Tween Bridge Solar Farm

5.3 Report to Inform Habitat Regulations Assessment

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

APFP Regulation 5(2)(g)

Document Reference: 5.3

~~May 2026~~ June 2026

Revision ~~4~~5

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1 Summary

1.1.1. This 'shadow' HRA has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd on behalf of RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd. It has been prepared to accompany an application under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 to the Secretary of State for the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero for a Development Consent Order for the Tween Bridge Solar Farm.

1.1.2. The following Natura 2000 sites were screened in for sHRA:

- Humber Estuary SPA (7.7 km north);
- Humber Estuary Ramsar (1.3km northeast)
- Humber Estuary SAC (1.3km north);
- Thorne Moor SAC (0.53ha located within the Scheme on the northern boundary, with other sections adjacent to the northern boundary);
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA (0.53 ha located within the Scheme on the northern boundary, with other sections adjacent to the northern boundary);
- Hatfield Moor SAC (0.1 km south).

1.1.3. Potential LSEs include impacts form construction as a consequence of damage, run-off, air quality, noise and disturbance and also from loss of functionally linked land associated with Humber Estuary SPA / Ramsar.

1.1.4. Mitigation measures have been proposed with further details being provided in the **Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3]** and **Outline Landscape Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]**.

1.1.5. These mitigations, if implemented successfully, would enable the Scheme to be constructed, operated and decommissioned with no likely significant effects on the features of the above designations which were screened in for Appropriate Assessment.

1.1.6. Furthermore, once applied, the mitigation measures would render any potentially significant effects as either neutral or at such a negligible level that they would not

result in any in combination effects arising from the cumulative developments considered in **ES Chapter 7 Ecology and Nature Conservation [Document reference 6.2.7 Revision 3].**

1.1.7. This report has been updated following the Applicant's notice of intention to submit a request for changes to the application **[PD-006]** and subsequent **Change Request Document [Document Reference 8.14 Revision 1]**. The updates comprise the removal of parcels **1/A, 1/B, 1/C, 1/D, 2/B**[1]**, 3/C, 3/D and 3/E** from the extent of land subject to compulsory acquisition, temporary possession and works powers; the modification of Mitigation Parcel **M1(A)** to avoid registered common land/Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 access land parcels **1/E, 2/A, 3/A and 3/B**; and an amendment to a proposed permissive path route through Mitigation Parcel M1(A) so that it would avoid encroaching upon parcel **2/A**. However, the updates as a consequence of the Change Request do not change the conclusions of this document, with no adverse effects on integrity to the features of the above designations which were screened in for Appropriate Assessment predicted to take place.

[1] A small area of land previously forming part of parcel 2A is now identified as parcel 2B in the Land Plans [Document Reference 2.2 Revision 3]. That land is not subject to compulsory acquisition, temporary possession or works powers. In addition, no benefit is assigned to that land for the purposes of the assessment contained in this report as it has never formed part of Mitigation Parcel M1(A) and no other habitat enhancement is proposed in respect of the land.

2 Introduction

2.1.1. This 'shadow' Habitats Regulations Assessment (sHRA) has been prepared by Tyler Grange (TG) Group Ltd. on behalf of RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd. It has been prepared to accompany an application under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 to the Secretary of State (SoS) for the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) known as 'the Scheme'.

2.1.2. The Order Limits consist of approximately 1,831 ha of agricultural land, the majority of which consists of arable farmland with cereal and non-cereal crops. Fields are bounded by ditches as well as fences, hedgerows and tree lines. Modified grassland used as pastoral land is also present within the Order Limits as well as a woodland copse and a number of ponds.

2.1.3. The operational Tween Bridge Wind Farm is located within the Order Limits, and consists of twenty-two operational wind turbines. The Stainforth and Keadby Canal crosses the Order Limit from west to east.

2.1.4. In the wider context, the Order Limits is surrounded by extensive areas of farmland and areas of woodland, with areas of lowland peat bog (Thorne & Hatfield Moors) located to the north and south of the Order Limits.

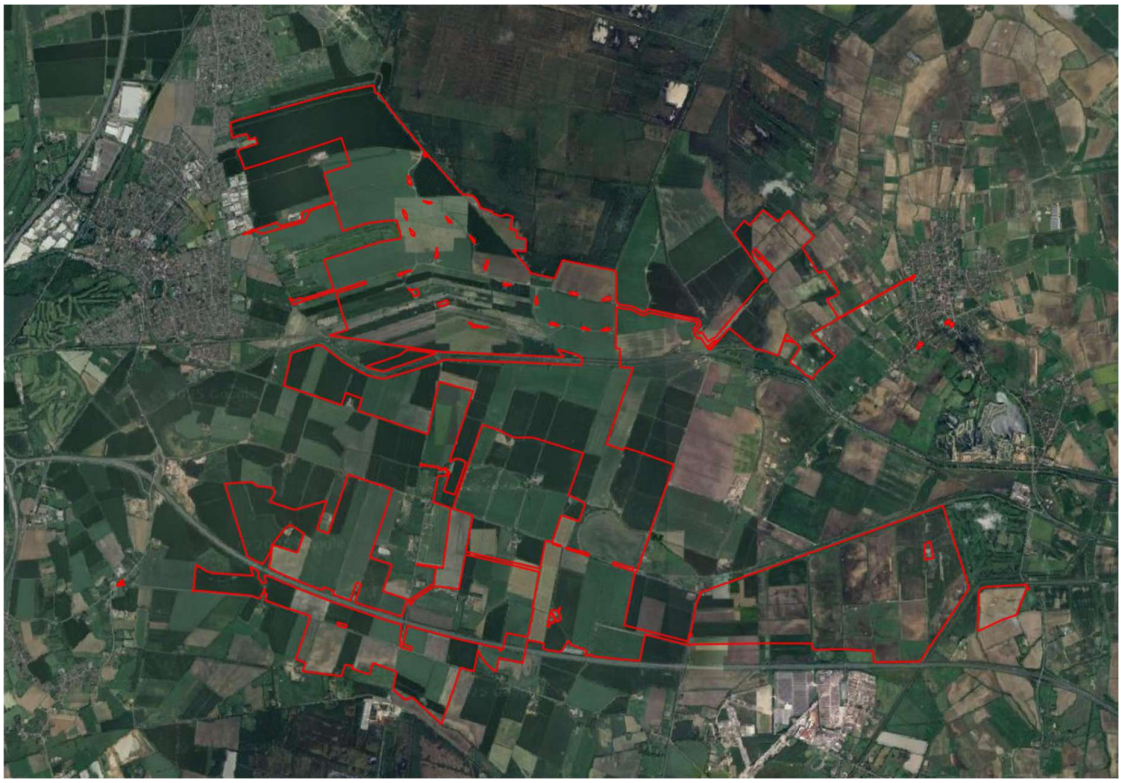


Figure 2-1: Site Context and Order Limits (Aerial Imagery © Google Earth 2025)

2.1.5. The proposals for the Order Limits are for the creation of a ground mounted solar farm and battery energy storage systems (BESS), together with associated infrastructure.

2.1.6. Two options in the design layout are considered for a fixed and tracker design and fixed design with further details set out in **ES Chapter 2 Scheme Description [APP-039]**. However, the parameters of the development are the same with only minor differences. As such the 'Assessment of Likely Effects' and 'Residual Effects' assess both design options as there are no significant differences.

2.1.7. The construction phase assumes the Scheme will be built out over up to a 54 month-period (2028- 2032) in either a single phased approach (development of Land Parcels completed one after another with the potential for breaks between development of Land Parcels) or through multiple phases (development of Land Parcels concurrently). For the multiple phase construction option, no more than two land parcels (within land parcels A-E) would be built out at the same time. ES Environmental Aspect Chapters determine in the methodology 'Assessment

Approach' section which of the two options for the construction phasing approach would give rise to the 'worst-case scenario' for the purpose of their assessment. The current connection date for the Scheme, within the NESO Connection Agreement, is 2029. As with all electricity generation projects, this date is under review by NESO as part of the ongoing connections reform process.

2.1.8. If the NESO Connection Agreement remains with the connection date of 2029, it would be possible to operate a phased start to operational generation. This phased approach would connect each Land Parcel to the RWE on-site 400kV substation when construction of that Land Parcel was completed. In this operational scenario there would be partial Scheme operation from 2029-2032 (3 years). From 2032 onwards the full Scheme would be generating at full operational capacity. The full Scheme would operate for 40 years until 2072. If the NESO Grid Connection date varies, which is not within the Applicants direct control, the timeframe where there could be partial operation of the Scheme could reduce or fail to materialise. In this situation the full operational Scheme would operate for 40 years from its new grid connection date. In either connection scenario there will be full operational generation for 40 years, which would be the worst-case scenario operational time period for the Scheme.

2.1.9. Following 40 years of a fully operational Scheme, it is proposed that the Scheme will be decommissioned. This decommissioning with take approximately 24 months and will be in a phased approach.

2.1.10. The Order Limits lies outside designated sites with the exception of a small 0.53ha area of Thorne & Hatfield Moors Special Protection Area (SPA), Thorne Moor Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Hatfield Chase Ditches SSSI, which is located in Land Parcel A. Whilst the Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA/SAC/SSSI lies within the Order Limit, it is outside the development footprint and this area is to be buffered from any development. Therefore no Scheme works are scheduled within these designated sites.

2.1.11. Details of the European statutory designated sites that occur within 10km of the Order Limits boundary, which is defined as the Zone of Influence (ZoI), are on Figure 2-2 below and include:

- Humber Estuary SPA;

- Humber Estuary Ramsar;
- Humber Estuary SAC;
- Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA;
- Thorne Moor SAC; and
- Hatfield Moor SAC.

2.1.12. The Scheme will result in the loss of habitat that is used by species that are a qualifying feature of some of the above designated sites and is functionally linked to the SPA, specifically non-breeding birds, and without mitigation could also impacts the water quality and quantity leaving the Order Limits boundary, which could have a detrimental impact to the designated sites detailed above.

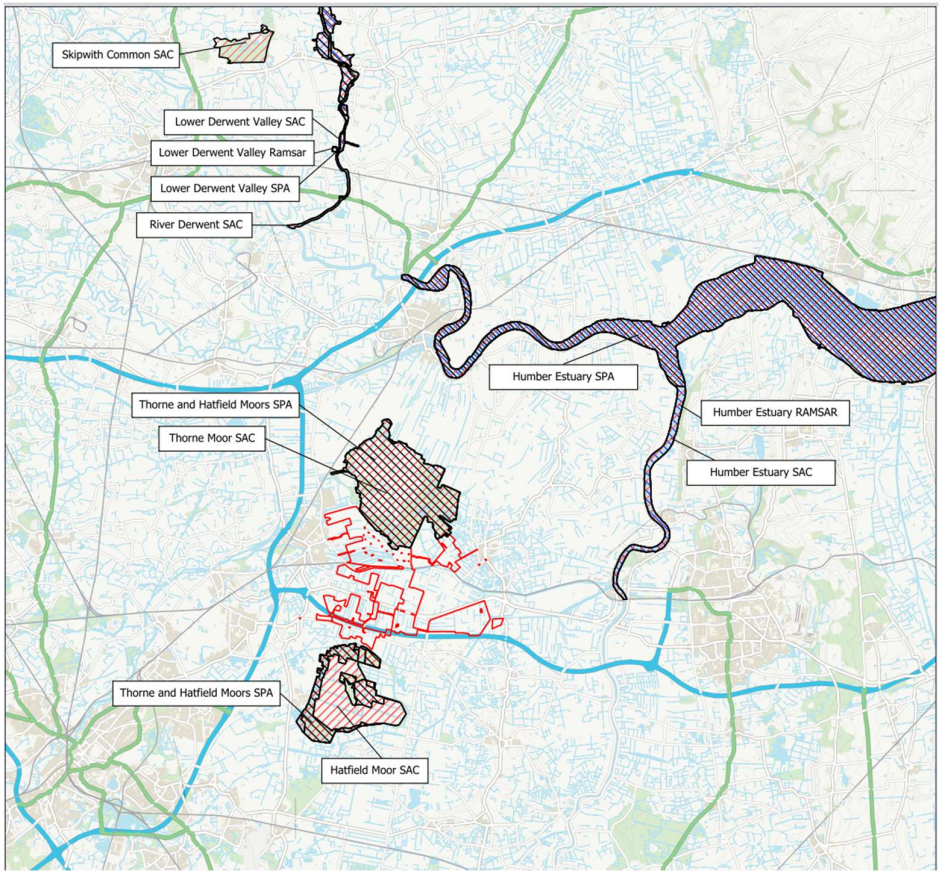


Figure 2-2: European Conservation Designations within ZoI to the Order Limits

2.1.13. In addition to the designated sites located within 10km, an extended search was also made for any European designated sites that are up to 30km away:

- Lower Derwent Valley SPA - 17.2km north;
- Lower Derwent Valley RAMSAR - 17.1km north;
- Lower Derwent Valley SAC - 17.1km north;
- Skipwith Common SAC - 22.2km north;
- River Derwent SAC - 13.8 km north.

2.1.14. However, given the distances of the above designated sites, it is only those designated for mobile species that are relevant. The Lower Derwent Valley SAC and Skipwith Common SAC are designated for a variety of habitats and so can be screened out of further assessment. The River Derwent SAC is designated due to comprising habitats, and also white-clawed crayfish, sea, river and brook lampreys, bullhead, Atlantic salmon and otter as a qualifying feature. However, given the distance from the Order Limits and lack of hydrological connectivity, this SAC can also be screened out.

2.1.15. Lower Derwent Valley SPA and Ramsar is included within this Report to Inform HRA, with this designated site supporting a range of wintering and breeding bird species.

2.2. Planning Context

2.2.1. The National Policy Statement (NPS), taken together with the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Habitats Regulations Assessments produced by the Planning Inspectorate and last updated in March 2025[2], provide the primary policy and guidance for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure.

[2] Planning Inspectorate. March 2025. Projects: Advice on Habitats Regulations Assessments produced by the Planning Inspectorate

2.3. Purpose

2.3.1. This report sets out 'shadow' HRA stage 1 screening and provides information to inform HRA stage 2 Appropriate Assessment (AA).

3 Legislation and Planning Policy

3.1.1. The European Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1992, often referred to as the 'Habitats Directive', provides for the protection of key habitats and species considered of European importance (listed under Annex I, II and IV of the Directive). The Birds Directive (formally known as Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) was also adopted in 2009. These directives have been transposed into UK law through The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, hereafter referred to as 'the Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended)', and incorporated protections for European sites.

3.1.2. It should be noted that the UK's departure from the European Union (EU) does not alter the implementation of this legislation in the UK at the time of writing. Section 6 of the EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended) requires retained EU law such as the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to be interpreted in line with "retained case law" which includes retained EU case law.

3.1.3. European sites comprise:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and candidate SACs (cSACs) designated under the Habitats Directive;
- Special Protection Areas (SPA) and potential SPAs (pSPAs), classified under the Birds Directive;
- Ramsar sites, designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance; and
- European Marine Sites (EMS).

3.1.4. Under the Habitats Regulations, competent authorities are required to consider impacts of any plans / projects which may result in Likely Significant Effect (LSE) and/or adverse effects on the integrity of European sites - either alone or in-combination with other plans / projects. The assessment of the potential effects is termed an HRA, which is split into four stages, as described below, and shown in **Figure 3-1** of this report:

- **Stage 1** is a screening stage to determine if the proposed development is expected to have an LSE on a European site. If an LSE is determined, AA, Stage 2, is required;

- If required, **Stage 2** refers to an AA which is used to determine whether the project will adversely affect the integrity of any given European site(s) (through also considering proposed avoidance and mitigation measures), in view of their conservation objectives. Conservation objectives specify the overall target for a site's qualifying features (habitats and species / populations listed in Annex I and II) in order for that feature to be maintained or restored, to reach favourable conservation status;

- **Stage 3** is triggered if significant adverse effects are identified in stage 2 that cannot be avoided or mitigated. This stage requires alternative options to be examined to avoid significant impacts on European sites; and

- If it is deemed that the project should proceed for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI), **Stage 4** comprises an assessment of compensatory measures which would be required.

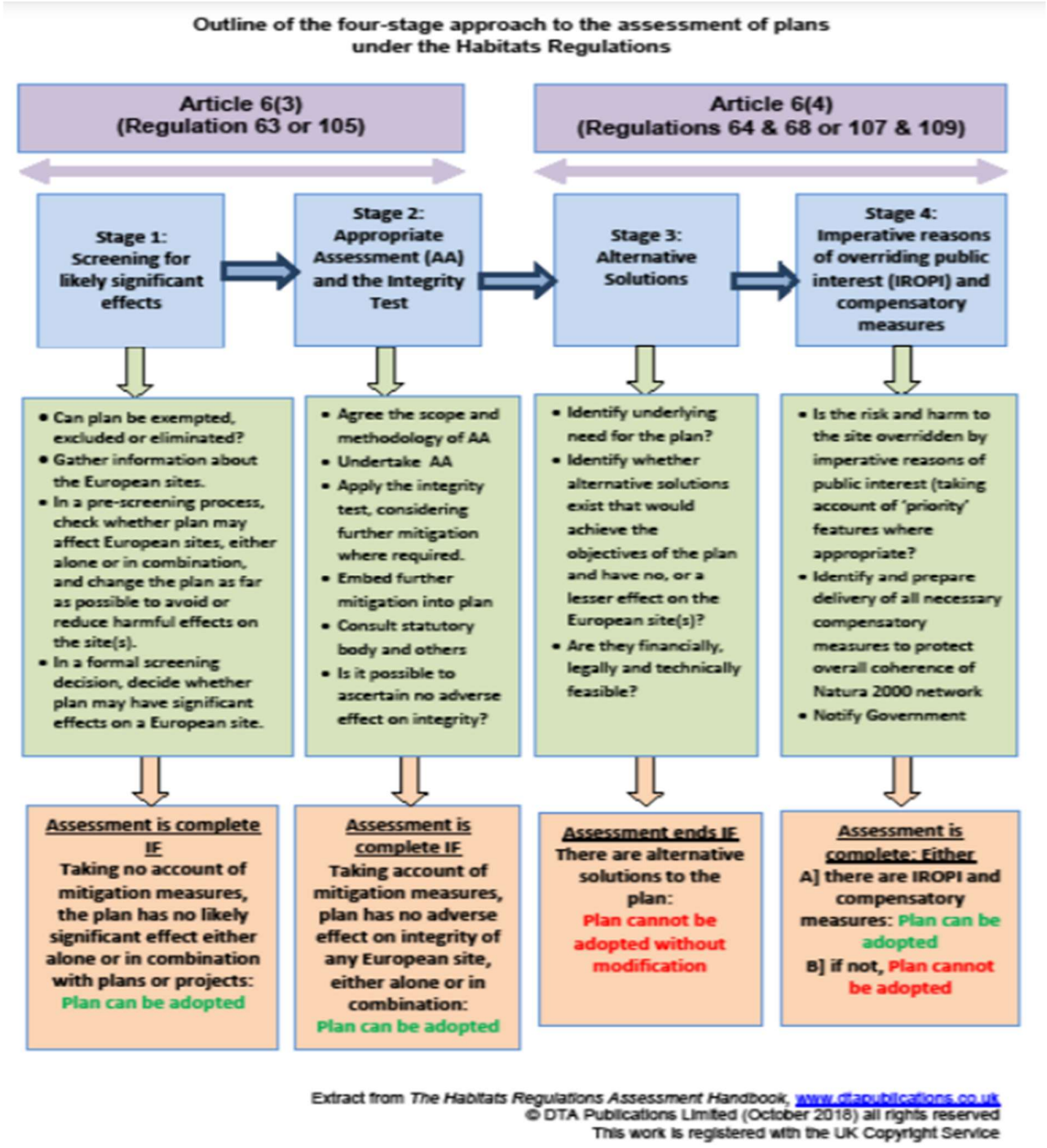


Figure 3-1: HRA stages[3]

3 Reproduced from DTA publications (2018) HRA handbook [Online] Available at: https://www.dtapublications.co.uk [Accessed: 14/11/2022].

3.1.5. The responsibility for undertaking the HRA, if required, lies with the competent authority who is responsible for granting consent for the scheme - in this case, this will be the Secretary of State. However, it is the Applicant's obligation to provide information to the competent authority to enable them to undertake the assessment. In this case, the applicant is RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Limited.

3.1.6. This report aims to provide sufficient information relevant to HRA screening (HRA stage 1) and to provide sufficient information for appropriate Assessment (AA) (HRA stage 2) of impacts which are not screened out.

3.2. National Planning Policy

3.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), (December 2024) requires development plans to identify, map and safeguard international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, such as European designated sites. Under the requirements of the NPPF, unless it has been concluded that the proposed development will not adversely affect the integrity of European designated sites, the usual presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply.

3.3. Local Policy

3.3.1. The Order Limits is located within the boundaries of City of Doncaster Council and North Lincolnshire, with relevant policies detailed below.

Doncaster Council Local Plan (2021-35) [4]

Policy 30: Valuing Biodiversity and Geodiversity (Strategic Policy)

3.3.2. City of Doncaster Council has a range of internationally, nationally, and locally important habitats, sites and species that will be protected through the following principles:

- All proposals shall be considered in light of the mitigation hierarchy in accordance with National Policy.

[4] Doncaster City Council. Doncaster Local Plan. 2021 - 2035

- Proposals which may harm designated Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites, Priority Habitats, Priority Species, protected species or non-designated sites or features of biodiversity interest, will only be supported where:
    - they use the DEFRA biodiversity metric to demonstrate that a proposal will deliver a minimum 10% net gain for biodiversity;
    - they protect, restore, enhance and provide appropriate buffers around wildlife and geological features and bridge gaps to link these to the wider ecological network;
    - they produce and deliver appropriate long term management plans for local wildlife and geological sites as well as newly created or restored habitats;
    - they can demonstrate that the need for a proposal outweighs the value of any features to be lost; and
    - if the permanent loss of a geological site is unavoidable, then provision will be made for the site to first be recorded by a suitably qualified expert.
- Proposals which may impact Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas or RAMSAR Sites will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that there will be no likely significant effects and no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites, unless there are no alternative solutions, and it is justified by an "imperative reasons of overriding public interest" (IROPI) assessment under the Habitats Directives.
- Proposals that may either directly or indirectly negatively impact Sites of Special Scientific Interest will not normally be supported. Proposals should seek to protect and enhance Sites of Special Scientific Interest and maintain, strengthen, and bridge gaps to link them to the wider ecological network wherever possible.
- In order to ensure development does not negatively impact on nightjar populations, proposals located within 3km of Thorne and Hatfield Moors Special Protection Area, that impact habitats that nightjars may use for feeding

on, will only be supported where they deliver a net gain in nightjar foraging habitat.

The North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework[5]

Spatial Objective 6: Protecting and Enhancing The World Class Environment

3.3.3. To conserve and enhance our world class environments of the Humber Estuary and Crowle Moors Crowle Moors and improve our other natural, historic and built landscapes as well as guiding changes in a way which reduces and takes proper account of environmental impact, climate change and sea level rise.

CS17: Biodiversity

3.3.4. The council will promote effective stewardship of North Lincolnshire's wildlife through:

- Safeguarding national and international protected sites for nature conservation from inappropriate development.
- Appropriate consideration being given to European and nationally important habitats and species.
- Maintaining and promoting a North Lincolnshire network of local wildlife sites and corridors, links and stepping stones between areas of natural green space.
- Ensuring development retains, protects and enhances features of biological and geological interest and provides for the appropriate management of these features.
- Ensuring development seeks to produce a net gain in biodiversity by designing in wildlife, and ensuring any unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated for.
- Supporting wildlife enhancements that contribute to the habitat restoration targets set out in the North Lincolnshire's Nature Map and in national, regional and local biodiversity action plans.

[5] North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework. June 2011

- Improving access to and education/interpretation of biodiversity sites for tourism and the local population, providing their ecological integrity is not harmed.

4 Methodology

4.1.1. This report provides information relevant to HRA screening (stage 1) and AA (stage 2) and aims to determine if the Scheme is likely to have an LSE on any European sites screened in and the mitigation required.

4.1.2. The approach and methodology have also been determined following the detailed consultation process detailed in the **ES Chapter 7 Ecology and Nature Conservation [Document reference 6.2.7 Revision 3].**

4.1.3. Detailed methodology at each stage is set out below.

4.1.4. To inform the scope of the Stage 1 Screening and potential for LSEs, the detail within **Chapter 7 Ecology and Nature Conservation [Document reference 6.2.7 Revision 3]**.was used for reference.

4.1.5. The methodology utilised for the non-breeding bird surveys used to determine the potential for impact on bird populations forming part of nearby Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar is outlined in **Chapter 7 Ecology and Nature Conservation [Document reference 6.2.7 Revision 3]**.

4.1.6. The methodology used to determine the potential for impacts on water quality and quantity is also detailed within **Chapter 7 Ecology and Nature Conservation [Document reference 6.2.7 Revision 3]**.

4.2. HRA Stage 1: Screening

4.2.1. Screening aims to determine if the Scheme is expected to have any LSEs on European sites. An effect is considered 'likely significant' if, in the absence of mitigation, it cannot be excluded based on objective information and it might undermine a European site's conservation objectives.

4.2.2. To assess whether LSEs may occur, the following information is provided:

- Identification of relevant European sites and their respective qualifying features (presented in **Section 4, European sites**);
- Identification and understanding of the conservation objectives of the identified sites (presented in **Section 4, European site**s);

- Where relevant, an estimation of the likely magnitude, duration, location and extent of effects on European sites if any are anticipated (presented in **Section 5, HRA screening (stage 1);** and

- Identification of whether any element of the Scheme will have an LSE on any qualifying feature, either alone or in-combination with other projects and plans (presented in **Section 5, HRA screening (stage 1)**).

4.2.3. This assessment has been informed by thorough review of the Scheme (set out in **Section 1** above) and **the ES.** In addition, the following resources were reviewed to inform this report:

- The Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended);

- UK government guidance on the use of Habitats Regulations Assessment1F[6];

- Joint Nature Conservation Committee for citations of European sites and associated conservation objective and site improvement plan documents[7];

- Natural England's web resources for citations of European sites and associated conservation objectives and site improvement plan documents;

- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) interactive maps for locations of statutory sites (DEFRA 2020) within a 30km search radius of the site[8];

- Doncaster Council Local Plan; and

- North Lincolnshire Core Strategy.

4.2.4. In order to establish the European sites which may be affected by the Scheme, a 10km search radius was used from the site boundary, which was defined as the Zone of Influence (ZoI). An additional search for designated sites that support mobile species was also undertaken up to 30km from the Order Limits boundary

6 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) Guidance Appropriate assessment: Guidance on the use of Habitats Regulations Assessment, [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment [Accessed: April 2023].
7 JNCC (2020) Joint Nature Conservation Committee for citations of internationally designated sites, [Online] Available at: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-protected-areas/ [Accessed April 2023].
8 [Online] Available at: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/ [Accessed April 2023]

4.2.5. **Figure 2-2** shows the locations of the European Conservation Designations within the 10km search radius.

4.2.6. The CJEU in the case of People Over Wind, Peter Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta ruled that "*in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out, subsequently, an appropriate assessment of the implications, for a site concerned, of a plan or project, it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site*"[9]. Hence it is not acceptable for the stage 1 screening assessment to rely on avoidance or reduction (mitigation) measures. Therefore, if it cannot be concluded that there will be no LSE in the absence of mitigation measures at the screening stage, HRA stage 2 (AA) is required.

4.3. In-combination Assessment

4.3.1. This report considers the potential for 'in-combination effects' on European sites from the Scheme. The list of cumulative sites used is the same as that used for the cumulative impact assessment completed as part of the ES.

4.4. Assessment of Effects and Mitigation Measures

4.4.1. An assessment of the potential effects for European sites in view of their conservation objectives is made, in terms of the magnitude, duration, location and extent of effects, both alone and in-combination with other developments.

4.4.2. Mitigation measures can include both avoidance measures and reduction measures, but the former approach is preferred.

4.5. Integrity Test

4.5.1. The integrity test requires the competent authority to ascertain if the Scheme (alone and in-combination with other plans / projects) will not have a significant adverse effect on a European site's integrity, which is defined as:

9 Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) (2018) Judgement of 12.4.2018 - Case C-323/17 People Over Wind and Sweetman

"*The coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the level of populations for the species for which it was classified.*"[10]

4.6. Consultation

4.6.1. Consultations with the following statutory bodies to inform the Ecological Assessment use to inform this sHRA were undertaken:

- Natural England (NE);
- Doncaster Council; and
- North Lincolnshire Council.

4.6.2. The ES provides a table of issues consulted on as part of the ES process, together with copies of advice provided by NE via Discretionary Advice Service (DAS).

10 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019) Guidance: Appropriate Assessment, [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appropriate-assessment [Accessed: April 2023]

5 European Sites

5.1.1. The site falls within the Zone of Influence for six European Conservation Designations identified by MAGIC, listed in **Table 5-1** below. Qualifying features and threats of each European conservation designated site are provided in **Table 5-2**.

5.1.2. Designated sites which are identified for consideration within the screening assessment (HRA Stage 1) have been identified following the below criteria, which have been adapted from Highways England guidance[11]:

- Criterion 1: A designated site or functionally linked land (i.e. land that is used by mobile qualifying species) within, or within 10km of the proposed development (30km for European designated sites that support mobile species was also undertaken).
- Criterion 2: The proposed development crosses or lies adjacent to, upstream of, or downstream of, a watercourse which is designated in part or wholly as a designated site (i.e. is hydrologically linked);
- Criterion 3: The proposed development has a potential hydrogeological linkage to a designated site; and
- Criterion 4: Any designated sites within 10 km of the proposed development with relevant QIs which may be impacted by changes in air quality (i.e. aerially linked).

[11] Highways England (2020) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA 115 Habitats Regulations Assessment, Revision 1.

Table 5-1: European Statutory Designated Sites within the search radius of 10km

Site Name	Designation	EU Code	Area (ha)	Distance and Direction from Site
Humber Estuary	SPA	UK9006111	37630	7.7km north
	SAC	UK0030170	36657	5.6km northeast
	Ramsar	663	37,988	5.6km northeast
Thorne and Hatfield Moors	SPA	UK9005171	2438	0.53 ha within the site
Thorne Moor	SAC	UK0012915	1911	0.53 ha within the site
Hatfield Moor	SAC	UK0030166	1359	0.1 km south

5.1.3. In addition to the above, European designated sites that are located within 30km of the Order Limits and which are designated due to comprising relevant mobile species that have not been scoped out earlier, include:

- Lower Derwent Valley SPA - 17.2km north;
- Lower Derwent Valley Ramsar- 17.1km north;

5.1.4. The non-breeding and breeding bird surveys did not record any significant numbers of the Lower Derwent SPA and Ramsar species utilising the Order Limits.

5.1.5. The distance of this SPA and Ramsar to the Order Limits also ensures any impacts are unlikely. As such, these designated sites are not considered further and are screened out of the sHRA.

5.1.6. Given that the Order Limits does not lie within the ZoI for any other European sites, and none are present within 10km of the Order Limits, effects on European sites other than those listed in **Table 4-1** have been scoped out of this assessment and are discussed no further within this report.

5.1.7. **Table 5-2**. below sets out the qualifying features and threats relating to each of the European conservation designated sites assessed as part of the HRA, which includes all potential threats and not just as a consequence of the Scheme.

Table 5-2: Qualifying Features and Threats for European Designations assessed as part of the HRA

Site Name	Qualifying Features	Threats[12]
Humber Estuary SPA	This site is designated as a Special Protection Area under Article 4.1 of the Directive 79/409/EEC for the following species: **Wintering** Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* (1.7% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1996/7-2000/01); Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* (4.0% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/03); Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus* (1.1% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1997/98-2001/02); Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* (12.3% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1996/97-2000/01); Bar-tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica* (4.4% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1996/97-2000/01); **On passage** Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* (1.4% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1996-2000);	Threats to the various components of the estuary include habitat degradation, both to the qualifying SAC habitats and supporting SPA habitats, through recreational usage. The SPA component is also under threat through the loss of functionally linked land associated with development. Construction activities also put all components under threat through uncontrolled pollution/run-off. Located beyond the distance that impacts could occur from air quality and noise. Abiotic (slow) natural processes Invasive non-native species Changes in biotic conditions

[12] Information on threats to designations were taken from their respective Natura 2000 Standard Data Forms, Site Improvement Plans and/ or Supplementary Advice Documentation.

	In the breeding season Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* (10.5% of the GB Population 3 year peak mean 2000-2002); Marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus* (6.3% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1998-2002); Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* (8.6% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1998-2002); Little tern *Sterna albifrons* (2.1% of the GB Population 5 year peak mean 1998-2002); This site is also designated as a Special Protection Area under Article 4.2 of the Directive 79/409/EEC for the following species: **Wintering** Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* (1.5% of subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996/97-2000/01); Knot *Calidris canutus* (6.3% of the subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996/97-2000/01); Dunlin *Calidris alpina* (1.7% of the subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996/97- 2000/01); Black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa* (3.2% of the subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996/97- 2000/01); Redshank *Tringa totanus* (3.6% of the subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996/97- 2000/01); **On passage** Knot *Calidris canutus* (4.1% of the subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996-2000);	Changes in abiotic conditions

	Dunlin *Calidris alpina* (1.5% of the subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996- 2000); Black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa* (2.6% of the subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996- 2000.); Redshank *Tringa totanus* (5.7% of the subspecies/ Population 5 year peak mean 1996- 2000); The site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of Directive 79/409/EEC for its 'internationally important assemblage of birds over winter', which include: Dark-bellied brent goose *Branta bernicla bernicla*; Shelduck *Tadorna tadorn*; Wigeon *Anas penelope*; Teal *Anas crecca*; Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos;* Pochard *Aythya ferina;* Scaup *Aythya marila;* Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula;* Bittern *Botaurus stellaris;* Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta;* Ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula;* Golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria;* Grey plover *P. squatarola;* Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* Knot *Calidris canutus*	

	Sanderling *C. alba* Dunlin *C. alpina* Ruff *Philomachus pugnax;* Black-tailed godwit *Limosa limosa* Bar-tailed godwit *L. lapponica* Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus;* Curlew *N. arquata* Redshank *Tringa tetanus;* Greenshank *T. nebularia*; and Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*.	
Humber Estuary Ramsar	The Humber Estuary is designated a Ramsar due to comprising the following Ramsar criteria[13]: Criterion 1 – estuarine habitat Criterion 3 – breeding colony of grey seals Criterion 3 – breeding natterjack toad Criterion 5 – waterfowl assemblage in non-breeding season Criterion 6 – golden plover (passage) Criterion 6 – red knot (passage and wintering) Criterion 6 – dunlin (passage and wintering) Criterion 6 – black-tailed godwit (passage and wintering) Criterion 6 – redshank (passage and wintering)	Disturbance to vegetation through cutting / clearing Vegetation succession Water diversion for irrigation/domestic/industrial use Overfishing Pollution – domestic sewage Pollution – agricultural fertilisers Recreational/tourism disturbance (unspecified) Coastal squeeze causing loss of intertidal habitats and saltmarsh due to sea level rise and fixed defences.

[13] JNCC. 31 August 2007. Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) . Humber Estuary

	Criterion 6 – Shelduck (wintering) Criterion 6 – golden plover (wintering) Criterion 6 – bar-tailed godwit (wintering) Criterion 8 – migration route for river lamprey and sea lamprey.	
Humber Estuary SAC	The site is designated as an SAC for the presence of the following Annex I habitats which are a primary reason: 1130 Estuaries 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide The following Annex I habitats are also present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time 1150 Coastal lagoons 1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) 2110 Embryonic shifting dunes 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (""white dunes"")" 2130 "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (""grey dunes"")" * Priority feature 2160 Dunes with *Hippopha rhamnoides* The following Annex II habitats are also present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection	Industrial or commercial areas; Pollution to groundwater (point sources and diffuse sources); Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions; Abiotic (slow) natural processes; Changes in abiotic conditions. Construction activities also put all components under threat through uncontrolled pollution/run-off.

	1095 Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus* 1099 River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* 1364 Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*	
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA	**ARTICLE 4.1 QUALIFICATION (79/409/EEC)** During the breeding season the area regularly supports nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* (66 breeding pairs), 1.9% of the GB breeding population 5 count peak mean 1993, 1995-1998	Other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities. Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities. Construction activities also put all components under threat through uncontrolled pollution/run-off.
Thorne Moors SAC	**Annex I habitats** Degraded bogs still capable of regeneration Active raised bogs Thorne Moor is England's largest area of raised bog, lying a few kilometres from the smaller Hatfield Moors, both within the former floodplain of the rivers feeding the Humber estuary (Humberhead Levels), and includes the sub-components Goole Moors and Crowle Moors.	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities. Air pollution, air-borne pollutants. Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions. Biocenotic evolution, succession. Other human intrusions and disturbances Construction activities also put all components under threat through uncontrolled pollution/run-off. Invasive non-native species.
Hatfield Moors SAC	**Annex I habitats**	Outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities.

	7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration Like Thorne Moors, Hatfield Moors is a remnant of the once-extensive bog and fen peatlands within the Humberhead Levels, and is still the second-largest area of extant lowland raised bog peat in England	Other human intrusions and disturbances. Invasive non-native species. Air pollution, air-borne pollutants. Human induced changes in hydraulic conditions. Biocenotic evolution, succession. Construction activities also put all components under threat through uncontrolled pollution/run-off.

5.1. Conservation Objectives

5.1.1. Conservation objectives are set out by NE to help public bodies comply with the law and to protect European sites.

5.1.2. Conservation objectives for the European protected sites are set out below in **Table 5-3**. '*To ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds directive by maintaining or restoring*':

5.1.3. The conservation objectives for both the Humber Estuary SPA and Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA are the same and are detailed on the table below**.**

Table 5-3: Humber Estuary SPA and Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA Conservation Objectives

SPA Conservation Objectives
• Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;
- The population of each of the qualifying features; and
- The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

5.1.4. The conservation objectives for the Humber Estuary SAC are detailed on the table below.

Table 5-4: Humber Estuary SAC Conservation Objectives

SAC Conservation Objectives

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely
- The populations of qualifying species, and,
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site.

5.1.1. The conservation objectives for Thorne Moors SAC and Hatfield Moors SAC are the same and are detailed on the table below.

Table 5-5: Thorne Moors SAC and **Hatfield Moors SAC Conservation Objectives**

SAC Conservation Objectives

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats ¬
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely

5.1.2. Ramsar sites do not have conservation objectives detailed in the same way as they are for SPAs and SACs, although there is an overall Humber Management Scheme (HMS)[14] that provides a coordinated approach for the management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site (EMS). With support from both statutory and non-statutory organisations, actions are developed and delivered to bring the estuary into what is known as 'favourable condition'.

[14] The Humber Management Scheme

6 HRA Screening (Stage 1)

6.1.1. The aim of the HRA Screening is to establish whether construction or operation of the Scheme is likely to result in a LSE on European Sites, either alone or in combination with other projects / plans.

6.1.2. In this stage, the following information is required:

- Identification of internationally designated sites;
- Identification / understanding of conservation objectives of each interest/ qualifying feature;
- Estimation of the likely magnitude, duration, location and extent of effects of the changes on internationally designated sites, as far as can be reasonably predicted; and
- Identification of whether any element of the development will have an LSE on any feature or interest, either alone or in combination with other projects / plans.

6.2. Site Context

6.2.1. Figure 2-2 illustrates the location of the Order Limits in relation to the European Sites concerned and they are summarised below.

Thorne Moor SAC & Hatfield Moors SACs

6.2.2. Both SAC's are designated for their 'degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration'. Hatfield Moors SAC is situated approximately 100m south of the Order Limits. A small section of the northeastern boundary of the Order Limit extends into Thorne Moor SAC. Whilst this small 0.53ha area is included within the Order Limits, no development works are proposed within the SAC. The Order Limits is dominated by intensively managed arable farmland and the habitat survey did not identify any areas of bog habitat. Areas of peat are shown as present within the Order Limits based on geological and Natural England maps. However, no evidence of peat/heath/bog mire communities were recorded during the habitat surveys.

LSEs during Construction

6.2.3. The SAC is linked to the Order Limits by a network of drainage ditches and impacts could occur to this SAC from any changes in water quality such as from fuel leakages from machinery, contaminated run-off and excess debris entering watercourses, and quantity of water entering watercourses, should this increase or decrease as a consequence of construction. Polluting incidences and run-off could detrimentally impact the SAC including the flora and fauna it supports. Furthermore, run-off including from mud and debris arising from construction works entering the surface water / land drainage system, causing blockages and restricting flow could result in a negative impact.

6.2.4. Impacts from air borne pollution, during construction, comprising dust and vehicle emissions, could detrimentally impact the qualifying features.

LSEs during Operation

6.2.5. Operational effects are defined as effects following the construction of the Scheme. Operational effects generally relate to the change to land use and/or operational disturbance of habitats or species within or adjacent to the Order Limits, on either a temporary or permanent basis. Some effects may reduce with habituation or remain for the lifetime of The Scheme.

6.2.6. There are no operational effects relating to land take or habitat loss additional to those already addressed under Construction.

6.2.7. In addition, as the Scheme is for renewable energy generation and energy storage there will be no impacts as a consequence of increases in population size or recreation.

Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA

6.2.8. This is designated for its population of breeding nightjar and is divided into two different areas that comprise the same boundaries as the SAC detailed above. The southern section is located approximately 100m south of the Order Limits and a small section of the northeastern boundary of the Order Limit extends into the northern section, although no development works are proposed within the SPA.

6.2.9. The survey scope and the scope for assessment of impacts to nightjar was agreed with Natural England, with information provided by them through two different DAS

responses, as well as an online Teams meeting (see Appendix 4). In addition, Natural England's comments on the PEIR Chapter, which included detail on the approach for nightjar was used to inform the ES and this Report to Inform HRA.

6.2.10. Nightjar surveys of the SPA were undertaken in 2022, as part of ongoing monitoring works for the Tween Bridge Wind Farm instructed by RWE. Please refer to **Technical Appendix 7.4 [APP-075]** within **ES Chapter 7 Ecology and Nature Conservation [Document reference 6.2.7 Revision 3]** for full details. In summary, surveys found 58 churring males in Thorne and Crowle Moors (to the north of the Order Limits), which is the highest number on record since 2017. Surveys of Hatfield Moors (south of the Order Limits) found 52 churring males or territories which is the highest number since survey began in 2005. Surveys were focused within the SPA boundaries but no churring males/territories were noted within the Order Limits or immediately adjacent.

6.2.11. Following information from Natural England, nightjar data was requested from the nightjar study undertaken in the area *'LIFE+ - 'That's Life' Monitoring of European Nightjar'*. This data was received in May and June 2025 and has informed this assessment and is included in **Appendix 7.4 Nightjar Survey Results [APP-075]** within **ES Chapter 7 Ecology and Nature Conservation [Document reference 6.2.7 Revision 3].**

6.2.12. Radio-tracking studies were carried over this period with a number of male nightjar tagged and tracked from the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.

