

Rosefield Solar Farm

Environmental Statement

Volume 4
Appendix 7.3: Wintering Bird Survey
Report (2022)

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September 2025
Rosefield Energyfarm Limited

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
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Foreword

Survey information contained within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.3: Wintering Bird Survey Report (2022) [EN010158/APP/6.4]** forms part of the Environmental Statement for information only. The wintering bird surveys detailed within this appendix were undertaken between October 2021 and March 2022 and were based on a superseded version of the Order Limits. Therefore, the results detailed within this appendix were correct at the time of writing; however, certain aspects of this appendix are now outdated.

Updated wintering bird surveys were undertaken between November 2023 and February 2024; the results of these surveys are presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.11: Wintering Bird Survey Report (2024) [EN010158/APP/6.4]**. However, the information contained within this appendix has been used to inform the desk study element of the updated survey report.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

- 1.1.1. AECOM was commissioned by Rosefield Energyfarm Ltd to undertake a survey of wintering birds for the proposed Rosefield Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'). As part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal [Ref. 1], a review of Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping of the Proposed Development identified that the habitat within the Proposed Development boundary (the Site) was suitable to support birds during the non-breeding (wintering) season and that surveys were required to determine the presence and any assemblages of protected or notable wintering bird species within the Site. Therefore, surveys have been carried out within the Site and an appropriate survey buffer (the survey area) to record the species, distributions and numbers of wintering birds.

1.2. Proposed Development

- 1.2.1. Rosefield Energyfarm Ltd is a proposed new solar energy farm, co-located with battery storage. The proposals include grid infrastructure to connect Rosefield Energyfarm Ltd to the National Grid via underground cable. The proposed generation capacity of the Proposed Development is above 50MW, which means it is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and as such would require a Development Consent Order (DCO).

1.3. Site Description

- 1.3.1. The Proposed Development is located in three main sites (referred to hereafter as Parcel 1 (with a sub-parcel '1a'), Parcel 2 and Parcel 3) located in a triangle of Winslow, Steeple Claydon and Quainton, in the county of Buckinghamshire and in the geographical region of Aylesbury Vale. The Proposed Development is within the Upper Thames Clay Vales National Character Area (NCA), which comprises a broad belt of open, gently undulating lowland farmland on predominantly Jurassic and Cretaceous clays. There are contrasting landscapes, including enclosed pastures of the claylands with wet valleys, mixed farming, hedges, hedge trees and field trees and more settled, open, arable lands. Mature field oak trees give a parkland feel in many places.
- 1.3.2. Parcel 1 is centred at Ordnance Survey national grid reference SP703242 (Knowl Hill), Parcel 1a at SP708230, Parcel 2 at SP730229, and Parcel 3 at SP753255. Parcel 1 makes up the largest area of the Proposed Development, to the east of Calvert, and consists predominately of arable fields with livestock pastures and woodland blocks. A smaller section, referred to as Parcel 1a, lies to the immediate south of Parcel 1. Parcel 2 contains predominantly arable fields surrounded by woodland blocks. Parcel 3 contains two livestock fields and is located adjacent to the National Grid East Claydon Substation. The sites are surrounded by

arable, grassland and woodland. Together these three parcels are referred to as the 'Site'.

1.4. Scope of the Report

1.4.1. The objective of the wintering bird survey, reported in this document, is to determine the presence and any assemblages of wintering bird species, including notable species, within the Site and identify any potential impacts of the Proposed Development on wintering birds.

1.4.2. This report includes the following information:

- Relevant legislation and policy;
- Methods for desk and field-based assessments undertaken between 2021 and 2022;
- Limitations to the surveys undertaken and any assumptions made as a result of incomplete data;
- Survey results;
- The approach for determining the nature conservation importance of wintering bird populations recorded during the assessments; and
- Conclusions and recommendations.

2. Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1. Legislation

Directive of the Conservation of Wild Birds

- 2.1.1. A number of bird species recorded within the UK (including those that are resident, over-wintering and migratory) are protected under European legislation through the Directive of the Conservation of Wild Birds **[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;
 - Are vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat; or
 - Require particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of habitat.
- 2.1.2. These species are afforded enhanced legal protection and European Union (EU) member states have a responsibility to maintain the populations of these species at a level that corresponds to their ecological, scientific and cultural requirements (Article 2). This Directive is transposed into English law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 **[Ref. 3]**. As such, the requirements of the European Council (EC) Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) **[Ref. 2]** are still applicable despite the UK no longer being a member state of the European Union.
- 2.1.3. Species listed on Annex 1 of the Wild Birds Directive **[Ref. 2]** are those for which the UK Government are also required to take special measures, including the designation of Special Protection Areas, to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species throughout their area of distribution. These sites are then automatically included within the Natura 2000, which is a network of core breeding and resting sites that are protected for rare and threatened species.

Wildlife and Countryside Act

- 2.1.4. The legislative provisions for the protection of wild birds in the UK are contained primarily in Sections 1-7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) **[Ref. 4]**. 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.
- 2.1.5. Reference is not made in this report to species afforded special protection under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as the protection measures in this Act only apply to bird species within the breeding season.

Priority Species

- 2.1.6. In addition to the above legislation, 49 bird species are listed as being Species of Principal Importance (SPI) for conservation in England under

Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 [Ref. 5]. These SPI (or Priority Species) are of material consideration during the planning process. Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act. The Section 41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England when carrying out their normal functions.

- 2.1.7. The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) [Ref. 6] was launched in 1994 and identified UK BAP priority species of conservation concern that are the most threatened in the UK and requiring action under the UKBAP and for which action plans have been published. However, the work undertaken for the UKBAP is now focussed at a country level, rather than UK level, and the UKBAP has subsequently been succeeded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework [Ref. 7]. However, the UK list of priority species remains an important reference source and has been used to help draw up statutory lists of priority species in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. For the purpose of this assessment, the UK BAP [Ref. 6] is still used as one of the criteria to assist in assigning national value to any given ecological receptor.

2.2. Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species

- 2.2.1. The Site is located within the county of Buckinghamshire (see **Section 1.3**). The Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Forward to 2030 Biodiversity Action Plan (MKBAP) [Ref. 16], sets out measures that will help to reverse the decline of biodiversity within the area, although focus of the work is primarily on habitats. Whilst the MKBAP is focussed on habitats, without species specific action plans in the county, UK Priority species [Ref. 5] that have been recorded within the county have been taken forward in this report as local priority species.

2.3. Birds of Conservation Concern

- 2.3.1. The Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) 5 [Ref. 8] 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. The assessment is based on the most up-to-date evidence available and criteria includes:
- Their conservation status at global and European levels; and
 - Historical decline, trends in population and range, rarity, localised distribution and international importance within the UK.

2.3.2. The lists 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).

2.3.3. The criteria for birds being included in the BoCC lists are as follows.

Red List:

- Globally threatened;
- Historical population decline in UK during 1800–1995; and
- Severe (at least 50%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years, or longer-term period (the entire period used for assessments since the first BoCC review, starting in 1969). Severe (at least 50%) contraction of UK breeding range over last 25 years, or the longer-term period.

Amber List:

- Species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe (SPEC = Species of European Conservation Concern);
- Historical population decline during 1800–1995, but recovering; population size has more than doubled over last 25 years;
- Moderate (25-49%) decline in UK breeding population over last 25 years, or the longer-term period;
- Moderate (25-49%) contraction of UK breeding range over last 25 years, or the longer-term period;
- Moderate (25-49%) decline in UK non-breeding population over last 25 years, or the longer-term period;
- Rare breeder; 1–300 breeding pairs in UK;
- Rare non-breeders; less than 900 individuals;
- Localised; at least 50% of UK breeding or non-breeding population in 10 or fewer sites, but not applied to rare breeders or non-breeders; and
- Internationally important; at least 20% of European breeding or non-breeding population in UK (NW European and East Atlantic Flyway populations used for non-breeding wildfowl and waders respectively).

Green List:

- Species that occur regularly in the UK but do not qualify under any of the above criteria.
- 2.3.4. Although the BoCC lists confer no legal status in themselves, they are useful in evaluating the conservation significance of bird assemblages, and for assessing the potential significance of impacts and informing appropriate levels of mitigation with respect to bird populations.

3. Methods

3.1. Desk Study

- 3.1.1. A data search was undertaken in October 2021 through Buckinghamshire's and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (BMKERC) to obtain records of protected and notable bird species recorded within a 2km radius of the Site and within the preceding ten years.
- 3.1.2. Only records up to ten years old from the request date 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.

