2	-	1	Green List
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	20	52	29	20	Green List
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1	14	12	5	Green List
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	4	5	50	3	Red List NERC S.41
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	-	8	23	17	Green List
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	8	6	2	2	Amber List
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	520	20	119	78	Red List NERC S.41
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	-	1	1	-	Amber List NERC S.41

Species: British Common Name	Species: Latin name	Survey 7	Survey 8	Survey 9	Survey 10	Conservation Status & Protection
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	18	23	40	11	Amber List WCA Sch.1
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	20	29	11	8	Green List
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	53	29	42	36	Red List WCA Sch.1
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	8	14	20	22	Green List
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	2	1	-	4	Amber List NERC S.41
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	2	-	-	-	Amber List
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	-	2	-	21	Green List
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	-	3	-	-	Red List NERC S.41
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	12	4	23	24	Green List
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	-	1	1	41	Red List NERC S.41
Total No. Species		22	25	25	23	Overall total species: 32

Legend

 Site Boundary

 Dunnock

 Fieldfare

 Grey Partridge

 House Sparrow

 Kestrel

 Lesser Spotted Woodpecker

 Linnet

 Meadow Pipit

 Red Kite

 Redwing

 Skylark

 Song Thrush

 Sparrowhawk

 Starling

 Woodpigeon

 Wren

 Yellowhammer

 Fly over

North Hemel Hempstead / Figure 1 - Distribution of Notable and Protected Wintering Bird Species



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