

Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

Land at View Island, Reading, Berkshire

July 2015



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Ecoconsult Ltd has been commissioned to carry out an extended phase 1 habitat survey of land at View Island, Reading, Berkshire. There is a proposal to construct a hydro-electric scheme on a section of the island and the adjacent bank of The River Thames.
- 1.2 The following work has been undertaken to inform this report:
- an ecological data search
 - an extended phase 1 habitat survey of the site
 - an otter survey for the site and surrounding land
 - a water vole survey for the site and surrounding land
 - great crested newt environmental DNA survey (eDNA)
- 1.3 Information has been used to describe habitats of nature conservation interest at the site and provide an assessment of potential ecological impacts.

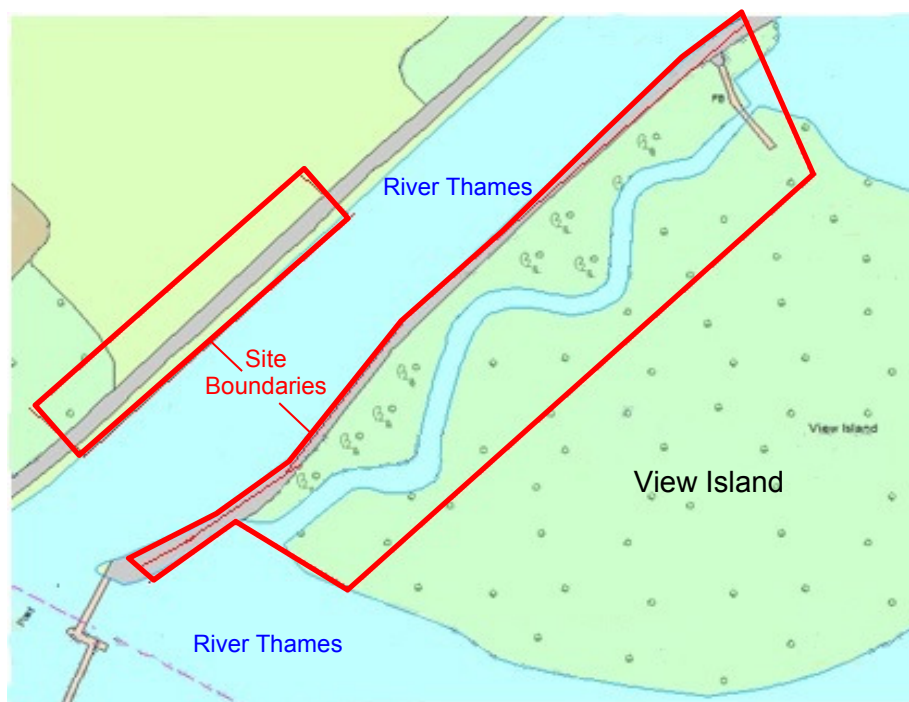


Figure 1: Survey site location (red line) in relation to View Island

2 Survey Methodology

Desk study

- 2.1 A data search was requested from The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) for the site and 1km radius from the site boundary to provide records for designated sites and protected and notable species.
- 2.2 The MAGIC website was searched to provide information regarding international statutory nature conservation sites within 5km from the site boundary.
- 2.3 The site was assessed in relation to Natural England's Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zones (IRZs).
- 2.4 Aerial photographs and 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey maps were used to search for ponds within 500m of the site.

Field surveys

Phase 1 habitat survey

- 2.5 The extended phase 1 habitat survey was carried out on 2nd June 2015 and followed the methodology in *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey* (Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 2003) and *Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment* (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 1995).

Otter survey

- 2.6 An otter survey was carried out on 2nd June 2015 along The River Thames for the site and 200m up and downstream from the site boundary. The survey involved a walkover survey to identify the following field signs: holts and couches, spraints, footprints and visual sightings.

Water vole survey

- 2.7 A water vole water vole survey was carried out on 2nd June 2015 along The River Thames immediately adjacent to the site and 50m up and downstream from the site boundary. The ditch/pond running through the site was also surveyed. The survey focused on recording the following field signs: latrines, feeding stations, burrows, paths / runs and visual.

Great crested newt eDNA survey

- 2.8 Pond 1 (on site) and pond 2 (20m from site boundary on View Island) were tested for great crested newt environmental DNA (eDNA) following guidance in Biggs J *et al.* (2014). The samples were collected on 22nd June 2015 and analysed by SureScreen Scientifics.