6.2.13. The records provided show territories that occur on the edges of the moorland sites (Thorne and Hatfield). The locations cluster in areas outside of the Scheme strongly suggesting that nesting did not occur within the Order Limits boundary. This is supported by the Breeding Bird Survey results and would be consisted with the known nesting preferences for this species i.e. heathland, moorland and young conifer woodland.

6.2.14. Some of the less clustered, outer territory location points fall within the Order Limits and it can be reasonably presumed that these outliers are more closely associated with foraging behaviour. Several studies have highlighted the importance of habitats beyond the song territories **[Ref: 7-47]** for foraging Nightjar. The same study also demonstrated the importance of having foraging and nesting habitats in close proximity and that these are not always the same habitat type.

Additional research **[Ref: 7-48]** showed that Nightjar avoided conifer plantations and arable for improved grassland for foraging.

LSEs during Construction

6.2.15. No development is proposed within the SPA boundary, so no impacts from land take will occur.

6.2.16. Habitats within the Order Limits have limited potential for the species, consisting of intensively managed arable farmland, which holds little value as a habitat or foraging resource for this specialist species and therefore the loss of this habitat will not be significant for nightjar.

6.2.17. No moorland habitat was found within the Order Limits and usage by this species is restricted to occasional use as a foraging resource along boundaries that will be retained and protected, although there could be some small loss of potential foraging habitat as a consequence of the Scheme.

6.2.18. No development is proposed within the SPA boundary, so no impacts from land take will occur.

6.2.19. No moorland habitat was found within the Order Limits and usage by this species is restricted to occasional use as a foraging resource along boundaries that will be retained and protected.

6.2.20. Given the close proximity of the SPA to the Order Limits boundary, should construction take place during the time nightjar are present between April and August [15], there is potential that temporary disturbance could occur from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.

6.2.21. Polluting incidences such as from fuel leakages from machinery, contaminated run-off could detrimentally impact the SPA including the flora and fauna it supports. Furthermore, run-off including from mud and debris arising from

[15] Nightjar Bird Facts | Caprimulgus Europaeus

construction works entering the surface water / land drainage system, causing blockages and restricting flow could result in a negative impact.

6.2.22. Impacts from air borne pollution during construction, comprising dust and vehicle emissions, could detrimentally impact the qualifying features.

LSEs during Operation

6.2.23. There are no operational effects relating to land take or habitat loss additional to those already addressed under Construction.

6.2.24. In addition, as the Scheme is for renewable energy generation and energy storage there will be no impacts as a consequence of increases in population size or recreation.

Humber Estuary SAC

6.2.25. The SAC is located approximately 5.6km from the Order Limits. This SAC is designated for its estuarine habitats including coastal plain-mudflats and sandflats. It also supports populations of sea and river lampreys as well as grey seals which are qualifying features of the SAC.

LSEs during Construction

6.2.26. No direct impacts are anticipated on the predominantly coastal and maritime habitats and species the SAC supports, due to the separation distance of over 5.6km. Whilst drains and ditches within and adjacent to the Order Limits could support lamprey species, no records of them were returned within the data search and therefore they are considered unlikely to be present. However, buffers around drains and watercourses as well as measures set out within the Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] would ensure the habitat is retained and protected suitable to support lamprey and their free movement in the future.

6.2.27. The potential impacts from dust pollutants and any changes in water quality such as from fuel leakages from machinery, contaminated run-off and excess debris entering watercourses, and quantity of water entering watercourses, should this increase or decrease as a consequence of construction. could impact this SAC and the species that are present including sea and river lamprey, and the migration corridors that these species may use.

LSEs during Operation

6.2.28. There are no operational effects relating to land take or habitat loss additional to those already addressed under Construction.

6.2.29. In addition, as the Scheme is for renewable energy generation and energy storage there will be no impacts as a consequence of increases in population size or recreation.

Humber Estuary SPA

6.2.30. The Humber Estuary SPA is situated approximately 7.7km northeast of the Order Limits. Species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar recorded within the Order Limits included: Mallard, teal, lapwing, golden plover, grey plover, curlew, hen harrier and marsh harrier.

6.2.31. Within the Wider Survey Area (WSA) which comprised surrounding fields up to 600m from the Order Limits in line with best practice, target species comprised: mallard, teal, golden plover, hen harrier and marsh harrier.

6.2.32. Additionally, species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA were listed in the WSA and included marsh harrier, hen harrier, lapwing, mallard and teal.

6.2.33. **Table 6-1 and 6-2** below summarises peak counts of each qualifying species recorded within the Order Limits and are a direct extract from Appendix 1.

Table 6-1: SPA qualifying species recorded within and outside of the Order Limits during 2022/23. Note that nocturnal and diurnal surveys were combined and peak count of the two is provided, alongside the percentage of the *most up to date (2023/24) WeBS 5-year mean totals.*[16]

Species	2022				2023		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar

[16] Calbrade, N.A., Birtles, G.A., Woodward, I.D., Feather, A., Hiza, B., Caulfield, E., Balmer, D.E., Peck, K., Wotton, S.R., Shaw, J.M., and Frost, T.M. 2025.
Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24: The Wetland Bird Survey and Goose & Swan Monitoring Programme. BTO/RSPB/JNCC/NatureScot. Thetford.

Within the Order Limits							
Curlew Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **2,473**	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0.08%)
Golden plover Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **21,160**	53 (0.25%)	0	0	37 (0.17%)	21 (0.10%)	0	0
Greylag goose Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **2,569**	375 (14.60%)	0	19 (0.74%)	0	0	0	8 (0.31%)
Lapwing Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **15,951**	390 (2.44%)	25 (0.16%)	31 (0.19%)	127 (0.8%)	260 (1.63%)	32 (0.20%)	32 (0.20%)

Mallard Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **1,459**	**92 (6.31%)**	**24 (1.64%)**	0	12 (0.82%)	**27 (1.85%)**	**64 (4.39%)**	6 (0.41%)
Pink-footed goose Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **23,330**	**330 (1.41%)**	**360 (1.54%)**	0	0	0	0	0
Teal Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **9,994**	0	2 (0.02%)	0	3 (0.03%)	6 (0.06%)	0	4 (0.04%)
Outside of the Order Limits							
Golden plover	76	480	21	20	1	0	38

Lapwing	260	136	1	71	14	6	13
Mallard	60	2	5	42	21	17	10
Pink-footed goose	700	42	0	0	0	21	0
Teal	0	0	0	0	23	3	9

Table 6-2: SPA qualifying species and species part of the wider waterbird assemblage recorded within and outside of the Order Limits during the Winter Walkover and Nocturnal Bird Surveys combined during 2023/24.

Note that nocturnal and diurnal surveys were combined and the maximum peak count of the two is provided alongside the percentage of the most up to date (2023/24) WeBS 5-year mean totals.[17]

Species	2023				2024			
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Within the Order Limits								
Curlew WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **2,473**	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0.16%)	2 (0.16%)

[17] Calbrade, N.A., Birtles, G.A., Woodward, I.D., Feather, A., Hiza, B., Caulfield, E., Balmer, D.E., Peck, K., Wotton, S.R., Shaw, J.M., and Frost, T.M. 2025.
Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24: The Wetland Bird Survey and Goose & Swan Monitoring Programme. BTO/RSPB/JNCC/NatureScot. Thetford.

Dunlin WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **22,346**	0	6 (0.027 %)	27 (0.121 %)	0	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose WeBS 5-year average for the Humber Estuary **2285** [18] [19]	0	**210 (9.19%)**	**157 (6.87 %)**	12 (0.52%)	0	**27 (1.18%)**	**76 (3.33%)**	9 (0.39%)
Golden plover (WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **21,623)**	0	0	82 (0.38 %)	2 (0.00 9%)	84 (0.389%)	0	6 (0.028%)	0
Lapwing WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **11,859**	5 (0.042 %)	**220 (1.855 %)**	**371 (3.129 %)**	53 (0.447 %)	79 (0.666%)	**147 (1.24%)**	11 (0.093%)	4 (0.034%)

[18] Contains Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2025. WeBS is a partnership jointly funded by the BTO, RSPB and JNCC, with fieldwork conducted by volunteers.

[19] Contains Goose and Swan Monitoring Programme (GSMP) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2025. GSMP is a partnership, run by and jointly funded by BTO, JNCC and NS, with fieldwork conducted by both volunteer and professional surveyors.

Mallard WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary 1,459	2 (0.14%)	**33 (2.26 %)**	**78 (5.35 %)**	**125 (8.567 %)**	**49 (3.357%)**	**92 (6.305 %)**	**16 (1.096%)**	10 (0.685%)
Oystercatcher WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary 7,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0.028%)	0
Pink-footed goose WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **27,329**	0	**1600* (5.85 %)**	**620 (2.27 %)**	194 (0.71%)	0	**1530 (5.63%)**	0	0
Teal WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **9,994**	0	0	0	2 (0.020 %)	12 (0.120%)	2 (0.020%)	2 (0.020%)	1 (0.010%)
Wigeon WeBS 5-year average for the Humber Estuary **6,452**	0	6 (0.093 %)	0	0	0	42 (0.651%)	0	0

Outside of the Order Limits								
Greenshank	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose	0	184	36	64	0	0	22	1
Golden plover	0	3	20	0	1	0	0	0
Lapwing	54	48	28	12	27	66	29	2
Mallard	49	57	28	30	8	63	47	2
Pink-footed goose	0	1120	0	668	14	0	0	0
Teal	3	4	5	18	8	9	6	2

6.2.34. Based on the Year 1 and Year 2 survey results, the non-breeding bird assemblage recorded within the Order Limits is typically representative of farmland habitats.

6.2.35. An assessment of significance has been undertaken to determine if the Order Limits are considered to be 'functionally linked' to the Humber Estuary SPA, which is situated approximately 7.7km northeast. Functional linkage is not defined in case law but is generally considered to be relevant when over 1% of a given SPAs population of qualifying features are regularly present and the site is considered 'important' in the life cycle of the qualifying species.

6.2.36. Greylag goose, lapwing, mallard, and pink-footed goose exceeded the 1% threshold of their WeBS 5-year mean[20] from the Humber Estuary SPA within the Order Limits, indicating potential use of Functionally Linked Land (FLL).

[20] Contains Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2025. WeBS is a partnership jointly funded by the BTO, RSPB and JNCC, with fieldwork conducted by volunteers.

6.2.37. Although greylag geese are not a qualifying feature of the SPA[21], in accordance with advice from Natural England within their DAS response data 04.04.25 (see Appendix 5), as numbers recorded exceeded the 1% threshold of their WeBS 5-year mean, impacts to loss of functionally linked land for this species is assessed.

6.2.38. Although the numbers of golden plover recorded in the Order Limits demonstrates that the Order Limits is not functionally linked to the SPA for this species, the numbers in the Wider Survey Area indicate that the habitats there could be functionally linked to the SPA.

Other Features Considered in Screening

6.2.39. Although the number of golden plover recorded within the Order Limits demonstrates that the Order Limits is not functionally linked to the SPA for this species, given the number recorded in the wider survey area, measures have been provided for this species too.

6.2.40. The breeding bird surveys undertaken in 2022, 2023 and 2025 demonstrate that the Order Limits does not comprise important habitat or functionally linked land for breeding species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA. Occasional Marsh Harrier were recorded flying over with no breeding activity recorded, confirming the Order Limits is not functionally linked for this species.

LSEs during Construction

6.2.41. Potential impacts on non-breeding birds associated with the Humber Estuary SPA include loss of functionally linked land for lapwing, mallard, and pink-footed goose and disturbance to these species and golden plover in adjacent land during construction, with temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.

6.2.42. Field boundaries including ditches, drains and hedgerows will be retained and protected, and these habitats will be enhanced as part of the mitigation, with species diverse grassland along field margins and hedgerow planting. Details including management practices are set out within the **Outline Ecological**

[21] JNNC. STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites' – Humber Estuary

Construction Management Plan [Document Reference: 7.5 Revision 3] and **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]**. Ditch habitats will be retained and therefore remain available for water birds such as mallard. However, SPA species could be temporarily disturbed within and adjacent to the Order Limits during construction.

LSEs during Operation

6.2.43. There are no operational effects relating to land take or habitat loss additional to those already addressed under Construction.

6.2.44. In addition, as the Scheme is for renewable energy generation and energy storage there will be no impacts as a consequence of increases in population size or recreation.

Humber Estuary Ramsar

6.2.45. The Humber Estuary Ramsar is situated approximately 5.6km northeast. Species associated with the Humber Estuary Ramsar recorded within the Order Limits included: golden plover and dunlin (see Appendix 1).

6.2.46. Within the Wider Survey Area (WSA) which comprised surrounding fields up to 600m from the Order Limits in line with best practice, Ramsar species comprised: golden plover.

6.2.47. The numbers of golden plover recorded within the Order Limits are detailed above with regards to the Humber Estuary SPA. Although the numbers of golden plover recorded in the Order Limits demonstrates that the Order Limits is not functionally linked to the SPA for this species, the numbers in the Wider Survey Area, indicate that the habitats there could be functionally linked to the SPA and therefore of importance to the Ramsar too.

6.2.48. Dunlin were recorded on three occasions during all surveys, with a peak count of 27 on one occasion, which equates to 0.121% of the Humber Estuary population. As such, the Order Limits is not functionally linked to this species, although the habitats are used occasionally (see Appendix 1).

6.2.49. Based on the habitats present within the Order Limits, there is no potential for Grey seal.

LSEs during Construction

6.2.50. Potential impacts on non-breeding birds associated with the Humber Estuary Ramsar are the same as detailed for the SPA, include temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities to golden plover outside of the Order Limits during construction due to the numbers recorded in the WSA during surveys.

6.2.51. No direct impacts are anticipated on the predominantly coastal and maritime habitats and species the Ramsar supports, due to the separation distance of over 5.6km. Whilst drains and ditches within and adjacent to the Order Limits could support lamprey species, no records of them were returned within the data search and therefore they are considered unlikely to be present. However, buffers around drains and watercourses as well as measures set out within the Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan would ensure the habitat is retained and protected suitable to support lamprey and their free movement in the future.

6.2.52. The potential impacts from airborne pollutants, comprising dust and vehicle emissions and any changes in water quality and quantity could impact sea and river lamprey that utilise the Ramsar and the migration corridors these species could use..

LSEs during Operation

6.2.53. There are no operational effects relating to land take or habitat loss additional to those already addressed under Construction.

6.2.54. In addition, as the Scheme is for renewable energy generation and energy storage there will be no impacts as a consequence of increases in population size or recreation.

LSEs during Decommissioning – All Internationally Designated Sites

6.2.55. Decommissioning effects are considered to be similar to those already described in relation to the construction phase, namely direct and indirect disturbance, temporary/permanent habitat loss and vegetation removal. Updated ecological desk study and species-specific surveys will therefore be undertaken prior to decommissioning in order to record the presence of protected and notable species and habitats, identify potential effects and any necessary protection and

mitigation measures in order to comply with planning policy and wildlife legislation applicable at the time. Further detail is provided in section 6.

Potential Likely Significant Effects

6.2.56. **Table 6-3** below summarises the potential impact pathways and LSEs considered as part of this assessment. The following section outlines the potential LSEs on the nearby European protected sites.

Table 6-3: European sites assessed as part of the screening stage

Designated Site	Qualifying Feature	Potential Impact	Screened in / out
Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA	Breeding nightjar	Small loss of potential foraging habitat Temporary disturbance impact from construction could occur from noise, lighting and construction activities during breeding season – April to August. Polluting incidences and run-off could impact the SPA including the flora and fauna it supports. Furthermore, run-off including from mud and debris arising from construction works entering the surface water / land drainage system, causing blockages and restricting flow could result in a negative impact. Impacts from air quality during construction, including dust and vehicle emissions, could detrimentally impact the qualifying features.	Screened in

Thorne Moor SAC and Hatfield Moor SAC	Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Changes in water quality and quantity. Polluting incidences and run-off could detrimentally impact the SACs, including the flora and fauna they support. Furthermore, run-off including from mud and debris arising from construction entering the surface water / land drainage system, causing blockages and restricting flow Impacts from air quality during construction, including dust and vehicle emissions, could impact the qualifying features..	Screened in
Humber Estuary SPA	Avocet (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Bittern (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Hen harrier (wintering)	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Golden plover (wintering)	Order Limits not functionally linked, but temporary disturbance to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits in use by this species from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.	Screened **in**

	Bar-tailed godwit (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Grey plover (wintering)	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Turnstone (passage)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Ruff (passage)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Bittern (breeding)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Marsh harrier (breeding)	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Avocet (breeding)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Little tern (breeding)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Shelduck (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order	Screened out

		Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	
	Knot (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Dunlin (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Black-tailed godwit (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Redshank (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Knot (passage)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Dunlin (passage)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Black-tailed godwit (passage)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Redshank (passage)	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out

	Assemblage qualification (non-breeding season)		
	Dark-bellied brent goose	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened o**ut**
	Pink-footed goose	Loss of functionally linked land. Temporary disturbance to foraging/roosting habitat within and adjacent to Order Limits from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.	Screened in
	Shelduck	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Wigeon	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Teal	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Mallard	Loss of Loss of functionally linked land. Temporary disturbance to foraging/roosting habitat within and adjacent to Order Limits from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.	Screened in

	Pochard	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Scaup	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Goldeneye	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Bittern	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Oystercatcher	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Avocet	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Ringed plover	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Golden plover	Order Limits not functionally linked, but disturbance to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits in use by this species.	Screened in
	Lapwing	Loss of functionally linked land. Temporary disturbance to foraging/roosting habitat within and adjacent to Order Limits	Screened in

		from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.	
	Knot	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Sanderling	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Dunlin	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Ruff	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Black-tailed godwit	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Bar-tailed godwit	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Whimbrel	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Curlew	Only low numbers recorded and Order Limits not functionally linked for this species. SPA too far to be directly impacted.	Screened out
	Redshank	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Greenshank	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out

Humber Estuary Ramsar	Criterion 3 – breeding colony of grey seals	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Criterion 3 – breeding natterjack toad	No habitat with potential to support species within site	Screened out
	Criterion 5 – waterfowl assemblage in non-breeding season	Loss of over-wintering foraging/roosting habitat within the Order Limits Temporary disturbance to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.	Screened in
	Criterion 6 – golden plover (passage)	Order Limits not functionally linked, but temporary disturbance to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits in use by this species from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.	Screened in
	Criterion 6 – knot (passage and wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within the Order Limits.	Screened out
	Criterion 6 – dunlin (passage and wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within the Order Limits.	Screened out
	Criterion 6 – black-tailed godwit (passage and wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within the Order Limits.	Screened out

	Criterion 6 – redshank (passage and wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within the Order Limits.	Screened out
	Criterion 6 – Shelduck (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within the Order Limits.	Screened out
	Criterion 6 – golden plover (wintering)	Order Limits not functionally linked, but temporary disturbance to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits in use by this species from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities..	Screened in
	Criterion 6 – bar-tailed godwit (wintering)	No habitat with potential to support species within the Order Limits.	Screened out
	Criterion 8 – migration route for river lamprey and sea lamprey	Potential impacts from airborne pollutants, comprising dust and vehicle emissions and any changes in water quality and quantity could impact sea and river lamprey that utilise the Ramsar and migration corridors these species may use.	Screened in
	Criterion 1 – estuarine habitat	Potential for impacts from any changes in water quality or quantity, although the Scheme is considered to be sufficiently distant from the estuarine habitats associated with the estuary to avoid any additional direct or indirect impacts	Screened i**n**
Humber Estuary SAC	1**130** Estuaries, 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly	Potential for impacts from any changes in water quality or quantity, although the Scheme is	Screened in

	covered by sea water all the time, 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide 1150 coastal lagoons 1310 salicornia and other annuals colonizing mud and sand, 1330 Atlantic salt meadows, 2110 embryonic shifting dunes, 2120 shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophilia arenaria*, fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation, 2160 dunes with *hippopha rhamnoides*, 1095 sea lamprey, 1099 river lamprey	considered to be sufficiently distant from the estuarine habitats associated with the estuary to avoid any additional direct or indirect impacts. Potential impacts from air quality during construction, including dust and vehicle emissions, could impact the qualifying features.. and any changes in water quality and quantity could impact this SAC and the species that are present including sea and river lamprey and migration corridors these species may use.	
	1364 grey seal	No habitat with potential to support species within Order Limits	Screened out

7 Appropriate Assessment (Stage 2)

7.1. Approach to Appropriate Assessment

7.1.1. Where significant effects are likely, or it is uncertain if there would be likely significant effects, an AA is required.

7.1.2. For an AA, the implication of the plan/project on each affected site must be assessed in light of its conservation objectives. The development of conservation objectives is required by the 1992 Habitats' Directive (92/43/EEC); an objective of this legislation is to achieve 'favourable conservation status' (see **Box 6.1**) of the habitats and / or species features for which the site is designated.

Box 7-1: Favourable conservation status, as defined in the Habitats Directive

Conservation status for habitats is defined in Article 1(e) as:

"[The] *conservation status of natural habitats* [is] *the sum of influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species… The conservation status of natural habitats will be taken as 'favourable' when:*

- *its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing; and*
- *the species structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future; and*
- *the conservation status of its typical species is favourable.*"

Conservation status for species is defined in Article 1(i) as:

"[The] *conservation status of a species means the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within* [its] *territory…The conservation status of species will be taken as 'favourable' when:*

- *population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats; and*
- *the natural range of the species is neither being reduced for the foreseeable future; and*

7.2. Appropriate Assessment

7.2.1. Following the screening, the need for an AA has been identified based on the information included on Table 6.3.

7.2.2. Information to inform an Appropriate Assessment for each of the relevant designated sites is given below. This information includes an impact assessment comprising descriptions of the qualifying features of the designated sites and their conservation objectives, as well as in-combination mitigation measures.

Impact Assessment

7.2.3. The design of the Scheme includes a range of inherent embedded elements which avoid or reduce the potential for adverse ecological impacts, including retaining existing identified higher value habitat features such as hedgerows, ponds, ditches, and woodlands, and focusing the majority of the Scheme proposals within lower ecological value agricultural land. Additionally, sensitive, or high value ecological features outside the Order Limits, which are described below, have been protected as part of the design which sets in place buffer zones and other safeguarding measures, all of which has been built-in to as part of the iterative design process.

Construction

7.2.4. Given the nature of the Scheme, solar and BESS, construction works will be minimal, with most potential construction impacts likely to occur through construction vehicle movements, security fence installation and the placement of the Panel Areas and BESS on the ground. In addition, potential impacts could occur due to the construction of cables and other infrastructure, although such impacts will, in the main, be temporary.

7.2.5. The potential for adverse effects during the construction phase have been 'designed out' where practicable, and these will be controlled through standard good construction and environmental working practices as an integral part of the Scheme, detailed within the **Construction Environmental Management Plan [Document Reference 7.1 Revision 3]** and within the Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan**[Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3]**. Nonetheless, further detail relating to potential ecological impacts during construction prior to the implementation of mitigation is provided below.

Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA

7.2.6. This is designated for its population of breeding nightjar.

7.2.7. No infrastructure development is proposed within the SPA boundary, so no impacts from land take will occur.

7.2.8. Habitats within the Order Limits have limited potential for foraging nightjar, consisting of intensively managed arable farmland, which holds little value as a habitat or foraging resource for this specialist species (see previous section) and therefore the loss of this habitat will not be significant for nightjar.

7.2.9. Higher value boundary habitats that are likely to support invertebrate species for foraging will be retained and protected during works, followed by habitat enhancement for this species with the introduction of species-rich neutral grassland around field boundaries, which will also provide strengthened dispersal corridors throughout the landscape for this species and increase potential foraging habitat.

7.2.10. No moorland habitat suitable for nesting nightjar was found within the Order Limits and usage by nightjar is restricted to occasional use as a foraging resource along boundaries that will be retained and protected.

7.2.11. Given the close proximity of the SPA to the Order Limits boundary, should construction take place during the time nightjar are present between April and August [22]there is potential that temporary disturbance impact from construction could occur from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.

7.2.12. Polluting incidences and run-off during construction could detrimentally impact the SPA including the flora and fauna it supports. Furthermore, run-off including from mud and debris arising from construction works entering the surface water / land drainage system, causing blockages and restricting flow could result in a negative impact, such as to invertebrates that nightjar forage on.

7.2.13. Impacts from air borne pollution construction, comprising dust and vehicle emissions, could also detrimentally impact the qualifying features.

Thorne Moor & Hatfield Moors SACs

[22] RSPB (2025) Nightjar Bird Facts | Caprimulgus Europaeus https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/nightjar

7.2.14. Both SACs are designated for their 'degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration'. Hatfield Moors SAC is situated 100m south of the Order Limits. A small section of the northeastern boundary of the Order Limit extends into Thorne Moor SAC. Whilst this small 0.53ha area is included within the Order Limits (Land Parcel A), no development works are proposed within the SAC. The Order Limits is dominated by intensively managed arable farmland and the habitat survey did not identify any areas of bog habitat. Areas of peat are shown as present within the Order Limits based on geological and Natural England maps. However, no evidence of peat/heath/bog mire communities was recorded during the habitat survey. With no construction activities occurring within the SAC boundaries, including the area within the Order Limits, there will be no direct construction impacts (such as habitat loss or land take) on the SAC.

7.2.15. The SAC is linked to the Order Limits by a network of drainage ditches and impacts could occur to this SAC from any changes in water quality and quantity. Polluting incidences and run-off could detrimentally impact the SAC including the flora and fauna it supports. Furthermore, run-off including from mud and debris arising from construction works entering the surface water / land drainage system, causing blockages and restricting flow could result in a negative impact.

7.2.16. Impacts from air borne pollution during construction, comprising dust and specifically vehicle emissions, could detrimentally impact the qualifying features.

Humber Estuary SPA

7.2.17. The SPA is designated for its assemblage of birds including wintering, passage and breeding birds. Such birds may use the Order Limits on occasion as part of a wider territory to forage and roost. Habitats which they can utilise include agricultural and arable fields, and if more than 1% of the qualifying number of each individual species is found to be present then this is considered to be functionally linked land. As suitable habitat is present within the Order Limits and results have recorded these habitats to be used by SPA bird species, there is the potential for likely significant effects to lapwing, mallard, pink-footed geese and greylag geese through loss of habitat.

7.2.18. Given the numbers of golden plover within the survey area, impacts could also take place to this species through a loss of habitat and disturbance during construction from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities.

7.2.19. Given the low numbers recorded (i.e. below significance threshold of 1% of SPA population) – and general absence of suitable habitat, the following wintering species do not require any specific mitigation: curlew, marsh harrier, hen harrier and teal.

7.2.20. The results of the breeding bird surveys undertaken in 2023 and 2025 demonstrate that the Order Limits does not comprise important habitat or functionally linked land for breeding species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA.

7.2.21. The field boundaries including ditches, drains and hedgerows will be retained and protected, and these habitats will be enhanced with species diverse grassland along field margins and hedgerow planting that will enhance foraging opportunities for breeding and wintering bird species. Details including management practices are set out within the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]**.

7.2.22. Given the distance of the SPA from the Order Limits there will be no impacts from direct land take or airborne emissions, including dust with dust only considered to be significant within 200m. However, as the Order Limits are functionally linked to a number of species for which the SPA is designated the construction of the Scheme could result in temporary impacts from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities, as well as habitat loss to these species including, pink-footed geese, mallard and lapwing.

7.2.23. Although given the distance of the SPA form the Order Limits impacts from water quality and quantity are not likely, the extensive ditch network in the area could result in impacts arising from any changes in water quality and quantity. Polluting incidences and run-off could detrimentally impact the SAC including the flora and fauna it supports. Furthermore, run-off including from mud and debris arising from construction works entering the surface water / land drainage system, causing blockages and restricting flow could result in a negative impact.

Humber Estuary Ramsar

7.2.24. The Ramsar is designated for its estuarine habitats, populations of grey seals and assemblage of birds including wintering, passage and breeding birds and migrating river and sea lamprey.

7.2.25. No direct impacts are anticipated on the predominantly coastal and maritime habitats and species the Ramsar supports, such as grey seal , due to the separation distance of over 5.6km. Whilst drains and ditches within and adjacent to the Order Limits could support lamprey species, no records of them were returned within the data search and therefore they are considered unlikely to be present. However, buffers around drains and watercourses would ensure the habitat is retained and protected suitable to support lamprey and their free movement in the future.

7.2.26. Field boundaries including ditches, drains and hedgerows will be retained and protected, and these habitats will be enhanced with species diverse grassland along field margins and hedgerow planting. Details including management practices are set out within the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]**.

Humber Estuary SAC

7.2.27. The SAC is designated for its estuarine habitats including coastal plain-mudflats and sandflats. It also supports populations of sea and river lampreys as well as grey seals which are qualifying features of the SAC.

7.2.28. No direct impacts are anticipated on the predominantly coastal and maritime habitats and species the SAC supports, due to the separation distance of over 5.6km. Whilst drains and ditches within and adjacent to the Order Limits could support lamprey species, no records of them were returned within the data search and therefore they are considered unlikely to be present. However, buffers around drains and watercourses would ensure the habitat is retained and protected suitable to support lamprey and their free movement in the future.

7.2.29. Field boundaries including ditches, drains and hedgerows will be retained and protected, and these habitats will be enhanced with species diverse grassland along field margins and hedgerow planting. Details including management practices are set out within the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference: 7.6 Revision 3]**.

Operational

7.2.30. There will be no operational negative effects on any designated sites over and above those described in the Construction section above.

7.2.31. Landscape planting will take place under and around the solar panels and above ground infrastructure (further detail below) and will be managed throughout the lifetime of the Scheme in accordance with the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan to deliver biodiversity benefits and enhanced natural habitats. These benefits will therefore be long-term.

7.2.32. Designated sites within and adjacent to the Scheme will benefit from enhanced habitat connections, opportunities for species dispersal within the Order Limits subject to very low levels of disturbance and the cessation of soil disturbance (ploughing) and inputs of agricultural chemicals to waterways and wetlands.

7.2.33. Improvement to water quality as a consequence of arable reversion and the cessation of agrichemical inputs is likely to result in an enhancement for aquatic flora and fauna.

7.2.34. Once constructed, the Scheme will be fenced and there will be limited disturbance, noise or lighting associated with the Scheme. The operational solar facility will not be lit, with lighting for example typically restricted to the entrance doorways of the small number of structures that require occasional maintenance visits and designed to minimise light spill. The operational Scheme is likely to result in less overall human activity and disturbance than is associated with current normal farming practices, to which local bird populations have already become relatively tolerant.

7.2.35. Periodic cleaning and maintenance of PV modules will take place although will be temporary and not considered significant. Furthermore, solar PV modules will be cleaned using de-ionised water, with no chemicals used in the cleaning process, unless required in an exceptional case in discrete areas. As such, the cleaning of panels will not result in impacts to water quality or any designated sites.

Decommissioning

7.2.36. Baseline conditions within the Order Limits are likely to change over the 40 years of operation, and prediction of these conditions at this point is considered unreliable in terms of predicting likely future decommissioning effects on biodiversity. However, potential impacts from decommissioning are considered to be similar to those already described in relation to the construction phase, namely direct and indirect disturbance, temporary/permanent habitat loss and vegetation removal.

Mitigation Measures

7.2.37. The 'Information to Inform an AA' looks at potential mitigation measures which would be required to determine if the magnitude, duration, location and extent of effects can be reduced/removed. These have been designed following the consultation undertaken with Natural England and detailed in the **ES Chapter 7 Ecology and Nature Conservation [Document reference 6.2.7 Revision 3].**

7.2.38. Full details on construction methods is detailed in the **Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3]** and **Outline CEMP [Document Reference 7.1 Revision 3],** with a summary below.

7.2.39. These mitigation measures would form part of the planning consent, including related DCO requirements, for the Scheme, if approved. Mitigation measures can include both avoidance measures and reduction measures, but the former approach is preferred. Mitigation measures for each qualifying feature of the SPA/Ramsar/SAC are considered separately, below.

7.2.40. Construction is to be undertaken in phases and has been designed minimise disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities, as well as vehicle movements in order to reduce potential effects from disturbance and air quality / pollution.

7.2.41. Habitat protection buffers will be maintained throughout the construction phase and will be implemented as part of the **Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3]** and **Outline CEMP [Document Reference 7.1 Revision 3]**, and identified with appropriate fencing in line British Standards BS5837:2012 to prevent accidental damage and signage along with team briefings at 'tool box talks'.

7.2.42. Measures are to be implemented during construction to prevent impacts from contaminated run-off, including from fuel spills, silt and mud, preventing impacts to water quality and quantity within designated sites and habitats that could be used by species that originate from the designated sites.

7.2.43. Standard measures will also be undertaken to prevent impacts from lighting, noise and airborne pollutants such as from dust and vehicle emissions, with further detail below.

7.2.44. **Damage** - Throughout the construction period, the site manager will be responsible for ensuring that the protective fencing of retained habitats remains in place and fit for purpose. The maintenance of all such protection measures will be the responsibility of the site manager, however, an experienced ecologist acting as an ECoW will be available to attend the Order Limits, if required, throughout the construction period should any issues arise. This will prevent impacts to adjacent. Retained designated sites.

7.2.45. **Air pollution** –Air pollution from non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) is unlikely to affect local air quality significantly. However there are potential impacts on sensitive habitats when NRMM are located near designated sites. These impacts could occur when NRMM are within a 200m proximity of these sites. As detailed in **ES Chapter 14 Air Quality [Document Reference 6.2.14 Revision 2]** if there are fewer than 1,000 movements per day, no significant effect is anticipated. Nevertheless any vehicles and NRMM operating within 200m will remain as distant as practicable from the designation boundaries.

7.2.46. This will be controlled through locating site compounds away from any of these areas, the implementation of signs within the Order Limits to designate any areas where sensitive habitats are located. Workers will be informed during inductions, toolbox talks, and regular briefings about the importance of minimising vehicle use in these areas, ensuring operations are conducted in a manner that adheres to ecological protection guidelines.

7.2.47. **Lighting** - In order to prevent disturbance to nocturnal species no construction works will occur after dusk, except for potential Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) (see below for further detail). Shorter hours will be undertaken during winter months, due to less daylight hours, with working hours starting one hour after sunrise and still finishing one hour after sunset where possible.

7.2.48. It is therefore anticipated that no construction lighting will be required for the majority of works with the exception of HDD. Any dusk to dawn light which could occur would likely be restricted to vehicle headlights entering or leaving the Order Limits at the start of end of the working day which would be nominal and restricted in both extend and duration.

7.2.49. In the event any lighting is required, such as for security, this will follow the measures detailed above, e.g. utilise cool white light (2700K) LED lamps; and avoid the lighting of hedgerows, ditch corridors and retained offsite habitats through

sensitive placement of lighting and choice of luminaire, in order to minimise impacts to foraging nightjar and other nocturnal species, which could utilise these habitats.

7.2.50. Some nightwork may be required as part of HDD, subject to requirements of rail networks, but if this is the case lighting will be directed to only where it is needed to avoid any retained sensitive habitats and will only be short-term and temporary. As such, potential impacts from this work would not be significant.

7.2.51. The measures above will minimise potential impacts to nocturnal species such as nightjar, especially when considering that the majority of the Order Limits comprises arable and therefore is not suitable foraging habitat for this species.

7.2.52. **Noise** – Any noise impacts will be temporary and measures will be undertaken to minimise impacts as much as possible through a combination of methods of work, implementation of mitigation measures and timings of works.

7.2.53. The majority of construction activity will comprise earth excavation and movement of plant through the Order Limits. It is expected that the majority of construction activity will be below 70dB and would therefore not cause any disturbance response to birds which may be utilising retained or adjacent land, including golden plover. Consequently, no specific mitigation is considered necessary for noise impacts with regards to the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar and SAC.

7.2.54. Given the proximity of Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA to the Order Limits and the fact it is designated for breeding nightjar, impacts from noise could occur during construction in proximity to the SPA boundary.

7.2.55. To prevent impacts, the following measures will be adopted and included in the **Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3]**:

- Ensuring vehicles and machinery are regularly serviced and in good condition;
- Speed limits;
- Installing silencers or attenuators where applicable;
- Replacing older equipment with quieter alternatives;

- Using broadband reversing alarms;
- Not leaving engines idling when not in use; and
- Siting any generators in the east of the Order Limits as far as practicable and at least 200m from the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SAC.

7.2.56. In addition, construction will be timed to avoid being undertaken during sensitive periods adjacent to the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA when nightjar could be present, generally between April to August, with no construction to take place within 150m of this SPA within this period.

7.2.57. Where construction activities have the potential to generate elevated noise levels in proximity to sensitive ecological receptors, temporary acoustic screening measures will be implemented where necessary. This may include the use of acoustic barriers or bunding around high-noise activities, which may be incorporated into temporary site infrastructure such as security fencing where practicable. The requirement for such measures will be determined on site by the ECoW, based on the nature and location of activities and their proximity to mitigation areas and the international designated sites.

7.2.58. **Visual Disturbance** – as qualifying birds of the nearby Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar are known to use adjacent land, there is a risk that construction activity comprising regular human presence and plant movement could disturb birds in adjacent land. Some of this land is visually separated/screened from the proposed construction areas by existing hedgerows/built form, which would negate the need for any additional screening. In some instances, however, and depending on the phasing of construction activity, there may be areas where construction activity would not be visually screened from adjacent land and would, therefore, require a degree of mitigation.

7.2.59. Where construction is to take place in parcels adjacent to the mitigation areas at a time of year when sensitive estuary birds would be present, taken to be September – March in any given year, additional screening in the form of hoarding/hessian mesh on the perimeter Heras fencing will be provided. Such features will provide visual separation between the construction areas and adjacent land, and mitigate for any visual disturbance risk. It is expected, however, that not all of the Scheme would be 'built out' at the same time, so in the event of any visual disturbance, birds would be able to relocate to undisturbed parts of the

Order Limits without conflicting with the conservation objectives of the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar.

7.2.60. Additional screening in the form of hoarding/hessian mesh on the perimeter Heras fencing will also be provided when construction is to take place within adjacent land to the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA during the time nightjar could be present, between April to August, to minimise impacts form visual disturbance.

7.2.61. **Horizontal Directional Drilling** - HDD will generally be utilised during construction under highways and some watercourses. General HDD practices are outlined below:

- Reflect known ground conditions to select a specific route and depth through the most homogeneous geological conditions possible;
- Casing of weaker un-cohesive layers to reduce bentonite breakout;
- Use as low a concentration of bentonite as reasonably practicable;
- Operatives to monitor the drilling for evidence of breakout and cease drilling and seal fissures or voids if applicable, as required;
- Monitoring of drilling fluid returns and volumes to help identify losses;
- Retain a stock of sandbags and pumps on site to contain breakout and dispose accordingly;
- Bentonite water slurry will be stored in the launch pits and transported to a registered disposal site(s); and,
- HDD wastewater (including bentonite) will be incarcerated within the launch pit and transported to a specialised local facility for disposal

7.2.62. Further details regarding HDD breakout will be included within a HDD Method Statement that will form part of the final Construction Environmental Management Plan(s).

7.2.63. **ECoW**. A suitably qualified and experienced ECoW will be appointed prior to the commencement of construction activities and through whom appropriate ecological advice will be provided throughout. The ECoW will be responsible for undertaking and/or coordinating checks for protected species before the various

phases of construction and decommissioning activities commence. The ECoW (or appointed 'clerk' on behalf of the ECoW) will also maintain a watching brief and advisory role as necessary throughout the construction phase to ensure compliance with the approved methods and relevant legislation.

7.2.64. **Habitats**. Higher value boundary habitats that are likely to support invertebrate species will be retained and protected during works, followed by habitat enhancement with the introduction of species-rich neutral grassland around field boundaries, which will also provide strengthened dispersal corridors throughout the landscape for wildlife. These measures will create habitats of more importance to foraging nightjar, creating a significant enhancement compared to the existing situation. In addition, these measures will benefit mallard.

7.2.65. Retention and enhancement of ponds and ditches, through improved habitat management, as detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]**, along with the cessation of agricultural farming, will improve water quality of these habitats and enhance opportunities for mallard. These measures will help increase invertebrate numbers and aquatic vegetation, therefore improving foraging opportunities[23].

7.2.66. A non-breeding bird mitigation strategy (see Appendix 2) has been produced and the premise of this is to mitigate for non-breeding birds associated with the Humber Estuary SPA that utilise the habitats within the Order Limits, through the provision of appropriate habitat that is managed for the benefit of the birds, including the retention of some areas of arable and the reversion of existing arable land to a permanent species-diverse pasture..

7.2.67. Multiple parcels have been selected across the Order Limits to provide such mitigation strategy (see Appendix 2). The mitigation areas have been selected to reflect bird use where possible. Given the mobility of SPA bird species, and the location of the Order Limits approximately 7.7 km from the Humber Estuary SPA, it is clear that birds will utilise suitable habitat across a large area. This is supported by non-breeding bird survey results that show use of the Order Limits changed between the survey periods.

[23] Mallard Duck Facts | Anas Platyrhynchos

7.2.68. The mitigation parcels have been selected so as to:

- broaden the coverage of the mitigation parcels over larger areas, accessing different and unique micro-climates/ground conditions per area; and
- allow birds to move between different areas and not be reliant on a single parcel. The locations are also beneficial as they are not proposed to be 'encompassed' by the proposed Panel Areas but share boundaries with retained area (i.e. the canal and surrounding agricultural land), providing more naturalised and preferred buffers to the mitigation areas. The location of the areas that comprise the mitigation land are illustrated in Appendix 1.

7.2.69. The mitigation strategy detailed in Appendix 2 demonstrates that there is more than enough land that can provide suitable mitigation for non-breeding birds. The delivery of the mitigation strategy will be secured through a requirement to implement the accompanying **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3],** which also includes a full assessment of each mitigation parcel is detailed in the supporting Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan detailing the proposals and management of each mitigation parcel.

7.2.70. Bird Days calculations have been used as a tool to inform the approximate mitigation areas required, alongside ecological knowledge of the carrying capacity of different habitat types. Section 2 of the Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation Strategy (see Appendix 2) sets out calculations of mitigation land availability with 150m open vistas to prevent impacts from visual disturbance, particularly for lapwing which are more susceptible to this impact than the other FLL species, pink-footed geese and mallard.

7.2.71. Further to this, a total of 43.67ha of mitigation land with 150m open vistas is located beyond 600m of existing wind turbines and this 43.67ha is available for lapwing and other FLL species (see **Table 7.1** and **Figure 7-1** below). The Bird Days calculations demonstrate that 24.99 ha is required for lapwing (Appendix 2) confirming that more mitigation land is provided than required. Additional mitigation land within 600m of turbines, including parcels M1 and M2, is also available, and lapwing were recorded using these areas during the supporting surveys (see Appendix 1), therefore ensuring that additional land is also available for this species.