3.2. Field Survey

Survey Area

- 3.2.1. The survey area included all habitat within the Site and a 50m survey buffer. Standardised survey buffers for assessing the impacts of development on bird populations do not exist, however, the survey area used provides information on the wintering birds within the area immediately surrounding the Proposed Development and includes areas contiguous with the Site boundary, where birds may potentially be adversely affected. Depending on the sensitivity of the species, birds occurring outside of the survey area may also be adversely affected. The survey area is sufficient to determine the likely impacts of the Proposed Development on the wintering bird species occurring or likely to occur in the area.

Walkover Survey

- 3.2.2. The wintering bird surveys were broadly based on a transect methodology as detailed in Bibby *et al.* (2000) [Ref. 8] and Gilbert *et al.* (1998) [Ref. 11]. The wintering bird survey was undertaken between October 2021 and March 2022.
- 3.2.3. Survey routes across the Site were walked by a surveyor using suitable optical equipment to observe bird behaviour. Regular stopping points were included along the routes to record any species that may be passing through the survey area.
- 3.2.4. Surveys for wintering birds were undertaken between October 2021 and March 2022, with a total of six survey visits taking place. Owing to the size of the Site, each survey was split over several days. The survey dates were:
- Visit 1 – 25th to 28th October 2021;
 - Visit 2 – 15th to 18th November 2021;
 - Visit 3 – 13th to 15th December 2021;

- Visit 4 – 7th to 11th February 2022;
- Visit 5 – 22nd to 25th February 2022; and
- Visit 6 – 3rd, 4th, 8th and 10th March 2022.

3.2.5. All surveys were undertaken during appropriate weather conditions for survey in dry conditions with winds of 15mph or less.

3.2.6. The survey routes were walked by surveyors using suitable optical equipment to observe bird behaviour. Regular stopping points were included along the routes to record any species that may be passing through the survey area. Survey routes were mapped, and the direction walked alternated on each visit, to ensure that all areas were covered at various times of day across the duration of the survey. Surveys were undertaken during a range of daylight hours, between sunrise and sunset.

3.2.7. On each visit, the route was walked at a slow pace with start and finish times noted. All birds seen and heard were recorded directly onto an ArcGIS base map using ESRI software on hand-held PDA devices, with a 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey base map of the survey area. Registrations of birds were recorded using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) two letter species codes.

3.3. Assessment of Ornithological Importance

3.3.1. The assessment of the ornithological importance of the survey area during the non-breeding (winter) season was made 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**.

3.3.2. These include:

- species listed on Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive [**Ref. 2**];
- priority bird species in the UK [**Ref. 5**] and in Buckinghamshire (see **Section 2.2**); and
- species included in the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red or Amber Lists [**Ref. 8**].

Species Abundance

3.3.3. In addition to evaluating a site based on its populations of wintering birds in relation to legal status, rarity and biodiversity importance, consideration has to be given to the value of the survey area for the population of individual species that it supports. This can be done by comparing the population present within the survey area with the national and county wintering population for certain species. National estimates for non-breeding birds are published in the paper: 'Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom' [**Ref. 12**]. The BTO Bird Atlas 2007-2011 [**Ref. 13**] was also reviewed for species information on a national level.

- 3.3.4. County-level estimates on the wintering bird populations of the majority of species in Buckinghamshire were also obtained from county avifauna reports, where this information was available.

Species Diversity

- 3.3.5. 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.
- 3.3.6. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (or County Wildlife Sites (CWS)) are among the most important places for wildlife in Buckinghamshire, together with legally protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
- 3.3.7. In Buckinghamshire an individual CWS can be selected for birds if it meets the criteria within '*Criteria for the Selection of Local Wildlife Sites in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire*' [Ref. 14]. These guidelines state that the criterion for selection of County Wildlife Sites applies to any site which, during the non-breeding season '*frequently supports significant non-breeding numbers of any of the Notable Species listed in Table 5.7.Aii*'.

Importance of the Wintering Bird Population

- 3.3.8. To support a focussed assessment of the population of wintering birds within the Site boundary, their biodiversity value was defined with reference to the geographical level at which it matters. The frames of reference used in this report were made using the values presented in the '*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*' [Ref. 14] (hereafter referred to as the CIEEM Guidelines); and professional judgement.
- 3.3.9. The evaluation uses a framework linked to a geographical scale at which the receptor has been valued (*i.e.* international, national, regional, county, local or site) and this method represents best practice guidance. These assessment criteria, set out in **Table 3.1**, have been used in conjunction with species rarity, abundance and diversity within the survey area to assess the biodiversity importance of the wintering bird populations recorded during the field surveys.

Table 3.1: Importance of ornithological features

Importance of Ornithological Features	Descriptors and Examples of Criteria
International or European	<p>Resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered of value at an international or European level¹ where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale;

Importance of Ornithological Features	Descriptors and Examples of Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the population forms a critical part² of a wider population at this scale; or the species is at a critical phase³ of its life cycle at this scale.
UK or National	<p>Areas of habitats with priority species identified in the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework <i>i.e.</i> UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), including those published in accordance with Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) and those considered to be of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered of value at a UK or a national level⁴ where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale; the population forms a critical part of a wider population at this scale; or the species is at a critical phase of its life cycle at this scale.
Regional	<p>Populations of species of value at a regional level (<i>i.e.</i> south-east England).</p> <p>Resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered of value at a regional level⁵ where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale; the population forms a critical part of a wider population at this scale; or the species is at a critical phase of its life cycle at this scale.
County or Unitary Authority or District	<p>Populations of species of value at a County (<i>i.e.</i> Buckinghamshire) level or District.</p> <p>Resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered of value at a County (or District)⁶ level where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale; the population forms a critical part of a wider population at this scale; or,

Importance of Ornithological Features	Descriptors and Examples of Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the species is at a critical phase of its life cycle at this scale.
Local	<p>Species populations of value in a local (<i>i.e.</i> within ~ 2km of the site) context.</p> <p>Populations and, or communities of species considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the local context (such as veteran trees), including features of value for migration, dispersal or genetic exchange.</p>
Site**	<p>Habitats and associated species that are of value in the context of the Site only.</p> <p>Populations of common and widespread</p>

¹ Such species include those listed within the Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (*i.e.* EC Birds Directive) (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended).

²Such populations include sub-populations that are essential to maintenance of metapopulation dynamics, *e.g.* critical emigration and, or immigration links between otherwise discrete populations.

³Seasonal activity or behaviour upon which survival or reproduction depends.

⁴Species which may be considered at the UK or national level mean: birds which receive legal protection on the basis of their conservation interest (those listed within the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1); species listed for their principal importance for biodiversity (in accordance with the Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006 Section 41 England), priority species listed within the UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (*i.e.* UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)), or species listed within the Red Data Book.

⁵ A figure for regional importance is considered where birds are occurring in numbers of less than national importance, but greater than county importance.

⁶ Such species include those at county level (*i.e.* Buckinghamshire) including unitary authority area *i.e.* District level (*i.e.* Vale of Aylesbury); as listed on the LBAPs; and listed as a county designated site.

*As well as assigning importance there is also a need to identify all legally protected species that could be affected by the Proposed Development in order that measures can be taken to ensure that adherence to the relevant legislation is observed. This may include the adoption of mitigation and appropriate licensing which are acceptable to Natural England.

** Site is not included in the CIEEM guidelines but is included within this report

3.4. Assumptions and Limitations

Desk Study

- 3.4.1. The information collected from the desk study represents only those records submitted to records centres and is therefore not considered to be a definitive list of protected and priority bird species identified within the desk study area. If records have not been provided, this does not confirm absence of wintering birds from within the Site boundary.
- 3.4.2. The aim of a desk study was to help characterise the baseline context of the Site and provide valuable background information that would not be captured by site surveys alone. Information obtained during the course of a desk study is dependent upon people and organisations having made and submitted records for the area of interest. As such, a lack of records for a particular species does not necessarily mean that the species do not occur in the study area. Likewise, the presence of records for particular species does not automatically mean that these still occur within the area of interest or are relevant in the context of the Proposed Development.

