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The Keadby Next Generation Power Station Development Consent Order 2025

### **Environmental Statement (ES)**

# Volume II – Appendix 11G Breeding Bird Survey Report

**The Planning Act 2008** 

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure Regulations 2009 – Regulation 5(2)(I) The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017'

**Applicant: Keadby Next Generation Limited** 

Date: August 2025

**Version: V0** 









A collaboration between SSE Thermal and Equinor

# **Document History**

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# **Glossary**

Abbreviation/	Description
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BoCC5	Birds of Conservation Concern 5
ВТО	British Trust for Ornithology
CBC	Common Bird Census
ccs	Carbon Capture and Storage
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental
	Management
ES	Environmental Statement
LERC	Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
SoPI	Species of Principal Importance
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act



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### 11G. Breeding Bird Survey Report

### 11G.1. Introduction

Background

- 11G.1.1. This Breeding Bird Survey Report has been prepared by AECOM in support of the ecological impact assessment (EcIA) of the Proposed Development. The terms of reference used to describe the Proposed Development in this report are consistent with those defined within the main chapters of the Environmental Statement (ES) (**ES Volume I**, **Application Document Ref. 6.2**).
- 11G.1.2. The Proposed Development Site encompasses an area of approximately 77.1 hectares (ha), of which approximately 26.7ha of land is proposed for construction laydown.
- 11G.1.3. The Site is divided into the following areas of permanent and temporary land use (the proposed use is described in more detail in **ES Volume I Chapter** 3: Site and Surrounding Area (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**):
  - Main Site;
  - Ancillary Facilities;
  - Water Connections:
  - Electricity Connections;
  - Waterborne Transport Off-loading Area;
  - Construction Laydown Areas;
  - Access routes (emergency, permanent and construction);
  - Connections to Keadby 1 and Keadby 2 power stations; and
  - Additional areas for landscaping and biodiversity provision.
- 11G.1.4. The Proposed Development is an alternative to the Keadby 3 Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Power Station ('Keadby CCS Power Station') which has already been consented and would be located within the same Site. AECOM undertook the ecological impact assessment (EcIA) for Keadby CCS Power Station in 2021 and this has informed the survey work undertaken for the Proposed Development.
- 11G.1.5. This report accompanies **ES Volume I Chapter 11:** Biodiversity (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**) and describes the approach and findings

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of the breeding bird surveys undertaken in support of the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) of the Proposed Development.

### Survey Scope

- 11G.1.6. An initial Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the ecological constraints and opportunities associated with the Site was made by AECOM in March 2024, including identification of the requirements for further protected species survey. The findings of the habitat and scoping survey were compiled as **ES Volume II Appendix 11C:** Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) Report (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**), which should be referred to for a more detailed overview of the site conditions and habitats present.
- 11G.1.7. This habitat information was used to identify locations within the potential zone of influence of the Proposed Development where breeding birds could be meaningfully affected by habitat loss, or where specially protected ('Schedule 1') bird species might occur and (if present) experience meaningful disturbance during construction of the Proposed Development. As such, the following areas of the Site were targeted for survey:
  - the Main Site, where most of the permanent land take for the Proposed Development would occur, and adjacent areas of the Keadby Ash Tip due to its potential to support Schedule 1 bird species;
  - a stand of woodland at the location of the Proposed Cooling Water Intake on the Stainforth and Keadby Canal; and
  - a stand of woodland that, at the time of survey, was on the alignment of a proposed temporary haul road - this haul road no longer forms part of the Proposed Development.
- All other parts of the Site would be unaffected by habitat loss, or the habitat impact would be temporary and of relatively short duration (construction period only). In the latter case, the affected habitats would not reasonably be considered of specific importance or notable for birds given the habitat types present, land management regimes, and existing levels of disturbance from operational or land management activities. Further, there is no reasonable likelihood of Schedule 1 bird species occurring in the wider Site and being adversely affected (for the same reasons cited above and/or based on the relative distance of these habitats from construction areas).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> i.e. an impact of such a level that it might result in an adverse effect on the nature conservation status of the species concerned.



Once the latter land is no longer required it would be reinstated to its original condition or enhanced to provide biodiversity net gain (BNG).

### 11G.2. Relevant Legislation

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

- 11G.2.1. All wild bird species, their eggs and nests are protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) (UK Government, 1981). Offences could occur if the Proposed Development requires any activities that could result in, or be interpreted as:
  - intentionally killing, injuring or taking wild birds;
  - intentionally taking, damaging or destroying the nest of a wild bird while it is being used or built;
  - intentionally taking or destroying the egg of a wild bird;
  - possessing, controlling or transporting live or dead wild birds, or parts of them, or their eggs; and
  - using prohibited methods to kill or take wild birds.
- 11G.2.2. Some birds, known as 'Schedule 1 birds', because they are identified within Schedule 1 of the WCA, have extra legal protection. For these bird species it is also an offence to do the following, either intentionally or by not taking enough care:
  - disturbing them whilst nesting, building a nest, in or near a nest that contains their young; and
  - · disturbing their dependent young.
- 11G.2.3. The WCA provides a defence against the offences outlined above. However, the defence is only sustained if it can be argued that the potential offence was 'the incidental result of a lawful operation' and 'could not reasonably have been avoided' as set out in the Act. In order to demonstrate these two elements of the defence, as far as is reasonable, appropriate action would need to be taken to safeguard breeding birds from potential sources of impact.
- 11G.2.4. There are no licensing purposes to permit development or construction, so a licence cannot be obtained to derogate potential offences under the WCA.

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These activities are required to rely upon the legal exemptions, where available and applicable in full.

