



Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 8-G: Breeding Birds

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6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 8-G: Breeding Birds

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This report forms a technical appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES), specifically to accompany **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. It provides information on the presence and distribution of breeding birds, relevant to the Fosse Green Energy project, hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development, including the results of surveys, undertaken within (and up to 200m from) the DCO Site Boundary (see **Section 3.1**).

1.1.2 Further information on the Proposed Development is included within **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

1.1.3 Information for bird species that are included on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA) (Ref 1) or in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (Ref 2) are not included within this appendix. This information is confidential and therefore a confidential annex (**Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**) and a separate figure (as presented in **Confidential Figure 8-G-1**) will be provided to key stakeholders with a legitimate need to view the information.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 The aim of this appendix is to determine the presence, assemblage and distribution of breeding bird species within the Survey Area (see **Section 3.1**).

1.2.2 The objectives, therefore, are to:

- Review existing ecological data to identify any records of breeding birds occurring within the Study Area (see **Section 3.1**); and
- Undertake surveys of breeding birds to confirm the presence, assemblage and distribution of breeding bird species within the Survey Area (see **Section 3.1**).

1.2.3 Combined, this is being used to:

- Determine the biodiversity importance of the DCO Site for breeding birds; and
- The potential impacts of the Proposed Development on breeding birds and any required mitigation (as presented in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**).

2. Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 Legislation

Wildlife and Countryside Act

2.1.1 The legislative provisions for the protection of all wild birds in the United Kingdom (UK) are contained primarily in Sections 1-7 of the WCA (Ref 1). Under the WCA, a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that occurs in a wild state as a resident or a visitor to the European Territory of any member state but does not include poultry or (except in relation to the power to grant licences and prohibition on certain methods of killing) any game bird.

2.1.2 When breeding, all birds, their nest, eggs and nestlings are afforded protection under the WCA, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Ref 3). Therefore, during the bird breeding season it is an offence to intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; and
- Take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird.

2.1.3 Typically, the breeding season is defined as between February and August, inclusive, although it is important to note that for some species, breeding can occur outside of these months.

2.1.4 Additionally, special penalties exist for offences related to species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (Ref 1), for which there are additional offences of intentionally or recklessly disturbing these birds while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young, and of disturbing their dependent young.

2.1.5 No licences are available for disturbance during a development even in circumstances where that development is fully authorised by consents such as a valid Development Consent Order.

Directive of the Conservation of Wild Birds

2.1.6 A number of bird species recorded within the UK (including those that are resident, overwintering and migratory) are protected under European legislation through Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) (Ref 2), which lists 193 species, or sub-species, of birds in Annex 1 which are:

- In danger of extinction;
- Are rare, or have restricted local distribution;

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

2.1.7 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (Ref 4) transpose into English law elements of the Birds Directive (Ref 2), and make it clear that the provisions for the designation and protection of European sites (such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs)) are maintained. European sites are a network of core breeding and resting sites that are protected for rare and threatened species and species listed in Annex 1 (Ref 2) are those for which the UK government takes special conservation measures, including the designation of land as SPAs to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species throughout their distribution.

2.2 Species of Principal Importance

2.2.1 In England, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC) (Ref 5) requires the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to publish and maintain a list of habitats and species that are of 'principal importance' for the purpose of conserving biodiversity and are regarded as conservation priorities under the UK Biodiversity Framework (Ref 6), which supersedes the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) (Ref 7). The UKBAP was launched in 1994 and established a framework and criteria for identifying species (and habitat types) of conservation concern.

2.2.2 There are 49 bird species listed as being Species of Principal Importance (SPI) for conservation in England as required by section 41 of NERC (Ref 5). These species are of material consideration during the planning process and are used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies (including local and regional authorities) in implementing their duty under section 40 of NERC .

2.3 Local Priority Species

2.3.1 The Proposed Development is located within the county of Lincolnshire. Formerly, the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (3rd edition) (LBAP) (Ref 8) provided context to inform identification of threatened or uncommon species of local relevance, alongside priorities for conservation and enhancement targeted at a local level in Lincolnshire. However, under the Environment Act 2021 (Ref 9), these are being replaced by Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRSs) (Ref 10), which are a system of spatial strategies for nature which will support delivery of biodiversity net gain (BNG) and provide more focussed action for nature recovery. Whilst this is still being developed for Lincolnshire and with no specific habitat or species plans currently in place, this report references those species formerly included on the LBAP, of which there are 17 priority bird species (see **Table 1**).

Table 1: Bird species listed on the LBAP

English (Vernacular) Name	Scientific Name
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>

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

2.3.2 The following threats to farmland birds in Lincolnshire, relevant to breeding birds, were identified in the Lincolnshire BAP (Ref 8):

- a. The loss of permanent and relatively species-rich grassland;
- b. Increased chemical usage including fertilisers, pesticides and use of broad spectrum and persistent animal treatments;
- c. Uniformity within crops, offering fewer opportunities for birds to feed and nest;
- d. The decline of mixed farming;
- e. Loss of hedgerow trees through old age and removal for safety and other reasons;
- f. Hedgerow removal and poor management of remaining hedges; and
- g. A reduction in crop mosaic.

2.4 Birds of Conservation Concern

2.4.1 The Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) is an assessment of the conservation status of all regularly occurring British birds. The lists (Red, Amber and Green) that indicate the level of conservation importance for each species are derived from quantitative assessments from standardised criteria and are drawn together by the UK's leading bird conservation organisations,

including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO).

2.4.2 The most recent assessment, BoCC 5 (Ref 11), was published in December 2021 and is based on the most up-to-date evidence available and includes conservation status at global and European levels and, within the UK: historical decline, trends in population and range, rarity, localised distribution and international importance. The BoCC list was further updated by BoCC 5a (Ref 12), which updates the assessment for seabirds. Collectively within this report, these are referred to as BoCC species.

2.4.3 The criteria for birds being included in the BoCC lists, relevant to the breeding season, are as follows:

Red List

- a. Species that are globally threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable, but not Near Threatened) under International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List guidelines (Ref 13);
- b. Species that have shown a historical decline in breeding populations, declining severely between 1800 and 1995 and have subsequently not recovered;
- c. Species that have suffered a severe (>50%) breeding population decline within the UK in either the last 25 years or the longer-term (since 1969); or
- d. Species whose UK range in the breeding season has declined by more than 50% between respective breeding atlases.

Amber List

- a. Species that are threatened in Europe (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable, but not Near Threatened as per IUCN Red List Guidelines (Ref 13));
- b. Species that were previously red-listed for historical population decline, followed by an increase of at least 100% over 25 years or the longer-term period;
- c. Species that have suffered a moderate (>25% but <50%) breeding population decline within the UK in either the last 25 years or the longer-term (since 1969);
- d. Species whose UK range in the breeding season has declined by more than 25% but less than 50% between respective breeding atlases;
- e. Breeding rarities (UK population <300 breeding pairs individuals);
- f. Breeding localisation whereby more than 50% of the UK population was found at ten or fewer sites in the breeding season; or
- g. Breeding international importance whereby the UK holds at least 20% of the European population in the breeding season of a particular species.