Field Survey

- 3.4.3. In January 2022, there was a modification to the Site boundary which included the addition of Parcel 1a, an additional area in the northern section of Parcel 2, and a re-alignment of the grid connection between Sites.
- 3.4.4. Parcel 1a is smaller in size than the other sites (approximately 14 ha) and comprises small field compartments (arable, set-aside and grazed grassland) enclosed to the south and east by ancient woodland. Although surveys were only undertaken between January and March 2022, sufficient representatives of these habitat types were covered to allow for a comprehensive assessment of bird species and assemblages present. Therefore, no further surveys are proposed within this area.
- 3.4.5. The un-surveyed areas of Parcel 2 comprise open arable compartments with numerous hedgerows and small woodland copses. Within the surveyed sections of Parcel 2, similar habitats supported notable species, including Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) and Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*). Whilst all of Parcel 2 is likely to support a similar species assemblage, surveys are recommended within the un-surveyed areas of Parcel 2 between October 2022 and March 2023 to allow a comprehensive and robust dataset of the baseline of wintering birds occurring within this area.

4. Results

4.1. Desk Study

- 4.1.1. Records of 123 bird species (see **Section 2**) were returned from the last ten years of the request data and from within 2km of the Site (see **Annex B** for a full list of species recorded).

4.2. Field Survey

- 4.2.1. The following sections present the wintering bird data collected for the Proposed Development and then broken down into the respective Proposed Development areas (see **Section 1.3**). Species lists in the following tables are listed in taxonomic order, as defined by the British Ornithologists Union (BOU) British List¹ and following International Ornithology Congress (IOC) taxonomy.
- 4.2.2. A total of 57 species were recorded within the survey area during the wintering bird surveys undertaken in 2021/2022.
- 4.2.3. A breakdown of the number of species recorded per Proposed Development area is presented in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Number of species recorded per Proposed Development area

Site Name	Parcel 1	Parcel 1a	Parcel 2	Parcel 3
Number of species recorded	52	28	41	30

- 4.2.4. The 57 species recorded, along with their respective peak counts and conservation status are presented in **Table 4.2**.

¹ The British List: Available at: <https://bou.org.uk/british-list/>

Table 4.2: Peak count data and conservation status of wintering birds recorded within the Site during 2021 and 2022

Species	Scientific name	Conservation status	Proposed Development Area				Summed Peak count
			Parcel 1	Parcel 1a	Parcel 2	Parcel 3	
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	BoCC Amber	2	-	-	-	2
Reg-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	-	5	-	6	-	11
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	BoCC Red, Priority species, LBAP	2	-	-	-	2
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	-	2	2	4	-	8
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex 1	-	-	-	1	1
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	BoCC Amber	-	-	1	-	1
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Annex 1, WCA 1	9	8	6	2	25
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	-	2	-	1	-	3
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	BoCC Amber	1	-	-	-	1
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Red, LBAP	6	-	90	-	96
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Annex 1	1	-	-	-	1
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	BoCC Amber	104	-	40	-	144

Species	Scientific name	Conservation status	Proposed Development Area				Summed Peak count
			Parcel 1	Parcel 1a	Parcel 2	Parcel 3	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Red, LBAP	1	-	-	-	1
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	BoCC Amber	3	-	4	2	9
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	BoCC Amber	6	-	13	-	19
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	BoCC Amber	359	26	13	7	405
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	-	2	1	1	-	4
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	-	2	1	-	-	3
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Annex 1, WCA 1	-	1	-	-	1
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	-	3	2	3	1	9
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	-	4	2	3	1	10
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	-	42	-	59	36	137
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	BoCC Amber	12	2	75	47	1336

Species	Scientific name	Conservation status	Proposed Development Area				Summed Peak count
			Parcel 1	Parcel 1a	Parcel 2	Parcel 3	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	-	8	2	19	2	31
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	-	2	2	1	1	6
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	-	-	1	-	-	1
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Red, LBAP	2	-	2	-	4
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	-	25	4	8	5	42
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	-	12	4	4	2	22
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Red, LBAP	27	3	9	1	42
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	-	32	2	5	4	43
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	-	1	-	-	-	1
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	-	1	1	1	2	5
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	BoCC Amber	8	4	7	3	22
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	-	-	-	1	-	1

Species	Scientific name	Conservation status	Proposed Development Area				Summed Peak count
			Parcel 1	Parcel 1a	Parcel 2	Parcel 3	
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	-	1	-	1	-	2
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Red, LBAP	92	-	46	10	148
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	-	21	4	14	6	45
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA 1, BoCC Red,	45	19	41	43	148
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA 1, BoCC Amber	204	113	97	176	590
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Amber, LBAP	22	3	8	2	35
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	BoCC Red	4	-	-	-	4
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	-	17	4	11	5	37
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	BoCC Red, Priority species, LBAP	1	-	-	-	1
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Amber, LBAP	11	3	5	4	23
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	BoCC Amber	1	-	-	1	2
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	7	-	3	1	11

Species	Scientific name	Conservation status	Proposed Development Area				Summed Peak count
			Parcel 1	Parcel 1a	Parcel 2	Parcel 3	
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	BoCC Amber	4	1	38	1	44
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	-	37	6	115	6	164
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Amber, LBAP	7	-	1	-	8
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	BoCC Red	2	-	-	1	3
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Red, LBAP	4	-	1	-	5
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	-	23	2	21	6	52
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	-	2	-	-	-	2
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Red, LBAP	14	2	14	1	31
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Priority Species, BoCC Amber, LBAP	1	-	-	-	1
Total Number of Species			53	28	41	30	

5. Evaluation

5.1. Desk Study

5.1.1. Records of 122 bird species were returned from the BMERC desk study. Of these 122 species (of which some species are assigned to more than one list):

- 20 are listed on Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive **[Ref. 2]**;
- 32 are listed as Priority Species **[Ref. 5]**;
- 38 species are included on the BoCC Red List **[Ref. 8]**; and
- 48 species are included on the BoCC Amber List **[Ref. 8]**.

5.2. Field Survey

5.2.1. 57 bird species were recorded across the Site during wintering bird surveys for the Proposed Development. Of these 57 bird species, 32 species (see **Table 4.2**) meet at least one of a range of criteria relating to conservation importance, as listed in **Section 2**.

5.2.2. Four species (Little Egret, Red Kite, Peregrine and Golden Plover) listed on Annex I of the EC Birds Directive **[Ref. 2]** were recorded within the Site. A single Little Egret was recorded flying over Parcel 3 in December 2021 and single Peregrine and Golden Plover were recorded in January 2022 only, flying over Parcels 1a and 2 respectively. Red Kite was a numerous species during the wintering bird surveys, with a summed peak count of 25 birds across the Site. However, outside of the survey area (beyond 50m from the Site) birds were far more numerous, peaking at 70+ birds viewable from Parcel 1 alone.

5.2.3. A total of 12 priority species **[Ref. 5]** were recorded within the Site. These were: Grey Partridge, Lapwing, Herring Gull, Marsh Tit, Skylark, Starling, Song Thrush, House Sparrow, Dunnock, Bullfinch, Yellowhammer and Reed Bunting.

5.2.4. Twelve species, included on the BoCC Red List **[Ref. 8]** and 16 species included on the BoCC Amber list **[Ref. 8]**, were recorded within the Site. The remaining species are all included on the Green list and are of least conservation concern.

5.3. Species Abundance

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

- 5.3.2. No peak counts of any species form a significant proportion (*i.e.* 1% or more) of the national wintering population estimates as detailed in Woodward *et al.* [Ref. 12].
- 5.3.3. At a county level, the Buckinghamshire bird club produces an annual county bird report, with the most recent publication from 2020. Whilst population estimates for the majority of non-breeding populations are not presented in this report, the majority of wintering bird species recorded within the Site were recorded in low numbers and, using professional judgement, are unlikely to represent significant proportions (*i.e.* 1% or more) of the county populations. Therefore, the majority of species' populations across the Site are considered to be of no more than local importance.
- 5.3.4. However, the population of Snipe (peak count of 144) is likely to represent a more significant proportion of the county population, although this species is likely to be under-recorded at a county level. Therefore, the population of Snipe recorded on site is of at least district importance.