#### Other Legislation

- 11G.2.5. Some species of wild bird are also specified to be 'Species of Principal Importance (SoPI) for Nature Conservation in England' pursuant to Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended) (UK Government, 2006). Section 40 of the NERC Act requires that all public authorities take measures to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England, and particularly SoPI, when carrying out their normal functions e.g. when determining planning applications. Any SoPI found by the survey are identified later in this report.
- 11G.2.6. The Government has set itself a legally binding target, under the Environmental Targets (Biodiversity) (England) Regulations 2023 (UK Government, 2023), to halt and reverse the decline in species including birds. The relevant species are listed on Schedule 2 of the Regulations.

#### 11G.3. Methods

### **Desk Study**

- 11G.3.1. A desk study was undertaken as part of the scope of works for **ES Volume**II Appendix 11C: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Application

  Document Ref. 6.3) that accompanies **ES Volume I Chapter 11:**Biodiversity (ES Volume I Application Document Ref. 6.2). Recent (last 10 years) breeding bird records were obtained from Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre (LERC) for a search radius of 1km out from the Site.
- 11G.3.2. Desk study results of relevance to the assessment have been carried forward into this report, and where appropriate this data is presented in more detail or re-interrogated for the needs of the current assessment.

#### Field Survey

- 11G.3.3. The breeding bird survey was undertaken by Waxwings Ornithology, a specialist ornithological consultancy instructed by AECOM.
- 11G.3.4. The breeding bird survey comprised five survey visits, with each visit completed over the course of one morning. Each survey visit was carried out in suitable weather conditions i.e. avoiding poor visibility, continuous rain

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or winds greater than Beaufort 5 ('fresh breeze'). The survey dates and weather conditions are summarised in **Table 11G.1**.

- The survey followed the Common Birds Census (CBC) method as described in Marchant (1983) and Gilbert *et al.* (1998), albeit scaled down to five repeat visits. Walked transects were undertaken through the relevant survey areas, during which all contacts with birds (by song, call or sighting) were marked onto a suitably scaled survey map using British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species codes and behaviour notations.
- 11G.3.6. Territory analysis was carried out following guidance in Marchant (1983) and Bibby *et al.* (2000) using the cumulative data from all survey visits to identify clusters of bird registrations indicative of the presence of territories. The main output of this exercise is an estimated number and approximate locations of territories rather than a definitive proof of breeding for individual species, although proof of breeding can be obtained if certain behaviours are observed, such as such as the presence of adults visiting nest sites, incubating adults or fledged young.
- 11G.3.7. Standard recording techniques were also used to record non-breeding species but these were excluded from territory analysis. Birds over-flying the study areas were identified and recorded to establish their presence, but they were not considered to form part of the breeding bird assemblage unless they were observed to land within the study area.
- 11G.3.8. For late-arriving migratory species, e.g. spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*), for which fewer potential contacts are possible, only one registration is required to determine a territory "cluster". However, in the case of this survey the timing of the survey visits provided a good opportunity to detect migrant species.
- 11G.3.9. Bird activity was assigned to one of the following four categories:
  - Non-breeding encompassing birds flying over or suspected to be on migration, and other birds that would not be expected to breed based on the conditions encountered.
  - Possible breeding species observed in breeding season in suitable habitat but without strong evidence for breeding.
  - Probably breeding species exhibiting behaviour consistent with but not confirming breeding e.g. pair observed in suitable habitat, permanent territory detected, courtship behaviour, alarm calling, or nest building.

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 Confirmed breeding – species exhibiting behaviour or other evidence that would only be expected if breeding e.g. distraction display, used nest or egg shells, recently fledged young, entering a nest site, carrying food or faecal sacs, nest with eggs, or nest with young seen or heard.

Table 11G.1: Breeding bird survey timings and associated weather conditions

Visit	Date	Time of survey	Weather
1	9 May 2024	07:00-10:30	12-16°C, 4/8 cloud, >3km visibility, force 1 to 2 wind, dry
2	31 May 2024	06:00-10:00	10-12°C, 8/8 cloud, >3km visibility, force 3 wind, dry
3	19 June 2024	05:15-08:15	9-11°C, 3/8 cloud, >3km visibility, force 2 wind, dry
4	26 June 2024	06:30-09:45	14-16°C, 8/8 cloud, >3km visibility, force 1 wind, dry
5	18 July 2024	06:00-09:20	17-22°C, 3/8 cloud, >3km visibility, force 2 wind, dry

#### Nature Conservation Evaluation

- 11G.3.10. Evaluation of the relative nature conservation value of the identified ecological features within a site (encompassing nature conservation designations, ecosystems, habitat and species) is required to inform EcIA. This report presents the evaluation breeding birds and the impact assessment is presented in ES Volume I Chapter 11 (Application Document Ref. 6.2).
- 11G.3.11. The method of evaluation that has been utilised has been developed with reference to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland* (CIEEM, 2024). These guidelines give advice on scoping and carrying out environmental assessments and place appraisal in the context of relevant policies. Data received through consultation, desk-based

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studies and field-based surveys are used to allow ecological features of nature conservation value or potential value to be identified, and the main factors contributing to their value described and related to available guidance. This data can also be used to identify other relevant values e.g. socio-economic or ecosystem services values, but this is beyond the remit of this report and requires the involvement of other relevant specialists.

11G.3.12. The value of faunal species, such as birds, may relate, for example, to its geographic location (species may be rare and more valued towards the edge of their geographic range), the extent to which the component species are threatened throughout their range, or their rate of decline (the main reference being *Birds of Conservation Concern 5* (BoCC5))<sup>2</sup> (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021 & 2024). The value of the bird species populations associated with the Site has been defined with reference to the geographical level at which it is considered to matter. This assessment has been made with reference to published guidance and criteria where available e.g. criteria to assess relative value within the context of Lincolnshire are given in Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (2013).

