

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme TR010060

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.12 WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.12 WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

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LIST OF CONTENTS

1	Executive summary	3
2	Introduction	4
2.1	Background	4
2.2	Purpose of the report	5
2.1	Survey objectives	5
3	Wintering bird ecology	7
4	Legislation and policy	8
4.1	Legislation	8
4.2	National Networks National Policy Statement	8
4.3	Priority species	8
4.4	Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)	8
4.5	Essex Biodiversity Action Plan and Red List	9
5	Methodology	10
5.1	Desk study	10
5.2	Field study	10
5.3	Limitations	16
6	Results	18
6.1	Desk study	18
6.2	Field survey	18
7	Discussion	22
8	References	24
9	Glossary	25
Anne	ex A Essex Red Data List	26
Anne	ex B Figures	28
Anne	ex C Desk study results	29
Anne	ex D Survey metadata	32
Anne	ex E Summary of results	38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Wintering birds survey area

Figure 2 Wintering birds survey results 2017-2020



LIST OF TABLES

Table 5.1 Qualifying species of nearby SPA and Ramsar sites	11
Table 5.2 Target winter farmland bird species after Gillings, et al. (2008)	15
Table 6.1 Summary of wintering birds survey results. Rows in bold face are qualifying species of SPAs within 30km of the proposed scheme	19
Table A.1 Bird species listed on the Essex Red Data List (Essex Field Club, 2020)	26
Table B.1 British Trust of Ornithology species codes used in Figure 2	28
Table C.1 Historic records of wintering birds between 2010 and 2020	29
Table D.1 Survey dates and weather conditions. Weather data not recorded during the survey were obtained from Weather Underground (2020) using the nearest weather station	32
Table E.1 Summary of wintering birds survey results from the first winter of survey (January to February 2017)	38
Table E.2 Summary of wintering birds survey results, November 2017 to February 2018	3 41
Table F.3 Summary of wintering birds survey results. November 2019 to February 2020) 43



1 Executive summary

- 1.1.1 This is an appendix of the A12 Chelmsford to A120 Widening Scheme Environmental Statement (ES). This report presents an evaluation of wintering birds based on recent surveys. It also presents the policy and legislative context within which the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is being carried out. Likely significant effects on, and mitigation for wintering birds, are considered in Chapter 9 of the ES.
- 1.1.2 Wintering birds were surveyed using guidance in British Trust for Ornithology Winter Farmland Bird Survey (Gillings *et al.*, 2008).
- 1.1.3 Species of wintering birds recorded within the study area from desktop and field surveys undertaken during 2017 to 2020 include coot (*Fulica atra*), cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*) and wigeon (*Mareca Penelope*).
- 1.1.4 The survey recorded a diversity of birds from the large area sampled over three years. However, the diversity of species was uniform across most of the area sampled, and diversity and numbers of birds were generally very low across smaller areas. Arable land, the predominant land use across the area sampled and mostly cropped for winter wheat (Jacobs, 2020), often supported very few birds. Less extensive and more localised habitats appeared to be more important for birds.
- 1.1.5 More diverse assemblages of birds were also associated with the lakes around Witham, such as Coleman's Reservoir. Most of the records of waterfowl species listed as qualifying species of nearby Special Protection Area (SPA) were recorded from this area.
- 1.1.6 Many of the rarer species were likely to have been chance records of birds passing through the area surveyed.
- 1.1.7 Wintering birds within the study area have been evaluated as of **local** value.



2 Introduction

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 The A12 Chelmsford to A120 Widening Scheme (the 'proposed scheme') comprises improvements to the A12 between junction 19 (Boreham) at TL 741094, and junction 25 (Marks Tey) at TL 917238, a distance of approximately 24km, or 15 miles. The proposed scheme involves widening the A12 to three lanes throughout. It also includes safety improvements, including closing of existing at grade accesses, and reducing access to cyclists along the dual carriageway by providing an alternative route for walkers, cyclists and horse riders.
- 2.1.2 The proposed scheme would require new crossings of watercourses and potential improvements to existing culvert and bridge crossings. There are eight crossings of main rivers, six of which comprise existing crossings and two of which comprise new crossings on proposed offline sections of road. Three of the crossings would require minor realignments at the crossing points.
- 2.1.3 Land would be required both temporarily and permanently to construct, operate and maintain the proposed scheme. Permanent land-take requirements include the footprint of all the proposed highway infrastructure and associated earthworks, drainage works and access roads, together with environmental mitigation areas such as landscape planting and biodiversity habitat creation.
- 2.1.4 The proposed scheme is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act (2008), triggering the need to apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO).
- 2.1.5 The selection criteria in the Infrastructure Planning Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2017 have been used to screen the proposed scheme and identified the potential for significant effects. The proposed scheme is therefore required to be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) to provide information on likely significant effects.
- 2.1.6 The Scoping Report (Highways England, 2020a) (informed by an Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey (National Highways, 2022)) identified a number of ecological receptors which have the potential to be impacted by construction or operation of the proposed scheme. Surveys are therefore required to establish an accurate baseline against which the impacts of the proposed scheme could be assessed in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance for Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) (CIEEM, 2019) and DMRB LA 108 Biodiversity (Highways England, 2020b). Scoping opinions received from statutory and non-statutory consultees during this process were also taken into consideration (refer to Chapter 9 of the Environmental Statement (ES)).
- 2.1.7 The Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey confirmed the requirement to undertake the following suite of ecological surveys for the scheme as follows:
 - a. Botanical surveys of potential UK BAP priority habitats
 - b. Hedgerow



- c. Freshwater macro-invertebrates
- d. Freshwater fish
- e. Freshwater macrophytes
- f. White-clawed crayfish
- g. River Habitat Survey (RHS)
- h. Pond habitat survey (PSYM)
- i. Terrestrial invertebrates
- j. Birds (breeding and wintering)
- k. Barn owls
- I. Bats (bat activity, bat roost potential, and roost characterisation surveys)
- m. Dormice
- n. Water vole
- o. Otter
- p. Badger

2.2 Purpose of the report

- 2.2.1 This report is an appendix of the A12 Chelmsford to A120 Widening Scheme ES. It presents an evaluation of the status of wintering birds based on a desk-based review of records and field surveys. It also presents the policy and legislative context within which the EIA is carried out. Likely significant effects on, and mitigation for wintering birds, are considered in Chapter 9 of the ES.
- 2.2.2 This report presents the results of the surveys undertaken during 2017/2018 and 2019/2020.

2.1 Survey objectives

- 2.1.1 The key objectives of this survey were to:
 - a. determine the presence or absence of wintering birds within the study area
 - b. identify wintering bird distribution and status in the study area
 - c. identify habitats of importance to wintering birds within the study area
 - d. provide an evaluation for the wintering bird population in the study area
 - e. inform the assessment of potential impacts on wintering birds associated with the proposed scheme (as detailed within the ES)



f. provide sufficient field data for the development of appropriate mitigation if necessary (as detailed in the ES).



3 Wintering bird ecology

- 3.1.1 Approximately 50 species leave the UK to migrate south every winter. However, many resident bird species remain in the UK, joined by migrant birds arrive in autumn from the north and east to spend winter in the UK as the weather is milder and food is easier to find. Winter visitors include fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) and many waterfowl.
- 3.1.2 Britain holds internationally important populations of wintering waterfowl such as golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) and lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) which are potentially present in the study area.



4 Legislation and policy

4.1 Legislation

- 4.1.1 Many bird populations within the UK, including those that are resident, overwintering and migratory are legally protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which requires the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance.
- 4.1.2 Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC) places a duty on all public bodies to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions (the biodiversity duty).

4.2 National Networks National Policy Statement

- 4.2.1 The National Networks National Policy Statement (NNNPS) sets out the Government's policies to deliver the development of NSIP on the national road and rail networks in England. The Secretary of State (SoS) uses the NNNPS as the primary basis for making decisions on DCO applications.
- 4.2.2 Paragraph 5.22 of the NNNPS states that the applicant's assessment should describe any likely significant effects on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological conservation importance; protected species; habitats (including irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and veteran trees); and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity. The surveys described in this report will inform the assessment of significant effects within the ES.
- 4.2.3 In addition to the national policy set out in the NNNPS, the proposed scheme has had regard to relevant legislation and local plans and policy.

4.3 Priority species

- 4.3.1 The *Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006* places a responsibility on local authorities and government departments in England to consider the conservation of biodiversity in a manner consistent with their normal duties, such as policy and decision-making. This Act ties together wildlife legislation and planning policies.
- 4.3.2 Section 41 of the Act requires the SoS to maintain a list of habitat and species that are principle importance for the conservation of biodiversity. The lists are published by Natural England. Forty-nine species of bird are listed, referred to as priority species hereafter (abbreviated to S41 species).

4.4 Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)

4.4.1 In 1996, the UK's leading non-governmental bird conservation organisations reviewed the status of all bird species regularly found in Britain. On the basis of several criteria relating to population status and relative importance to global conservation, all regular breeding and wintering species were placed on one of



three lists - 'red' (highest conservation concern), 'amber' (medium conservation concern) and 'green' (lowest conservation concern). The lists are reviewed every five years and used to inform conservation policy decisions, referred to hereafter as the BoCC lists. The most recent review was undertaken in 2015 (Eaton *et al.*, 2015).