3 Results of data search

Statutory Nature Conservation Sites

- 3.1 There are no international statutory nature conservation sites located within 5km from the site boundary.
- 3.2 There are no national statutory nature conservation sites located within 2km from the site boundary.

Site of Special Scientific Interest Impact Risk Zone (IRZ)

- 3.3 The site lies within a Site of Special Scientific Interest Impact Risk Zone. Risks where Natural England should be consulted by the Local Planning Authority are listed below:
- Discharges: Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is more than 20,000 litres/day. The water needs to either be discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Discharges to mains sewer are excluded).

Non-Statutory Nature Conservation Sites

- 3.4 Two Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are located within 1km from the site boundary. Please see details below:
- The Coal, Kennetmouth & Kings Meadow East LWS is located 415m east of the site. The site includes woodland, grassland and marginal habitat and is important for the presence of Loddon lily.
 - Henley Road Gravel Pit LWS is located 840m east of the site. The site is one of the best sites for wildfowl in South Oxfordshire.

Protected and Notable Species

Bats

- 3.5 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre currently holds twenty five bat records within 1km from the site boundary. The records include Daubenton's, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared and noctule bats. None of the records are specific for View Island, although a number of records are 1km records.

Badger

- 3.6 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre currently holds six badger sett records within 1km from the site boundary.

Water vole

- 3.7 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre does not currently hold any water vole records for the site or within 1km from the site boundary.

Otter

- 3.8 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre does not currently hold any otter records for the site or within 1km from the site boundary.

Hedgehog

- 3.9 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre currently holds two hedgehog records within 1km from the site boundary. None of the records are located within the site boundary.

Birds

- 3.10 Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre currently holds records for nine species of protected/notable bird species within 1km from the site boundary.

Amphibians

- 3.11 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre does not currently hold any great crested newt records for the site or within 1km from the site boundary.
- 3.12 There are records for common toad, common frog and smooth newt for the Caversham area within 1km from the site.

Reptiles

- 3.13 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre currently holds two records for grass snake and slow-worm within 1km from the site boundary. None of the records are located within the site boundary and the slow-worm record is from 1982.

Fish

- 3.14 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre currently holds a single European eel record for Blake's Lock located c.800m southeast of the site.

Invertebrates

- 3.15 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre currently holds twenty three records for stag beetle and two notable true fly records within 1km from the site boundary. The site provides suitable stag beetle habitat.

Plants

- 3.16 The Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre currently holds four records for summer snowflake at The Coal, Kennetmouth & Kings Meadow East LWS located 415m east of the site.

4 Results of Field Surveys

Local context

- 4.1 The site is comprised of two locations close to the centre of Reading on The River Thames. Hills Meadow Park is located immediately to the north of the site and includes areas of rough grassland, tall ruderal and planted woodland/trees. Immediately to the south and west is View Island supporting areas of semi-improved grassland, scrub, planted woodland and tall ruderal habitat. Beyond View Island is The River Thames and King's Meadow Park which is dominated by areas of amenity grassland with linear sections of planted woodland. To the west is The River Thames and Hills Meadow Carpark. The site is located at grid reference: SU 72076 74175.

Habitats

- 4.2 The majority of the site is dominated by semi-natural broadleaved woodland with the northern section of the site supporting areas of poor semi-improved grassland. Please refer to phase 1 habitat map in Figure 2 below. Habitats represented within the site include:

- semi-natural broadleaved woodland
- poor semi-improved grassland
- marginal vegetation
- scattered scrub
- scattered tall ruderal
- pond
- individual tree
- river
- dry ditch
- hard-standing

