



19th February 2026
Our Ref: 24.5080

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Dear Matthew

Re: 25/1020/OUT – Land East of Oxhey Lane, Carpenders Park

I am writing on behalf of our client, Burlington Developments London Ltd, following the submission of the updated Ecological Assessment (ref: 12195.EcoA.vf3) and BNG Assessment (ref: 12195.BNGReport.vf2) on 7th November 2025. These updated reports were prepared to provide additional information following receipt of Hertfordshire Ecology's comments on the application dated 27th October 2025.

As you know, it has now been more than 16 weeks since the updated ecology reports were submitted and we are yet to receive a response. Whilst we understand that the HCC Ecology team is extremely busy, the inordinate delay risks delaying the delivery of much needed new market and affordable homes, which are desperately needed in Three Rivers.

To assist with your consideration of the application, this letter seeks to provide a summary of how the latest versions of the ecology reports (November 2025) have been updated to address HCC's comments and sets out a list of proposed conditions to enable this outline planning application to be granted, whilst allowing the findings of subsequent surveys to be addressed at the Reserved Matters stage. Appended to this letter are the following documents:

- Appendix 1 – Response Table
- Appendix 2 – Breeding Bird Surveys Technical Note

Summary

HCC's October 2025 response requested additional information related to survey work for GCNs, breeding birds and bats, as well as BNG. The updated ecology reports submitted in November 2025 addressed these comments. A summary of HCC's comments and the applicant's response are provided in the response table at [Appendix 1](#). The only outstanding surveys at the time, related to the final breeding birds survey. On this basis the Ecological Assessment sets out a set of mitigation measures as a precautionary approach.

Since the updated ecological reports were submitted in November 2025, the breeding bird survey data from 2025 has been collated and is appended to this response ([Appendix 2](#)). No



Skylark have been recorded on-site to date and a final breeding bird survey is scheduled for spring 2026. Given that the majority of the survey work has been completed and the fact that no Skylark have been recorded, it is proposed that this final survey is secured via condition, with mitigation secured in the event that Skylark is found to be present on the site, or indeed any other species that may require specific mitigation. This is a similar approach to that taken by officers elsewhere in Three Rivers District at Little Green Lane, Croxley Green (ref: 24/2073/OUT), as discussed below.

A full set of proposed conditions are set out below, these will ensure that the additional ecological information requested by HCC is provided ahead of the approval of the Reserved Matters, therefore ensuring that any required mitigation can be incorporated at that time. Given that this application is in outline form and seeks permission in principle for 'up to' the proposed quantum of development, there is flexibility to accommodate any mitigation as may subsequently be required. This will ensure that any concerns regarding breeding birds are not compromised by the outline permission being granted with appropriate conditions.

Given the findings of our specialist ecological consultants Ecology Solutions, this approach is a proportionate response to ensure that the proposal is acceptable in ecological terms, whilst not delaying much needed development coming forward on the site. We therefore consider that this approach addresses all outstanding ecological matters.

Conditions

We have set out below a set of proposed conditions. These are based on HCC's suggested conditions in their October 2025 response, as well as a new condition related to breeding birds.

Construction Ecological Management Plan

A CEMP was requested in HCC's October 2025 response. The CEMP is agreed and additional wording has been proposed to your suggested wording (highlighted in red) to secure the recommended mitigation in the latest Ecological Assessment, including any mitigation for the breeding bird surveys (if required):

"No development shall take place (including demolition, ground works, vegetation clearance) until a Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The CEMP shall include but not necessarily be limited to, the following.

- 1. A review of any ecological impacts and should be informed by the submitted ecological report (Ecological Assessment by Ecology Solutions (Nov 2025).*
- 2. Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities.*
- 3. Identification of 'biodiversity protection zones'.*
- 4. A set of method statements outlining practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction.*
- 5. The location and timings of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features. (e.g. daylight working hours only starting one hour after sunrise and ceasing one hour before sunset).*



6. Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs, including advanced installation and maintenance during the construction period.
7. The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.
8. Responsible persons and lines of communication.
9. The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person.

The CEMP shall also include details of the mitigation proposed in the November 2025 Ecological Assessment for protected species, including breeding bird mitigation if required following the completed breeding bird surveys.