4.5 Essex Biodiversity Action Plan and Red List

4.5.1 The Essex Field Club maintains a list of taxa of conservation concern in the county, and list species from the former Essex Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) (Essex Field Club, 2020). There are 49 bird species on the Essex Red List, listed in Annex A. There are five birds listed on the Essex BAP: bittern (Botaurus stellaris); grey partridge (Perdix perdix); skylark (Alauda arvensis); song thrush (Turdus philomelos); and stone curlew (Burhinus oedicnemus).



5 Methodology

5.1 Desk study

- 5.1.1 A desk study was undertaken to identify records of wintering birds in the study area and surrounding landscape. Records were requested from Essex Wildlife Trust and Essex Field Club, supplied in July and December 2020, respectively. The Essex Wildlife Trust bird records provided covered the years 2006-2019 and Essex Field Club 2016-2019. From these, records were identified that were:
 - a. within 2km of the proposed scheme
 - b. made during the months November, December, January or February during the period 2010-2020
 - c. of species listed in Table 5.2
- 5.1.2 Essex Field Club records could not be used as only the year of most recent record for a locality was provided.

5.2 Field study

- 5.2.1 A wintering bird survey was conducted over three winters from 2017 to 2020; January to February 2017 (referred to as 2017), November 2017 to February 2018 (referred to as 2017/18) and November 2019 to February 2020 (referred to as 2019/20). This is within the optimal winter survey season for wintering birds (British Trust for Ornithology Winter Farmland Bird Survey (Gilllings, *et al.*, 2008)). Habitats within the study area were subject to survey in accordance with best practice guidance (Gillings *et al.*, 2008).
- 5.2.2 The purpose of the survey was to identify the importance of habitats around the proposed scheme for target bird species, defined as:
 - a. species listed as qualifying features of nearby SPA and Ramsar sites that could be affected by the proposed scheme (Table 5.1)
 - b. winter farmland birds (Table 5.2; Gillings, et al., 2008)
 - c. waders and waterfowl
 - d. uncommon bird species, using professional judgement
- 5.2.3 The survey used a series of walked transects up to four times during each winter to sample populations of target bird species within 500m of the proposed route and is hereafter referred to as 'the study area' (see Figure 1).
- 5.2.4 The transects were chosen to cover habitats potentially important for the target bird species, e.g. arable fields, hedgerows, large waterbodies and watercourses, determined from Phase 1 habitat survey for the proposed scheme (Jacobs, 2020). The survey used 18 transects in the first winter, 20 in the second and six in the third. The third winter sampled a shorter length of the proposed scheme, covering land around the northern end of the scheme that



had previously not been sampled, and used longer transects. Due to land access permissions between the first and subsequent visits during the third winter, the first visit used a different set of transects to subsequent visits, although similar areas were covered.

- 5.2.5 Each visit was undertaken in daylight hours, mostly between 0900 and 1600, and as much as possible during weather conditions favourable for bird activity. Survey visits were carried out by teams of two, at least one of whom was an experienced ornithologist. Transects were walked at a constant, slow pace, and the order and direction of transects was varied between visits to reduce bias. For each transect the start and end time, and the cloud cover, wind on the Beaufort scale and precipitation at the start of the transect were recorded. The timings and weather conditions of each survey visit are provided in Annex C.
- 5.2.6 Target species observed by sight (with the aid of Nikon Prostaff 7s 10x42 binoculars) or vocalisations while walking a transect (a 'registration') were recorded on a map in the *Collector for ArcGIS* app on an iPad®. Uncommon species additional to the target species and larger groups of gull species were also recorded.
- 5.2.7 Registrations recorded the species, number of individuals and their behaviour using the categories 'foraging', 'resting, 'flying' and 'unknown'. For birds in flight, the direction of flight was also recorded using a compass direction if birds appeared to be undertaking longer-distance flights, rather than for example circling above a field.
- 5.2.8 Larger flocks of gull species were also recorded. Common resident species were not recorded.
- 5.2.9 Bird species nomenclature for the survey and throughout this report follows the British Ornithologists' Union British List (British Ornithologists' Union, 2018).

Table 5.1 Qualifying species of nearby SPA and Ramsar sites

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	SPA and Ramsar sites
Avocet	Recurvirostra avosetta	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Bar-tailed godwit	Limosa lapponica	BoCC Amber	Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA / Ramsar
Black- tailed godwit	Limosa limosa	BoCC Red	Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar
			Colne Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar



Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	SPA and Ramsar sites
Common tern	Sterna hirundo	BoCC Amber	Outer Thames Estuary SPA
Coot	Fulica atra	BoCC Green	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar
Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	BoCC Green	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Curlew	Numenius arquata	BoCC Red, S41	Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Brent goose	Branta bernicla	BoCC Amber, S41, Essex Red List	Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar
			Colne Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA / Ramsar
			Colne Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA / Ramsar
			Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Dunlin	Calidris alpina	BoCC Amber	Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Gadwall	Mareca strepera	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria	BoCC Green	Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	BoCC Amber	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar



Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	SPA and Ramsar sites
Great crested grebe	Podiceps cristatus	BoCC Green	 Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Grey plover	Pluvialis squatarola	BoCC Amber	 Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA / Ramsar Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Hen harrier	Circus cyaneus	BoCC Red, S41, Essex Red List	 Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA / Ramsar Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA / Ramsar
Knot	Calidris canutus	BoCC Amber	 Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1) SPA / Ramsar Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	BoCC Red, S41, Essex Red List	Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Lesser black- backed gull	Larus fuscus	BoCC Amber	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA / Ramsar
Little tern	Sternula albifrons	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	 Alde-Ore Estuary SPA / Ramsar Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar Colne Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA / Ramsar Outer Thames Estuary SPA
Marsh harrier	Circus aeruginosus	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA / Ramsar



Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	SPA and Ramsar sites
Mute swan	Cygnus olor	BoCC Amber	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar Stour and Orwell
			Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Pintail	Anas acuta	BoCC Amber	Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Pochard	Aythya ferina	BoCC Red, Essex Red List	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar
			Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar
			Colne Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA / Ramsar
Redshank	Tringa totanus	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA / Ramsar
			Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar
			Colne Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Red- throated diver	Gavia stellata	BoCC Green	Outer Thames Estuary SPA
Ringed plover	Charadrius hiaticula	BoCC Red, Essex Red List	Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar
			Colne Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 2) SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Ruff	Calidris pugnax	BoCC Red	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA / Ramsar
Sandwich tern	Thalasseus sandvicensis	BoCC Amber	Alde-Ore Estuary SPA / Ramsar
Scaup	Aythya marila	BoCC Red	Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar



Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	SPA and Ramsar sites
Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna	BoCC Amber	Blackwater Estuary (Mid- Essex Coast Phase 4) SPA / Ramsar
			Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA / Ramsar
Shoveler	Spatula clypeata	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar
Teal	Anas crecca	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar
Tufted duck	Aythya fuligula	BoCC Green	Abberton Reservoir SPA / Ramsar

Table 5.2 Target winter farmland bird species after Gillings, et al. (2008)

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status
Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla	BoCC Green
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List, S41
Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs	BoCC Green
Corn bunting	Emberiza calandra	Essex Red List, BoCC Red, S41
Curlew	Numenius arquata	BoCC Red, S41
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	BoCC Red
Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria	BoCC Green
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	BoCC Green
Greenfinch	Chloris chloris	BoCC Red
Grey partridge	Perdix perdix	Essex BAP, Essex Red List, BoCC Red, S41
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	BoCC Red, S41
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	Essex Red List, BoCC Red, S41
Lesser redpoll	Carduelis cabaret	BoCC Red, S41
Linnet	Linaria cannabina	Essex Red List, BoCC Red, S41
Meadow pipit	Anthus pratensis	BoCC Amber
Mistle thrush	Turdus viscivorus	BoCC Red
Pied wagtail	Motacilla alba	BoCC Green
Redwing	Turdus iliacus	BoCC Amber
Reed bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List, S41
Skylark	Alauda arvensis	Essex BAP, Essex Red List, BoCC Red, S41
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List



Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status
Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	Essex BAP, Essex Red List, BoCC Amber, S41
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BoCC Red, S41
Stock dove	Columba oenas	BoCC Amber
Stonechat	Saxicola torquatus	Essex Red List
Tree sparrow	Passer montanus	Essex Red List, BoCC Red, S41
Woodlark	Lullula arborea	S41
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	Essex Red List, BoCC Red, S41

5.3 Limitations

- 5.3.1 In general, dwelling houses and associated gardens were not surveyed for wintering birds.
- 5.3.2 The findings of this report represent the professional opinion of qualified ecologists and do not constitute professional legal advice. The client may wish to seek professional legal interpretation of the relevant wildlife legislation cited in this document.
- 5.3.3 This report should be read in full and excerpts may not be representative of the findings.
- 5.3.4 This report has been prepared exclusively for Jacobs' client and no liability is accepted for any use or reliance on the report by third parties.
- 5.3.5 The land accessible for survey varied through the survey period due to land access restrictions. The majority of transects were across private land and were visited with the permission of the landowner. However, for several large farms and many smaller parcels, access permission was denied for one or more winters or for parts of a winter, or no landowner details were available, resulting in gaps in coverage. As much as possible, it was attempted to cover significant gaps when permission became available or by using public rights of way.
- 5.3.6 Due to the similarity in habitats across the proposed scheme, the mobility of many of the target species, the sample of populations of target species recorded is considered to be representative. Gaps in survey coverage are therefore not considered a significant limitation on the survey results.
- 5.3.7 The number of transects between survey years varies, this was due to access restrictions, changes in scheme design and the need to survey different areas.
- 5.3.8 The first winter of the survey (2017) was undertaken during the second half of the winter, so that the results represent the diversity and behaviour of birds only within a limited part of the season, especially for more mobile species.
- 5.3.9 During the first winter (2017), the latter part of the third and final week was undertaken in largely unsuitable weather conditions (Storm Dorris, 23rd February 2017). However, the bird activity recorded was comparable with that of the second week in respect to several of the target species for the survey



- (e.g. golden plover, lapwing). This is therefore not considered a significant limitation on the results of the survey.
- 5.3.10 During the second winter (2017/2018), due to restricted land access permissions during the fourth survey for transects 1-9, these surveys were not carried out.
- 5.3.11 During the third winter (2019/20), due to restricted land access permissions during the first visit, a different set of transects was walked to subsequent visits, when further access was available.
- 5.3.12 During the third winter (2019/20), land access permission was not available to complete the third visit to transect four.