Green List

- 2.4.4 Species that are not showing moderate or severe declines and do not qualify under any of the above criteria.
- 2.4.5 Although the BoCC lists confer no legal status in themselves, they are useful in evaluating the conservation significance of bird assemblages, and for assessing the potential significance of impacts and informing appropriate levels of mitigation with respect to bird populations that may be affected by a plan or project.

3. Methods

3.1 Characterising the Baseline

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

- Study Area – the area within which the Proposed Development will be located and a 2km radius (as defined in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]) which was subject to collection of background information, e.g. desk study records for birds to supplement the findings of the survey work;
- Zone of Influence (ZoI) – the area over which breeding birds may be affected by the Proposed Development which, using the criteria below and proportionate to the Proposed Development's impacts, is up to 200m from the DCO Site Boundary (dependent on the sensitivity of the species). Through review of likely impacts of the Proposed Development and results of the desk study, the scope of field surveys was then defined. The ZoI was based on the following criteria, proportionate to the Proposed Development's potential to impact on breeding birds:
 - the nature of the Proposed Development (a solar farm, and associated infrastructure), associated project activities, and the potential for effects at all development stages (construction, operational (including maintenance) and decommissioning);
 - the nature of the current land use (predominantly arable) and habitats in the vicinity (majority being arable), their connectivity (e.g. through hedgerows, ditches or grassland margins), and how they may be used by breeding birds;
 - the presence and assemblages of breeding birds which may be in the area, identified during the desk study and based on the location of the Proposed Development; and
 - the different habits, behaviours and preferences of breeding bird species that could be affected, and how these vary both spatially and seasonally.
- Survey Area – the area within which survey work was undertaken. The Survey Area in which the general breeding bird assemblage was recorded included all habitats within the DCO Site Boundary plus a minimum 50m survey zone around the DCO Site Boundary. For species of greater conservation value and/ or higher sensitivity, e.g. those listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (Ref 1) and sensitive to potential noise or visual disturbance, where any such species were recorded, the Survey Area was extended up to 200m from the DCO Site Boundary.

3.1.2 Whilst standardised survey zones for assessing the impacts of development on bird populations do not exist, the Survey Area described above provides information on breeding birds both within the DCO Site and contiguous areas adjacent to the DCO Site Boundary, where birds may potentially be adversely

affected. These are sufficient to determine the likely impacts of the Proposed Development on breeding bird species occurring or likely to occur within the vicinity of the DCO Site.

3.2 Desk Study

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

3.3 Field Survey

Territory Mapping Survey

3.3.1 The survey was undertaken based on standard territory mapping methods for surveying breeding birds as detailed in 'Bird Monitoring Methods' (Ref 14) and 'Bird Census Techniques' (Ref 15). This method is based on the principle that many species during the breeding season are territorial. This is found particularly amongst passersines, where territories are often marked by conspicuous song, display and periodic disputes with neighbouring individuals. Territory mapping methods produce analysis maps of non-overlapping ellipses encircling clusters of records thought to relate to separate pairs of breeding birds. These ellipses may not show the entire extent of the pairs' actual breeding territory which may be significantly larger; however, they are likely to show those areas in which the pair is most active.

3.3.2 Six survey visits were undertaken during the bird breeding season between April and July 2023, as presented in **Annex B [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this report. Given the size of the survey area for the DCO Site each survey visit took up to three days to complete. In addition, further survey visits were undertaken between April and early September 2024 of areas not accessible during 2023 to ensure suitable coverage of the Survey Area. These surveys concentrated on locating species of conservation concern, as defined in **Section 2**.

3.3.3 Survey routes followed the majority of hedgerows, fence lines and field margins (including paths, tracks and roads). Deviations into areas of set-aside, stubble fields, scrub, woodland and other uncultivated habitats were made, where possible. The routes did not include walking through ploughed or cultivated fields, unless tramlines were present, due to the possibility of trampling and damaging crops. Fields containing livestock were avoided for safety reasons but could be surveyed from the field boundary.

3.3.4 On each survey visit, the route was walked at a slow pace with start and finish times noted. Prior to approaching a field, the observer undertook an initial scan to determine the presence of any species already present. Regular stopping points were included at various locations around the Survey Area to record

any species that may be passing through the Survey Area and to survey birds that were audible or visible within any inaccessible areas.

- 3.3.5 Each survey was undertaken during appropriate conditions for surveying, avoiding heavy rain and strong winds. Surveys were undertaken in the morning, commencing just after sunrise and finishing before midday. Survey Metadata is detailed in **Annex B [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this report. During these times, breeding birds are more active and can be detected in song more frequently. Surveys were timed to coincide with peak activity periods for any specially protected species that may be using the DCO Site.
- 3.3.6 Survey routes were mapped, and the direction walked alternated on each visit, to ensure that all areas were covered at various times of the morning across the duration of the survey.
- 3.3.7 All birds seen and heard were recorded directly onto paper maps and then later digitised onto a 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey base map of the Survey Area. All bird species were recorded and mapped across the entire survey area. Specific codes were used to record bird behaviour, including singing, calling, flights and movements between areas, carrying food, nest building, aggressive encounters and other bird behaviour.
- 3.3.8 The expected outcome from the surveys is that mapped registrations fall into clusters, approximately coinciding with territories. A cluster is generally a spatially distinct group of registrations that represent the activity of not more than one pair. Ideally, clusters include registrations of territorial behaviour across all visits and are clearly demarcated from adjacent clusters by simultaneous recording of neighbouring birds. Therefore, territory boundaries are assumed to be between such birds.
- 3.3.9 On completion of the surveys, analysis maps were produced for each species, consisting of all registrations recorded during surveys. From these species maps, the number of territories was calculated by identifying the number of clusters present.
- 3.3.10 For late-arriving (to the UK) trans-Saharan migrants, e.g. Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*, for which fewer potential contacts are possible, only one registration is required to form a territory cluster. A number of species are not territorial and are dealt with appropriately, e.g. Linnet *Linaria cannabina*, where data represent aggregations or loose colonies.
- 3.3.11 Territory analysis focussed on those species of highest conservation concern i.e. specially protected species (those listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (Ref 1) or Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (Ref 2); SPI (Ref 5) and BoCC Red-listed species (Ref 11); or BoCC Amber-listed species (but only where impacts were predicted on specific species). Therefore, for species which are widespread throughout the Survey Area (e.g. Robin *Erithacus rubecula*), and/ or are common within Lincolnshire and the UK, and are not of conservation concern (i.e. not listed on one or more of the lists of conservation concern as detailed in this report), the number of breeding territories of these species (including probable or possible) has not been calculated although these are referred to

in the results section (**Section 4**) as having breeding territories present (P) within the Survey Area.

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

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

3.3.13 For non-passerines, including waterbirds, e.g., wildfowl, waders and birds of prey, the behaviour or number of individuals including the sex ratio, present in suitable breeding habitat, was used to determine the potential presence of likely breeding territories and/or estimated number of breeding individuals. This was made with reference to the specific species group methods, as presented in 'Bird Monitoring Methods' (Ref 14).