5.4. Species Diversity

- 5.4.1. Professional judgement was used to evaluate the number of species recorded within the Site and in each discrete habitat type (as described in **Section 3.3**) to assess species diversity.
- 5.4.2. The number of species recorded using the Site was 57 and would place the importance of the species diversity occurring within the Site as being of county importance.
- 5.4.3. However, based on the number of species recorded within each Proposed Development area and of those species occurring, or likely to occur, within each habitat type, Parcels 1 and 2 support an assemblage of wintering birds which may be of importance at a district level and Parcels 1a and 3 are of no more than local importance.
- 5.4.4. On evaluation of the species assemblage recorded within the Site and the criteria for the selection of Local Wildlife Sites (as detailed in **Section 3.3**), Red Kite and Snipe were both recorded on site and are listed as species for consideration for selection as a LWS. However, there are no minimum thresholds presented within the criteria and, given that survey data on the Site is from a single season, the criteria for inclusion is not fulfilled, *i.e.*, no evidence that the Site 'regularly' supports these species. However, on the assumption that both species are likely to occur on site on an annual basis, these criteria may be met, although without any threshold data presented in the LWS criteria, the Site would not qualify for either species.

5.5. Species Distribution

- 5.5.1. The location of Annex 1 species, Priority species and/or BoCC red and amber-listed bird species, (see **Table 4.2**) are presented in **Figure 2 (Annex A)**. In general, concentrations of species were found within the

most suitable habitats to support each individual species' needs (*i.e.* species reliant on woodland habitats were found on the Site close to woodland etc.).

5.6. Evaluation of Key Habitat Types for Wintering Birds

- 5.6.1. A summary of the broad habitat types present in the survey area and their key ornithological features, are presented in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Key ornithological features of habitat within the survey area

Broad Habitat Type	Parcel (see Section 1.3)	Key Ornithological Features
Small waterbodies / ponds	All, except Parcel 1a	Supports species associated with wetland features, such as Moorhen.
Arable farmland	All	The predominant habitat type occurring within the Site and wider landscape beyond the survey area. Supports seed-eating passerines, including Skylark, Yellowhammer and Linnet.
Scrub / hedgerows	All	Frequently occurring habitat within the Site of varying quality. Supports species such as Yellowhammer, Dunnock, Song Thrush and Bullfinch.
Mature trees / woodland	All	Parcels of woodland and individual trees scattered within the Site, predominantly on the site boundaries. Supports species such as Green Woodpecker, as well as species often found in scrub/hedgerows.
Game cover crops / set-aside	Parcels 1 and 2	Occasional habitat feature occurring within the Site, supporting flocks of farmland seed-eating passerines, such as Linnet, Yellowhammer, Reed Bunting and Dunnock.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1.1. A total of 57 bird species were recorded during wintering bird surveys for the Proposed Development. Of these 57 bird species, 32 species meet at least one of a range of criteria relating to conservation importance (see **Table 4.2**), as detailed in **Section 2**.
- 6.1.2. Species diversity for the Site is of county importance and, individually, Parcels 1 and 2 support an assemblage of wintering birds which may be of importance at a district level. However, individually, species diversity at Parcels 1a and 3 are only of local importance.
- 6.1.3. With the exception of Snipe (which occurs in numbers of county importance), species populations are of local importance within the Site. However, species diversity is of county importance, based on the number of species recorded.
- 6.1.4. Surveys of the wintering bird assemblage are recommended within the un-surveyed areas of Parcel 2 between October 2022 and March 2023 to allow a comprehensive and robust dataset of the baseline of wintering birds occurring within this area. The majority of ecological data is valid only for short periods due to the inherently transient nature of the subject (CIEEM, 2019²). On this basis, it is recommended that the surveys for wintering birds will need repeating for the whole Site in two years (*i.e.* in 2023/2024) if the application has not been submitted by this date.

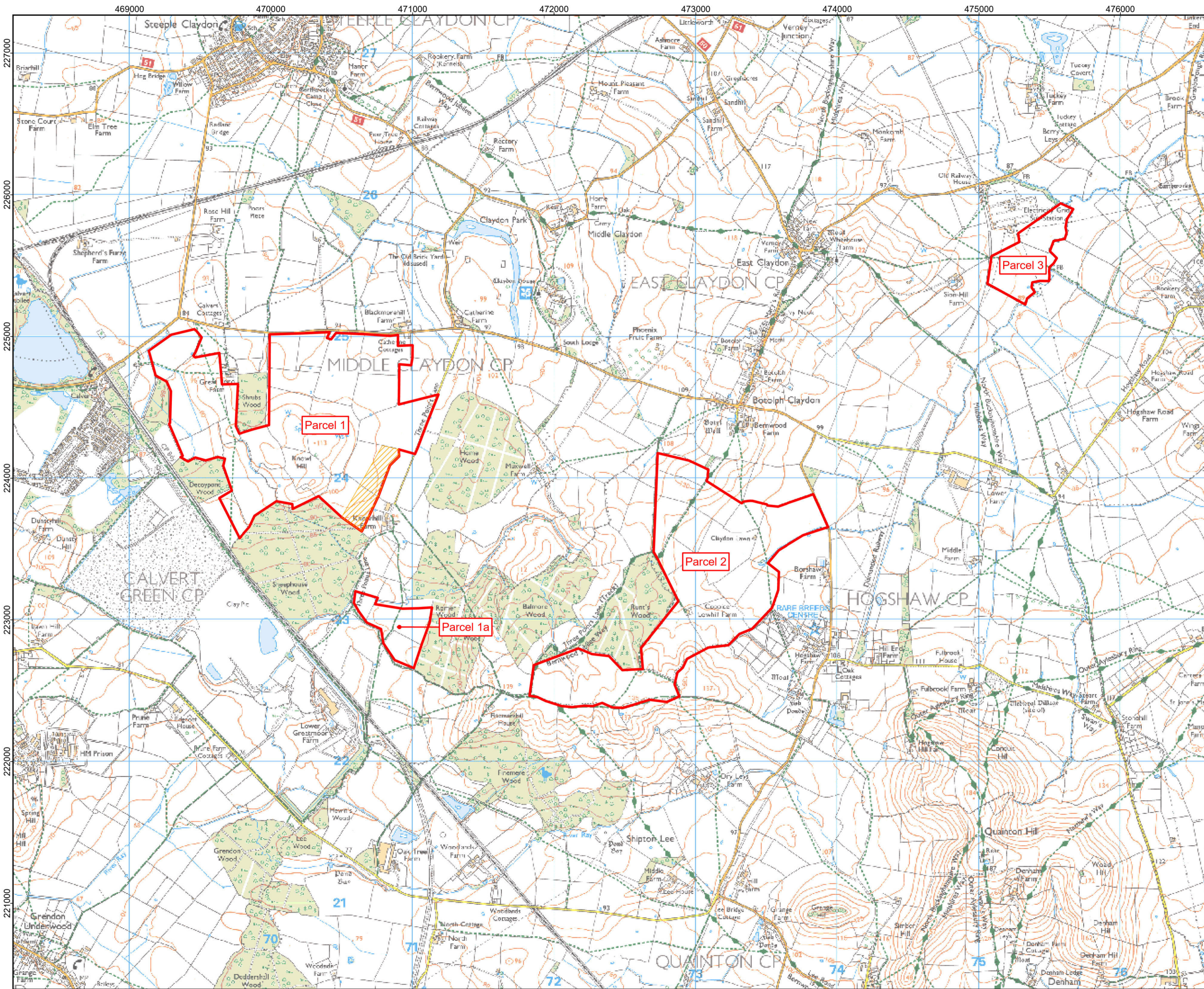
² CIEEM: Advice Note on the lifespan of ecological surveys and reports
<https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Advice-Note.pdf> (Accessed January 2022)

7. References

- Ref. 1** AECOM, 2022. Rosefield Solar Farm Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.
- Ref. 2** 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.
- Ref. 3** HMSO (2018). Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). HMSO, London.
- Ref. 4** Anon. (1981). The Wildlife & Countryside Act. HMSO, London.
- Ref. 5** Anon. (2006). The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act. HMSO, London.
- Ref. 6** Anon. (2008). UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Ref. 7** JNCC, UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework, 2012, available at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189> (Accessed May 2022).
- Ref. 8** Natural Environment Partnership. (2020). Forward to 2030: Biodiversity Action Plan. Forward to 2030 – Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Natural Environment Partnership (bucks.mknep.co.uk).
- Ref. 9** 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. 10** Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S.H. (2000). Bird Census Techniques: 2nd edition. Academic Press, London.
- Ref. 11** Gilbert G., Gibbons D.W., and Evans J. (1998) Bird Monitoring Methods: A manual of techniques for key UK species. RSPB, Bedfordshire.
- Ref. 12** Woodward, I., Aebischer, N., Burnell, D., Eaton, M., Frost, T., Hall, C., Stroud, D.A. & Noble, D. (2020). Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom. British Birds 113: 69–104.
- Ref. 13** 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. BTO.
- Ref. 14** BMERC. (2009) Criteria for the Selection of Local Wildlife Sites in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre.
- Ref. 15** CIEEM. (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Version 1.1 – Updated September 2019.
- Ref. 16** The Buckinghamshire & Milton Keynes Natural Environment Partnership (No Date). Forward to 2030: Biodiversity Action Plan