7.2.72. When considering mitigation land beyond 600m of turbines, 108.84ha is available for pink-footed geese and mallard, the remaining functionally linked species recorded within the Order Limits and which do not require the 150m open vistas (see **Table 7.1** and **Figure 7-1** below). Bird Days calculations indicate that 22.98 ha is required for pink-footed geese, and as this species forages in similar habitats to lapwing without competing for the same resources, it is clear that more than sufficient land is provided for this species.

7.2.73. Bird Days calculations are not applicable to mallard (see Appendix 2). However, substantial mitigation land remains available beyond 600m of turbines for this species, even after accounting for lapwing and pink-footed geese (85.86 ha), in addition to enhancements to the ditch network and ponds, which will improve habitat suitability for this species compared to existing.

Mitigation Field Number	Total Area (ha)	Total Area with 150m open vista	Total Area beyond 600m of existing Turbine (ha)	Total Area beyond 600m of existing turbine and with 150m open vista (ha)
M1	~~10.44~~6.87*	0.00	0.00	0.00
M2	13.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
M3	6.73	1.90	6.17	1.90
M4	19.94	2.97	19.94	2.97
M5	19.24	3.20	8.86	1.98
M7	4.76	0.64	4.76	0.64
M8	10.71	1.17	10.71	1.17
M11	20.84	5.14	20.84	5.14
M12	34.83	12.83	34.83	12.83
M13	29.55	14.03	29.55	14.03
M15	16.85	3.01	16.85	3.01
Total	**183.74~~7.31~~**	**44.89**	**152.51**	**43.67**

*Mitigation Field Number M1 reduced in size to remove land comprising registered common land / Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) access land

Table 7.1 Extent of Mitigation Areas

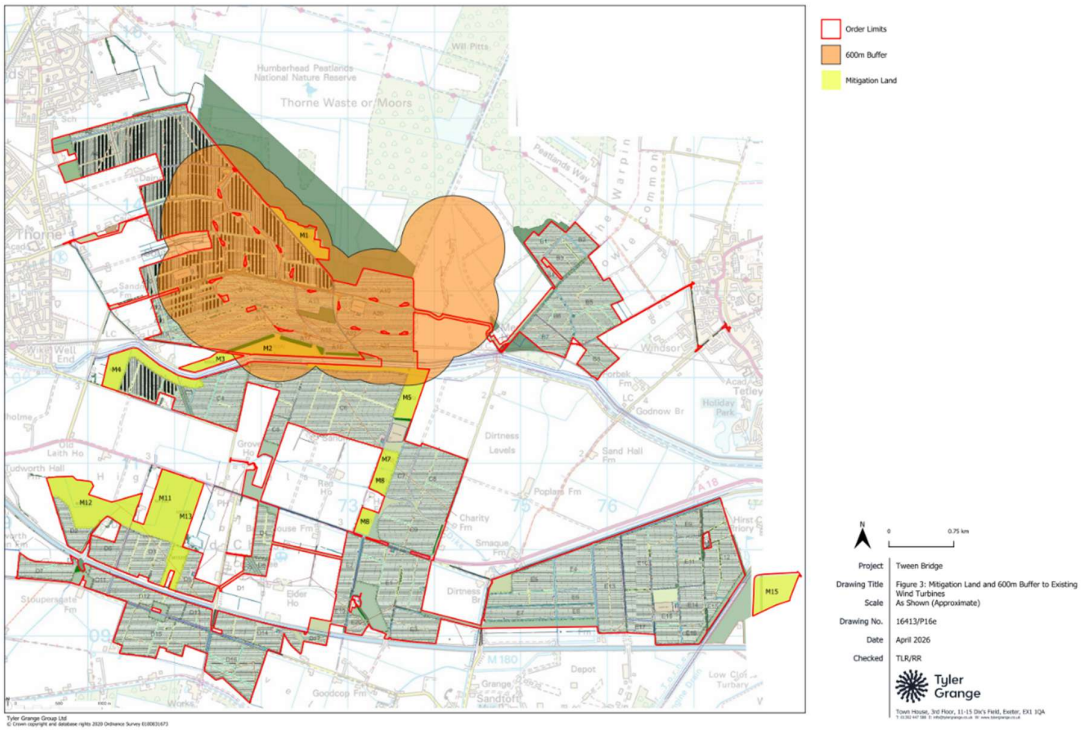


Figure 7-1. Mitigation areas and wind turbine buffer locations.

7.2.74. The principles of management are set out in the accompanying **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]** and comprise:

- Seeding grassland with an appropriate mix and utilizing existing topography (or creating such with equipment) to create shallow scrapes which will not be intended to permanently hold water, but to occasionally hold water over-winter during periods of prolonged rainfall. Such areas are particularly beneficial for the non-breeding birds recorded within the Order Limits and associated with the Humber Estuary;

- Once the grassland is established, the first cut to 15cm undertaken in late summer after core breeding season. The cut will be rotational, so that not all of the mitigation parcels are cut at once – another benefit of having the mitigation response spread across multiple parcels. This will ensure that skylark and other ground-nesting birds have continued access to suitable nesting habitat;

- Second cut to 5cm in Autumn and retained as such until beginning of March (i.e. over the passage and over-wintering season.
- The second cut is important as it will ensure that smaller wading birds such as lapwing and golden plover have adequate access to the soil directly, where these species forage. Grass left too long would impede this ability. Geese would not compete with lapwing and golden plover as they forage upon the grass itself.
- Providing arable land for the duration of the proposals within the Order Limits boundary, to ensure that foraging opportunities for pink footed and greylag geese is secured and provided, in addition to grassland areas. The main principles to be implemented as part of the arable management for the benefit of pink footed and greylag geese will include:
    - Use sugar beet where possible;
    - Use other appropriate crops on rotation when sugar beet is not being grown, such as winter cereal crops, oil seed rape, Post-harvest cereal stubbles, potatoes [**Ref. 7-34**];
    - Post-harvest, the fields should be left until the spring before ploughing to maximise the foraging resource, with the geese foraging on roots chopped into fragments by the harvester, as well as unharvested roots;
    - Avoidance of deep ploughing; Incorporation of a ley crop within the management rotation; Inclusion of permanent grass margins to the fields measuring a minimum 2 metres.

7.2.75. The provision of the land detailed above and the management proposed will ensure that there is sufficient land available for those non-breeding bird species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramar, resulting in no overall impact to these species as a consequence of the Scheme.

7.2.76. The provision of the grassland mitigation areas will also result in enhanced foraging opportunities for nightjar compared to the existing situation.

7.2.77. In addition, grassland buffers are to be provided around the perimeter of all solar array parcels and along all non-statutory designated drains, which will have a minimum 5m buffer from top of the banks and which is extended to 9m from top

of the banks for all Internal Drainage Board (IDB), and approximately 40m to the bank top of River Torne. Grassland buffers are also to be provided to all hedgerows measuring between 3 metres and 15m around the retained Whittaker's Plantation Candidate Local Wildlife Site (CLWS). These grassland buffers will comprise tussocky grassland to create enhanced foraging opportunities for nightjar and will provide strengthened green corridors through the Order Limits.

7.2.78. The table below summarises the sites and features 'screened in' for further assessment, potential effects and proposed mitigation.

Table 7-2: Mitigation Measures for Internationally Designated Sites

Site	Qualifying Features	Likely Significant Effects	Embedded/Additional Mitigation and Enhancements
Thorne and Hatfield Moors (SPA)	Breeding nightjar	Disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities. to nightjar utilising adjacent Moors during construction phase Small loss of potential foraging habitat.	Timing of construction works in proximity to the SPA to avoid the breeding period of nightjars – April-August. Noise reduced during construction and no lighting towards SPA Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan[Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] to prevent construction impacts Retention and protection of hedgerows, creation of neutral grassland margins to hedgerows, woodland, ditches and river corridor, creation of species-rich neutral

		Degradation of habitat quality during construction, including impacts from dust and run-off. Changes to hydrological regime during construction	grassland in place of intensively managed arable in mitigation areas and around solar arrays,. Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] and Outline LEMP. Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3]. Improved water quality due to cessation of arable farming.
Thorne and Hatfield Moors (SAC)	7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Degradation of habitat quality Changes to hydrological regime	Implementation of appropriate drainage strategy to prevent impacts to water quality and quantity. Improved water quality due to cessation of arable farming. Adoption of and adherence to the Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] and Outline LEMP

	Golden plover (wintering)	Temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities. to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits	Adoption of measures detailed in the Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] will ensure any birds using adjacent land outside of the Order Limits are not disturbed Although not required, habitat creation created as part of additional mitigation to comprise large areas of open, permanent pasture with scrapes.
	Assemblage qualification (non-breeding season)		
	Pink-footed goose (wintering)	Loss of over-wintering foraging/roosting habitat Temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits	Embedded mitigation not sufficient to mitigate for loss of open land which is required by this species. Additional mitigation to comprise large areas of open, permanent pasture with scrapes and arable managed for their benefit. Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] will ensure any birds using adjacent land outside of the Order Limits are not disturbed.

	Mallard (wintering)	Loss of over-wintering foraging/roosting habitat Temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits	Additional mitigation to comprise large areas of open, permanent pasture with scrapes and arable t Drainage strategy and Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] and Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3] to prevent impacts to water quality and quantity and to improve water quality. Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] will ensure any birds using adjacent land outside of the Order Limits are not disturbed.
	Golden plover (wintering)	Temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities to foraging/roosting	Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] will ensure any birds using adjacent land outside of the Order Limits are not disturbed.

		habitat adjacent to Order Limits	Although not required, additional mitigation to comprise large areas of open, permanent pasture with scrapes will benefit this species.
	Lapwing (wintering)	Loss of over-wintering foraging/roosting habitat Temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits	Embedded mitigation not sufficient to mitigate for loss of open land which is required by this species. Additional mitigation to comprise large areas of open, permanent pasture with scrapes. Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] will ensure any birds using adjacent land outside of the Order Limits are not disturbed.
Humber Estuary Ramsar	Criterion 5 – waterfowl assemblage in non-breeding season	Loss of over-wintering foraging/roosting habitat Temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities to	Embedded mitigation not sufficient to mitigate for loss of open land which is required by this species. Additional mitigation to comprise large areas of open, permanent pasture with scrapes and arable. Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction

		foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits	Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] will ensure any birds using adjacent land outside of the Order Limits are not disturbed.
	Criterion 6 – golden plover (passage)	Loss of over-wintering foraging/roosting habitat Temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities to foraging/roosting habitat adjacent to Order Limits	Embedded mitigation not sufficient to mitigate for loss of open land which is required by this species. Additional mitigation to comprise large areas of open, permanent pasture with scrapes. Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] will ensure any birds using adjacent land outside of the Order Limits are not disturbed.
	Criterion 6 – golden plover (wintering)	Loss of over-wintering foraging/roosting habitat Temporary disturbance from construction noise, artificial lighting, and visual disturbance associated with construction activities to foraging/roosting	Embedded mitigation not sufficient to mitigate for loss of open land which is required by this species. Additional mitigation to comprise large areas of open, permanent pasture with scrapes. Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan

		habitat adjacent to Order Limits	[Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3] will ensure any birds using adjacent land outside of the Order Limits are not disturbed.
	Criterion 8 – migration route for river lamprey and sea lamprey	No direct impacts but potential for dust pollution/degradation of watercourses and could affect migration corridors	Adoption of Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3]

Operational

7.2.79. Once operational the provision of landscaping and ecological buffers along retained ditch corridors, the river corridor, hedgerow and woodland comprising tussocky grassland buffers will provide strengthened green corridors and their long-term maintenance and management will ensure that impacts on the adjacent statutory designated sites are avoided and that foraging opportunities for nightjar and other species, are enhanced compared to the current situation. No impact pathways exist which would warrant the need for additional mitigation measures.

7.2.80. The cessation of intensive arable management, resulting in a reduction in agrichemical use in the Order Limits boundary could have a significant improvement to water quality within the ditch network present that extends to the designated sites creating an enhancement for aquatic fauna and flora. This could improve the water quality in the area and increase foraging opportunities for nightjar and other species.

7.2.81. The cessation of intensive arable management within the Order Limits, including the associated reduction in agrichemical inputs, is expected to increase invertebrate abundance across terrestrial habitats, including the grassland mitigation areas. As set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]**, shallow scrapes will be created within mitigation areas where clay soils are present, enabling periodic

water retention during and following heavy precipitation. The scrapes will be designed to maximise the edge habitat which is where the optimal foraging habitat is present based on RSPB guidance[24]. These scrapes are not currently present within the Order Limits, and target bird species are known to utilise the Order Limits in their absence. Accordingly, any periods during which scrapes remain dry are not considered significant for the target species. Furthermore, the extent of grassland provision within the mitigation areas, which will comprise enhanced habitat compared to the existing situation and exceeds that required by the Bird Days approach, will deliver enhanced foraging habitat for waders and geese compared with the existing baseline, thereby ensuring an adequate extent of suitable habitat is available even if the scrapes remain dry.

7.2.82. The buffers to be provided to ditches and the designated sites will also reduce potential impacts to invertebrates, including solar arrays being mistaken for open water.

7.2.83. The creation and enhanced management to grassland buffers along retained ditch and river corridors, hedgerow and woodland buffers will provide strengthened green corridors and enhanced foraging for the benefit of nightjar and other wildlife.

7.2.84. The Scheme will not result in the inclusion of permanent lighting, preventing impacts to any nocturnal invertebrates.

7.2.85. The Scheme will have no impacts as a consequence of increases in population size or recreation.

Decommissioning

7.2.86. Baseline conditions within the Order Limits are likely to change over the 40 years of operation, and prediction of these conditions at this point is considered unreliable in terms of predicting likely future decommissioning effects on biodiversity. As such, updated ecological desk study and species-specific surveys will be undertaken prior to decommissioning in order to record the presence of protected and notable species and habitats, identify potential effects and any

[24] RSPB. Scrape Creation for Waders

necessary protection and mitigation measures in order to comply with planning policy and wildlife legislation applicable at the time.

7.2.87. Long term land management within the Order Limits post decommissioning phase will be largely based and managed in adherence to agricultural / land management government policies and agri-environmental grant opportunities available at that time.

7.2.88. The **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [Document Reference 7.3 Revision 2]** (secured by requirement of the DCO which would be finalised once the party responsible for undertaking decommissioning works in the Order Limits has been appointed) will form an integral element of the decommissioning phase. This will set out the methods by which decommissioning will be managed to avoid, minimise, and mitigate any adverse effects on the local and wider environment. Further information is provided below.

In Combination Integrity Test

7.2.89. It is considered that adverse effects on the integrity of the designated sites detailed can be ruled out, based on the assessment of residual effects to passage / non-breeding birds arising from the Scheme in combination with the potential effects arising from other projects identified as detailed in the Cumulative Impacts Chapter of the ES –**Chapter 17 [APP-054]**.

7.2.90. All relevant sites identified in the **ES Chapter 17 – Cumulative Impacts [Document Reference 6.2.17 Revision 2])** were assessed to determine whether Likely Significant Effects could arise. These effects were then considered in combination with the Likely Significant Effects attributable to the Scheme. Further information on the specific plans and developments included in the in-combination integrity test is provided in Appendix 6.

7.2.91. This assessment has been made in consideration of the timing and scale of the projects included in the in combination assessment, the mitigation proposed for those projects and considering the mitigation and assessment results pertaining to the Scheme including:

- Onsite mitigation for loss of habitats used by passage and non-breeding birds: golden plover, lapwing, pink-footed geese and greylag geese, including the provision of large areas of neutral grassland and also arable provision, with

both habitats managed specifically for these bird species that are associated with the Humber Special Protection Area (SPA) and have been recorded utilising the Order Limits.

- Adoption of measures to avoid / mitigate habitat loss, run-off, pollution, air quality, noise and disturbance during the construction phase outlined within the **Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 3]** and decommissioning detailed in the **Outline DEMP [Document Reference 7.3 Revision 2].** These measures will prevent impacts to retained habitats and the designated sites in the area, including Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA, Thorne Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) , Hatfield Moors SAC, Humber Estuary SPA / Ramsar and SAC.

- Adoption of the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]** for the lifetime of the proposed development to ensure the quality of habitat provided on site for passage / non-breeding birds associated with Humber Estuary SPA / Ramsar and nightjar, which are associated with Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA, is maintained. The measures will additionally assist with providing biodiversity gains.

7.2.92. In addition to the above, the Scheme will result in the cessation of intensive agricultural management in the area, such as the regular application of agrichemical input, soil exposure and disturbance through cropping and ploughing. Therefore, water quality both within the Order Limits and wider area, including the adjacent European designated sites will improve.

7.2.93. Given the nature of the proposals, solar, there will be no impacts as a consequence of the proposals from recreation or increases in population size to any European designated site.

7.2.94. The implementation of the mitigation measures described above ensures that all potential impact pathways arising from the Scheme have been effectively avoided, reduced, or controlled. On this basis, and having regard to the potential Likely Significant Effects associated with other plans and projects identified in **ES Chapter 17 – Cumulative Impacts [Document Reference 6.2.17 Revision 2]),** as well as the Conservation Objectives and qualifying features of the relevant designated sites, the competent authority can conclude that the proposed Scheme will not result in Likely Significant Effects, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. Consequently, the integrity of the designated sites will

not be adversely affected. Furthermore, any future planning application within the potential zone of influence of an internationally designated site will be required to demonstrate the absence of adverse effects, both alone and in-combination, in order to secure planning permission. This provides additional assurance that no cumulative effects will arise.

Monitoring

7.2.95. Details of required monitoring are described, either for the purposes of validating the findings of the AA, or as an early warning which would enable any actions resulting in an unexpected adverse impact to be stopped, paused, reduced, altered or removed.

7.2.96. A Condition Assessment of habitats on site would be undertaken as part of the **Outline** Landscape and Ecological Management Plan **[Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]** (standard monitoring would be a condition assessment at years 1, 2, 3, 5, 20 and 30). Where the condition of habitats does not meet the criteria set out in the O**utline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]** remedial action to restore the habitat would be undertaken following agreement with the relevant Local Planning Authorities and Natural England, as necessary.

7.2.97. Non-breeding bird surveys are also proposed to help inform management and any remedial measures that may be necessary, as detailed in the supporting **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 3]**.

8 Conclusions

8.1.1. Mitigation measures have been proposed as summarised in Table 7-2 and if implemented successfully will enable the Scheme to be constructed and operated with no likely significant effects to the qualifying features of the designations detailed which were screened in for Appropriate Assessment.

8.1.2. Furthermore, once applied the mitigation will render any potentially significant effects as either neutral or at a negligible level that would mean they would be unlikely to lead to any in combination effects arising from the cumulative developments considered as part of the ES.

8.1.3. As such, with the implementation of the mitigation measures detailed the Scheme will have no impacts either alone or in combination with any other plan or project.

Appendix 1: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Report (Year 1 and Year 2)

Tween Bridge NSIP Solar Farm

on behalf of Pegasus Planning Ltd.

Technical Appendix 7.3: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Report



avianecology

Document Control				
Project Name:	Tween Bridge NSIP Solar Farm			
Project Number:	Pegas-075-1622			
Report Title:	Technical Appendix 7.3: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Report			
Issue	**Date**	**Notes**	**Prepared**	**Reviewed**
V1	31/07/2023	Draft	Z. Hinchcliffe *MRes BSc (Hons)*	N. Robinson *MSc BSc (Hons) ACIEEM*
V2	03/09/2024	Additional Year 2 data added	Z Hinchcliffe *MRes Bsc (Hons.)*	T. Goater *MSc BSc (Hons) MCIEEM*
V3	12/02/2025	Minor amendments		Z Hinchcliffe *MRes Bsc (Hons.)*
V4	14/07/2025	General amendments to reflect updated boundary and SPA assessment	K Doneo *MSc BSc (Hons) MCIEEM*	J. Whittick *BSc (Hons) MCIEEM*
V5	05/11/2025	General amendments to reflect updated boundary	K. Love *MSc BSc (Hons)*	J. Stevens *BSc (Hons)*

This report has been prepared in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment for the Bird Surveys [on request]. Avian Ecology Ltd. (6839201) cannot accept any responsibility for any use of or reliance on the contents of this report by any third party.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Avian Ecology Ltd. was commissioned by Pegasus Planning Ltd. to undertake non-breeding bird surveys in the 2022/2023 (Year 1) and 2023/2024 (Year 2) (passage and winter) periods. The surveys were undertaken in relation to 'The Scheme' of a renewable energy generating project; consisting of ground-mounted solar photovoltaic ('PV') arrays, together with on-site energy storage and associated infrastructure. The Scheme is located on land to the east of the town of Thorne and to the west of the town of Crowle (the 'Order Limits') as illustrated on **Figure 1.**

1.1.2 This report presents the detailed methodologies and findings from surveys conducted between September 2022 and March 2023, and again between September 2023 and April 2024. This report has been prepared in order to provide baseline non-breeding bird information to inform an assessment of effects from The Scheme upon non-breeding ornithological features, as presented within the Ecology and Nature Conservation Chapter 7 of the Environmental Statement[1] (ES).

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify the presence of non-breeding bird species within the Order Limits, and on adjacent land; and,
- Assess the potential importance of the non-breeding waterbird bird assemblages which the Order Limits and adjacent land supports.

1.1.3 The English vernacular bird names used in this report follows that of 'The British List: A Checklist of Birds of Britain (10th edition)' (British Ornithologists' Union, 2022).

1.2 The Order Limits

1.2.1 The Order Limits (see **Figure 1**) encompass a series of connected agricultural land parcels, predominantly under arable management. The fields are bounded by a network of watercourses, hedgerows, fences, and tree lines. A broadleaved woodland plantation copse is present within the area, along with several ponds.

1.2.2 The Tween Bridge Wind Farm, comprising 22 operational wind turbines, is located within the Order Limits. The Stainforth and Keadby Canal also intersects the centre of the Order Limits, running from west to east.

1.2.3 Several internationally and nationally designated sites of ornithological importance lie within proximity to the Order Limits. Within 10 km are key international sites such as the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site, and the Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA, all of which are designated for their ornithological importance.

1.2.4 Nationally, the Humberhead Peatlands National Nature Reserve, located directly adjacent to the Order Limits, includes the Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI and Hatfield Moors SSSI sites, which are known to support ornithological populations.

1.2.5 The Order Limits also fall within Natural England's SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) for these sites, highlighting potential sensitivities to bird populations from nearby developments.

[1] Environmental Statement Chapter 7: Ecology and Nature Conservation Document Reference 6.2.7

1.3 Bird Species Definitions

1.3.1 All non-breeding waterbird species will be hereafter referred to as "Notable Species".

1.3.2 Notable Species also includes species comprising non-breeding (i.e. passage and wintering) qualifying interests of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site, otherwise referred to as "main component species" in line with Annex B Humber Estuary Special Protection Area: non-breeding waterbird assemblage (Version 1.2, June 2023) guidance[2].

1.3.3 *Main Component species are defined as:*

- *All species listed individually under the assemblage feature on the SPA citation (i.e. the species that qualified in 2007 when the site was designated);*
- *Species which might not be listed on the SPA citation but occur at site levels of more than 1% of the national population according to the most recent Humber Estuary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) 5-year average count;*
- *Species where more than 2000 individuals are present according to the most recent Humber Estuary WeBS count.*

1.3.4 *Natural England advises that the main component species of the Humber Estuary SPA non-breeding waterbird assemblage include (June 2023):*

<u>Species listed individually under the assemblage feature on the SPA citation:</u>

- *Avocet;*
- *Bar-tailed godwit;*
- *Bittern;*
- *Black-tailed godwit;*
- *Brent goose;*
- *Curlew;*
- *Dunlin;*
- *Golden plover;*
- *Golden eye;*
- *Greenshank;*
- *Grey plover;*
- *Knot;*
- *Lapwing;*
- *Mallard;*
- *Oystercatcher;*
- *Pochard;*
- *Redshank;*
- *Ringed plover;*
- *Ruff;*
- *Sanderling;*
- *Scaup;*
- *Shelduck;*
- *Teal;*
- *Turnstone;*
- *Whimbrel; and,*
- *Wigeon.*

[2] Natural England (2023) *Annex B: Humber Estuary Special Protection Area: non-breeding waterbird assemblage*. Version 1.2, June 2023. Available at: https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN020036-000104-Natural%20England.pdf (Accessed: 16 July 2025).

1.3.5 *Species not listed on the SPA citation but occurring at site levels of more than 1% of the national population according to the most recent Humber Estuary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) 5-year average count:*

- *Green sandpiper;*
- *Greylag goose;*
- *Little egret;*
- *Pink-footed goose;*
- *Shoveler; and,*
- *Crane.*

1.3.6 *Other species required for consideration but are not considered to be non-breeding waterbirds but are listed in the citation include:*

- *Hen harrier;*
- *Marsh harrier;*
- *Little tern;*
- *Avocet; and,*
- *Bittern.*

Annex 1 and Schedule 1 species

1.3.7 Bird species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended[3]) and species listed under Annex I of the EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC[4]) recorded during the surveys will be referred to as such, unless included in the Notable Species definition above.

Secondary Species

1.3.8 All other species will be referred to as "Secondary Species". These are species that are neither Schedule one, Annex I, or Notable Species.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk study

2.1.1 A desk study was undertaken during 2023, to identify any existing ornithological records within a 2km radius of the Order Limits. Records were requested from the Doncaster Local Records Centre (DLRC) and Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP).

2.1.2 For the purposes of this report, the search was refined to species listed as qualifying interest of the Humber Estuary Ramsar site and SPA, Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 Section 41 (S41) species, Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCCs) Amber and Red List species (as per Stanbury *et al*., 2021[5]), Lincolnshire/Doncaster Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) species[6,7], and Annex 1 and Schedule 1 species only.

[3] UK Government, 2025. Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. [online] Legislation.gov.uk. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69 [Accessed 16 Jul. 2025].
[4] European Commission, 2023. Birds Directive. [online] Environment.ec.europa.eu. Available at: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/nature-and-biodiversity/birds-directive_en [Accessed 16 Jul. 2025].
[5] Stanbury, A.J., Eaton, M.A., Aebischer, N.J., Balmer, D., Brown, A.F., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D.G. & 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: 747.
[6] https://www.nelincs.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/201110-LincolnshireBAP-3rd-edition.pdf (Accessed: 21st August 2025)
[7] https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/environmental/doncaster-biodiversity-action-plan (Accessed: 21st August 2025)

2.1.3 Furthermore, the search was restricted to only those records for the last 10 years (2013; as part of the 2023 desk study search during the first issue of the report in 2023), to ensure the most up to date information is considered, and less relevant historic records discounted.

2.1.4 The results of the desk study are summarised in Section 3.1, with further details presented in Annex 1.

2.2 Non-breeding bird surveys methods during Year 1 and Year 2

2.2.1 Surveys were carried out within all suitable habitats within the Order Limits, and all suitable fields within a 600m buffer (the 'Wider Survey Area') of the Order Limits, as shown in **Figure 1**. The combination of the Order Limits and Wider Survey Area will be termed 'Survey Area' hereafter. Note that the survey area changed from Year 1 to Year 2, based on the design evolution of the Scheme. However, all results presented within this document are based on the current design.

2.2.2 A total of 14 walkover survey visits (two per month) were completed between September 2022 and March 2023 (Year 1), one diurnal and one nocturnal, with 23 walk-over surveys (three per month, two in April) completed between September 2023 and April 2024 (Year 2). All walk-overs used the 'look-see' methodology as described in Gilbert *et al*. 1998[8]. During each survey visit surveyors observed each field within the Survey Area, walking the boundaries and stopping at intervals and scanning the fields for bird species, with binoculars.

2.2.3 All bird species seen and (or) heard were recorded onto field maps. The number of Secondary Species were tallied during the survey; however, these were not formally mapped.

2.2.4 A total of seven Nocturnal walkover survey visits were completed adopting an adapted version of the 'look-see' methodology (Gilbert *et al*. 1998[8]). During each survey visit surveyors observed each field within the Survey Area, walking the boundaries and stopping at intervals and scanning the fields for bird species, with thermal imaging cameras and recording vocalisations of birds where possible.

2.2.5 Surveys were carried out using Pulsar Lexion thermal imaging cameras used to aid detection of species and where possible record the birds to species level. Where individual birds were unidentifiable due to distance or small size of the species, surveyors used knowledge of behaviour and suitable habitat for these species to make an informed estimate of a species group e.g., *Calidris* wader (sanderling or dunlin).

Survey Area

2.2.6 For ease of interpreting the survey results, fields within the Survey Area were numbered 1-626. Fields within the Order Limits and within the Wider Survey Area are defined in **Table 2.1 below** and illustrated on **Figures 2-7**.

Table 2.1: Field allocations for Order Limits and Wider Survey Area.

Land Parcel	Field Number Range
The Order Limits	1-13, 15-35, 37-43, 45-54, 60-64, 67-106, 113-120, 122, 129-130, 132-138, 141-142, 152, 168-176, 180, 217-218, 220-222, 226, 243-246, 248-249, 253-256, 275, 279-285, 289-292, 392, 394, 402, 407-413, 415-416, 420, 436-437, 496-500, 521, 563-564, 570-624 and 626.
Outside of the Order Limits	14, 36, 44, 55-59, 65-66, 107-112, 121-128, 131, 139, 140, 143-149, 150-151, 153-167, 177-178, 181-216, 219, 223-242, 247, 250-252, 257-274, 276-278, 286-288, 293-325, 331-348, 350-353, 355, 357-406, 414, 417-435, 438-495, 501- 543, 545-562, 565-569 and 625.

[8] Gilbert G, Gibbons D.W. and Evans J. (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods*. RSPB Sandy.

Survey Effort

Year 1 (2022/23)

2.2.7 Non-breeding bird surveys (diurnal and nocturnal) were undertaken between September 2022 and April 2023.

2.2.8 During Year 1, Nocturnal Bird Surveys were carried out in tandem with the diurnal non-breeding Bird Surveys.

Year 2 (2023/24)

2.2.9 A second year of non-breeding bird surveys were undertaken between September 2023 and March 2024.

2.2.10 Nocturnal Bird Surveys were carried out separately from diurnal non-breeding bird surveys and were carried out monthly between September 2023 and March 2024.

Vantage Point Surveys

2.2.11 Between September 2023 and March 2024 (not carried out during the April 2024 passage period), Vantage Point (VP) flight activity surveys were undertaken from six VP locations:

- VP1 – SE 72180 11755;
- VP2 – SE 70377 08799;
- VP3 – SE 72059 09720;
- VP4 – SE 75858 10057;
- VP5 – SE 74195 12713; and,
- VP6 – SE 71099 15154.

2.2.12 **Figure 8** shows the VP locations used and their viewshed coverage which appropriately covered the Order Limits.

2.2.13 The VP flight activity surveys followed the NatureScot guidance (SNH, 2017[9]) which although is intended for wind farm developments, is considered appropriate to use for the Scheme, in the absence of guidance specific to solar farm developments. Surveys were carried out over a 3hr period, with flights and activity of Notable Species recorded onto basemaps. Any activity by Secondary Species was also recorded every 15 minutes, but detailed flights of these species were not recorded.

2.2.14 All VP surveys were undertaken during daylight hours, and throughout the survey period surveys were timed to cover the full range of low and high tide times which are likely to influence bird use of nearby terrestrial habitats, such as within the Survey Area.

2.2.15 Survey effort for VP flight activity surveys and a breakdown of survey conditions are presented in **Annex 2**. A summary of VP survey effort is presented below in **Table 2.2.**

Table 2.2: VP Flight Activity Survey Effort (hrs)

VP	2023				2024			Total
	September	October	November	December	September	October	November	
1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21

[9] Scottish Natural Heritage (2017) - *Guidance Note - Recommended Bird Survey Methods To Inform Impact Assessment of Onshore Windfarms* – available at https://www.nature.scot/doc/recommended-bird-survey-methods-inform-impact-assessment-onshore-windfarms

2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21

Field Survey Limitations

2.2.16 In response to scheme design, the Order Limits boundary has evolved over time. As such, a c.25ha area beyond the southern boundary of the Survey Area was not subject to survey in 2022/23. This area consists of intensively managed agricultural land which is consistent with the majority of the Survey Area. This area was surveyed in 2023/24, so was surveyed throughout the Year 2 survey period. It is therefore considered that this combined with the relatively small extent of the area is not a limitation to the survey and subsequent assessment.

2.2.17 As a result of changes to the Order Limits boundary, the following fields included on **Figures 2-7** were excluded from the Survey Area: 326-330, 349, 354, 356, 442-444 and 575-580. Of these, only fields 575-577 and 579-580 are within 600m of the suitable fields comprising the Order Limits.

2.2.18 Access was permitted to all other parts of the Order Limits during all surveys. All fields considered suitable for Notable Species within the Wider Survey Area were visible from the Order Limits and/or PRoWs.

2.2.19 Nocturnal surveys were aided by Pulsar night-vision scopes however, it is appreciated that identification to species level is not always possible, so observers used knowledge of likely species and their behaviour to identify species as best as possible.

2.2.20 No significant limitations in the field survey data in informing the design and assessment of the Scheme are therefore identified.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study Results

3.1.1 **Annex 1** provides details of relevant recent historical ornithological records returned from the Doncaster Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC) and Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP).

3.1.2 In summary, a variety of Notable Species were returned in the desk study, with the most relevant species considered to be those listed on the Humber Estuary SPA non-breeding waterbird assemblage. Such species returned included bittern, crane, curlew, goldeneye, green sandpiper, greylag goose, hen harrier, lapwing, little egret, mallard, marsh harrier, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, ringed plover, shelduck, shoveler and wigeon.

3.1.3 The most frequent records referred to those observations of birds within Crowle Moor and Thorne Moor within the Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA to the immediate northeast of the Order Limits.

3.1.4 These records informed the identification of Notable Species for survey and recording and the approach to surveys, including the requirement for nocturnal surveys.

3.1.5 Although this data search was carried out in 2023, it remains relevant as the landscape has not changed, the species involved are highly mobile, and the data provides a good overall representation.

3.2 Non-Breeding Bird Surveys – Year 1 (2022/23)

3.2.1 Ten qualifying species and species part of the wider waterbird assemblage were identified during the non-breeding bird surveys, within the Order Limits. The general trend of peak bird activity during autumn and early winter (September–January), with notable declines from February onward. Greylag goose, pink-footed goose, lapwing, and golden plover were especially abundant in the earlier months. By March and April, most species had decreased significantly or disappeared altogether, indicating seasonal migration patterns or reduced local presence in late winter to early spring.

3.2.2 Other notable waterbird species recorded within the Order Limits include whooper swan (Annex 1) with two flocks of 23 and 34 recorded as utilising the area during February and January. Other records included grey heron (peak count 1), and little grebe (2).

3.2.3 Marsh harrier, a qualifying non-breeding species of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar was recorded during September and December.

3.2.4 Schedule 1 bird species recorded within the Order Limits included barn owl (2), hen harrier (1), peregrine (1), and osprey (1).

3.2.5 Outside of the Order Limits, seasonal patterns occurred in bird activity, with peak counts primarily evident in autumn and early winter. Pink-footed goose (peak 700) and lapwing (peak 260) showed the highest numbers, especially in September and October, which coincided with the autumn migration period. Golden plover also peaked sharply in October (480) and did not reach numbers similar to this hereafter. Greylag goose numbers were minimal in September (peak of 150), and did not occur within the Wider Survey Area thereafter. Mallard exhibited steady presence through the winter months, peaking in January (42). Most other species appeared in low numbers or sporadically, with only isolated records, such as common crane (3) and marsh harrier (2).

3.2.6 Schedule one species recorded outside of the Order Limits, include barn owl (1), hen harrier (1), osprey (1), peregrine (1) and red kite (1).

3.2.7 All data collected can be found in **Annex 3**.

Table 3.1: SPA qualifying species recorded within and outside of the Order Limits during 2022/23.

Note: nocturnal and diurnal surveys were combined and peak count of the two. The Humber Estuary WeBS 5 year mean is also presented for the relevant year 23/24[10].

Species	2022				2023		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Within the Order Limits							
Curlew	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Golden plover (WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **21,623**	53	0	0	37	21 (0.1%)	0	0
Green sandpiper	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Greylag goose	375	0	19	0	0	0	8
Lapwing	390	25	31	127	**260 (2.19%)**	32 (0.27%)	32 (0.27%)

[10] Calbrade, N.A., Birtles, G.A., Woodward, I.D., Feather, A., Hiza, B., Caulfield, E., Balmer, D.E., Peck, K., Wotton, S.R., Shaw, J.M., and Frost, T.M. 2025.*Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24: The Wetland Bird Survey and Goose & Swan Monitoring Programme.*

WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **11,859**							
Little egret	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Mallard	92	24	0	12	27	64	6
Pink-footed goose WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **27,329**	330	360	0	0	0	0	0
Shoveler	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Teal	0	2	0	3	6	0	4
Outside of the Order Limits							
Golden plover	76	480	21	20	1	0	38
Green sandpiper	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Greylag goose	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lapwing	260	136	1	0	14	6	13
Little egret	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Mallard	60	2	5	42	21	17	10
Pink-footed goose	700	40	0	0	0	0	0
Shoveler	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teal	0	0	0	0	23	3	9
Common crane	3	0	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Contains Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2025. WeBS is a partnership jointly funded by the BTO, RSPB and JNCC, with fieldwork conducted by volunteers.
[*]supplementary counts from the Goose and Swan Monitoring Partnership (GSMP) only are also released under Open Government Licence v3.0. Reuse of these should contain the attribution statement: "Contains Goose and Swan Monitoring Programme (GSMP) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2025. GSMP is a partnership, run by and jointly funded by BTO, JNCC and NS, with fieldwork conducted by both volunteer and professional surveyors.

3.3 Non-Breeding Bird Surveys – Year 2 (2023/24)

3.3.1 Twelve notable non-breeding bird species that are qualifying features and part of the wider bird assemblage were recorded within the Order Limits during the non-breeding bird surveys.

3.3.2 Non-breeding bird species recorded within the Order Limits showed clear seasonal trends among the bird species recorded throughout the Survey Area. Many species recorded, including dunlin, lapwing, greylag goose, golden plover, and pink-footed goose, peaked in autumn (October–November), suggesting migratory stopovers or early winter arrivals. Several waterfowl, such as mallard, wigeon, and teal, were more prominent during winter months (December–February), indicating overwintering behaviour. In early spring (March–April), species such as curlew, little egret, and oystercatcher began to appear, likely reflecting returning migrants. Overall, there was a pattern of sharp autumn influxes followed by gradual winter declines and early spring arrivals.

3.3.3 Outside of the Order Limits showed that most species peaked in autumn (September–November), especially pink-footed goose, greylag goose, and golden plover, indicating migratory movement. Lapwing, mallard, and teal maintained more consistent presence across months, with mallard and lapwing showing slight increases in February–March. Little egret appeared most common in early autumn, disappearing by winter. Overall, the area appeared to support autumn migration activity, with fewer species and lower numbers through winter and early spring.

3.3.4 All data collected can be found in **Annex 3**

Table 3.2. SPA qualifying species and species part of the wider waterbird assemblage recorded within and outside of the Order Limits during the Winter Walkover and Nocturnal Bird Surveys combined during 2023/24.

Note: nocturnal and diurnal surveys were combined and the maximum peak count of the two is provided alongside the percentage of the most up to date (2023/24) WeBS 5-year mean[11] Those in bold indicate numbers >1% WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary.

Species	2023				2024			
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Within the Order Limits								
Curlew	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Dunlin	0	6	27	0	0	0	0	0
Little egret	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Green sandpiper	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose	0	210	157	12	0	27	76	9
Golden plover (WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **21,623**	0	0	82 (0.38%)	2 (0.009 %)	84 (0.389 %)	0	6 (0.028 %)	0
Lapwing WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **11,859**	5 (0.042 %)	**220 (1.855%)**	**371 (3.129 %)**	53 (0.447 %)	79 (0.666 %)	**147 (1.24%)**	11 (0.093 %)	4 (0.034 %)
Mallard	2	33	78	125	49	92	16	10
Oystercatcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pink-footed goose WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **27,329**	0	**1600* (5.85%)**	**620 (2.27%)**	194 (0.71%)	0	**1530 (5.63%)**	0	0
Teal	0	0	0	2	12	2	2	1
Wigeon	0	6	0	0	0	42	0	0
Outside of the Order Limits								
Little egret	2	2	6	4	0	0	0	0
Greenshank	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose	0	184	36	64	0	0	22	1
Golden plover	0	3	20	0	1	0	0	0
Lapwing	54	48	28	12	27	66	29	2
Mallard	49	57	28	30	8	63	47	2
Pink-footed goose	0	1120	0	668	14	0	0	0
Teal	3	4	5	18	8	9	6	2

* Single large flock spread across four fields (1,600, 1,400, 84 and 9 birds) showing large flock of 3,133 birds

3.3.5 Other notable waterbirds recorded during the non-breeding bird surveys and were not considered part of the SPA wider assemblage, included gull species (black-headed, common, herring, lesser black-backed and greater black-backed), cormorant, Canada goose, Egyptian goose, gadwall, goosander, grey heron, mute swan and tufted duck.

[11] Calbrade, N.A., Birtles, G.A., Woodward, I.D., Feather, A., Hiza, B., Caulfield, E., Balmer, D.E., Peck, K., Wotton, S.R., Shaw, J.M., and Frost, T.M. 2025.W*aterbirds in the UK 2023/24: The Wetland Bird Survey and Goose & Swan Monitoring Programme*. BTO/RSPB/JNCC/NatureScot. Thetford.

3.3.6 Schedule 1 species recorded within the Order Limits also included barn owl, merlin and peregrine, where a single bird was recorded during the surveys. Marsh harrier (peak count of one individual), an SPA qualifying species was also recorded within the Order Limits foraging, as well as outside of the Order Limits.

3.3.7 See below for a summary of field usage of SPA qualifying features and the wider assemblage.

- Field 8: mallard in November (17).
- Field 11: lapwing (111 in September) and pink-footed goose (1530 in January).
- Field 16: key site for geese in September—greylag goose (135) and pink-footed goose (1600).
- Field 17: greylag goose (210, 27) and pink-footed goose (1440).
- Field 18: lapwing (371, 147), greylag goose (157), and mallard (125, 29).
- Field 37: green sandpiper (1), exceeding its threshold in October.
- Field 86: important mallard (78) in early October.
- Field 115: notable mallard site during winter (49, 28 individuals in January-February).
- Field 168: pink-footed goose (620) and greylag goose (38).
- Field 253: mallard (33, 37).
- Field 280: mallard (37 in March).
- Field 281: lapwing site (220).
- Field 289: important greylag goose area (57 in September).
- Field 291 & 292: lapwing during September (129 and 257 respectively).
- Field 402: greylag goose (76 in December).

3.4 Vantage Point Flight Activity Survey Results

3.4.1 Over the six surveys undertaken from each of the six vantage points between September 2023 and March 2024, species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site included golden plover, pink-footed goose lapwing and marsh harrier. Additional Notable Species comprised common crane.

