



Fosse Green Energy

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

VOLUME

3

Appendix 8-G: Breeding Birds

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Prepared for:

Fosse Green Energy Limited

Prepared by:

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This report forms a technical appendix to the Preliminary Ecological Information (PEI) Report, specifically to accompany **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation**. It provides information on the presence and distribution of breeding birds, relevant to the Fosse Green Energy project, hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development, including the results of surveys, undertaken within (and up to 200m from) the Site.
- 1.1.2 Further information on the Proposed Development is included within **PEI Report, Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Proposed Development**.
- 1.1.3 Information for bird species that are included on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA), 1981 (as amended) (Ref 1) or in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (Ref 2) are not included within this report. This information is confidential and therefore a confidential annex (**PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)**) and a separate figure (as presented in **Confidential Figure 8-G-1**) will be provided to key stakeholders with a legitimate need to view the information.
- 1.1.4 This report is based on the administrative county of Lincolnshire whilst recognising that key aspects of biodiversity are co-ordinated and managed within the geography of Greater Lincolnshire, for example the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 The Proposed Development is located 9 kilometres (km) south of Lincoln City Centre, Lincolnshire, and lies within the administrative district of North Kesteven.
- 1.2.2 The Proposed Development comprises two distinct parcels, which are:
 - a. the Principal Site, which is the location where ground mounted solar PV panels, Solar Stations, Onsite Substation and BESS will be installed; and
 - b. the Cable Corridor, which will comprise the underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the Principal Site to the National Grid.
- 1.2.3 The location of the Proposed Development is centred at Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Reference SK 90388 62514.
- 1.2.4 The Site covers an area of approximately 1,426 hectares (ha) and is dominated by arable fields (approximately 90% of the Site) with small areas of improved and semi-improved grassland, hedgerows and woodland.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aim of this report is to determine the presence, assemblage and distribution of breeding bird species within the Survey Area (see Section 3.1).
- 1.3.2 The objectives, therefore, are to:
 - a. review existing ecological data to identify any records of breeding birds occurring within the Study Area (see Section 3.1); and
 - b. undertake surveys of breeding birds to confirm the presence, assemblage and distribution of breeding bird species within the Survey Area (see Section 3.1).
- 1.3.3 Combined, this is being used to:
 - a. determine the biodiversity importance of the Site for breeding birds; and
 - b. the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on breeding birds and any required mitigation (as presented in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation**).

2. Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 Legislation

Wildlife and Countryside Act

- 2.1.1 The legislative provisions for the protection of all wild birds in the United Kingdom (UK) are contained primarily in Sections 1-7 of the WCA, 1981 (as amended) (Ref 1). Under the WCA, a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that occurs in a wild state as a resident or a visitor to the European Territory of any member state but does not include poultry or (except in relation to the power to grant licences and prohibition on certain methods of killing) any game bird.
- 2.1.2 When breeding, all birds, their nest, eggs and nestlings are afforded protection under the WCA, as updated by the 'Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000' (Ref 3). Therefore, during the bird breeding season it is an offence 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; and
 - c. intentionally take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird.
- 2.1.3 Typically, the breeding season is defined as between March and August, inclusive, although it is important to note that for some species, breeding can occur outside of these months.
- 2.1.4 Additionally, special penalties exist for offences related to species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA, 1981 (as amended) (Ref 1), for which there are additional offences for intentionally or recklessly disturbing these birds while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young, and of disturbing their dependent young.
- 2.1.5 No licences are available for disturbance during a development even in circumstances where that development is fully authorised by consents such as a valid Development Consent Order.

Directive of the Conservation of Wild Birds

- 2.1.6 A number of bird species recorded within the UK (including those that are resident, overwintering and migratory) are protected under European legislation through the Birds Directive (Ref 2), which lists 193 species, or sub-species, of birds in Annex 1 which are:
- a. in danger of extinction;
 - b. are rare, or have restricted local distribution;

- c. are vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat; or
- d. require particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of habitat.

2.1.7 The Birds Directive was most recently transposed into English law by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (Ref 4). Although the UK is no longer a member state of the EU, the 2019 amendments (Ref 5) to The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Ref 4) make it clear that provisions regarding the protection and designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are maintained. Species listed in Annex 1 are those for which the UK government takes special conservation measures, including the designation of land as SPAs to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species throughout their distributions. These sites are automatically included within the National Site Network which is a network of core breeding and resting sites that are protected for rare and threatened species.

2.2 Species of Principal Importance

- 2.2.1 In England, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (Ref 6) requires the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to publish and maintain a list of habitats and species that are of 'principal importance' for the purpose of conserving biodiversity and are regarded as conservation priorities under the UK Biodiversity Framework (Ref 7), which supersedes the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) (Ref 8). The UKBAP was launched in 1994 and established a framework and criteria for identifying species (and habitat types) of conservation concern.
- 2.2.2 There are 49 bird species listed as being Species of Principal Importance (SPI) for conservation in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act (Ref 6). These species are of material consideration during the planning process and are used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies (including local and regional authorities) in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act.

2.3 Local Priority Species

- 2.3.1 The Proposed Development is located within the county of Lincolnshire. Formerly, the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (3rd edition) (LBAP) (Ref 9) provided context to inform identification of threatened or uncommon species of local relevance, alongside priorities for conservation and enhancement targeted at a local level in Lincolnshire. However, under the Environment Act 2021 (Ref 10), these are being replaced by Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRSs) (Ref 11), which are a system of spatial strategies for nature which will support delivery of biodiversity net gain (BNG) and provide more focussed action for nature recovery. Whilst this is still being developed for Lincolnshire and with no specific habitat or species plans currently in place, this report references those species formerly included on the LBAP, of which there are 17 priority bird species (see **Table 1**).

Table 1: Bird species listed on the LBAP

English (Vernacular) Name	Scientific Name
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>

- 2.3.2 The following threats to farmland birds in Lincolnshire, relevant to non-breeding birds, were identified in the Lincolnshire BAP (Ref 9):
- the loss of permanent and relatively species-rich grassland;
 - increased chemical usage including fertilisers, pesticides and use of broad spectrum and persistent animal treatments;
 - uniformity within crops, offering fewer opportunities for birds to feed;
 - the decline of mixed farming;
 - loss of hedgerow trees through old age and removal for safety and other reasons;
 - hedgerow removal and poor management of remaining hedges; and
 - a reduction in crop mosaic.

2.4 Birds of Conservation Concern

- 2.4.1 The Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) is an assessment of the conservation status of all regularly occurring British birds. The lists (Red, Amber and Green) that indicate the level of conservation importance for each species are derived from quantitative assessments from standardised criteria and are drawn together by the UK's leading bird conservation organisations, including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO).
- 2.4.2 The most recent assessment, BoCC 5 (Ref 12), was published in December 2021 and is based on the most up-to-date evidence available and includes conservation status at global and European levels and, within the UK: historical decline, trends in population and range, rarity, localised distribution and international importance. The BoCC list was further updated by BoCC 5a (Ref 13), which updates the assessment for seabirds. Collectively within this report, these are referred to as BoCC.
- 2.4.3 The criteria for birds being included in the BoCC lists, relevant to the breeding season, are as follows:

Red List

- a. species that are globally threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable, but not Near Threatened) under International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List guidelines (Ref 14);
- b. species that have shown a historical decline in breeding populations, declining severely between 1800 and 1995 and have subsequently not recovered;
- c. species that have suffered a severe (>50%) breeding population decline within the UK in either the last 25 years or the longer-term (since 1969); or
- d. species whose UK range in the breeding season has declined by more than 50% between respective breeding atlases.

Amber List

- a. species that are threatened in Europe (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable, but not Near Threatened as per IUCN Red List Guidelines (Ref 14));
- b. species that were previously red-listed for historical population decline, followed by an increase of at least 100% over 25 years or the longer-term period;
- c. species that have suffered a moderate (>25% but <50%) breeding population decline within the UK in either the last 25 years or the longer-term (since 1969);
- d. species whose UK range in the breeding season has declined by more than 25% but less than 50% between respective breeding atlases;

- e. breeding rarities (UK population <300 breeding pairs individuals);
- f. breeding localisation whereby more than 50% of the UK population was found at ten or fewer sites in the breeding season; or
- g. breeding international importance whereby the UK holds at least 20% of the European population in the breeding season of a particular species.

Green List

- a. species that are not showing moderate or severe declines and do not qualify under any of the above criteria.

2.4.4 Although the BoCC lists confer no legal status in themselves, they are useful in evaluating the conservation significance of bird assemblages, and for assessing the potential significance of impacts and informing appropriate levels of mitigation with respect to bird populations that may be affected by a plan or project.

3. Methods

3.1 Characterising the Baseline

3.1.1 Within this report, the following terminology is used when referring to the geographic areas within which assessments were made:

- a. Study Area – the area within the Site and a 2km radius which was subject to collection of background information e.g. desk study records for birds to supplement the findings of the survey work;
- b. Zone of Influence (Zol) – the area over which breeding birds may be affected by the Proposed Development which, using the criteria below and proportionate to the Proposed Development's impacts, is up to 200m from the Site (dependent on the sensitivity of the species). Through review of likely impacts of the Proposed Development and results of the desk study, the scope of field surveys was then defined; and
- c. Survey Area – the area within which survey work was undertaken. The Survey Area in which the general breeding bird assemblage was recorded included all habitats within the Site plus a minimum 50m survey zone around the Site. For species of greater conservation value and/ or higher sensitivity, e.g. those listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (Ref 1) and sensitive to potential noise or visual disturbance, where any such species were recorded, the Survey Area was extended up to 200m from the Site.