Annex A: Figures





LEGEND:

- Site boundary
- BNG - NO SOLAR

NOTES:

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Rev	Date	Description	Drm	Chk	App

Rosefield Solar Farm

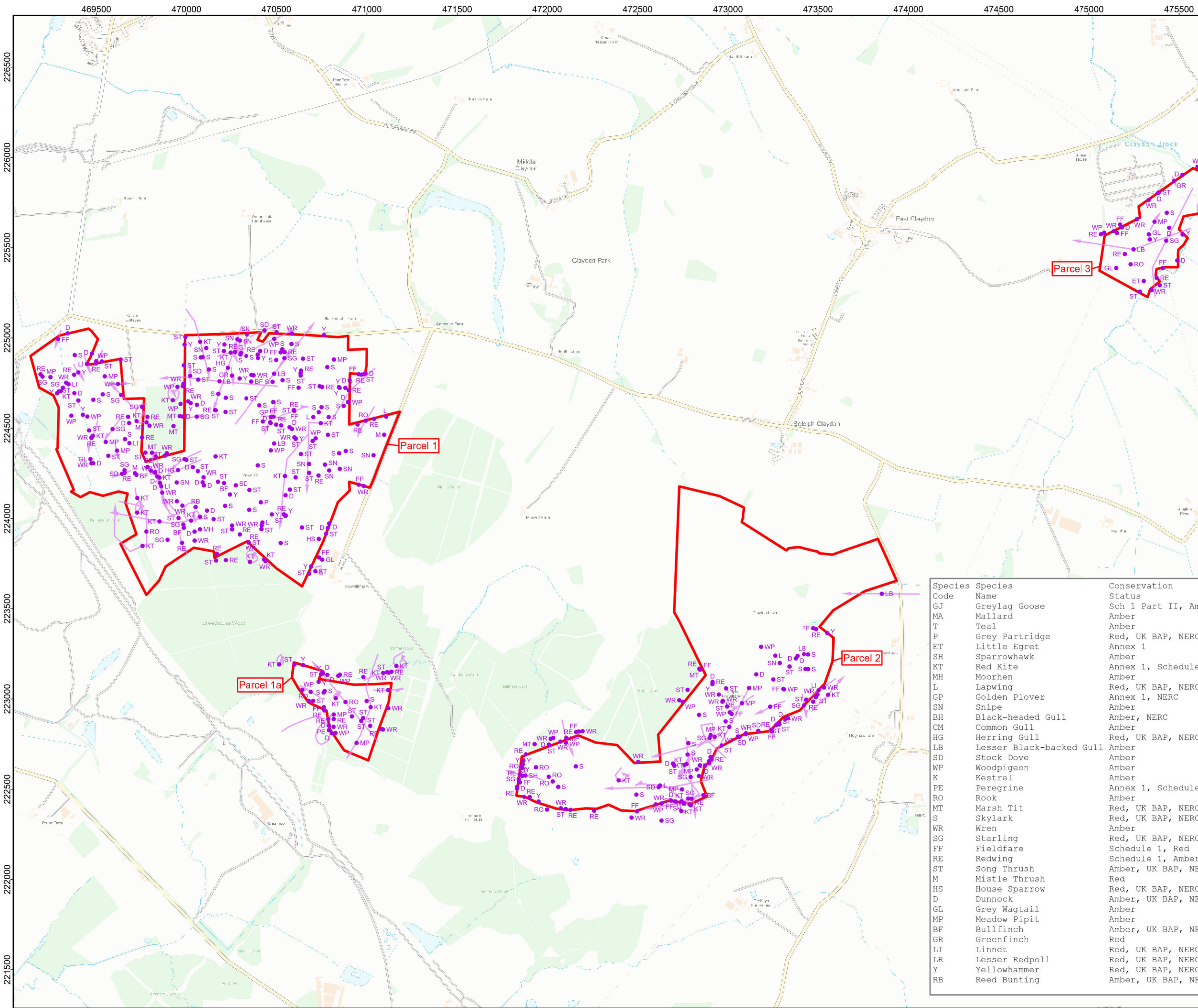
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TITLE:
Site Location

FIGURE NUMBER:
Figure 1

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

REV 00



LEGEND:

- Site boundary
- Bird Survey Record, Conservation Species
- Flight Path (approximate)

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Species Code	Species Name	Conservation Status
GJ	Greylag Goose	Sch 1 Part II, Amber
MA	Mallard	Amber
T	Teal	Amber
P	Grey Partridge	Red, UK BAP, NERC
ET	Little Egret	Annex 1
SH	Sparrowhawk	Amber
KT	Red Kite	Annex 1, Schedule 1
MH	Moorhen	Amber
L	Lapwing	Red, UK BAP, NERC
GP	Golden Plover	Annex 1, NERC
SN	Snipe	Amber
BH	Black-headed Gull	Amber, NERC
CM	Common Gull	Amber
HG	Herring Gull	Red, UK BAP, NERC
LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Amber
SD	Stock Dove	Amber
WP	Woodpigeon	Amber
K	Kestrel	Amber
PE	Peregrine	Annex 1, Schedule 1
RO	Rook	Amber
MT	Marsh Tit	Red, UK BAP, NERC
S	Skylark	Red, UK BAP, NERC
WR	Wren	Amber
SG	Starling	Red, UK BAP, NERC
FF	Fieldfare	Schedule 1, Red
RE	Redwing	Schedule 1, Amber
ST	Song Thrush	Amber, UK BAP, NERC
M	Mistle Thrush	Red
HS	House Sparrow	Red, UK BAP, NERC
D	Duncock	Amber, UK BAP, NERC
GL	Grey Wagtail	Amber
MP	Meadow Pipit	Amber
BF	Bullfinch	Amber, UK BAP, NERC
GR	Greenfinch	Red
LI	Linnet	Red, UK BAP, NERC
LR	Lesser Redpoll	Red, UK BAP, NERC
Y	Yellowhammer	Red, UK BAP, NERC
RB	Reed Bunting	Amber, UK BAP, NERC

Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
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Rosefield Solar Farm