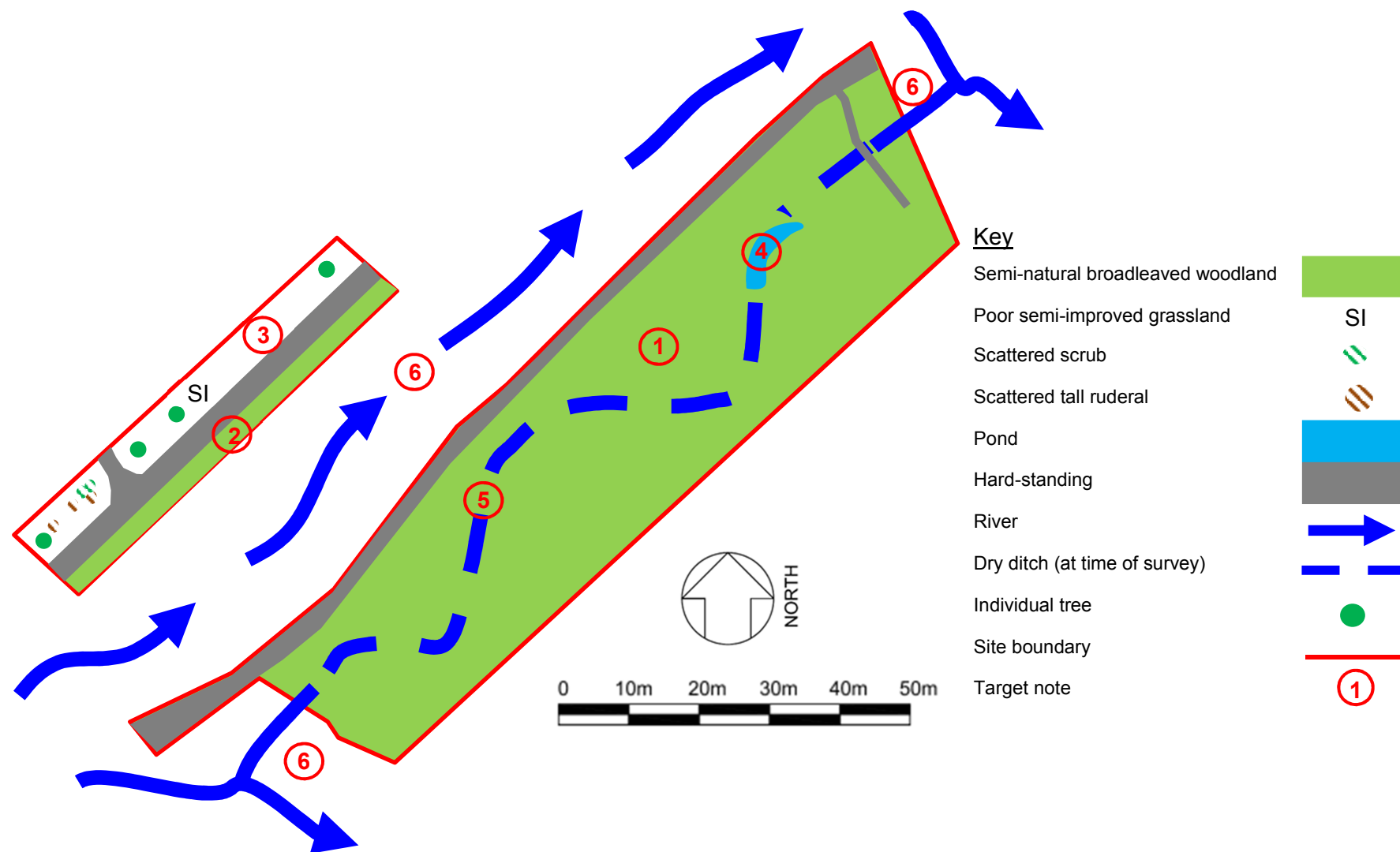
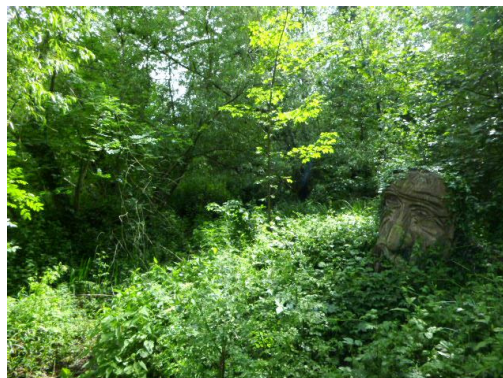


Figure 2: Phase 1 habitat map

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

- 4.3 The majority of the site is dominated by semi-natural broadleaved woodland which is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat (UKBAP priority habitat) (see Figure 2, target notes 1 and 2). The larger area of woodland is located on View Island and dominates the location of the hydro scheme (target note 1). The canopy supports locally abundant ash



and sycamore and only occasional crack willow. Large diameter fallen deadwood and stumps are present and a dry ditch runs through the centre. Mature trees include seven bird boxes and a single bat box with a number clad in thick-stemmed ivy. The field-layer is relatively species-poor and includes a number of invasive non-native species including Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam. A dry ditch runs through the centre of the woodland that appears to hold water seasonally. People and their dogs use the woodland and a tarmac footpath runs along the northern section. Please see botanical species and their respective abundance scores in tables below.