6 Results

6.1 Desk study

WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

6.1.1 The desk study identified 35 records of eleven wintering bird species. Full records are provided in Annex C. The bird species recorded are small passerine species, with the exception of lapwing, grey partridge and mute swan (*Cygnus olor*). There was one record of lapwing, from a field south of junction 26 of the A12 in Stanway.

6.2 Field survey

- 6.2.1 A total of 42 target species was recorded over the three winters surveyed, listed with the maximum monthly total number of each species counted during each of the three winters of survey in Table 6.1¹. Figure 2 shows the location, species and number of birds of registrations recorded. Summaries of results by winter and transect are provided in Annex E.
- Most of the species recorded comprised passerines found to be widely distributed across the area sampled by the survey, such as the common farmland species chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*), linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), and winter thrushes fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) and redwing (*T. iliacus*). Numbers of these species varied across the area and period sampled. Concentrations of finches and reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) and yellowhammer (*E. citrinella*) were often associated with maize (*Zea mays*) crops sown for gamebirds, but large mixed flocks of finches and other species were occasionally recorded in ploughed fields and stubble. The largest mixed flocks recorded were seen near Marks Tey, along transect 4 in the third winter of survey (November 2019 to February 2020), comprising several hundred chaffinch, greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*), linnet, skylark and stock dove (*Columba oenas*). Numbers of thrushes recorded varied within and between winters but appeared to be greater in the colder winter of 2017/2018.
- 6.2.3 More localised species comprised waterfowl associated with lakes and rivers, predominantly around Witham and not surveyed during the third winter (November 2019 to February 2020), and those with very few registrations such as great white egret (*Ardea alba*), grey partridge and hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*). Grey partridge was recorded in December 2017, with two birds recorded along transect 6, south-west of Kelveden, and in February 2020, and two birds along transect 1, south of Prested Hall, Feering.
- Nine species of waterfowl were recorded: coot (*Fulica atra*); great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); mute swan; pochard (*Aythya ferina*); shoveler (*Anas clypeata*); tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*); water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*); and wigeon (*Marcea penelope*). Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) was also recorded. The most widespread and frequently recorded species was mallard. Cormorant was occasionally seen flying over. The other waterfowl species were associated with lakes, less often with rivers.

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¹ Calculated for a given winter by taking the maximum number of each species each month (i.e. the total number of birds recorded across all transects for a particular month). For a given winter, the maximum monthly total provides a minimum size of the population in the study area.



- The greatest numbers of birds and diversity of species was recorded from Coleman's Reservoir, Witham, surveyed in the first and second winters.
- 6.2.5 Six species of gull were recorded: black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*); common gull (*Larus canus*); great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*); herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*); and Mediterranean gull (*Larus melanocephalus*). Single species flocks of black-headed gull and mixed flocks were recorded from arable land across the survey area. The highest numbers of gulls were recorded when survey visits coincided with the ploughing of fields, such as in February 2020.
- 6.2.6 Six species of wader were recorded: curlew (*Numenius arquata*); golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*); green sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*); lapwing; snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*); and woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*). The most numerous of these were lapwing, with 16 registrations of small flocks in fields (maximum of 50 birds recorded) and flying over (maximum of 160 birds). There were seven registrations of golden plover, scattered across the area surveyed, with small flocks in fields (maximum of 17 birds recorded) or flying over (maximum of 50 birds recorded). The other wader species registrations comprised rare records of single birds.

Table 6.1 Summary of wintering birds survey results. Rows in bold face are qualifying species of SPAs within 30km of the proposed scheme

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status Maximu	Maximum monthly to		
			Winter 1	Winter 2	Winter 3
Black-headed gull	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	BoCC Amber	732	1508	939
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	BoCC Amber, S41, Essex Red List	12	9	11
Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs	BoCC Green	106	165	266
Common gull	Larus canus	BoCC Amber	7	0	32
Coot	Fulica atra	BoCC Green	141	299	0
Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	BoCC Green	49	6	3
Curlew	Numenius arquata	BoCC Red, S41	1	0	0
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	BoCC Red, Schedule	617	341	115
Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria	BoCC Green	40	17	50
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	BoCC Green	96	211	106
Great black- backed gull	Larus marinus	BoCC Amber	1	0	1
Great crested grebe	Podiceps cristatus	BoCC Green	10	7	0



Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	Maxim	Maximum monthly total		
			Winter 1	Winter 2	Winter 3	
Great white egret	Ardea alba	BoCC Green	0	1	0	
Green sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	BoCC Amber, Schedule 1	0	1	0	
Greenfinch	Chloris chloris	BoCC Red	15	9	59	
Grey partridge	Perdix perdix	BoCC Red, S41, Essex Red List, Essex BAP	0	2	2	
Hawfinch	Coccothraustes coccothraustes	BoCC Red, S41, Essex Red List	0	1	0	
Herring gull	Larus argentatus	BoCC Red, S41	25	32	558	
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	BoCC Red, S41	39	177	28	
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	BoCC Red, S41, Essex Red List	151	160	30	
Lesser black- backed gull	Larus fuscus	BoCC Amber	0	10	1	
Linnet	Linaria cannabina	BoCC Red	288	325	519	
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	BoCC Amber	393	379	10	
Meadow pipit	Anthus pratensis	BoCC Amber	39	81	34	
Mediterranean gull	Larus melanocephalus	BoCC Amber, Schedule 1	0	0	1	
Mistle thrush	Turdus viscivorus	BoCC Red	11	19	4	
Mute swan	Cygnus olor	BoCC Green	4	18	0	
Pied wagtail	Motacilla alba	BoCC Green	210	125	12	
Pochard	Aythya ferina	BoCC Red, Essex Red List	2	0	0	
Redwing	Turdus iliacus	BoCC Amber, Schedule 1	193	195	50	
Reed bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	BoCC Amber, S41, Essex Red List	11	5	34	
Shoveler	Anas clypeata	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	0	2	0	
Skylark	Alauda arvensis	BoCC Red, S41, Essex Red List, Essex BAP	57	97	109	
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	BoCC Amber, Essex Red List	4	0	1	



Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	ervation status Maxim		um monthly total		
			Winter 1	Winter 2	Winter 3		
Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	BoCC Amber, S41, Essex Red List, Essex BAP	41	23	9		
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	BoCC Red, S41	58	232	106		
Stock dove	Columba oenas	BoCC Amber	5	62	172		
Tufted duck	Aythya fuligula	BoCC Green	45	75	0		
Water rail	Rallus aquaticus	Essex Red List	1	1	0		
Wigeon	Mareca penelope	BoCC Amber	0	10	0		
Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola	BoCC Red	1	2	1		
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	BoCC Red, S41, Essex Red List	9	13	84		



7 Discussion

- 7.1.1 The survey recorded a diversity of birds from the large area sampled over three years. However, the diversity of species was uniform across most of the area sampled, and diversity and numbers of birds were generally very low across smaller areas.
- 7.1.2 Arable land, the predominant land use across the area sampled and mostly cropped for winter wheat (Jacobs, 2020), often supported very few birds. Larger numbers of birds, including flocks of finches, gulls and thrushes, were occasionally seen foraging in arable fields throughout the survey.
- 7.1.3 Rarely, small flocks of golden plover and lapwing were recorded from arable fields, but in very small numbers compared with the tens of thousands of birds that pass-through Essex during winter (Wood, 2007), and birds were not recorded consistently in particular areas between survey visits or winters.
- 7.1.4 Less extensive and more localised habitats appeared to be more important for birds. Areas of arable land sown with cover crops for gamebirds were frequent in some areas, such as between Kelvedon and Marks Tey, and were found to consistently support larger numbers of finches such as linnet, and reed bunting and yellowhammer, and mixed flocks of these species as well as others such as stock dove were seen locally in over-winter stubble fields. Linnet, reed bunting and yellowhammer are priority species, listed on the BoCC red and amber lists and on the Essex Red List. Some flocking species such as chaffinch, reed bunting and yellowhammer see influxes into Essex during the winter, while flocks of resident finch species may comprise concentrations of the population resident in the local area (Wood, 2007). However, the numbers observed during the survey are not significant in an Essex context (Wood, 2007). These aggregations and the feeding resources supporting them may be important within and immediately around the study area, but these resources are spread across the landscape and change with agricultural cycles, so that the importance of particular locations may shift between years.
- 7.1.5 More diverse assemblages of birds were also associated with the lakes around Witham, such as Coleman's Reservoir (Transect 9). Most of the records of waterfowl, including species listed as qualifying species of nearby SPA, were recorded from this area. During the third winter of the survey, very few waterfowl were recorded as these lakes were not surveyed.
- 7.1.6 Many of the more rarely recorded species were likely to have been chance records of birds passing through the area surveyed, e.g. the record of hawfinch in February 2018 coincided with a large national influx of this species during the winter of 2017/2018 (British Trust for Ornithology, 2017). Grey partridge and woodcock may be more sedentary but occur at very low density, making detection unlikely. Grey partridge is a priority species, and both species are listed on the BoCC red list and on the Essex Red Data List, and grey partridge has declined greatly in Essex (Wood, 2007). Winter feeding resources for both species, such as fallow fields and marginal grassland, are widespread across the surveyed area and wider landscape, so that the particular arable fields and margins in areas where these species were recorded are unlikely to be important for these species in the winter. However, these areas could be



important as breeding territories for grey partridge, which is largely a sedentary species in Essex (Wood, 2007). Both species occur in small numbers across Essex, with the population of woodcock mostly migrating from the Continent (Wood, 2007).

