

# **Blackthorn Farm, Culverstone Green**

## **Breeding Bird Survey Report**

Prepared on behalf of

Esquire Developments Ltd

Final Report

19 September 2025

32/74-4C

# Blackthorn Farm, Culverstone Green

## Breeding Bird Survey Report

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# **Blackthorn Farm, Culverstone Green**

## **Breeding Bird Survey Report**

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# Blackthorn Farm, Culverstone Green

## Breeding Bird Survey Report

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### Executive Summary

Ecological Planning & Research Ltd (EPR) conducted a Breeding Bird Survey in relation to the Proposed Development on land at Blackthorn Farm, Culverstone Green.

Four daytime survey visits were conducted between May 2025 and June 2025.

A total of 36 bird species were recorded during the survey. Three species were only recorded flying over the Site and/or were always beyond the Site boundary.

Of the 33 species that used the Site, six are red status and eight are amber status species. Of the 33 species, six are also listed as Species of Principal Importance.

The breeding bird assemblage is of ecological importance at the **ZoL Level** only.

Details associated with impact avoidance and mitigation will be detailed in the associated Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) in due course.

# Blackthorn Farm, Culverstone Green

## Breeding Bird Survey Report

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Ecological Planning & Research Limited (EPR) was commissioned by Esquire Developments Ltd to conduct a Breeding Bird Survey in relation to the Proposed Development on land at Blackthorn Farm, Culverstone Green (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

1.2 **Figure 1** shows the location of the Site.

#### Relevant Legislation

1.3 **Appendix 1** provides further detail about:

- The Environment Act 2021;
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended);
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000; and
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

#### Likely Biophysical Changes

1.4 Biophysical change means an “... *alteration in biological and/or physical conditions of the environment (e.g. changes in the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, altered soil pH or change in the frequency of a plant species in an area)*” (CIEEM, 2018).

1.5 The predicted biophysical changes that could be generated from the Proposed Development and be of relevance to breeding birds are detailed in **Table 1.1**, along with their likely Zone of Influence (discussed further below).

**Table 1.1: Activities and Biophysical Changes associated with the Proposed Development that may give rise to ecological impacts to breeding birds, and the associated Zone(s) of Influence.**

Activity	Potential Impact	Zone of Influence
<i>The Site Clearance and Construction Phase</i>		
Vegetation clearance and ground works.	Loss and fragmentation of Habitat. Disturbance. Direct harm or death of individuals.	Site and areas within 400m of it.
Drainage.	Change of groundwater flows and/or water quality, that may in turn affect suitable habitat.	The Site and immediate surrounds.
Access and travel on / off the Site.	Disturbance (e.g., via ground vibration).	The Site and locations around access points.
Assembly and storage areas for machines, materials, and construction compounds.	Loss and fragmentation of Habitat. Direct harm or death of individual animals. Disturbance	The Site and its immediate surrounds.
Construction of new roads and buildings.	Habitat fragmentation.	Site and areas within 400m of it.
Creation of new habitats through the implementation of a soft landscaping scheme.	Beneficial impact from the creation of new habitat.	Site and areas within 400m of it.
<i>Operational Phase</i>		
Access and travel on / off the Site, including increased number of people visiting areas on and around it for recreational purposes.	Disturbance (e.g., increased interactions with people and their pets). Potential increase in mortality rates from increased access, interactions with people.	Site and areas within 400m of it.
Occupation of new houses: urban effects.	Disturbance. Loss and fragmentation of habitats by trampling. Degradation and pollution of habitats through urban effects (such as fly tipping).	Site and areas within 400m of it.
Implementation of Biodiversity Gain and Ecological Management Plan.	Enhancement of existing habitats for birds and the creation of new habitats.	Site and areas within 400m of it.

## Zone of Influence

- 1.6 The Zone of Influence (Zol) of a proposed development is defined by the Ecological Impact Assessment Guidelines (EclA) as “...*the area over which ecological features may be affected by biophysical changes as a result of the proposed project and associated activities*” (CIEEM, 2018).
- 1.7 The Zol of the Proposed Development associated with breeding birds is, for the purposes of this assessment, considered to be the Site up to 400m from the Site boundary. This is because recreational disturbance arising from new residents, such as dogs off leads and increased predation rates from domestic cats, is likely to extend beyond the Site boundary. In the latter case, there is evidence cats have a home range of approximately 300m to 400m (Thomas *et al.*, 2014). This is of importance because cats predate birds and dogs may disturb breeding bird species and/or assemblages.
- 1.8 The potential Zol of the Proposed Development is also likely to vary dependent on the bird species present, and this is likely to be associated with the relative foraging distances during the breeding season.
- 1.9 The Zol will also extend to those locations where off-site impacts might occur. Further details will be provided in the EclA report in due course.