#### Limitations

- 11G.3.13. Due to the date that the survey was instructed it was not possible to undertake a survey in March or April. However, this is not considered a limitation because such an early start is rarely necessary in northern England due to the typically later start to the peak breeding season. Weather conditions can be unreliable in March and early April, and most vegetation used as nesting sites is not in active growth or leaf. Further, at this time of year many summer migrants are yet to return.
- 11G.3.14. No other limitations were encountered. The survey work was completed in the appropriate season for the bird species likely to use the habitats present,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> BOCC5 places native bird species onto one of three lists based on their current status. Red list species are those whose breeding population or range has rapidly declining recently (50% or more in the last 25 years) or historically and not recovered, and those of global conservation concern. Amber List species are those whose breeding population has suffered a moderate decline recently (25–49% in the last 25 years), those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery, rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe. Green List species are those not of current conservation concern.



and in appropriate weather conditions. Access was available on all visits to the locations requiring survey.

### 11G.4. Results

**Desk Study** 

- 11G.4.1. The data obtained from the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership identified the presence of the following bird species in the study area for the Proposed Development (**Table 11G.2**).
- 11G.4.2. Records were obtained for six Schedule 1 bird species, of which only peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) has any realistic potential (refer to **Table 11G.2**) to occur within the Site or otherwise within adjacent areas that could be subject to disturbance from construction activities. This species was not found by the bird survey.

Table 11G.2: Summary of desk study records of birds

Bird species	Status	Number of records <sup>3</sup> over last 10 years	Suitability of habitat within the Site
Barn owl ( <i>Tyto alba</i> )	WCA	2	No trees or buildings suitable for nesting.  May forage over areas of grassland and along ditches.
Bullfinch ( <i>Pyrrhula</i> <i>pyrrhula</i> )	BoCC(A), SoPI	1	Might utilise areas of woodland habitat for nesting.
Cetti's warbler (Cettia cetti)	WCA	1	Requires substantive areas of wetland habitat. No such habitat present.
Grey partridge (Perdix perdix)	BoCC(R), SoPI	1	Suitable habitats occur and there is potential for nesting.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ignoring duplicates and records without grid references.



Bird species	Status	Number of records <sup>3</sup> over last 10 years	Suitability of habitat within the Site
House sparrow (Passer domesticus)	BoCC(R), SoPI	2	No suitable nesting habitat within the Site.
Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis)	WCA	3	Ditches and Stainforth and Keadby Canal are suitable for foraging. The ditch banks are heavily vegetated and unlikely to be used for nesting. The canal banks are reinforced with metal and stone, so are unsuitable for nesting.
Linnet (Linaria cannabina)	BoCC(R), SoPI	3	Suitable habitats occur and there is potential for nesting.
Marsh harrier (Circus aeruginosus)	WCA, BoCC(A)	3	Could breed in arable fields, but only where these are located away from areas subject to regular human disturbance. Given this, marsh harrier is not likely to occur in the zone of influence of the Proposed Development given the established existing land uses and operational activities.
Peregrine (Falco peregrinus)	WCA	4	Could nest on pylons within or in proximity to the site.
Reed bunting (Emberiza schoeniclus)	BoCC(A), SoPI	3	Likely to breed within ditches where stands of tall vegetation are present.
Song thrush (Turdus philomelos)	BoCC(A), SoPI	2	Might utilise areas of woodland and scrub habitat for nesting.

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Bird species	Status	Number of records <sup>3</sup> over last 10 years	Suitability of habitat within the Site
Spoonbill ( <i>Platalea</i> <i>lecorodia</i> )	WCA	1	No suitable nesting habitat. Only likely to occur opportunistically when foraging, and then only in association with the River Trent at low tide.
Swift (Apus apus)	BoCC(R)	6	No nesting habitat present. Likely to forage over the site.

BoCC(A) = Birds of Conservation Concern (Amber List), BoCC(R) = Birds of Conservation Concern (Red List), SoPI = priority species for nature conservation in England under Section 41 of the NERC Act, WCA = specifically protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

#### Field Survey

11G.4.3. The following section refers to all species by their common names only, with the scientific (Latin) names provided in **Annex 1**.

#### **Main Site**

- The results obtained for the Main Site and adjacent land are shown on **Figures 11G.1A-1E**. The results obtained for the Main Site are summarised in **Annex 1** and are considered typical for the habitats present i.e. grassland and hardstanding but with some associated ditches with emergent vegetation and scrub.
- 11G.4.5. No bird species subject to specific legal protection under Schedule 1 of the WCA were recorded from the Main Site or from adjacent habitats.
- 11G.4.6. Only a limited bird assemblage (26 native species and two non-native species, including non-breeding species) comprised of small numbers of birds was recorded from the Main Site, with the majority of the bird activity

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located off-site within the scrub habitats of the former Keadby Ash Tip and also along the North Soak Drain.

- 11G.4.7. Two species were confirmed as breeding, these being whitethroat (a family was recorded in a stand of scrub) and kestrel (adult male carrying food, possible nest site in Keady 2 Power Station).
- 11G.4.8. There were an additional 16 probable and possible breeding species, of which the strongest evidence of breeding related to skylark due to three males holding territory regularly in the same area of the Main Site.
- 11G.4.9. Ten species were recorded but were not considered to have bred due to the absence of suitable nesting habitat. These species made incidental use of the site either for foraging or just to move through the landscape.
- 11G.4.10. The breakdown of species with a conservation status that were recorded from the Main Site (all in small numbers) and that may have bred was as follows:
  - three species on the BoCC red list (grey partridge, linnet and skylark);
  - thirteen species on the BoCC amber list (dunnock, kestrel, mallard, meadow pipit, reed bunting, sedge warbler, willow warbler and wren);
     and
  - four SoPI (dunnock, grey partridge, kestrel and skylark).