7.1.7 In conclusion the range of species and numbers records during the survey are not significant in an Essex context. However, the study area covers a large area, and the range of species and numbers of birds recorded is likely to be significant within the immediate area around the proposed scheme; the value of the wintering bird assemblage is assessed as being of **local** importance.



8 References

WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

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9 Glossary

Aggregation Form of gather	ring for birds and other organisms
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Annex A Essex Red Data List

Table A.1 Bird species listed on the Essex Red Data List (Essex Field Club, 2020)

Common name	Scientific name
Barn Owl	Tyto alba
Bearded Tit	Panurus biarmicus
Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros
Brent Goose	Branta bernicla
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula
Grasshopper Warbler	Locustella naevia
Linnet	Carduelis cannabina
Nightingale	Luscinia megarhynchos
Pochard	Aythya ferina
Redshank	Tringa totanus
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago
Corn Bunting	Emberiza calandra
Hobby	Falco subbuteo
Marsh Harrier	Circus aeruginosus
Teal	Anas crecca
Tree Sparrow	Passer montanus
Turtle Dove	Streptopelia turtur
Firecrest	Regulus ignicapilla
Gadwall	Anas strepera
Bittern	Botaurus stellaris
Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix
Hawfinch	Coccothraustes coccothraustes
Hen Harrier	Circus cyaneus
House Martin	Delichon urbicum
Little Ringed-plover	Charadrius dubius
Little Tern	Sterna albifrons
Long-eared Owl	Asio otus
Mandarin Duck	Aix galericulata
Marsh Tit	Parus palustris
Marsh Warbler	Acrocephalus palustris
Mealy Redpoll	Carduelis flammea

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.12 WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT



Common name	Scientific name
Merlin	Falco columbarius
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus
Northern Shoveler	Anas clypeata
Avocet	Recurvirostra avosetta
Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus
Ringed Plover	Charadrius hiaticula
Sand Martin	Riparia riparia
Short-eared Owl	Asio flammeus
Sky Lark	Alauda arvensis
Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos
Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata
Stonechat	Saxicola torquatus
Tree Pipit	Anthus trivialis
Water Rail	Rallus aquaticus
Willow Tit	Parus montanus
Wood Warbler	Phylloscopus sibilatrix
Yellow Wagtail	Motacilla flava
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella



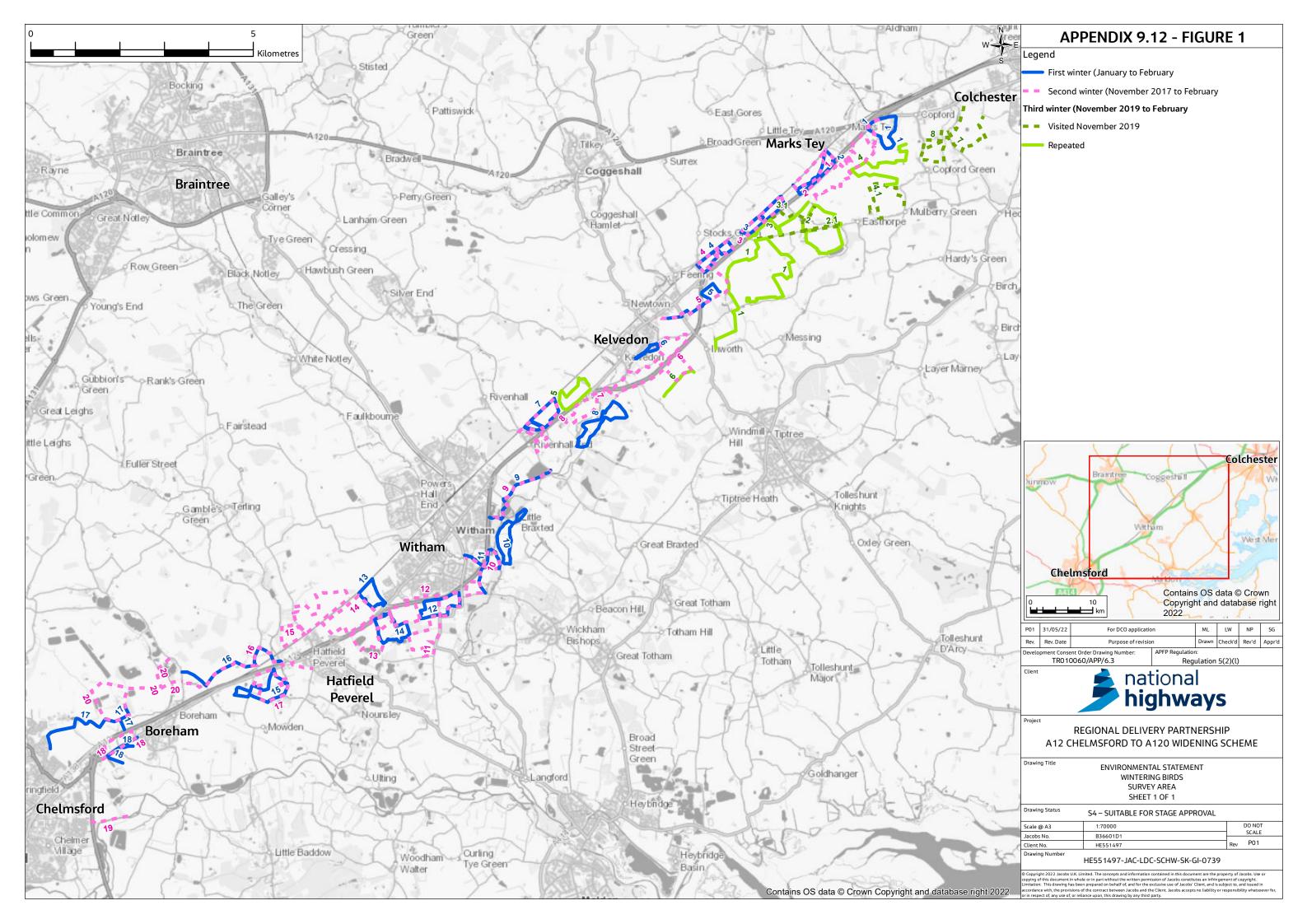
Annex B Figures

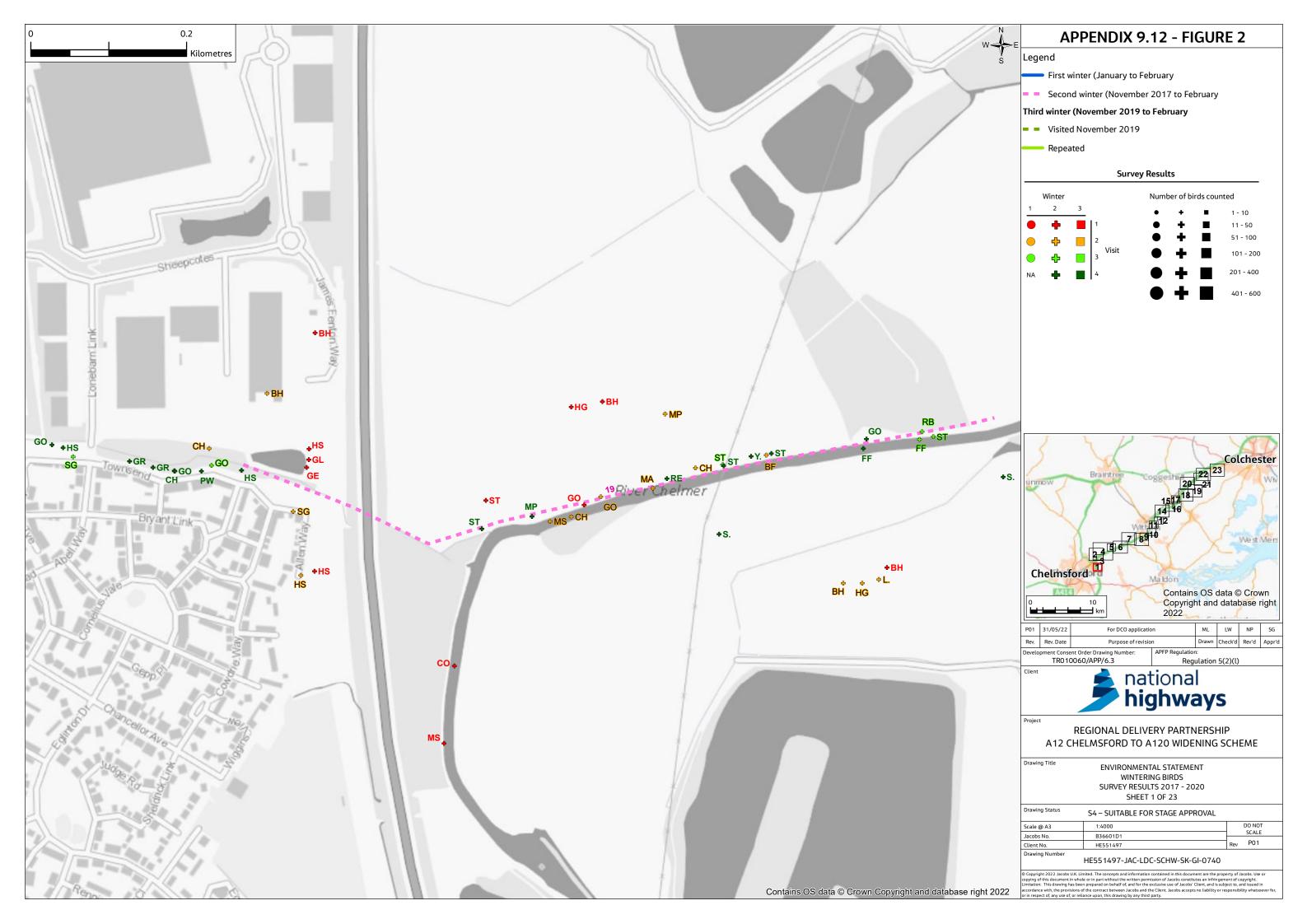
Figure 1 - Wintering birds survey transects