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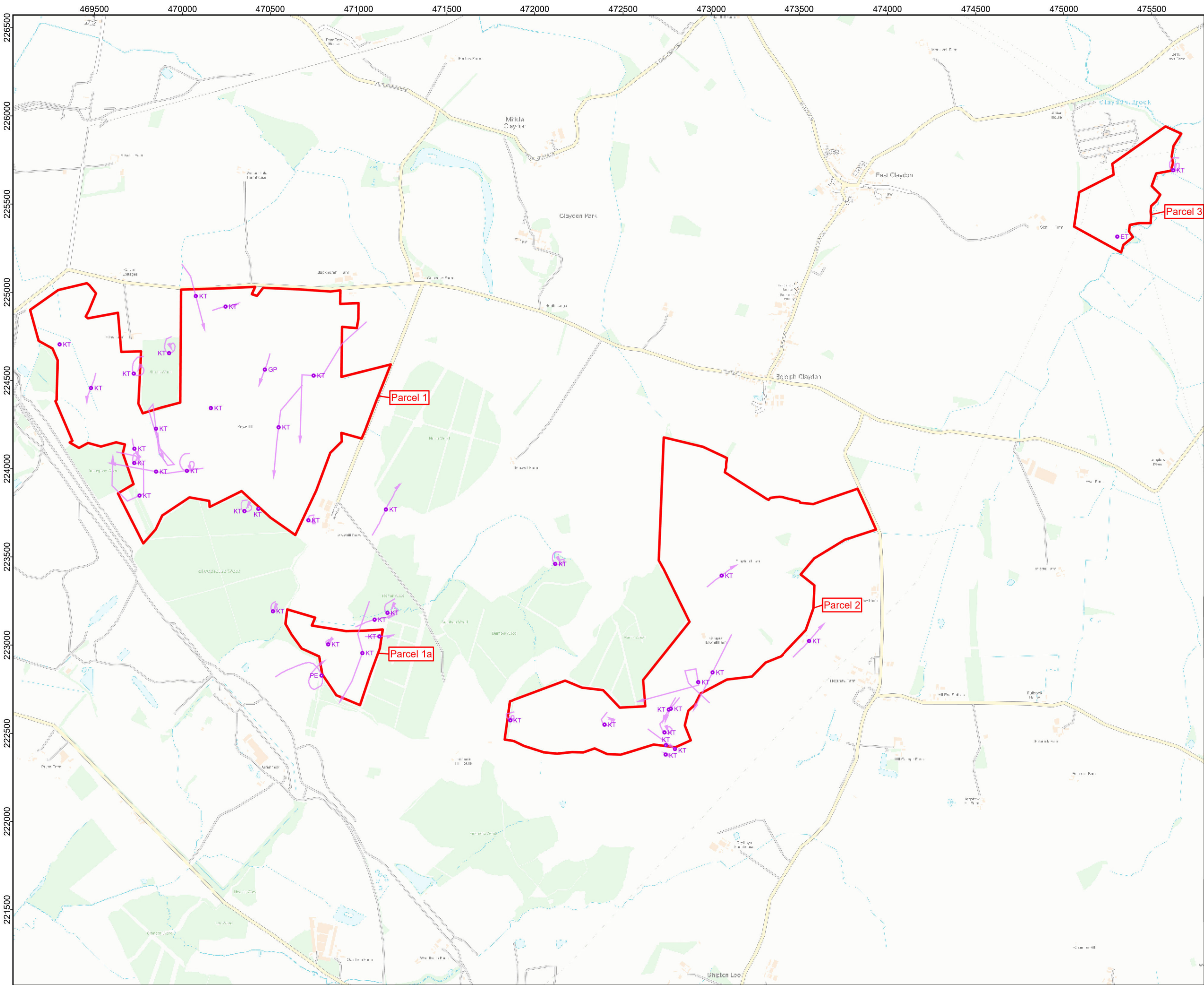
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Distribution of Species of Conservation Concern 2021-22

FIGURE NUMBER:
Figure 2

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Kilometers

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

REV 00



- LEGEND:**
- Site boundary
 - Bird Survey Record, Conservation Species
 - Flight Path (approximate)

- Species**
- ET, Little Egret
 - KT, Red Kite
 - GP, Golden Plover
 - PE, Peregrine

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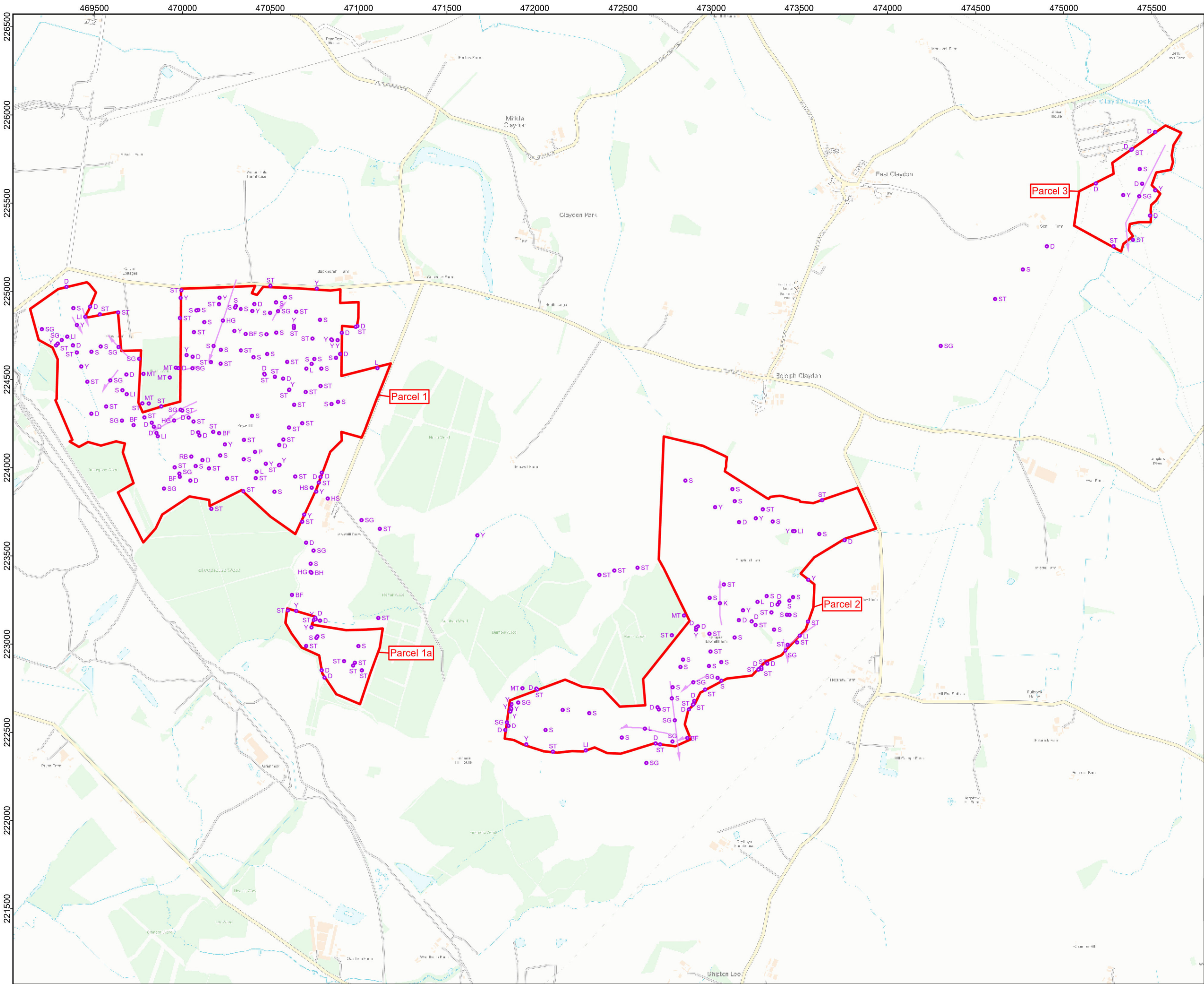
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TITLE:
Distribution of Species of Conservation Concern 2021/22, Annex 1 Species

FIGURE NUMBER:
Figure 2.1

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

REV 00



LEGEND:

- Site boundary
- Bird Survey Record, Conservation Species
- Flight Path (approximate)

Species

- P, Grey Partridge
- L, Lapwing
- BH, Black-headed Gull
- HG, Herring Gull
- K, Kestrel
- MT, Marsh Tit
- S, Skylark
- SG, Starling
- ST, Song Thrush
- HS, House Sparrow
- D, Dunnock
- BF, Bullfinch
- LI, Linnet
- Y, Yellowhammer
- RB, Reed Bunting

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Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