## Survey Objectives

- 1.10 The objectives of the survey and report are to:
- Identify suitable breeding bird habitat within the Site;
  - Assess the use of the Site by breeding birds;
  - Report the results of the breeding bird survey; and
  - Assess the ecological importance of the Site for breeding birds.

## 2. METHODS

### Desk Study

- 2.1 A biological records data search was commissioned from Kent and Medway Biological Record Centre (KMBRC) on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2025. It included bird records within a 2km radius of the Site.
- 2.2 However, interpreting bird data returned from biological records centres is challenging because it is hard to differentiate birds that use the site for breeding, from birds that are migrants and/or vagrants (a bird that has strayed or been blown from its usual range or migratory route). It is also, possibly more than any other taxa (except for perhaps terrestrial invertebrates), heavily bias by recording efforts of local enthusiasts and the location of nearby 'hotspots' (such as the nearby coastal locations). Finally, the data return does not allow detailed spatial analysis of records. Therefore, this assessment has not completed a detailed assessment of the breeding bird records within the biological records search. It has however been used to inform the scope of the breeding bird survey.

### Field Survey

#### *Habitat Assessment*

- 2.3 The habitats were assessed for their suitability for breeding birds by Senior Ecologist Sean Manley BSc (Hons), during the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, and by Jonathan Singlewood-Dodds BSc (Hons) during the Breeding Bird Survey.

#### *Breeding Bird Survey*

- 2.4 The Breeding Bird Survey was conducted by Jonathan Singlewood-Dodds BSc (Hons). Jonathan has over six years of ornithological experience, including experience of BTO survey/monitoring and surveys at three different UK bird observatories.
- 2.5 Four daytime survey visits were conducted between 6th May 2025 and 20th June 2025. Further details are provided in **Table 2.1**.

**Table 2.1: Time and weather during Breeding Bird Survey visits in 2025.**

Date	Time & Weather
06/05/2025	05:45-06:45. Dry, BF 0-1, 5°C to 6°C, 50% to 90% cloud cover, good visibility.
20/05/2025	05:05-06:25. Dry, BF 0-1, 7°C to 9°C, 10% to 0% cloud cover, good visibility.
10/06/2025	04:48-06:05. Dry, BF 2-3, 12°C to 13°C, 100% cloud cover, good visibility.
20/06/2025	05:10-06:25. Dry, BF 0-1, 17°C to 18°C, 0% to 10% cloud cover, good visibility.

- 2.6 The survey methodology used was based on a combination of the Common Bird Census (CBC) detailed in Gilbert *et al.* (1998) and guidance from The Bird Survey Guidelines (Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group, Undated).
- 2.7 All bird species seen or heard during the survey were recorded. However, most survey effort was focused on species listed as Species of Principal Importance and/or those red status



species (see Stanbury *et al.*, 2021 and 2024) and/or those species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

- 2.8 Consequently, birds flying overhead (and not using the Site) and/or some common and widespread species may have been missed on specific survey visits. Records of Feral Pigeon *Columba livia domestica* were not made.
- 2.9 The area was surveyed on foot so that the surveyor passed within 50m of most points within the Site. In some circumstances, i.e., when fields were occupied by horses deemed too dangerous to work with, the distance between the surveyor and areas within the Site may have exceeded 50m. The precise route walked varied on each visit to control for time-of-day effects when it was possible to do that between rotation of horses across the Site.
- 2.10 **Figure 2** shows the walked transect route that was used during the Breeding Bird Survey.
- 2.11 Where possible, signs of breeding activity were noted, and breeding evidence was assigned to four categories: confirmed; probable; possible and non-breeding. These are based on the standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) criteria.

#### *Evaluation Methodology*

- 2.12 Using a combination of the results, data in Kent Bird Reports 2019-2022 and professional judgement, the importance of the breeding bird assemblage is valued according to the CIEEM (2018) guidelines.
- 2.13 The importance value is based on a recommended geographical context. For the purposes of this assessment, the following geographical contexts are used; Zol, Local, County, Regional, National, United Kingdom, European or International level.
- 2.14 The content detailed in the criteria for Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in Kent (KWT, 2024) was also used to determine whether the breeding bird assemblages present were likely to be of ecological importance at the County Level.