#### **Canal Water Abstraction**

- 11G.4.11. The results obtained for the location of the proposed Canal Water Abstraction and adjacent land outside the Site are shown on **Figures 11G.2A-2E**. The results obtained are summarised in **Annex 1**.
- 11G.4.12. No bird species subject to specific legal protection under Schedule 1 of the WCA were recorded at this location or from adjacent habitats.
- 11G.4.13. As would reasonably be expected for such a small stand of secondary woodland and scrub, only a limited bird assemblage (17 species, including non-breeding species) comprised of small numbers of birds was recorded. The canal itself is not suitable for use by birds for nesting given the artificial reinforced banks and the lack of in-channel vegetation.
- 11G.4.14. One species, blue tit (family seen), was confirmed as breeding. There were 13 probable and possible species. Three additional species were recorded but were not considered to have bred due to the absence of suitable nesting

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habitat. These latter species made incidental use of the site either for foraging or just to move through the landscape.

- 11G.4.15. The breakdown of species with a conservation status that were recorded from the vicinity of the Canal Water Abstraction (all in small numbers) and that may have bred was as follows:
  - six on the BoCC amber list (dunnock, mallard, moorhen, song thrush, wood pigeon, wren).
  - no red list species or SoPI were recorded.

#### Other Records

11G.4.16. Data was also collected for an additional location coinciding with a proposed haul road. This haul road no longer forms part of the Proposed Development so the results are not analysed. However, the results are shown on **Figures 11G.3A-3E** to provide additional context on bird usage of the Site at a location with optimal breeding habitat (woodland). No notable bird species were recorded within this woodland.

#### 11G.5. Conclusions

Schedule 1 Bird Species

11G.5.1. The breeding bird survey identified no constraints in relation to Schedule 1 birds. No such species were recorded from the survey areas, and there is no suitable breeding habitat in the wider Site.

**Nature Conservation Evaluation** 

- The predominant locations of permanent semi-natural habitat loss (i.e. the Main Site and the Canal Water Abstraction), which are also the locations with the most optimal habitats for breeding birds within the Site, support small numbers and a restricted assemblage of birds. This bird assemblage is assessed as being of local (site level) nature conservation value.
- 11G.5.3. Whilst some of the bird species recorded are of conservation concern, none are particularly rare and they made only limited usage of the Site. For example, the national skylark population is estimated at 1.6 million breeding pairs (British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), 2023), whilst the Main Site was found to support (at most) three breeding pairs (<0.01% of the national population).

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# NEXT GENERATION

Proposed Development Site



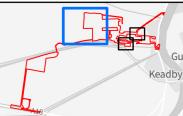
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Bird Survey Codes taken from the British Trust for

Bird Survey Main Site - Visit 1/5 on the

Figure 11G.1A-1E



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Bird Survey Codes taken from the British Trust for

Bird Survey Main Site - Visit 2/5 on the

Figure 11G.1A-1E

## **AECOM**

# **NEXT GENERATION**

Basingstoke, RG21 7PP

Proposed Development Site

Territorial/Alarm call

x No Activity Recorded

Moving between two perches

Simultaneous singing



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Bird Survey Codes taken from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Species Codes.

**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT** 

Bird Survey Main Site - Visit 3/5 on the

## **AECOM**



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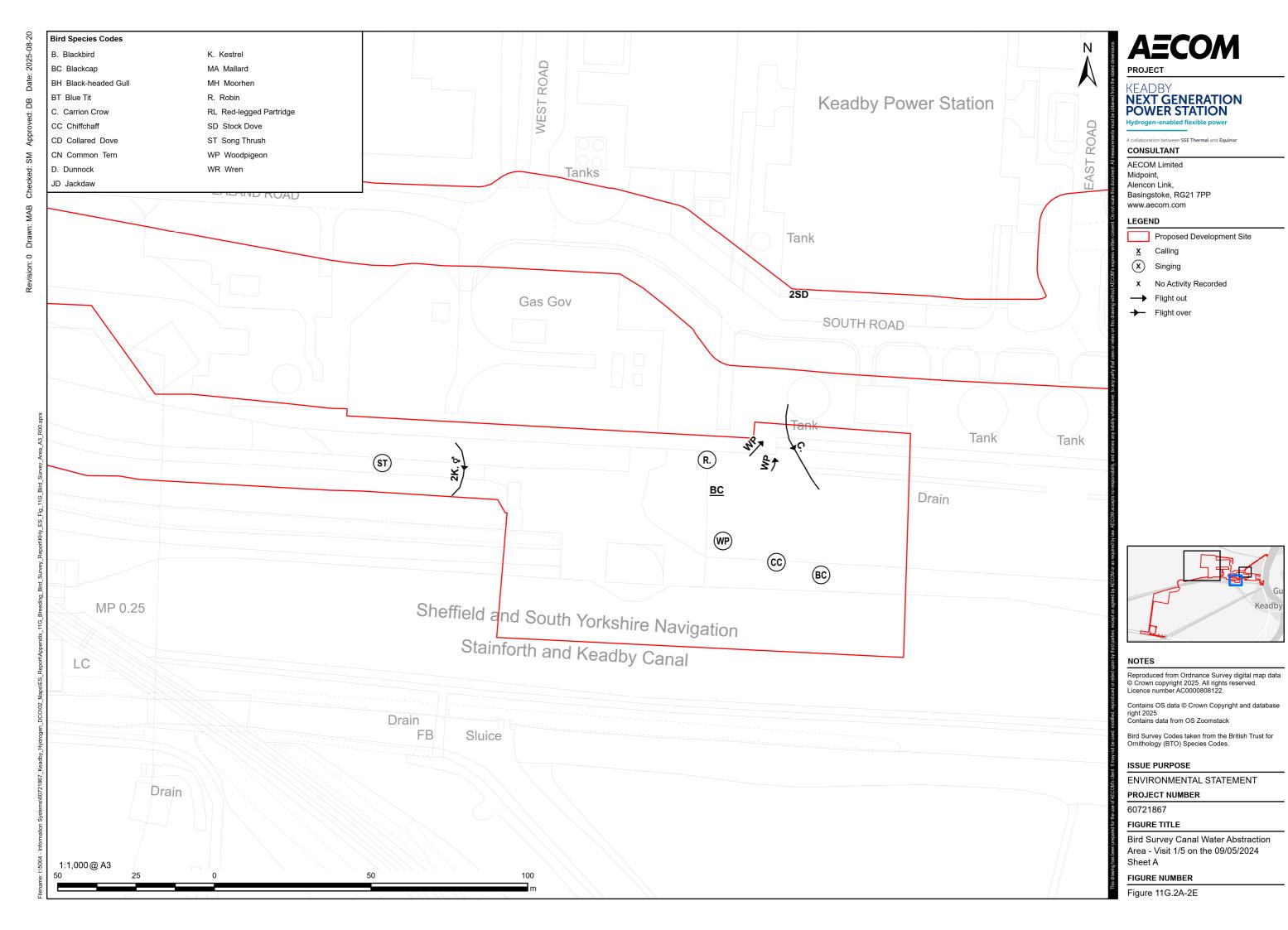
**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT** 