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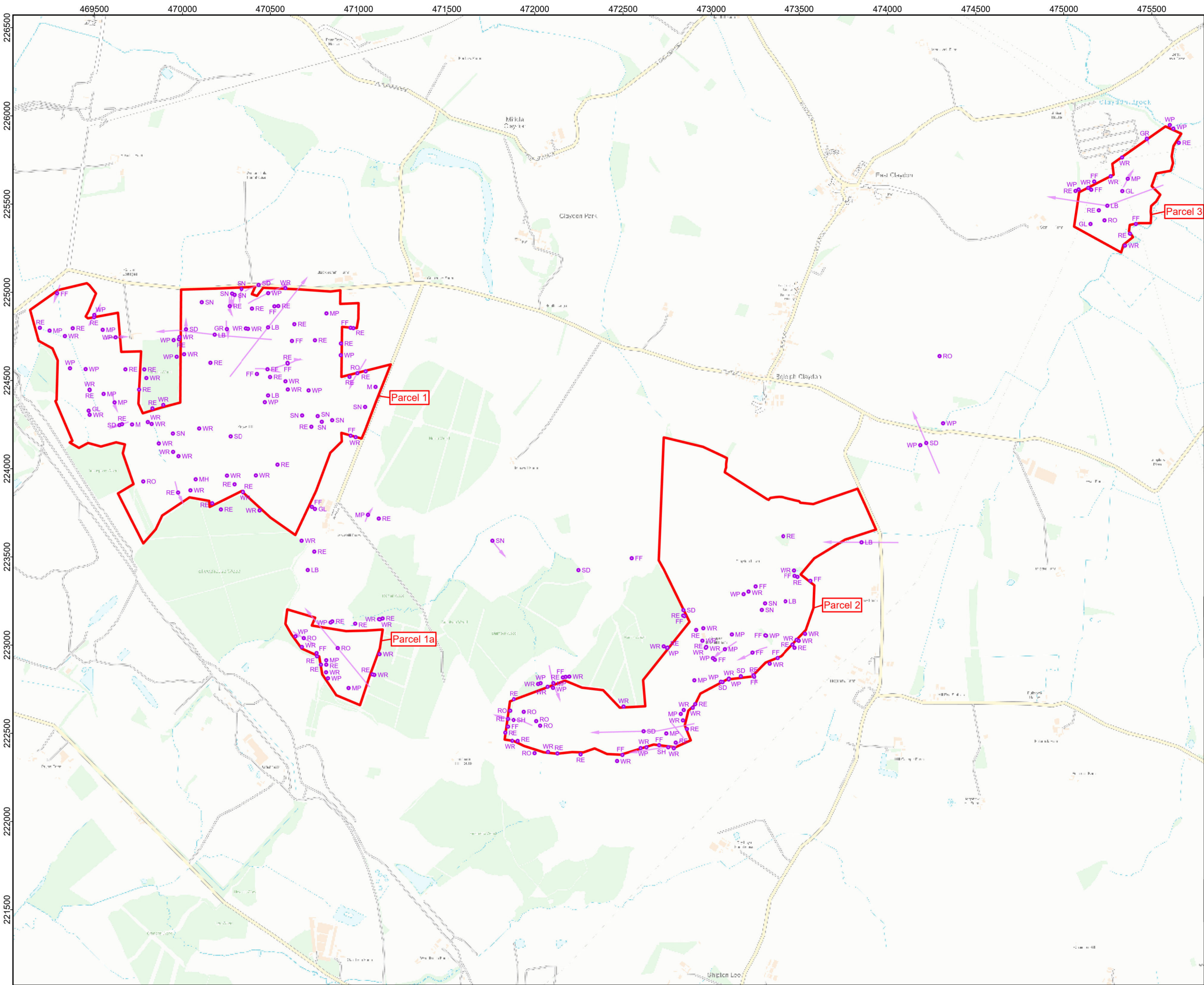
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TITLE:
Distribution of Species of Conservation Concern 2021/22, Priority Species

FIGURE NUMBER:
Figure 2.2

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Kilometers
Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

REV 00



LEGEND:

- Site boundary
- Bird Survey Record, Conservation Species
- Flight Path (approximate)
- Species**
- SH, Sparrowhawk
 - MH, Moorhen
 - SN, Snipe
 - LB, Lesser Black-backed Gull
 - SD, Stock Dove
 - WP, Woodpigeon
 - RO, Rook
 - WR, Wren
 - FF, Fieldfare
 - RE, Redwing
 - M, Mistle Thrush
 - GL, Grey Wagtail
 - MP, Meadow Pipit
 - GR, Greenfinch

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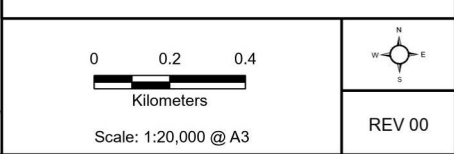
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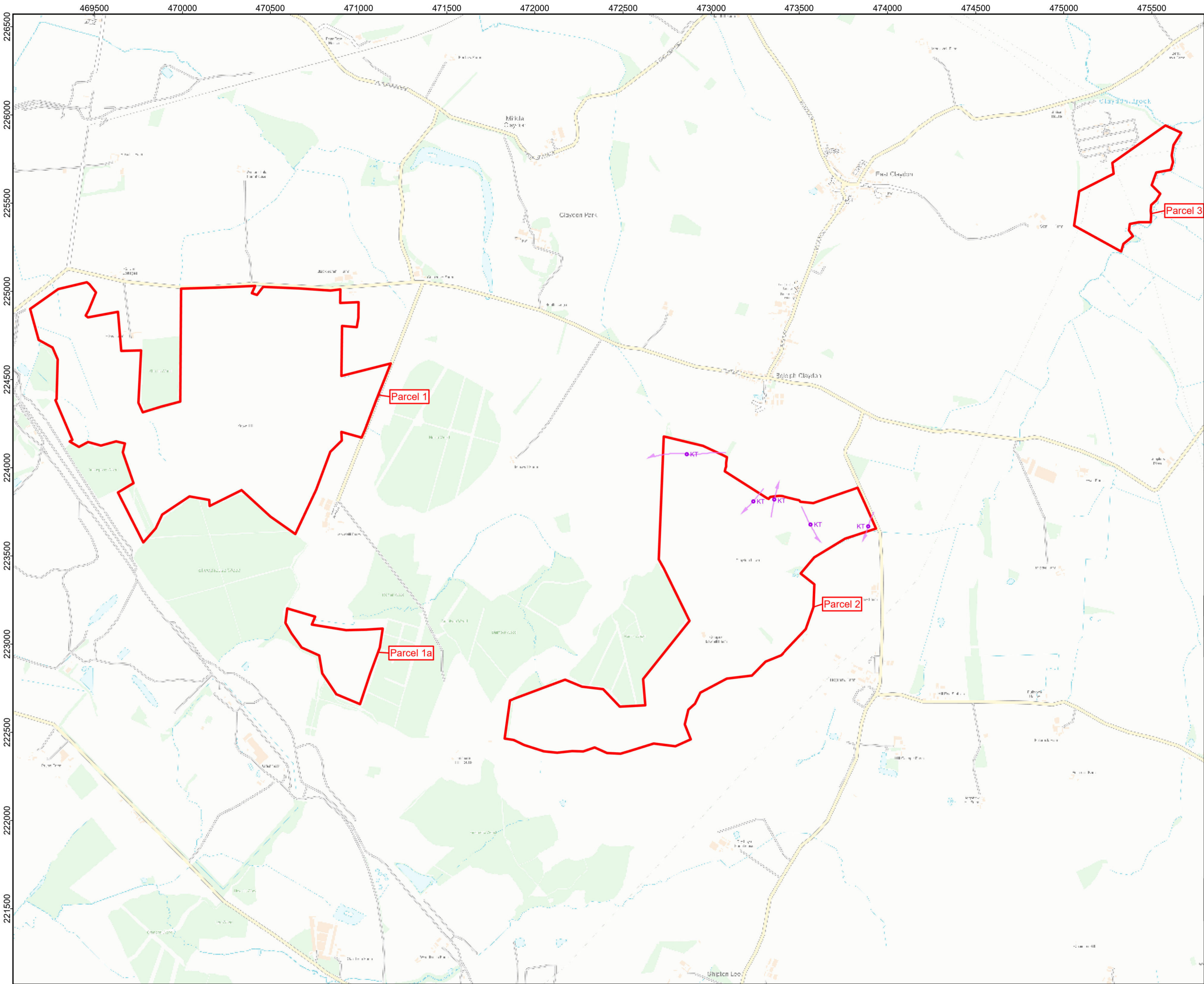


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TITLE:
Distribution of Species of Conservation Concern 2021/22, BoCC Red/Amber Species

FIGURE NUMBER:
Figure 2.3





- LEGEND:**
- Site boundary
 - Bird Survey Record, Conservation Species
 - Flight Path (approximate)

Species

KT, Red Kite

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Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