#### *Considerations*

- 2.15 There were no material constraints to each survey visit, and the total of four visits is proportionate given the size of the Proposed Development and the types of habitats present. For example, most of the Site is dominated by horse grazed paddocks and these are unsuitable for breeding birds.
- 2.16 On some visits, not all areas of the Site were accessed because of presence of 'yearling' horses, and it was not safe to enter fields with these animals present. Therefore, on some survey visits coverage was less than on others. However, bird song travels and in general access was sufficient across all visits for this to be only a minor (and non-material) limitation.

### 3. RESULTS

#### Desk Study

- 3.1 The records within the last 10 years included common and widespread bird species, and some species associated with farmland. However, none of the species returned (in combination with the habitats present) indicated specialist survey methods were needed, and therefore standard breeding bird survey methods were used.

#### Field Survey

##### *Habitat Assessment*

- 3.2 The Site provides suitable breeding habitat for relatively common and widespread woodland/farmland bird species that are also red or amber status. For example, Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*, Greenfinch *Chloris chloris* and Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*.
- 3.3 The short, grazed horse paddocks, which dominate the Site, do not provide suitable habitat for ground nesting birds, but they do provide foraging habitat for Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*.

##### *Breeding Bird Survey*

- 3.4 A total of 36 bird species were recorded during the Breeding Bird Survey.
- 3.5 Of these, the following were seen flying over the Site and making no further use of it: Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* and Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*. These species are not considered further. Furthermore, Skylark *Alauda arvensis* was recorded exclusively outside of the Site on surrounding fields. Skylark was not recorded using the Site and the fields upon which birds were recorded had no public access. Therefore, Skylark is not considered further in this report or within the associated EclA.
- 3.6 Swift *Apus apus* and Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* were recorded flying low over the Site and were foraging/hunting on these occasions.
- 3.7 Of the 33 species that used the Site, six are red status and eight are amber status species. Furthermore, of the species that used the Site, six species are listed as Species of Principal Importance.
- 3.8 **Appendix 2** provides details of the survey results.

## 4. ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 4.1 Given the species seen and the associated numbers recorded, the breeding bird assemblage is of ecological importance at the **Zol Level** only.

## 5. REFERENCES

Bird Survey Guidelines. Undated. *Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts*. [Online]. [Accessed: 28th April 2025]. Available from: <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org/>.

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## Figures

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**Figure 1**      Site Location

**Figure 2**      Walked Transect Route

# Appendix 1

## Summary of Relevant National Legislation

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### **The Environment Act 2021**

The Environment Act 2021 places a requirement on the Secretary of State to make regulations setting out long-term targets for air quality, water, biodiversity, resource efficiency and waste reduction.

The Act strengthens the biodiversity duty placed on public authorities through amendments to the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 40, requiring such authorities to not only conserve but also enhance biodiversity when exercising their functions.

Several aspects of protected species licencing have been adjusted by the Act. These include the removal of several inconsistencies between the Habitats Regulations and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), ensuring that licences issued under the former piece of legislation also apply under the latter, and making it now possible for licences to be issued under Section 16(3) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) for purposes of overriding public interest.

All biodiversity-related commitments and requirements (as set out in Part 6 of the Act) will come into force upon the adoption of secondary legislation and regulations, following a period of consultation. Timescales are to be confirmed, but this is currently expected to be around late 2023.

### **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) / Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)**

All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it an offence, with certain exceptions (e.g., game birds), to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird and to take, damage or destroy their nests or eggs.

Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) affords extra protection for certain species and applies harsher penalties for offences. Any intentional or reckless disturbance of a Schedule 1 bird, whilst it is nesting or rearing dependent young, constitutes an offence.

Regulation 10 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) requires appropriate authorities and conservation bodies, in the exercise of their functions, to take such steps that they consider appropriate to secure *“the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the United Kingdom, including by means of the upkeep, management and creation of such habitat (...)”*.

### **The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended)**

Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a “Biodiversity Duty” on all public bodies to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their normal functions. This includes giving consideration for the restoration and enhancement of species and habitats.