The approved CEMP shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details."

Breeding Bird Survey

A new condition is proposed to secure the complete package of breeding bird surveys prior to the Reserved Matters application being submitted. A similar condition was agreed by HCC for Red Kite surveys for the application at Little Green Lane, Croxley Green (ref: 24/2073/OUT) which was heard at Planning Committee in February 2026. The proposed wording is as follows:

"a. No development shall commence until a final breeding bird survey / updated set of breeding bird surveys has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist. A written report shall be produced by the ecologist and submitted to the Local Planning Authority summarising the survey results and setting out appropriate mitigation measures.

b. Any application for approval of Reserved Matters submitted pursuant to part (a) shall demonstrate how the findings and recommendations of the breeding bird survey report have been addressed by the Reserved Matters application."

Badger Survey

The following condition was proposed in HCC's October 2025 response:

"No development shall take place (including demolition, ground works, vegetation clearance) until a badger survey, no earlier than two months prior to the commencement of the development, is carried out. This survey shall determine whether any new badger setts have been excavated onsite, and within 30m of the site. The results of this survey shall be submitted to the LPA for approval."

This condition is agreed.

Species Enhancement Plan

The following condition was proposed in HCC's October 2025 response:

"Prior to the commencement of development a Biodiversity Species Enhancement Strategy / Plan for Protected and Priority Species by an appropriately experienced ecologist shall be



submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA The Strategy/ Plan should include the incorporation of permanent integral bat roosting, integral Swift Bricks within buildings and hedgehog homes and highways. Swift Bricks should be of a universal design, with bat roosting features and universal Swift Bricks being Integrated, built "into" rather than "onto" buildings. Features should be installed in a ratio of one for every two buildings.

The scheme/ plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following details:

- a) Purpose and conservation objectives for the proposed enhancement measures*
- b) Description, design or specification of the type of feature(s) or measure(s) to be undertaken;*
- c) Detailed designs to achieve stated objectives;*
- d) Materials and construction to ensure long lifespan of the feature/measure*
- e) Proposed Locations shown by suitable maps and plans and where appropriate the elevations and orientation of the features or measures to be installed or undertaken.*
- f) When the features or measures will be installed within the construction, occupation, or phase of the development,*
- g) Persons responsible for implementing the enhancement measures*
- h) Details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance (where relevant)*

Thereafter, the biodiversity enhancement measures shall be carried out and maintained for their designed purpose in accordance with the approved details including timescales and shall be retained as such thereafter."

This condition is agreed.

Closing

We trust this letter assists with your review of the application and confirms that the proposal is acceptable and that all ecological matters have been addressed sufficient for Outline Planning Permission to be granted subject to conditions. The imposition of the above conditions reflects a reasonable and proportionate approach, which will enable control to be retained by TRDC and HCC, to ensure that any mitigation as may subsequently be required can be accommodated at the Reserved Matters stage. However please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any queries or require any further information.

Yours sincerely



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Associate Director

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APPENDIX 1 – RESPONSE TABLE

HCC Ecology Comments	Applicant Response
Great Crest Newts	
<p><i>The report notes four ponds present within 500m of the site (not separated by barriers to dispersal), the closest of which is 10m from the western site boundary. The site has suitable terrestrial habitat for newts.</i></p> <p><i>It has been recommended in the ecology report that eDNA samples should be taken from all 4 ponds to determine GCN presence/absence. Great crested newts and their habitats are fully protected under national and international law. Sufficient information on the status of GCN is therefore required prior to determination to ensure the LPA can consider the impact of the proposal on this species and discharge their legal obligations under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2019 (as amended).</i></p> <p><i>Consequently, I advise that the eDNA surveys recommended in the ecology report should be undertaken prior to determination. If GCN are confirmed to be present, then further surveys to determine population sizes may be required, and a license sought from Natural England.</i></p> <p><i>The results of the eDNA survey should be submitted to the LPA for approval prior to determination.</i></p>	<p>Several ponds are present within 500m of the application site that are not separated by significant dispersal barriers (see Plan ECO6 on p79 of the Ecological Assessment).</p> <p>Pond P1 is located approximately 10m west of the site. Satellite imagery appears to show that this pond supports floating, emergent aquatic vegetation. It is possible that amphibians utilising this pond may venture onto the site during their terrestrial phase.</p> <p>Pond P2 is present within a woodland belt approximately 250m northeast of the site. This pond was subject to a Habitat Suitability Index survey in 2019, which categorised the pond as excellent suitability for Great Crested Newts.</p> <p>Two further ponds, P3 and P4 are present approximately 420m and 460m north of the site respectively.</p> <p>Pond P5 is situated within Grims Dyke Golf Club, approximately 410m south of the site.</p> <p>The site partially falls within an amber zone for Great Crested Newt presence. Environmental DNA surveys of Pond P1 (Ponds P2 to P5 were dry) returned a negative result for Great Crested Newt DNA.</p> <p>Owing to the ponds being dry at the time of survey, and a negative eDNA result being recorded in the only pond containing water, no evidence of Great Crested Newt was found. As such, no specific mitigation measures or licensing are considered necessary in relation to the proposed development (paragraphs 7.29-7.31 of the Ecological Assessment November 2025).</p>