3.1.2 The Zol is based on:

- a. the nature of the project (a solar farm), project activities and the potential for effects at all development stages (construction, operation and decommissioning);
- b. the nature of the current land use (minimum 90% arable) and habitats in the vicinity (majority being arable), their connectivity within and outside of the Site and how they may be used by breeding birds;
- c. the presence and assemblages of breeding bird species in the wider area, based on the location of the Site and desk study data; and
- d. the habits, behaviours and preferences of different bird species during the breeding season and whether these could be affected both spatially and temporally.

3.1.3 Whilst standardised survey zones for assessing the impacts of development on bird populations do not exist, the geographic areas described above provide information on breeding birds both within the Site and the area immediately surrounding the Site, including areas contiguous with the Site, where birds may potentially be adversely affected. These are sufficient to determine the likely impacts of the Proposed Development on breeding bird species occurring or likely to occur within the vicinity of the Site.

3.2 Desk Study

- 3.2.1 A desk study was undertaken as part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) in March 2024 (**PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 8-B: PEA**). Records of protected and notable bird species within a 2 km radius of the Site were obtained through Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP). Only records up to ten years old were considered within the assessment, as any records older than ten years are unlikely to be still representative of bird species in the local area.

3.3 Field Survey

Territory Mapping Survey

- 3.3.1 The survey was undertaken based on standard territory mapping methods for surveying breeding birds as detailed in 'Bird Monitoring Methods' (Ref 15) and 'Bird Census Techniques' (Ref 16). This method is based on the principle that many species during the breeding season are territorial. This is found particularly amongst passerines, where territories are often marked by conspicuous song, display and periodic disputes with neighbouring individuals. Territory mapping methods produce analysis maps of non-overlapping ellipses encircling clusters of records thought to relate to separate pairs of breeding birds. These ellipses may not show the entire extent of the pairs' actual breeding territory which may be significantly larger; however, they are likely to show those areas in which the pair is most active.
- 3.3.2 Six survey visits were undertaken between April and July 2023, as presented in Annex B. Given the size of the survey area for the Site each survey visit took up to three days to complete. In addition, further survey visits were undertaken between April and early September 2024 of areas not accessible during 2023 to ensure suitable coverage of the Survey Area. These surveys concentrated on locating species of conservation concern, as defined in Section 2.
- 3.3.3 Survey routes followed the majority of hedgerows, fence lines and field margins (including paths, tracks and roads). Deviations into areas of set-aside, stubble fields, scrub, woodland and other uncultivated habitats were made, where possible. The routes did not include walking through ploughed or cultivated fields, due to the possibility of trampling and damaging crops. Fields containing livestock were avoided for safety reasons but could be surveyed from the field boundary.
- 3.3.4 On each survey visit, the route was walked at a slow pace with start and finish times noted. Prior to approaching a field, the observer undertook an initial scan to determine the presence of any species already present. Regular stopping points were included at various locations around the Survey Area to record any species that may be passing through the Survey Area and to survey birds that were audible or visible within any inaccessible areas.

- 3.3.5 Each survey was undertaken during appropriate conditions for surveying, avoiding heavy rain and strong winds. Surveys were undertaken in the morning, commencing just after sunrise and finishing before midday. Survey Metadata is detailed in Annex B. During these times, breeding birds are more active and can be detected in song more frequently. Surveys were timed to coincide with peak activity periods for any specially protected species that may be using the Site.
- 3.3.6 Survey routes were mapped, and the direction walked alternated on each visit, to ensure that all areas were covered at various times of the morning across the duration of the survey.
- 3.3.7 All birds seen and heard were recorded directly onto paper maps and then later digitised onto a 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey base map of the Survey Area. All bird species were recorded and mapped across the entire survey area. Specific codes were used to record bird behaviour, including singing, calling, flights and movements between areas, carrying food, nest building, aggressive encounters and other bird behaviour.
- 3.3.8 The expected outcome from the surveys is that mapped registrations fall into clusters, approximately coinciding with territories. A cluster is generally a spatially distinct group of registrations that represent the activity of not more than one pair. Ideally, clusters include registrations of territorial behaviour across all visits and are clearly demarcated from adjacent clusters by simultaneous recording of neighbouring birds. Therefore, territory boundaries are assumed to be between such birds.
- 3.3.9 On completion of the surveys, analysis maps were produced for each species, consisting of all registrations recorded during surveys. From these species maps, the number of territories was calculated by identifying the number of clusters present.
- 3.3.10 For late-arriving (to the UK) trans-Saharan migrants, e.g. Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*, for which fewer potential contacts are possible, only one registration is required to form a territory cluster. A number of species are not territorial and are dealt with appropriately, e.g. Linnet *Linaria cannabina*, where data represent aggregations or loose colonies.
- 3.3.11 Territory analysis focussed on those species of highest conservation concern i.e. specially protected species (those listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (Ref 1) or Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (Ref 2)); SPI (Ref 6) and BoCC Red-listed species (Ref 12); or BoCC Amber-listed species (but only where impacts were predicted on specific species). Therefore, for species which are widespread throughout the Survey Area (e.g. Robin *Erithacus rubecula*), and/ or are common within Lincolnshire and the UK, and are not of conservation concern (i.e. not listed on one or more of the lists of conservation concern as detailed in this report), the number of breeding territories of these species (including probable or possible) has not been calculated although these are referred to in the results section as having breeding territories present (P) within the Survey Area.

3.3.12 The following definitions were used to identify the breeding territory status of each species recorded:

- a. Confirmed: includes species for which territories were positively identified as a result of the number of registrations recorded; the location of an active nest; or the presence of recently fledged/ downy young;
- b. Probable: includes a species pair observed in suitable nesting habitat during surveys; or agitated behaviour/anxiety calls from adults (suggesting the presence of a nest or young nearby). Behaviour was observed on insufficient occasions to confirm the presence of a territory;
- c. Possible: includes species observed during surveys in suitable nesting habitat; or a singing male present (or breeding calls heard) in suitable breeding habitat; or
- d. Non-breeding: species-specific information was used to determine fly-over species, or species suspected to be summering non-breeder.

3.3.13 For non-passerines, including waterbirds, e.g., wildfowl, waders and birds of prey, the behaviour or number of individuals including the sex ratio, present in suitable breeding habitat, was used to determine the potential presence of likely breeding territories and/or estimated number of breeding individuals. This was made with reference to the specific species group methods, as presented in 'Bird Monitoring Methods' (Ref 15).

3.4 Assessment of Biodiversity Importance

3.4.1 The biodiversity importance of the Survey Area for breeding birds was assessed by evaluating any species afforded special statutory protection or those included on one, or more, of the lists of species of conservation interest, as detailed in section 2 of this report. These include:

- a. species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (Ref 2);
- b. species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA, 1981 (as amended) (Ref 1);
- c. priority bird species in the UK (Ref 6) and Lincolnshire (see **Table 1**); or
- d. species included in the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red and Amber Lists (Ref 12).

Species Abundance

3.4.2 In addition to evaluating a site based on its populations of breeding birds in relation to legal status, rarity and biodiversity importance, consideration has to be given to the value of the Survey Area for the population of individual species that it supports. This can be done by comparing the population present within the Survey Area with the national and county breeding population for certain species. National estimates for breeding birds are published in a paper: 'Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom' (Ref 17). The BTO Bird Atlas 2007-2011 (Ref 18) was also reviewed for species information on a national level.

- 3.4.3 Information on populations of any nationally rare species was sourced from the most recently published paper by the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (RBBP) (Ref 19).
- 3.4.4 County-level estimates on the breeding bird populations of the majority of species in Lincolnshire were obtained from online resources and county avifauna publications, where this information was available. However, professional judgement was applied when determining the geographic importance of species where population estimates were not available.

Species Diversity

- 3.4.5 The number of species recorded in an area is a simple measure of diversity that can indicate its importance at each season of the year.
- 3.4.6 **Table 2** presents the breeding species diversity criteria as outlined in Fuller (1980) (Ref 20), which provided a method for assessing the ornithological interest of sites for conservation during the bird breeding season, based on the number of species present.

Table 2: Breeding species diversity criteria (Fuller, 1980)

Local	County	Regional	National
25-49 species	50-69 species	70-84 species	85+ species

- 3.4.7 It should be noted that Fuller's analysis was developed in the 1970s and, since then, species diversity has declined significantly. As a result, Fuller's thresholds are, in most circumstances, too high for today's breeding bird populations. However, it is not considered that the differences would be sufficient to increase the geographical scale at which the assemblages are considered to have value.
- 3.4.8 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (or County Wildlife Sites (CWS)) are among the most important places for wildlife in Lincolnshire, together with legally protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
- 3.4.9 In Lincolnshire, CWSs are selected for their habitats and subsequently have no specific criteria for birds. Therefore, species diversity in Lincolnshire has been measured using professional judgement, considering species presence within distinct habitat types within the Site, e.g. farmland passerines, with reference to GLNP 'Local Wildlife Site Guidelines for Greater Lincolnshire' (Ref 21).

3.5 Importance of the breeding bird population

- 3.5.1 An essential prerequisite step to allow ecological impact assessment of the Proposed Development was an evaluation of the relative biodiversity importance of the Survey Area for breeding birds. This is necessary to set the terms of reference for the subsequent ecological impact assessment (as

presented in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation**).