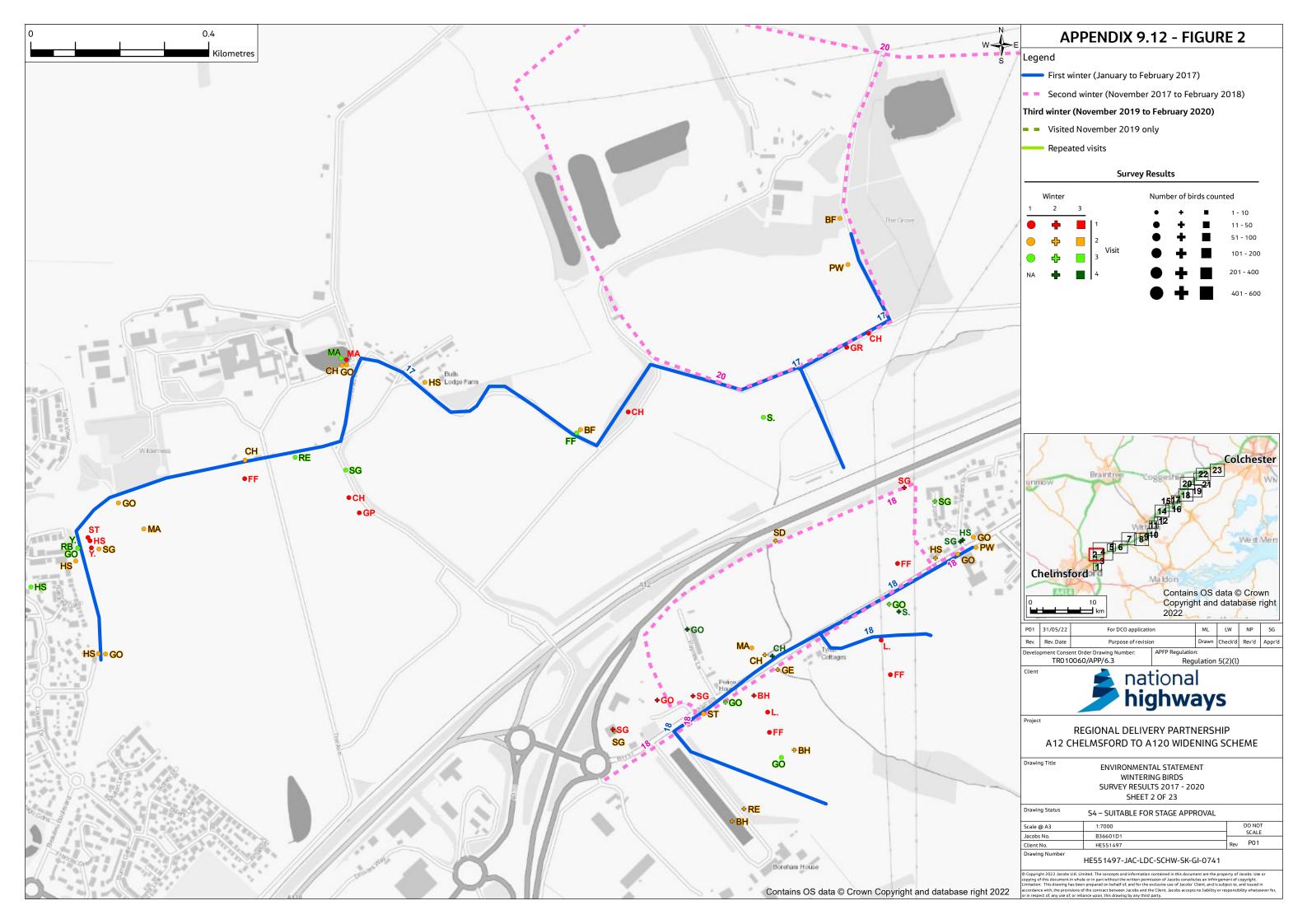
Figure 2 - Wintering birds survey results

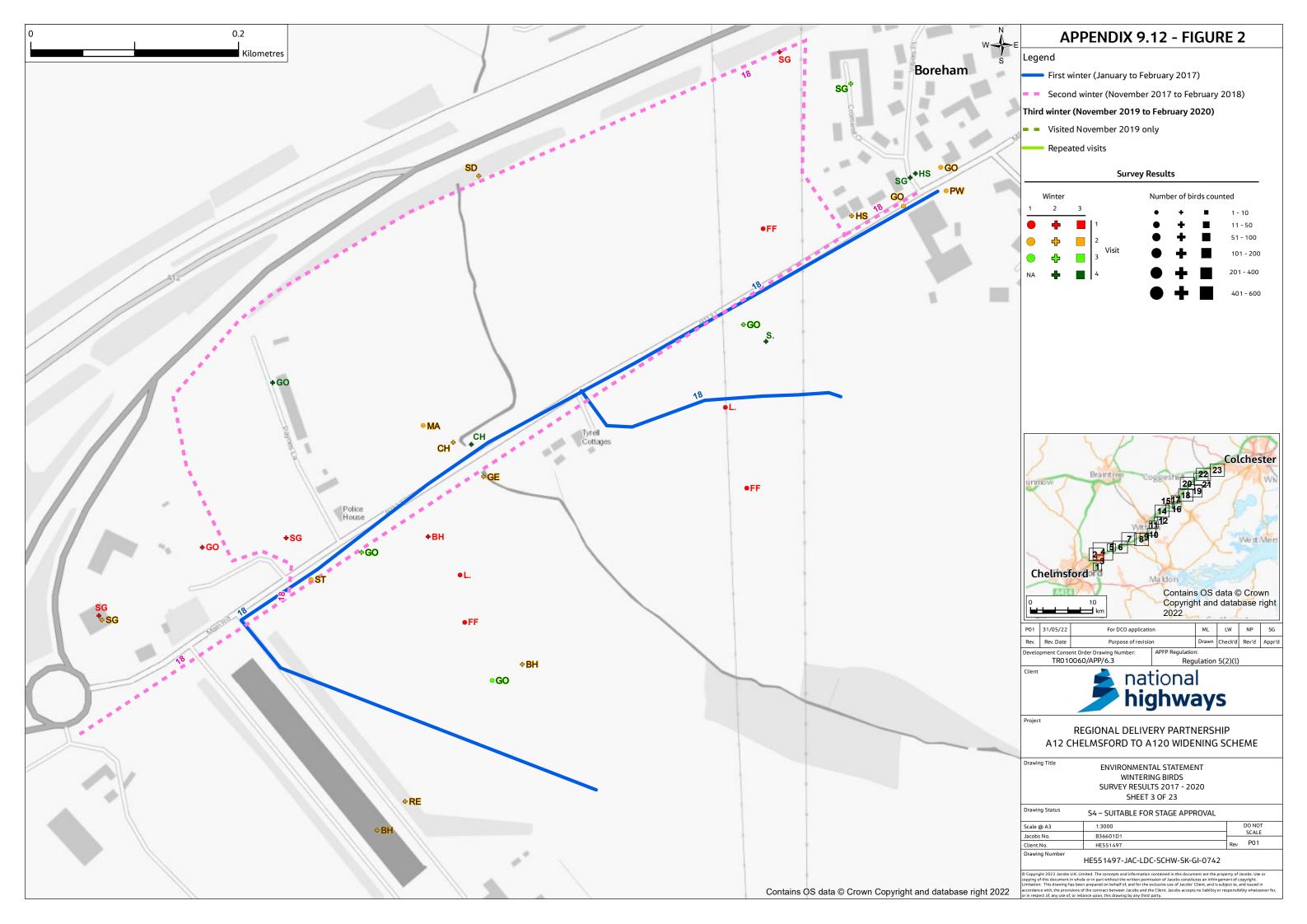
Table B.1 British Trust of Ornithology species codes used in Figure 2