3.4.2 Flocks that exceeded 100 birds included pink-footed goose (eight flocks of between 107 and 220 birds between September 2023 and November 2023) and lapwing (six flocks of between 130 and 310 birds in October 2023, January 2024 and February 2024). Observations generally involved flocks flying over the Order Limits, with the exception of two flocks of lapwing (127 birds in October 2023 and 156 birds in January 2024) seen to land and/or be present feeding on the ground throughout the survey, which is located outside of the Order Limits.

3.4.3 Birds recorded during the vantage point flight activity surveys both on the ground and in flight are summarised in **Table 3.3**. Full survey effort is shown in **Annex 2** with the details of each flight observation shown in **Annex 4**.

Table 3.3: Vantage point flight activity survey results during 2023/24

Vantage Point	Species	No. Observations	No. Birds	On Ground?	Fields
1	Pink-footed goose	4	223	No	Flew over the Order Limits and wider area in flocks of up to 148 birds
	Golden plover	1	23	No	Flew over the Order Limits
	Marsh harrier	5	5	No	Hunting over fields
2	Pink-footed goose	5	143	No	Flew over the Order Limits in flocks of up to 47 birds
	Lapwing	3	384	No	Flew over the Order Limits in
	Marsh harrier	4	4	No	Hunting over fields
3	Pink-footed goose	7	376	No	Flew over the Order Limits in flocks of up to 141 birds
	Common crane	1	2	No	Flew from the adjacent Hatfield Moors SSSI
	Lapwing	1	2	No	Flew over the Order Limits
	Marsh harrier	2	2	No	Hunting over fields.
4	Pink-footed goose	304	11	Yes/No	Flew over the Order Limits in flocks of up to 107 birds and birds foraging on the ground of up to 7 birds.
	Lapwing	855	7	Yes/No	Flew over the Order Limits in flocks of up to 310 birds and birds foraging on the ground of up to 127 birds.
	Marsh harrier	3	3	No	Hunting over fields
5	Pink-footed goose	9	607	No	Flew over the Order Limits in flocks of up to 220 birds
	Marsh harrier	4	4	No	Hunting over fields
6	Pink-footed goose	15	611	No	Flew over the Order Limits in flocks of up to 140 birds
	Marsh harrier	4	4	No	Hunting over fields

ANNEX 1: DESK STUDY RESULTS

Table A1.1 provides a list of the species returned from the desk study from DLRC and GLNP.

Table A1.1: Desk study results provided by GLNP and DLRC.

Common name	No. of records	Source	Most recent record
Barn owl	22	GLNP	2022
	2	DLRC	2015
Bittern	3	GLNP	2021
Black Tern	1	DLRC	2018
Black stork	2	GLNP	2014
Black-headed gull	15	DLRC	2020
Black-necked grebe	1	GLNP	2018
Bullfinch	14	GLNP	2021
	15	DLRC	2018
Cetti's warbler	27	GLNP	2022
	7	DLRC	2021
Common gull	7	DLRC	2018
Corn bunting	4	GLNP	2021
	3	DLRC	2018
Common crane	1	DLRC	2019
Cuckoo	35	GLNP	2022
	3	DLRC	2021
Curlew	7	GLNP	2021
	6	DLRC	2018
Dunnock	1	GLNP	2021
	9	DLRC	2018
Fieldfare	25	GLNP	2022
	16	DLRC	2020
Gadwall	9	GLNP	2017
	16	DLRC	2018
Garganey	3	GLNP	2015
Golden oriole	1	GLNP	2018
Goldeneye	1	DLRC	2018
Golden plover	7	DLRC	2018
Goosander	11	DLRC	2021
Grasshopper warbler	7	GLNP	2020
Great white egret	1	DLRC	2018
Green sandpiper	2	GLNP	2014
	4	DLRC	2018

Common name	No. of records	Source	Most recent record
Greenland white-fronted goose	1	GLNP	2017
Greenfinch	5	DLRC	2018
Grey partridge	10	GLNP	2022
Grey wagtail	2	DLRC	2020
Greylag goose	34	GLNP	2022
	11	DLRC	2018
Hawfinch	1	DLRC	2014
Hen harrier	10	GLNP	2020
Herring gull	4	DLRC	2020
Hobby	25	GLNP	2022
Honey buzzard	2	GLNP	2015
House sparrow	15	GLNP	2021
	3	DLRC	2019
Kestrel	30	DLRC	2020
Kingfisher	2	GLNP	2021
Lapwing	14	GLNP	2022
	17	DLRC	2020
Lesser black-backed gull	2	DLRC	2018
Lesser redpoll	24	GLNP	2021
	14	DLRC	2018
Linnet	27	GLNP	2022
	9	DLRC	2021
Little egret	1	GLNP	2022
	1	DLRC	2021
Little ringed plover	2	DLRC	2018
Mallard	20	DLRC	2019
Marsh harrier	37	GLNP	2022
	10	DLRC	2018
Meadow pipit	16	DLRC	2018
Merlin	1	GLNP	2020
	5	DLRC	2018
Mistle thrush	6	DLRC	2020
Mute swan	6	DLRC	2021
Nightjar	21	GLNP	2017
	81	DLRC	2021
Oystercatcher	1	DLRC	2019
Peregrine	2	GLNP	2014
Pink-footed goose	13	DLRC	2018

Common name	No. of records	Source	Most recent record
Pochard	4	DLRC	2018
Quail	1	GLNP	2013
Red kite	1	GLNP	2014
Red-necked grebe	2	DLRC	2012
Redshank	7	DLRC	2018
Redwing	21	GLNP	2021
	13	DLRC	2018
Reed bunting	43	GLNP	2022
	11	DLRC	2018
Ring ouzel	4	GLNP	2015
Ringed plover	1	DLRC	2018
Rook	2	DLRC	2020
Shelduck	7	DLRC	2018
Short-eared owl	1	DLRC	2012
Shoveler	13	DLRC	2018
Skylark	27	GLNP	2021
	9	DLRC	2018
Snipe	10	GLNP	2021
	11	DLRC	2018
Song thrush	24	GLNP	2022
	9	DLRC	2018
Sparrowhawk	9	DLRC	2018
Spotted flycatcher	4	GLNP	2021
Starling	23	GLNP	2022
	11	DLRC	2018
Stock dove	3	DLRC	2018
Swift	32	GLNP	2020
Teal	20	DLRC	2018
Tree pipit	23	GLNP	2022
	3	DLRC	2014
Tree sparrow	20	GLNP	2020
	1	DLRC	2018
Tufted duck	12	DLRC	2018
Turtle dove	14	GLNP	2020
Water pipit	2	DLRC	2021
Whitethroat	2	DLRC	2018
Whooper swan	6	GLNP	2022
	9	DLRC	2021
Wigeon	6	DLRC	2018

Common name	No. of records	Source	Most recent record
Willow tit	8	DLRC	2018
Willow warbler	2	DLRC	2018
Woodcock	4	DLRC	2018
Woodlark	6	GLNP	2015
Woodpigeon	10	DLRC	2020
Wren	10	DLRC	2018
Yellow wagtail	2	GLNP	2014
Yellowhammer	44	GLNP	2022
	12	DLRC	2018
Yellow-legged gull	1	DLRC	2018

ANNEX 2: NON-BREEDING BIRD SURVEY EFFORT AND METADATA

Table A2.1: Survey Conditions Criteria

Wind Speed		**W-Direction**	**Rain**		**Cloud Cover**		**Cloud Height**	
Calm	0	Use 16 point Compass	None	0	In eighths e.g.	3/8	<150m	0
Light air	1		Light showers	1			150-500m	1
Light breeze	2	N	Heavy showers	2			>500m	2
Gentle breeze	3	NE	Light rain	3				
Mod. breeze	4	ENE	Heavy rain	4				
Fresh breeze	5	E						
Strong breeze	6	Etc	**Visibility**		**Snow**		**Frost**	
Mod. gale	7		Poor	0	None	0	None	0
Fresh gale	8		< 1km	1	On site	1	Ground	1
Strong gale	9		>1km	2	High ground	2	All day	2
Whole gale	10							

Table A2.2: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Effort 2022/23

Date	Surveyor	Start Time (24 hrs)	End time (24 hrs)	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain	Cloud Height	Cloud Cover	Visibility	Frost	Snow	Notes
19/09/2022	CG/TJ	06:45	14:45	1	WNW	1	2	8	2	0	0	Light showers
20/09/2022	CG/TJ	06:45	14:45	1	W	0	2	6	2	0	0	
21/09/2022	CG/TJ	07:00	15:00	2	S	0	2	6	2	0	0	
22/09/2022	CG/TJ	07:00	12:45	2	S	0	2	4	2	0	0	
26/09/2022	CG/TJ	06:30	14:30	3	NW	0	2	6	2	0	0	
27/09/2022	CG/TJ	07:00	14:00	2	W	0	2	6	2	0	0	
28/09/2022	CG/TJ	07:00	14:00	2	NW	1	2	6	2	0	0	Light showers
29/09/2022	CG/TJ	07:00	14:00	1	N	0-2	2	6	2	0	0	Showers
30/09/2022	CG/TJ	10:00	18:00	3-4	S	2-4	2	8	2	0	0	Heavy showers and heavy rain.
13/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	0	-	0	-	-	2	0	0	
14/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	2	SW	0	2	1	2	0	0	
15/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	4	SW	0	2	3	2	0	0	
19/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	3	E	0	2	4	2	0	0	
21/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	4	E	2	2	8	2	0	0	Showers
25/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	3	SW	0	2	3	2	0	0	
26/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	5	SW	0	2	5	2	0	0	
27/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	2	S	1	2	8	2	0	0	Showers
28/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	3	S	2	2	7	2	0	0	Heavy showers
30/10/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	4	SW	0	2	7	2	0	0	
11/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	6	SW	0	2	6	1	0	0	
13/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	0	-	0	2	8	1	0	0	Fog
14/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	0	-	0	2	8	1	0	0	Fog
17/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	4	SW	3	2	8	1	0	0	Heavy rain
20/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	3	SW	0	2	8	1	0	0	
24/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	3	SE	0	2	8	2	0	0	
26/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	4	S	0	2	4	2	0	0	
27/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	4	S	0	2	8	2	0	0	
28/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	2	S	0	2	8	2	0	0	Misty
29/11/2022	GT	09:00	14:00	1	S	0	2	8	2	0	0	Misty
07/12/2022	GT/AH	17:00	00:00	2	SW	0	-	0	2	1	0	

08/12/2022	GT/AH	17:00	00:00	2	NW	0	2	7	2	0	0	
09/12/2022	GT/AH	17:00	01:30	0	-	0	-	0	1	1	0	Foggy
15/12/2022	GT	09:00	16:00	2	NW	0	-	0	2	1	0	
16/12/2022	GT	09:00	16:00	1	S	0	2	4	2	1	0	
19/12/2022	GT	09:00	16:00	5	SW	0	2	7	2	0	0	
29/12/2022	GT	09:00	16:00	6	SW	2	2	4	2	0	0	Heavy showers
12/01/2023	GT	09:00	16:00	5	SW	0	2	8	2	0	0	
13/01/2023	GT	09:00	16:00	3	N	0	2	1	2	1	0	
18/01/2023	GT	09:00	16:00	2	N	0	2	2	2	1	0	
20/01/2023	GT	09:00	16:00	3	W	0	-	0	2	0	0	
24/01/2023	GT	17:00	23:00	0	-	0	-	0	2	0	0	
25/01/2023	GT	17:00	00:00	3	NW	0	-	0	2	0	0	
27/01/2023	GT	17:00	23:00	3	SW	0	2	8	2	0	0	
30/01/2023	GT	17:00	00:00	3	W	0	2	5	2	0	0	
10/02/2023	GT	10:00	15:30	3	S	0	2	8	2	0	0	
14/02/2023	GT	09:45	15:15	0	N/A	0	2	8	2	0	0	Foggy
15/02/2023	GT	09:00	15:30	1	SW	0	2	5	2	0	0	
20/02/2023	GT	09:00	12:45	4	W	0	2	8	2	0	0	
22/02/2023	GT	18:00	23:45	2	N	3	2	8	2	0	0	
23/02/2023	GT	20:15	23:30	2	N	0	2	8	2	0	0	
26/02/2023	GT	18:30	22:45	4	NE	0	2	4	2	0	0	
27/02/2023	GT	18:00	23:00	4	NE	0	2	4	2	0	0	
05/03/2023	GT	09:00	13:00	2	W	0	2	8	2	0	0	
07/03/2023	GT	10:00	17:00	4	N	0	2	1	1	0	0	
09/03/2023	GT	09:00	15:30	3	E	0	2	8	2	0	1	Sleet
10/03/2023	GT	09:00	13:45	6	N	0	2	8	2	0	1	Flurry
29/03/2023	GT	11:00	17:30	3	SW	2	2	8	2	0	0	
31/03/2023	GT	09:15	16:15	3	NE	4	2	8	1	0	0	
01/04/2023	GT	10:00	16:30	2	NE	0	2	8	2	0	0	
02/04/2023	GT	09:30	13:45	1	E	0	2	4	2	0	0	

Table A2.3: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Effort 2023/24

Start Date	End Date	Surveyor	Start Time (24 hrs)	End time (24 hrs)	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain	Cloud Height	Cloud Cover	Visibility	Frost	Snow	Notes
13/09/2023	18/09/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	4/4/2/3/4	NE/NE/SW/E/E	3/0/2/0/0	8/6/8/8/3	2/2/2/2/2	2/2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	
25/09/2023	29/09/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	4/3/3/6/4	SW/SW/S/SW/W	0/0/0/0/0	2/4/5/8/3	2/2/2/2/2	2/2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	
01/10/2023	06/10/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	4/5/4/3/5	S/W/SW/SW/SW	3/0/0/0/4	8/3/8/8/8	2/2/2/2/2	2/2/2/2/1	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	
23/10/2023	27/10/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	1/2/1/4/1	NE/NE/SE/SE/SE	0/4/0/3/0	8/8/8/8/3	0/1/2/2/2	0/2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	
05/11/2023	09/11/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	4/3/5/3/2	NW/W/W/SE/SW	3/2/0/3/0	8/8/8/8/3	2/2/2/1/2	2/2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	
24/11/2023	30/11/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	7/5/2/2/4	NW/W/NW/NW/NW	0/4/0/0/2	8/8/1/1/5	2/1/2/2/2	2/1/2/2/2	0/0/0/2/0	0/0/0/0/0	
08/12/2023	14/12/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	3/3/1/3/4	SW/W/SW/N/SW	0/0/0/0/0	8/6/8/5/8	2/2/1/2/2	2/2/1/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	Misty
20/12/2023	29/12/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	5/5/2/4/5	W/N/W/SE/SW	0/0/0/2/0	7/5/3/8/6	2/2/2/2/2	2/2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	
05/01/2024	11/01/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	1/3/3/4	NE/E/E/NW	1/0/0/0	8/5/6/4	1/2/2/2	2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0	
16/01/2024	20/01/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	4/1/2/4	SW/W/W/SW	0/0/0/0	8/0/0/8	1/-/-/2	1/2/2/2	2/2/2/0	1/0/0/0	Light snow flurries
05/02/2024	09/02/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	4/3/1/6/1	W/W/E/E/SW	0/0/0/2/0	8/8/2/8/8	2/2/2/2/2	2/2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	
19/02/2024	24/02/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	4/5/4/2	W/SW/W/SW	0/3/0/0	7/8/4/2	2/1/2/2	2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0	

03/03/2024	08/03/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	2/3/4/4/5	SW/E/SE/E/E	0/0/1/1/0	3/5/8/8/3	2/2/1/2/2	2/2/1/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	
25/03/2024	31/03/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	3/3/4/5/4	NE/E/S/SE/SE	0/0/0/0/0	6/3/1/3/4	2/2/2/2/2	2/2/2/2/2	0/0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0/0	

Table A2.4: Nocturnal Bird Survey Effort 2023/24

Date	Surveyor	Start Time (24 hrs)	End time (24 hrs)	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain	Cloud Height	Cloud Cover	Visibility	Frost	Snow	Notes
28/09/2023	GT	19:30	23:30	6	SW	0	2	2	-	0	0	
29/09/2023	GT	19:30	00:30	2	W	1	8	2	-	0	0	
30/09/2023	GT	19:15	22:45	1	W	0	0	-	2	0	0	
10/10/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	2	SW	0	2	2	0	0	0	
11/10/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	4	SW	0	9	2	0	0	0	
12/10/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	4	SW	0	8	2	0	0	0	
13/11/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	5	S	0	5	2	2	0	0	
14/11/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	3	W	0	3	2	2	0	0	
15/11/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	5	W	0	8	2	2	0	0	
16/11/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	2	SE	0	8	2	2	0	0	
17/11/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	2	SW	0	8	2	2	0	0	
11/12/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	3	W	0	8	2	1	0	0	
12/12/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	1	SW	1	8	1	0	0	0	Foggy
13/12/2023	GT	N/R	N/R	3	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	
16/01/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	4	SW	0	2	2	2	2	1	Light snow flurries
17/01/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	1	W	0	0	-	2	2	0	
18/01/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	2	W	0	0	-	2	2	0	
06/02/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	4	W	0	8	2	2	0	0	
07/02/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	2	E	0	2	2	2	0	0	
13/02/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	4	SW	0	7	2	2	0	0	
11/03/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	4	NE	1	8	1	2	0	0	
12/03/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	3	SE	0	3	2	2	0	0	

13/03/2024	GT	N/R	N/R	5	SW	0	6	2	2	0	0	

Table A2.5: Vantage Point Survey Effort 2023/24

Start Date	Vantage Point	Surveyor	Start Time (24 hrs)	End time (24 hrs)	VP Hours	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain	Cloud Height	Cloud Cover	Visibility	Frost	Snow
27/09/2023	1	GT	12:40	15:40	3	4/4/4	SE/SE/SE	0/0/0	8/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
23/09/2023	2	GT	15:00	18:00	3	2/1/1	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	6/6/6	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
30/09/2023	3	GT	12:00	15:00	3	3/3/3	SW/SW/SW	0/3/4	7/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
25/09/2023	4	GT	16:00	19:00	3	3/2/1	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	7/6/7	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
29/09/2023	5	GT	13:40	16:40	3	4/4/3	W/W/W	0/0/0	2/3/2	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
28/09/2023	6	GT	15:30	18:30	3	4/4/4	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	8/7/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
15/10/2023	1	GT	10:30	13:30	3	2/3/3	W/W/W	0/0/0	0/0/0	-/-/-	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
16/10/2023	2	GT	13:10	16:10	3	0/0/1	-/-/E	0/0/0	7/3/3	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
26/10/2023	3	GT	08:30	11:30	3	1/2/2	SE/SE/SE	0/1/4	8/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
15/10/2023	4	GT	14:05	17:05	3	1/1/1	W/W/W	0/0/0	0/0/0	-/-/-	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
30/10/2023	5	GT	12:05	15:05	3	4/3/3	E/E/E	0/1/1	8/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
13/10/2023	6	GT	15:30	18:30	3	1/1/1	NW/NW/NW	3/0/0	8/4/0	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
14/11/2023	1	GT	13:00	16:00	3	2/3/3	W/W/SW	0/2/0	6/8/7	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
05/11/2023	2	GT	08:55	11:55	3	2/2/2	SE/SE/SE	0/0/0	4/2/2	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
27/11/2023	3	GT	10:00	13:00	3	4/4/4	NW/NW/NW	4/3/0	8/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
27/11/2023	4	GT	13:10	16:10	3	4/3/3	NW/NW/NW	0/0/0	8/6/6	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
23/11/2023	5	GT	10:50	13:50	3	5/5/5	SW/SW/SW	1/1/1	8/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
16/11/2023	6	GT	13:10	16:10	3	0/0/1	0/0/E	0/0/0	8/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
24/12/2023	1	GT	08:40	11:40	3	5/5/5	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	8/6/6	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
26/12/2023	2	GT	08:40	11:40	3	2/3/3	W/W/W	0/0/0	0/0/0	-/-/-	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
18/12/2023	3	GT	13:00	16:00	3	4/5/5	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	6/6/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
18/12/2023	4	GT	09:45	12:45	3	3/3/3	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	6/8/7	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
24/12/2023	5	GT	12:05	15:05	3	6/6/6	W/W/W	0/0/0	5/6/4	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0

03/12/2023	6	GT	13:00	16:00	3	3/3/3	N/N/N	0/0/0	4/5/4	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
14/01/2024	1	GT	13:00	15:00	3	2/2/2	NW/NW/NW	0/0/0	7/6/7	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
14/01/2024	2	GT	09:45	12:45	3	2/2/2	NW/NW/NW	0/0/0	1/3/6	2/2/2	2/2/2	1/0/0	0/0/0
31/01/2024	3	GT	11:00	14:00	3	4/4/4	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	8/7/7	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
20/01/2024	4	GT	12:45	15:45	3	4/4/4	SW/SW/SW	0/1/4	8/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
22/01/2024	5	GT	09:20	12:20	3	5/5/5	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	2/2/3	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
30/01/2024	6	GT	10:50	13:50	3	3/3/3	NW/NW/NW	0/0/0	6/5/6	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
26/02/2024	1	GT	12:50	15:50	3	4/4/4	N/N/N	0/0/2	2/6/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
26/02/2024	2	GT	09:40	12:40	3	4/5/4	N/N/N	3/2/0	5/3/6	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
23/02/2024	3	GT	10:45	13:45	3	4/4/4	W/SW/SW	0/0/0	4/2/3	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
11/02/2024	4	GT	10:20	13:20	3	2/2/3	W/W/W	0/0/0	7/5/5	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
11/02/2024	5	GT	13:35	16:35	3	3/4/4	W/NW/NW	0/0/0	1/1/5	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
19/02/2024	6	GT	12:00	15:00	3	5/5/6	W/W/W	0/0/0	4/5/2	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
22/03/2024	1	GT	11:55	14:55	3	5/5/6	W/W/W	0/0/0	4/4/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
31/03/2024	2	GT	11:30	14:30	3	4/4/4	SE/SE/SE	0/0/0	4/4/3	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
26/03/2024	3	GT	15:30	18:30	3	4/4/4	NE/NE/NE	0/0/0	8/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
22/03/2024	4	GT	08:45	11:45	3	4/4/5	W/W/W	0/0/0	6/6/4	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
12/03/2024	5	GT	15:00	18:00	3	3/3/4	SW/SW/SW	0/0/0	6/7/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0
27/03/2024	6	GT	11:20	14:20	3	5/5/5	S/SW/SW	0/0/2	7/8/8	2/2/2	2/2/2	0/0/0	0/0/0

ANNEX 3: BIRD SPECIES RECORDED DURING 2022/23 AND 2023/24

Table A3.1: Bird species Recorded within the Order Limits during the 2022/2023 walk over surveys. Note that this includes diurnal and nocturnal walk-over surveys.

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
1	**Mallard**	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Mallard**	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grey heron	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Snipe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Little owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	-
	Little owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	Mute swan	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
	Little grebe	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Mute swan	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Pink-footed goose	**-**	**-**	**156**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**32**	-
	Marsh harrier	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	-	-
	Peregrine	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
12	**Pink-footed goose**	**(22)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	**Lapwing**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**20**	-	-
	Curlew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	-
16	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
17	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	Lapwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	-
18	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	Lapwing	-	-	-	**23**	**31**		**2**	**19**	**64**	-	-	-	-	-
	Golden plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**11**	-	-	-	-	-
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marsh harrier	**(1)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	**Mallard**	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	**Lapwing**	-	**26**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	**Lapwing**	**94**	**24**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
29	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
30	**Marsh harrier**	**-**	**-**	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
31	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**360**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
34	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
35	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Whooper swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	35	-
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
	Lapwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
36	**Lapwing**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
39	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**(475)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Golden plover	**-**	**53**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
41	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
42	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**330**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Golden plover	**-**	**27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
43	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**135**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
50	**Green sandpiper**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Marsh harrier	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
61	**Pink-footed goose**	**(1)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mallard	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grey heron	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	**Green sandpiper**	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	**Little egret**	**(1)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Grey heron	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	**260**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Red kite	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	**Lapwing**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**14**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
73	**Golden plover**	-	**12**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marsh harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1)**
74	Grey heron	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	**Teal**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**	-	-	-	-
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Jack snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
79	**Lapwing**	-	**19**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
81	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
83	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
84	**Little egret**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**53**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
86	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
87	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
92	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Peregrine	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	Grey heron	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Grey heron	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	1
	Marsh harrier	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
98	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
100	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	Grey heron	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
103	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Golden plover	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
104	**Mallard**	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Teal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	-
105	**Pink-footed goose**	**(36)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Grey heron	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	**Greylag goose**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**
	Mallard	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	3
	Teal	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Grey heron	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**112**	**-**	**32**	-	-
113	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
114	Grey heron	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
115	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mallard	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Peregrine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
117	Mute swan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
118	**Golden plover**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Hen harrier	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Marsh harrier	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
119	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Little egret	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**
	Golden plover	**17**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
121	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
129	**Green sandpiper**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
130	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
132	Grey heron	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
136	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**(209)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
137	**Grey plover**	**(17)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Snipe	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Marsh harrier	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
175	**Greylag goose**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
252	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
275	**Lapwing**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
282	Whooper swan	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	8	-
	Pink-footed goose	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(320)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
284	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**2**
285	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
288	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**13**	-
290	**Mallard**	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	-	9

Field No	Species	Survey Visits													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
497	**Pink-footed goose**	**32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**78**	**77**	**-**	**32**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Golden plover	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
498	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Lapwing	**-**	**390**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Osprey	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA recorded in **bold.**

'-' means that the species was not recorded during that visit.

Those in brackets were recorded in flight only.

Table A3.2: Bird species Recorded within the Wider Survey Area 2022/23. Note that this includes diurnal and nocturnal walk-over surveys.

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
58	**Golden plover**	**-**	**-**	**23**	**480**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
59	**Lapwing**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	-
66	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	-	-
124	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
125	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
140	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
144	**Marsh harrier**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
149	**Lapwing**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Golden plover	**16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
158	**Pink-footed goose**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
164	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**-**
	Goose (*Anser*) sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
168	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Pink-footed goose	**(26)**	**-**	**(752)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Little egret	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
169	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Whooper swan	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pink-footed goose	**(23)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
	Greylag goose	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**96**	**-**	**5**	**2**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Hen harrier	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
173	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**127**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
182	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Common crane	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
185	Grey heron	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**136**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
187	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
191	**Mallard**	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
194	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**(251)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
195	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**(234)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
216	**Pink-footed goose**	**24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Mallard	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grey heron	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
217	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	-
	Lapwing/Golden Plover	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**-**	-	-
220	**Mallard**	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
221	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
222	**Pink-footed goose**	**46**	**67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Greylag goose	**375**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Mallard	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hen harrier	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Tawny owl	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
223	**Hen harrier**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
224	**Hen harrier**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Pink-footed goose	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(19)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Mallard	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**42**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Hen harrier	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
226	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(73)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
229	**Common crane**	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Snipe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hen harrier	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
230	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(16)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
238	**Little egret**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
242	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**217**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
243	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
249	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
250	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
264	Whooper swan	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
265	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
277	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Golden plover	**-**	**-**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
278	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
279	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
286	**Greylag goose**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
287	**Greylag goose**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
291	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**(3000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Mallard	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
292	**Lapwing**	**17**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
293	**Common crane**	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
304	**Little egret**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
309	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
319	**Greylag goose**	**(20)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
323	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
325	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
340	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
358	Grey heron	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
361	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
363	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
366	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Golden plover	**-**	**38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
367	**Golden plover**	**-**	**23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
368	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
	Mallard	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Golden plover	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
369	**Little egret**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Golden plover	**-**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
370	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
371	**Golden plover**	**-**	**76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
372	Mallard	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Golden plover	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
373	**Mallard**	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shoveler	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grey heron	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**37**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
376	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
378	Grey heron	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
380	**Golden plover**	**-**	**(130)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Snipe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
382	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**(160)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Little egret	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
383	**Mallard**	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
384	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9**	-
	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Little egret	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Golden plover	**25**	**43**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Jack snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
385	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
	Teal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
386	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8**	-
387	**Mallard**	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	18	17	12	-	-
	Teal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**2**	-	-
	Grey heron	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Golden plover	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
388	**Mallard**	-	9	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
390	**Golden plover**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Little owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
391	Mute swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	11	-	2	-
398	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
416	**Golden plover**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
417	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	-	-
428	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
429	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
431	**Pink-footed goose**	**(190)**	**(216)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
436	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Marsh harrier	**-**	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
450	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
464	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
465	Little owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
466	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	-	-
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
476	**Little egret**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
485	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Golden plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**38**	-
486	Peregrine	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
488	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
489	**Lapwing**	**-**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	-	-
490	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
492	**Lapwing**	**21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
493	**Lapwing**	**(4)**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
494	**Lapwing**	**(17)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
496	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37**	**-**	**260**	**27**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501	**Pink-footed goose**	**700**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Greylag goose	**150**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Field №	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
	Mallard	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
504	**Greylag goose**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**
	Grey heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**	-	-
505	**Lapwing**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
506	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
507	**Pink-footed goose**	**13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
508	**Pink-footed goose**	**36**	**22**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
509	Osprey	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
511	**Mallard**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
512	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
514	**Lapwing**	**-**	**53**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
515	Mute swan	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	2	-
	Lapwing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**-**	-	-
516	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Barn owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
518	**Pink-footed goose**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Field Nº	Species	*Survey Visits*													
		Sep 2022		Oct 2022		Nov 2022		Dec 2022		Jan 2023		Feb 2023		Mar 2023	
519	**Pink-footed goose**	-	**49**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
521	Mute swan	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Greylag goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	**2**
	Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-
	Grey heron	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Lapwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	**45**	**8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Green sandpiper	-	-	-	-	**1**	**1**	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	-
	Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jack snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Tawny owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
523	Tawny owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
545	Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
546	**Lapwing**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7**	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	-
548	**Green sandpiper**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
550	**Marsh harrier**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(2)**	-	-	-	-	-	-
553	**Common crane**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	-

Species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA recorded in **bold.**

'-' means that the species was not recorded during that visit.

Field №	Species	*Survey Visits*						
		Sep 2022	**Oct 2022**	**Nov 2022**	**Dec 2022**	**Jan 2023**	**Feb 2023**	**Mar 2023**
Those in brackets were recorded in flight only.								

Table A3.3: Bird species Recorded within the Order Limits 2023/24. Winter walk-over (WWO) refers to diurnal surveys and "NOC" denotes nocturnal walk-over surveys. Numbers in brackets denote flying over.

		13/09/2023	25/09/2023	28/09/2023	01/10/2023	10/10/2023	23/10/2023	05/11/2023	13/11/2023	24/11/2023	08/12/2023	11/12/2023	20/12/2023	05/01/2024	16/01/2024	16/01/2024	05/02/2024	06/02/2024	19/02/2024	03/03/2024	11/03/2024	25/03/2024	16/04/2024	25/04/2024
		Sep	Sep	Sep	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr
Field	Species Name	WWO	WWO	NOC	WWO	NOC	WWO	WWO	NOC	WWO	WWO	NOC	WWO	WWO	NOC	WWO	WWO	NOC	WWO	WWO	NOC	WWO	WWO	WWO
1	Buzzard																1							
2	Buzzard																							1
	Grey Partridge																2							
	Mallard																					2		1
	Peregrine							1																
	Pink-footed Goose						56																	
	Woodcock											1												
4	Buzzard										1													
	Canada Goose						14																	
	Greylag Goose						1																	9
	Mallard																4						10	
	Mute Swan																			3		1		
	Woodcock														1									
5	Grey Partridge							6																

	Partridge sp.											10												
6	Buzzard							2																
7	Fieldfare									74														
8	Lapwing																				11	2	4	2
	Mallard											4						17				1	4	2
	Partridge sp.														8									
	Pink-footed Goose						28																	
	Woodcock														1									
9	Lesser Black-backed Gull																					2		
10	Buzzard		1											1										1
	Fieldfare										110													
	Grey Partridge																		2					
	Mallard																					1	4	3
	Partridge sp.														4									
	Redwing										175													
	Woodcock																				2			
11	Barn Owl																	(1)						
	Buzzard																1							
	Canada Goose						17																	
	Curlew																						1	2
	Fieldfare										70													
	Greylag Goose						13																	

	Lapwing								111															
	Mallard	(12)																						2
	Pink-footed Goose						84												1530					
12	Black-headed Gull						172																	
	Buzzard						1															1		
	Common Gull						15																	
	Lapwing						38											26						
	Lesser Black-backed Gull						18																	
	Mallard																					2		
13	Lapwing																					4		
	Mallard																		4					
15	Buzzard						1																	
	Curlew																							2
	Fieldfare						430																	
	Lapwing																							2
	Mallard																							2
16	Black-headed Gull						88																	
	Curlew																						1	
	Greylag Goose						135				12													
	Kestrel																					1		
	Lapwing																					2	4	
	Mallard										11							6	4			2	6	

	Pink-footed Goose						1600																	
	Woodcock																	1						
17	Black-headed Gull							47																
	Buzzard																		1					
	Canada Goose						70																	
	Chaffinch																6							
	Fieldfare										140						85							
	Greylag Goose						210												27					
	Kestrel																			2				
	Lapwing																	100						
	Mallard			2			8														8			
	Marsh Harrier							(1)																
	Pink-footed Goose						1440																	
	Redwing																10							
	Starling																32							
18	Black-headed Gull						412	257		89	491		169	125			248		94	31				
	Buzzard																					1		
	Common Gull						52	9		4	4						1							
	Cormorant							1																
	Curlew																					2		
	Dunlin						6	27		13														

	Egyptian Goose										1													
	Fieldfare																			19				
	Golden Plover													66										
	Great Black-backed Gull						9																	
	Greylag Goose							157											14		76			
	Herring Gull						49																	
	Kestrel		2																					
	Lapwing							371		36	53			79			147				6			
	Lesser Black-backed Gull						41	4																
	Mallard						4	29			15		125				3	92	6		11			
	Mute Swan													4										
	Oystercatcher																			2		2		
	Pink-footed Goose						9	4																
	Teal										1													
	Wigeon						6																	
19	Buzzard																1							
20	Lapwing																	9						
	Mallard											4						5						
	Snipe											5												
21	Partridge sp.			5																				

22	Mallard																		4					
23	Kestrel																					1		
	Mallard																	2						2
	Woodcock																	2						
24	Mallard																	5						
26	Buzzard																					1		
28	Kestrel							1																
31	Black-headed Gull									22														
	Common Gull									3														
	Pink-footed Goose		(11)																					
35	Great Black-backed Gull						3																	
	Herring Gull						6																	
	Lesser Black-backed Gull						1																	
	Starling										85													
37	Black-headed Gull										27		17	33								2		
	Green Sandpiper												1											

	Mallard																	2			2			
	Partridge sp.											8												
	Woodcock																				1			
39	Fieldfare						390																	
	Kestrel																					1		
41	Woodcock																				1			
45	Golden Plover														6									
	Lapwing									24					47									
46	Barn Owl													1										
	Lapwing																				1			
	Woodcock																6				1			
47	Kestrel																							(1)
	Mallard																				1			
	Woodcock																1							
50	Black-headed Gull																							37
	Kestrel		1																					
	Lapwing													47									2	
	Mallard																							1
	Partridge sp.																				4			
	Red-legged Partridge													5										
	Woodcock													1							6			
51	Lapwing									16														

52	Black-headed Gull						21																	
	Golden Plover								1															
	Great Black-backed Gull						4																	
	Herring Gull						9																	
	Lapwing						3					23												
	Woodcock														1						1			
53	Barn Owl														(1)									
54	Black-headed Gull										60												2	
	Buzzard																			1				
	Common Gull										4										3			
	Greylag Goose																							8
	Lapwing					63									17						6		1	
	Partridge sp.								4			6												
	Woodcock																				1			
62	Black-headed Gull		1																					
	Great Black-backed Gull		5																					

	Herring Gull		1																					
63	Black-headed Gull																	20						
64	Buzzard																	1						
67	Fieldfare																	64						
	Redwing																	44						
	Starling																	30						
69	Buzzard						2																	
70	Buzzard	1					2							1										
	Fieldfare																		60					
	Kestrel																		1					
	Starling																		80					
71	Buzzard						1																	
72	Fieldfare						47																	
	Woodcock																			1				
73	Black-headed Gull																	2						
	Lapwing								8															
	Skylark																		1					
	Starling													80										
75	Kestrel																						(1)	
	Mallard						2																	
	Partridge sp.			7																				
77	Buzzard									1														
79	Buzzard																		1					
	Fieldfare														8				26					

	Lapwing/ Golden plover								23															
	Merlin																					(1)		
	Partridge sp.														2									
80	Fieldfare															82								
	Partridge sp.			7																				
81	Fieldfare																210							
	Starling																275							
82	Fieldfare															163								
	Goosander																					4		
83	Chaffinch									40														
	Fieldfare															20								
	Reed Bunting									25														
	Skylark															6								
	Sparrowhawk																					(1)		
	Yellowhammer									36														
84	Chaffinch															6								
	Fieldfare																			49				
	Greenfinch															2								
	Lapwing											12												
	Reed Bunting															10								
	Skylark									4														
	Starling									30										80				
	Yellowhammer															4								

85	Stonechat									2														
86	Barn Owl																	1						
	Black-headed Gull				129		11																	
	Caspian Gull				2																			
	Chaffinch														40									
	Common Gull						38																	
	Great Black-backed Gull																				2			
	Herring Gull				199		41																	
	Lapwing					6		26			44													
	Lesser Black-backed Gull				82		13																	
	Mallard								78												7			
	Woodcock																				2			
87	Buzzard									1														
	Mallard																					2	1	
88	Woodcock								1									1						
89	Skylark																			2				
91	Skylark									2		4						1						
92	Fieldfare														2									
	Kestrel										1													

	Mallard																							1
	Partridge sp.																	2						
	Skylark					1														2				
93	Black-headed Gull							53		89	117													
	Buzzard							1																
	Common Gull							4		14	6													
	Herring Gull							2																
	Woodcock																1							
94	Buzzard															1								
	Chaffinch												15											
	Fieldfare															82								
	Starling												17											
	Stonechat									2			1							2				
	Yellowhammer												36									6		
95	Bramblin g										1													
	Chaffinch										15													
	Kestrel												(1)				1		1					
	Linnet																		16					
	Starling									26														
	Stonechat															2	1							
	Yellowhammer										10													
96	Buzzard							1																
	Fieldfare															3								

	Kestrel						1																	
	Little Egret																		1					
	Mallard																4							
	Peregrine										1													
	Woodcock																			1				
97	Mallard								9															
	Starling										120													
	Woodcock								2															
98	Black-headed Gull										29													
	Fieldfare															10								
	Starling															130								
99	Buzzard	1																						
100	Herring Gull	11																						
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	190																						
101	Buzzard				1																			
103	Buzzard						1									3								
	Lapwing															12								
	Starling																320							
	Stonechat															1								
104	Fieldfare																		37					
	Golden Plover																				6			

	Jack Snipe																				1			
	Linnet				120																		1	
	Mallard												6					13	2		3	2		
	Pied Wagtail																						1	
	Redwing																		2					
	Starling													180										
	Wheatear																						1	1
	Woodcock																	3			4			
105	Black-headed Gull		151		211		132	160								71								
	Buzzard															2	1							
	Caspian Gull				1																			
	Common Gull						30	8								43	20							
	Golden Plover														7									
	Great Black-backed Gull						10																	
	Herring Gull		233		144		31	37																
	Lapwing					2																		
	Lesser Black-backed Gull		34		14		4	2																
	Marsh Harrier																						(1)	
	Woodcock								1						1									

	Yellow-legged Gull						1																	
106	Fieldfare													12										
	Linnet																		18					
	Mallard				2														2		2, 1	2		
	Marsh Harrier		(1)																					
	Skylark											2												
	Teal																			2				
113	Black-headed Gull							47		84				36						84				
	Buzzard							1		5	2		2	4						1		1		
	Common Gull	1						47		15				182						9				
	Fieldfare															46								
	Golden Plover											2				79								
	Great Black-backed Gull							1																
	Grey Heron							2																1
	Herring Gull	8						27																
	Lapwing			5																				
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	175						1																
	Little Egret						1																	
	Skylark																		1		1			

	Woodcock											7						3						
	Yellow Wagtail																							1
114	Black-headed Gull									131														
	Buzzard							2		4														
	Common Gull									46														
	Golden Plover														78									
	Woodcock											4												
115	Buzzard				2						1								1	1				
	Grey Heron										1													
	Kestrel				1																			
	Mallard												8		49	28				2		5	1	
	Meadow Pipit									12														
	Pink-footed Goose												(51)											
	Teal															12				2				
	Woodcock																				3			
116	Black-headed Gull									138														
	Buzzard																1							
	Common Gull									12														
	Fieldfare															5								
	Grey Heron						1																	

	Herring Gull	4								24														
	Kestrel				(1)											1								
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	34																						
	Mallard																			2				
	Peregrine													1										
	Skylark																				2			
	Stonechat									2														
117	Black-headed Gull						204																	
	Buzzard																1		1					
	Common Gull						68																	
	Great Black-backed Gull						1																	
	Herring Gull	15			65		50																	
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	39			14		8																	
	Skylark																	2						
	Stonechat										1													
	Woodcock								2															
	Yellow-legged Gull	1			1																			

118	Black-headed Gull							13																
	Buzzard				1																	1		
	Common Gull							25																
	Herring Gull							31																
	Lesser Black-backed Gull							2																
	Merlin				1																			
	Woodcock											2												
119	Buzzard																		1					
	Jack Snipe								2		1							2			3			
	Snipe										3													
120	Black-headed Gull									10	126													
	Buzzard									1	1								1	1			1	
	Common Gull									36	198						3							
	Fieldfare															53								
	Golden Plover																				1			
	Grey Heron											1			1	2								
	Herring Gull										6													
	Mallard											4												
	Partridge sp.														6									
	Redwing															30								

	Skylark																				1		1	
	Starling						300																	
	Tawny Owl			1																				
	Teal																							1
	Woodcock								2			16						5			1			
122	Barn Owl											(1)												
	Woodcock								10			4									6			
129	Woodcock											1												
130	Buzzard						1	1																
	Pink-footed Goose	(1)		(6)	154																			
	Woodcock																				2			
132	Black-headed Gull															340								
	Lapwing															17								
	Starling															110								
134	Black-headed Gull																5							
	Golden Plover															20								
	Marsh Harrier							(1)																
	Meadow Pipit															1								
	Snipe															4								
	Woodcock																	1						

135	Black-headed Gull													14										
136	Mallard				5																			
	Skylark							2																
	Woodcock											1												
137	Pink-footed Goose				3																			
	Skylark															8	3							
138	Common Gull						3																	
	Golden Plover															38								
	Lapwing											1												
	Mallard				3																			
	Skylark																1							
	Woodcock														1									
141	Black-headed Gull																54		18	40			2	
	Common Gull																5			2				
	Woodcock																	1						
168	Black-headed Gull						39							6										
	Common Gull						1																	
	Greylag Goose						38																	
	Mallard																						3	

	Pink-footed Goose							620			194													
169	Barn Owl					(1)																		
	Kestrel				1																			
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	76																						
	Mallard																					2	6	
	Mistle Thrush													4										
	Mute Swan																3		3	3		3		
	Red-legged Partridge																				2			
	Tufted Duck																					2		
	Woodcock																				2			
170	Kestrel							1																
171	Gadwall																							2
	Mallard						2													16				6
	Marsh Harrier													(1)										
172	Pink-footed Goose		(32)																					
173	Black-headed Gull																		368					
	Mallard																						1	
	Buzzard																					1		

175	Herring Gull						1																	
	Lesser Black-backed Gull						28																	
217	Lapwing																	2						
	Mallard	2																9			2			
	Mute Swan																			2				
	Teal																	2						
220	Fieldfare							40																
	Mallard									22		2	26		4									
	Teal												2											
221	Fieldfare															14								
	Hobby	(1)																						
222	Kestrel	1			(1)																			
	Mallard	(3)																						
	Skylark				6																			
249	Lapwing									33														
	Pink-footed Goose																1							
253	Black-headed Gull							198					380	101									93	11
	Buzzard																						1	
	Common Gull												21											
	Fieldfare																			91				
	Lapwing																	8						
	Mallard				33													37			8	5		
	Mute Swan																					2	2	2

	Pied Wagtail													31										
	Starling												220											
275	Starling													44										
279	Black-headed Gull																		193					
	Mallard																				2			
	Snipe																				2			
	Woodcock																				1			
280	Gadwall																	7						
	Lapwing									32														
	Mallard																	37	6				2	
281	Lapwing				220											39								
282	Black-headed Gull				4		219	102			58		3	43								2		
	Common Gull						3	2																
	Golden Plover							16																
	Herring Gull				4								1											
	Lapwing				3		41	53		5		27												
	Lesser Black-backed Gull				76																			
	Partridge sp.			6																				
	Starling						230																	

283	Barn Owl											(1)												
	Lapwing								2													5		
	Linnet				40																			
	Mallard																				9			
285	Woodcock													4										
289	Greylag Goose						57																	
	Mallard																		2					
290	Black-headed Gull																			3				
	Fieldfare												19											
	Greylag Goose																				2	2		
	Lapwing											9					1			4		2		1
	Partridge sp.													2										
	Redwing												10											
	Woodcock					1						2												
291	Black-headed Gull							94			72						49							
	Buzzard																			1		1		
	Golden Plover									82														
	Herring Gull							37																
	Kestrel									(1)														
	Lapwing									129				43	3	25								
	Marsh Harrier	(1)																						

292	Black-headed Gull									7	38		33	46			6							
	Buzzard															1			1					
	Fieldfare															12								
	Great Black-backed Gull							5																
	Lapwing							257		29	48		12			1								
	Lesser Black-backed Gull							16																
	Mallard											4	6											
	Starling										197													
402	Black-headed Gull	12					245	14			49		22				1							
	Buzzard							4									1							
	Common Gull						61	1			4		49				32			141				
	Golden Plover															9								
	Great Black-backed Gull						6	1																
	Herring Gull						44										9							
	Lesser Black-backed Gull						20																	
	Woodcock											1			1									
	Fieldfare																			41				

413	Starling																			65					
416	Fieldfare									4															
	Lapwing									72															
436	Barn Owl											(1)													
	Black-headed Gull							49		12			26												
	Buzzard							1		1										2					
	Common Gull							84		39			41												
	Golden Plover															84									
	Great Black-backed Gull							1																	
	Grey Heron											1													
	Herring Gull							60																	
	Linnet																		2						
	Marsh Harrier																								(1)
	Skylark																		2		1				
	Wheatear																						1		
	Woodcock					1			12			12			1			12			3				
	Yellowhammer									26															
437	Black-headed Gull							22																	

	Grey Heron							2																	
	Herring Gull							2																	
	Mallard																	2							
	Peregrine												(1)												
	Pied Wagtail																							1	
	Wheatear																							1	
	Woodcock											13						2			2				
	Yellowhammer										32														
496	Lapwing						4					19													
	Woodcock											3									1				
497	Black-headed Gull									9															
	Buzzard																2								
	Fieldfare															10									
	Lapwing														1										
	Mallard				(8)																1				
	Partridge sp.																	2							
	Reed Bunting							2																	
	Skylark																2								
	Woodcock														20			6			6				
	Yellowhammer							25						40		25									
	Golden Plover									22															

498	Starling						120																	
499	Mallard									(1)														
521	Buzzard		1		1		1						1											
	Grey Heron	1					1																	
	Greylag Goose																					2		
	Mallard																	2						2
	Sparrow hawk		(1)																					
563	Gadwall																				1			
	Greenfinch													8										
	Greylag Goose																				6	2		
	Kestrel																					1		
	Lapwing									8														
	Mallard																				2			
	Wigeon																	42						
570	Black-headed Gull						86																	

A3.4: Bird species Recorded within the Wider Survey Area 2023/24. Numbers in brackets denote flying over.