- 3.5.2 The method of evaluation that was utilised has been developed with reference to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines (Ref 22). This gives guidance on scoping and carrying out environmental assessments and places appraisal in the context of relevant policies and at a geographical scale at which feature matters (i.e. international, national, regional, county, district, local or site). Data received through desk study and field-based surveys were used and evaluated on species rarity, abundance and diversity within the Survey Area to assess the biodiversity importance of the breeding bird populations recorded during the field surveys. Professional judgement was also applied where necessary. Relevant published national and local guidance and criteria can be used, where available, to inform the assessment of biodiversity importance and to assist consistency in evaluation.

3.6 Assumptions and Limitations

- 3.6.1 There were a number of modifications to the Site, which in turn resulted in minor modifications to the Survey Area used during the course of the survey for breeding birds. The zone around the Site, forming the Survey Area, was such that it allowed for minor modifications to the Proposed Development without reducing efficacy of the survey. Whilst it is acknowledged that individual territories of some species may have been missed, due to small areas of the Site not being surveyed (<1%), such modifications to the Proposed Development did not significantly alter the conclusions drawn within this report. Sufficient representatives of all habitat types have been covered within the entirety of the optimal survey period, allowing for a comprehensive assessment of bird species and assemblages present.
- 3.6.2 Therefore, sufficient information was gathered during the assessment to provide a representative sample of the breeding bird population present within the Site.

4. Results

4.1 Desk study

- 4.1.1 The data search, undertaken through GLNP, returned records of 50 bird species, including specially protected or notable bird species (see section 2) from within the Study Area and from the preceding ten years from the request date. A list of the 50 species recorded during the desk study is included in Annex A of this report as the list contains details of specially protected bird species.
- 4.1.2 Of the 50 bird species (some of which are on more than one list):
- six are priority bird species in the UK (Ref 6);
 - ten species are included in the BoCC Red List (Ref 12, Ref 13).
 - 17 species are included in the BoCC Amber List (Ref 12, Ref 13); and
 - no species are listed as LBAP species in Lincolnshire (see **Table 1**).

4.2 Field survey

- 4.2.1 Seventy-three species (including species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (Ref 1) or Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (Ref 2)) were recorded during surveys of breeding birds between April and July 2023 and April and September 2024. A summary of the breeding and conservation status of the 73 species recorded during the survey, with the numbers of territories identified (or thought likely in the case of probable and possible records) is provided in **Table 3**.
- 4.2.2 Of the 73 species recorded within the Survey Area, a breeding bird assemblage of 56 species, which includes confirmed and probable / possible territories, was recorded. Records relating to the remaining 17 species were of non-breeding species.
- 4.2.3 From the breeding assemblage of 56 species, recorded during field surveys:
- 14 species are listed as a SPI in the UK (Ref 6);
 - ten species are included on the BoCC Red List (Ref 12, Ref 13);
 - 16 species are included on the BoCC Amber List (Ref 12, Ref 13); and
 - 11 species are listed as Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan species (**Table 1**).
- 4.2.4 As discussed in section 3.3.11 of this report, for species that are widespread throughout the Survey Area, common within Lincolnshire and the UK and are not species of conservation concern (i.e., not listed on one or more of the lists of conservation concern as detailed in this report), then the number of breeding territories of such species (including probable or possible) has not been calculated and these are referred to in **Table 3** as being present (P).



Table 3: Breeding status, number of territories and conservation designations of birds recorded within the Survey Area

Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes
			Principal Site	Grid Connection Corridor	
Ten species recorded that are included on either Annex 1 of the Birds Directive or on Schedule 1 of the WCA – Information has been redacted, see Annex A					
Egyptian Goose <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	3	-	Associated with wet ditches and water bodies.
Red-legged Partridge <i>Alectoris rufa</i>	-	Confirmed	P	-	-
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	SPI, BoCC Red, LBAP	Confirmed	15	5	Widely distributed across the Site in arable land.
Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	-	Confirmed	5	-	-
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	2	-	Two territories close to the River Witham.



Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes
			Principal Site	Grid Connection Corridor	
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	BoCC Amber	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	SPI, BoCC Red, LBAP	Confirmed	22	1	Predominantly recorded north of the A46 in loose colonies / clusters.
Stock Dove <i>Columba oenas</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	17	-	Associated with mature trees and woodland.
Wood Pigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	P	P	Associated with mature trees and woodland.
Collared Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	-	Confirmed	1	-	-
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	SPI, BoCC Red	Confirmed	2	-	Two mobile territories, west of the River Witham.
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	1	-	Territory in woodland, west of the River Witham.
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	BoCC Red	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	-	Confirmed	5	-	-
Green Woodpecker <i>Picus viridis</i>	-	Confirmed	4	-	-



Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes
			Principal Site	Grid Connection Corridor	
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	5	1	Distributed widely across the Site and associated with mature trees and woodland.
Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	-	Confirmed	1	-	-
Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Jackdaw <i>Coloeus monedula</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	BoCC Amber	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Raven <i>Corvus corax</i>	-	Confirmed	-	1	One territory, based on the number of registrations within the Cable Corridor.
Nuthatch <i>Sitta europaea</i>	-	Confirmed	1	-	-
Coal Tit <i>Periparus ater</i>	-	Confirmed	2	-	-
Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-



Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes
			Principal Site	Grid Connection Corridor	
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	SPI, BoCC Red, LBAP	Confirmed	227	39	Widely distributed across the Site, recorded in arable land.
Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-
House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	BoCC Red	Confirmed	2	-	Associated with buildings off-Site.
Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	5	1	Recorded near woodland with a small cluster of territories west of the River Witham.
Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	1	-	Recorded west of the River Witham.
Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-



Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes
			Principal Site	Grid Connection Corridor	
Garden Warbler <i>Sylvia borin</i>	-	Confirmed	8	-	-
Lesser Whitethroat <i>Sylvia curruca</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Whitethroat <i>Sylvia communis</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	85	13	Widely distributed, associated with hedgerows and scrub.
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i>	-	Confirmed	4	-	-
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	129	13	Widely distributed, associated with woodland, hedgerows and scrub.
Treecreeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i>	-	Confirmed	2	-	-
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SPI, BoCC Red, LBAP	Confirmed	1	-	A single territory, just off Site in Morton.
Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	SPI, BoCC Amber	Confirmed	16	3	Associated with woodland, scrub and hedgerows across the Site.
Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	BoCC Red	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-



Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes
			Principal Site	Grid Connection Corridor	
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	SPI, BoCC Red	Confirmed	44	-	Colonial species, with territories recorded near agricultural buildings and close to residential properties.
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	SPI, BoCC Amber	Confirmed	123	23	Associated with woodland, scrub and hedgerows across the Site.
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	SPI, BoCC Red, LBAP	Confirmed	16	1	Widely distributed across the Site, recorded in arable land.
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	BoCC Amber	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	Confirmed	6	-	-
Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	5	-	Mostly in the south of the Principal Site, west of the River Witham.
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	SPI, BoCC Amber, LBAP	Confirmed	1	-	Single territory near hedgerows and scrub, south of the A46.
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	BoCC Red	Confirmed	5	-	Widely distributed, across the Site and associated with scrub, hedgerows and coniferous trees.
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	SPI, BoCC Red, LBAP	Confirmed	24	5	Associated with scrub and hedgerows across the Site.



Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes
			Principal Site	Grid Connection Corridor	
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Corn Bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	SPI, BoCC Red, LBAP	Confirmed	-	1	Single territory to the south of the Cable Corridor, east of Navenby.
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	SPI, BoCC Red, LBAP	Confirmed	65	22	Associated with scrub and hedgerows across the Site.
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	SPI, BoCC Amber, LBAP	Confirmed	33	4	Associated with scrub and hedgerows across the Site, close to wet ditches and watercourses.

5. Evaluation

- 5.1.1 The desk study and field surveys were used to determine the importance of the Site for breeding birds and this is presented in the following section.

5.2 Specially Protected Species

- 5.2.1 This section has been redacted from the main report and is included as a confidential annex (**PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)**) to be provided to key stakeholders only, as it contains sensitive information on the presence, or otherwise of specially protected bird species.

5.3 Species of conservation importance

Species of Principal Importance (SPI)

- 5.3.1 The desk study identified six SPI (see Annex A), none of which were recorded within the Site during field surveys, either because the Site is outside of their geographical breeding range in the UK or because the habitat within the Site is not suitable to support these species.
- 5.3.2 Field surveys identified fourteen SPI as holding confirmed or probable / possible breeding territories within the Survey Area, these being: Grey Partridge, Cuckoo, Lapwing, Dunnock, Yellow Wagtail, Bullfinch, Linnet, Skylark, Song Thrush, Starling, House Sparrow, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer and Reed Bunting.

Birds of Conservation Concern

- 5.3.3 Inclusion on the Birds of Conservation Concern Red or Amber list (Ref 12) does not confer any statutory protection. However, the species reported below are all of conservation importance and considered to be under varying levels of threat in a UK context.

Red List species

- 5.3.4 The desk study identified ten bird species (see Annex A) that are listed on the Red List of BoCC 5 (Ref 12), none of which were recorded within the Site during field surveys, either because the Site is outside of their geographical breeding range in the UK or because the habitat within the Site is not suitable to support these species.
- 5.3.5 Field surveys identified fourteen BoCC Red-listed species (Ref 12) as holding confirmed or probable / possible breeding territories within the Survey Area, these being Grey Partridge, Lapwing, Cuckoo, Skylark, House Martin, Starling, House Sparrow, Yellow Wagtail, Greenfinch, Linnet, Corn Bunting and Yellowhammer.