3.4 Assessment of Biodiversity Importance

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

- Species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (Ref 2);
- Species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA, 1981 (as amended) (Ref 1);
- SPI in the UK (Ref 5) and Lincolnshire (see **Table 1**); or
- Species included in the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red and Amber Lists (Ref 11).

Species Abundance

3.4.2 In addition to evaluating a site based on its populations of breeding birds in relation to legal status, rarity and biodiversity importance, consideration has to be given to the value of the DCO Site for the population of individual species that it supports. This can be done by comparing the population present within the Survey Area with the national and county breeding population for certain species. National estimates for breeding birds are published in a paper: 'Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom' (Ref

16). The BTO Bird Atlas 2007-2011 (Ref 17) was also reviewed for species information on a national level.

3.4.3 Information on populations of any nationally rare species was sourced from the most recently published paper by the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (RBBP) (Ref 18).

3.4.4 County-level estimates on the breeding bird populations of the majority of species in Lincolnshire were obtained from online resources and county avifauna publications, where this information was available. However, professional judgement was applied when determining the geographic importance of species where population estimates were not available.

Species Diversity

3.4.5 The number of species recorded in an area is a simple measure of diversity that can indicate its importance at each season of the year.

3.4.6 **Table 2** presents the breeding species diversity criteria as outlined in Fuller (1980) (Ref 19), which provided a method for assessing the ornithological interest of sites for conservation during the bird breeding season, based on the number of species present.

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

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

3.4.7 It should be noted that Fuller's analysis was developed in the 1970s and, since then, species diversity has declined significantly. As a result, Fuller's thresholds are, in most circumstances, too high for today's breeding bird populations. However, it is not considered that the differences would be sufficient to increase the geographical scale at which the assemblages are considered to have value.

3.4.8 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (or County Wildlife Sites (CWS)) are among the most important places for wildlife in Lincolnshire, together with legally protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

3.4.9 In Lincolnshire, CWSs are selected for their habitats and subsequently have no specific criteria for birds. Therefore, species diversity in Lincolnshire has been measured using professional judgement, considering species presence within distinct habitat types within the DCO Site, e.g. farmland passerines, with reference to GLNP 'Local Wildlife Site Guidelines for Greater Lincolnshire' (Ref 20).

3.5 Importance of the breeding bird population

3.5.1 An essential prerequisite step to allow ecological impact assessment of the Proposed Development, as presented in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], is an evaluation of the relative

biodiversity importance of the DCO Site for breeding birds. This is necessary to set the terms of reference for the subsequent ecological impact assessment (as presented in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]).

3.5.2 The method of evaluation that was utilised has been developed with reference to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) Guidelines (Ref 21). This gives guidance on scoping and carrying out environmental assessments and places appraisal in the context of relevant policies and at a geographical scale at which feature matters (i.e. international, national, regional, county, district, local or site). Data received through desk study and field-based surveys were used and evaluated on species rarity, abundance and diversity within the Survey Area to assess the biodiversity importance of the breeding bird populations recorded during the field surveys. Professional judgement was also applied where necessary. Relevant published national and local guidance and criteria can be used, where available, to inform the assessment of biodiversity importance and to assist consistency in evaluation.

3.6 Assumptions and Limitations

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

3.6.2 Therefore, sufficient information was gathered during the assessment to provide a representative sample of the breeding bird population present within the DCO Site.

4. Results

4.1 Desk study

4.1.1 The data search, undertaken through GLNP, returned records of 50 bird species, including specially protected or notable bird species (see **Section 2**) from within the Study Area and from the preceding ten years from the request date. A list of the 50 species recorded during the desk study is included in confidential annex (**Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)**) of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] of this appendix as the list contains details of specially protected bird species.

4.1.2 Of the 50 bird species (some of which are on more than one list):

- Six are SPI in the UK (Ref 5);
- 10 species are included in the BoCC Red List (Ref 11, Ref 12);
- 17 species are included in the BoCC Amber List (Ref 11, Ref 12); and
- No species are listed as LBAP species in Lincolnshire (see **Table 1**).

4.2 Field survey

4.2.1 Seventy-three species (including species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA (Ref 1) or Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (Ref 2)) were recorded during surveys of breeding birds between April and July 2023 and April and September 2024. A summary of the breeding and conservation status of the 73 species recorded during the survey, with the numbers of territories identified (or thought likely in the case of probable and possible records) is provided in **Table 3**.

4.2.2 Of the 73 species recorded within the Survey Area, a breeding bird assemblage of 56 species, which includes confirmed and probable / possible territories, was recorded. Records relating to the remaining 17 species were of non-breeding species.

4.2.3 From the breeding assemblage of 56 species, recorded during field surveys:

- 14 species are listed as a SPI in the UK (Ref 5);
- 10 species are included on the BoCC Red List (Ref 11, Ref 12);
- 16 species are included on the BoCC Amber List (Ref 11, Ref 12); and
- 11 species are listed as Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan species (**Table 1**).

4.2.4 As discussed in **Section 3.3.11** of this appendix, for species that are widespread throughout the Survey Area, common within Lincolnshire and the UK and are not species of conservation concern (i.e., not listed on one or more of the lists of conservation concern as detailed in this report), then the number of breeding territories of such species (including probable or possible) has not been calculated and these are referred to in **Table 3** as being present (P).

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

Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes	
			Principal Site	Cable Corridor		
Ten species recorded that are included on either Annex 1 of the Birds Directive or on Schedule 1 of the WCA – Information has been redacted, see confidential annex (Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL) of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3])						
Egyptian Goose <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-	
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-	
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	3	-	Associated with wet ditches and water bodies.	
Red-legged Partridge <i>Alectoris rufa</i>	-	Confirmed	P	-	-	
Grey Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	SPI, Red, LBAP	BoCC	Confirmed	15	5	Widely distributed across the DCO Site in arable land.
Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-	
Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	-	Confirmed	5	-	-	
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	2	-	Two territories close to the River Witham.	
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	BoCC Amber	Non-breeding	-	-	-	
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	SPI, Red, LBAP	BoCC	Confirmed	22	1	Predominantly recorded north of the A46 in loose colonies / clusters.
Stock Dove <i>Columba oenas</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	17	-	Associated with mature trees and woodland.	

Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes
			Principal Site	Cable Corridor	
Wood Pigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	P	P	Associated with mature trees and woodland.
Collared Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	-	Confirmed	1	-	-
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	SPI, Red	BoCC	Confirmed	2	- Two mobile territories, west of the River Witham.
Tawny Owl <i>Strix aluco</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	1	-	Territory in woodland, west of the River Witham.
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	BoCC Red	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	-	Confirmed	5	-	-
Green Woodpecker <i>Picus viridis</i>	-	Confirmed	4	-	-
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	BoCC Amber	Confirmed	5	1	Distributed widely across the DCO Site and associated with mature trees and woodland.
Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	-	Confirmed	1	-	-
Magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-
Jackdaw <i>Coloeus monedula</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	BoCC Amber	Non-breeding	-	-	-
Carriion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-

Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)		Supporting Notes	
			Principal Site	Cable Corridor		
Raven <i>Corvus corax</i>	-	Confirmed	-	1	One territory, based on the number of registrations within the Cable Corridor.	
Nuthatch <i>Sitta europaea</i>	-	Confirmed	1	-	-	
Coal Tit <i>Periparus ater</i>	-	Confirmed	2	-	-	
Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-	
Great Tit <i>Parus major</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-	
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	SPI, Red, LBAP	BoCC	Confirmed	227	39	Widely distributed across the DCO Site, recorded in arable land.
Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-	
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	-	Non-breeding	-	-	-	
House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i>	BoCC	Red	Confirmed	2	-	Associated with buildings outside of the DCO Site Boundary.
Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-	
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	BoCC	Amber	Confirmed	5	1	Recorded near woodland with a small cluster of territories west of the River Witham.
Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	-	Confirmed	P	P	-	

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

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

Species (English) Name and Scientific Name	Conservation Designation (where applicable)	Breeding Territory Status	Number of territories of breeding species (where applicable)	Supporting Notes
Principal Site	Cable Corridor			
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	BoCC Red	Confirmed	5	scrub, south of the A46.
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	SPI, Red, LBAP	BoCC	Confirmed	Widely distributed, across the DCO Site and associated with scrub, hedgerows and coniferous trees.
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	-	Confirmed	P	Associated with scrub and hedgerows across the DCO Site.
Corn Bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i>	SPI, Red, LBAP	BoCC	Confirmed	Single territory to the south of the Cable Corridor, east of Navenby.
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	SPI, Red, LBAP	BoCC	Confirmed	Associated with scrub and hedgerows across the DCO Site.
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	SPI, Amber, LBAP	BoCC	Confirmed	Associated with scrub and hedgerows across the DCO Site, close to wet ditches and watercourses.

5. Evaluation

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

5.2 Specially Protected Species

5.2.1 This section has been redacted from the main report and is included as a confidential annex (**Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)**) of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] to be provided to key stakeholders only, as it contains sensitive information on the presence, or otherwise of specially protected bird species.

5.3 Species of conservation importance

Species of Principal Importance (SPI)

5.3.1 The desk study identified six SPI (see confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]), none of which were recorded within the DCO Site during field surveys, either because the DCO Site is outside of their geographical breeding range in the UK or because the habitat within the DCO Site is not suitable to support these species.

5.3.2 Field surveys identified fourteen SPI as holding confirmed or probable / possible breeding territories within the Survey Area, these being: Grey Partridge, Cuckoo, Lapwing, Dunnock, Yellow Wagtail, Bullfinch, Linnet, Skylark, Song Thrush, Starling, House Sparrow, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer and Reed Bunting.

Birds of Conservation Concern

5.3.3 Inclusion on the Birds of Conservation Concern Red or Amber list (Ref 11) does not confer any statutory protection. However, the species reported below are all of conservation importance and considered to be under varying levels of threat in a UK context.

Red List species

5.3.4 The desk study identified ten bird species (see confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) that are listed on the Red List of BoCC 5 (Ref 11), none of which were recorded within the DCO Site during field surveys, either because the DCO Site is outside of their geographical breeding range in the UK or because the habitat within the DCO Site is not suitable to support these species.

5.3.5 Field surveys identified fourteen BoCC Red-listed species (Ref 11) (and including specially protected species redacted from this appendix, but included in confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) as holding confirmed or probable / possible breeding territories within the Survey Area, these being Grey Partridge, Lapwing, Cuckoo, Skylark, House Martin, Starling, House Sparrow, Yellow Wagtail, Greenfinch, Linnet, Corn Bunting and Yellowhammer.

Amber list species

5.3.6 The desk study identified 17 bird species (see confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) that are listed on the Amber list of BoCC 5 (Ref 11), 16 of which are absent from the DCO Site, as confirmed by field surveys.

5.3.7 Field surveys identified fifteen BoCC Amber-listed species (Ref 11) (and including specially protected species redacted from this appendix, but included in confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) as holding confirmed or probable / possible breeding territories within the Survey Area, these being: Mallard, Moorhen, Stock Dove, Wood Pigeon, Tawny Owl, Kestrel, Willow Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Whitethroat, Wren, Song Thrush, Dunnock, Meadow Pipit and Bullfinch.

Lincolnshire BAP

5.3.8 The desk study did not identify any bird species that are listed as priority species in Lincolnshire (**Table 1**).

5.3.9 Field surveys identified 11 LBAP species (**Table 1**) (and including specially protected species redacted from this appendix, but included in confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) as holding confirmed or probable / possible breeding territories within the Survey Area, these being: Grey Partridge, Lapwing, Skylark, Starling, Yellow Wagtail, Bullfinch, Linnet, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer and Reed Bunting.

5.4 Species abundance

5.4.1 In addition to evaluating a site based on its populations of breeding birds in relation to legal status, rarity and conservation value, consideration has to be given to the value of a site for the population of individual species that it supports. This can be done by comparing the population present within the DCO Site with the national and county breeding populations for that species.

5.4.2 No species were present within the DCO Site in numbers of national significance, i.e., 1% or more of the UK population, when compared to national population estimates as presented in Woodward et al., (Ref 16). More details of specially protected bird species are presented in confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3].

5.4.3 The populations of specially protected species occurring within the Survey Area were evaluated against the reported total number of pairs occurring within Lincolnshire, as presented in the Rare Breeding Birds Panel annual report for 2020 (Ref 18). More details are presented in confidential annex (**Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]).

5.4.4 County population estimates for some of the species afforded special statutory protection and/ or of conservation importance are not available. Whilst the

majority of species of conservation importance that were recorded within the DCO Site are declining in the UK, most remain widespread within Lincolnshire.

- 5.4.5 Nonetheless, the populations of Skylark (264 territories) and Lapwing (23 territories) recorded during field surveys are likely to be of importance at a District scale in North Kesteven.
- 5.4.6 All other species recorded during field surveys are not present in numbers important at a county or district scale in Lincolnshire and are of Local importance only.

5.5 Species diversity

- 5.5.1 To measure species diversity, the breeding assemblage (56 species) recorded in the Survey Area was evaluated against the criteria developed by Fuller (Ref 19) (see **Table 2**) and took into consideration that species diversity has declined significantly since the criteria were developed. The breeding assemblage would regard the value of the DCO Site as being of County importance for breeding birds.
- 5.5.2 There are no specific criteria for evaluation of the breeding species assemblage and numbers recorded during surveys, with respect to criteria for selection of Local Wildlife Sites (of County value) in Lincolnshire. Therefore, using professional judgement, the DCO Site and the species (and assemblages) that this area supports is unlikely to qualify as a LWS. This assessment further supports that the DCO Site is of no more than County importance for breeding birds.

5.6 Species distribution

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

6. Conclusions

- 6.1.1 A breeding bird assemblage of 56 species was recorded within the DCO Site and from this, 31 species meet at least one of a range of criteria relating to conservation importance (see **Table 3** and confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL)** of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]), as detailed in **Section 2** of this report.
- 6.1.2 No species was present within the DCO Site in numbers of national significance, i.e. 1% or more of the UK population. More details of specially protected bird species are presented in confidential annex **Appendix 8-G**,

Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL) of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3].