		Sep	Sep	Sep	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr
Field	**Species Name**	**WWO**	**WWO**	**NOC**	**WWO**	**NOC**	**WWO**	**WWO**	**NOC**	**WWO**	**WWO**	**NOC**	**WWO**	**WWO**	**NOC**	**WWO**	**WWO**	**NOC**	**WWO**	**WWO**	**NOC**	**WWO**	**WWO**	**WWO**
14	Mallard																					4		
36	Black-headed Gull												50											
	Common Gull												11											
	Fieldfare							48																
	Grey Heron						1																	
	Herring Gull												8											
	Lapwing											6												
	Starling							105																
	Woodcock																	2						
56	Black-headed Gull																							12
	Lapwing																						2	
	Snipe			1																				
58	Mute Swan																		2	2				
59	Black-headed Gull	2					77	22		72	31			63						1				3
	Buzzard						1				1													
	Common Gull						6	3			2		2	1		6								
	Golden Plover								12															
	Great Black-backed Gull	13					4	11																
	Grey Partridge													3										
	Herring Gull	6					11	4						1										
	Lapwing						48			8														
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	3					1																	

	Mallard						47														4			2
	Mute Swan																							2
	Partridge sp.			5, 6		8						10									2			
65	Buzzard																1							
	Common Gull							4																
	Marsh Harrier																							1
66	Black-headed Gull																		6				2	
	Green Sandpiper																		1					
	Woodcock																	5						
109	Buzzard												1											
112	Buzzard										1													
	Grey Heron								1															
	Woodcock								4															
121	Woodcock											6												
123	Buzzard	1									1													
	Fieldfare										41													
	Grey Heron															1								
124	Woodcock											19									12			
125	Marsh Harrier									1														
126	Buzzard		1																					
	Woodcock																	5						
127	Kestrel		1																					
128	Kestrel						1																	
	Little Egret						2																	
	Marsh Harrier	(1)																						
	Sparrowhawk							(1)																(1)
	Tawny Owl			(1)																				
131	Marsh Harrier				(1)																			
139	Skylark								1											2				
	Woodcock																	5						
140	Jack Snipe								2															

	Skylark								1															
	Woodcock														2									
149	Yellowhammer							30																
156	Snipe																	1						
160	Canada Goose												84											
	Greylag Goose												64											
	Pink-footed Goose												476											
163	Black-headed Gull							87																
	Common Gull							6																
164	Black-headed Gull						17							69										
	Lapwing																	8						
	Pink-footed Goose											2												
165	Black-headed Gull													20										
	Buzzard																			1				
	Mallard																			2				
166	Black-headed Gull												6											
	Buzzard							1																
177	Black-headed Gull															522								
	Lapwing															27								
181	Black-headed Gull																			47				
182	Black-headed Gull																			11		2		
	Green Sandpiper																					1		
	Mallard																					2		
	Mute Swan																						1	
184	Buzzard																						1	
185	Buzzard										1					1								
	Grey Heron						1																	
	Sparrowhawk																					1		
	Yellowhammer																46							
186	Buzzard																			1				

	Fieldfare															76									
	Red-legged Partridge							15								19									
	Redwing															5									
	Reed Bunting																			2					
	Yellowhammer																			6					
188	Linnet																80								
191	Teal															8									
193	Woodcock											1													
195	Marsh Harrier				(1)																				
196	Pink-footed Goose				480																				
207	Mallard																							1	
	Teal																							2	
209	Mallard																				5				
	Teal																					6			
223	Lapwing											11													
	Mallard																				2				
224	Buzzard							1																	
	Marsh Harrier				(1)																				
	Partridge sp.								5			6													
	Skylark				38																				
	Starling									140															
225	Buzzard						1																		
227	Pink-footed Goose				56																				
228	Kestrel						1																		
	Linnet									80															
229	Greylag Goose												51												
	Partridge sp.								7																
	Pink-footed Goose												668												
	Skylark				17																				
230	Buzzard										1														

	Mallard	(6)																	2					
	Starling									195														
231	Black-headed Gull									19														
	Mallard																			2				
232	Mallard																						2	
	Sparrowhawk									(1)														
233	Buzzard															1								
	Woodcock																				1			
238	Kestrel															(1)								
	Woodcock																				2			
241	Woodcock																	7						
242	Black-headed Gull									36														
	Common Gull									4														
251	Lapwing											5												
252	Barn Owl																	(1)						
	Lapwing/ Golden plover								37															
	Woodcock																	10			1			
259	Black-headed Gull										125													
261	Little Owl																	1						
262	Black-headed Gull																						2	
	Mallard																							2
263	Mute Swan													4		5								
265	Lapwing																	21						
	Mute Swan																		4	4				
277	Black-headed Gull										95													
	Kestrel													1		1								
	Mallard																							2
	Partridge sp.								5			9												
	Starling										40													
286	Mallard																					2		

	Marsh Harrier																(1)							
287	Barn Owl					(1)																		
	Buzzard						1																	
	Mallard																3							
	Moorhen					(2)																		
288	Barn Owl			(1)																	1			
	Black-headed Gull						74	287			26		68	41										5
	Buzzard									1				1										
	Common Gull						1																	
	Golden Plover															1								
	Greylag Goose								36															
	Herring Gull						7						1											
	Kestrel																1							
	Lapwing								23					6		11	12	24	66	29	19	2		
	Lesser Black-backed Gull						5																	
	Little Egret							6			4		1											
	Mallard																	3						
	Woodcock								2						1									
306	Buzzard				1																			
308	Great Black-backed Gull						5																	
	Herring Gull						7																	
309	Black-headed Gull		1																					
	Great Black-backed Gull		1																					
	Herring Gull		5																					
	Partridge sp.																				2			
	Woodcock														1									
310	Black-headed Gull																					4		
	Woodcock								1															
312	Black-headed Gull																					2		
316	Black-headed Gull		26																					
	Great Black-backed Gull		6																					

	Herring Gull		1																					
317	Lapwing											12												
318	Buzzard									1														
	Common Gull																				2			
	Great Black-backed Gull		6																					
	Herring Gull		1																					
	Lapwing		32	54																				
	Mallard																31							
319	Black-headed Gull															12			3					
	Buzzard															2		1						
	Skylark																		4					
	Woodcock					1																		
320	Lapwing								28															
322	Skylark																		2					
323	Black-headed Gull						118				22		6					11	1				9	
	Common Gull						1				2		1					3						
	Crane																				(3)			
	Great Black-backed Gull						6																	
	Herring Gull						2																	
	Mallard						18																	1
	Partridge sp.											9												
	Skylark																		2					
325	Great Black-backed Gull							4																
	Lesser Black-backed Gull							2																
	Partridge sp.											7					2							
	Woodcock			1																				
338	Black-headed Gull												1					3						
	Kestrel										1		(1)											
340	Black-headed Gull										48													
	Common Gull										1													

343	Barn Owl											(1)												
345	Black-headed Gull												22											
355	Barn Owl														1									
	Black-headed Gull																			11			3	
	Greylag Goose																				22			
	Lapwing																	6			16			
	Mallard												16					7	63	2	47			1
	Snipe																	12						
358	Black-headed Gull		18																					
	Common Gull		1																					
	Herring Gull		30																					
	Lesser Black-backed Gull		25																					
359	Lapwing								11															
361	Black-headed Gull							59																28
	Common Gull							2																
	Fieldfare																			70				
	Herring Gull							8																
	Lesser Black-backed Gull							6																
	Starling																			210				
363	Mallard																							1
365	Woodcock																	2						
366	Black-headed Gull						87	8																
	Common Gull							3																
	Golden Plover						3																	
	Great Black-backed Gull						2	2																
	Herring Gull						12																	
367	Lapwing											10												
	Woodcock																	3						
368	Black-headed Gull						14																	
	Buzzard													1										

	Fieldfare															94								
	Kestrel										1													
	Snipe								1															
369	Lapwing								3															
	Snipe								1															
370	Black-headed Gull																						2	
	Great Black-backed Gull							1																
	Grey Partridge																4							
	Woodcock											3												
371	Barn Owl																	1						
	Black-headed Gull						24			14														
	Common Gull									1														
	Great Black-backed Gull						2																	
	Lapwing								6															
	Little Egret		2																					
	Mallard						9																	
	Mute Swan						6												2					
	Snipe														2									
372	Little Egret												1											
373	Black-headed Gull						9			10													17	
	Common Gull									1														
375	Barn Owl			1																				
376	Kestrel																1							
383	Little Egret									1														
	Mallard					6				28														
	Moorhen					2																		
	Teal									1														
384	Barn Owl														(1)									
	Buzzard				1																			
	Common Gull										4													
	Herring Gull										19													
	Jack Snipe																					1		

	Kestrel																					(1)		
	Mallard							18										6			2			
	Teal							2																
385	Lapwing														2									
	Mallard													8			36	2					1	
	Snipe																	3						
	Teal													1		2	9							
	Woodcock														5			2						
386	Fieldfare													8										
	Woodcock														4									
387	Mallard	49		5	6		57						30					3	17	5		4		2
	Moorhen			3																				
	Teal	3					4						18						1	3		6		1
388	Barn Owl											1												
389	Teal									5			4											
390	Black-headed Gull													1										
	Common Gull													4										
	Fieldfare							13																
	Herring Gull													25										
	Mallard													6		2	6	3				1	1	
	Snipe														14									
	Starling																320							
	Teal																2			2	1			
	Woodcock														1									
391	Chaffinch						12																	
	Fieldfare						120																	
	Mallard																				2			
	Starling						50																	
396	Mallard																	4						
397	Black-headed Gull							28																

	Mallard		31			4	4																	
	Yellowhammer												12											
398	Fieldfare													83										
	Mallard											5									3			1
	Mistle Thrush													2										
	Partridge sp.			8																				
	Redwing													16										
	Sparrowhawk							(1)																
	Woodcock			1														2						
400	Black-headed Gull							27			46		17						4					
	Common Gull																		7					
	Sparrowhawk												(1)											
401	Black-headed Gull							28			22		11						31	10	1			
	Common Gull							3											71					
	Mallard																	2						
	Woodcock																	2						
417	Buzzard									1														
	Fieldfare															2								
	Lapwing															19								
	Stonechat												1											
419	Little Egret										2													
421	Kestrel															1								
428	Buzzard												1											
	Common Gull																			1				
	Fieldfare															20								
	Herring Gull																			2				
	Woodcock											1												
429	Fieldfare															12								
	Kestrel																					2		
430	Buzzard	(1)																						
431	Buzzard																						1	
448	Pink-footed Goose															14								

	Tawny Owl																	1						
450	Greylag Goose																			2				
	Little Egret				1																			
	Partridge sp.														6									
	Snipe																	9						
451	Buzzard															1								
	Snipe															1					10			
460	Reed Bunting							4																
	Yellowhammer							17																
466	Barn Owl					1																		
	Meadow Pipit																			38				
	Skylark							1	1															
467	Green Sandpiper								1															
	Skylark								1									2		2				
	Woodcock																	1						
468	Jack Snipe																	1						
	Kestrel				1			1									1							
	Little Egret							1																
	Skylark								1															
469	Linnet																		9					
475	Starling																			260				
476	Linnet																					4		
	Reed Bunting							8																
	Skylark																			1				
479	Kestrel															(1)								
	Skylark							2																
480	Lapwing																				12			
	Woodcock											8												
483	Lapwing																			2				
	Snipe																	8						
	Woodcock														6									

484	Skylark														2									
485	Green Sandpiper			1																				
	Kestrel						1																	
	Little Owl																			2				
	Mallard											8												1
	Skylark							4								1								
	Snipe																6							
	Teal													1										
	Woodcock											1					1							
486	Golden Plover									20														
	Lapwing																			2				
487	Jack Snipe																			2				
	Snipe																			15				
	Woodcock											1												
488	Barn Owl																(1)							
	Grey Partridge																	2						
	Skylark						8							2		4		1						
	Woodcock											1								2				
489	Black-headed Gull							24																
	Common Gull							2																
	Pied Wagtail																	76						
490	Black-headed Gull						34			6				5										
	Common Gull						3																	
	Skylark						2																	
492	Black-headed Gull							27		13				20										
	Greylag Goose																				2			
	Mallard																				2			
494	Black-headed Gull									3				27										
502	Marsh Harrier									(1)														
504	Buzzard				1																			
	Skylark				6																			
506	Barn Owl								1															

507	Greylag Goose																						1	
508	Grey Heron									1														
	Kestrel				1																			
	Skylark				4																			
510	Kestrel							1																
512	Skylark							2																
514	Barn Owl											(1)												
	Buzzard																			1				
	Peregrine												1											
515	Caspian Gull	1																						
	Herring Gull	16																						
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	325																						
	Starling															200								
	Woodcock																	3			1			
	Yellow-legged Gull	6																						
516	Black-headed Gull							194																
	Buzzard												1											
	Common Gull							50																
	Herring Gull							9																
	Lapwing				30																			
	Lesser Black-backed Gull							6																
	Marsh Harrier	(1)																						
	Reed Bunting							24									3							
	Skylark							1																
	Starling							1000																
	Stonechat														1									
517	Woodcock													1										
519	Kestrel							1																

	Pink-footed Goose				1120																		
523	Buzzard																	2					
524	Buzzard																	2					
531	Kestrel																					(1)	
534	Black-headed Gull						264	235		80			194				102						
	Common Gull						12	2		19			8				9						
	Herring Gull						2			6			4										
	Kestrel															1							1
	Linnet																	17					
	Mallard						6					4	2					4			8		1	
	Starling						170											9					
	Woodcock																	1					
535	Black-headed Gull																39						
	Mallard																			3			
	Woodcock											1											
536	Common Gull									2													
545	Buzzard																				1		
	Greylag Goose																			7	3		
	Lapwing														2								
	Skylark				27		5																
	Woodcock														1								
546	Barn Owl														1								
	Lapwing														4								
	Meadow Pipit															22							
	Partridge sp.														4								
	Woodcock																			1			
547	Black-headed Gull																					2	
548	Black-headed Gull																					1	
	Buzzard															1							
	Grey Partridge																				2		

	Jack Snipe																	1						
	Kestrel																			1				
	Linnet																			30				
	Mallard																							1
	Snipe														1			4						
	Woodcock																	10						
550	Marsh Harrier									(1)														
	Pink-footed Goose					1000																		
553	Pink-footed Goose				420																			
555	Marsh Harrier							(1)																
566	Black-headed Gull																					2		
	Greylag Goose						184																	
	Marsh Harrier							(1)																

ANNEX 4: VANTAGE POINT SURVEY DATA 2023/24

Table A4.1: Vantage Point Survey Data 2023/24

Date	VP	Flight/ Perched	Species	Number	Start time	Duration	HT 1 (0-10m)	HT 2 (10-50m)	HT 3 (50m+)
27/09/2023	1	F	Pink-footed goose	148	12:47	65	0	0	65
27/09/2023	1	F	Grey heron	1	13:20	12	12	0	0
27/09/2023	1	F	Marsh harrier	1	14:04	20	20	0	0
23/09/2023	2	F	Marsh harrier	1	15:24	120	120	0	0
23/09/2023	2	F	Pink-footed goose	46	15:47	75	0	0	75
23/09/2023	2	F	Marsh harrier	1	16:06	110	110	0	0
30/09/2023	3	F	Pink-footed goose	27	12:36	110	0	0	110
30/09/2023	3	F	Greylag goose	1	12:56	230	0	230	0
30/09/2023	3	F	Greylag goose	11	13:52	75	0	30	45
25/09/2023	4	F	Pink-footed goose	16	18:52	35	0	15	20
25/09/2023	4	F	Sparrowhawk	1	18:55	20	20	0	0
29/09/2023	5	F	Marsh harrier	1	13:56	110	15	95	0
29/09/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	220	14:17	150	30	75	45
29/09/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	58	14:30	95	20	30	45
29/09/2023	5	F	Marsh harrier	1	14:40	270	0	270	0
29/09/2023	5	F	Peregrine	1	15:01	170	45	125	0
29/09/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	6	15:42	82	22	15	45
29/09/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	31	16:04	60	15	15	30
29/09/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	7	16:11	50	20	30	0
29/09/2023	5	F	Peregrine	1	16:22	35	0	35	0
28/09/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	62	15:44	140	0	0	140
28/09/2023	6	F/P	Grey heron	1	16:37	15	15	0	0
28/09/2023	6	F/P	Grey heron	1	17:02	10	10	0	0
28/09/2023	6	F/P	Grey heron	1	18:01	35	35	0	0
28/09/2023	6	F/P	Grey heron	2	18:03	20	20	0	0
28/09/2023	6	F/P	Grey heron	1	18:08	25	25	0	0
16/10/2023	2	F	Pink-footed goose	37	14:16	120	0	120	0
16/10/2023	2	F	Lapwing	81	14:40	300	45	255	0
26/10/2023	3	F	Pink-footed goose	31	08:42	50	0	0	50
26/10/2023	3	F	Pink-footed goose	6	08:50	35	0	0	35
26/10/2023	3	F	Pink-footed goose	76	09:17	80	0	0	80
26/10/2023	3	F	Pink-footed goose	141	09:43	60	0	0	60
26/10/2023	3	F	Grey heron	1	10:50	25	25	0	0
15/10/2023	4	P	Lapwing	127	14:07	10,800	0	0	0
15/10/2023	4	F/P	Grey heron	1	14:21	20	20	0	0
30/10/2023	5	F	Marsh harrier	1	12:27	80	0	80	0
30/10/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	132	12:30	300	0	0	300
30/10/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	99	12:59	145	0	0	145
30/10/2023	5	F	Golden plover	9	13:45	75	0	0	75
30/10/2023	5	F	Snipe	1	13:49	135	0	0	135
30/10/2023	5	F	Great white egret	2	14:06	60	0	0	60
13/10/2023	6	P	Grey heron	1	15:30	10,800	0	0	0
13/10/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	18	15:36	30	0	0	39
13/10/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	14	16:04	150	30	30	90
13/10/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	21	16:05	150	30	60	60
13/10/2023	6	F	Grey heron	1	16:20	25	25	0	0
13/10/2023	6	F	Marsh harrier	1	16:30	65	65	0	0
14/11/2023	1	F	Kestrel	1	13:00	75	75	0	0
14/11/2023	1	F	Pink-footed goose	1	13:13	135	0	0	135
14/11/2023	1	F	Pink-footed goose	6	13:29	140	0	0	140

14/11/2023	1	F	Marsh harrier	1	14:48	150	150	0	0
14/11/2023	1	F	Marsh harrier	1	15:11	45	15	30	0
16/11/2023	6	F	Peregrine	1	13:54	40	0	40	0
16/11/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	88	14:20	150	0	0	150
16/11/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	43	14:22	150	0	0	150
16/11/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	3	14:31	60	0	60	0
16/11/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	140	14:49	120	0	0	120
16/11/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	106	14:57	150	0	0	150
16/11/2023	6	F	Marsh harrier	1	15:23	30	0	30	0
16/11/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	26	15:49	100	0	0	100
16/11/2023	6	F	Grey heron	2	16:04	75	75	0	0
05/11/2023	2	F/P	Greylag goose	75	09:04	65	65	0	0
05/11/2023	2	F	Pink-footed goose	3	10:20	85	0	85	0
05/11/2023	2	F	Pink-footed goose	47	10:21	40	0	40	0
05/11/2023	2	F	Marsh harrier	1	10:48	120	0	60	60
05/11/2023	2	F	Pink-footed goose	10	10:57	140	0	0	140
27/11/2023	3	F	Pink-footed goose	83	11:17	90	0	0	90
27/11/2023	4	F	Greylag goose	28	13:11	20	20	0	0
27/11/2023	4	P	Greylag goose	71	13:10	10,800	0	0	0
27/11/2023	4	P	Pink-footed goose	7	13:10	10,800	0	0	0
27/11/2023	4	F	Golden plover	73	13:49	105	45	60	0
27/11/2023	4	F	Pink-footed goose	109	13:51	90	0	0	90
27/11/2023	4	F	Pink-footed goose	9	14:03	60	30	30	0
27/11/2023	4	F	Pink-footed goose	8	14:10	45	0	45	0
27/11/2023	4	F	Golden plover	6	15:01	40	0	0	40
27/11/2023	4	F	Pink-footed goose	33	15:16	150	0	0	150
27/11/2023	4	F	Pink-footed goose	107	15:23	120	0	0	120
27/11/2023	4	F	Lapwing	60	15:29	120	0	0	60
27/11/2023	4	F	Pink-footed goose	11	15:37	135	0	0	135
27/11/2023	4	F	Barn owl	1	16:00	45	45	0	0
23/11/2023	5	F	Whooper swan	4	12:11	75	0	75	0
23/11/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	15	12:17	125	0	0	125
23/11/2023	5	F	Pink-footed goose	39	13:09	45	0	45	0
24/12/2023	1	F	Golden plover	23	09:57	45	0	45	0
24/12/2023	1	F	Peregrine	1	10:27	40	40	0	0
24/12/2023	1	F	Pink-footed goose	68	11:08	120	0	0	120
18/12/2023	4	F	Marsh harrier	1	10:31	135	135	0	0
18/12/2023	4	F/P	Pink-footed goose	2	12:01	105	45	60	0
18/12/2023	4	P	Lapwing	12	09:45	10,800	0	0	0
24/12/2023	5	F	Greylag goose	9	14:04	80	0	0	80
03/12/2023	6	F	Grey heron	1	13:56	45	45	0	0
03/12/2023	6	F	Pink-footed goose	90	14:50	120	0	120	0
03/12/2023	6	F	Marsh harrier	1	15:00	210	210	0	0
14/01/2024	1	F	Marsh harrier	1	14:17	180	0	0	180
14/01/2024	2	F	Lapwing	147	11:28	100	0	100	0
14/01/2024	2	F/P	Lapwing	156	11:50	60	60	0	0
14/01/2024	2	F	Little egret	1	12:14	20	20	0	0
14/01/2024	2	F	Marsh harrier	1	12:35	60	60	0	0
31/01/2024	3	F	Common crane	2	12:04	135	0	0	135
22/01/2024	4	F	Marsh harrier	1	09:26	110	0	110	0
22/01/2024	4	F	Pintail	1	09:51	50	0	50	0
22/01/2024	4	F	Marsh harrier	1	10:29	40	0	40	0
22/01/2024	4	F	Lapwing	130	11:06	60	30	30	0
26/02/2024	1	F	Marsh harrier	1	13:12	270	90	180	0
26/02/2024	1	F	Snipe	1	14:30	70	0	0	70
23/02/2024	3	F	Peregrine	1	10:45	180	0	180	0

23/02/2024	3	F	Marsh harrier	1	10:54	170	170	0	0
23/02/2024	3	F	Mute swan	6	11:22	75	75	0	0
23/02/2024	3	F	Marsh harrier	1	11:50	480	0	90	390
23/02/2024	3	F	Lapwing	2	12:23	100	0	100	0
11/02/2024	4	F	Lapwing	180	10:38	330	0	0	330
11/02/2024	4	F	Lapwing	310	11:26	480	0	0	480
11/02/2024	4	F	Pink-footed goose	1	11:36	75	0	75	0
11/02/2024	4	F	Pink-footed goose	1	11:59	90	0	0	90
11/02/2024	4	F	Lapwing	36	12:17	140	50	60	30
11/02/2024	4	F	Golden plover	30	12:25	75	30	30	15
11/02/2024	5	F	Marsh harrier	1	14:06	90	0	90	0
11/02/2024	5	F	Wigeon	6	15:29	45	0	0	45
26/03/2024	3	F	Mute swan	1	16:10	60	60	0	0
26/03/2024	3	F	Grey heron	1	16:54	95	0	0	95
26/03/2024	3	F	Pink-footed goose	12	17:31	160	0	0	160
22/03/2024	4	F	Oystercatcher	2	11:20	90	45	45	0
22/03/2024	4	F	Grey heron	1	11:26	135	0	135	0
12/03/2024	5	F	Gadwall	1	16:11	40	0	40	0
27/03/2024	6	F	Marsh harrier	1	11:52	90	90	0	0

FIGURE 1: NON-BREEDING BIRD SURVEY FIELD PLAN - OVERVIEW

MAP 1

MAP 2

MAP 3

MAP 4

MAP 5

MAP 6

THORNE CP

Humberhead Peatlands National Nature Reserve

Thorne Waste or Moors

Crowle Waste or Moors

CROWLE AND EALA

Crowle

Legend

Order Limits

Survey area

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	03/11/2025		HD	MJR

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Projection: Traverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGE

Figure 1: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Field Plan - Overview

avianecology

Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 2: NON-BREEDING BIRD SURVEY FIELD PLANS - 1

Legend

Order Limits

Survey area

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	03/11/2025		HD	MJR

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Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGE

Figure 2: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Field Plans - 1

Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton
WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 400

metres

N W E S

FIGURE 3: NON-BREEDING BIRD SURVEY FIELD PLANS - 2

Legend

Order Limits

Survey area

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	03/11/2025		HD	MJR

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TWEEN BRIDGE

Figure 3: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Field Plans - 2

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WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
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0 400

metres

N W E S

FIGURE 4: NON-BREEDING BIRD SURVEY FIELD PLANS - 3

Legend

Order Limits

Survey area

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	03/11/2025		HD	MJR

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Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGE

Figure 4: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Field Plans - 3)

Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton
WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 400

metres

N W E S

FIGURE 5: NON-BREEDING BIRD SURVEY FIELD PLANS - 4

Legend

Order Limits

Survey area

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	03/11/2025		HD	MJR

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Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGE

Figure 5: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Field Plans - 4

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Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 400

metres

N W E S

FIGURE 6: NON-BREEDING BIRD SURVEY FIELD PLANS - 5

Legend

Order Limits

Survey area

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	03/11/2025		HD	MJR

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Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGE

Figure 6: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Field Plans - 5

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WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 400

metres

N W E S

FIGURE 7: NON-BREEDING BIRD SURVEY FIELD PLANS - 6

Legend

Order Limits

Survey area

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	03/11/2025		HD	MJR

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Projection: Traverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGE

Figure 7: Non-Breeding Bird Survey Field Plans - 6

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WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 400

metres

N W E S

FIGURE 8: VANTAGE POINT SURVEY LOCATIONS



Legend

Order Limits

Vantage Point (VP)

- VP1 - SE7218011755
- VP2 - SE7037708799
- VP3 - SE7205909720
- VP4 - SE7585810057
- VP5 - SE7419512713
- VP6 - SE7109915154

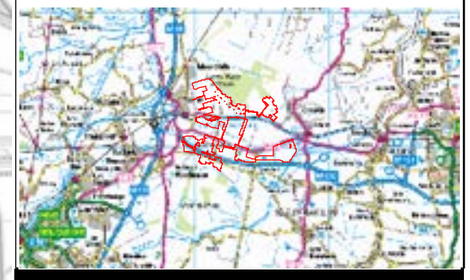
- Viewshed 1
- Viewshed 2
- Viewshed 3
- Viewshed 4
- Viewshed 5
- Viewshed 6

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 8: Vantage Point Survey Locations

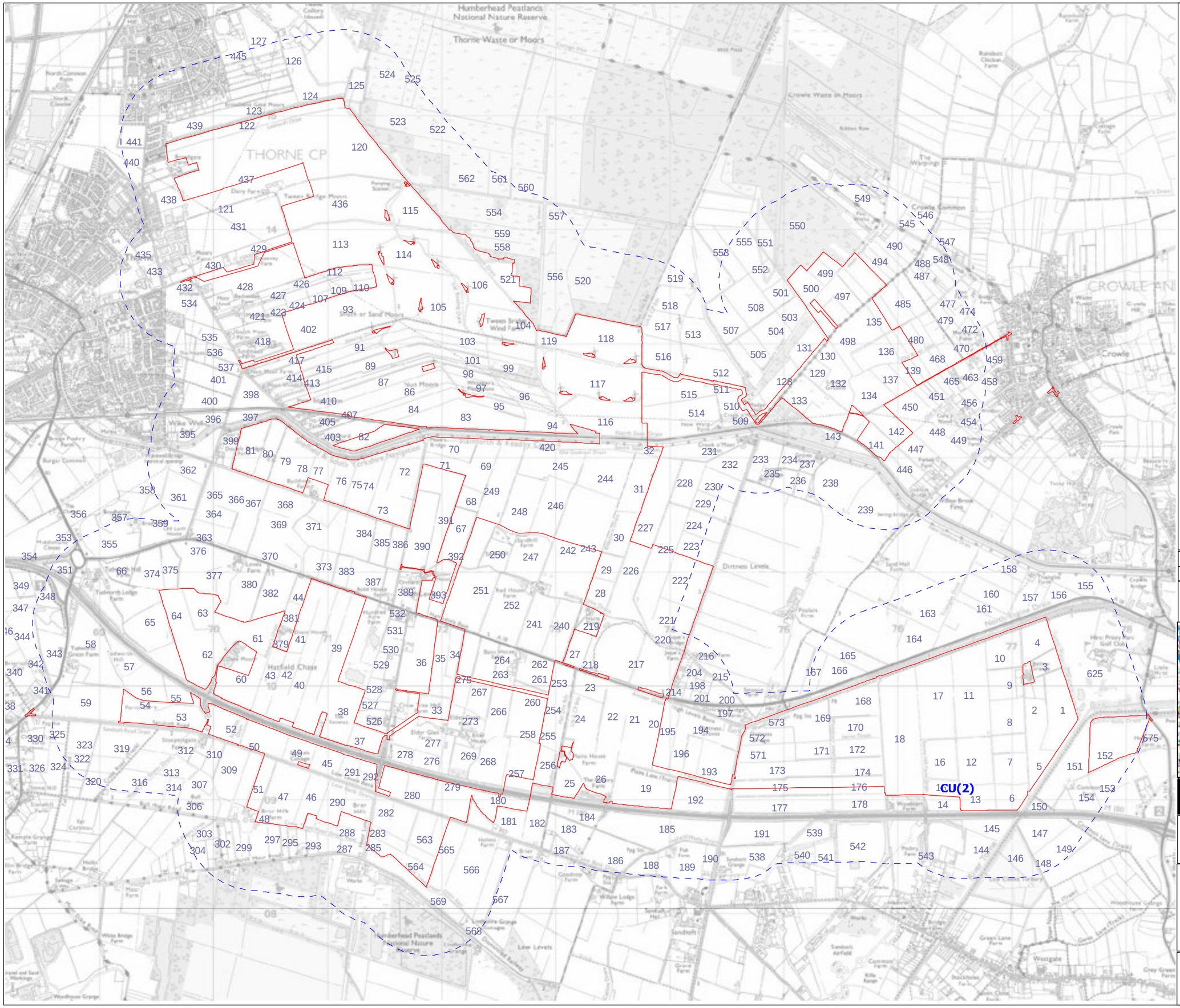
Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton
WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 9: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – CURLEW



Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

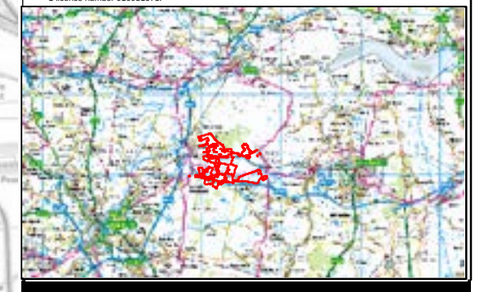
Curlew (CU)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 9: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Curlew

avian ecology

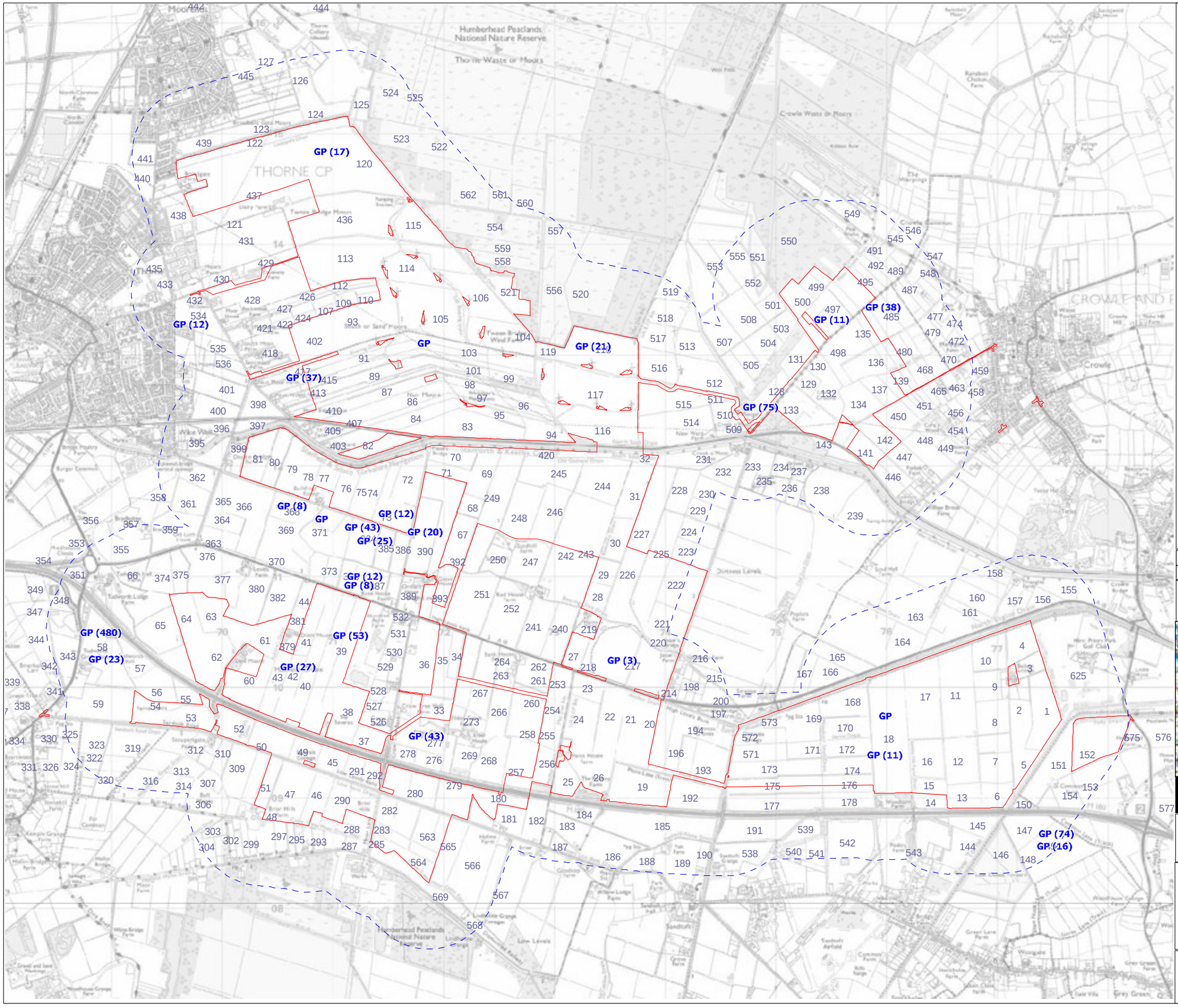
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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 10: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – GOLDEN PLOVER



Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

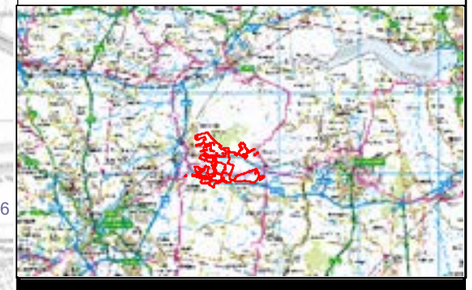
Golden plover (GP)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 10: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Golden plover

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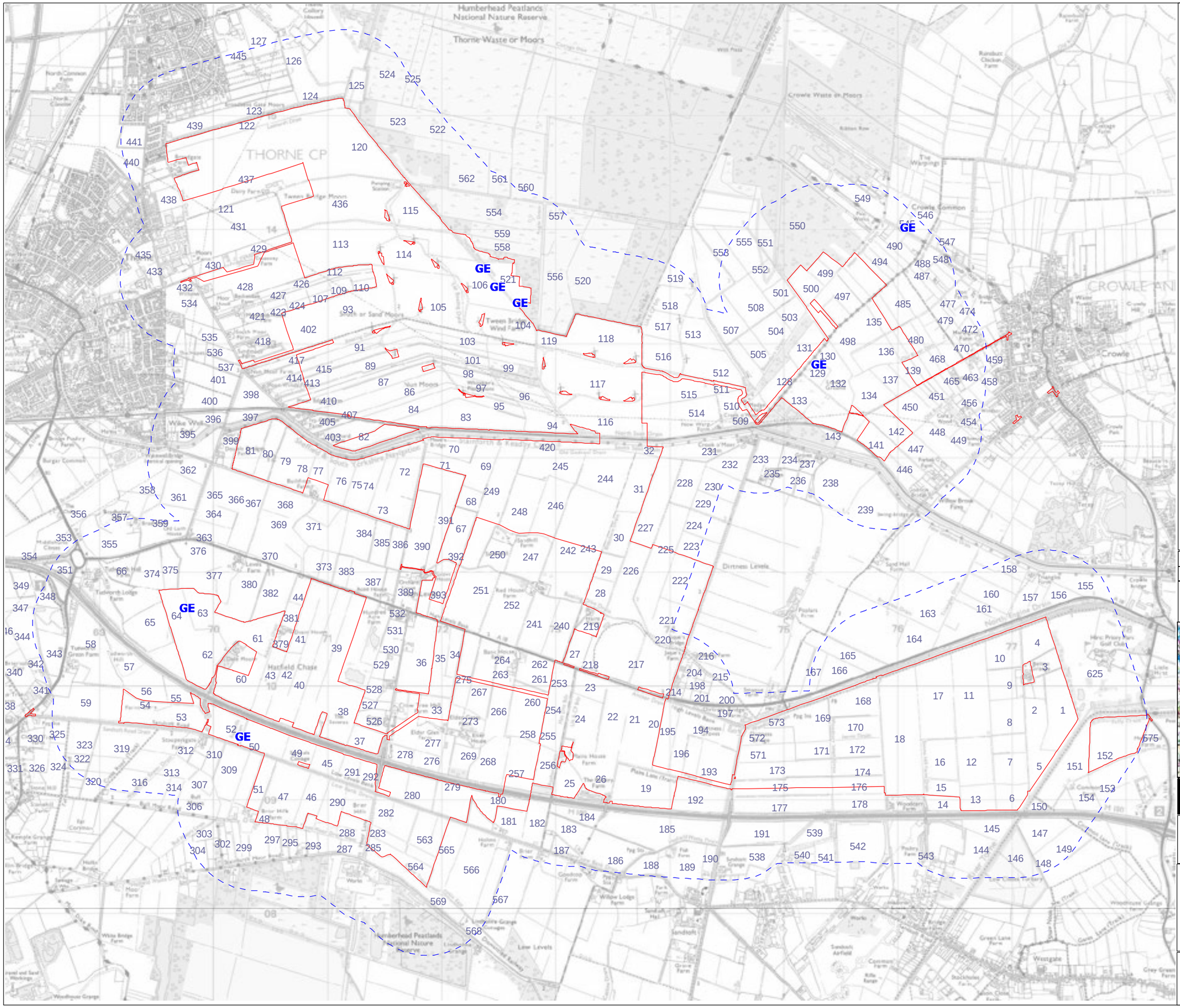
Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton WA4 4PG
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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 11: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – GREEN SANDPIPER