Roosting Bats	
<p><i>There are no structures onsite.</i></p> <p><i>Section 4.3 of the Ecological Assessment states that 34 trees on-site were recorded as having potential roost features, 2 of which were suitable for multiple bats / maternity roosts (one of these showed staining and is likely to be a roost). If direct or indirect impacts are likely then trees categorised as PRF-M should be subject to further survey.</i></p> <p><i>The EA also refers to an oak tree with severed branches, fissures, large gaps, holes and splits and two dead oak trees with multiple woodpecker holes and split branches but has only assessed these as PRF-I. The full details of the GLTA assessment have not been submitted.</i></p> <p><i>The EA states that only 3 trees without PRFs will be removed. The Arb report states that only 2 monoliths will be removed.</i></p> <p><i>Under no circumstance should any tree identified to possess roosting features (PRF-M or PRF-I) be removed without further assessment.</i></p>	<p>Noted. This requirement can be secured by planning condition and for an update to be provided as part of the future reserved matters application.</p>
Foraging and Commuting Bats	
<p><i>The habitats onsite were deemed to be of high suitability for foraging and commuting bats. The results of bat activity surveys in 2024 have been provided with a third survey recommended for spring 2025.</i></p> <p><i>Confirmation that this survey has been completed and the results and assessment of impacts should be provided to the LPA. A lighting strategy is likely to be required.</i></p>	<p>The site is of high suitability for foraging and commuting bats. Paragraphs 5.3.23 – 5.3.29 of the updated Ecological Assessment (November 2025) sets out a summary of the bat surveys undertaken (including the final 2025 surveys) and mitigation proposed.</p> <p>In summary, Nighttime Bat Walkover (NBW) surveys were undertaken in August and October 2024 and August and September 2025. Static bat detector deployments were completed in August, September and October 2024 and July, August, September and October 2025.</p> <p>Additional survey effort was implemented during the summer and autumn 2025 seasons to account for a</p>



lack of spring data. Static bat detectors were deployed for ten consecutive nights (rather than the standard five) and an additional summer and autumn NBW survey completed.

This enhanced effort provided comprehensive data across key active periods, capturing representative levels of bat activity within the site. Whilst spring data is not available, the extended summer and autumn dataset is considered sufficient to reliably characterise the bat assemblage and activity patterns present. Accordingly, the absence of spring data is not considered to materially affect the robustness or conclusions of this assessment.

In 2024 and 2025, NBW surveys recorded low levels of bat activity, with registrations largely relating to Common Pipistrelle.

The 2025 static bat detector surveys recorded higher overall bat activity compared to 2024. They showed that peak activity shifted between detector positions across different months, with no single location consistently dominant. This indicates variable use of the site as seasonal resources became available. The higher levels of bat activity recorded in 2025 are likely attributable, at least in part, to the extended deployment period of static detectors (ten nights rather than five), which increased the likelihood of recording bat passes and species diversity (paragraph 5.3.24 of the Ecological Assessment November 2025).