Canopy species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	LA
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	LA
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow	O

Understorey species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	F
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	F
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	F
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	R
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's honeysuckle	LF
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum	R
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black currant	LF
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble agg.	LF
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O

Field-layer species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild angelica	O
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley	O
<i>Aster agg.</i>	Michaelmas-daisy agg.	R
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood false-brome	LF
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous sedge	R
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	O
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Greater pond sedge	LF
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern	R
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp agrimony	O
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	R
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant fescue	R
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	LF
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy	A
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian balsam	LA
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag	O
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort	R
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping Jenny	O
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus major</i>	Spanish daffodil	O
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort	O
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	R
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green alkanet	LF
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	R
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked meadow-grass	O
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered dock	LF
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey	O
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	LF

4.4 A narrow linear section of semi-natural broadleaved woodland runs adjacent to The River Thames in the northern section of site (see Figure 2, target note 2). Large diameter fallen deadwood is present and a 1m wide strip of regularly mown grassland runs adjacent to the footpath. A number of mature trees are present clad in thick-stemmed ivy. Marginal vegetation extends into the river and in some places a swampy field-layer has developed. Please see botanical species and their respective abundance scores in tables below.



Canopy species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	F
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	O
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum	R
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	O
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow	F

Understorey species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	F
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble agg.	A
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow	R
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	R

Field-layer species		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	R
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Greater pond sedge	LA
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willowherb	R
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved helleborine	R (one plant)
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens	R
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy	LA
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag	R
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus major</i>	Spanish daffodil	R
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey	LF
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	O

Poor semi-improved grassland

- 4.5 A narrow linear section of poor semi-improved grassland runs along the northern section of the site (see Figure 2, target note 3 and image below). The grassland is mown intermittently, and more frequently cut towards the east almost becoming amenity grassland. Scattered tall ruderal and scrub has developed in the western section and large diameter dead wood trunks are present (see image below). Individual trees are present including a mature London Plane *Platanus hybrid*. Please see botanical species and their respective abundance scores in table below.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked meadow-grass	A
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial rye-grass	A
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	LA
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual meadow-grass	LA
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion sp.	LF
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle	LF
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O
<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	Red fescue agg.	O
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall barley	O
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broadleaved dock	O
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	O
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy sedge	R
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	R

Individual tree

- 4.6 Four individual trees have been planted in the northern section of site above the poor semi-improved grassland (see Figure 2). The trees include a single mature London plane (see image to right), young London plane and two silver birch. The mature London plane includes a single rot hole that was upturned and provided low suitability to support roosting bats.



Pond

- 4.7 A single pond is present within the site boundary on View Island (see Figure 2, target note 4 and image to right). The linear pond has developed in the ditch and measured c.15mL x 2mW with a maximum depth of c.150mm. The pond appeared to have been larger with a wide drawdown zone. Please see marginal and aquatic botanical species and their respective abundance scores in table below.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common water starwort	R
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	LF
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Greater pond sedge	O
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp agrimony	O
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag	LF
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort	O
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint	O
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort	O

Dry Ditch

- 4.8 A dry ditch runs through the centre of the semi-natural broadleaved woodland (see Figure 2, target note 5). The ditch appeared to be seasonally inundated with the remains of water ponded in the eastern section (see pond section above). The majority of the ditch supported bare-earth with marginal species beginning to develop from the woodland field-layer. People and dogs regularly enter the ditch area.

River

- 4.9 The River Thames runs through and around the site (see Figure 2, target note 6). 'Rivers' is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority habitat (UKBAP priority habitat). The section of river associated with the site includes two weir pools with long stretches of reinforced banks. Marginal vegetation is present, although limited within, and



adjacent to the site boundary due to heavy shading from woodland. Please see marginal and aquatic botanical species and their respective abundance scores in table below.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abundance score
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	R
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Greater pond sedge	LD
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willowherb	O
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp agrimony	R
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag	LF
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort	O
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint	R
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow water lily	LF
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort	O

Hard-standing

- 4.10 Footpaths run through the northern and southern sections of the site (see Figure 2).