Legend

- Order Limits
- Survey Area

Target Species

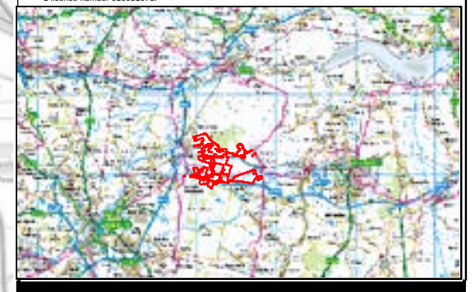
Green Sandpiper (GE)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 11: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Green sandpiper

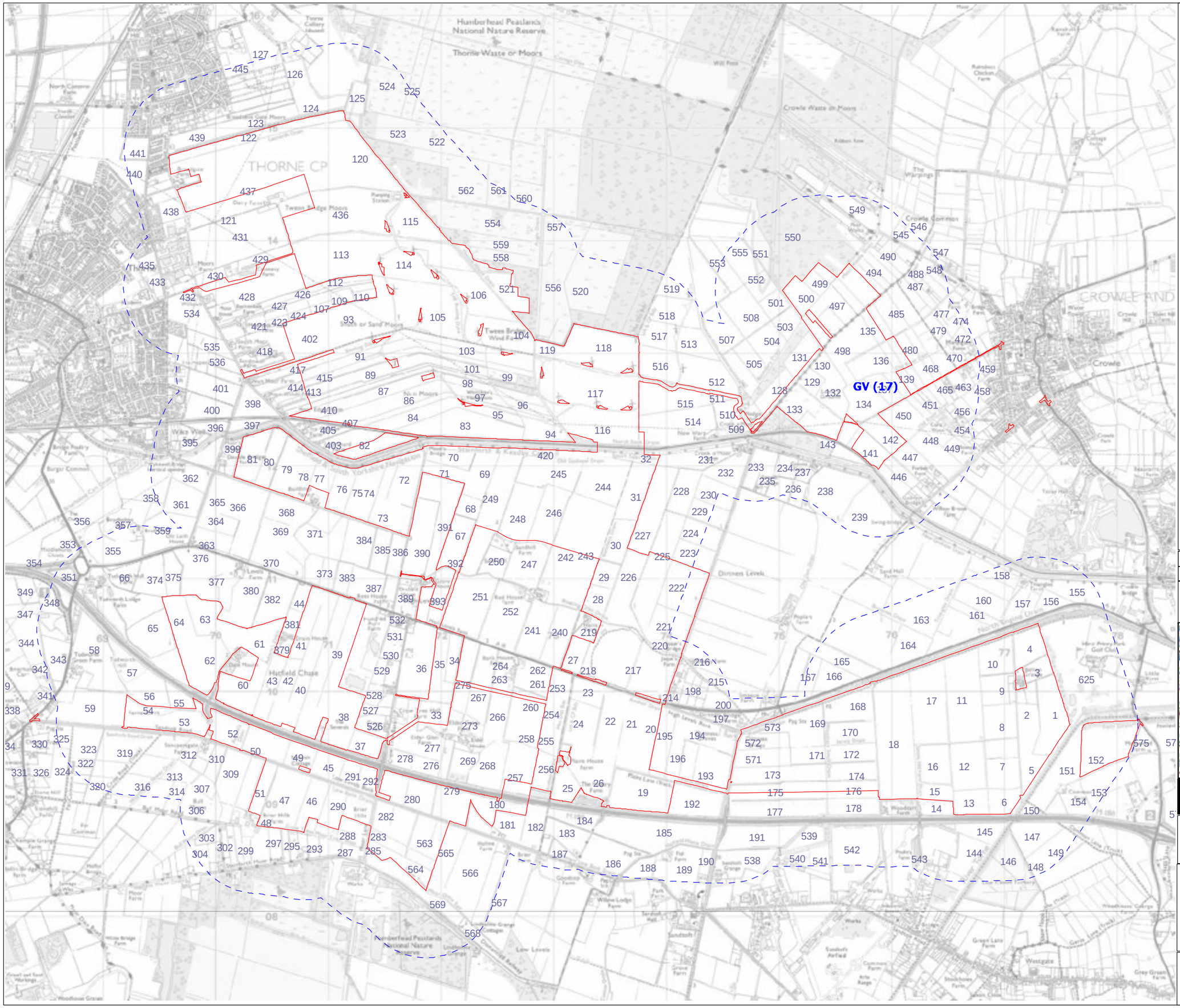
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0 1 kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 12: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 - GREY PLOVER



Legend

- Order Limits
- Survey Area

Target Species

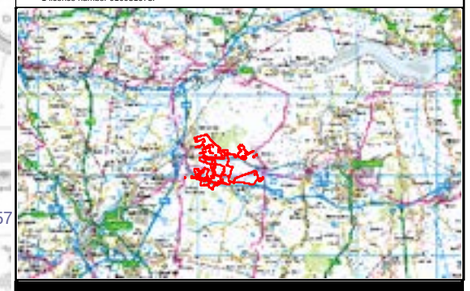
Grey plover (GV)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 12: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 - Grey plover

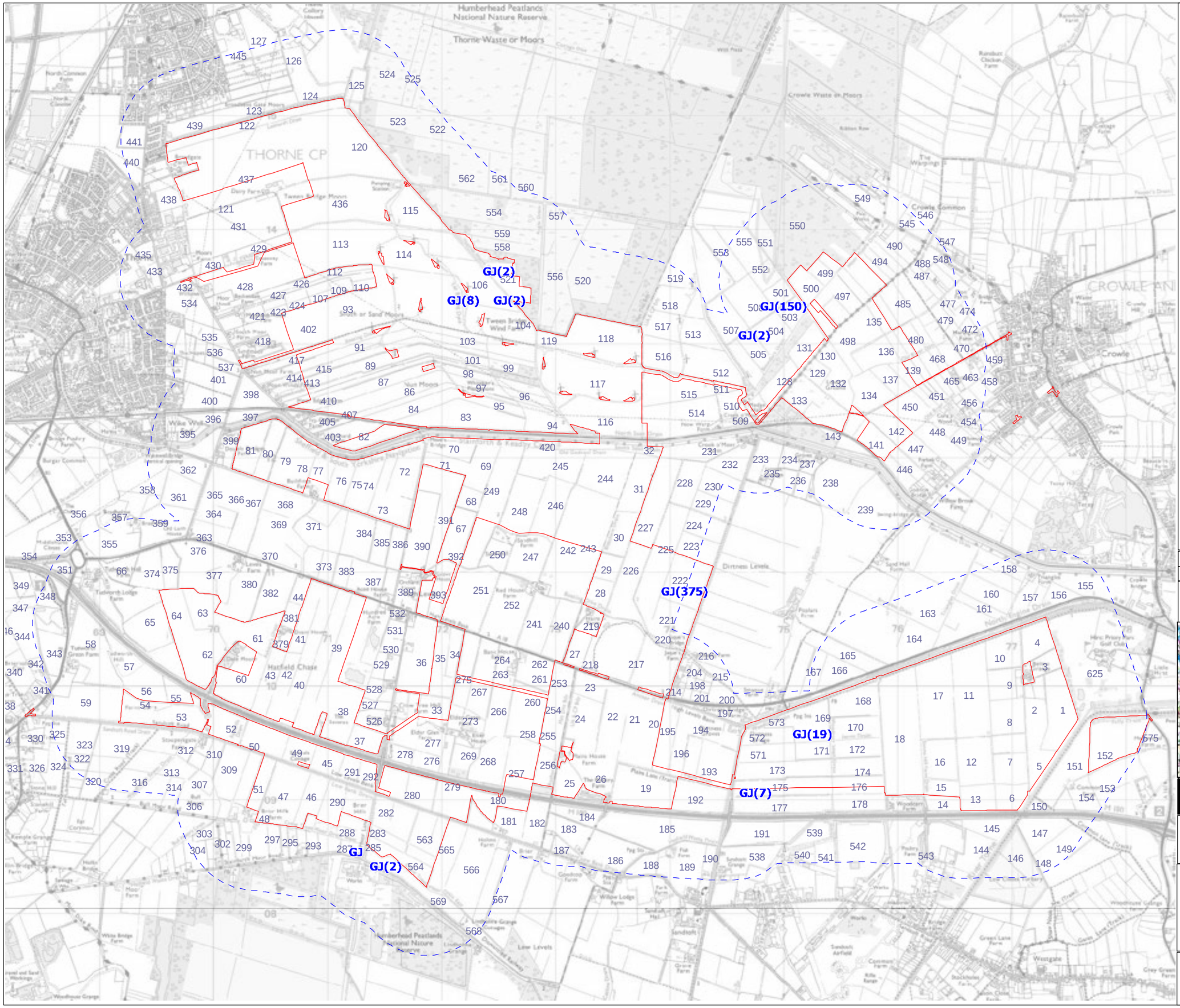
avianecology

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0 1
kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 13: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – GREYLAG GOOSE



Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

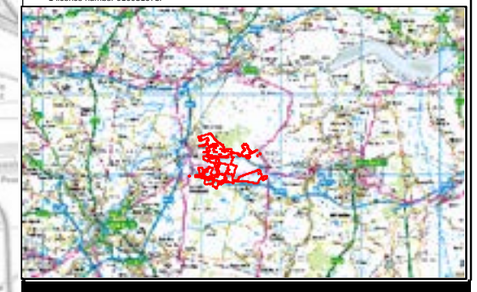
Greylag goose (GJ)

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Figure 13: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Greylag goose

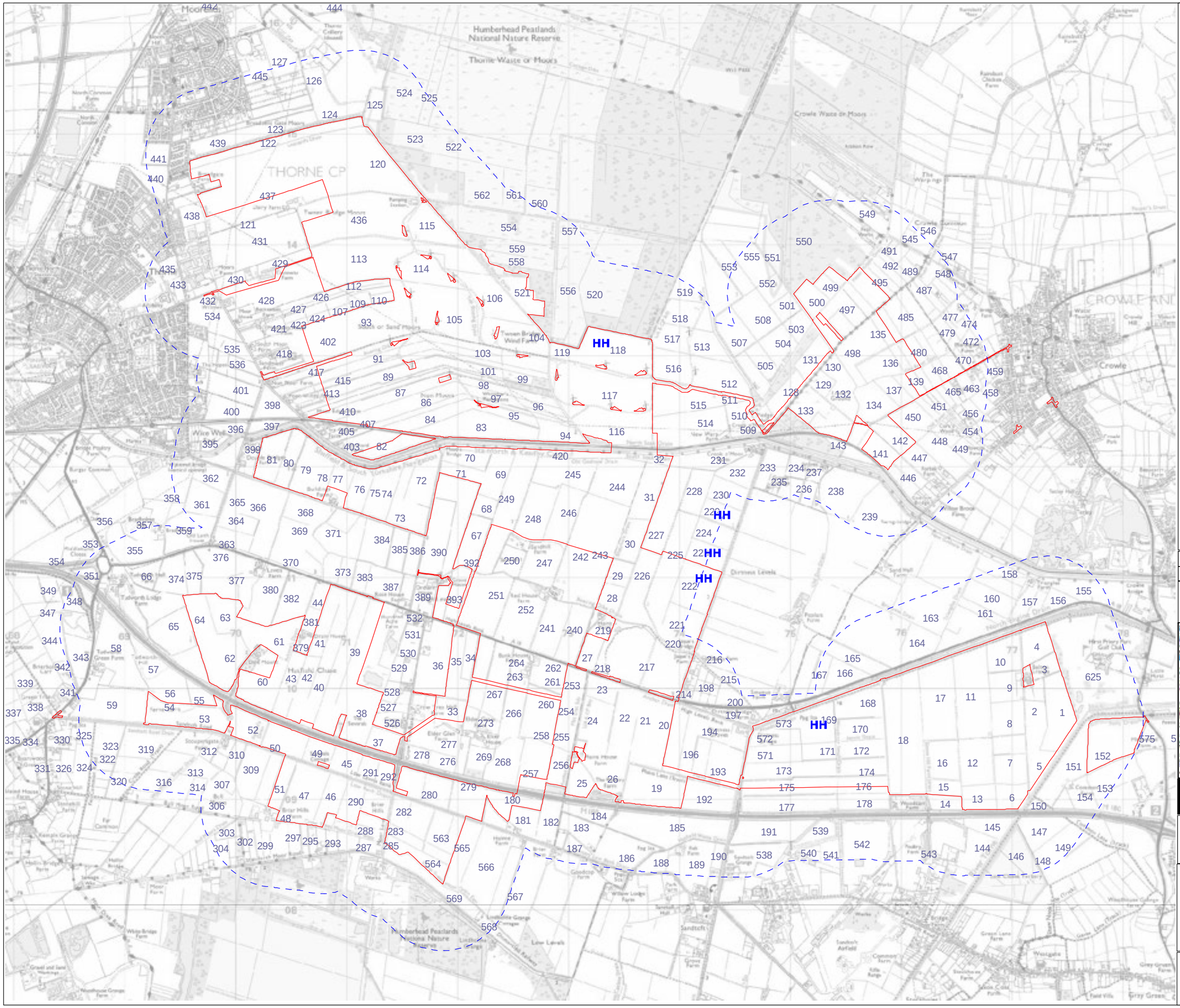
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kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 14: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – HEN HARRIER



Legend

- Order Limits
- Survey Area

Target Species

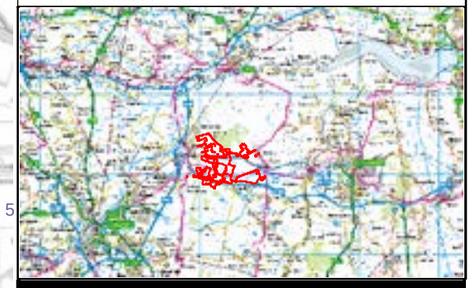
Hen harrier (HH)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 14: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Hen harrier

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0 1
kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 15: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – LAPWING

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

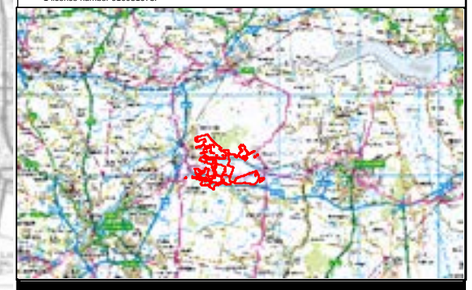
Lapwing (L.)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 15: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Lapwing

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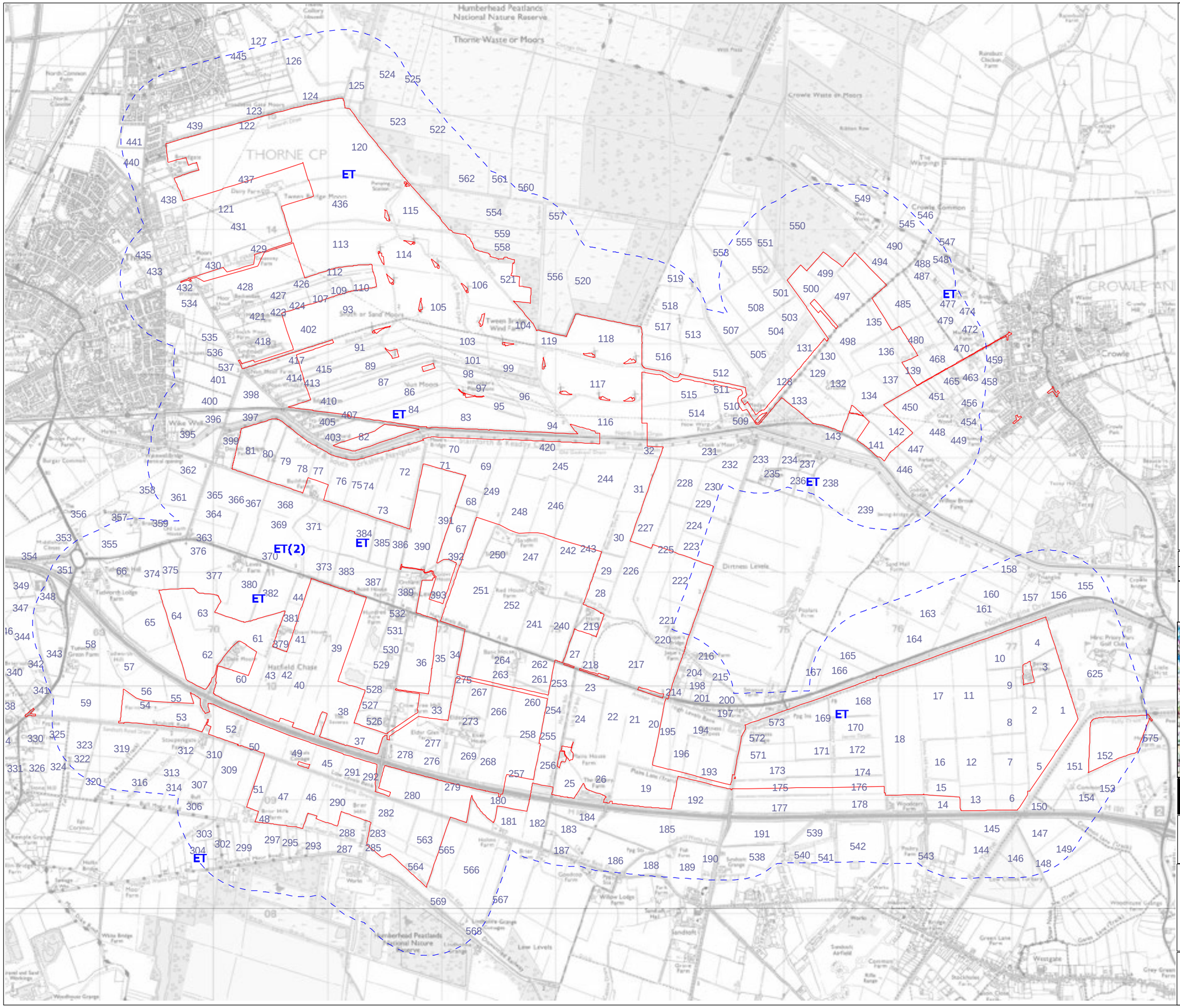
Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton
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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 16: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – LITTLE EGRET



Legend

- Order Limits
- Survey Area

Target Species

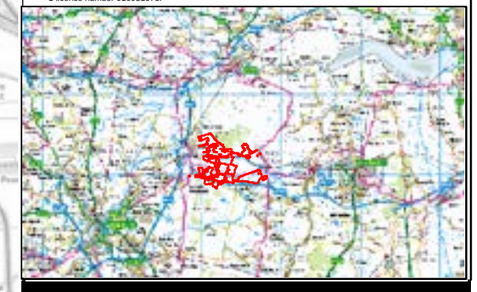
Little egret (ET)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 16: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Little egret

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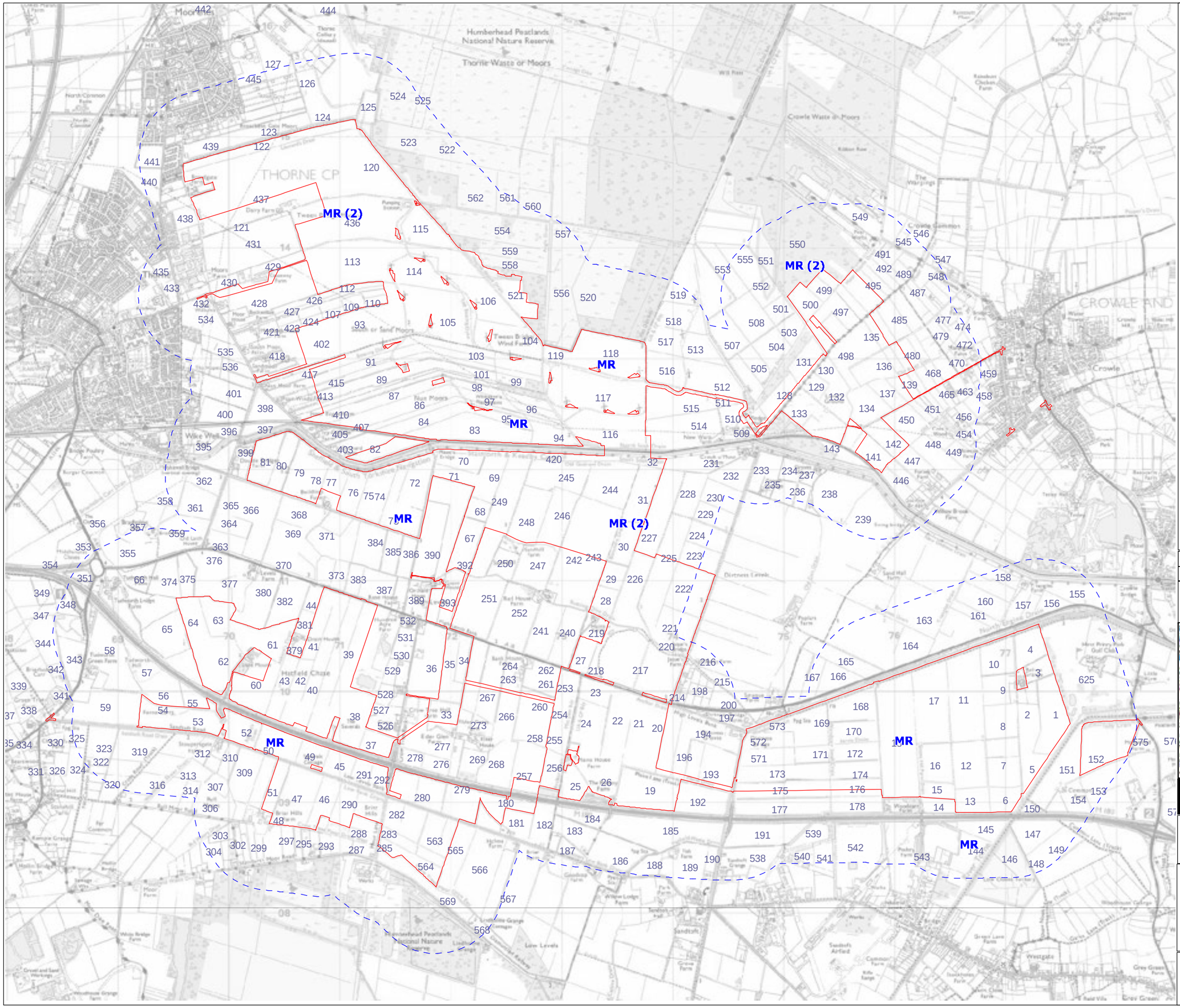
Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton WA4 4PG
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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 17: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – MARSH HARRIER



Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

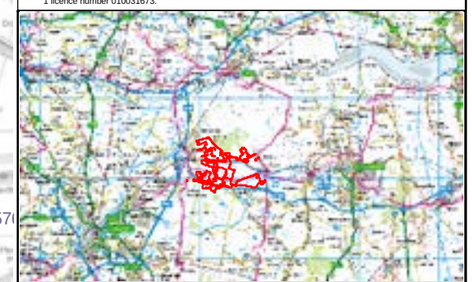
Marsh harrier (MR)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 17: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Marsh harrier

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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 18: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – MALLARD

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

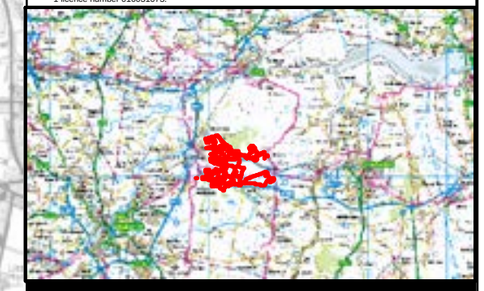
Mallard (MA)

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Figure 18: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Mallard

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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 19: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – PINK-FOOTED GOOSE

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

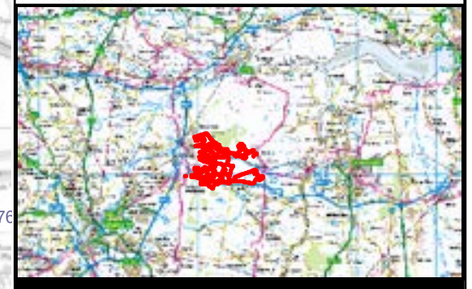
Pink-footed goose (PG)

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Figure 19: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Pink-footed goose

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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 20: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – TEAL

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

Teal (T.)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 20: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2022/23 – Teal

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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 21: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – CURLEW

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

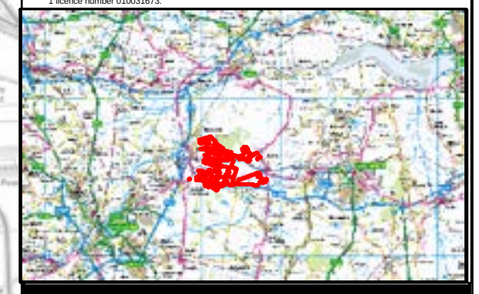
Curlew (CU)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 21: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Curlew

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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 22: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – DUNLIN

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

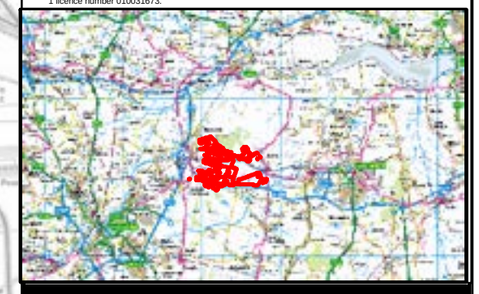
Dunlin (DN)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 22: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Dunlin

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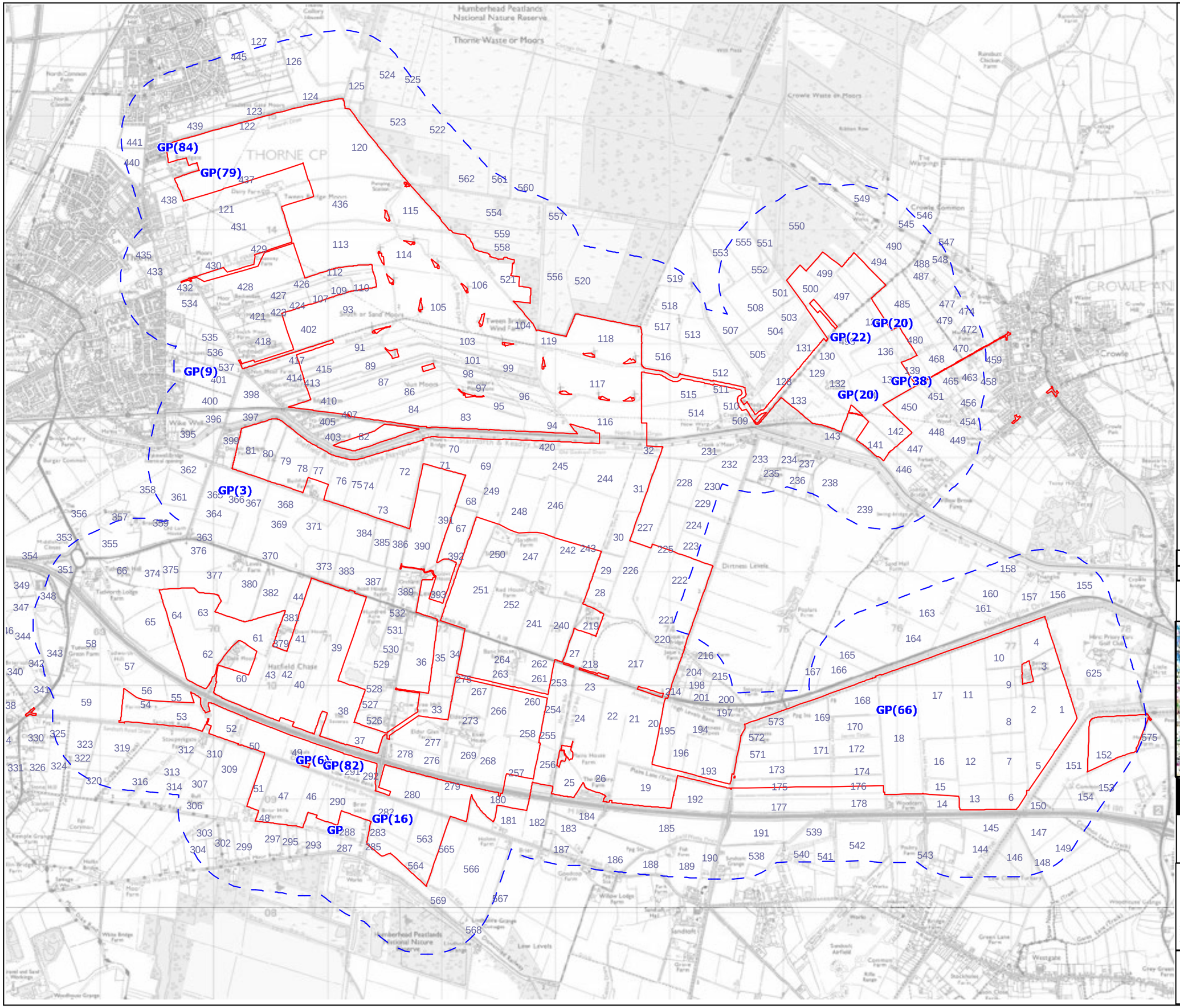
Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton
WA4 4PG
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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 23: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – GOLDEN PLOVER



Legend

- Order Limits
- Survey Area

Target Species

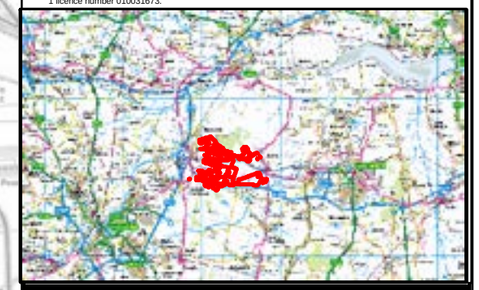
Golden plover (GP)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 23: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Golden plover

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0 1
kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 24: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – GREEN SANDPIPER

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

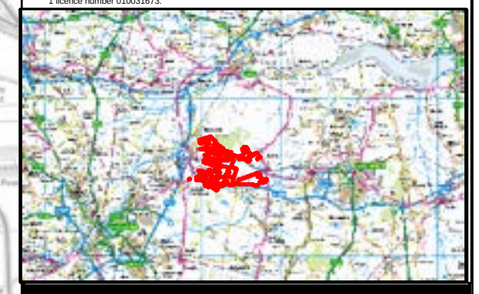
Green sandpiper (GE)

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 24: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Green sandpiper

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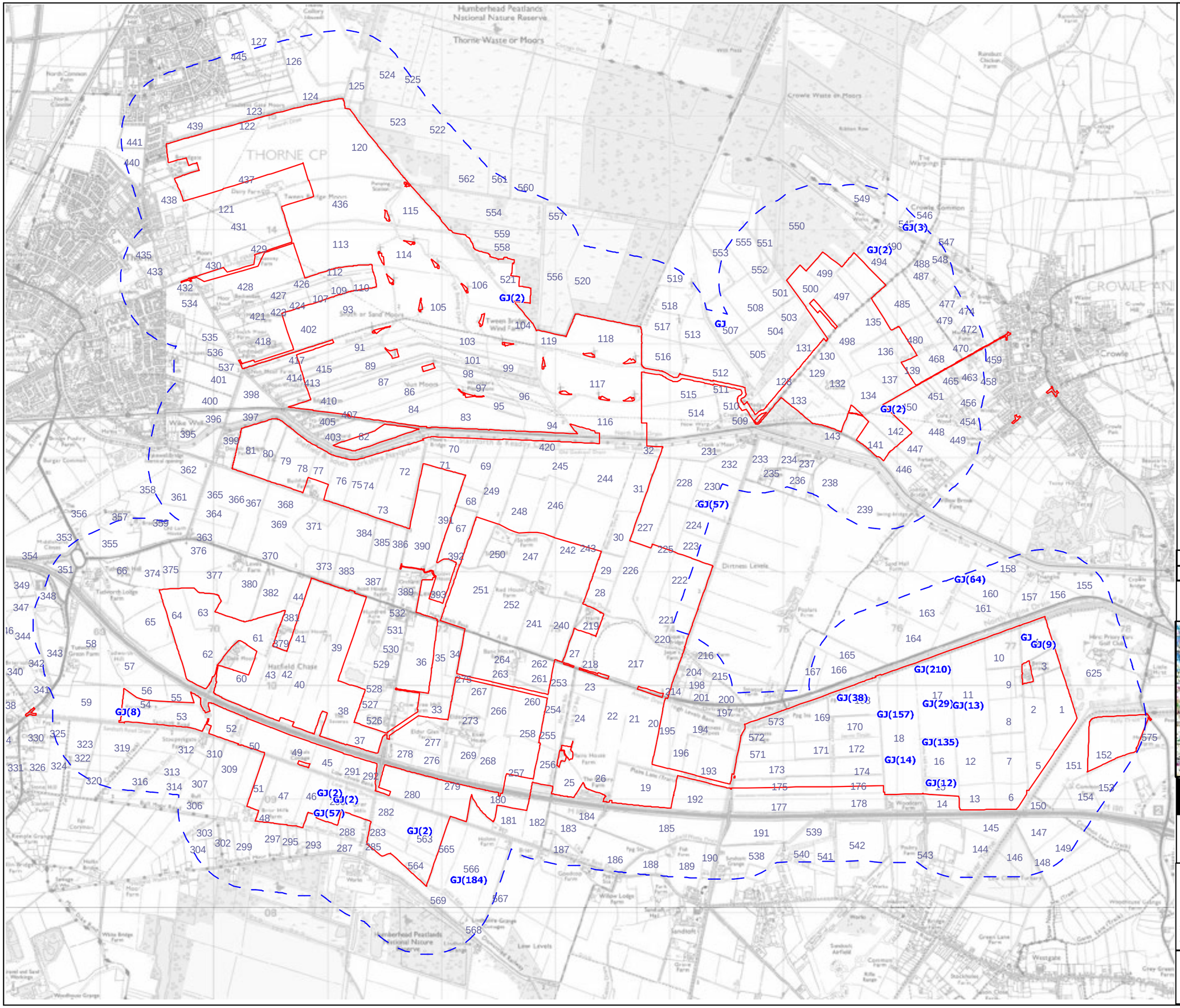
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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 25: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – GREYLAG GOOSE



Legend

- Order Limits
- Survey Area

Target Species

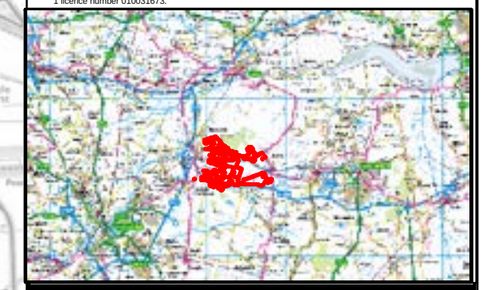
Greylag goose (GJ)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	05/11/2025		ZH	HD

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 25: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Greylag goose

avianecology

Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 26: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – LAPWING

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

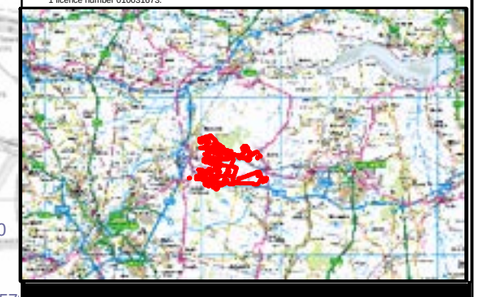
Lapwing (L.)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	05/11/2025		ZH	HD

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 26: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Lapwing

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WA4 4PG
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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 27: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – LITTLE EGRET

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

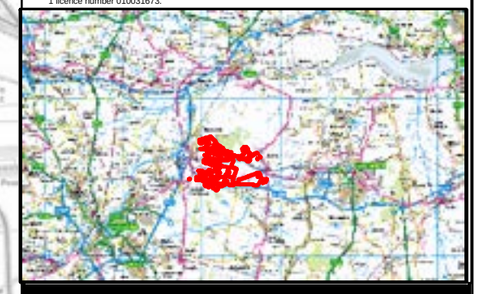
Little egret (ET)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	05/11/2025		ZH	HD

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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 27: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Little egret

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0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 28: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – MARSH HARRIER

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

Marsh harrier (MR)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	05/11/2025		ZH	HD

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Projection: Traverse Mercator
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Units: Metres

TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 28: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Marsh harrier

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0 1
kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 29: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2022/23 – MALLARD

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

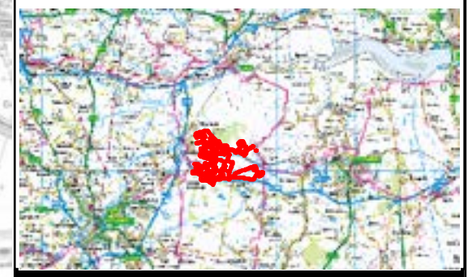
Target Species
Mallard (MA)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	07/11/2025		MR	MJR

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Units: Metres



WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

Figure 29: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Mallard

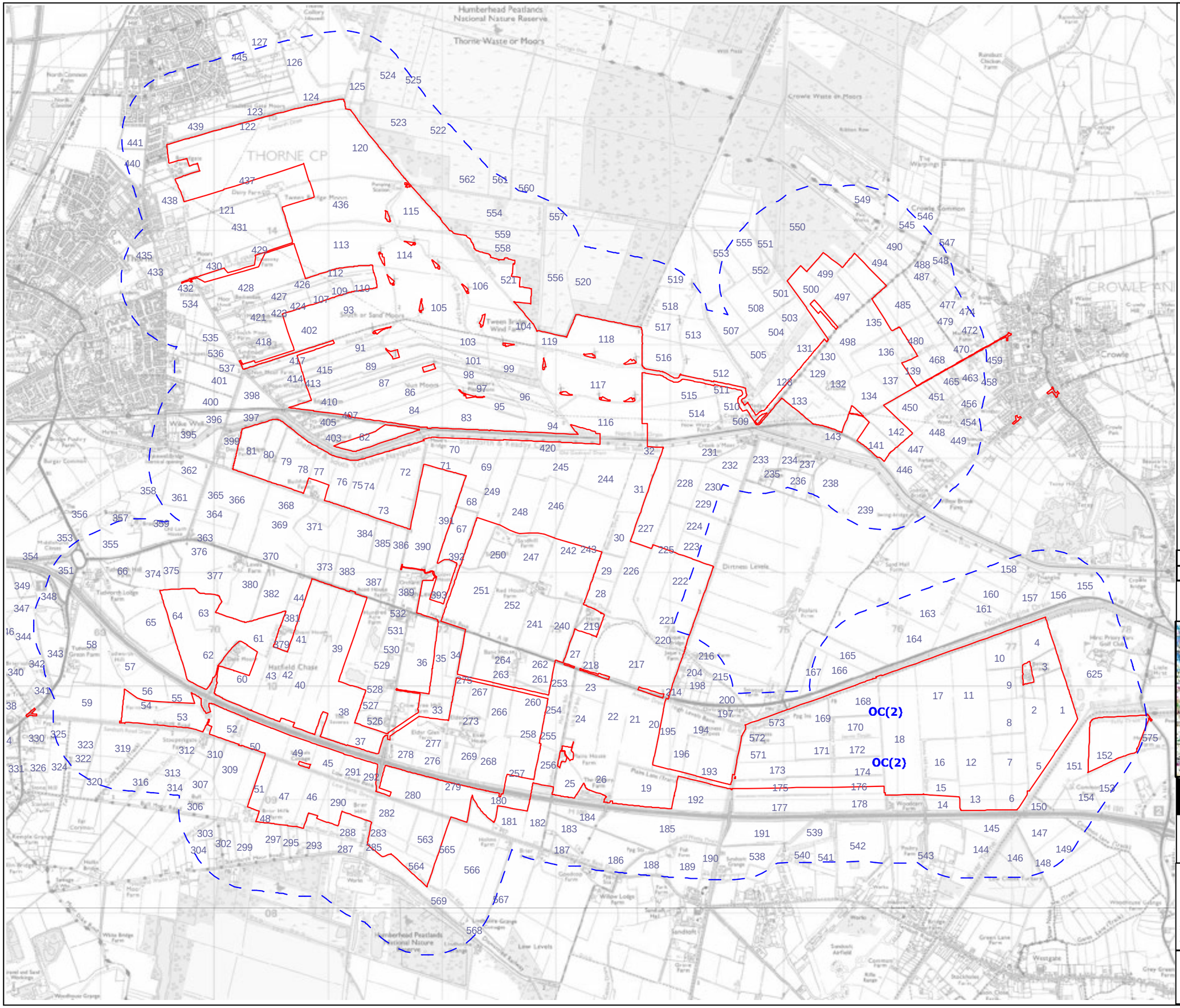
avian ecology

Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton
WA4 4PG
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www.avianecology.co.uk

0 1
kilometres

N
W E
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FIGURE 30: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – OYSTERCATCHER