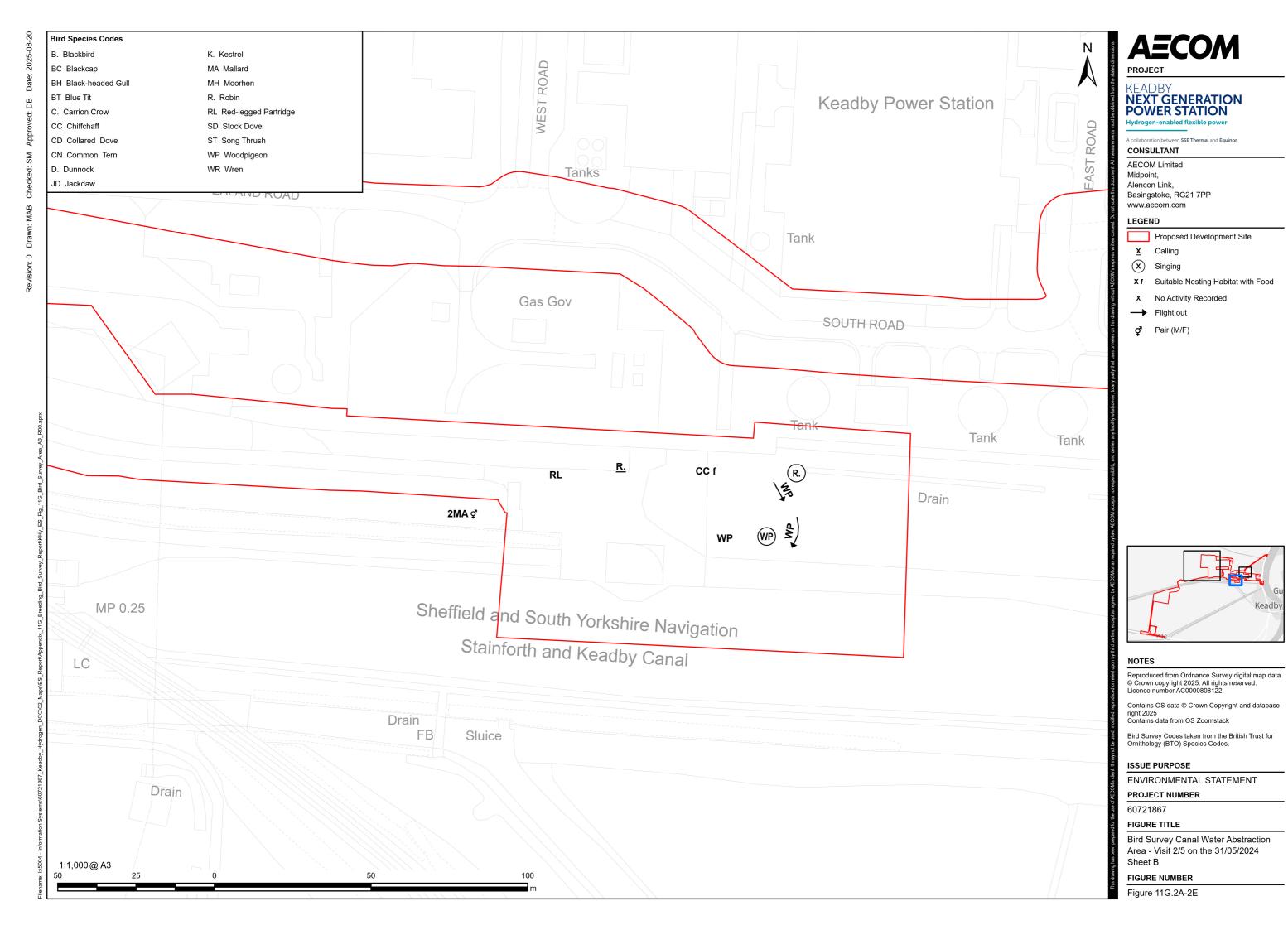
Bird Survey Main Site - Visit 4/5 on the