Section 41 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. This list includes several bird species. Public authorities also have a responsibility to give specific consideration to the Section 41 list when exercising their normal functions. This includes a clear responsibility on local planning authorities to further the conservation of Section 41 species. As such, these species can be a material consideration in development control decisions and so developers are advised to take reasonable measures to avoid or mitigate impacts to prevent the net loss of these species, and to enhance their habitats where possible. Additional guidance to developers is typically provided in local level planning policies.

### **Birds of Conservation Concern**

The Birds of Conservation Concern list (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021) assigns all UK bird species a status of either Green, Amber, or Red depending on several factors such as changes in population size or distribution over the last twenty-five years. This information is determined by a partnership of nature conservation organisations including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and is updated every three to six years.

The Birds of Conservation Concern list carries no legal weight in itself but is used to set priorities for conservation and guide policy and decision making, and it provides a useful tool for assessing the value of breeding bird assemblages. Many Red-listed and Amber-listed Birds of Conservation Concern species are also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act.

## Appendix 2

### Breeding Bird Survey Results 2025

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**Table A2.1: Summary of bird data from daytime survey visits between May 2025 and June 2025.**

Name	Scientific Name	BoCC Status	Notes
Mallard (fo)	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber WDMp1	Observed. A single flew east over the Site on 06/05.
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Amber BDMp1	Breeding possible. Adult female flew low across the horse paddocks into the woodland during other ecology work on 20/06.
Herring Gull* (fo)	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red BDp2 WDp1	Observed. Four flew north-east over the Site on 10/06 and a single flew north on 20/06.
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber BI	Breeding probable. Recorded on each survey visit, between three to four territories favouring the eastern boundary of the Site where mature trees and woodland is present. Displaying observed on 20/05 adjacent to the woodland north of the stables.
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber BI	Breeding probable. Recorded widely across the Site on each survey visit in suitable breeding habitat.
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Amber BDMp1/2	Breeding possible. Male and female heard calling in woodland south-east of the Site on 14/05 during other ecology work.
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Red BDp1	Singles flew low over the Site on 20/05 and 10/06, foraging for insects. Suitable breeding habitat nearby with residential houses along South Street.
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Green	Breeding confirmed. Single territory noted. Fledged young seen on 10/06 along the edge of the woodland adjacent to the south-east boundary. Mostly favouring the mature trees and woodland along the eastern boundary. Also recorded on 20/05 and 20/06.
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green	Breeding possible. Single territory noted. Single bird heard singing in the easternmost field on 20/05 and heard singing from the woodland south-east of the Site on 20/06.
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Green	Breeding possible. Single bird seen within the woodland north of the stables on 20/05.
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Green	Breeding possible. Recorded widely across the Site on each survey visit in suitable breeding habitat.
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Green	Breeding confirmed off-site. Recorded widely across the Site on each survey visit in suitable breeding habitat. Fledged young were seen in the central horse paddocks on 20/06.



Name	Scientific Name	BoCC Status	Notes
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Green	Breeding possible. Recorded widely across the Site on each survey visit in suitable breeding habitat.
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	Green	Breeding probable. Between one to two territories. Singles heard singing along the farm track on 20/05 by conifer treeline and on 20/06 in the woodland north of the stables. Also recorded on 10/06 and 20/06.
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Green	Breeding confirmed. Recorded widely on each survey visit in suitable breeding habitat. Feeding flights to a nest was observed on 20/05 by adjacent woodland on the south-east boundary. Several fledged young were seen across the Site on 10/06.
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Green	Breeding confirmed. Recorded widely on each survey visit in suitable breeding habitat. Several fledged young were seen across the Site on 10/06.
Skylark*	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red BDp2	Between one to two territories recorded on each survey visit exclusively outside of the Site, west of South Street where suitable breeding habitat exists. Did not use the Site at any point and habitat is unsuitable for this species.
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Green	Breeding possible. Recorded along the eastern boundary in suitable breeding habitat on 06/05 and 20/05.
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Green	Breeding probable. Between two to four territories. Recorded on each survey visit. Associated with woodland and boundary edges across the Site.
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Green	Breeding probable. Between three to five territories. Recorded on each survey visit. Agitated pair seen on 10/06 along the southern boundary. Associated with woodland and scrub across the eastern half of the Site.
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Green	Breeding confirmed. Between two to three territories. Recorded on each survey visit. Favouring mature hedgerows and especially the conifer treeline in the southwest of the Site, where a nest with young was located on 20/05.
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber BI	Breeding confirmed. Between 11 to 14 territories. Fledged young seen in the woodland on 10/06. Recorded widely across the Site on each survey visit in suitable breeding habitat.
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Green	Breeding possible. Single territory noted in the woodland north of the stables. Single agitated bird flew from the woodland alarm calling on 10/06. Also recorded on 20/06.
Starling*	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red BDp1/2	Breeding confirmed off-site. Recorded on each survey visit, with adult birds carrying food on 06/05, 20/05 and 17 juveniles seen with 31 adult birds on 20/05 using the central fields for feeding. Not breeding within the Site.