- 6.1.3 Based on a number of the features of the breeding bird assemblage, species diversity for the DCO Site is of County importance.
- 6.1.4 The arable habitats within the DCO Site Boundary are likely to represent a resource of value at a District scale to Lapwing and Skylark.
- 6.1.5 Confidential information regarding the abundance of and distribution of any sensitive breeding species recorded, which are included on Schedule 1 of the WCA, 1981 (as amended) are included separately as confidential annex **Appendix 8-G, Annex A: Breeding birds (CONFIDENTIAL) of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and will be provided to key stakeholders separately.
- 6.1.6 The primary purpose of this report is to provide an assessment of the presence or absence of breeding birds and their biodiversity importance within the Proposed Development to inform **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation** of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

7. References

Ref 1 His Majesty's Stationary Office (HMSO) (1981). Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/6> [Accessed February 2025]

Ref 2 European Council (EC) (2009). Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version). EC, Brussels. [online] Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0147>. [Accessed February 2025]

Ref 3 HMSO (2000). Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>. [Accessed February 2025]

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Ref 7 HMSO (1994). Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan. [online] Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7ced59ed915d2017106d17/2428.pdf>. [Accessed February 2025]

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Ref 9 HMSO (2021). Environment Act 2021. [online] Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>. [Accessed February 2025]

Ref 10 Greater Lincolnshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (2024). [online – in progress] Available at: <https://www.glinclslnrs.org.uk/>. [Accessed February 2025]

Ref 11 Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D and Win, I. (2021) The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United

Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. British Birds 114: 723-747.

Ref 12 Stanbury, A., et al. (2024) The status of the UK's breeding seabirds: an addendum to the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. British Birds 117: 471-487

Ref 13 The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (2024). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. [online] Available at: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/en>. [Accessed February 2025]

Ref 14 Gilbert G., Gibbons D.W., and Evans J. (1998) Bird Monitoring Methods: A manual of techniques for key UK species. RSPB, Bedfordshire.

Ref 15 Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S.H. (2000). Bird Census Techniques: 2nd edition. Academic Press, London.

Ref 16 Woodward, I., Aebsicher, N., Burnell, D., Eaton, M., Frost, T., Hall, C., Stroud, D.A. & Noble, D. (2020). Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom. British Birds 113: 69-104

Ref 17 Balmer, D., Gillings, G., Caffrey, B., Swann, B., Downie, I. and Fuller, R., (2013). Bird Atlas 2007-11: The Breeding and Wintering Birds of Britain and Ireland

Ref 18 Eaton M. and the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (2022) Rare breeding birds in the United Kingdom in 2020. British Birds 115, 623-686

Ref 19 Fuller, R.J. (1980). A Method for Assessing the Ornithological Interest of Sites for Conservation. Biological Conservation 17, 229-239

Ref 20 GLNP (2013). Local Wildlife Site Guidelines for Greater Lincolnshire (3rd edition). [online] Available at: https://glnp.org.uk/images/uploads/services/5e84eae57f8a5_LWS%20guidelines%203rd%20ed.pdf. [Accessed February 2025]

Ref 21 Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) (2018). Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine, version 1.3. CIEEM, Winchester

Annex A Confidential Annex

This confidential Annex is provided to key stakeholders separately.

Annex B Survey Metadata

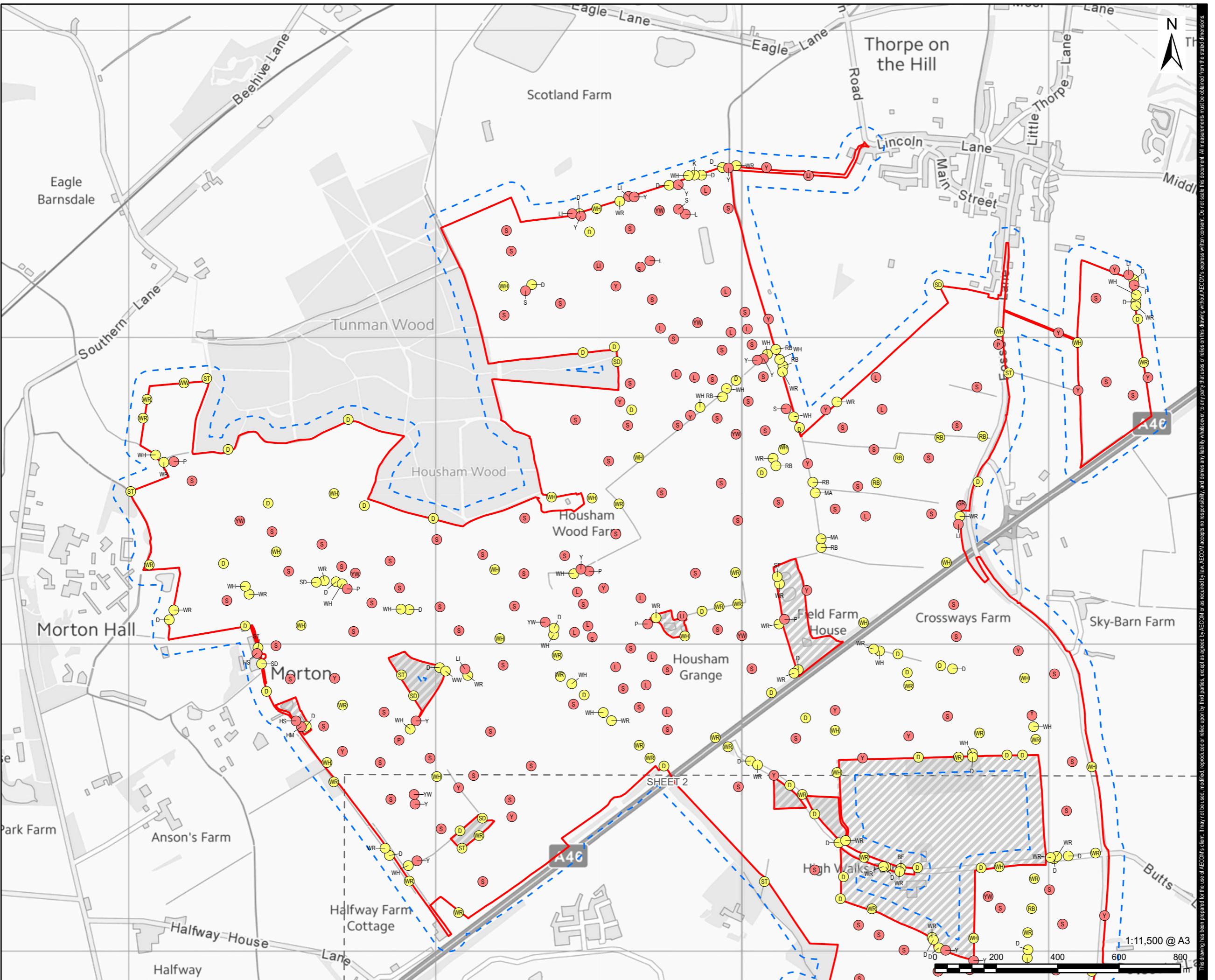
Survey Date	Weather conditions:
25/04/2023	Temp. 2-12°C, 0% cloud, wind 4-7 mph, North east, Dry.
26/04/2023	Temp. 11°C, 10-40% cloud, wind 4-12 mph South west, Dry.
27/04/2023	Temp. 5°C, 12% cloud, wind 4-7 mph South east, Dry.
28/04/2023	Temp. 11°C, 100% cloud, wind Nil, Rain stopped at 0815, then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

