



Plate 7 | Looking north along eastern boundary from CP(C)



Plate 8 | Looking north along western boundary from CP(D)



Plate 9 | Looking north along western boundary from CP(E) and area where percolation tests took place.



Plate 10 | Looking west from CP(E) across what is described as traditional orchard on MagicMap website.



Plate 11 | Looking in north easterly direction from CP(F)



Plate 12 | Looking south from CP(G)



Summary of Legislation applicable to Nesting Birds.

The basic protection afforded to birds is listed below:

All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is an offence, with certain exceptions, to:

- a) intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird
- b) intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- c) intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird
- d) have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive) or part of a wild bird which has been taken in contravention of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or the Protection of Birds Act 1954
- e) have in one's possession or control an egg or part of an egg which has been taken in contravention of the Act
- f) have in one's possession or control any birds of a species occurring on Schedule 4 of the Act unless registered and ringed in accordance with the Secretary of State's regulations.
- g) intentionally (or recklessly, in England and Wales only) disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building or is at (or near) a nest with eggs or young; or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

The impacts which the proposed development might have on breeding birds should be small.

If birds start nesting during the development phase, delays will be inevitable, up to the moment when the young birds leave the nest.

Example of garden birds nesting times