Name	Scientific Name	BoCC Status	Notes
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green	Breeding confirmed. Between six to seven territories. Recorded on each survey visit. Associated with woodland, hedgerows and adjacent gardens across the Site. Adult birds seen carrying food on 06/05 and 20/06.
Song Thrush*	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber BDMp2	Breeding confirmed. Between five to eight territories. Recorded on each survey visit. Associated with woodland and boundaries across the Site. An adult bird was seen carrying food on 06/05.
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red BDp2	Breeding confirmed. Single territory noted. Recorded on each survey visit. Predominantly in the southeastern fields east of the stables. On 06/05 an adult bird was seen feeding four fledged young.
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Green	Breeding confirmed. Between nine to 12 territories. Recorded on each survey visit. Fledged young were seen across the Site on 06/05 and 10/06. Mostly associated with boundary edges and woodland across the Site.
House Sparrow*	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red BDp2	Breeding possible off-site. Single bird was calling from the western hedgerow adjacent to South Street on 10/06. Multiple were heard from private gardens in the south and the north of the Site on 20/06.
Dunnock*	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber BDMp2	Breeding confirmed. Between five to six territories. Recorded on each survey visit. Strongly associated with hedgerows and field boundaries across the Site. An adult feeding a juvenile was seen on 20/05 along the farm track.
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Green	Observed. Single bird flew over the southwestern corner of the Site on 10/06, and single was heard calling from a private garden south of the Site on 20/06.
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Green	Breeding probable. Between three to five territories. Recorded on each survey visit. Favouring the woodland in and around the Site and the garden along the farm track.
Bullfinch*	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Amber BDMp2	Breeding possible. Single bird was calling from the fragmented hedgerow between the central fields on 10/06.
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Red BDp1/2	Breeding probable. Between one to two territories. Frequenting the gardens along South Street and often mobile around the Site flying across it widely. Recorded on 06/05, 20/05 and 20/06.
Linnet*	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red BDp2	Breeding probable. Between one to two territories. Favouring the hedgerows around the central fields, regularly using the central fields for feeding. Recorded on 06/05, 20/05.
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Green	Breeding probable. Between one to three territories. Recorded on each survey visit.

Name	Scientific Name	BoCC Status	Notes
			Associated with the hedgerows within the central fields.

#### Key

B	Breeding confirmed (nest or young seen)
Pr	Breeding probable (holding territory, e.g. singing male)
Po	Breeding possible (present during breeding season in suitable habitat)
O	Observed during breeding season, but no evidence of breeding (i.e. raptors flying over, herons with no evidence of heronry, ducks summering on an urban pond)
N	Not breeding: wintering, transients or passage
*	Listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006
^	Listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

#### Bird of Conservation Concern (BoCC) codes:

##### *Red-list criteria*

HD	Historical Decline in breeding population
BDp1/2	Severe breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
BDr1/2	Severe breeding range decline over 25 years/longer term
WDp1/2	Severe non-breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
WDr1	Severe non-breeding range decline over 25 years
IUCN	Globally Threatened – CR (critically endangered) EN (endangered) VU (vulnerable)

##### *Amber-list criteria*

HDrec	Historical Decline in breeding population – recovery
BDMp1/2	Moderate breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
WDMp1/2	Moderate non-breeding population decline over 25 years/longer term
BDMr1/2	Moderate breeding range decline over 25 years/longer term
WDMr1	Moderate non-breeding range decline over 25 years
BR/WR	Breeding/non-breeding rarity
BL/WL	Breeding/non-breeding localisation
BI/WI	Breeding/non-breeding international importance
ERLOB	Threatened in Europe – CR (critically endangered) EN (endangered) VU (vulnerable)