Amber list species

- 5.3.6 The desk study identified 17 bird species (see Annex A) that are listed on the Amber list of BoCC 5 (Ref 12), 16 of which are absent from the Site, as confirmed by field surveys.
- 5.3.7 Field surveys identified fifteen BoCC Amber-listed species (Ref 12) (including specially protected species not included here) as holding confirmed or probable / possible breeding territories within the Survey Area, these being: Mallard, Moorhen, Stock Dove, Wood Pigeon, Tawny Owl, Kestrel, Willow Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Whitethroat, Wren, Song Thrush, Dunnock, Meadow Pipit and Bullfinch.

Lincolnshire BAP

- 5.3.8 The desk study did not identify any bird species that are listed as priority species in Lincolnshire (**Table 1**).
- 5.3.9 Field surveys identified 11 LBAP species (**Table 1**) (including specially protected species not included here) as holding confirmed or probable / possible breeding territories within the Survey Area, these being: Grey Partridge, Lapwing, Skylark, Starling, Yellow Wagtail, Bullfinch, Linnet, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer and Reed Bunting.

5.4 Species abundance

- 5.4.1 In addition to evaluating a site based on its populations of breeding birds in relation to legal status, rarity and conservation value, consideration has to be given to the value of a site for the population of individual species that it supports. This can be done by comparing the population present within the Site with the national and county breeding populations for that species.
- 5.4.2 No species were present within the Site in numbers of national significance, i.e., 1% or more of the UK population, when compared to national population estimates as presented in Woodward et al., (Ref 17). More details of specially protected bird species are presented in Annex A.
- 5.4.3 The populations of specially protected species occurring within the Survey Area were evaluated against the reported total number of pairs occurring within Lincolnshire, as presented in the Rare Breeding Birds Panel annual report for 2020 (Ref 19). More details are presented in Annex A.
- 5.4.4 County population estimates for some of the species afforded special statutory protection and/ or of conservation importance are not available. Whilst the majority of species of conservation importance that were recorded within the Site are declining in the UK, most remain widespread within Lincolnshire.
- 5.4.5 Nonetheless, the populations of Skylark (264 territories) and Lapwing (23 territories) recorded during field surveys are likely to be of importance at a District scale in North Kesteven.

- 5.4.6 All other species recorded during field surveys are not present in numbers important at a county or district scale in Lincolnshire and are of Local importance only.

5.5 Species diversity

- 5.5.1 To measure species diversity, the breeding assemblage (56 species) recorded in the Survey Area was evaluated against the criteria developed by Fuller (Ref 20) (see **Table 2**) and took into consideration that species diversity has declined significantly since the criteria were developed. The breeding assemblage would regard the value of the Site, as being of County importance for breeding birds.
- 5.5.2 There are no specific criteria for evaluation of the breeding species assemblage and numbers recorded during surveys, with respect to criteria for selection of Local Wildlife Sites (of County value) in Lincolnshire. Therefore, using professional judgement, the Principal Site and the species (and assemblages) that this area supports is unlikely to qualify as a LWS. This assessment further supports that the Site is of no more than County importance for breeding birds.

5.6 Species distribution

- 5.6.1 The locations of specially protected species are presented in Confidential **Figure 8-G-1** which will be presented to key stakeholders only. Territory locations of SPI and BoCC Red-listed species within the Site (see **Table 3**) are presented in **Figure 8-G-2**. In general, concentrations of species were found within the most suitable habitats to support each individual species' needs (i.e., species reliant on woodland habitat were found within or close to woodland habitat in the Site).

6. Conclusions

- 6.1.1 A breeding bird assemblage of 57 species was recorded within the Site and from this, 31 species meet at least one of a range of criteria relating to conservation importance (see **Table 3** and **Annex A: Figures**), as detailed in section 2 of this report.
- 6.1.2 No species was present within the Site in numbers of national significance, i.e. 1% or more of the UK population. More details of specially protected bird species are presented in Annex A.
- 6.1.3 Based on a number of the features of the bird assemblage, species diversity for the Site is of County importance.
- 6.1.4 The arable habitats within the Site are likely to represent a resource of value at a District scale to Lapwing and Skylark.
- 6.1.5 Confidential information regarding the abundance of and distribution of any sensitive breeding species recorded, which are included on Schedule 1 of the WCA, 1981 (as amended) are included separately as confidential Annex A and will be provided to key stakeholders separately.

7. References

- Ref 1 His Majesty's Stationary Office (HMSO) (1981). Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/6> [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 2 European Council (EC) (2009). Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version). EC, Brussels. [online] Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0147>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 3 HMSO (2000). Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 4 HMSO (2018). The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. [online] Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 5 HMSO. (2019). The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111176573>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 6 HMSO (2006). The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 7 Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group. (2024). UK Biodiversity Framework. [online] Available at: <https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/19a729f6-440e-4ac6-8894-cc72e84cc3bb/uk-biodiversity-framework.pdf>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 8 HMSO (1994). Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan. [online] Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7ced59ed915d2017106d17/2428.pdf>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 9 Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership (2011). Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020 (3rd edition). [online] Available at: <https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/201110-LincolnshireBAP-3rd-edition.pdf> [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 10 HMSO (2021). Environment Act 2021. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>. [Accessed August 2024]

- Ref 11 Greater Lincolnshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (2024). [online – in progress] Available at: <https://www.glinclnrs.org.uk/>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 12 Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D and Win, I. (2021) The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* 114: 723-747.
- Ref 13 Stanbury, A., et al. (2024) The status of the UK's breeding seabirds: an addendum to the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* 117: 471-487
- Ref 14 The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (2024). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. [online] Available at: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/en>. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 15 Gilbert G., Gibbons D.W., and Evans J. (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods: A manual of techniques for key UK species*. RSPB, Bedfordshire.
- Ref 16 Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S.H. (2000). *Bird Census Techniques*: 2nd edition. Academic Press, London.
- Ref 17 Woodward, I., Aebischer, N., Burnell, D., Eaton, M., Frost, T., Hall, C., Stroud, D.A. & Noble, D. (2020). Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom. *British Birds* 113: 69-104
- Ref 18 Balmer, D., Gillings, G., Caffrey, B., Swann, B., Downie, I. and Fuller, R., (2013). *Bird Atlas 2007-11: The Breeding and Wintering Birds of Britain and Ireland*
- Ref 19 Eaton M. and the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (2022) Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2020. *British Birds* 115, 623-686
- Ref 20 Fuller, R.J. (1980). A Method for Assessing the Ornithological Interest of Sites for Conservation. *Biological Conservation* 17, 229-239
- Ref 21 GLNP (2013). *Local Wildlife Site Guidelines for Greater Lincolnshire* (3rd edition). [online] Available at: https://glnp.org.uk/images/uploads/services/5e84eae57f8a5_LWS%20guidelines%203rd%20ed.pdf. [Accessed August 2024]
- Ref 22 Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (2018). *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*. CIEEM, Winchester

Annex A Confidential Annex

This confidential Annex is provided to key stakeholders separately.