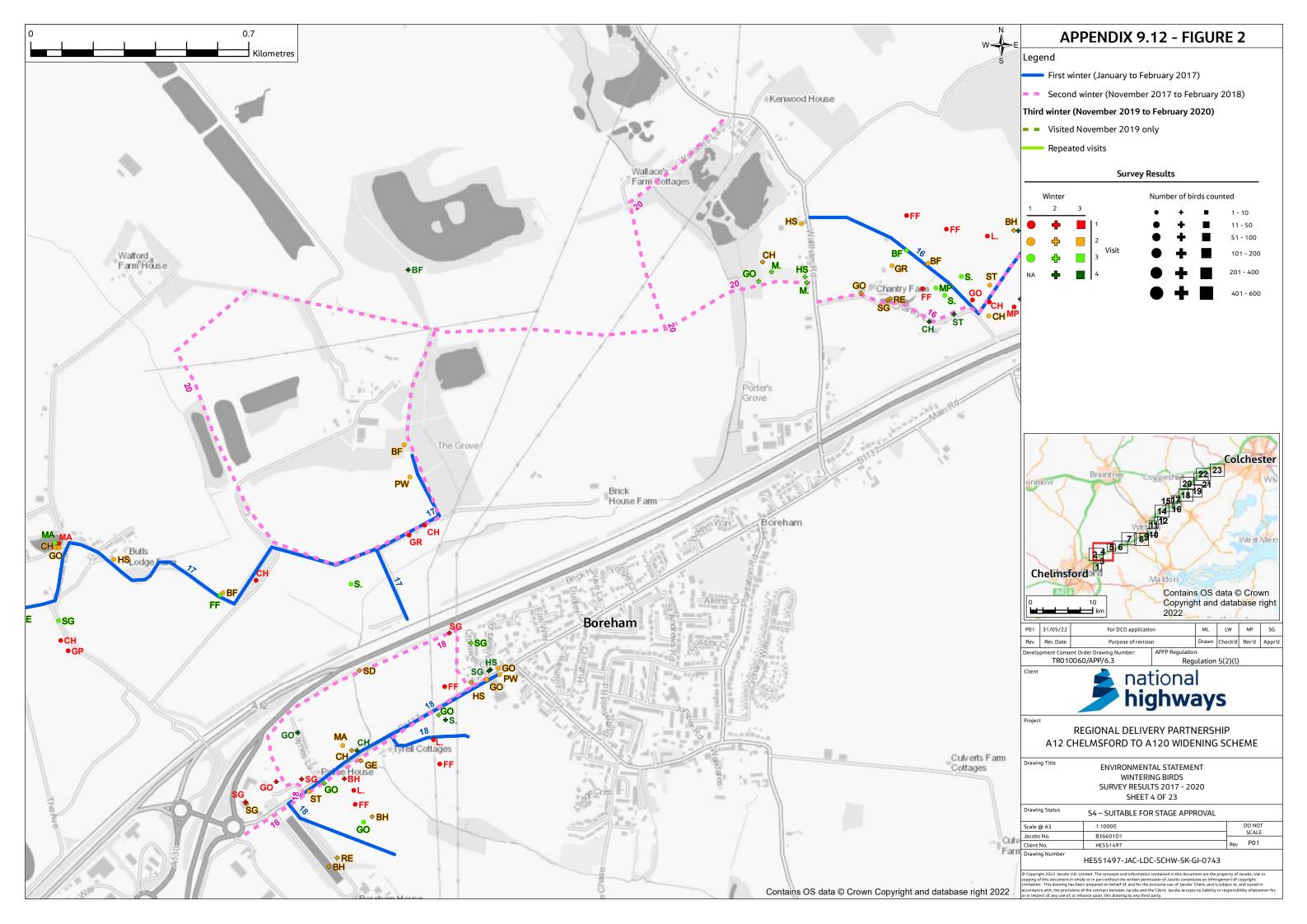
Code	Common name	Code	Common name
BF	Bullfinch	MA	Mallard
ВН	Black-headed Gull	МН	Moorhen
CA	Cormorant	MP	Meadow Pipit
СН	Chaffinch	MS	Mute Swan
CM	Common Gull	MU	Mediterranean Gull
CO	Coot	P.	Grey Partridge
CU	Curlew	РО	Pochard
FF	Fieldfare	PW	Pied Wagtail
GB	Great Black-backed Gull	RB	Reed Bunting
GE	Green Sandpiper	RE	Redwing
GG	Great Crested Grebe	S.	Skylark
GL	Grey Wagtail	SD	Stock Dove
GO	Goldfinch	SG	Starling
GP	Golden Plover	SN	Snipe
GR	Greenfinch	ST	Song Thrush
HF	Hawfinch	SV	Shoveler
HG	Herring Gull	TU	Tufted Duck
HS	House Sparrow	WA	Water Rail
L.	Lapwing	WK	Woodcock
LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull	WN	Wigeon
LI	Linnet	Y.	Yellowhammer
M.	Mistle Thrush		