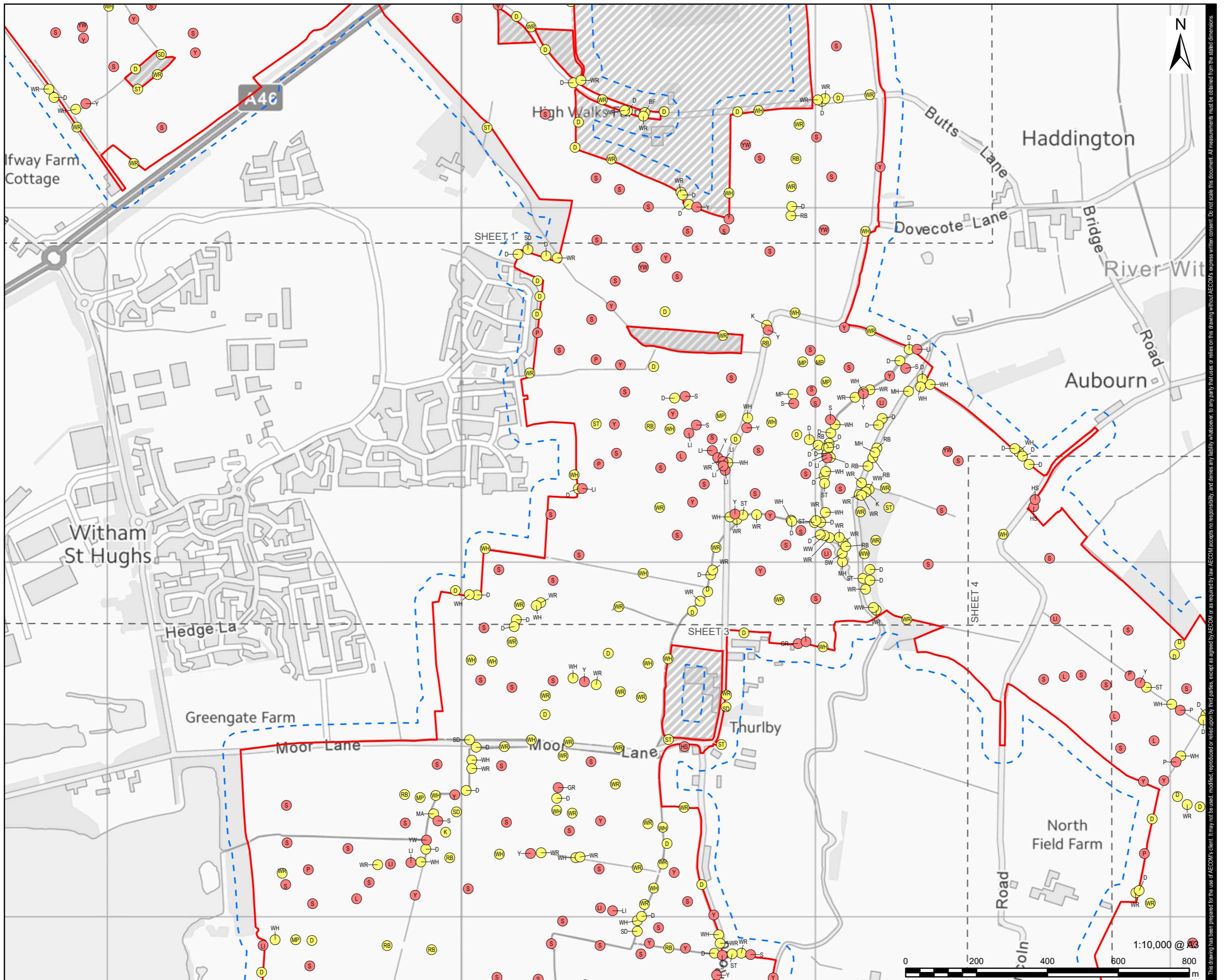
Survey Date	Weather conditions:
11/07/2023	Temp. 16-19°C, 80% cloud, wind 8-22 mph South west, occasional drizzle.
30/04/2024	Temp. 12-18°C, 0% cloud, wind 10-15mph, South west, Dry.
01/05/2024	Temp. 12-16°C, 50% cloud, wind 5mph, East, Dry.
02/05/2024	Temp. 12-16°C, 50% cloud, wind 10-15mph, North east,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

Annex C Figures

Figure 8-G-1 Distribution of Territories of Specially Protected Species (CONFIDENTIAL) (see Annex A)

Figure 8-G-2 Distribution of Territories of Species of Conservation Concern





PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Sunley House
4 Bedford Park
Surrey, CR0 2AP, UK
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LEGEND

-  DCO Site Boundary
-  Land not included in the DCO Site Boundary
- 

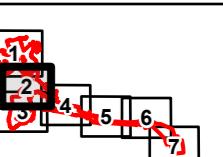
Summarization

BoCC List

Species Name

BF,	Bullfinch	RB,	Reed Bunting
D,	Dunnock	S,	Skylark
GR,	Greenfinch	SD,	Stock Dove
HS,	House Sparrow	ST,	Song Thrush
K,	Kestrel	SW,	Sedge Warbler
L,	Lapwing	WH,	Whitethroat
LI,	Linnet	WR,	Wren
MA,	Mallard	WW,	Willow Warbler
MH,	Moorhen	Y,	Yellowhammer
MP,	Meadow Pipit	YW,	Yellow Wagtail
P,	Grey Partridge		