With regards to mitigation and recommendations, the scrub that bounds and intersects the grassland is to be cut back to facilitate the development, but removal will only occur where access routes through the site are required, and these features will be otherwise retained. Moreover, mixed native scrub will be planted to bolster the retained scrub and increase its species richness, in turn attracting a more diverse assemblage of invertebrate prey items. New woodland, hedgerow, orchard and tree planting, as well as SUDs planted with marginal and aquatic species will provide further opportunities for bats (see



	<p>paragraph 5.3.26 of the Ecological Assessment November 2025).</p> <p>The lighting strategy can be secured by planning condition (see paragraph 5.3.27 of the Ecological Assessment November 2025).</p>
Breeding Birds	
<p><i>The trees, woodland and scrub habitat within the site offer good nesting and foraging opportunities for a variety of bird species. Most of this habitat will be retained however an approach to vegetation clearance in respect of nesting birds should be included within a Construction Ecological Management Plan.</i></p> <p><i>The site also contains areas of unmanaged grassland suitable for ground nesting bird species. Breeding bird surveys have been recommended but no details / survey results have been provided. These will be required prior to determination.</i></p>	<p>Breeding bird surveys took place in July and August 2025, with a final survey scheduled for spring 2026. A copy of the survey results is provided at Appendix 2.</p> <p>In summary, no Skylark have been recorded on-site to date. Several Red List species were identified during the summer surveys, including Greenfinch and Linnet. The provision of nest boxes would enhance opportunities for these species, and the proposed landscape strategy already seeks to maximise the retention of scrub and boundary vegetation, thereby providing further benefit.</p> <p>Given these findings, it is proposed that the final spring survey / a complete set of new surveys are secured via condition ahead of Reserved Matters stage to confirm that no Skylarks are present or to secure appropriate mitigation. This approach is proportionate to the level of risk posed by the development.</p> <p>In the event that Skylark are present, the mitigation measures involve provision of replacement nesting opportunities via Skylark plots delivered off-site. Full details of this strategy are set out in Paragraphs 5.3.51 – 5.2.57 of the November 2025 Ecological Assessment. The detailed requirement for and design of these measures would be confirmed following the completion of breeding bird surveys.</p> <p>This wording and trigger of the proposed condition will ensure that this is resolved in time to inform the Reserved Matters application, ensuring that any required mitigation can be incorporated into the proposed development.</p>



Biodiversity Net Gain	
<p><i>The Statutory Metric Calculation Tool spreadsheet has not been submitted and therefore it is not possible to assess or comment on these claims or the baseline assessment.</i></p> <p><i>Of the 47 trees on-site, the report states 22 are very large, 14 large and 11 medium sized. All ancient and veteran trees must be recorded within the biodiversity metric tool and marked as an irreplaceable habitat. Detailed descriptions of these trees have not been provided</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, although habitat maps are included in the report, they do not include a scale bar. A completed Metric spreadsheet and baseline habitat plan to an identifiable scale are part minimum mandatory requirements for BNG required prior to determination.</i></p> <p><i>Where the development would be subject to the biodiversity gain condition, the application must be accompanied by minimum information: the pre-development biodiversity value(s), either on the date of application or earlier proposed date (as appropriate); where the applicant proposes to use an earlier date, this proposed earlier date and the reasons for proposing that date</i></p>	<p>An updated BNG Report (12195.BNGReport.vf2) and BNG Metric (12195.StatutoryBiodiversityMetricCalculationTool.vf1) was submitted in November 2025, which addresses the information requests.</p> <p>The BNG Report confirms that there will be a 36.37% loss in habitat units. Off-site compensation will be required to achieve the required 10% which will be secured through the s106 Agreement and via condition.</p> <p>Regarding on-site trees, the Tree Survey is available on the Council’s website and Appendix 2 of the BNG Report details the condition assessments for these features. Paragraph 3.2.6 and Table 3.1 detail veteran trees (irreplaceable habitat) present within the site. No veteran trees are to be lost as part of the proposed development. No ancient trees are present.</p> <p>A scale bar has been added to the habitat maps (Plans EC02 and EC03).</p> <p>Paragraph 3.2.1 states that the site was subject to a UKHab Classification survey in July 2024. Visits undertaken across the 2025 survey season have confirmed that the on-site habitats remain unchanged since July 2024. Accordingly, the BNG assessment utilises baseline data collected prior to the date of the planning application.</p>