Annex B Survey Metadata

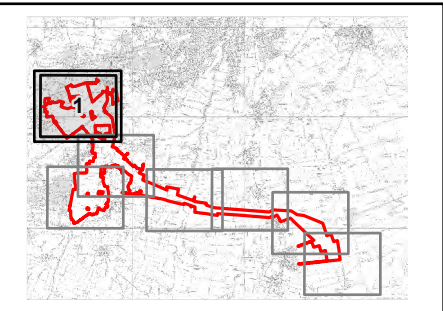
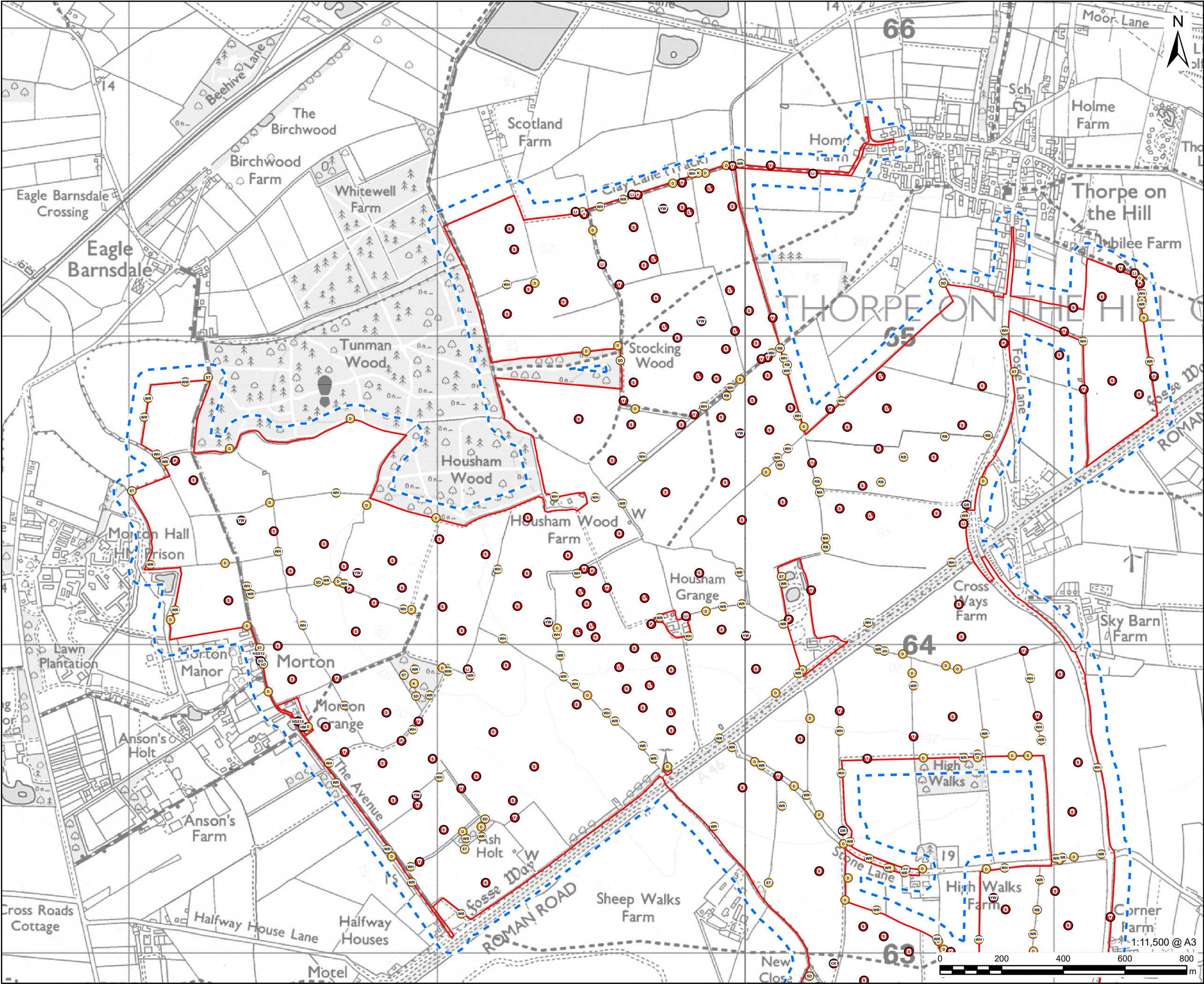
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25/04/2023	Temp. 2-12°C, 0% cloud, wind 4-7 mph, Northeast, Dry.
26/04/2023	Temp. 11°C, 10-40% cloud, wind 4-12 mph South west, Dry.
27/04/2023	Temp. 5°C, 12% cloud, wind 4-7 mph South east, Dry.
28/04/2023	Temp. 11°C, 100% cloud, wind Nil, Rain stopped at 0815, then Dry.
09/05/2023	Temp. 12°C -17c, 12% cloud, wind 1-3 mph, Northwest, Dry.
10/05/2023	Temp. 6-16°C, 12% cloud, wind 0 mph Calm, Dry.
11/05/2023	Temp. 13°C, 37-75% cloud, wind 4-7 mph West, Dry but a few spots at 11am.
12/05/2023	Temp. 8°C, 12% cloud, wind 1-7 mph Northeast, occasional light drizzle.
16/05/2023	Temp. 6-17°C, 20-50% cloud, wind 8-10 mph Northwest, Dry.
17/05/2023	Temp. 10-17°C, 20-40% cloud, wind 5mph Northwest, Dry.
23/05/2023	Temp. 13-17°C, 90-40% cloud, wind 1-3 mph, Northwest, Dry.
24/05/2023	Temp.10-17°C, 10% cloud, wind 0 mph Calm, Dry.
25/05/2023	Temp.12-16°C, 50-10% cloud, wind 4-7 mph Northeast, Dry.
26/05/2023	Temp.12-18°C, 50-10% cloud, wind 4-7 mph Northeast, Dry.
06/06/2023	Temp.11°C, 100% cloud, wind 0mph Calm, Dry.
07/06/2023	Temp.11-14°C, 100-70% cloud, wind 4-12 mph Northeast, Dry.
08/06/2023	Temp.12-18°C, 100-10% cloud, wind 8-18 mph Northeast, Dry.
09/06/2023	Temp.13-14°C, 50-0% cloud, wind 13-24 mph Northeast, Dry.
14/06/2023	Temp.13-23°C, 0% cloud, wind 10-12 mph east, Dry.
15/06/2023	Temp.13-24°C, 0-10% cloud, wind 10-12 mph East, Dry.
20/06/2023	Temp.22°C, 90% cloud, wind 8-12 mph East, Dry
21/06/2023	Temp.18°C, 0% cloud, wind 4-12 mph West, Dry.
22/06/2023	Temp.18-24°C, 10-75% cloud, wind 4-12 mph North, Dry.
23/06/2023	Temp.17-20°C, 100% cloud, wind 0-7 mph, Dry.
04/07/2023	Temp.18-20°C, 10-50% cloud, wind 8-12 mph West, Dry.
05/07/2023	Temp.18°C, 50-75% cloud, wind 8-18 mph Northwest, Dry.
06/07/2023	Temp.17-22°C, 12% cloud, wind 4-7 mph South west, Dry.
07/07/2023	Temp.16-22°C, 12-0% cloud, wind 8-22 mph South west, then South east, Dry.
10/07/2023	Temp.15-°C, 80% cloud, wind 8-12 mph South west, Dry.

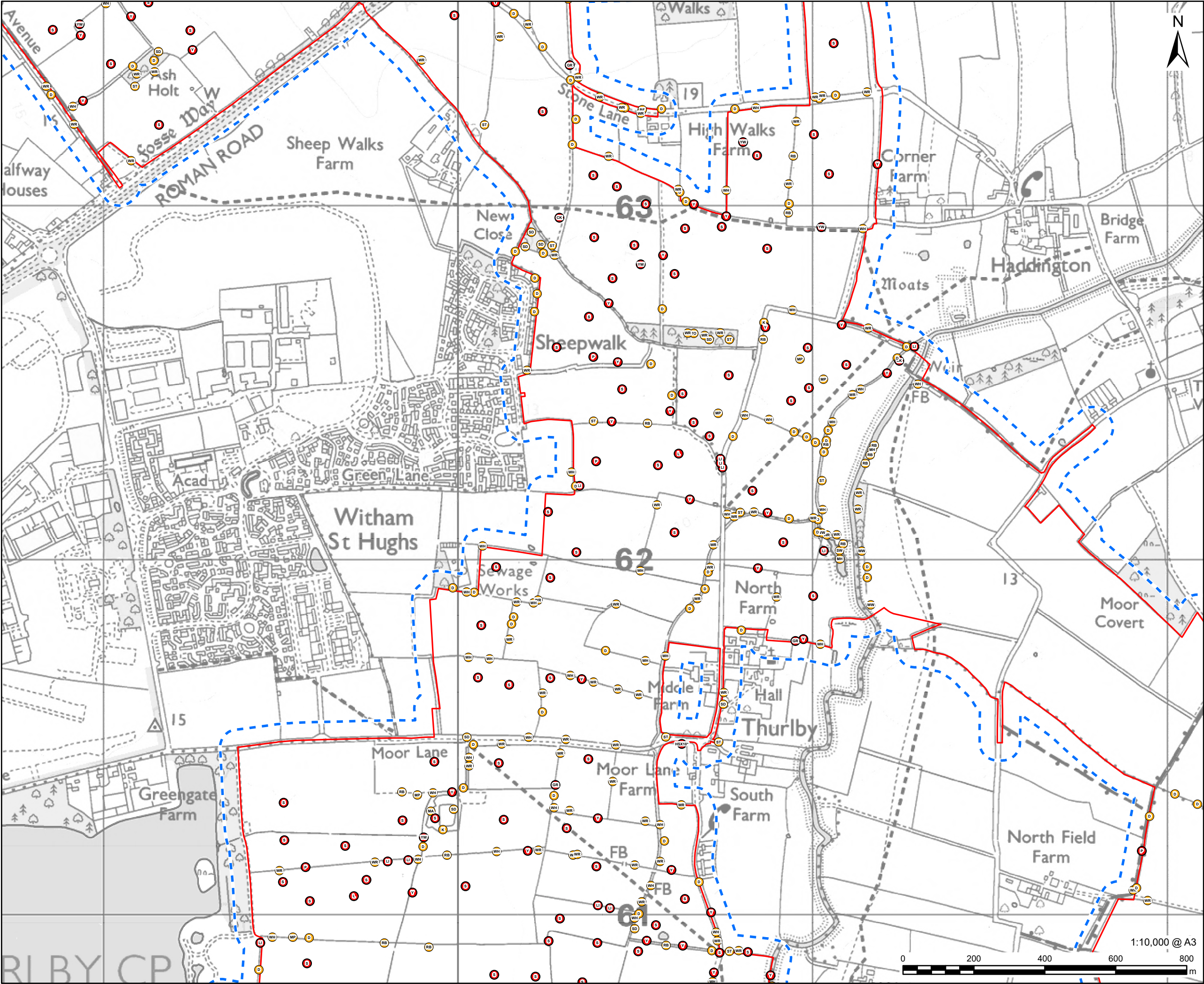
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11/07/2023	Temp. 16-19°C, 80% cloud, wind 8-22 mph South west, occasional drizzle.
30/04/2024	Temp. 12-18°C, 0% cloud, wind 10-15mph, South west, Dry.
01/05/2024	Temp. 12-16°C, 50% cloud, wind 5mph, East, Dry.
02/05/2024	Temp. 12-16°C, 50% cloud, wind 10-15mph, Northeast, Dry.
03/05/2024	Temp. 10°C, 100% cloud, wind 10mph, Northwest, occasional drizzle.
08/05/2024	Temp. 12-18°C, 10% cloud, wind 10mph, South east, Dry.
09/05/2024	Temp. 15-22°C, 70% cloud, wind 5mph, Northwest, Dry.
10/05/2024	Temp. 12-22°C, 10% cloud, wind 5mph, South east, Dry.
20/05/2024	Temp. 12-15°C, 90% cloud, wind 5mph, North, Dry.
21/05/2024	Temp. 12-16°C, 100% cloud, wind 8mph, Northeast, Dry.
22/05/2024	Temp. 12-1°C, 100% cloud, wind 10mph, Northwest, occasional drizzle.
23/05/2024	Temp. 12-15°C, 100% white cloud, wind 20mph, South west, Dry.
03/06/2024	Temp. 12-18°C, 100% cloud, wind 8mph, Northwest, Dry.
04/06/2024	Temp. 12-18°C, 90% cloud, wind 5mph, West, Dry.
05/06/2024	Temp. 7-15°C, 10% cloud, wind 10mph, West, Dry.
06/06/2024	Temp. 12-15°C, 10% cloud, wind 10mph, West, Dry.
24/06/2024	Temp. 14-24°C, 80% cloud, wind 5mph, South east, Dry.
26/06/2024	Temp. 14-25°C, 10% cloud, wind variable 5mph, Dry.
27/06/2024	Temp. 14-24°C, 10-80% cloud, wind West 10mph, Dry
02/07/2024	Temp. 11-15°C, 10-80% cloud, wind West 10mph, Dry
03/07/2024	Temp. 11-18°C, 80% cloud, wind South west 10-15mph, Dry
04/07/2024	Temp. 10-18°C, 10% cloud, wind West 10-15mph, Dry
05/07/2024	Temp. 12-18°C, 10% cloud, wind South west 10-15mph, Dry
21/08/2024	Temp. 15-19°C, 60% cloud, wind 15-20mph, South west, Dry.
22/08/2024	Temp. 18-21°C, 20% cloud, wind 15mph, West, Dry.
02/09/2024	Temp. 18-22°C, 80% cloud, wind 10mph, South, Dry.
03/09/2024	Temp. 18-20°C, 60% cloud, wind 10mph, South, Dry.