Species

Otter

- 4.11 No otter holts were recorded on site or within 200m of the site boundary. The site and surrounding land is heavily used by pedestrians and dogs, boats and fishing, consisting of parkland, residential properties and public footpaths. Although no evidence of use by otters was recorded (spraints or foot prints), otters will use the river for commuting and foraging.

Water vole

- 4.12 No evidence of use by water voles was recorded during the survey for the site or within 100m from the site boundary. Large sections of the bank are reinforced, and woodland within the site promotes dense shade preventing growth of marginal vegetation along sections of bank.

Great crested newt

- 4.13 A single pond is present within the site boundary that has developed within the dry ditch on View Island (see Figure 2, target note 4). A second pond is located within 20m of the site boundary on View Island. No additional ponds are located within 500m of the site boundary. The ponds have been scored for their suitability to support great crested newts (see Table 1 below). Pond 1 on site scored 0.39 which is categorised as providing poor habitat to support great crested newts. Pond 2 located 20m from the site boundary scored 0.80 which is categorised as providing excellent habitat to support great crested newts. The two ponds on View Island are isolated from the surrounding environment by The River Thames which encircles the entire View Island. A single narrow pedestrian access bridge joins View Island to Heron Island to the east and runs across the weir to the lock to the west.
- 4.14 An environmental DNA (eDNA) survey was carried out on Pond 1 and Pond 2. Pond 1 tested positive for presence of great crested newts. Pond 2 tested negative for presence of great crested newts. Please see Table 2 below for results.

Table 1: Great crested newt habitat suitability scores for ponds on View Island

Suitability indices	Pond reference	
	Pond 1 (on site)	2 View Island
SI1 - Location	1	1
SI2 - Pond area	0.1	0.6
SI3 - Pond drying	0.1	0.9
SI4 - Water quality	0.33	0.67
SI4 - Shade	0.2	1
SI6 - Fowl	1	1
SI7 - Fish	1	0.67
SI8 - Ponds	0.45	0.45
SI9 - Terr'l habitat	1	1
SI10 - Macrophytes	0.3	1
HSI score	0.39	0.80
Categorisation of HSI score	Poor	Excellent
Distance from site	0m	20m

Table 2: Results of great crested newt eDNA test

**Results**

Sample	Co-Ordinates	Positive Replicates	Negative Replicates	Result
D0956-1	SU 72114 74190	1	11	Positive
D0956-2	SU 72106 74139	0	12	Negative

Bats

- 4.15 There are no buildings present on site. The timber bridge does not provide suitable roosting bat habitat.
- 4.16 Seven trees associated with the semi-natural broadleaved woodland (see Figure 2, target note 1) provide suitable bat roosting habitat ranging from high to low/medium potential to support bats. Features associated with the trees that could provide suitable bat roosting habitat include woodpecker holes, rot holes, bat/bird boxes, thick-stemmed ivy, cavities and flaking bark (see plates 1 to 6 below for examples). Additional trees in the woodland include seven bird boxes that could also provide suitable bat roosting habitat.
- 4.17 Six trees associated with the linear section of semi-natural broadleaved woodland (see Figure 2, target note 2) provide suitable bat roosting habitat behind thick-stemmed ivy. The potential for the trees to support roosting bats has been assessed as being low/medium.
- 4.18 Bats will use the site for foraging and commuting, particularly areas of woodland and river. Features suitable for use by commuting bats will be retained within the proposed scheme and habitat links between surrounding semi-natural habitat will not be affected.



Plate 1: Thick-stemmed ivy



Plate 2: Bird box and rot hole in distant tree



Plate 3: Crevice in tree



Plate 4: Cavity in tree



Plate 5: Bat box with woodpecker hole below



Plate 6: Flaking bark

Badger

- 4.19 No badger setts were recorded on site or located within close proximity to the site boundary. No evidence of foraging or commuting by badgers was recorded within the site boundary.

Reptiles

- 4.20 The majority of the site supports woodland and is heavily shaded. Small areas of habitat that could support reptiles include poor semi-improved grassland adjacent to the public footpath in the northern section of site, woodland edge along the southern section of woodland and river.