APPENDIX 2 – BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS TECHNICAL NOTE



12195: Carpenders Park, Three Rivers

Technical Note: Breeding Bird Surveys

This report has been prepared by the following:



Adam Dixon BSc (Hons), MSc, ACIEEM
Principal Ecologist

This report has been reviewed by the following:



Rob Whitlock BSc (Hons), MRes, MCIEEM
Associate Director

This report has been approved by the following:



Vince Smith MSc, MCIEEM
Director

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Ecology Solutions were commissioned in July 2025 by Burlington Developments London Limited to undertake breeding bird surveys at Carpenders Park, Three Rivers, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.
- 1.2. This note is an addendum to the Ecological Assessment produced by Ecology Solutions (12195.EcoA.vf3, November 2025). It summarises the results of two breeding bird surveys (July and August 2025). A third survey is to be completed in spring 2026.

2. Methodology

- 2.1. Breeding bird surveys were undertaken during suitable weather conditions on 10 July 2025 and 1 August 2025.
- 2.2. Both surveys were undertaken during suitable weather conditions, with each survey consisting of an experienced ornithologist slowly walking a transect of the site designed to take in all the different on-site habitats and to allow visual inspections of all open habitats. The direction walked was varied between the surveys, with the surveyor recording the locations, numbers and activity of all bird species present in and adjacent to the site.
- 2.3. To ascertain the breeding status of birds using the site, the following criteria were applied following the methodology used in the 'Atlas' surveys of 1988-1991 (Gibbons et al., 1993). This accepts the following activities as denoting breeding (including those probably breeding although definite proof was lacking):
 - Bird apparently holding territory;
 - Courtship and display;
 - Nest-building (including excavating nest-hole);
 - Distraction display or feigning injury;
 - Adult carrying faecal sac or food;
 - Adult entering or leaving apparently occupied nest site;
 - Nest with eggs or eggshells found, or bird sitting but not disturbed;
 - Nest with young; or downy young of ducks, game-birds, waders and other nidifugous species; and
 - Recently fledged young.
- 2.4. All birds seen or heard within the survey area were identified and recorded, as was their behaviour. Binoculars and a telescope were used when necessary.

3. Results

- 3.1. The timings and weather conditions for the two breeding bird surveys are detailed below in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Breeding bird survey conditions and timings (2025).

Date	Cloud (%)	Precipitation	Temp (°C)	Wind
10.07.25	0	Misty	16	Light air
01.08.25	75	Dry	13	Gentle breeze

- 3.2. During the breeding bird surveys, a total of 27 species were recorded either within the site boundary, immediately adjacent to it, or flying over. These species are listed below and illustrated on the attached plans.
- 3.3. No species protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded on-site or adjacent to it, during the breeding bird surveys. However, a Red Kite *Milvus milvus*, was recorded on-site during a habitat survey conducted in July 2024 and a Barn Owl *Tyto alba* observed in the wider study area during a bat survey in October 2025.
- 3.4. Eight species recorded during the breeding bird surveys are either listed as Species of Principal Importance under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, appear on the Red or Amber lists of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC 5), and/or are identified as Local Priority Species in the Hertfordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (HBAP). These include Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*, Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*, Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*, Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*, and Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*. However, no behaviour indicative of breeding within or immediately adjacent to the site was noted.
- 3.5. A further range of species was recorded during the surveys, including Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*, Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*, Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*, Coal Tit *Periparus ater*, Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*, Green Woodpecker *Picus viridis*, Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*, Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, Great Spotted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos major*, Great Tit *Parus major*, Jay *Garrulus glandarius*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*, Magpie *Pica pica*, Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*, Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*, and Robin *Erithacus rubecula*. Again, no breeding behaviour was observed.
- 3.6. Ring-necked Parakeet *Psittacula krameria*, a species listed as invasive under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), was also observed on-site and/or in the wider study area during both visits, in particularly large numbers during the July 2025 survey.

4. Evaluation

- 4.1. **Legislation.** Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is concerned with the protection of wild birds, whilst Schedule 1 lists species that are protected by special penalties. All species of birds receive general protection whilst nesting.
- 4.2. **Site Usage.** The trees, woodland and scrub habitat within the site offer good nesting and foraging opportunities for a variety of bird species. Within the wider study area, the River Colne tributary and the woodland adjacent to the east provide further opportunities for local bird species. Several bird species have been recorded at the site, as detailed above, but none have been observed as exhibiting breeding

behaviour during surveys. No ground nesting birds (aside from Pheasant) have been observed on-site or in the wider study area.