Annex C Figures

PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 8-G-1 Breeding Birds CLASSIFIED

PEI Report Volume 3, Figure 8-G-2 Breeding Birds





PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy Park

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
2 City Walk
Holbeck, Leeds
LS11 9AR
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

PEIR Boundary

50m Buffer

Breeding Birds

BoCC List

Amber

Red

Species Name:

BF- Bullfinch

CB- Corn Bunting

CK- Cuckoo

D- Dunnock

GR- Greenfinch

HM- House Martin

HS- House Sparrow

K- Kestrel

L- Lapwing

LI- Linnet

MA- Mallard

MH- Moorhen

MP- Meadow Pipit

P- Grey Partridge

RB- Reed Bunting

S- Skylark

SD- Stock Dove

SG- Starling

ST- Song Thrush

SW- Sedge Warbler

TO- Tawny Owl

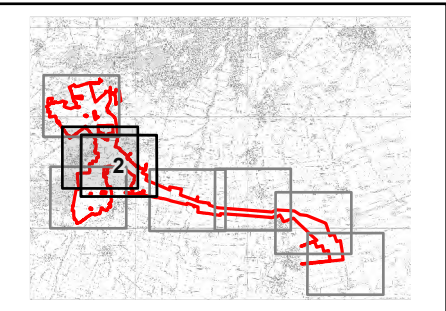
WH- White throat

WR- Wren

WW- Willow Warbler

Y- Yellow Hammer

YW- Yellow Wagtail



NOTES

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ISSUE PURPOSE

FOR ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER

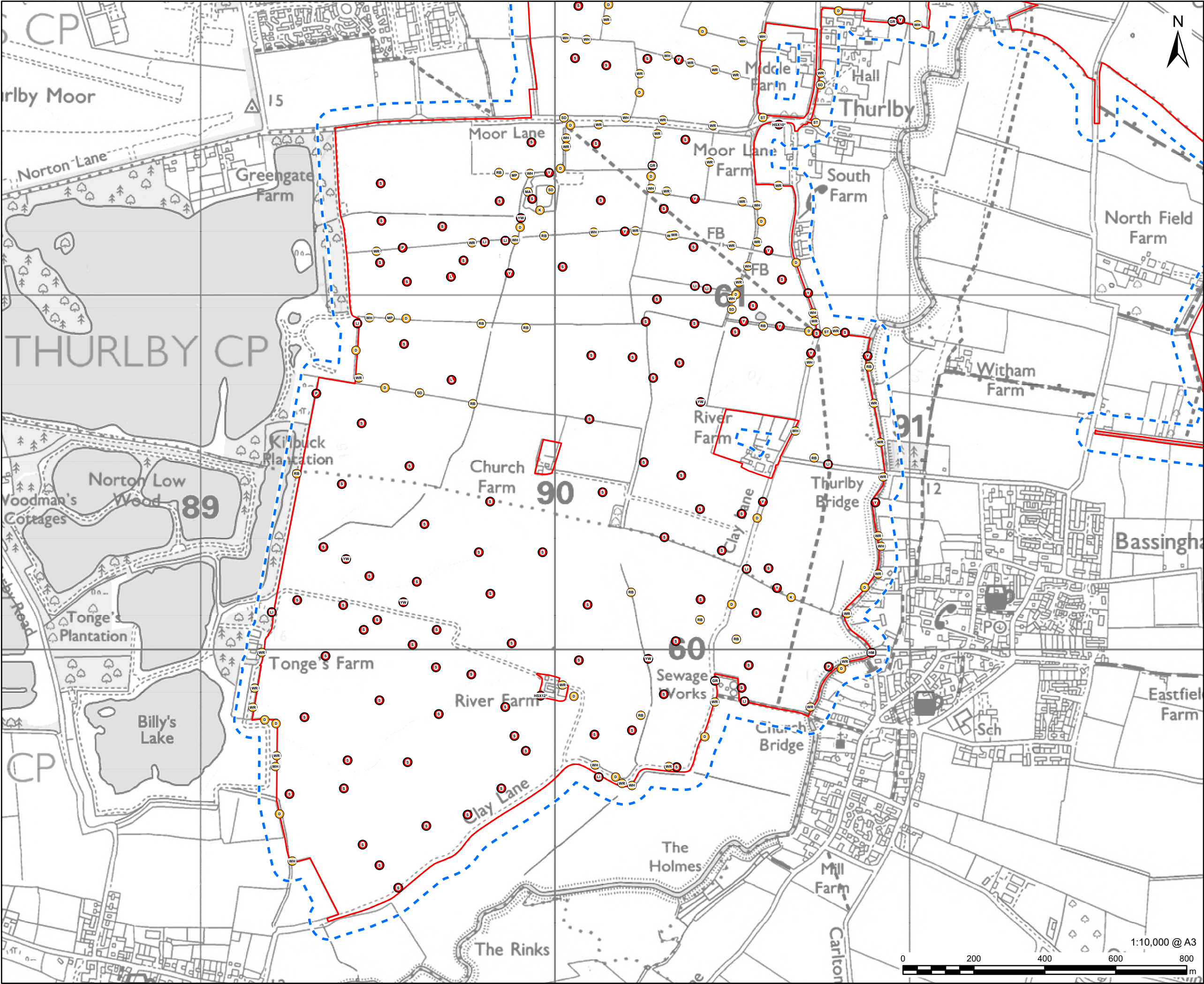
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FIGURE TITLE

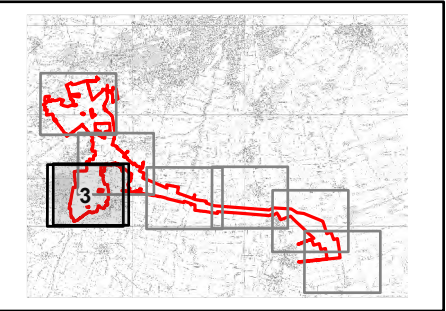
Distribution of territories of species of conservation concern
Page 2 of 7

FIGURE NUMBER

8-G-2



LEGEND	
	PEIR Boundary
	50m Buffer
Breeding Birds	
BoCC List	
●	Amber
●	Red
Species Name:	SD- Stock Dove
BF- Bullfinch	SG- Starling
CB- Corn Bunting	ST- Song Thrush
CK- Cuckoo	SW- Sedge Warbler
D- Dunnock	TO- Tawny Owl
GR- Greenfinch	WH- White throat
HM- House Martin	WR- Wren
HS- House Sparrow	WW- Willow Warbler
K- Kestrel	Y- Yellow Hammer
L- Lapwing	YW- Yellow Wagtail
LI- Linnet	
MA- Mallard	
MH- Moorhen	
MP- Meadow Pipit	
P- Grey Partridge	
RB- Reed Bunting	
S- Skylark	