SHEET LAYOUT



NOTES

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LEGISLATION

Regulation 5(2)(a) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

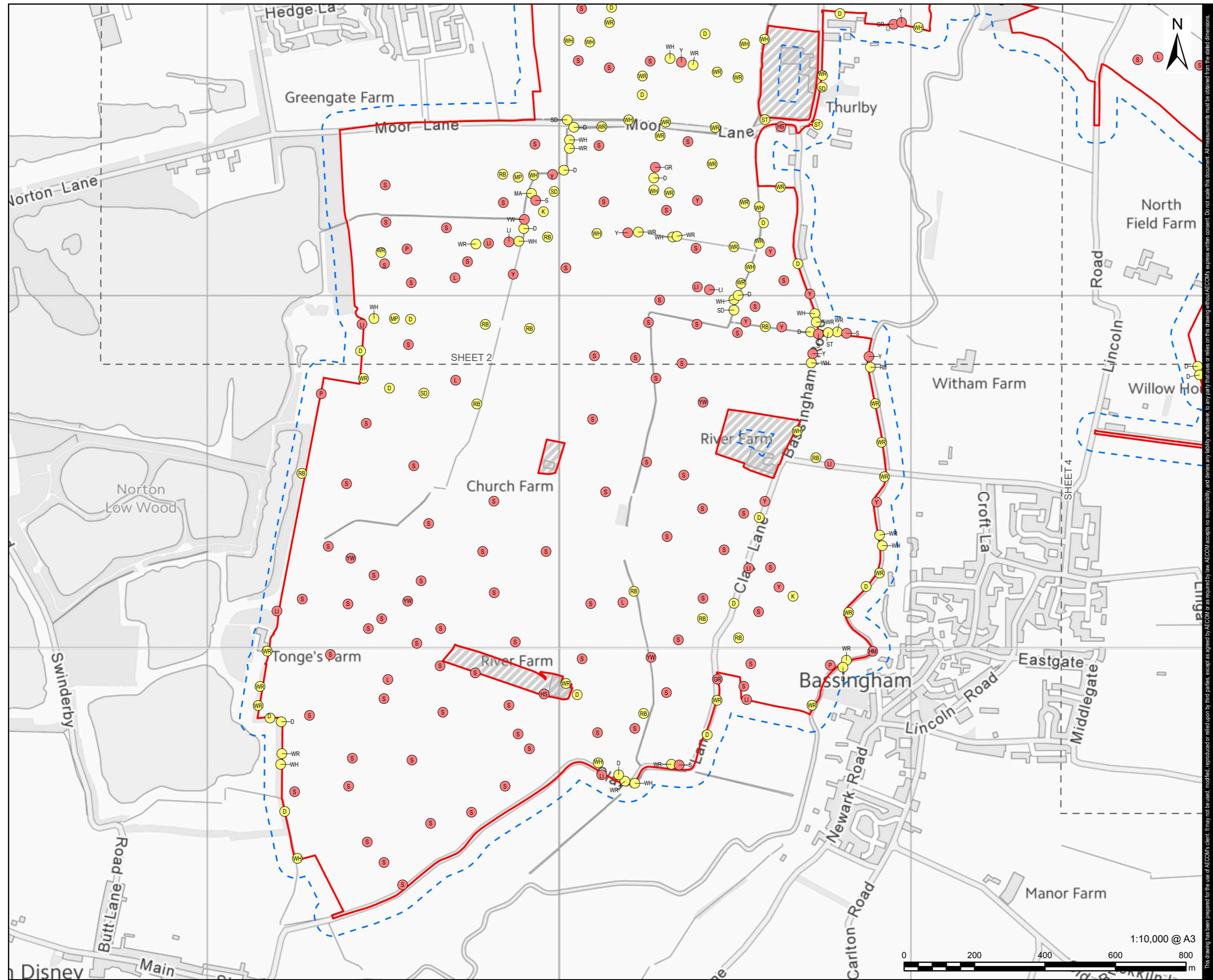
Breeding birds - Distribution of territories of species of conservation concern - Sheet 2 of 7

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 8-G-2

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

EN010154/APP/6.2



PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT

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Surrey, CR0 2AP, UK
www.aecom.com

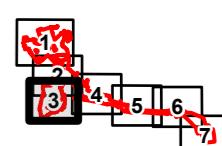
without

-  DCO Site Boundary
-  Land not included in the DCO Site Boundary
-  50m Buffer

Breeding Birds

BOCC LIST	
	Red
	Amber
Species Name	
D,	Dunnock
GR,	Greenfinch
HM,	House Martin
HS,	House Sparrow
K,	Kestrel
L,	Lapwing
LI,	Linnet
MA,	Mallard
MR,	Meadow Pipit
P,	Grey Partridge
RB,	Reed Bunting
S,	Skylark
SD,	Stock Dove
ST,	Song Thrush
WH,	Whitethroat
WR,	Wren
Y,	Yellowhammer
YR,	Yellow Wagtail

ed by



NOTES

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LEGISLATION

Regulation 5(2)(a) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

ISSUE PURPOSE

DCO Submission

FIGURE 10

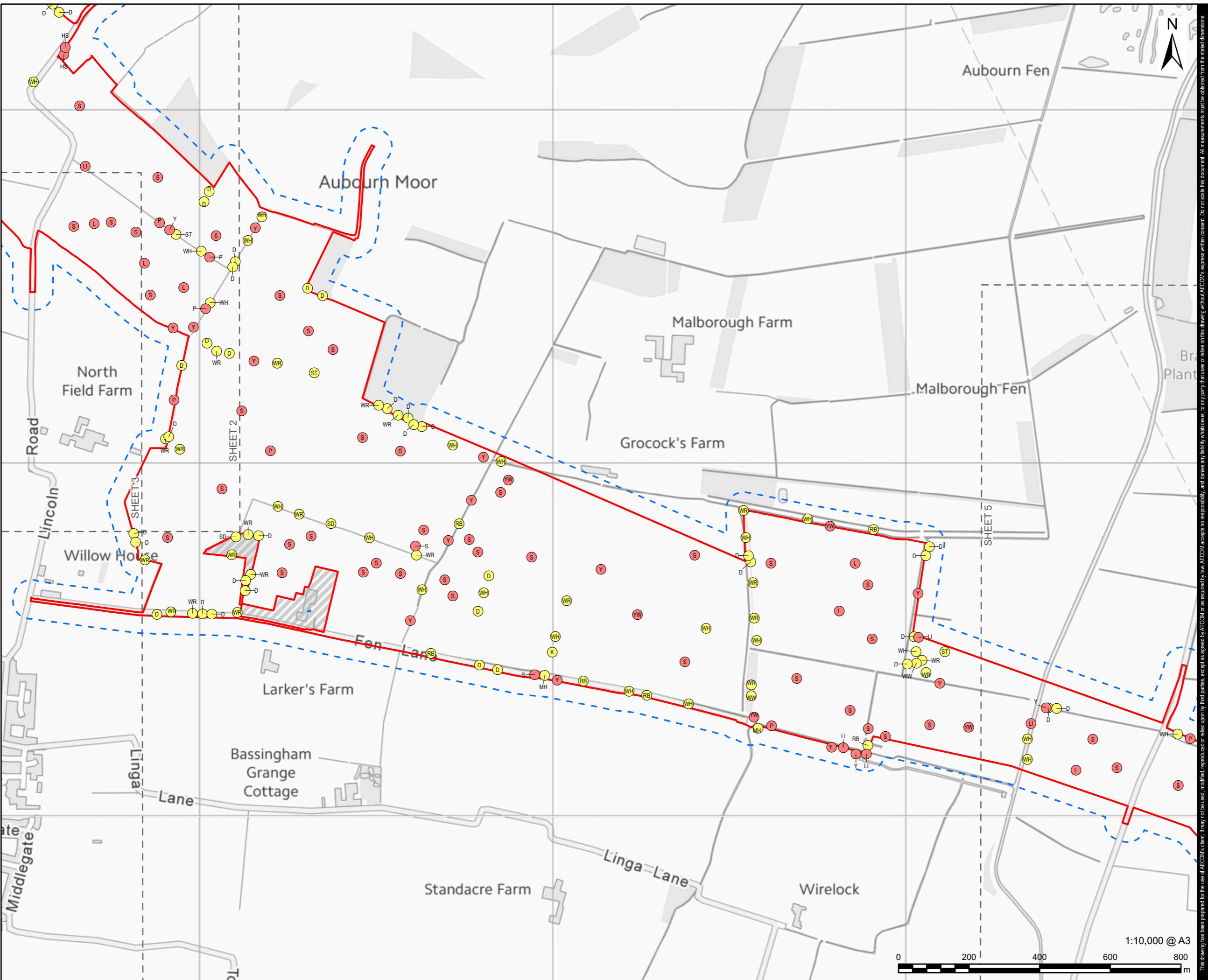
Breeding birds - Distribution of territories of species of conservation concern - Sheet 3 of 7