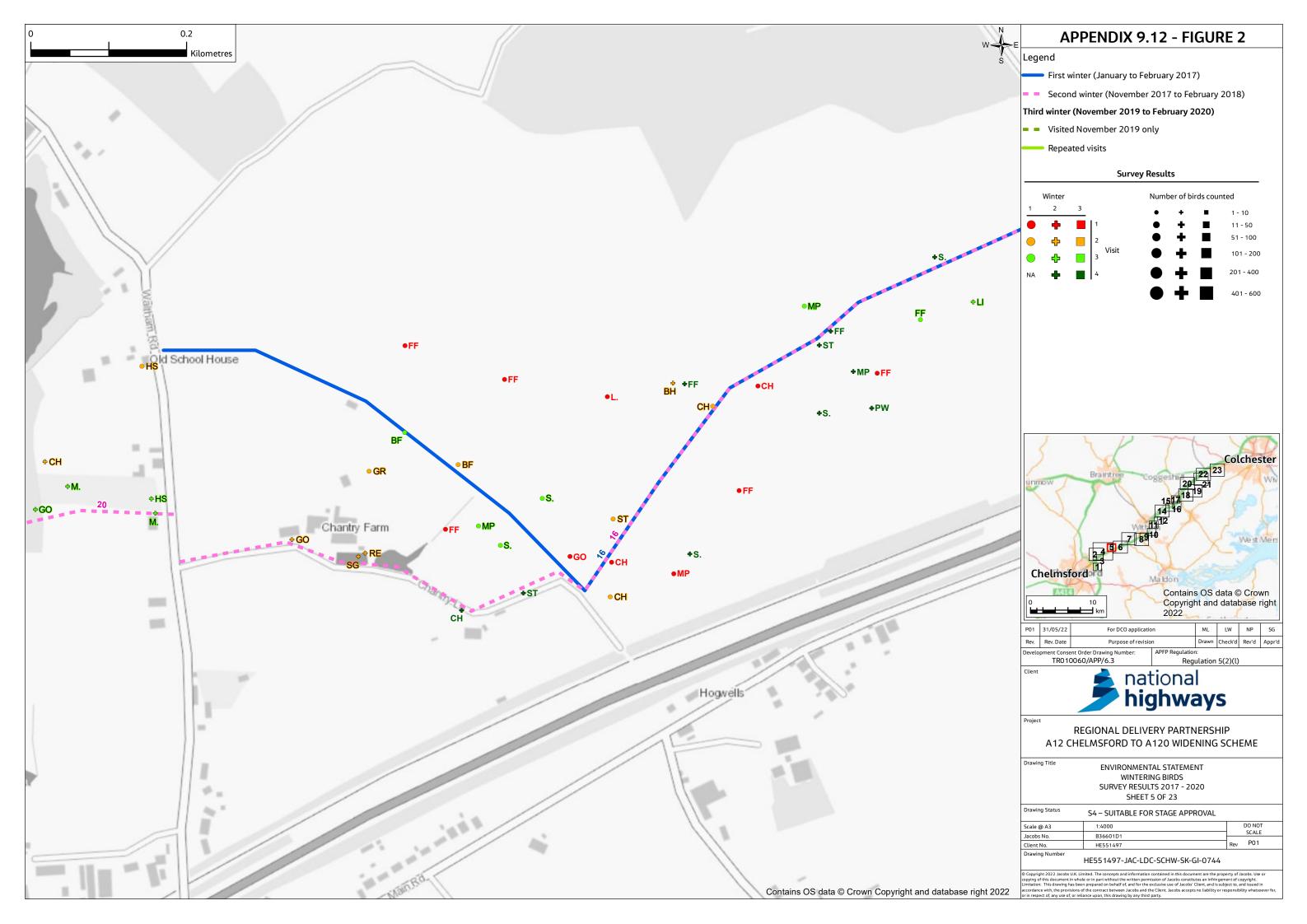


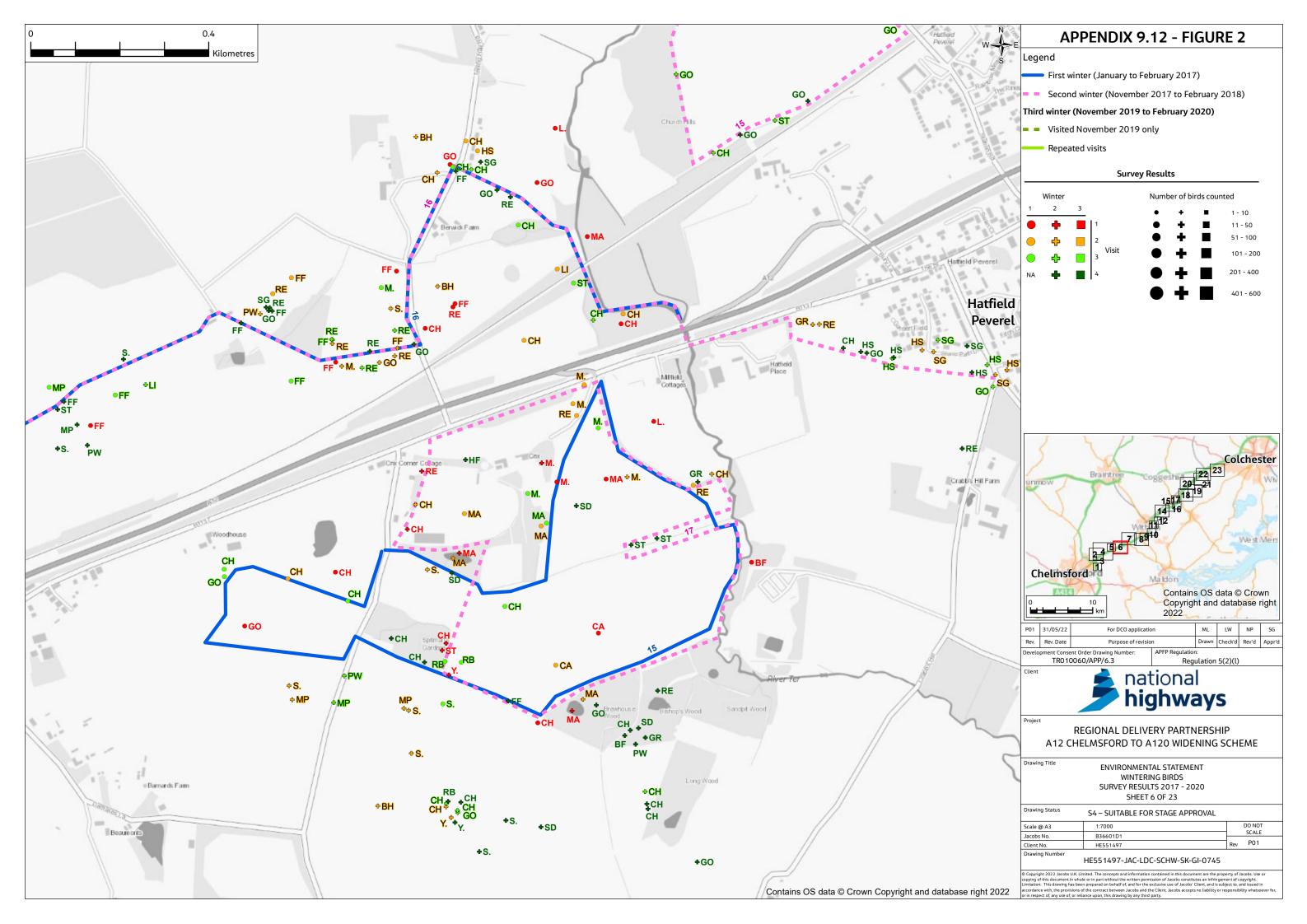


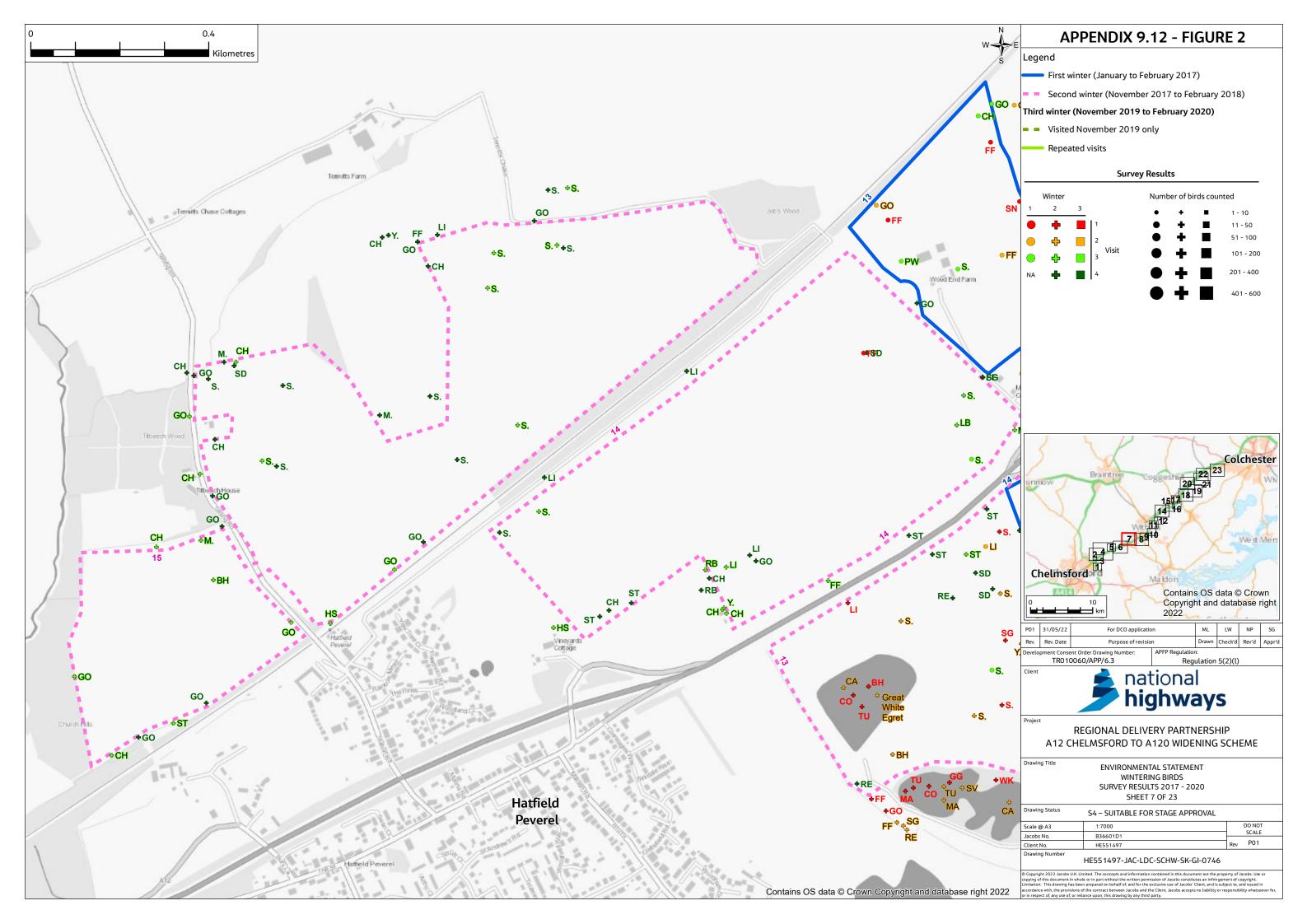