Nesting birds

- 4.21 Habitats present on site that provide suitable nesting bird habitat include woodland, river, marginal and individual trees. Birds recorded nesting on or adjacent to the site included great crested grebe, mute swan, blue tit and coot.
- 4.22 The following red listed Birds of Conservation Concern were recorded on site during the survey: Starling. The following amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern were recorded on site during the survey: mallard, black-headed gull, grey wagtail, great crested grebe and dunnoek. A detailed list of all birds recorded during the phase 1 habitat survey can be seen in Appendix B.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 5.1 An extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey, water vole survey, otter survey, great crested newt eDNA test and ecological data search have been undertaken for land at View Island, Reading, Berkshire.

Nature conservation sites

- 5.2 There are no likely impacts to any statutory or non-statutory nature conservation sites.

Habitats

- 5.3 The site is dominated by semi-natural broadleaved woodland. The River Thames runs through the centre of the site.
- 5.4 Habitats to be affected by the proposals include semi-natural broadleaved woodland (UKBAP Priority Habitat), river (UKBAP Priority Habitat), poor semi-improved grassland, scattered tall ruderal and scrub, pond and ditch.

The River Thames

- 5.5 The intake channel for the hydrodynamic screws will modify the existing river bank. The majority of the bank in the proposed intake channel location is reinforced with concrete and supports limited marginal vegetation and therefore is of low ecological value. However, creation of the channel and hydrodynamic screws will result in the direct loss of trees associated with the semi-natural broadleaved woodland.
- 5.6 The location of the proposed fish pass will affect a small section of river bank in the east and west of the site that provides habitat of low ecological value due to heavy shading and reinforced banks.

Semi-natural broadleaved woodland

- 5.7 A section of semi-natural broadleaved woodland habitat will be lost and disturbed as a result of the proposed hydrodynamic screws and route of the fish pass. The existing structure of the woodland will be affected with areas of dead and dying wood removed and under-story and field layer reduced in area and disturbed. The woodland includes mature trees that provide suitable bat roosting habitat.

Pond

- 5.8 Creation of the fish pass will result in de-silting and re-profiling the banks of the existing ditch running through the woodland. This will result in the loss of a pond that supports great crested newts.

Habitat recommendations / enhancements

- 5.9 Where possible, mature trees will be retained.
- 5.10 The landscape plan should include the planting of new native trees and shrubs that are representative of the geographical location of the site.
- 5.11 Large diameter dead wood will be retained on site. This includes existing deadwood and trees felled as a result of the proposals.
- 5.12 The new fish will be designed to provide new wetland habitat including marginal vegetation along the fish pass.

Legally protected species

Bats

- 5.13 Trees within the proposed development scheme include features that provide suitable bat roosting habitat. If these trees are affected by works a daytime climbing inspection survey will be required to categorise the potential for trees to support bat roosts and advise if further dusk emergence/dawn surveys are required.
- 5.14 If bats are confirmed to be roosting within any of the trees a Natural England bat licence will be required prior to the commencement of any works.
- 5.15 If trees are to be removed then it is recommended that an appropriate number of suitable bat boxes are erected on remaining trees to replace the loss of potential bat roosting habitat.

Great crested newts

- 5.16 Great crested newt eDNA tests have returned a positive result of Pond 1 within the site boundary. Great crested newt surveys will be carried out on Ponds 1 and 2 between mid-March to mid-June to determine presence/absence and if present a population class size estimate. Great crested newt surveys will follow guidance in Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines (English Nature, 2001).
- 5.17 If present, a mitigation strategy will be prepared and Natural England licence to disturb great crested will be sought.

Nesting birds

- 5.18 Habitats present on site that provide suitable nesting bird habitat include woodland, scattered scrub, river, marginal and individual trees.
- 5.19 Nesting birds and their nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Disturbance to nesting birds will be avoided by carrying out works and/or by excluding birds from suitable nest sites outside the main nesting season. The main nesting season is generally March to August inclusive. However, birds may nest outside the main nesting period, in which case, works that would result in nest disturbance will cease until birds have fledged.
- 5.20 If affected by proposals, existing bird boxes will be re-positioned and a suitable number of additional bird boxes erected on retained trees.

Appendix A: Bibliography

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Appendix B: List of birds recorded

Scientific Name	Common Name	Birds of Conservation Concern 3 listing
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	AMBER
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch	
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon	
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot	
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	
<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	AMBER
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	AMBER
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	AMBER
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	AMBER
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	RED
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden warbler	
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	