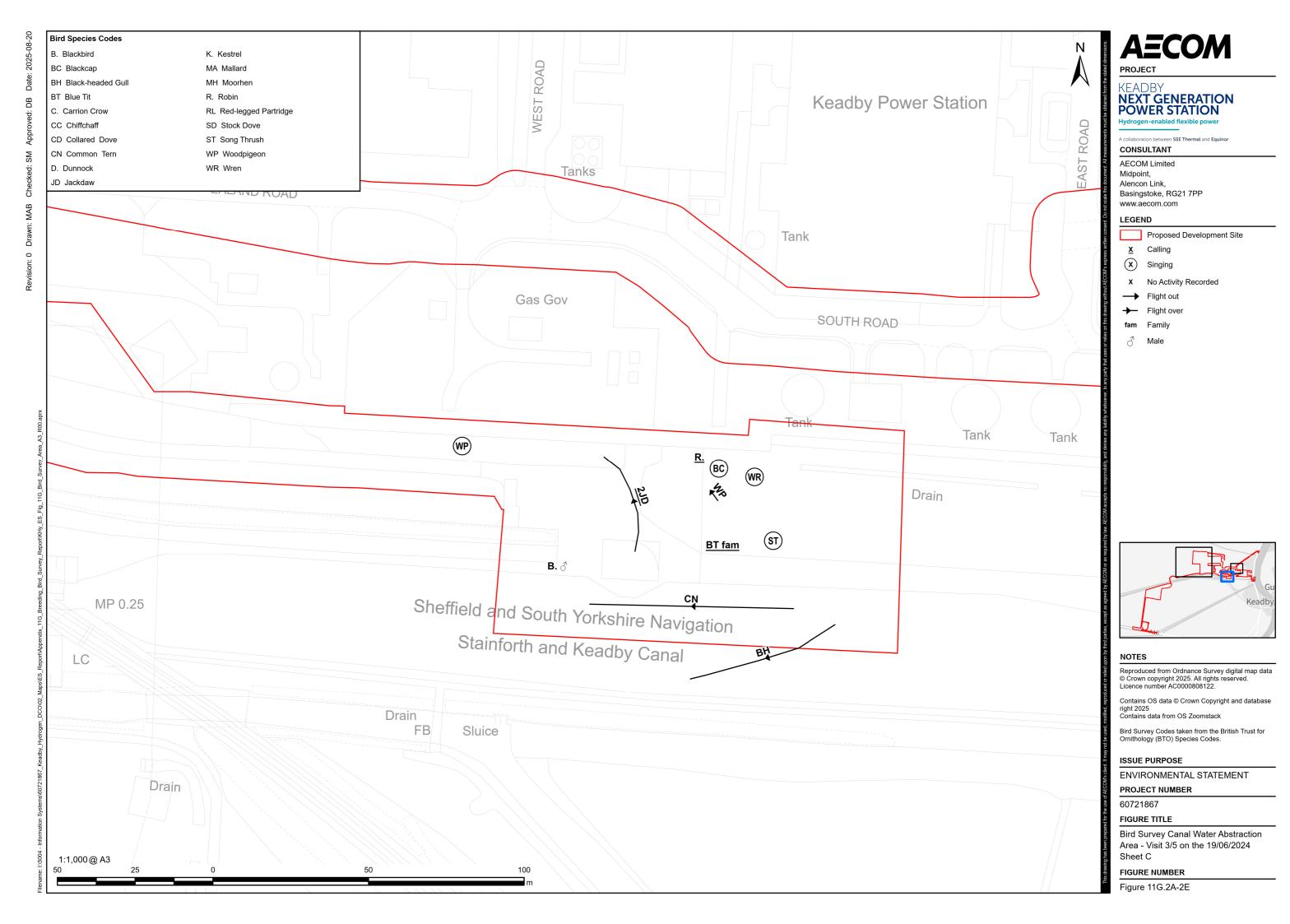
Figure 11G.1A-1E

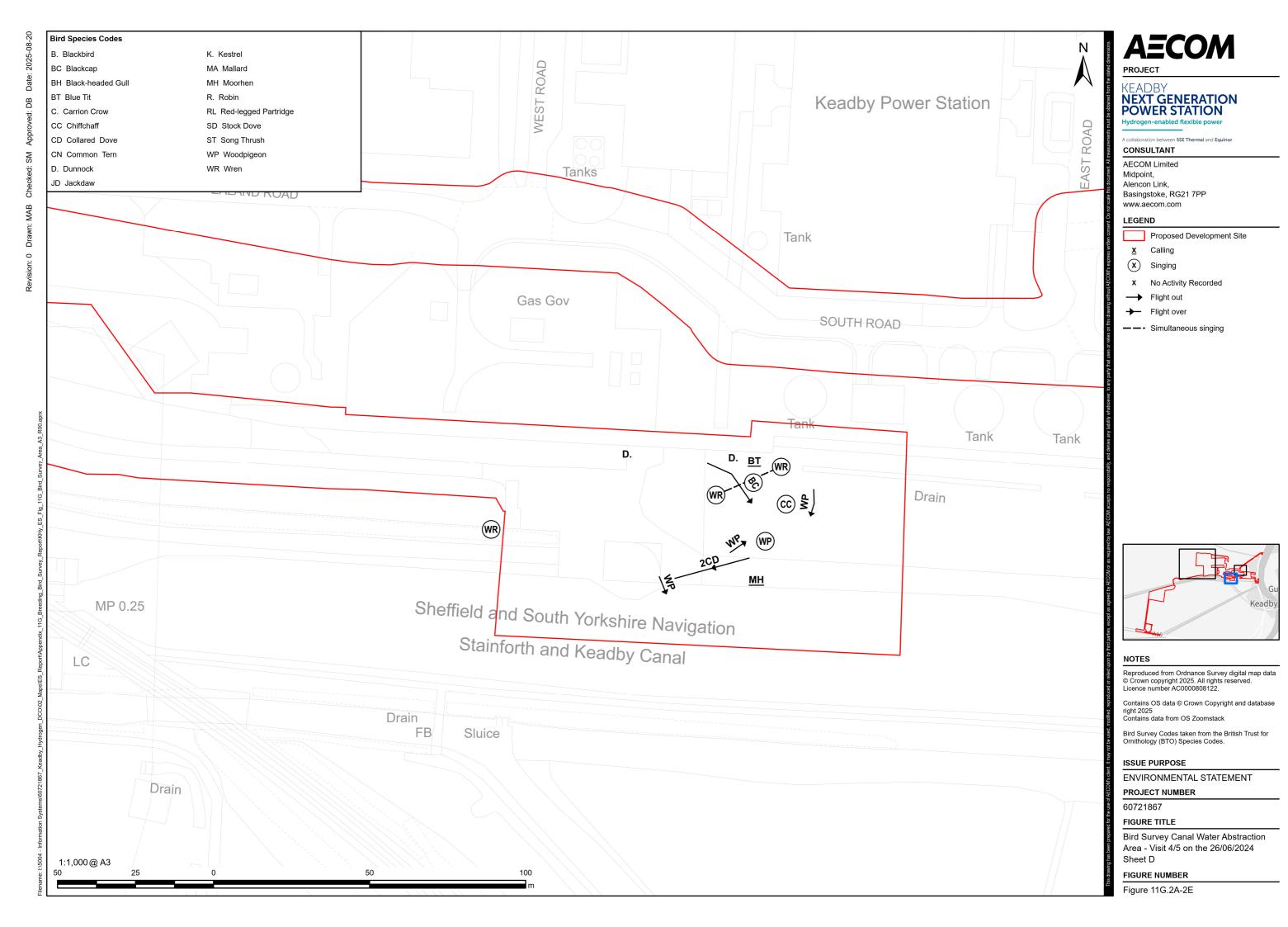


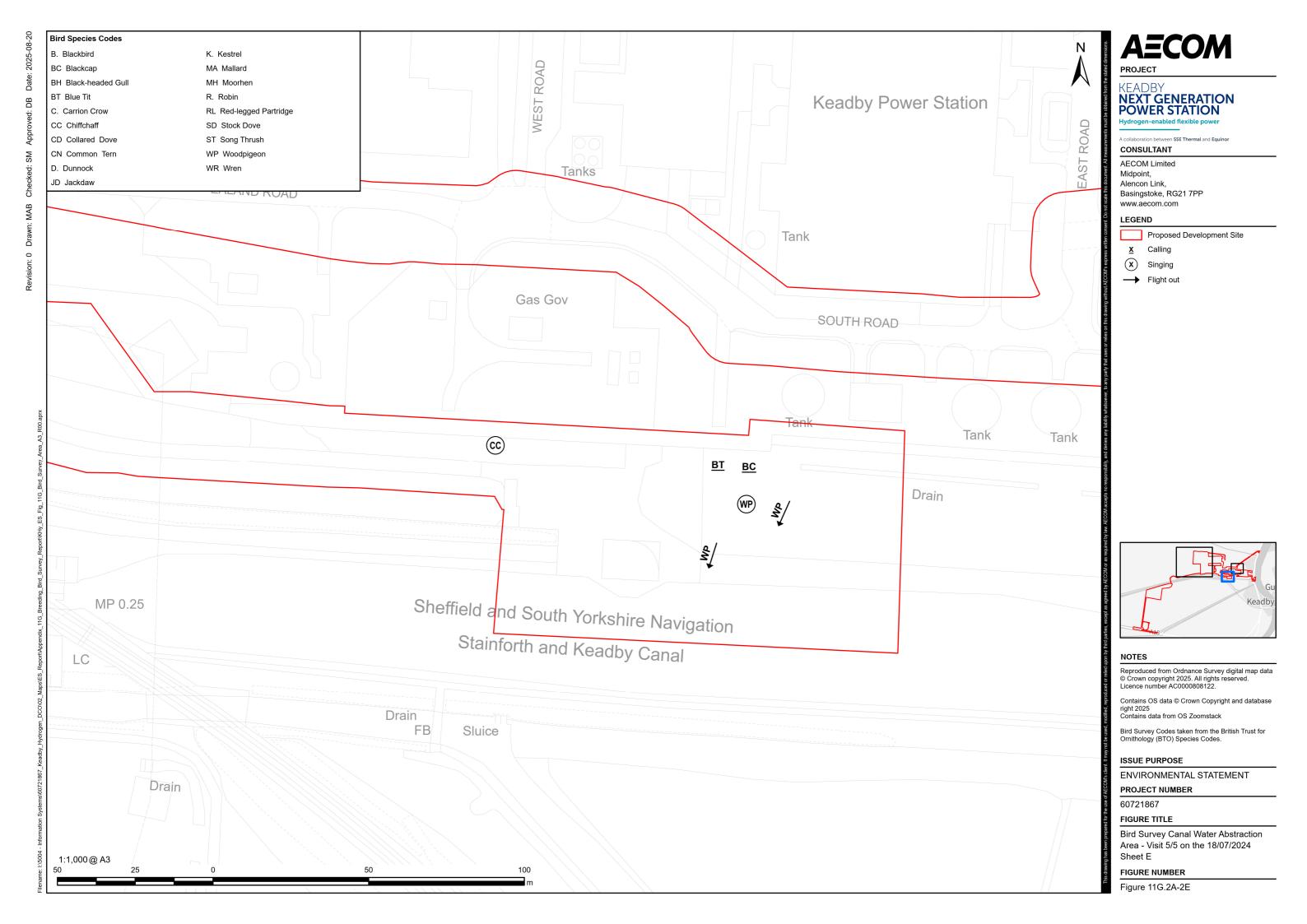
Figure 11G.1A-1E













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Bird Survey Codes taken from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Species Codes.