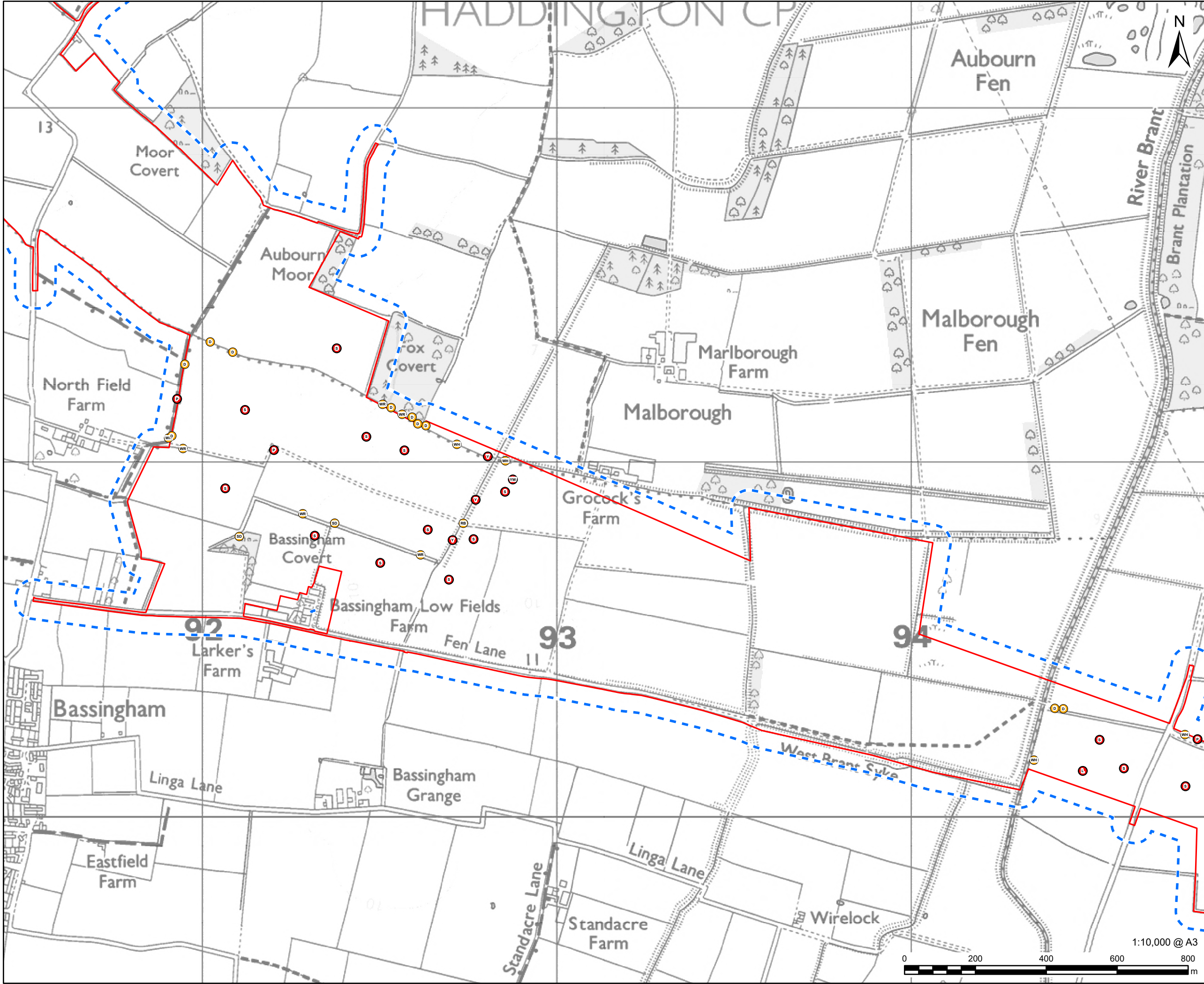
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ISSUE PURPOSE
FOR ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER
60700987

FIGURE TITLE
Distribution of territories of species of conservation concern
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8-G-2



AECOM

PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy Park

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
2 City Walk
Holbeck, Leeds
LS11 9AR
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

PEIR Boundary

50m Buffer

Breeding Birds

BoCC List

Amber

Red

Species Name:

BF- Bullfinch

CB- Corn Bunting

CK- Cuckoo

D- Dunnock

GR- Greenfinch

HM- House Martin

HS- House Sparrow

K- Kestrel

L- Lapwing

LI- Linnet

MA- Mallard

MH- Moorhen

MP- Meadow Pipit

P- Grey Partridge

RB- Reed Bunting

S- Skylark

SD- Stock Dove

SG- Starling

ST- Song Thrush

SW- Sedge Warbler

TO- Tawny Owl

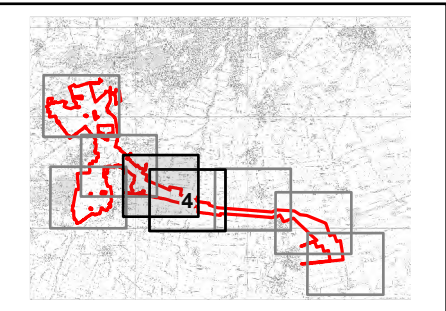
WH- White throat

WR- Wren

WW- Willow Warbler

Y- Yellow Hammer

YW- Yellow Wagtail



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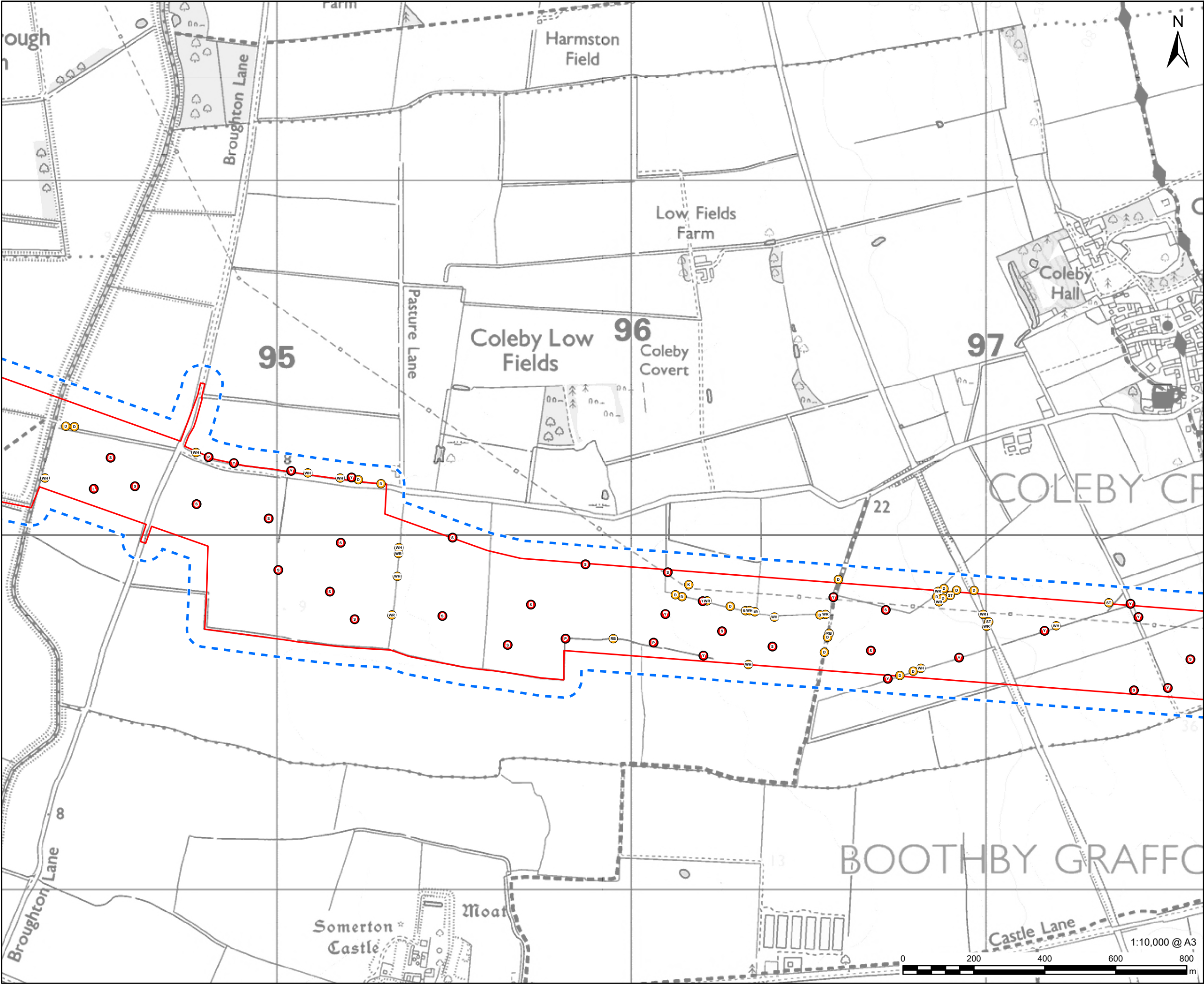
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FIGURE TITLE

Distribution of territories of species of conservation concern
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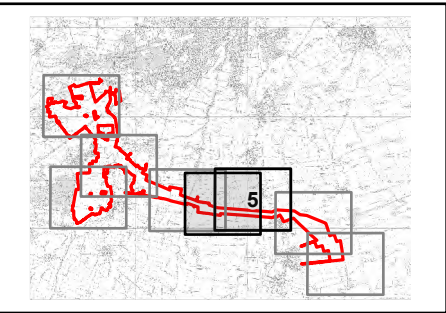
8-G-2