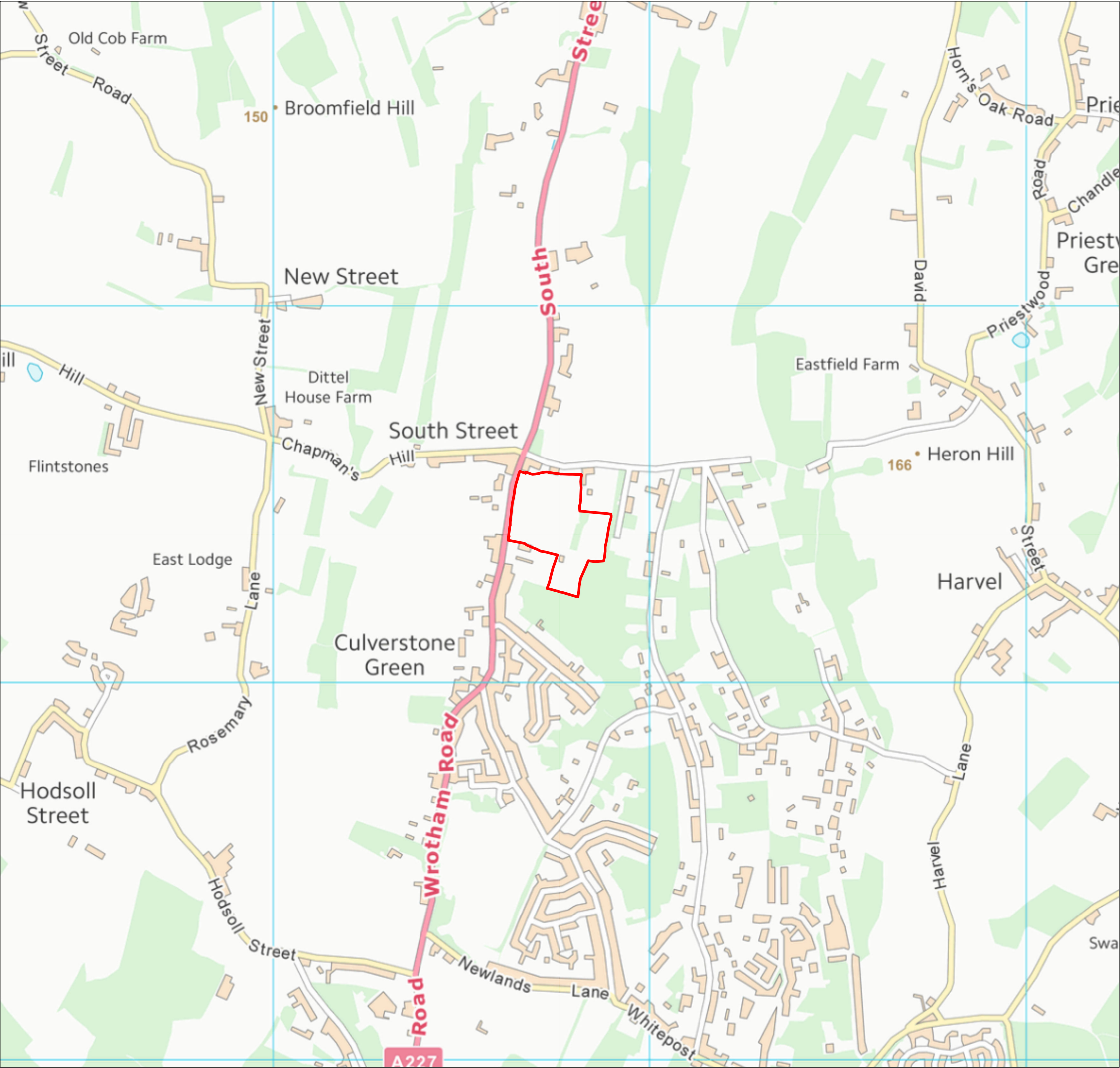


Figure 1 Site Location

KEY

Site boundary

SCALE: 1:10,000 at A3

0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres



CLIENT: Esquire Developments Ltd



PROJECT: Blackthorn Farm, Culverstone Green

DATE: 15 July 2025





Figure 2 Breeding Bird Transect Route

- KEY
-  Site boundary
  -  Breeding bird walked transect route

SCALE: 1:1,250 at A3

0 20 40 60 80 Metres



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