Bird Survey Northern Woodland Area -Visit 3/5 on the 19/06/2024





### **Annex 1 Survey Results - Bird Records and Breeding Status**

Table A1 - Bird Activity (Individuals) Recorded Within the Main Site by Survey Visit with Inference of Breeding Status

Bird species	Species Code	Status	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Max count	Breeding status
Blackbird ( <i>Turdus</i> <i>merula</i> )	В.	Green list	0	1	0	0	2	2	Possible breeding
Buzzard (Buteo buteo)	BZ	Green list	0	0	1	0	1	1	Not breeding
Carrion crow (Corvus corone)	СС	Green list	0	3	1	3	0	3	Not breeding
Chiffchaff (Phylloscopus collybita)	СС	Green list	0	0	0	1	0	1	Possible breeding
Common tern (Sterna hirundo)	CN	BoCC(A)	0	0	0	0	2	2	Not breeding
Dunnock ( <i>Prunella</i> modularis)	D.	BoCC(A) SoPI	0	0	1	1	0	1	Possible breeding

The Keadby Next Generation Power Station Project



Bird species	Species Code	Status	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Max count	Breeding status
Goldfinch (Carduelis carduelis)	GO	Green list	1	0	0	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Grey partridge (Perdix perdix)	P.	BoCC(R) SoPI	0	0	1	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Jackdaw (Corvus monedula)	JD	Green list	8	3	1	0	0	8	Not breeding
Kestrel (Falco tinnunculus)	K.	BoCC(A)	0	0	0	1	0	1	Confirmed breeding (male with food)
Lesser black- backed gull (Larus fuscus)	LB	BoCC(A)	0	0	1	0	0	1	Not breeding
Linnet ( <i>Linaria</i> cannabina)	LI	BoCC(R) SoPI	1	1	4	0	6	6	Possible breeding



Bird species	Species Code	Status	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Max count	Breeding status
Magpie ( <i>Pica</i> pica)	MG	Green list	0	0	2	1	0	2	Not breeding
Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos )	MA	BoCC(A)	6	1	0	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Meadow pipit (Anthus pratensis)	MP	BoCC(A)	0	0	1	2	2	2	Possible breeding
Mistle thrush (Turdus viscivorus)	M.	BoCC(R) SoPI	0	1	0	0	0	1	Not breeding
Pheasant (Phasianus colchicus)	PH	None	1	0	1	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Red-legged partridge (Alectoris rufa)	RL	None	2	1	2	0	2	2	Possible breeding



Bird species	Species Code	Status	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Max count	Breeding status
Reed bunting (Emberiza schoeniculus)	RB	BoCC(A)	1	0	1	1	0	1	Possible breeding
Robin ( <i>Erithacus</i> rubecula)	R.	Green list	0	0	1	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Sand martin ( <i>Riparia</i> <i>riparia</i> )	SM	BoCC(A)	0	0	0	2	0	2	Not breeding
Sedge warbler (Acrocephalu s schoenobaen us)	SW	BoCC(A)	1	0	1	2	0	2	Possible breeding
Skylark ( <i>Alauda</i> <i>alauda</i> )	D.	BoCC(R) SoPI	2	0	1	3	0	3	Probable breeding
Stock dove (Columba oenas)	SD	BoCC(A)	4	1	3	2	2	4	Not breeding



Bird species	Species Code	Status	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Max count	Breeding status
Whitethroat (Curruca communis)	WH	Green list	0	2	1	0	1	2	Confirmed breeding (family observed)
Willow warbler ( <i>Phylloscopus</i> <i>trochilus</i> )	ww	BoCC(A)	1	1	1	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Wood pigeon (Columba palumbus)	WP	BoCC(A)	0	16	3	0	0	16	Not breeding
Wren ( <i>Troglodytes</i> troglodytes)	WR	BoCC(A)	0	0	0	1	1	1	Possible breeding



Table A2 – Bird Activity (Individuals) Recorded at the Proposed Canal Water Abstraction by Survey Visit with Inference of Breeding Status

Bird species	Species Code	Status	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Max count	Breeding status
Blackbird	B.	Green list	0	0	1	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Blackcap (Sylvia atricapilla)	ВС	Green list	2	0	1	1	1	2	Possible breeding
Blue tit (Parus caeruleus)	BT	Green list	0	0	1	1	1	1	Confirmed breeding (family)
Carrion crow	CC	Green list	1	0	0	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Chiffchaff	CC	Green list	1	1	0	1	1	1	Probable breeding (carrying food)
Collared dove (Streptopelia decaocto)	CD	Green list	0	0	0	2	0	2	Possible breeding



Bird species	Species Code	Status	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Max count	Breeding status
Common tern	CN	BoCC(A)	0	0	1	0	0	1	Not breeding
Dunnock	D.	BoCC(A) SoPI	0	0	0	2	0	2	Possible breeding
Jackdaw	JD	Green list	0	0	2	0	0	2	Not breeding
Kestrel	K.	BoCC(A)	2	0	0	0	0	2	Not breeding
Mallard	MA	BoCC(A)	0	2	0	0	0	2	Possible breeding (pair)
Moorhen ( <i>Gallinula</i> <i>chloropus</i> )	МН	BoCC(A)	0	0	0	1	0	1	Possible breeding
Red-legged partridge	RL	None	0	1	0	0	0	0	Possible breeding
Robin	R.	Green list	1	2	0	0	0	2	Possible breeding

**Environmental Statement** 



Bird species	Species Code	Status	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 5	Max count	Breeding status
Song thrush	ST	BoCC(A)	1	0	1	0	0	1	Possible breeding
Wood pigeon	WP	BoCC(A)	3	4	3	4	2	4	Possible breeding
Wren	WR	BoCC(A)	0	0	1	2	1	2	Possible breeding

**Environmental Statement**