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 8-G-2

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

EN010154/APP/6 2



PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTAI

AECOM Limited
Sunley House
4 Bedford Park
Surrey, CR0 2AP, UK
www.aecom.com

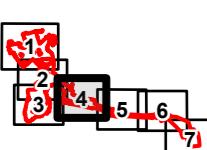
LEGEND

-  DCO Site Boundary
-  Land not included in the DCO Site Boundary
-  50m Buffer

Breeding Birds

BoCC List	
	Red
	Amber
Species Name	
D,	Dunnock
HS,	House Sparrow
K,	Kestrel
L,	Lapwing
LI,	Linnet
MH,	Moorhen
P,	Grey Partridge
PP,	Red Partridge
S,	Siskin
SD,	Stock Dove
ST,	Song Thrush
WH,	Whitethroat
WR,	Wren
WW,	Willow Warbler
Y,	Yellowhammer
WW,	Yellow Wagtail

CHARGE AMOUNT



NOTES

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ANSWER

LEGISLATION

Procedure, Program

ISSUE PURPOSE

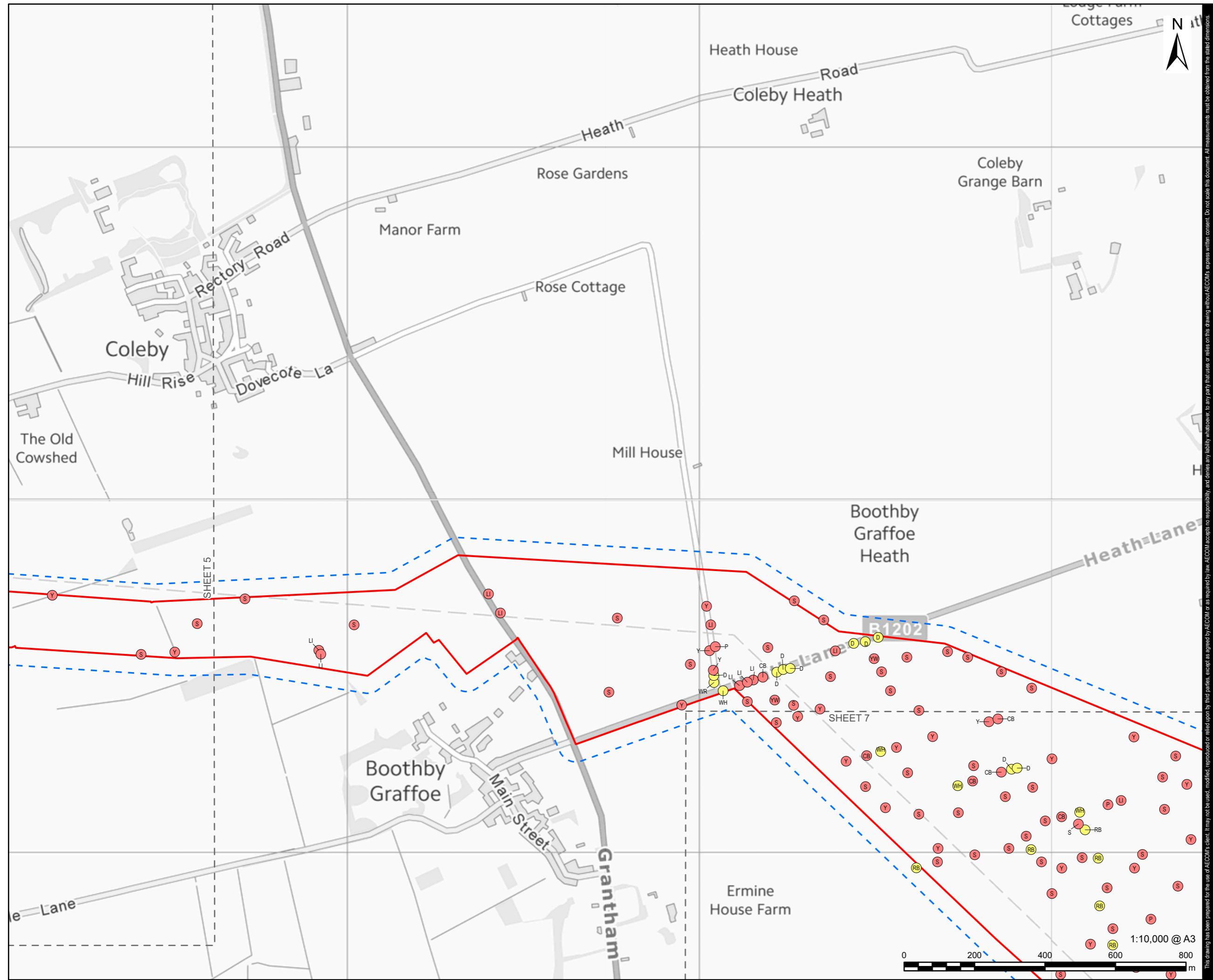
FIGURE TITLE

FIGURE NUMBER

FIGURE NUMBER **REV.**

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

DOCUMENT REFER



PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
Sunley House
4 Bedford Park
Surrey, CR0 2AP, UK
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

 DCO Site Boundary
 Land not included in the DCO Site Boundary

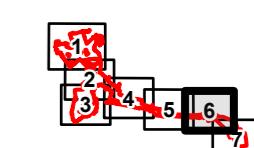
Boundary
50m Buffer

Breeding Birds BoCC List

2000 List

	Amber		
Species Name			
CB,	Corn Bunting	S,	Skylark
D,	Dunnock	WH,	Whitethroat
LI,	Linnet	WR,	Wren
P,	Grey Partridge	Y,	Yellowhammer
BB,	Reed Bunting	YW	Yellow Wagtail

SHEET LAYOUT



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LEGISLATION

REGULATION

Regulation 5(2)(a) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

ISSUE PURPOSE

ISSUE FOR USE

FIGURE 7A-2

Breeding birds - Distribution of territories of species of conservation concern, Sheet 6 of 7

FIGURE NUMBER

FIGURE NUMBER

DOCUMENT REFERENCE

EN010151/APP/6.1