- 4.3. **Mitigation / Recommendations.** The scrub that bounds and intersects the grassland is to be cut back to facilitate the development, but removal will only occur where access routes through the site are required, and these features will be otherwise retained. Areas of mixed native scrub, woodland, hedgerow, orchard and new tree planting is proposed which will provide new nesting and foraging opportunities for birds.
- 4.4. In order to avoid impacts on nesting birds, and to avoid a potential offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), clearance of vegetation that is suitable for nesting birds should be undertaken outside of the nesting season (typically March to August inclusive) wherever possible. Where this cannot be achieved, a nest-check survey for birds should be undertaken by an ecologist 24-48 hours prior to vegetation removal. If any nests are confirmed, works should cease immediately, with the nest safeguarded by at least a 5m buffer and left in situ until the young have fledged.
- 4.5. Further enhancements could be provided through the provision and installation of a variety of bird boxes on new buildings and/or retained trees. This would offer additional nesting opportunities for birds.

5. Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1. The site's trees, woodland and scrub habitats provide good nesting and foraging opportunities for a range of bird species, with additional habitat available in the wider study area, including the River Colne tributary and adjacent eastern woodland.
- 5.2. Breeding bird surveys have confirmed the presence of several species using the site. Whilst some scrub will be cut back to enable access for development, this will be limited to necessary areas, with the majority of these features retained. The proposal will include the establishment of new habitats of value to nesting and foraging birds.
- 5.2. To avoid impacts on nesting birds and ensure compliance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), vegetation clearance will take place outside the typical nesting season (March–August) wherever possible. If this is not feasible, an ecologist will undertake a nest-check survey 24–48 hours prior to works. Additional enhancements, such as the installation of bird boxes on new buildings or retained trees, are also recommended.
- 5.3. Overall, the results of these surveys do not alter the conclusions of the Ecological Assessment submitted in support of the application.

Plans:

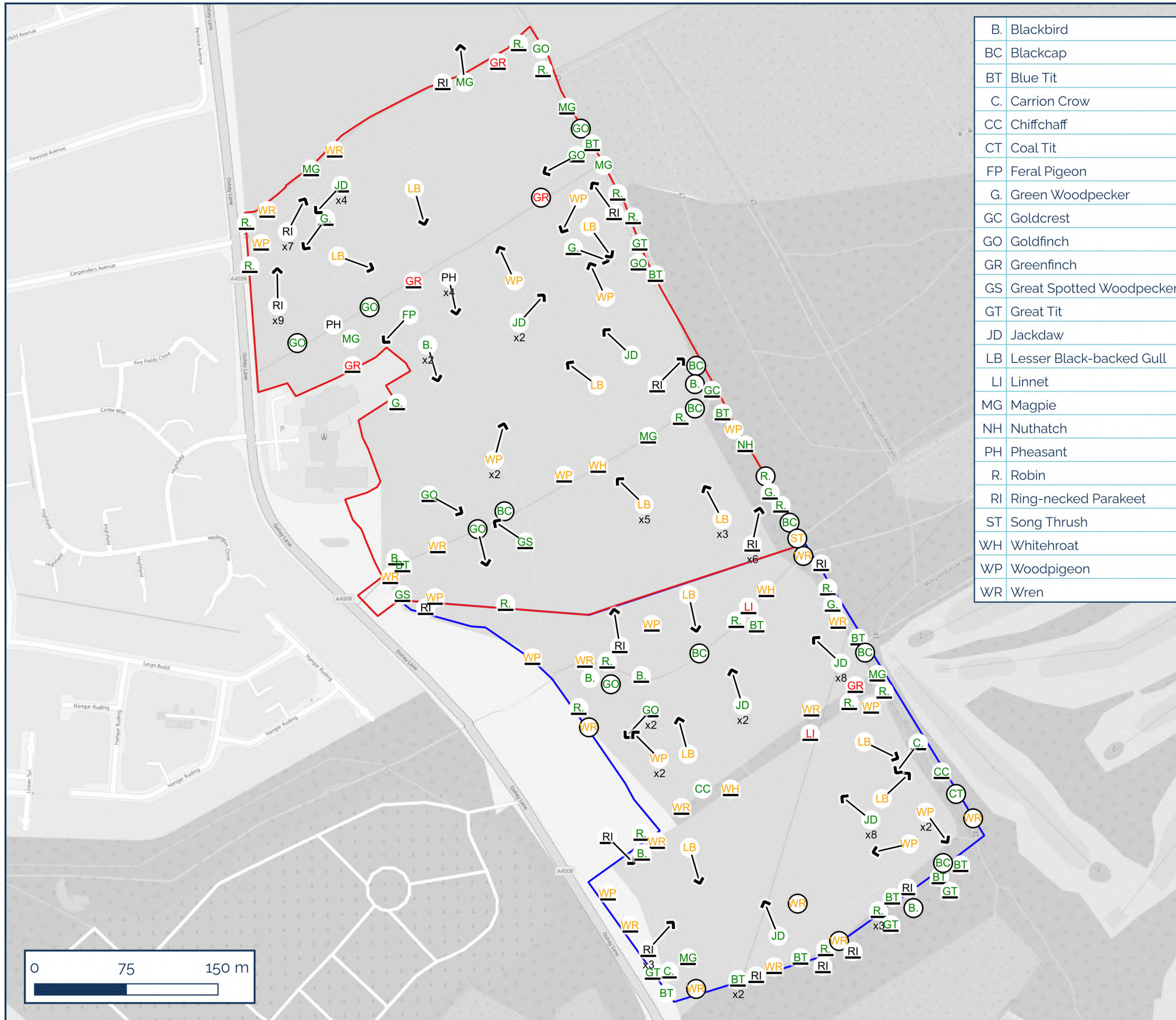
Breeding Bird Survey Results 10.07.25

Breeding Bird Survey Results 01.08.25

Plans

Breeding Bird Survey Results

10.07.25



B.	Blackbird
BC	Blackcap
BT	Blue Tit
C.	Carrion Crow
CC	Chiffchaff
CT	Coal Tit
FP	Feral Pigeon
G.	Green Woodpecker
GC	Goldcrest
GO	Goldfinch
GR	Greenfinch
GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker
GT	Great Tit
JD	Jackdaw
LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull
LI	Linnet
MG	Magpie
NH	Nuthatch
PH	Pheasant
R.	Robin
RI	Ring-necked Parakeet
ST	Song Thrush
WH	Whitethroat
WP	Woodpigeon
WR	Wren

KEY:

	SITE BOUNDARY
	WIDER STUDY AREA
X	BIRD SPECIES
2X	ABUNDANCE
O	BIRD SINGING
	BIRD CALLING
 →	BIRD IN FLIGHT

Colour indicates a species' status in regards to the 2021 Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BOCC5), Green, Amber, or Red. Black indicates an introduced species.



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12195: CARPENDERS PARK, THREE RIVERS

