

## Appendix 1: Species Profiles

<b>Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>)</b>	
<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland heathland</li> <li>• Clearings within mixed woodlands and conifer plantations</li> <li>• Scrub and bracken on margins of mixed woodlands and conifer plantations</li> <li>• Territory size about 2 ha per mating pair</li> </ul>
<b>Distance likely to travel from core/breeding location</b>	May travel to forage up to 5-6 km from their core nesting habitat (territory) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Seasonality</b>	These birds are summer migrants to the UK and take up residency here from May to September <sup>2</sup>
<b>Vulnerability (but not limited to)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss, fragmentation and/or damage to habitat.</li> <li>• Ground nesting species, so they are vulnerable to disturbance from people and domestic pets (cats and dogs) either through recreational activity and/or by living within close proximity to nesting and feeding areas.</li> <li>• Disturbance by noise, traffic and/or artificial lighting<sup>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</sup></li> <li>• Bird mortality arising from domestic pets (cats and dogs) and/or predatory mammals or birds.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• Bird mortality arising from road traffic and/or wind turbines</li> <li>• Pollution and/or nutrient enrichment of habitat. Including a decline in the availability of large insects caused by changes in agriculture (such as the indirect effects of pesticides).</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate management to preferred habitat</li> </ul>
<b>Examples of Positive Action (but not limited to)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating new habitat (namely heathland) in order to provide appropriate links between existing habitat areas.</li> <li>• Appropriate heathland and forestry management such as maintaining a constant area of young plantation as good habitat for breeding nightjars.</li> <li>• Minimising disturbance and harm from walkers/cyclists and domestic animals through appropriate access design and management</li> <li>• Providing accessible greenspace in alternative locations. These sites must be of high quality, fully accessible and of adequate size to accommodate for dog walkers.</li> </ul>
<b>Protection Status</b>	The Nightjar is listed on Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive and Appendix II of the Bern Convention. It is also a UK Biodiversity Action Plan and Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority species. Also see Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.

### **For more information on legislation, please visit the following sites:**

To view current legislation, go to - [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk)

Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9)  
[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9)

## Woodlark (*Lullula arborea*)

<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Require a mixture of bare ground or short vegetation for feeding, and tussocks of vegetation with bare ground for nest sites with the occasional tree or shrub for a singing post.</li><li>• Lowland heathland</li><li>• Clearings within forestry plantation woodlands or restocked conifer plantations of 5 years or younger. Although heathland and forestry habitats remain preferred habitat, Woodlarks have been known to colonise farmland, primarily areas of set-aside areas, but also arable and horticultural crops, unimproved rough pasture and other marginal habitats</li><li>• Weedy fields and brownfield sites such as un-reclaimed pit tips, and disused railway lines and marshalling yards.</li></ul>
<b>Distance likely to travel from core/breeding location</b>	Birds will travel outside of their territory to forage often within other pairs' territories or on area of disturbed ground etc, this can be approximately 1km or more.
<b>Seasonality</b>	Breeding season from late February to Mid July. Some birds are year-long residents.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Loss, fragmentation and/or damage to habitat.</li><li>• Ground nesting species, so they are vulnerable to disturbance from people and domestic pets (cats and dogs) either through recreational activity and/or by living within close proximity to nesting and feeding areas.</li><li>• Disturbance by noise, traffic and/or artificial lighting.</li><li>• Bird mortality arising from domestic pets and/or predatory mammals or birds</li><li>• Bird mortality arising from road traffic and/or wind turbines</li><li>• Pollution and/or nutrient enrichment of habitat.</li><li>• Lack of appropriate management to preferred habitat e.g. forestry management and the availability of bare ground</li><li>• Declines in agricultural practices, such as providing non-cultivated field margins and set-aside.<sup>11</sup></li></ul>
<b>Examples of Positive Action (but not limited to)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creating new habitat (namely heathland) in order to provide appropriate links between existing habitat areas.</li><li>• Appropriate heathland and forestry management such as maintaining a constant area of young plantation as good habitat for breeding nightjars.</li><li>• Minimising disturbance and harm from walkers/cyclists and domestic animals through appropriate access design and management</li><li>• Providing accessible greenspace in alternative locations. These sites must be of high quality, fully accessible and of adequate size to accommodate for dog walkers.</li></ul>
<b>Protection Status</b>	The woodlark is protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and listed on Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive and Appendix II of the Bern Convention. It is also a UK Biodiversity Action Plan and Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority species. Also see Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.

## **References Cited**

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2. Cresswell, B. (1996) *Nightjars - some aspects of their behaviour and conservation*. *British Wildlife*, **7**, 297-304.
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4. Liley, D. (2004) Human impacts on the Castle Bottom to Yateley Common and Hawley Commons SSSI, Hampshire. eds. RSPB.
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11. Taylor, E. (2002) Predation risk in woodlark *Lullula arborea* habitat: the influence of recreational disturbance, predator abundance, nest site characteristics and temporal factors. . MSc, University of East Anglia.

## **General Reference**

[Underhill-Day, J. 2006. Proof of Evidence of Dr. John Underhill-Day on behalf of Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Document WT11: In relation to: Public Inquiry into call-in application for an energy recovery facility at the former Rufford Colliery, Rainworth, Mansfield. Footprint Ecology.](#)