Legend

- Order Limits
- Survey Area

Target Species

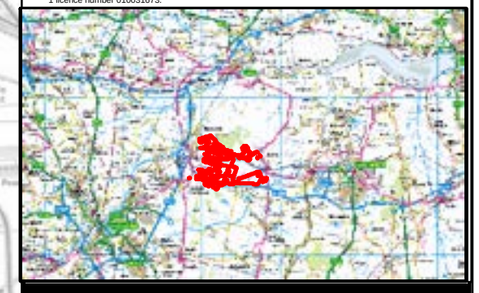
Oystercatcher (OC)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
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TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 30: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Oystercatcher

avianecology

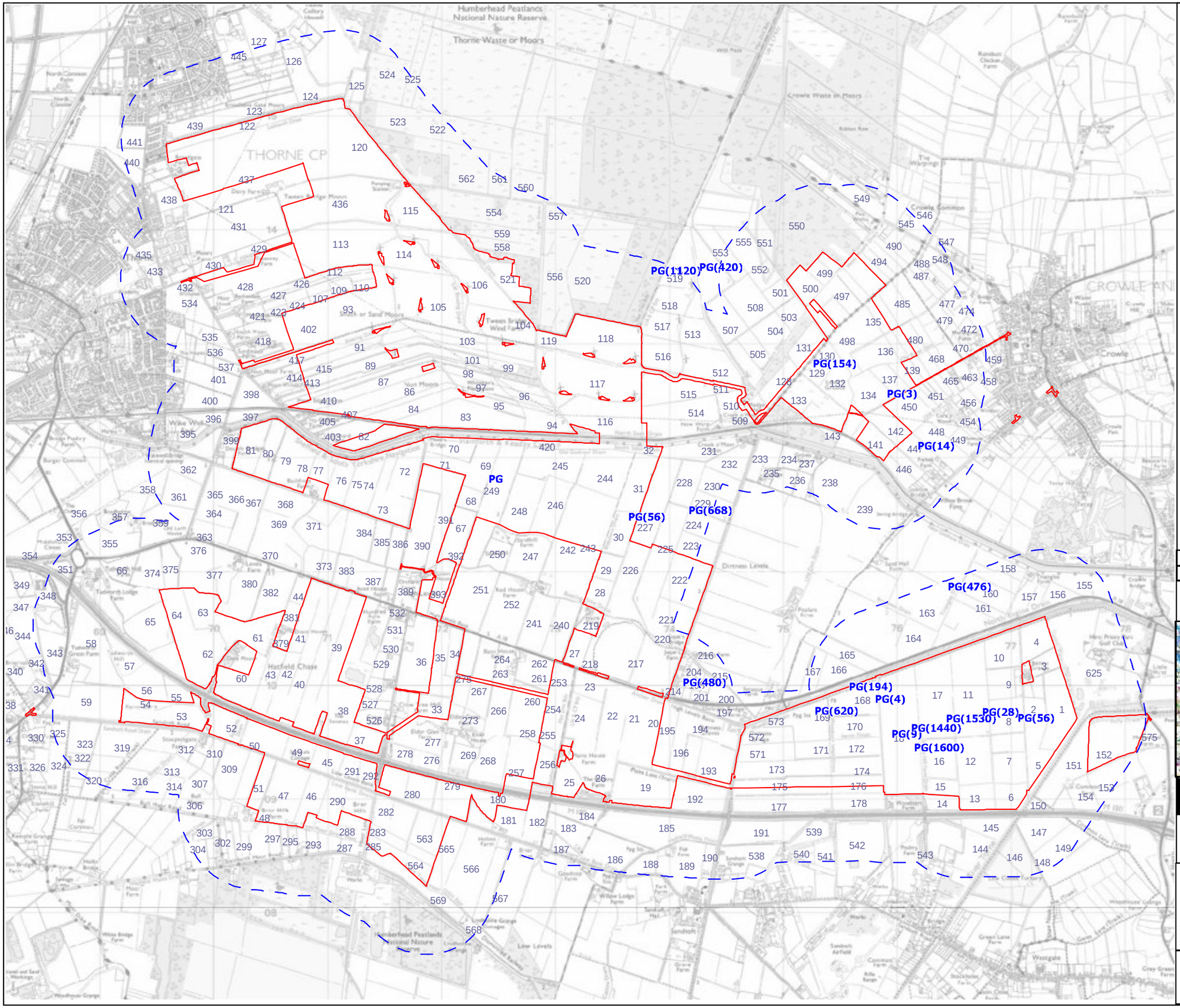
Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton
WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 31: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – PINK-FOOTED GOOSE



Legend

- Order Limits
- Survey Area

Target Species

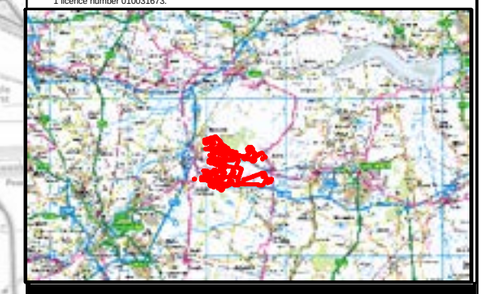
Pink-footed goose (PG)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	05/11/2025		ZH	HD

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Co-ordinate System : British National Grid
Projection: Traverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 31: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Pink-footed goose

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WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 32: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – TEAL

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

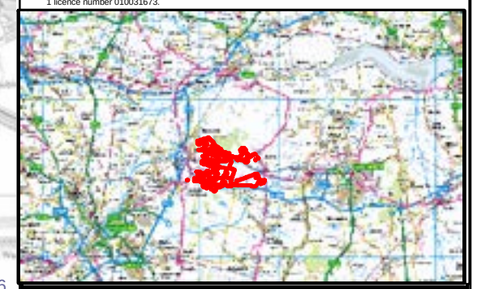
Teal (T.)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	05/11/2025		ZH	HD

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Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 32: Non-breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Teal

avianecology

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Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 1

kilometres

N W E S

FIGURE 33: NON-BREEDING SPA BIRD SURVEY RESULTS 2023/24 – WIGEON

Legend

Order Limits

Survey Area

Target Species

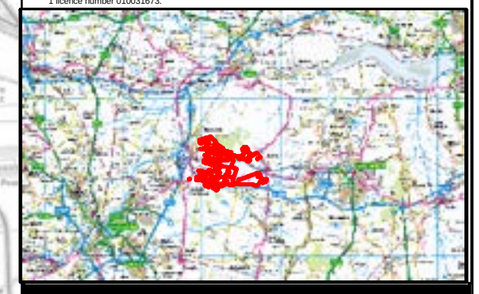
Wigeon (WN)

Rev	Date	Description	De	App
00	05/11/2025		ZH	HD

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Co-ordinate System : British National Grid
Projection: Traverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Metres



TWEEN BRIDGES NSIP

Figure 33: Non-Breeding SPA Bird Survey Results 2023/24 – Wigeon

Avian Ecology, Suite 3c Walnut Tree Farm, Northwich Road, Lower Stretton
WA4 4PG
Tel: 0843 506 5116
www.avianecology.co.uk

0 1

kilometres

N W E S

Appendix 2: Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation Strategy

Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation



Tween Bridge
May 2026

TG Report No. 16413_R03f_JD

Tyler Grange

Project No:	Report No.	Date	Revision
16413	R03	May 2026	f

Admin QA	Author	Checked	Approved
-	Joseph Dance BSc (Hons) MCIEEM	Rob Revolta BA MSc MCIEEM	Julian Arthur CEcol MCIEEM CEnv

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Figure 1: Non Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan

Section 1: Introduction

1.1. This report has been produced by Tyler Grange Group Ltd (TG) on behalf of RWE Renewables in relation to 'Tween Bridge' solar farm. It has been produced to summarise the proposed mitigation strategy for the project in relation to non-breeding birds. This is informed by the data obtained from the 'Year 1' of the non-breeding bird surveys, completed between 2022 – 2023 and Year 2' non-breeding bird surveys, completed between 2023-2024, presented within Technical Appendix 7.3 of the **Environmental Statement Volume 2 Chapter 7: Ecology and Nature Conservation [APP-044].**

1.2. Natural England (NE) was consulted on an earlier iteration of this strategy (DAS A010619 / 441464 and UDS-A017176) via their Discretionary Advice Service (DAS); the strategy has responded to NE's comments.

~~1.2.~~1.3. This report has been updated following the Applicant's notice of intention to submit a request for changes to the application **[PD-006]** and subsequent **Change Request Document [Document Reference 8.14 Revision 1]**. The updates comprise the removal of parcels **1/A, 1/B, 1/C, 1/D, 2/B[1], 3/C, 3/D and 3/E** from the extent of land subject to compulsory acquisition, temporary possession and works powers; the modification of Mitigation Parcel **M1(A)** to avoid registered common land/Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 access land parcels **1/E, 2/A, 3/A and 3/B**; and an amendment to a proposed permissive path route through Mitigation Parcel M1(A) so that it would avoid encroaching upon parcel **2/A**. However, the updates as a consequence of the Change Request are minor and do not result in any significant changes to the measures proposed.

~~1.3.~~**1.4.** The non-breeding bird survey data is provided in Environmental Statement Volume 3 Appendix 7.3: Non-Breeding Bird Surveys (Year 1 and Year 2) [APP-074]. This data comprise the locations of birds recorded within the survey area (Order Limits [OL] + 600m buffer around) which are listed as a qualifying feature under the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA). Table 1 and 2 below also summarise peak counts of each qualifying species recorded within the Order Limits and are a direct extract from Technical

[1] A small area of land previously forming part of parcel 2A is now identified as parcel 2B in the Land Plans [Document Reference 2.2 Revision 3]. That land is not subject to compulsory acquisition, temporary possession or works powers. In addition, no benefit is assigned to that land for the purposes of the assessment contained in this report as it has never formed part of Mitigation Parcel M1(A) and no other habitat enhancement is proposed in respect of the land.

Appendix 7.3 of the **Environmental Statement Volume 2 Chapter 7: Ecology and Nature Conservation [APP-044].**

Table 1: SPA qualifying species recorded within and outside of the Draft Order Limits during 2022/23. Note that nocturnal and diurnal surveys were combined and peak count of the two is provided, alongside the percentage of the moving (2022/23) WeBS 5-year moving mean totals.

Species	2022				2023		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Within the Draft Order Limits							
Curlew Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **2,473**	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0.08%)
Golden plover Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **21,160**	53 (0.25%)	0	0	37 (0.17%)	21 (0.10%)	0	0
Green sandpiper Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **14**	**1 (7.14%)**	**1 (7.14%)**	**1 (7.14%)**	0	**1 (7.14%)**	0	0
Greylag goose Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **2,569**	375 (14.60%)	0	19 (0.74%)	0	0	0	8 (0.31%)
Lapwing Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **15,951**	390 (2.44%)	25 (0.16%)	31 (0.19%)	127 (0.8%)	260 (1.63%)	32 (0.20%)	32 (0.20%)
Little egret Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **215**	0	1 (0.47%)	1 (0.47%)	0	0	0	1 (0.47%)
Mallard Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23	**92 (6.31%)**	**24 (1.64%)**	0	12 (0.82%)	**27 (1.85%)**	**64 (4.39%)**	6 (0.41%)

1,459							
Pink-footed goose Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **23,330**	**330 (1.41%)**	**360 (1.54%)**	0	0	0	0	0
Shoveler Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **317**	0	0	0	0	2 (0.63%)	0	0
Teal Humber Estuary 5 year mean 2022/23 **9,994**	0	2 (0.02%)	0	3 (0.03%)	6 (0.06%)	0	4 (0.04%)
Outside of the Draft Order Limits							
Golden plover	76	480	21	20	1	0	38
Green sandpiper	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Greylag goose	150	0	0	0	0	155	34
Lapwing	260	136	1	71	14	6	13
Little egret	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Mallard	60	2	5	42	21	17	10
Pink-footed goose	700	42	0	0	0	21	0
Shoveler	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teal	0	0	0	0	23	3	9
Common crane	3	0	0	0	0	0	2

Table 2. SPA qualifying species and species part of the wider waterbird assemblage recorded within and outside of the Draft Order Limits during the Winter Walkover and Nocturnal Bird Surveys combined during 2023/24.

Note that nocturnal and diurnal surveys were combined and the maximum peak count of the two is provided alongside the percentage of the most up to date (2023/24) WeBS 5-year mean totals.[2]

Species	**2023**				**2024**			
	Sep	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**

[2] Calbrade, N.A., Birtles, G.A., Woodward, I.D., Feather, A., Hiza, B., Caulfield, E., Balmer, D.E., Peck, K., Wotton, S.R., Shaw, J.M., and Frost, T.M. 2025.
Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24: The Wetland Bird Survey and Goose & Swan Monitoring Programme. BTO/RSPB/JNCC/NatureScot. Thetford.

Within the Draft Order Limits								
Curlew WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **2,473**	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0.16%)	2 (0.16%)
Dunlin WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **22,346**	0	6 (0.027%)	27 (0.121%)	0	0	0	0	0
Little egret WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **226**	0	1 (0.442%)	0	0	0	0	1 (0.442%)	0
Green sandpiper WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **19**	0	0	0	**1 (5.26%)**	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose WeBS 5-year average for the Humber Estuary **2285** [3] [4]	0	**210 (9.19%)**	**157 (6.87%)**	12 (0.52%)	0	**27 (1.18%)**	**76 (3.33%)**	9 (0.39%)
Golden plover (WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **21,623)**	0	0	82 (0.38%)	2 (0.009%)	84 (0.389%)	0	6 (0.028%)	0
Lapwing WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **11,859**	5 (0.042%)	**220 (1.855%)**	**371 (3.129%)**	53 (0.447%)	79 (0.666%)	**147 (1.24%)**	11 (0.093%)	4 (0.034%)
Mallard WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary 1,459	2 (0.14%)	**33 (2.26%)**	**78 (5.35%)**	**125 (8.567%)**	**49 (3.357%)**	**92 (6.305%)**	**16 (1.096%)**	10 (0.685%)

[3] Contains Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2025. WeBS is a partnership jointly funded by the BTO, RSPB and JNCC, with fieldwork conducted by volunteers.

[4] Contains Goose and Swan Monitoring Programme (GSMP) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2025. GSMP is a partnership, run by and jointly funded by BTO, JNCC and NS, with fieldwork conducted by both volunteer and professional surveyors.

Oystercatcher WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary 7,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0.028%)	0
Pink-footed goose WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **27,329**	0	**1600*** **(5.85%)**	**620** **(2.27%)**	194 (0.71%)	0	**1530** **(5.63%)**	0	0
Teal WeBS 5-year mean for the Humber Estuary **9,994**	0	0	0	2 (0.020%)	12 (0.120%)	2 (0.020%)	2 (0.020%)	1 (0.010%)
Wigeon WeBS 5-year average for the Humber Estuary **6,452**	0	6 (0.093%)	0	0	0	42 (0.651%)	0	0
Outside of the Draft Order Limits								
Little egret	2	2	6	4	0	0	0	0
Greenshank	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greylag goose	0	184	36	64	0	0	22	1
Golden plover	0	3	20	0	1	0	0	0
Lapwing	54	48	28	12	27	66	29	2
Mallard	49	57	28	30	8	63	47	2
Pink-footed goose	0	1120	0	668	14	0	0	0
Teal	3	4	5	18	8	9	6	2

~~1.4.~~1.5. Based on the Year 1 and Year 2 survey results, the non-breeding bird assemblage recorded within the Order Limits is typically representative of farmland habitats.

~~1.5.~~1.6. The Order Limits surround Tween Bridge Wind Farm, which is an operational wind farm with 22 turbines. It is therefore considered that this northern section of the Order Limits is already impacted for non-breeding birds due to displacement caused by the presence of the turbines.

~~1.6.~~1.7. An assessment of significance has been undertaken to determine if the Order Limits are considered to be 'functionally linked' to the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar, which is situated approximately 7.7km northeast. Functional

linkage is not defined in case law, but is generally considered to be relevant when over 1% of a given SPAs population of qualifying features are regularly present and the site is considered 'important' in the life cycle of the qualifying species.

~~1.7.~~1.8. Greylag goose, lapwing, mallard, and pink-footed goose exceeded the 1% threshold of their WeBS 5-year mean[5] from the Humber Estuary SPA within the Order Limits, indicating potential use of Functionally Linked Land (FLL).

~~1.8.~~1.9. Potential impacts on non-breeding birds associated with the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar therefore include loss of functionally linked land for lapwing, pink-footed goose, greylag goose and mallard and disturbance to these species. Consideration for golden plover in adjacent land has also been had due to the numbers recorded, with measures to be implemented during construction to minimise disturbance. The potential for adverse effects during the construction phase have been 'designed out' where practicable, and these will be controlled through standard good construction and environmental working practices as an integral part of the Scheme, detailed within the **Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan (eCMP) [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 2].**

~~1.9.~~1.10. In addition to the above, although greylag geese are not a qualifying feature of the SPA[6] as they occur at site levels of more than 1% of the national population according to the most recent Humber Estuary WeBS 5-year average count, impacts to loss of functionally linked land for this species is assessed within this strategy. This requirement was also confirmed by Natural England within their DAS response dated 04.04.25.

~~1.10.~~1.11. Mallard, lapwing, pink-footed goose and greylag goose have been noted as present in areas which would currently be subject to solar panel installations during the lifetime of the development. To this end, a mitigation response has been proposed tailored to these species. As detailed in **Environmental Statement Volume 3 Appendix 7.3: Non-Breeding Bird Surveys (Year 1 and Year 2) [APP-074]**, these species were recorded in the following habitats:

- Cereal;

[5] Contains Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data from Waterbirds in the UK 2023/24 © copyright and database right 2025. WeBS is a partnership jointly funded by the BTO, RSPB and JNCC, with fieldwork conducted by volunteers.

[6] JNNC. STANDARD DATA FORM for sites within the 'UK national site network of European sites' – Humber Estuary

- Oilseed rape;
- Stubble;
- Tilled;
- Rough grassland (only lapwing).

Section 2: Mitigation Strategy

2.1. Prior to any construction commencing at the Order Limits the measures detailed within the **Outline Ecological Construction Management Plan (eCMP) [Document Reference 7.5 Revision 2]** will be implemented to ensure no impacts occur to bird species and the habitats that they utilise.

2.2. The general approach to the mitigation response has been to target areas which are currently used by the qualifying species of note. The overall objective is to turn what is currently agricultural land, with no specific objectives of benefitting non-breeding birds, into land which is secured long-term for the lifetime of the development specifically for the benefit of lapwing, pink-footed goose and greylag goose. These measures will also benefit golden plover, although the Order Limits is not functionally linked for this species.

2.3. Each species detailed above forage on the following resources:

- Lapwing - Worms and insects[7].
- Pink-footed geese - Grain, winter cereals, potatoes and grass[8].
- Greylag geese- Grass, roots, cereal leaves and spilled grain.[9]
- Mallard - Seeds, acorns and berries, plants, insects and shellfish[10].

2.4. There is research, as detailed within REP7-011 of the Cleve Hill Solar Park Habitat Regulations Assessment, that there is no competition between these species as *'golden plover and lapwing feed on surface invertebrates, whereas brent goose feeds on vegetation, meaning there is no competition for foraging resources between these species'* (Paragraph 4.28 of the HRA). Whilst brent goose is not relevant here, pink-footed geese and greylag goose have similar requirements to brent geese, and therefore differing foraging/habitat requirements to lapwing and mallard, so the same principles are considered valid.

2.5. This was confirmed within Natural England's consultation response dated April 2024, in which they stated that acknowledge that 'both waders and

[7] Lapwing Bird Facts | Vanellus Vanellus
[8] Pink Footed Goose Facts | Anser Brachyrhynchus
[9] RSPB. Greylag Goose Facts | Anser Anser
[10] Mallard Duck Facts | Anas Platyrhynchos

geese can be accommodated as they do not compete with each other for food', although NE continued by stating that *'management to maximise the food for one group might impact the other.'* This has been factored into the design and approach on the non-breeding birds detailed below.

2.6. At present, the land is intensively farmed for crops, which will result in a high nutrient content and inhibit the biodiversity of the soil in terms of invertebrate populations for lapwing in particular. The approach of the mitigation response is, therefore, to turn existing areas of sub-optimal cropland into permanent pasture sensitively managed for lapwing, mallard, pink-footed goose and greylag goose in particular, but which will undoubtedly have benefits for other non-breeding bird species, such as golden plover, and biodiversity in general. **Table 1** below summarises the principles of the mitigation strategy proposed.

2.7. Scrapes are also proposed to provide additional optimal habitat for all species, including mallard and lapwing, as part of the mitigation design.

2.8. In addition, it is proposed to maintain and secure areas in arable production in order to provide the optimal habitat requirements for pink footed geese and greylag geese.

Habitat Intervention and Rationale	**Management and Rationale**
Reversion of existing agricultural land into a tussocky meadow grassland. An example grass mixture is Emorsgate EM1 or EM2. This will provide suitable breeding habitat for ground-nesting farmland birds and foraging/roosting/loafing habitat for non-breeding birds (primarily pink-footed geese, graylag geese and lapwing). Subject to topography, consideration will also be given to the creation of shallow scrapes (in consultation with engineering/attenuation requirements) in these areas which can be designed to function as either a permanently marshy grassland (Emorsgate EM8), or ephemeral pools. Both of these habitats will be suitable as mitigation for both breeding and non-breeding birds. It would also be preferable to work with the topography of the land and create ground	The management of the grassland can be achieved in a number of ways, set out below. <u>Traditional Hay Management</u> This would comprise bi-annual cuts, with the first cut to 15cm undertaken in late summer after the core breeding season for ground-nesting farmland birds. The arisings would need to be removed from the area following the cut to allow new growth. A second cut should then be taken to 5cm in Autumn (no later than September), at the time when non-breeding birds will be arriving on passage, and kept like this until the beginning of March. This can be achieved with low intensity grazing (see below), or infrequent cuts/topping, and arisings removed.

which is not completely flat. This will introduce a natural variation in the cutting height of the grass, leaving some areas longer and some areas possibly scalped, creating arounds of bare ground which will ultimately allow new grass growth to develop. These interventions would introduce more botanically diverse grassland and provide the wetland mosaics in strategic locations, particularly along the central canal corridor.	From March and during the breeding season, approximately 50% of the grassland should be less than 5cm in height to benefit early-season nesters such as skylark and lapwing, and approximately 25% of the grassland should be cut between 5cm and 15cm, and the remainder left long.
Providing arable land on rotation for the duration of the proposals, to ensure that foraging opportunities for pink footed geese is secured and provided, in addition to grassland areas.	The main principles to be implemented as part of the rotational arable management for the benefit of pink footed geese will include: o Use sugar beet where possible. o Use other appropriate crops on rotation when sugar beet is not being grown, such as winter cereal crops, oil seed rape, post-harvest cereal stubbles, potatoes[11]. o Post-harvest, the fields should be left until the spring before ploughing to maximise the foraging resource, with the geese foraging on roots chopped into fragments by the harvester, as well as unharvested roots. o Avoidance of deep ploughing. o Incorporation of a ley crop within the management rotation. o Inclusion of permanent grass margins to the fields measuring a minimum 2 metres.

Table 2 – Summary of mitigation measures and management strategy

[11] https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/pink-footed-goose

2.10. In Natural England's recent comments, they state that '*The addition of manure subject to a reasonable agricultural cycle*' would be beneficial. However, it is understood that this is not normal farming practice for this area, due to the area mainly comprising arable with no livestock that create manure. Therefore this is not currently proposed.

2.11. The Scheme layout also ensures that all ditches and pond are retained and enhanced, through improved management removing excessive scrub and vegetation as well as invasive species.

2.12. The cessation of agricultural farming in adjacent habitats will also improve water quality and reduce disturbance, ensuring that foraging opportunities within these features for mallards, and other species, will be improved.

2.13. The locations proposed for the mitigation response have, where possible, been chosen to broadly align with recorded locations of the relevant species and to also provide opportunities spread across the Order Limits. (**Appendix 1**). **Drawing 16413/P07a** attached to this report shows and numbers the parcels detailed for the mitigation responses outlined above.

2.14. Further detail on the design and management of the mitigation areas identified within the Order Limits is provided below and also included within the updated **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 4]** . This information is provided to support the delivery of suitable habitat for target species and to ensure that the mitigation areas function as intended over the lifetime of the Scheme.

2.15. The mitigation areas have been selected based on baseline survey data and are designed to provide a mosaic of habitats, including grassland, wet features and managed arable land, to support non-breeding bird species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA, nightjar associated with Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA, and ground nesting birds, principally skylark.

2.16. The grassland areas detailed below are to be managed primarily for the benefit of the functionally linked species lapwing, mallard and pink-footed geese over winter, and foraging nightjar, foraging and nesting skylark and other ground nesting birds over spring and summer.

2.17. The mitigation parcel (M15) provided as arable is primarily to be managed for pink-footed geese over winter, and nesting and foraging skylark and other ground nesting birds over spring and summer, although will also provide benefits for waders.

2.18. The management of each parcel will be informed by ongoing monitoring and adapted as necessary with the relevant local authorities and Natural England, secured by the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 4]**.

Delivery and Phasing of Mitigation Parcels

2.19. The Scheme will be constructed in phases across discrete parcels within the Order Limits. As such, while mitigation parcels will be created prior to the commencement of each relevant construction phase, the impacts associated with the Scheme will arise progressively as individual phases are brought forward. In addition, habitats within the Order Limits that are not affected by construction will continue to provide suitable opportunities for the target bird species until such time as they are required for construction.

2.20. The creation of mitigation parcels will be phased, ensuring that mitigation areas are created prior to the onset of each relevant construction phase. The grassland mitigation areas located beyond 600m of wind turbines will be created prior to those within 600m of turbines, therefore mitigation areas M4, M7, M8, M11, M12 and M13 will be created in a phased manner before mitigation areas M1, M2 M3 and M5, ensuring the most optimal mitigation areas are created first. In addition, mitigation area M15 already comprises arable farmland and is to remain in arable management, although will be subject to improved management as detailed, and therefore will provide mitigation land prior to construction commencing.

2.21. Considering that the location of bird activity across the Order Limits has been demonstrated to change, with no one particular area of importance, and that areas in the Order Limits not under construction will continue to provide opportunities for non-breeding birds until they become subject to construction, this approach will ensure continuity of suitable habitat for non-breeding bird species across the Order Limits throughout the construction period.

2.22. The timing of mitigation establishment will take account of seasonal constraints associated with habitat creation (such as appropriate seeding periods), to ensure successful establishment prior to construction commencing.

2.23. The enhanced management to the grassland along retained ditch and river corridors, hedgerow and woodland buffers will also be implemented at the same time as the creation of the mitigation areas, to ensure functioning green

corridors and enhanced habitats are established prior to impacts, for the benefit of nightjar, bats, invertebrates and other wildlife.

2.24. The grassland within the solar array areas, will be established once construction in those areas is complete.

2.25. The following subsections provide parcel-specific detail on the proposed design, management and function of each mitigation area.,

2.26. **Table 3** below summarises the current baseline/use of these parcels and their hectarage.

Mitigation Parcel	Total Area (ha)	Total Area (ha) with 150m buffer to PV panels, buildings, hedgerows and woodland	Current baseline	Parcel Suitability
M1(A)	6.87	0	Rough grassland set on edge of adjacent SPA, noted to be used by lapwing (peak counts of 45 and 8 birds) and graylag geese (2 birds). Lapwing also recorded in adjacent fields in larger numbers (112 and 32 birds).	Mitigation Parcel M1(A) is located in the north-east of the Order Limits at grid reference SE 72534 13629, directly adjacent to the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and SAC. The parcel extends to approximately ~~10.44~~6.87 hectares in total~~Special Category Land, including~~. A proposed permissive path route through this parcel comprising a mown grass path. This will be fenced to limit potential for users of the path to encroach on areas identified for the benefit of breeding and non-breeding birds. The parcel will be managed to provide a variable structured grassland habitat through the enhancement of existing grassland. This will comprise the establishment and maintenance of a diverse sward with varied structure to support both breeding and non-breeding bird species. Management will maintain a mosaic of sward heights across the parcel, providing suitable conditions for species including skylark, lapwing and wintering waterfowl. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20-50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.

M2	13.42	0	Arable land located in proximity to the canal	Mitigation Parcel M2 is located at grid reference SE 72230 12378 and extends to approximately 13.42 hectares. The parcel is situated within the centre of the Order Limits, adjacent to the canal corridor. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland, creating a diverse sward structure. This will provide nesting and foraging habitat for ground-nesting birds such as skylark, alongside foraging and roosting opportunities for non-breeding species. Management will maintain a mosaic of sward heights across the parcel to support both breeding and non-breeding bird functions. Woodland planting will be established along the northern boundary of the parcel to provide shelter and structural diversity, while retaining open grassland to the south suitable for target bird species. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 -50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.
M3	6.73	1.90	Not noted to be used by target species during Year 1 of surveys, but adjacent to plots of similar habitat.	Mitigation Parcel M3 is located at grid reference SE 71522 12248 and extends to approximately 6.73 hectares. The parcel is situated just north of the canal corridor and to the west of Mitigation Parcel M2. The parcel will be managed to provide species-rich grassland, maintaining and enhancing the existing habitat to create a diverse sward structure suitable for a range of target species. This

				will provide nesting and foraging habitat for ground-nesting birds such as skylark, alongside foraging and roosting opportunities for non-breeding species. Management will maintain a mosaic of sward heights across the parcel to support both breeding and non-breeding functions. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 -50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.
M4	19.94	2.97	Directly adjacent to plots used by lapwing.	Mitigation Parcel M4 is located at grid reference SE 70389 12214 and extends to approximately 19.94 hectares. The parcel is situated to the south of the canal corridor within the Order Limits. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland, creating a diverse sward structure suitable for a range of target species. This will provide nesting and foraging habitat for ground-nesting birds such as skylark, alongside foraging and roosting opportunities for non-breeding species. Management will maintain a mosaic of sward heights across the parcel to support both breeding and non-breeding functions. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 -50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.

M5	19.24	3.20	Peak count of 360 pink-footed geese recorded within plot, and directly adjacent to other fields where pink-footed geese and lapwing were recorded.	Mitigation Parcel M5 is located to the south of the canal corridor, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Order Limits, and extends to approximately 19.24 hectares. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland. This will comprise the establishment of a varied sward structure to provide suitable habitat for ground-nesting and non-breeding bird species, in line with the wider mitigation strategy for the Scheme. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 -50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.
M7	4.76	0.64	Forms one continuous parcel with parcel 8, albeit separated by a hedge and ditch. Had pink-footed geese recorded present.	Mitigation Parcel M7 is located in the eastern part of the Order Limits at grid reference SE 73475 11045 and extends to approximately 4.76 hectares. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland, establishing a varied sward structure to provide suitable habitat for target species in line with the wider mitigation strategy for the Scheme. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20-50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.

M8	10.71	1.17	Forms a continuous parcel with parcel 7, albeit separated by a hedge and ditch.	Mitigation Parcel M8 comprises two parcels located at grid references SE 73388 10803 and SE 73213 10347, with a combined area of approximately 10.71 hectares. The parcels will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland, establishing a varied sward structure to provide suitable habitat for target species in line with the wider mitigation strategy for the Scheme. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20-50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 10m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.
M11	20.84	5.14	Arable land located in proximity to parcels M12 and M13, providing a large connected area over 77ha that would not be 'encompassed' by solar development, so would retain attractiveness to over-wintering birds in particular. The field compartments are relatively open, further increasing attractiveness as a mitigation area. The fact that they are prone to flooding is also attractive as it would naturally lend itself to the	Mitigation Parcel M11 is located at grid reference SE 70848 10725 and extends to approximately 20.84 hectares. The parcel is situated to the south of the A18. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland. In addition, the parcel will incorporate scrapes, to increase habitat diversity and suitability for target species. The soil conditions in this area comprise clay, which will hold water within the scrapes during and post periods of heavy precipitation, as confirmed within **ES Appendix 15.1 Agriculture Land Classification [APP-120].** The scrapes will provide a wet grassland and damp area, attracting a range of invertebrates and benefitting foraging waders. These scrapes will be created where there are open visitas therefore maximising the opportunities for waders, with the exact location and design provided at the detailed design stage post consent. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early

			creation of scrapes suitable for the wading birds of target. Pink-footed geese recorded using fields in close proximity that comprise similar habitats.	spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 -50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 20m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.
M12	34.83	12.83	Arable land located in proximity to parcels 12 and 13, providing a large connected area over 77ha that would not be 'encompassed' by solar development and are relatively open. These compartments are located in one connected area and would allow the birds to move around between seasons and within seasons, depending on the specific ground conditions. Pink-footed geese recorded using fields in close proximity that	Mitigation Parcel M12 is located at grid reference SE 69810 10630 and extends to approximately 34.83 hectares. The parcel is situated to the west of Mitigation Parcel M11. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland. The design will include the incorporation of scrapes to provide additional habitat diversity and suitability for target species. The soil conditions in this area comprise clay, which will hold water within the scrapes during and post periods of heavy precipitation, as confirmed within the **ES Appendix 15.1 Agriculture Land Classification [APP-120]**. The scrapes will provide a wet grassland and damp area, attracting a range of invertebrates and benefitting foraging waders. These scrapes will be created where there are open visitas therefore maximising the opportunities for waders, with the exact location and design provided at the detailed design stage post consent. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 - 50 cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel, measuring 20m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.

			comprise similar habitats.	
M13	29.55	14.03	Arable land located in proximity to parcels 12 and 13, providing a large connected area over 77ha that would not be 'encompassed' by solar development and are relatively open. These compartments are located in one connected area and would allow the birds to move around between seasons and within seasons, depending on the specific ground conditions. Pink-footed geese recorded using fields in close proximity that comprise similar habitats.	Mitigation Parcel M13 is located at grid reference SE 70953 10610 and extends to approximately 29.55 hectares. The parcel is situated to the east of Mitigation Parcel M11. The parcel will be managed through the reversion of arable land to species-rich grassland. The design will include the incorporation of scrapes to provide additional habitat diversity and suitability for target species. The soil conditions in this area comprise clay, which will hold water within the scrapes during and post periods of heavy precipitation, as confirmed within the **ES Appendix 15.1 Agriculture Land Classification [APP-120].** The scrapes will provide a wet grassland and damp area, attracting a range of invertebrates and benefitting foraging waders. These scrapes will be created where there are open visitas therefore maximising the opportunities for waders, with the exact location and design provided at the detailed design stage post consent. Shorter sward areas approximately 5cm in height will provide accessible foraging habitat for wading species across the majority of the area over winter and nesting opportunities in early spring for skylark. Over summer the grassland will be allowed to develop to approximately 20 - 50cm to benefit skylark and other ground nesting birds. Taller areas of grassland will be allowed to develop on the margins of this parcel ,measuring 20m width, to provide foraging habitat for geese and other species.
M15	16.85	3.01	Arable land located to the east of the OL and located away from any solar arrays.	Mitigation Parcel M15 is located at grid reference SE 77825 09502 and extends to approximately 16.85 hectares. The parcel will be managed as arable land under a low intensity agricultural regime to provide suitable foraging habitat for non-breeding bird species. This will include the use of appropriate

				crop types, such as root crops and cereals, alongside the retention of post-harvest stubbles to maximise the availability of food resources during the winter period. The main principles that will need to be implemented as part of the rotational arable management for the benefit of pink footed geese in particular are provided below: • Use sugar beet where possible. • Use other appropriate crops on rotation when sugar beet is not being grown, such as winter cereal crops, oil seed rape, post-harvest cereal stubbles, potatoes . • Post-harvest, the fields should be left until the spring before ploughing to maximise the foraging resource, with the geese foraging on roots chopped into fragments by the harvester, as well as unharvested roots. • Avoidance of deep ploughing. • Incorporation of a ley crop within the management rotation. • Inclusion of permanent grass margins to the fields measuring a minimum 2 metres. Detail on monitoring of all the mitigation parcels is included within the updated **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 4]** .
Total	**c. 183.74ha**	**c. 44.88ha**		

Table 3 – Summary of baseline use of mitigation parcels by qualifying bird species, and hectarage.

2.78. Table 3 provides the total area of each potential mitigation parcel, as well as the area of land within the parcel that will be located beyond 150m from any solar arrays, in line with Natural England's comments. It can be seen from looking at the table that over 44.88ha of potential mitigation land can be provided that is located over 150m from any solar arrays.

2.79. In addition to the total mitigation area and area with a 150m open vista, an assessment has also been undertaken to identify the area of each mitigation parcel located beyond 600m of the existing operational turbines. This is relevant because the northern part of the Order Limits is already influenced by the existing Tween Bridge Wind Farm, and areas located further from existing turbines are likely to provide more suitable open conditions for non-breeding bird mitigation.

2.80. Table 4 below summarises the total mitigation area, the area with a 150m open vista, the area located beyond 600m of existing turbines, and the area which meets both criteria.

Table 4 – Summary of mitigation parcel areas with 150m open vista and separation from existing turbines

Mitigation Number	**Total Area**	**Total Area with 150m open vista (ha)**	**Total Area beyond 600m of existing turbine (ha)**	**Total Area beyond 600m of existing turbine and with 150m open vista (ha)**
M1(A)	6.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
M2	13.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
M3	6.73	1.90	6.17	1.90
M4	19.94	2.97	19.94	2.97

M5	19.24	3.20	8.86	1.98
M7	4.76	0.64	4.76	0.64
M8	10.71	1.17	10.71	1.17
M11	20.84	5.14	20.84	5.14
M12	34.83	12.83	34.83	12.83
M13	29.55	14.03	29.55	14.03
M15	16.85	3.01	16.85	3.01
Total	**183.74**	**44.89**	**152.51**	**43.67**

~~2.134.~~2.81. However, it must be noted that during the non-breeding bird surveys, some bird species, including pink-footed geese, were recorded utilising habitats that are located in close proximity to barriers, such as tree lines and hedgerows, which would affect open vistas, indicating that birds will utilise habitat to forage within 150m of existing barriers. This took place in a number of locations including in the southeast of the Order Limits within fields that have hedgerows and tree lines as boundaries creating vistas less than 150m in places (see Technical Appendix 7.3 of the **Environmental Statement Volume 2 Chapter 7: Ecology and Nature Conservation (APP-044)**.

~~2.135.~~2.82. In addition, research has demonstrated that pink-footed geese forage within habitat that is located within 50m of built structures[12].

~~2.136.~~2.83. Therefore, although over 44.89ha of core mitigation land can be provided beyond 150m of any barriers, there is an additional 142.44ha of land that will be available and managed for the benefit of non-breeding birds

[12] Jesper Kyed Larsen* and Jesper Madsen. Effects of wind turbines and other physical elements on field utilization by pink-footed geese (*Anser brachyrhynchus):* A landscape perspective. Landscape Ecology 15: 755–764, 2000.

within 150m of solar arrays and which contributes to the overall mitigation strategy.

~~2.137.~~2.84. Bird Days calculations have been completed to inform the extent of mitigation land required and can be seen in Appendix 1. From these calculations, that the maximum extent of non-breeding bird mitigation land required for pink-footed geese and lapwing is:

- Pink-footed geese – 22.98
- Lapwing – 24.99
- **Total: 47.97 ha**

~~2.138.~~2.85. Although not an SPA species, the land required for greylag geese based on the above calculations is: 12.28 ha.

~~2.139.~~2.86. Based on the above figures and considering that geese forage on different resources to lapwing, as confirmed within Natural England's consultation response dated April 2024, and so will utilise the same habitats without competing for the same resource, it can be seen that there is more than sufficient land within the Order Limits to provide the required non-breeding bird mitigation.

~~2.140.~~2.87. No sufficiently up to date and relevant data has been available to inform bird days calculations for mallard, but it is considered that the extent of mitigation land and the retention and enhancement of all the pond and ditches, ensure that sufficient habitat for this species.

~~2.141.~~2.88. In total an overall area of approximately 2.14ha of ponds will be available and enhanced and approximately 105.29km of ditches available and enhanced increasing foraging opportunities for mallard and other species.

~~2.142.~~2.89. This mitigation land will also be utilised as part of the breeding bird mitigation for species such as skylark and provide foraging habitat for nightjar.

~~2.143.~~2.90. Further to the above, in line with Natural England's recent comments (December 2024), additional management is proposed within Parcel 1 due to its proximity to Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar/SSSI and Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA/Thorne Moor SAC/SSSI **(see Figure 1).** A wet grassland scheme will be implemented with ditch raising and water level management in this

location. Suitable removal of tree cover at the edge of the moors will be undertaken to improve suitability of this area for wading birds.

~~2.144.~~2.91. No management of habitats is proposed within the SPA or SAC, only within the land parcel located outside of designated site boundaries.

~~2.145.~~2.92. Appropriate management of the northern and southern margins of parcel 1 will also be undertaken to benefit the adjacent SAC, with management to be agreed with Natural England.

~~**2.146.**~~**2.93.** The management of the mitigation land can be secured through the implementation of the **Outline Landscape Ecological Management Plan [Document Reference 7.6 Revision 4].**

Figures

Figure 1: Non Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan

The mitigation land has been carefully designed and calculated to ensure clear sightlines for the intended bird species.

Measures will be implemented during construction to prevent impacts such as from accidental damage, run-off including mud and silt, airborne pollutants including dust and noise

The Scheme will turn what is currently agricultural land, with no specific objectives of benefitting non-breeding birds, into land which is secured long-term for the lifetime of the development specifically for the benefit of lapwing, golden plover, pink-footed goose and greylag goose.

The cessation of intensive agricultural management and agrichemical inputs will improve water quality in ditches and off-site waterbodies improving thier suitability for birds.

Higher value boundary habitats that are likely to support invertebrate species will be retained and protected during works. Species-rich grasslands will be introduced around field boundaries to enhance habitat for invertebrates and to strengthen dispersal corridors across the landscape.

Arable land will be provided on rotation for the duration of the proposals to ensure continued foraging opportunities for pink-footed geese, alongside grassland areas. The rotational arable management will include using sugar beet where possible, with other appropriate crops such as winter cereals, oilseed rape, post-harvest cereal stubbles, and potatoes included in rotation when sugar beet is not grown. Following harvest, fields will be left until spring before ploughing to maximise the foraging resource, allowing geese to feed on fragmented and unharvested roots.

Deep ploughing will be avoided, a ley crop will be incorporated within the rotation, and permanent grass margins measuring a minimum of 2 metres will be included around the fields to support foraging and shelter opportunities for the geese.

In addition to habitat reversion and scrape creation, management will include traditional hay cuts to provide a mosaic of sward heights suitable for lapwing and skylark, as well as geese. The inclusion of permanent grass margins, shallow scrapes will further diversify habitat, supporting a wider range of non-breeding birds.

Scrapes are proposed to provide additional optimal habitat for waders as part of the mitigation design.

Substantial areas of agricultural land offsite will remain unaffected by the proposals which will provide oppotunities for non-breeding birds.

The locations proposed for the mitigation response have, where possible, been chosen to broadly align with recorded locations of the relevant species and to also provide opportunities spread across the Order Limits.

Buffers of of 9m from all IDB watercourses, and a 5-8m from all other non-IDB ditches will comprise neutral grassland, providing further foraging and potentially nesting opportunities.

The Scheme will provide an increase in native habitats through the site in place of intesively managed arable.This will improve connectivity across the Order Limits for a range of bird species.

Timing of works in proximity to potential habitat for Schedule 1 species will be managed to avoid impacts. This will include the implementation of targeted non-breeding bird mitigation plans, including buffer zones where Schedule 1 species are found to be nesting in the vicinity of construction works.

Reversion of existing agricultural land into a tussocky meadow grassland will provide suitable breeding habitat for ground-nesting farmland birds and foraging/roosting/loafing habitat for non-breeding birds (primarily pink-footed geese, lapwing and golden plover). These habitats will be suitable as mitigation for both breeding and non-breeding birds.

