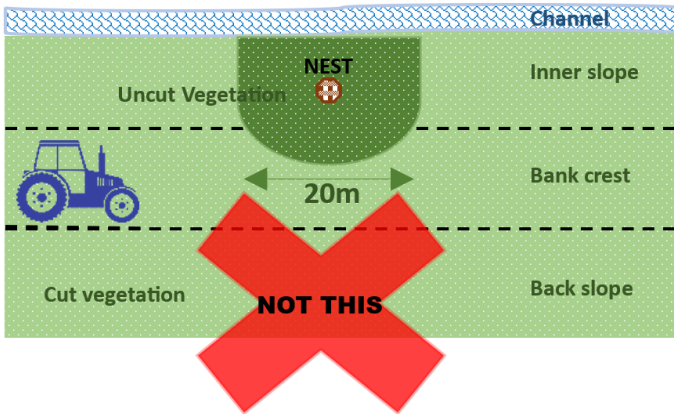
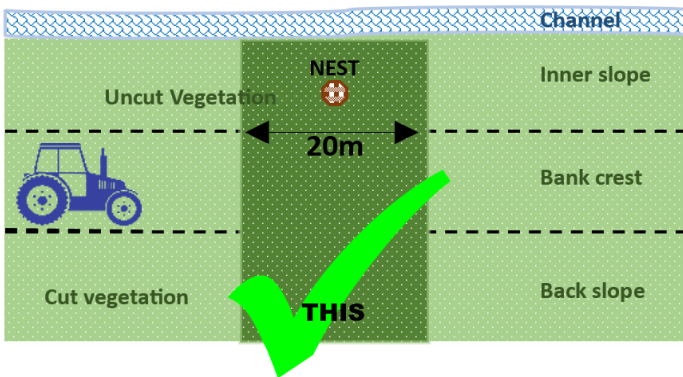


Recommended Approaches for Small Areas

1	Ideally, observe the area first from a distance for a minimum of 15 mins but no less than 10 mins as early in the am as possible, to see if you notice any birds using the area, i.e. flying into and from the ground, noting the locations and checking them and recording what you find.
2	Listen for birdsong and alarm calls coming from or near to the area of works.
3	Walk slow transects (lines) no more than 2m apart or as close as you need to make them to ensure you can clearly see the ground in-between transects, along the area to be cut and 5-10m either side, to see if you can spot any nests or eggs woven into the vegetation or flush any sitting birds. Most nests and eggs will be very camouflaged so you'll need to look carefully. Channel margins and the edges of hedges, scrub and woodland are particularly attractive to nesting birds.
4	Any nests found must be clearly identified by placing a marker post in line with it at the top of the bank and then it would need an exclusion zone no less than 10m either side where no work should take place.  
7	Record all your activity i.e. length of transects and area surveyed, number of transects, activity and species spotted, weather, vegetation type.
8	Do not survey when weather conditions are adverse i.e. in windy or wet weather.
9	If a nesting bird is identified or suspected, try, <u>if possible</u> , to identify the species or at least type of bird as some birds are more protected than others so would need a larger exclusion zone. These are called Schedule 1 species and a list of them is included below. See below for more help with this. If in doubt, seek advice from an ecologist.



The **Merlin Bird ID** app is free and great to use to easily identify a bird when you can hear a bird but can't see it. At the press of a button, the app will listen to the bird song and tell you what species can be heard. This could help to identify if a larger exclusion zone is needed around any suspected nesting bird if the app suggests an especially protected species, called Schedule 1 species, is present.

List of Schedule 1 species

Avocet	Eagle, White - tailed	Oriole, Golden	Serin
Bee - eater	Falcon, Gyr	Osprey	Shorelark
Bittern	Fieldfare	Owl, Barn	Shrike, Red - backed
Bittern, Little	Firecrest	Owl, Snowy	Spoonbill
Bluethroat	Garganey	Peregrine	Stilt, Black - winged
Brambling	Goldeneye	Petrel, Leach's	Stint, Temminck's
Bunting, Cirl	Godwit, Black - tailed	Phalarope, Red - necked	Swan, Bewick's
Bunting, Lapland	Goose, Greylag	Pintail	Swan, Whooper
Bunting, Snow	Goshawk	Plover, Kentish	Tern, Black
Buzzard, Honey	Grebe, Black - necked	Plover, Little Ringed	Tern, Little
Chough	Grebe, Slavonian	Quail	Tern, Roseate
Corncrake	Greenshank	Redstart, Black	Tit, Bearded
Crake, Spotted	Gull, Little	Redwing	Tit, Crested
Crossbill, (all species)	Gull, Mediterranean	Rosefinch, Scarlet	Treecreeper, Short - toed
Curlew, Stone	Harrier (all species)	Ruff	Warbler, Cetti's
Diver, Black - throated	Heron, Purple	Sandpiper, Green	Warbler, Dartford
Diver, Great Northern	Hobby	Sandpiper, Purple	Warbler, Marsh
Diver, Red - throated	Hoopoe	Sandpiper, Wood	Warbler, Savi's
Dotterel	Kingfisher	Scaup	Whimbrel
Duck, Long - tailed	Kite, Red	Scoter, Common	Woodlark
Eagle, Golden	Merlin	Scoter, Velvet	Wryneck