



Addendum 1:

The purpose of the addendum is to modify (form part) of Bird Hazard Management Plan (BHMP) report dated 13th November 2023.

Parties Involved: Higgins Partnerships & NBC Environment

Avondale Drive, Hayes, UB33PN.

- Condition 26 (BHMP):

The BHMP will be results based, with the key target species identified with **a commitment to zero tolerance of roof nesting.**

Bird species and numbers and any nests will be detailed within the bird control record sheets (written or digital) following each inspection or bird control visit. **All nests, that are covered under the bird licence; to kill or take them for air safety purposes (CL12) shall be removed.**

Bird control measures will comprise of both proofing and fixed (static) controls, supported with regular monitoring and 'harassment'. All harassment will be implemented proactively, and at an early stage to avoid flocking birds congregating in numbers that present a risk.

Harassment is in the form human disturbance, the use of lasers and distress calls from handheld emitters and the use of falcons, hawks, and dog depending upon appropriateness of the location. If harassment fails, then Air Traffic Control may be contacted for further advice and action.

Findings will dictate frequency of further visits or corrective action, to achieve required results as per the method statement.

Target Species

Not all bird species pose a significant bird strike risk to aircraft. Species or types of birds specific to bird strike management are those that occur in flocks and/or are large in size.

Typical 'problem' birds are gulls, rooks, crows, jackdaws, waterfowl, wood pigeon, feral pigeons, blackbirds, starlings, and buzzards.

From the 2008 bird strike statistics for the UK collated by the CAA, 1480 bird strikes were reported. The top bird species identified from reported bird strikes comprises; woodpigeon (93 bird strikes), black-headed gull (73 bird strikes), skylark (71 bird strikes), swallow (64 bird strikes), gull (64 bird strikes), common gull (61 birds strikes), pigeon (59 bird strikes), swift (58 bird strikes), kestrel (45 bird strikes) and herring gull (45 bird strikes).

A RAG rating has been awarded for birds loafing as a guide only, as one bird may cause a risk. Action should be taken accordingly if there is a perceived imminent risk to the air safety, then this must be escalated to RAF Northolt and Heathrow Air Traffic Control.

< 5 (Green)- Continued monitoring to ensure no regular loafing on site.

< 10 (Amber)- Regular visits used maintain a predatory presence and report any changes in the situation or population until average <5 achieved.

>10 (Red)- Intensive daily dispersal visits required to deter loafing, roosting, and nesting and change habituated. Normally longer visits in a period of consecutive days to break a pattern of behaviour.

(Subject to ongoing review and agreement with Heathrow/RAF Northolt)

The BHMP shall maintain an auditable record of bird activities in all areas of the site.

A log (hard copy or electronic format) shall be maintained with notes on

- Wildlife identification (CAP772) Good field guides cover the different groups of birds in a generally accepted taxonomic sequence. Field guides that illustrate birds with photographs or paintings of birds in varied poses should be avoided, but coloured paintings with birds in similar poses, and with plumage variations for each species described or illustrated, are more useful for identification. Important differences between species should be made clear, and the text should provide information on at least the following: Size / Characteristic behaviour / Comparison with similar species, habitats (winter and breeding) / Movements, populations (including seasonal changes) / Food / Voice / Nesting behaviour.
- Monitoring times should be noted with a summary of bird/ wildlife observations and what control activity was used throughout each shift period.
- Target Bird Activity: species, numbers, location, behaviour, locations, and RAG risk assessment rating.

- Deterrent Activity – type of control deployed, target bird's response, numbers of eggs and nests destroyed.
- Note of an environmental change that may affect local bird/ wildlife behaviour patterns e.g. unusual weather, puddles etc.

We are committed provide a log of all observations and actions taken, in perpetuity. This should be available on request to Heathrow Airport & RAF Northolt for inspection, and there should be provision for no notice visits by RAF or airport staff or their nominated representatives, subject to relevant health and safety procedures.

An appropriate inspection schedule will be in place and all roof spaces will be inspected weekly and recorded, during the breeding season (March-August) and fortnightly outside the bird breeding season (September-February) by a competent and trained person able to identify the correct species.

Where species identification cannot be achieved locally by on site personnel the site should employ the services of third-party specialist organisation.

In addition to the inspection and monitoring reports, these will be subject to weekly reviews for the first four weeks, for any newly appointed person logging the inspection reports and then reviewed monthly by a senior bird control expert to ensure the correct identification of birds and that the process addresses the BHMP target for the number of birds and nests noted on site.

Renewal of the bird licence to protect air safety (CL12) should be compiled by a specialist bird control expert to ensure the correct species has been identified and removed or dispatched humanely and responsibly when required.

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