LEGEND

- PEIR Boundary
- 50m Buffer
- Breeding Birds
- BoCC List
 - Amber
 - Red

Species Name:	SD- Stock Dove
BF- Bullfinch	SG- Starling
CB- Corn Bunting	ST- Song Thrush
CK- Cuckoo	SW- Sedge Warbler
D- Dunnock	TO- Tawny Owl
GR- Greenfinch	WH- White throat
HM- House Martin	WR- Wren
HS- House Sparrow	WW- Willow Warbler
K- Kestrel	Y- Yellow Hammer
L- Lapwing	YW- Yellow Wagtail
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MA- Mallard	
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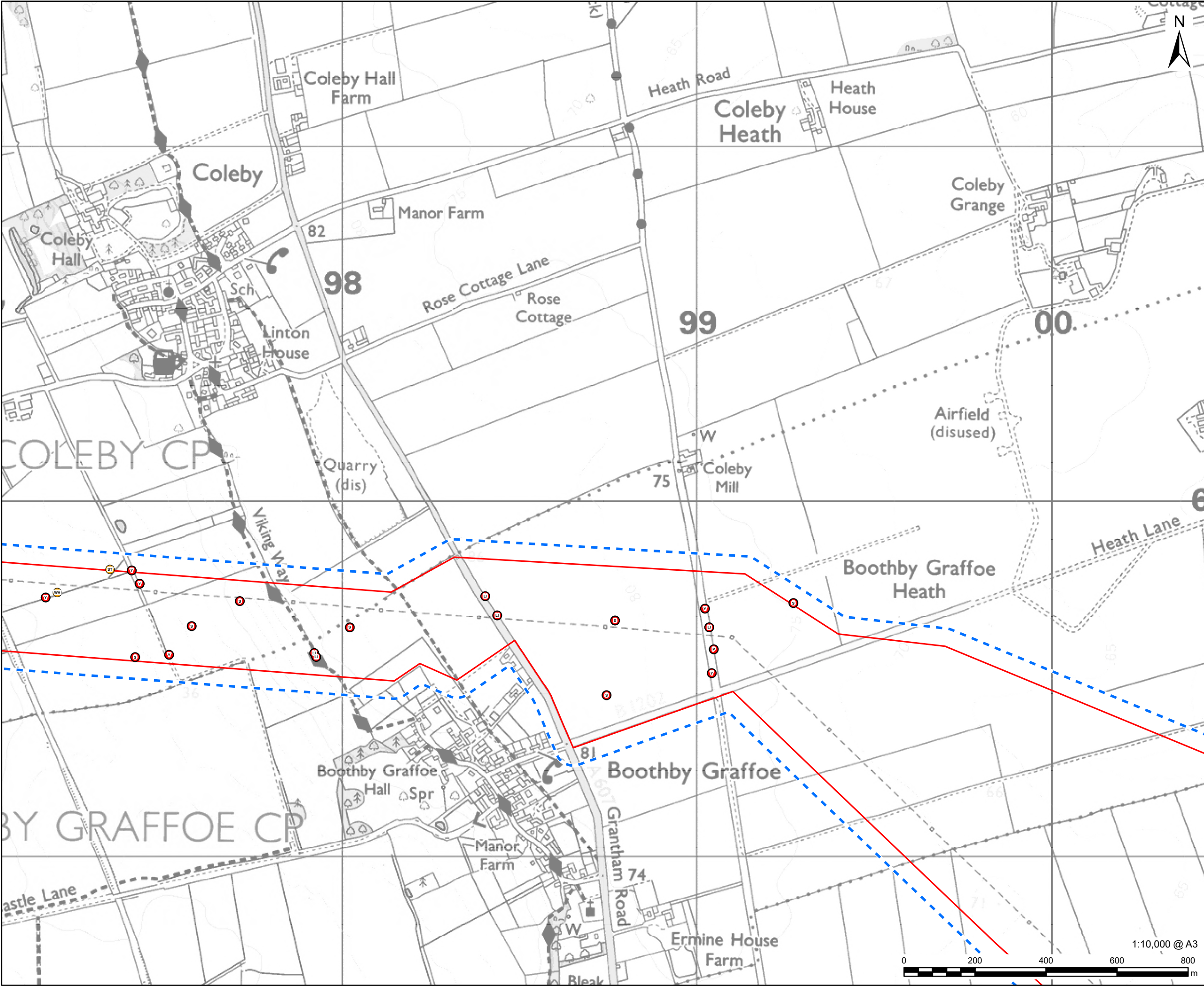
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FIGURE TITLE

Distribution of territories of species of conservation concern
Page 5 of 7

FIGURE NUMBER

8-G-2



AECOM

PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy Park

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
2 City Walk
Holbeck, Leeds
LS11 9AR
www.aecom.com

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PEIR Boundary

50m Buffer

Breeding Birds

BoCC List

Amber

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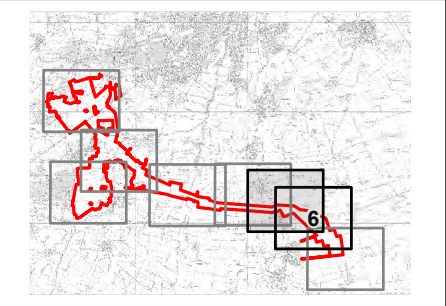
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WR- Wren

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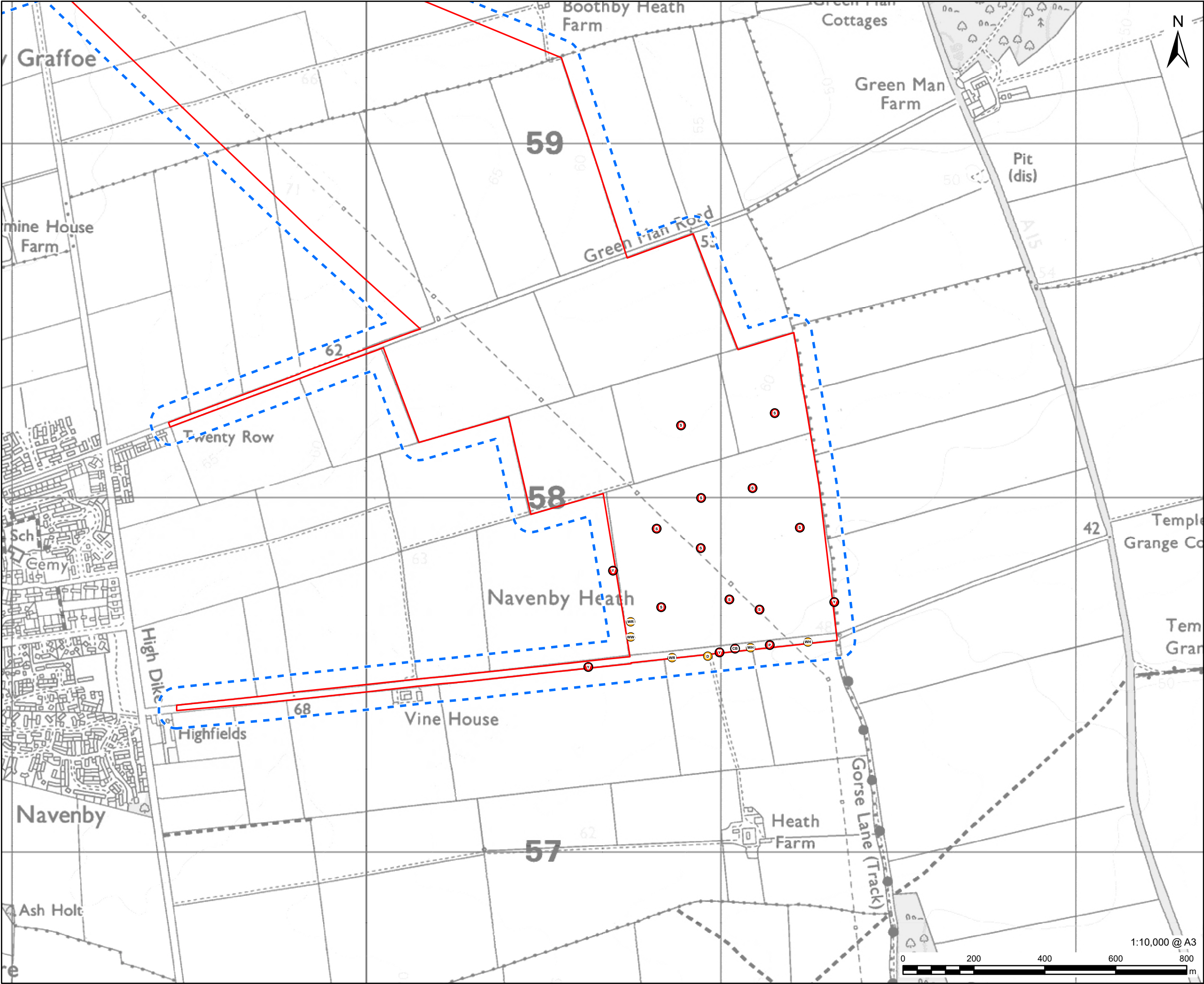
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FIGURE TITLE

Distribution of territories of species of conservation concern
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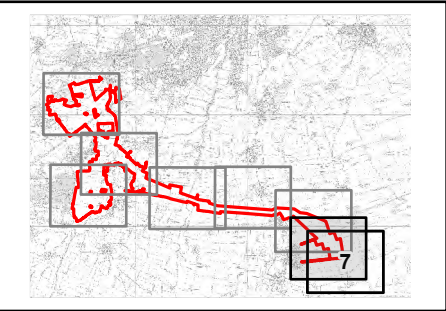
FIGURE NUMBER

8-G-2



LEGEND

- PEIR Boundary
- 50m Buffer
- Breeding Birds
- BoCC List
- Amber
 - Red
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Species Name: | SD- Stock Dove |
| BF- Bullfinch | SG- Starling |
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