- Order Limits
- Mitigation Land
- Mitigation Land with a 50m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land with a 100m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land with a 150m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land (Managed As Arable)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Indicative Scrapes Location

N

0 0.75 km

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Figure 1: Non Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P14e
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

Tyler Grange

Town House, 3rd Floor, 11-15 Dix's Field, Exeter, EX1 1QA
T: 01392 447 588 E: info@tylergrange.co.uk W: www.tylergrange.co.uk

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Appendix 1: Bird Days Calculations

Pink footed goose

Year 1 (2022/23)	
Sep 2022 Peak Count	330
Oct 2022 Peak Count	360
Nov 2022 Peak Count	0
Dec 2022 Peak Count	0
Jan 2023 Peak Count	0
Feb 2023 Peak Count	0
Mar 2023 Peak Count	0
Months surveyed (Sep 2022 to March 2023)	7
Winter Peak Mean=Sum of Monthly Peaks/Number of months	98.57143
Number of Days in Survey Period	195
Bird Days per Winter=Winter Peak Mean×Number of Days in Survey Period	19221.43
Bird Days per Hectare for Pink footed goose	4290
Required Area (hectares)= Bird Days Supported per Hectare / Bird Days per Winter	
Potential Mitigation Area	4.480519

Pink footed goose

Year 2 (2023/24)	
Sep 2023 Peak Count	0
Oct 2023 Peak Count	1600
Nov 2024 Peak Count	620
Dec 2023 Peak Count	194
Jan 2023 Peak Count	0
Feb 2024 Peak Count	1530
Mar 2024 Peak Count	0
Apr 2024 Peak Count	0
Months surveyed (Sep 2022 to March 2023)	8
Winter Peak Mean=Sum of Monthly Peaks/Number of months	493
Number of Days in Survey Period	200
Bird Days per Winter=Winter Peak Mean×Number of Days in Survey Period	98600
Bird Days per Hectare for Pink footed goose	4290
Required Area (hectares)= Bird Days Supported per Hectare / Bird Days per Winter	
Potential Mitigation Area	22.98368

Lapwing

Year 1 (2022/23)	
Sep 2022 Peak Count	390
Oct 2022 Peak Count	25
Nov 2022 Peak Count	31
Dec 2022 Peak Count	127
Jan 2023 Peak Count	260
Feb 2023 Peak Count	32
Mar 2023 Peak Count	32
Months surveyed (Sep 2022 to March 2023)	7
Winter Peak Mean=Sum of Monthly Peaks/Number of months	128.1429
Number of Days in Survey Period	195
Bird Days per Winter=Winter Peak Mean×Number of Days in Survey Period	24987.86
Bird Days per Hectare for Lapwing	1000
Required Area (hectares)= Bird Days Supported per Hectare / Bird Days per Winter	
Potential Mitigation Area	24.98786

Lapwing

Year 2 (2023/24)	
Sep 2023 Peak Count	5
Oct 2023 Peak Count	220
Nov 2024 Peak Count	371
Dec 2023 Peak Count	53
Jan 2023 Peak Count	79
Feb 2024 Peak Count	147
Mar 2024 Peak Count	11
Apr 2024 Peak Count	4
Months surveyed (Sep 2022 to March 2023)	8
Winter Peak Mean=Sum of Monthly Peaks/Number of months	111.25
Number of Days in Survey Period	200
Bird Days per Winter=Winter Peak Mean×Number of Days in Survey Period	22250
Bird Days per Hectare for Lapwing	1000
Required Area (hectares)= Bird Days Supported per Hectare / Bird Days per Winter	
Required Mitigation Area	22.25

Greylag Goose

Year 1 (2022/23)	
Sep 2022 Peak Count	375
Oct 2022 Peak Count	0
Nov 2022 Peak Count	19
Dec 2022 Peak Count	0
Jan 2023 Peak Count	0
Feb 2023 Peak Count	0
Mar 2023 Peak Count	8
Months surveyed (Sep 2022 to March 2023)	7
Winter Peak Mean=Sum of Monthly Peaks/Number of months	57.42857
Number of Days in Survey Period	195
Bird Days per Winter=Winter Peak Mean×Number of Days in Survey Period	11198.57
Bird Days per Hectare for Greylag goose	1000
Required Area (hectares)= Bird Days Supported per Hectare / Bird Days per Winter	
Required Mitigation Area	11.19857

Greylag Goose

Year 2 (2023/24)	
Sep 2023 Peak Count	0
Oct 2023 Peak Count	210
Nov 2024 Peak Count	157
Dec 2023 Peak Count	12
Jan 2023 Peak Count	0
Feb 2024 Peak Count	27
Mar 2024 Peak Count	76
Apr 2024 Peak Count	9
Months surveyed (Sep 2022 to March 2023)	8
Winter Peak Mean=Sum of Monthly Peaks/Number of months	61.375
Number of Days in Survey Period	200
Bird Days per Winter=Winter Peak Mean×Number of Days in Survey Period	12275
Bird Days per Hectare for Greylag goose	1000
Required Area (hectares)= Bird Days Supported per Hectare / Bird Days per Winter	
Potential Mitigation Area	12.275

Total Required Mitigation Area = largest potential mitigation area for each species

Pink footed goose	22.98
Lapwing	24.99
Greylag Goose	12.28
Total Required Mitigation Area For Functionally Linked	60.25



Tyler Grange

Landscape | Ecology | Arboriculture

Appendix 3: Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan

The mitigation land has been carefully designed and calculated to ensure clear sightlines for the intended bird species.

Measures will be implemented during construction to prevent impacts such as from accidental damage, run-off including mud and silt, airborne pollutants including dust and noise

The Scheme will turn what is currently agricultural land, with no specific objectives of benefitting non-breeding birds, into land which is secured long-term for the lifetime of the development specifically for the benefit of lapwing, golden plover, pink-footed goose and greylag goose.

The cessation of intensive agricultural management and agrichemical inputs will improve water quality in ditches and off-site waterbodies improving thier suitability for birds.

Higher value boundary habitats that are likely to support invertebrate species will be retained and protected during works. Species-rich grasslands will be introduced around field boundaries to enhance habitat for invertebrates and to strengthen dispersal corridors across the landscape.

Arable land will be provided on rotation for the duration of the proposals to ensure continued foraging opportunities for pink-footed geese, alongside grassland areas. The rotational arable management will include using sugar beet where possible, with other appropriate crops such as winter cereals, oilseed rape, post-harvest cereal stubbles, and potatoes included in rotation when sugar beet is not grown. Following harvest, fields will be left until spring before ploughing to maximise the foraging resource, allowing geese to feed on fragmented and unharvested roots.

Deep ploughing will be avoided, a ley crop will be incorporated within the rotation, and permanent grass margins measuring a minimum of 2 metres will be included around the fields to support foraging and shelter opportunities for the geese.

In addition to habitat reversion and scrape creation, management will include traditional hay cuts to provide a mosaic of sward heights suitable for lapwing and skylark, as well as geese. The inclusion of permanent grass margins, shallow scrapes will further diversify habitat, supporting a wider range of non-breeding birds.

Scrapes are proposed to provide additional optimal habitat for waders as part of the mitigation design.

Substantial areas of agricultural land offsite will remain unaffected by the proposals which will provide oppotunities for non-breeding birds.

The locations proposed for the mitigation response have, where possible, been chosen to broadly align with recorded locations of the relevant species and to also provide opportunities spread across the Order Limits.

Buffers of of 9m from all IDB watercourses, and a 5-8m from all other non-IDB ditches will comprise neutral grassland, providing further foraging and potentially nesting opportunities.

The Scheme will provide an increase in native habitats through the site in place of intesively managed arable.This will improve connectivity across the Order Limits for a range of bird species.

Timing of works in proximity to potential habitat for Schedule 1 species will be managed to avoid impacts. This will include the implementation of targeted non-breeding bird mitigation plans, including buffer zones where Schedule 1 species are found to be nesting in the vicinity of construction works.

Reversion of existing agricultural land into a tussocky meadow grassland will provide suitable breeding habitat for ground-nesting farmland birds and foraging/roosting/loafing habitat for non-breeding birds (primarily pink-footed geese, lapwing and golden plover). These habitats will be suitable as mitigation for both breeding and non-breeding birds.

- Order Limits
- Mitigation Land
- Mitigation Land with a 50m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land with a 100m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land with a 150m Buffer from Vertical Features
- Mitigation Land (Managed As Arable)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Indicative Scrapes Location

N

0 0.75 km

Project	Tween Bridge
Drawing Title	Figure 1: Non Breeding Bird Mitigation Plan
Scale	As Shown (Approximate)
Drawing No.	16413/P14e
Date	June 2026
Checked	TLR/RR

Tyler Grange

Town House, 3rd Floor, 11-15 Dix's Field, Exeter, EX1 1QA
T: 01392 447 588 E: info@tylergrange.co.uk W: www.tylergrange.co.uk

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Appendix 4: Meeting Minutes - Tyler Grange and Natural England 17.03.25

Tween Bridge

Meeting 17th March 2025 15:00 - -Natural England and Tyler Grange

Attendees:

AM: Alice Megaw – Natural England

JS: Julian Small - Natural England

JA: Julian Arthur – Tyler Grange

RR: Rob Revolta – Tyler Grange

TLR: Tristan Loughrey-Robinson – Tyler Grange

No.	Topic
1	**Introductions** JA and RR: Note that it is beneficial to engage with NE throughout the process and look forward to advice and further consultation. JA/RR: Would like to set up a meeting with TG, NE and the relevant LPAs to discuss the scheme further. AM: Potential for hosting a meeting nearby and site meeting. AM: Costs have been agreed at £1150 per person per hour.
2	**Pier Chapter** AM: NE have not yet received the latest version of the PEIR chapter and will review and provide feedback. Also confirmed that they have not yet time to review the updated non-breeding bird mitigation strategy (dated 04.03.25) that has been provided, but will do so and provide any comments as necessary. RR: Highlighted some of the updates within the PEIR chapter, this includes further detail on the non-breeding bird mitigation following NE's previous response, such as the provision and management of arable land for the benefit of non-breeding birds. Sugar beet was discussed to be of importance and would need to be implemented on rotation with other crops for the benefit to non-breeding birds. RR explained that the use of bird days calculations has been used to help inform the extent of mitigation land and asked NE for their opinion on the use of these calculations. RR described how the update non-breeding bird mitigation included extra detail on providing combined mitigation land for more than one species, specifically pink-footed geese, lapwing and golden plover, and asked if there was a specific ratio of land required for each different

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	species when considering that there is some overlap on the type of habitat each species requires. AM: NE welcomed the provision of arable land as part of the mitigation and explained that, while arable already exists, the proposed control of cropping and avoiding deep ploughing (which encourages more invertebrates) improves this habitat when compared to existing management. Continued by stating that the provision of arable and grassland will have different benefits at different times of year, for instance if the ground is frozen, geese would use grassland more than arable. AM agreed that although arable is already present, that securing arable land and the specific management for the benefit of non-breeding birds is acceptable as part of the mitigation strategy. AM stated that she was not aware of a ratio for land required for different species when there is an overlap in habitat types utilised, but would ask colleagues. AM will review the non-breeding bird mitigation and the bird days calculations and will provide any comments. Advised that the calculations have been used before on other solar scheme, but common sense should be used for the implementation of the mitigation land. For example if the mitigation land is too narrow or adjacent to tall vertical features, this would affect sight lines and it is less likely to be used by non breeding birds. Also agreed that some species will utilise the same habitat and therefore the full extent of mitigation land for each species will not be required, but that it will be important to demonstrate that the carrying capacity of the mitigation land is sufficient for all relevant species. RR raised that following NE's previous comments, 150m buffers to solar panels have been considered in the design of the mitigation, but detailed that birds are still likely to use some land within 150m of the solar arrays and vertical features such as hedgerows, as has been confirmed during surveys at the site. AM: Noted that impacts from panels are likely to be less than buildings as they will likely be hedgerow height and acknowledged that some birds will use land within 150m of the solar arrays and other vertical features, although stated that numbers will decrease within this buffer and that sufficient habitat that is beyond 150m from the arrays will be needed. AM will check if there is an accepted ratio of land to determine non-breeding bird use within 150m of vertical features. NE will review the bird days calculations, the extent of mitigation land to be provided and the non-breeding bird mitigation strategy as a whole and then will comment further.

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3	**Skylark** RR/JA detailed that skylark mitigation will be included within in the non-breeding bird mitigation land. AM stated that commenting on the provision of skylark mitigation land is outside their current remit (this is a matter for the LPAs), although agreed that it can be possible to combine the mitigation land for non-breeding birds and skylark. Stated that further advice from NE on this matter can be secured through the DAS process.
4	Nightjar JA/RR detailed that potential impacts to nightjar have been raised and discussed how the habitats within the DOL are not optimal for nightjar, with their most optimal habitat comprising woodland and heathland. Explained how the provision of grassland, tree planting and other habitat creation that supports large moth prey as part of the non-breeding bird mitigation provision, will provide some enhanced foraging opportunities for nightjar. AM/JS: Advised that nightjar have been recorded in the area, including data from a tracking study. NE to confirm if tracking data can be provided. AM provided confirmation via email on 10/03/25 that licensing for the outputs of the nightjar tagging study on Thorne and Hatfield Moors, and the IP rights sit with the researcher. The email includes the researcher's contact details. Noted that there is a lack of previous solar schemes which have encountered this as a potential issue, so this will be a good opportunity to identify potential impacts and enhancements. Local policy requires enhancements within 3km of known populations/breeding sites. JS: agreed that the habitats within the DOL are not optimal for nightjar and that grassland and new tree planting provision could enhance foraging opportunities for nightjar and would expect to see detail on nightjar enhancements provided within the ES. Confirmed no breeding opportunities for nightjar within the DOL. Explained how nightjar numbers have been increasing in the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.
5	Cumulative Impacts

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	RR/JA explained that potential for cumulative impacts was limited assuming that mitigation for effects from this site are adequately addressed. Asked if based on their local knowledge AM and JS consider any other sites in the area that would need consideration as part of cumulative impacts. JS explained that it is just a 3-4km buffer for cumulative impacts with regards to nightjar. Detailed that the Humber Carbon Capture pipeline is a large scheme so effects should be assessed in-combination but that impacts from this will only be temporary ~~so not likely to have a cumulative impacts. .~~ AM detailed that the Fenwick solar scheme should be included in the in-combination assessment. It is located at a relatively large distance away from this site and significant effects have been ruled out, but residual effects should be assessed.~~so there would be no cumulative impacts.~~ Explained that there are no other large solar schemes we're aware of in close proximity ~~that would have a cumulative impacts~~ but other large scale schemes and the wider area should be looked at~~.~~ AM explained that residual effects from this proposed development are key in the in-combination assessment.~~and that there must be no in-combination effects or likely significant effects from the proposed development.~~
6	Deer Management JS: Population of deer has the potential to have impacts on adjacent designated sites and that this will need to be considered.
7	Drainage, Peat Cuttings and Carbon Capture JS explained how changes to drainage and reprofiling of land adjacent to statutory designated sites could cause an impact. Advised that there is evidence of buried/old peat cuttings within and around mitigation area 1. Explained that there is potential for enhancement with appropriate management through increasing flow of water into ditches and ensuring ditches can hold onto water that would prevent peat from drying out and help reduce carbon impacts. Continued by stating that this would be a potential benefit of the scheme and a good news story, especially when considering the reduction in carbon impacts as a consequence of a solar development. .
8	Other All agreed that a site meeting would be useful and that it would be beneficial to include the relevant LPAs as part of this. Continued by stating that it would be beneficial to not include other non-statutory consultees at this stage.

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	AM and JS detailed that the habitat changes could be a positive for bat species and that surveys should enable future monitoring and comparison of data. AM stated that the ecology strategy was progressing in a positive direction. Water voles were briefly discussed and AM stated that any questions can be sent through and that further engagement may be required through the DAS process. AM stated that it will take around 3 weeks for NE to review any issued documents

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Appendix 5: Natural England DAS 04.04.2025

Date: 04/04/2025
Our ref: 495970

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Rob Revolta
Cc Henri Scanlon, Paul Hunt, Gareth Roberts, Julian Arthur

Discretionary Advice Service (Charged Advice) UDS-A017176
Development proposal and location: EN010148 Tween Bridge Solar Farm, land to the east of Thorne & west of Ealand, South Yorkshire.

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 13th March 2025.

This advice is being provided as part of Natural England's Discretionary Advice Service (DAS), in accordance with the DAS Quotation and Agreement dated 19th December 2024.

The following advice is based upon the information within:

- Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation Tween Bridge (R03, Tyler Grange, 4th March 2025)

Please note that the advice provided by Natural England in this letter should be read alongside the advice given in our previous responses both via Natural England's DAS and the Section 42 response.

Our comments are limited to the information provided and may be subject to changes when the required additional information and assessment is provided. We have not reviewed the updated Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment (PEIR) documents at this stage. Our comments on those documents will be included in our statutory S42 response.

Non-Breeding Bird Mitigation Tween Bridge (4th March 2025)

Natural England welcomes the updates made to the report and progress made in ongoing discussions regarding the non-breeding bird mitigation. We have highlighted some key comments below and welcome further discussions as the scheme design progresses.

Habitat types and carrying capacity of the proposed mitigation areas

Natural England welcomes the further information provided on the capacity of the proposed mitigation areas to support the required number of birds. It would be helpful for us to review the 'Bird Days' calculations as these are currently not included in Appendix 2. Please also provide the full bird survey data referred to in Appendix 3.

We welcome the detail provided on habitat availability both within the 'core habitat' areas and 'additional areas' beyond the 150m buffer. We acknowledge that some usage of the 'additional areas' by birds, in particular geese, is likely. Natural England does not have a position on the predicted proportion of habitat usage within these areas, as it is an understudied topic. These areas may be considered to contribute to the overall mitigation provision for non-breeding birds, although reduced usage in close proximity to the panels should be factored into assessments. We advise that this should be incorporated into further assessment of the habitat suitability and capacity of each parcel to deliver for the intended species, including application of ecological knowledge/evidence, in addition to the 'bird days' calculation results. For example, golden plover and lapwing rely on open vistas to forage, and the relevant mitigation areas should seek to deliver this site characteristic to ensure suitability for these species. Golden plover tend not to use fields less than 10ha, and fields 15-30ha or larger are used more often especially when in flocks of over 100 birds[1].

In line with the current calculations presented, we advise the figures calculated for lapwing and golden plover should be considered separately, with each figure added together to produce a combined total. Natural England acknowledges that golden plover and lapwing may occur in mixed flocks; however, the mitigation area should be sufficiently large enough to deliver for the combined number of both species recorded to ensure adequate food and habitat availability.

As previously stated, Natural England advises that the mitigation area for geese and waders should be larger than would be required for either one group (but not adding the two area requirements together as the two groups are not in competition and are being accommodated on the same land) so that suitable habitat types for each species can be provided. To clarify, there is not a set proportion of land that Natural England advise could support both groups as this will depend on the proposed design and management of the mitigation areas. Instead, we would encourage consideration of habitat suitability, food availability and capacity of different parcels to support waders and/or geese in the assessment. For example, a large parcel may include a habitat mosaic of dense grassland for geese, bare ground and scrapes with high invertebrate numbers for waders, and areas of suitably managed grassland for both groups, and therefore the parcel could deliver for both waders and geese. Whereas another parcel may be a smaller area of sugar beet crop closer to a feature that reduces perceived openness and therefore be less suitable for waders but deliver for geese.

Natural England welcomes the proposed inclusion of grassland provision and rotational arable management within the mitigation design. We advise that water level management of the proposed grassland areas should be considered in the scheme design, and we recommend assessing the existing drainage regime to determine the ability of the fields to hold sufficient water. Consideration should be given to ensuring suitable invertebrate numbers for waders. We would welcome further discussions on the proposed design and management of the mitigation areas when more information is available.

Greylag geese

Greylag geese are included in the 'main component species' list for the Humber Estuary SPA, as they occur at site levels of more than 1% of the national population according to the most recent Humber Estuary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) 5-year average count. We acknowledge the comment that the populations located in England are *'widely recognised as non-native feral species.'* However, due to range expansion by both the northwest Scotland (or native remnant) population and the re-established population of birds released in the 1930s-1960s, range overlap

[1] Mason, C. F. and Macdonald, S. M. (1999), Habitat Use by Lapwings and Golden Plovers in a largely arable landscape. *Bird Study*, 46, 88-99

has made separate reporting untenable[2]. Therefore, since winter 2009/10, the two populations have been considered as merged, and this is reflected in WeBS reporting guidelines[3]. These British/Irish birds are also joined by migratory greylags from Iceland, which winter across Scotland and Ireland, and small numbers of individuals from mainland Europe[4].

In line with the current approach for the BTO WeBS recording, greylag geese have therefore been included in Natural England's list of 'main component species' for the Humber Estuary SPA. Therefore, impacts to loss of functionally linked land for this species should be assessed. Habitat requirements are likely to be similar to pink-footed geese and, as above, there may be usage of mitigation areas closer to the solar panels by geese. Therefore, it may be possible to incorporate habitat provision for greylags into the existing scheme design, but further assessment should be provided.

Management and monitoring

As detailed in our previous DAS advice dated 20th December 2024, our advice on management and monitoring of the mitigation areas remains as below.

All mitigation areas should be adequately managed, monitored and secured in-perpetuity, at least for the lifetime of the development. This should be clearly demonstrated in the relevant assessments.

Natural England advises an ecological mitigation plan should be secured and include the following:

- Clear objectives.
- Target/s for each objective, including SPA bird use targets and habitat targets.
- Details of required management and monitoring (including who is responsible and when it will take place).
- Details of limits of acceptable change.
- Details of remedial actions, where appropriate.

Other advice

Parcel 1

Natural England welcomes the proposed approach to implement a wet grassland scheme in Parcel 1 with ditch raising and water level management, in line with our previous advice. Proposals to incorporate appropriate management of northern and southern margins of Parcel 1 are also welcomed. The clarification regarding habitats within the SPA and SAC is noted.

We would encourage continued engagement on the proposed design and management of Parcel 1 and surrounding areas to provide suitable mitigation for Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar/SSSI wading birds, alongside water management improvements for Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA/Thorne Moor SAC/SSSI. This is considered to be an important opportunity for Nature Recovery in the area.

[2] Mitchell, C., Hearn, R. & Stroud, D. 2012. The merging of populations of Greylag Geese breeding in Britain. British Birds 105: 498-505.
[3] British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), 2023a. Greylag Goose populations (website). Available at: https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/wetland-bird-survey/publications/webs-annual-report/numbers-trends/methods/analysis-and-presentation/spatial-allocation/53
[4] BTO, 2023b. Greylag Goose (website). Available at: https://www.bto.org/understanding-birds/birdfacts/greylag-goose

Please refer to our note dated 19th March 2025 for an outline of potential considerations and enhancements relating to hydrological issues associated with Thorne Moors SAC and potential buried peat on adjacent farmland.

Nightjar

Natural England would welcome continued discussion on the assessment of potential impacts to nightjar associated with Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.

As stated via email, the Intellectual Property rights for the 'LIFE+ - 'That's Life' Monitoring of European Nightjar 2015 – 2017' GPS tagging project sit with the university researchers. Therefore, we would encourage you to contact the researcher (whose contact detail we have provided via email) to discuss obtaining the data for your assessment.

Natural England would welcome the inclusion of white grids on the solar panels to reduce potential collision risk for bird species, including nightjar. Lighting impacts on nightjar should also be assessed, including consideration of potential impacts to invertebrate prey in key foraging areas.

Protected species

As discussed in the most recent call, please let us know via email if you have any questions relating to protected species and licensing. We will then review these within team and request involvement from Natural England's Wildlife Licensing Service (NEWLS) Chargeable Advice and Strategic Casework (CASC) Team if required.

[X] The advice provided in this letter has been through Natural England's Quality Assurance process

The advice provided within the Discretionary Advice Service is the professional advice of the Natural England adviser named below. It is the best advice that can be given based on the information provided so far. Its quality and detail is dependent upon the quality and depth of the information which has been provided. It does not constitute a statutory response or decision, which will be made by Natural England acting corporately in its role as statutory consultee to the competent authority after an application has been submitted. The advice given is therefore not binding in any way and is provided without prejudice to the consideration of any statutory consultation response or decision which may be made by Natural England in due course. The final judgement on any proposals by Natural England is reserved until an application is made and will be made on the information then available, including any modifications to the proposal made after receipt of discretionary advice. All pre-application advice is subject to review and revision in the light of changes in relevant considerations, including changes in relation to the facts, scientific knowledge/evidence, policy, guidance or law. Natural England will not accept any liability for the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of, nor will any express or implied warranty be given for, the advice. This exclusion does not extend to any fraudulent misrepresentation made by or on behalf of Natural England.

Yours sincerely

Alice Megaw
Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire Area Team
Natural England

Email: Alice.Megaw@naturalengland.org.uk

Cc commercialservices@naturalengland.org.uk

Appendix 6: In-Combination Assessment

District	Address	Application Reference	Decision	Development	Distance from nearest part of Order Limits	Mitigation in place	SAC/SPA details	Conclusion
North Lincolnshire	land West of Scotter Road South, The Lakes, Scunthorpe	PA/SCR/2024/10	Opinion given	EIA screening request for circa 1,200 dwellings, a local centre and school, green infrastructure, drainage infrastructure, open space and associated highway infrastructure	8.4km to the east	HRA - appropriate assessment. Significant effects to protected and notable species. Sensitive flora and flora to be impacted by increased construction and operation traffic and associated fumes. No ES available yet.	None available	Only at screening stage
North Lincolnshire	Land off Burringham Road, Ashby Parklands, Scunthorpe	PA/2024/780	Pending Decision	Application for approval of reserved matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale reserved) purs	8.5km to the east	No negative impacts on any of the designated sites in the area at a local level..	No negative impacts on any of the designated sites in the area at a local level	No impact

				uant to outline planning permission PA/2020/1333 dated 29/06/2021 for 128 dwellings				
North Lincolnshire	land off Burringham Road	PA/2023/1124	Pending Decision	Planning permission for the development of 593 dwellings, 200sqm commercial unit (Use Class E) and lake, along with associated infrastructure, including landscaping, public open space and play area, pedestrian and	7.7km to the east	Stage 1 HRA screened out LSE. No ES.	Eurasian marsh harrier, ruff, common redshank returned in desk study. The qualifying species are highly unlikely to be associated with the habitats on the Site and this is also reflected in the data received from LERC.	No impact

				cycle links, pumping station and sub-station				
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Middleton Quarry Heck And Pollington Lane Pollington East Riding Of Yorkshire	24/03257/STPLFE	Pending Decision	Hybrid Application consisting of a) Full Planning Permission for the removal and remediation of contaminated material, extraction of sand and gravel and the reinstatement of the void with imported restoration materials and b) Outline Permission for residential development (	9km to the north west	Provided the recommended mitigation measures are correctly implemented, there will be no residual impact from the proposals and no significant effects are anticipated. There is likely to be a direct, long-term residual effect on biodiversity of Minor Beneficial (not significant) effect following the operation phase of the Proposed Development.' Standard nesting bird mitigation.	LRC returned records for barn owl, kestrel, stock dove and tawny owl. Survey results inc. green list sp. Only (robin, wren, blackbird, woodpigeon, blue tit, great tit, goldfinch)	No residual impacts

				of up to 74 dwellings) with associated public open space and habitat enhancement				
Doncaster	Land At Former Blaxton Quarry Moshams Road Auckley Doncaster	23/01971/REMM	Granted December 2024	Details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for B2, B8 and Class E:(g) Employment uses of 31,846 square metres for up to 52 units and parking. (from appeal 22/00040/NONDET allowed 17/04/2023.)	10km to the south	No ES or PEA available. Bird boxes inc. in LEMP	None available.	No impact

Doncaster	Land To The South Of Alexandra Street Thorne	24/02105/FULM	Reserved matters Approved	Erection of 192 dwellings with associated infrastructure (amended description).	1.15km to the west	No HRA. No ES. PEA and EcIA available. The impacts upon Statutory Designated Sites during the construction and operational phases were considered to be negligible. EcIA link provided. Bird boxes inc, in EcIA. No nightjars recorded so no sHRA required.	Bird survey report is available - Negative permanent impacts on breeding birds. 7 BBS (5 dawn, 1 dusk, 1 nocturnal) for nightjar. The site was identified as being present within a **nightjar foraging zone** on the Doncaster Local Plan Policies Map. The tussocky grassland, combined with the scattered scrub, may provide good habitat for ground nesting birds, such a meadow pipit. BBS recorded redwing as fly overs only. No WCA Sch1 sp. at risk of impacts from development. The BoCC5 Red list species identified to be at risk of impact from the development	Negligible impacts

							works at the site comprise; linnet (probable breeder), house sparrow and greenfinch (possible breeders). The BoCC5 Amber list species identified to be at risk of impact from the proposed development compris e; wood pigeon (confirmed breeder), dunnock, song thrush, wren (probable breeders), bullfinch an d whitethroat (possible breeders). The **negative permanent impacts** to the above breeding bird species as a result of the proposed development will likely be at the **local**	

							level for the majority of species, except for dunnock, wren and bullfinch, which will be impacted at the **county level**.	
North Lincolnshire	Land north of Burringham Road, Burringham Road, Scunthorpe	PA/2023/1750	Pending Decision	Planning application to erect 158 dwellings with associated car parking, garages, landscaping, open space, pedestrian circulation and links, pumping station, infrastructure	8.3km to the east	sHRA available. Standard mitigation inc. damping down dust, noise barriers, increased frequency of site inspections around high disturbance activities. The Lincolnshire Lakes site allocation of the emerging Local Plan inc. details around blue and green infrastructure requirements of new developments.	The farmland immediately west of the Project Site is suitable for multiple non-breeding bird species. Loss of land FLL with the Humber Estuary RAMSAR. **Potential LSEs** for the project alone during operation for Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA (nightjar). With standard CEMP mitigation - the	Potential LSE identified at screening stage; concluded no adverse effect on integrity with mitigation.

				works and access from Burringham Road			proposal will pass the integrity test as it will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SAC, SPA or Ramsar site, Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA, Thorne Moor SAC or Hatfield Moor SAC. **Potential LSE for Humber Estuary SPA (NBBs)** during construction from increased noise/vibration/dust/light which has potential to disturb birds using FLL within 250m. **Potential LSE** during construction from release of suspended soil and other pollution into waterways during construction (potential	

							to impact aquatic species upon which birds feed). **Potential LSE** from increased recreational pressure during operation.	

North Lincolnshire	land south of Silica Lodge Garden Centre, Scotter Road South, Scunthorpe	PA/2023/1585	Pending Decision	Planning permission for 81 dwellings	9.0 km to the east	Mitigation for recreational pressure = financial contribution towards a Strategic Access Management and Mitigation Strategy (SAMMS)	**A minor adverse effect is predicted on birds of Local value therefore a neutral or slight effect, which is not significant in the context of the proposed development.** **LSE due to recreational pressure/disturbance to Humber Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar interest features.** Site not suitable for species listed under the Humber Estuary SPA or RAMSAR site. Site not considered to be functionally-linked land supporting birds associated with the Humber Estuary. However, it is not possible to rule	No adverse effect

							out likely significant effects from potential recreational pressure / disturbance impacts to the Humber Estuary SAC / SPA / Ramsar at the screening stage of the HRA. An appropriate assessment was undertaken. LSE to the Humber Estuary SAC habitats. Application site and adjacent land is not suitable for waterbird species or passage or wintering birds. However, due to the application site falling within the Zone of Influence for recreational disturbance impacts on the Humber Estuary SPA, it is not possible to	

							rule out likely significant effects from potential recreational pressure / disturbance impacts. Appropriate Assessment = the proposal will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar site alone or in combination with other plans or projects.	
Doncaster	Hungerhill Business Park Herald Road Edenthorpe Doncaster	24/00700/REMM	Pending Decision	Details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for the erection of 167 dwellings (Phase 2	8.5km to the west	No detail available	Only report available is an update walkover note.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but due to scale and distance of site from

				development) (amended description).				Order Limits, as well as type of development - residential as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely
Doncaster	Hungerhill Business Park Herald Road Edenthorpe Doncaster	21/03631/REMM	Granted March 2024	Details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for the erection of 241 dwellings (Phase 1 development) (being matters reserved in outline application previously granted permission under ref:	8.5km to the west	No detail available. Other species reports are included, but no PEA/EcIA/bird survey report	No PEA, EcIA or bird survey report available on planning portal at time of review.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but due to scale and distance of site from Order Limits, as well as type of development - residential as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely

				18/02592/3OUTM on 29.05.2019 (as subsequently varied under ref: 23/01709/OUTM).				
Doncaster	Hungerhill Business Park Herald Road Edenthorpe Doncaster	23/01709/OUTM	Granted February 2024	Outline application for residential development of up to 542 dwellings on approx. 20.9ha of land with associated public open space, parking, landscaping and infrastructure (approval being sought for access) without	8.5km to the west	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but due to scale and distance of site from Order Limits, as well as type of development - residential as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely

				compliance with condition 18 of planning application reference 23/00138/OUTM granted on 26/04/2023.				
North Lincolnshire	Garden Centre, Belton Road, Epworth	PA/SCR/2023/2	Not Applicable	EIA screening request for a mixed use scheme to include residential, retail, commercial, charity, health, leisure, open space and landscaping - AMENDED DOCUMENT - Initial Feasibility	4.53km to the south	PEA and consultation response only. No N/BBS info	A negative effect on bird breeding success and foraging is expected in the short term.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects as only at screening stage, but given scale and distance of site from Order Limits, as well as type of development - residential as opposed to solar , no in-

								combination effects likely.
Doncaster	Land To The East Of Mere Lane Edenthorpe Doncaster	22/00255/REMM	Granted October 2023	Details of Access, Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale of design for 248 units with 25 affordable units and 223 open market units (being matters reserved in outline application previously granted permission under ref 15/01278/OUT	7.1km to the west	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review. Consultation response requesting CEMP is uploaded.	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but given scale and distance of site from Order Limits, as well as type of development - residential as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely.

				M on 05/02/2019). (Amended Plans and Description)				
Doncaster	Former Hatfield Colliery Waggons Way Stainforth Doncaster	22/01934/OUTM	Granted October 2023	Outline application (all matters reserved) for the erection of up to 36,378 sq m (GIA) of industrial estate development (Use Classes B2, B8 and E(g)); up to 2,787sq m (GIA) of community, leisure and commercial uses (Use Classes E, F1	4.3 km to the west	Eco assessment only.	Proposals would not have significant impacts on these sites and therefore the likely effects of development will be negligible. Moorhen, barn owl, kestrel all breeding on site. Probable breeder include stock dove and whitethroat. Barn owl recorded emerging from B1a. Breeding bird assemblage of local importance on site.	Negligible effect

				and F2) and associated works				
North Lincolnshire	Land South Of, Moorwell Road, Yaddlethorpe, Bottesford	PA/2022/1628	Granted August 2023	Application for approval of reserved matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) pursuant to outline planning permission PA/2019/1782 dated 03/04/2020 for a residential development of up to 200 dwellings	9.9km to the east	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but given scale and distance of site from Order Limits, as well as type of development - residential as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely.

Doncaster	Land At Former Blaxton Quarry Mosham Road Auckley Doncaster	22/00250/OUTM	Appeal Granted April 2023	Outline Planning Permission (including means of access only) for B2, B8 and Class E:(g) – Employment uses of 31,846 square metres for up to 52 units and parking	10km to the south	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review; documents associated with appeal are under a different reference and could not be accessed during review.	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but given scale and distance of site from Order Limits, as well as type of development - employment as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely.
Doncaster	Land On The North East Side Of Selby Road Thorne.	22/00590/REMM	Granted August 2022	Details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for the construction of employment units,	1.4km to the west	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review. Reserved matters application.	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but given scale, as well as type of development -

				internal estate roads, associated landscaping and infrastructure (being reserved matters for outline application 16/02136/OUTA, granted on 20.01.2022)				employment as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely.
North Lincolnshire	Land north of Chapel Lane, Keadby	PA/SCR/2021/8	Not Applicable	EIA screening request relating to a proposed 49.9MW solar farm - NEW DOCUMENTS - Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Wintering Bird Report	4.3km to the north	PEA & wintering bird survey available. Standard mit.	Site supports a wintering bird assemblage of local value. Site is not considered to be functionally linked to the SPA. Two species which contribute to the over-wintering assemblage of the Humber Estuary SPA /Ramsar were	No residual impacts

							recorded within the Site: mallard and golden plover. Marsh harrier are included in the SPA citation for their breeding population. This species was recorded foraging offsite on one occasion. None of the wintering species associated with the Thorne and Hatfield Moor SPA/ SSSI were recorded on site.	
North Lincolnshire	land at Brigg Road, Access located between 57 and 71 Brigg Road, Messingham	PA/2020/554; APP/Y2003/W/21/3278257	Appeal Granted July 2022	Hybrid application comprising full planning permission to erect five dwellings and outline planning permission for	12.8km to the south east	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review. BNG assessment is available, but Biodiversity Management Plan is not.	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but given scale and distance of site from Order Limits, as well as type

				94 dwellings with appearance, landscaping, layout and scale reserved for subsequent consideration				of development - employment as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely.
North Lincolnshire	Land East of M181/A1077(M), Burringham, Scunthorpe	PA/2025/254	Pending decision	Hybrid planning permission comprising of outline, with all matters reserved for up to 550 dwellings, a local centre (use Class E), associated landscaping, drainage and other infrastructure works. Full	7.8km to the east	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review. BNG assessment is available.	No ecology documents available on planning portal at time of review.	Ecology information insufficient to confirm effects, but given scale and distance of site from Order Limits, as well as type of development - employment as opposed to solar , no in-combination effects likely.

				Planning permission for the construction of a new vehicular access off the M181/A1077 (M) roundabout, a pedestrian and cycle link to Scotter road, a pumping station, earthworks and off plot drainage, ecological and associated landscaping and infrastructure works				
Doncaster	Land At Waggons	25/00583/FULM	Pending decision	Erection of 229 residential dwellings with	3.6km to the west	Habitat creation and enhancement. Standard nesting	The bird assemblage is considered to be important at a	No impacts

	Way Stainforth			parking, landscaping, open space and infrastructure and two access points from Waggons Way, Stainforth		bird mitigation. All included in CEMP	Local scale. Thorne and Hatfield Moors (5.18km Southeast) - nightjar. The site is suitable for ground nesting species such as lapwing or oystercatcher. Not Significant Effect to bird assemblage at a Local Level.	
Doncaster	Land At Hurst Lane Auckley Doncaster	25/00287/OUTM	Pending decision	Hybrid planning application comprising: Outline application for residential development of up to 350 houses with associated access, landscaping and public open space; and Full	9.9km to the south	Avoid habitats of greater value. CEMP & LEMP to be completed.	Hatfield Moor SAC 4.9km away. None of the BBS species were recorded as breeding on site. 4 species probable breeders inc. grey partridge & dunnock & 2 green listed species. The remaining 13 species were recorded as possible breeders or non-breeders.	No likely significant effects

				application for the creation of access from Hurst Lane and enabling earthworks to create a development platform				
DCO Application	Between the Creyke Beck substation in Cottingham and High Marnham substation in Nottinghamshire.	EN020034	Preapplication stage	North Humber to High Marnham - National Grid proposed 400kV electricity transmission connection between Birkhill Wood and High Marnham.	Adjacent to the Order Limits	Pre-app stage so limited info available. Preliminary Environmental Information Report. Embedded mitigation inc. sensitive sighting of new pylons and routes	Potential LSE from habitat loss, temporary disturbance, incidental mortality, disturbance, pollution impacts on designated sites, reduction in habitat quality, habitat fragmentation, increased predation effects. LSE are focused where the proposed overhead line crosses the Humber estuary	Potential LSE identified at screening stage; no adverse effect on integrity concluded with mitigation. In addition, mitigation Area M15 is approximately 1,300m from new powerlines, no potential

								for collision and/or displacement would take place as this is significantly further than the 600m buffer required for wind turbines as detailed in NE3 of Natural England's relevant reps.
DCO Application	Land off Lawn Lane to the South of the River Went, Fenwick, Doncaster	EN010152	Development consent granted February 2026	Fenwick Solar Project - installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels, associated	8km to the west	NSIP. Planning approved. HRA and ES completed and available. No significant effects report also helpful. Mitigation includes LEMP, OEMP, habitat enhancements.	HRA completed. Potential loss of farmland used by SPA birds was screened. No SPA relies on the site as essential functionally linked habitat. The affected land represents a very	No significant adverse residual or cumulative effects

				electrical equipment, cabling and energy storage facilities together with grid connection infrastructure. The generating capacity of the Scheme will exceed 50 MW and its maximum capacity is anticipated to be 237.5MW.			small fraction of available habitat in the wider landscape. Loss of land would not affect population viability or SPA conservation objectives No BBS species are present within the Order limits in numbers of national significance, i.e. 1% or more of the UK breeding population. A non-breeding waterbird assemblage of district importance & non-breeding farmland bird assemblage of district importance	

DCO Application	Flixborough Wharf, Flixborough Industrial Estate, North Lincolnshire	EN010116	Granted March 2025	North Lincolnshire Green Energy Park - The Project consists of an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) converting up to 650,000 tonnes per annum of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) to generate a maximum of 95 Mega Watts of electrical output (MWe) and/or 380 Mega Watts of thermal output (MWt) to provide power, heat and	8.5km to the east	NSIP. Planning approved. HRA Appropriate assessment completed. Acoustic barriers, reducing noise exposure areas and lowering noise by up to 10 dB in some locations. Avoidance of particularly noisy works between September and April, where possible. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) would be present during construction to: Monitor for signs of disturbance Recommend additional mitigation such as acoustic shrouds or use of a non-metallic dolly (up to ~10 dB noise reduction). If necessary, the ECoW can implement further measures from the Construction Ornithological Management Plan (COMP), including a soft-start piling approach to	SACs screened out at stage 1 HRA - no LSE. Sensitive bog habitat and bird species assessed to stage 2. The qualifying feature assessed for potential adverse effects on integrity (AEoI) from disturbance was mallard, as part of the Humber Estuary SPA waterbird assemblage. Mallard were recorded in high numbers along the River Trent to the west/south-west of the project. Natural England (NE) considered the numbers significant, noting that: A "significant number" is defined as 1% of a qualifying SPA population.	No adverse effect on integrity

				steam on the site of the operating Flixborough Wharf on the River Trent. The Project will incorporate battery storage, hydrogen production from the electrolysis of water, hydrogen storage, heat and steam storage. It will also include heat-treatment of bottom and fly ash, concrete block manufacturing, carbon dioxide		allow early detection of disturbance effects.	Approximately 4% of the Humber Estuary SPA wintering mallard population was using the land. NE also considered mallard to be susceptible to disturbance from construction noise. The Applicant disagreed, stating that mallard in the estuary are generally habituated to disturbance.	

				capture and utilisation and an extended district heat network of 5km, power and gas network to service the nearby proposed housing development.				