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TITLE:
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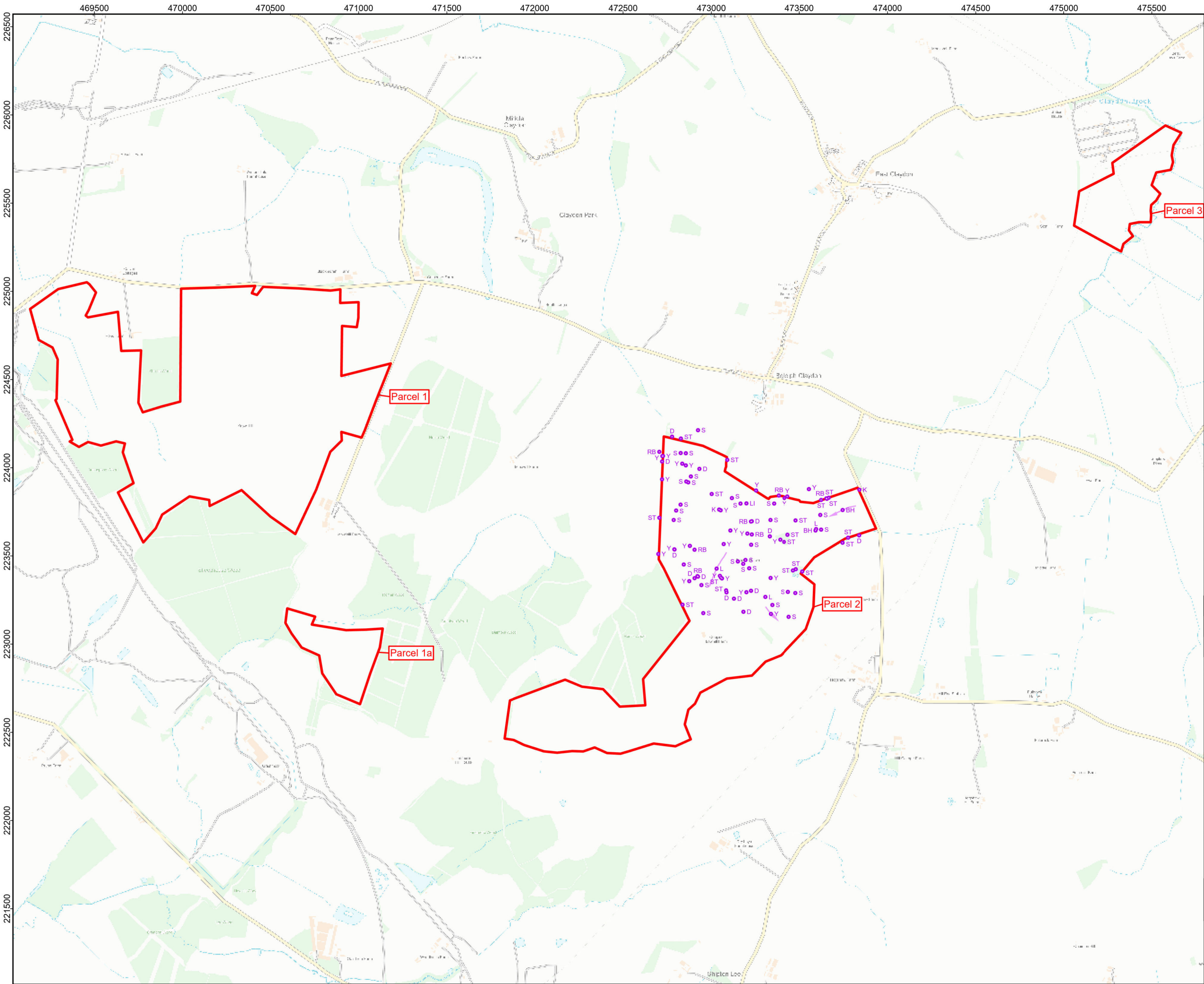
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Kilometers

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

REV 00



LEGEND:

Site boundary

Bird Survey Record, Conservation Species

Flight Path (approximate)

Species

L, Lapwing

BH, Black-headed Gull

K, Kestrel

S, Skylark

ST, Song Thrush

D, Dunnock

LI, Linnet

Y, Yellowhammer

RB, Reed Bunting

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Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

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ROSEFIELD SOLAR FARM

TITLE:

Distribution of Species of Conservation Concern 2022/23, Priority Species

FIGURE NUMBER:

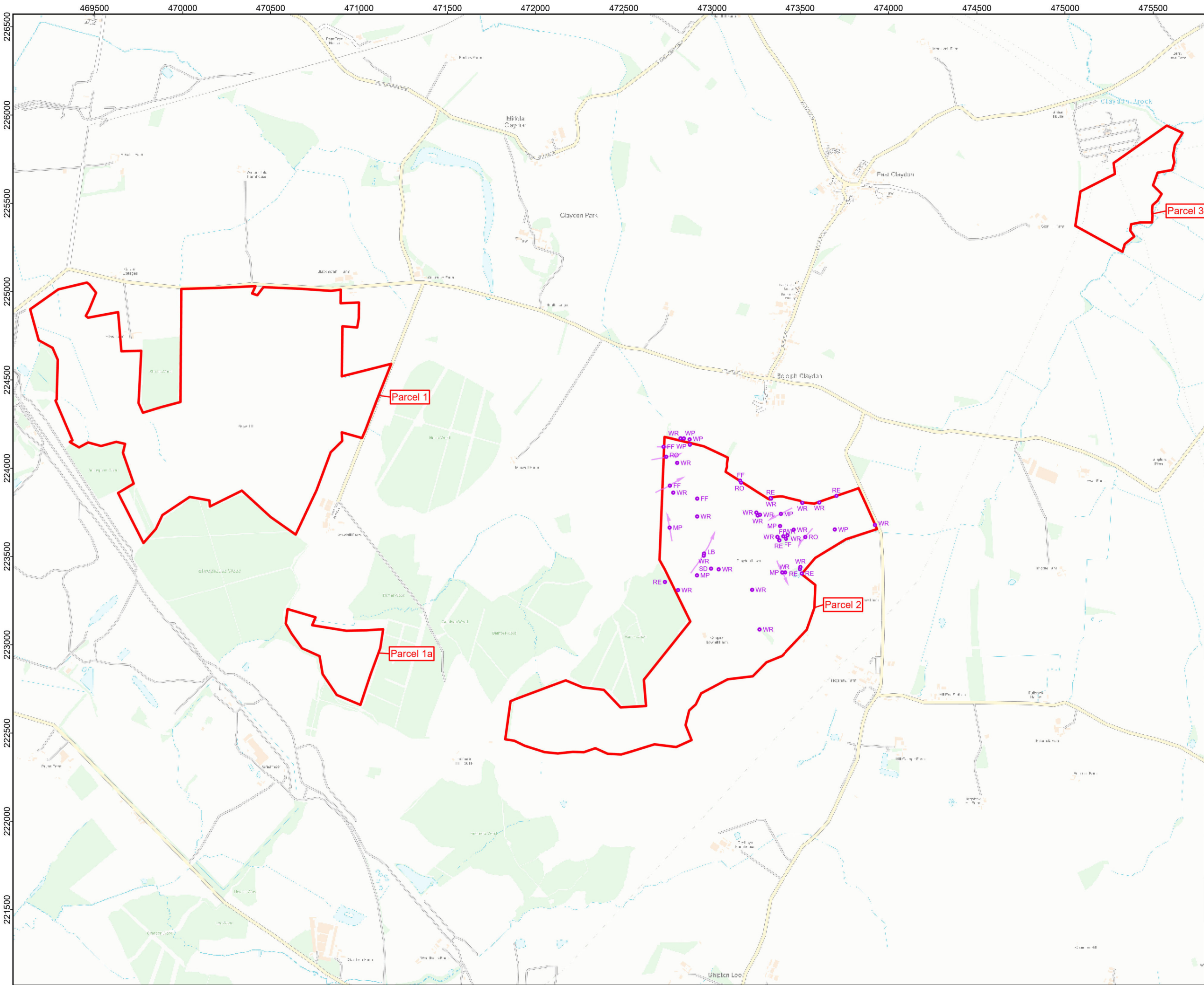
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00.20.4

Kilometers

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

REV 00



LEGEND:

Site boundary

Bird Survey Record, Conservation Species

Flight Path (approximate)

Species

LB, Lesser Black-backed Gull

SD, Stock Dove

WP, Woodpigeon

RO, Rook

WR, Wren

FF, Fieldfare

RE, Redwing

MP, Meadow Pipit

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Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

Rosefield Solar Farm

DOCUMENT:

ROSEFIELD SOLAR FARM

TITLE:

Distribution of Species of Conservation Concern 2022/23, BoCC Red/Amber Species

FIGURE NUMBER:

Figure 2.6

00.20.4

Kilometers

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

REV 00

Annex B: Bird records received through the data search



Annex B: Bird records received through the data search

Scientific name	Common (English) Name
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier

Scientific name	Common (English) Name
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin
<i>Dryobates minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Storm Petrel
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull
<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Wryneck
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Yellow-legged Gull

Scientific name	Common (English) Name
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale
<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Wigeon
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Gannet
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Night-heron
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Petrel
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Tit
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe
<i>Poecile montanus</i>	Willow Tit
<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit

Scientific name	Common (English) Name
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Kittiwake
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Shoveler
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck
<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Ring Ouzel
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing



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