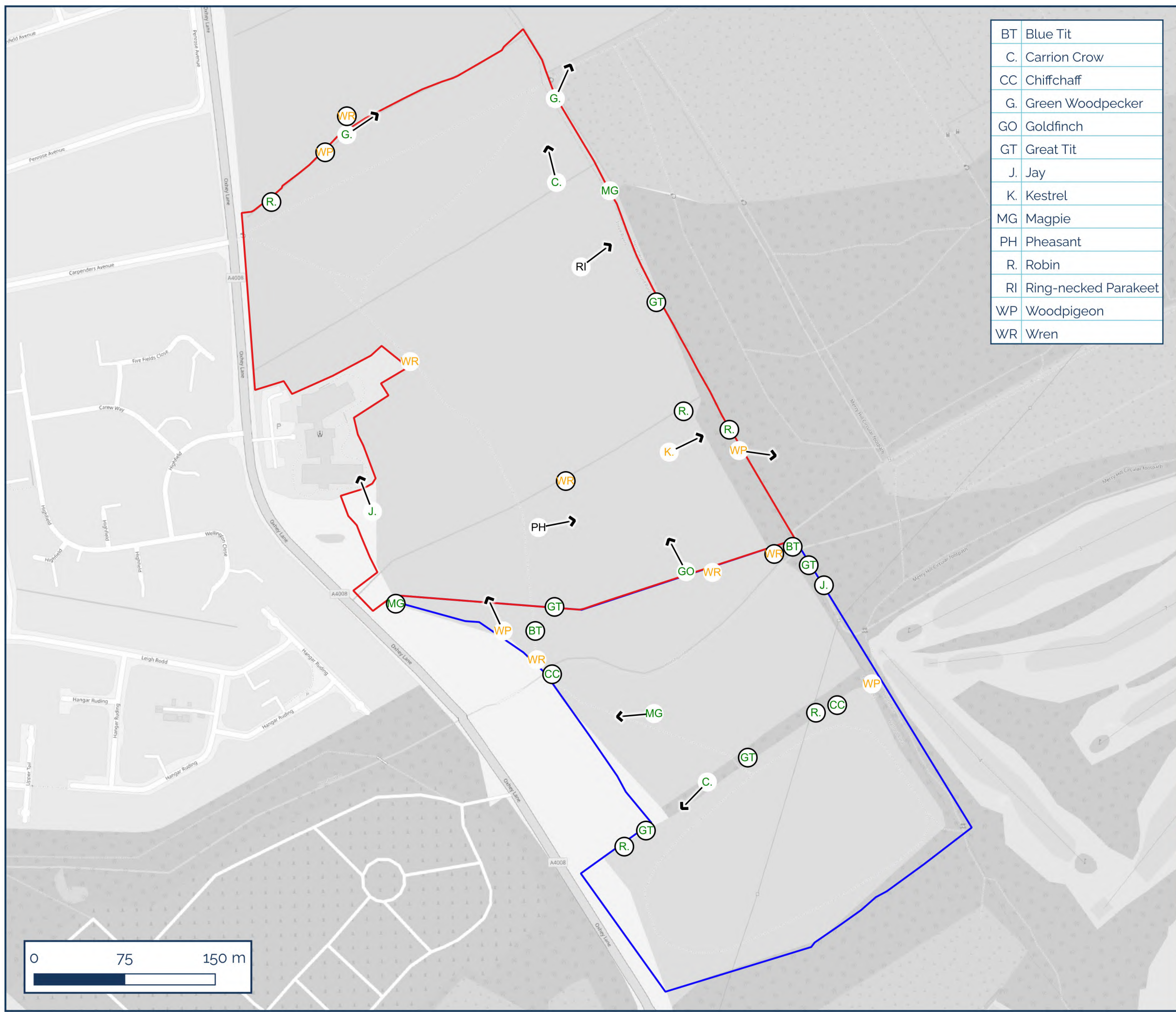
BREEDING BIRD SURVEY
RESULTS 10.07.25

Rev: A
Feb 2026

Breeding Bird Survey Results

01.08.25

Based upon the Ordnance Survey map with permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Ecology Solutions Ltd, Cokenach Estate, Barkway, Royston, Hertfordshire, SG8 8DL. 100044628

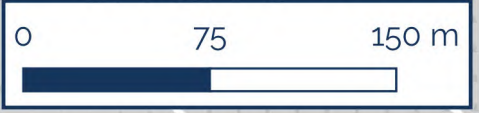


BT	Blue Tit
C.	Carrion Crow
CC	Chiffchaff
G.	Green Woodpecker
GO	Goldfinch
GT	Great Tit
J.	Jay
K.	Kestrel
MG	Magpie
PH	Pheasant
R.	Robin
RI	Ring-necked Parakeet
WP	Woodpigeon
WR	Wren

KEY:

[Red outline]	SITE BOUNDARY
[Blue outline]	WIDER STUDY AREA
[X]	BIRD SPECIES
[2X]	ABUNDANCE
[O]	BIRD SINGING
[—]	BIRD CALLING
[→]	BIRD IN FLIGHT

Colour indicates a species' status in regards to the 2021 Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BOCC5), Green, Amber, or Red. Black indicates an introduced species.



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12195: CARPENDERS PARK, THREE RIVERS

BREEDING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 01.08.25

Rev: A
Feb 2026



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