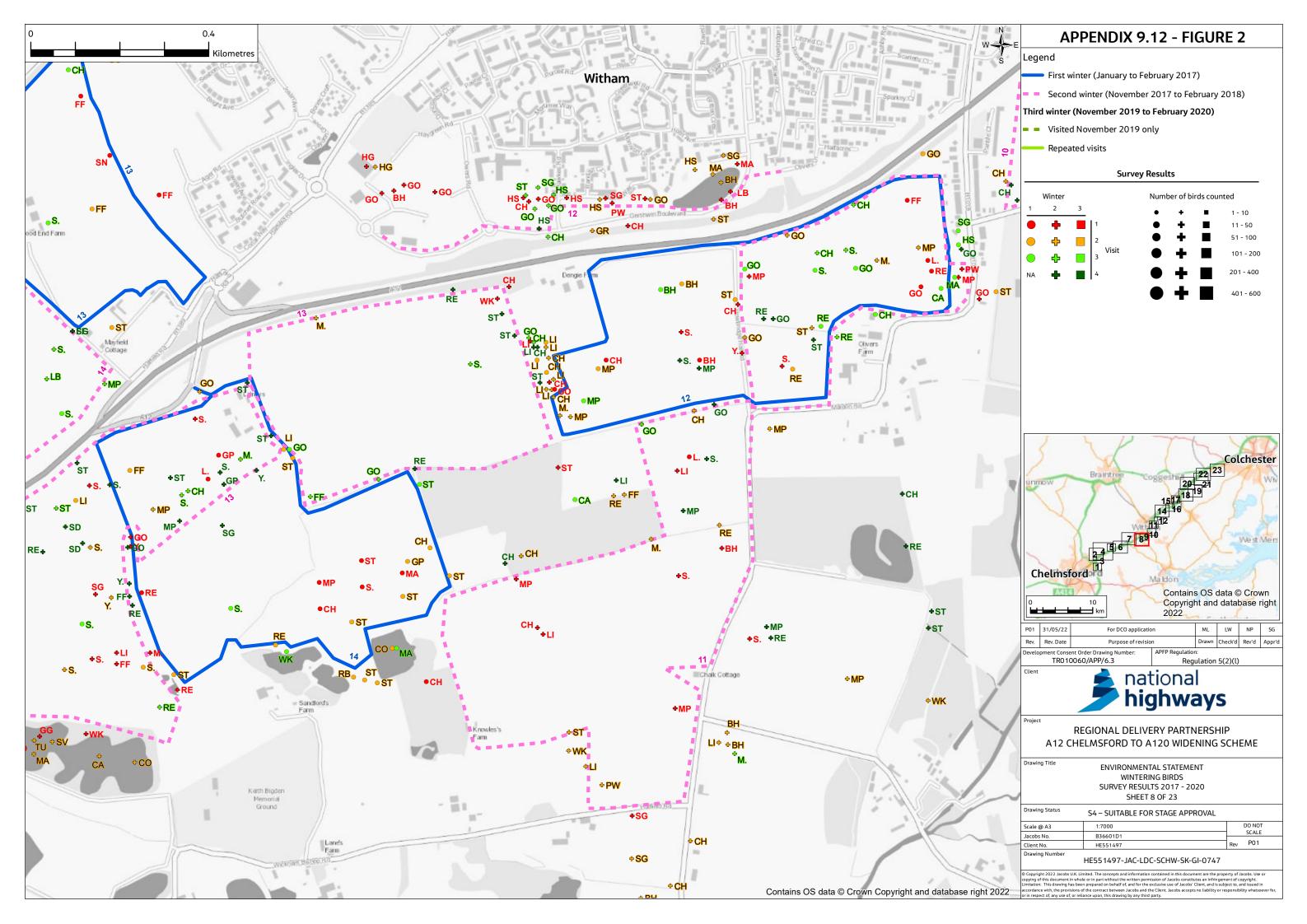


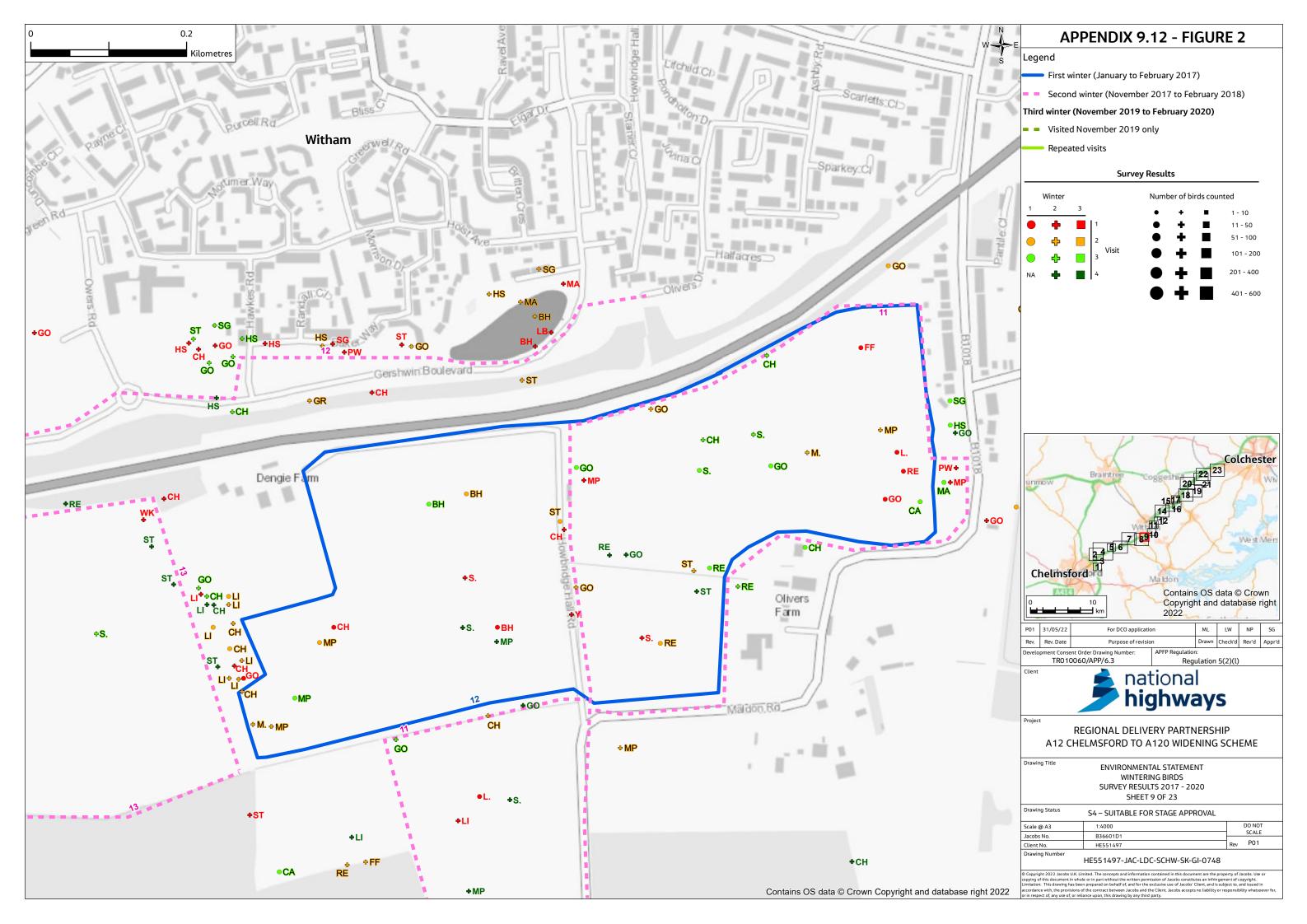


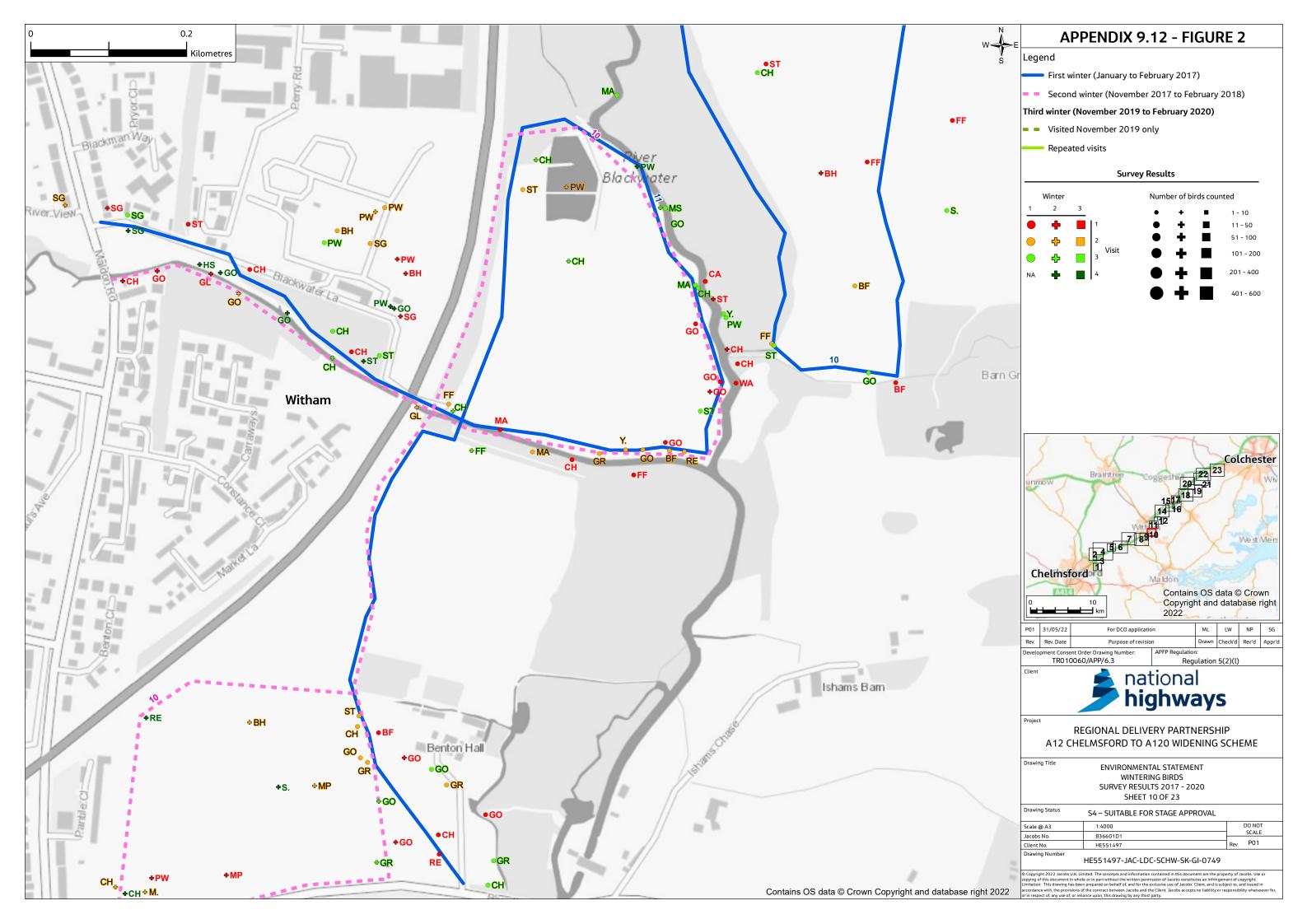


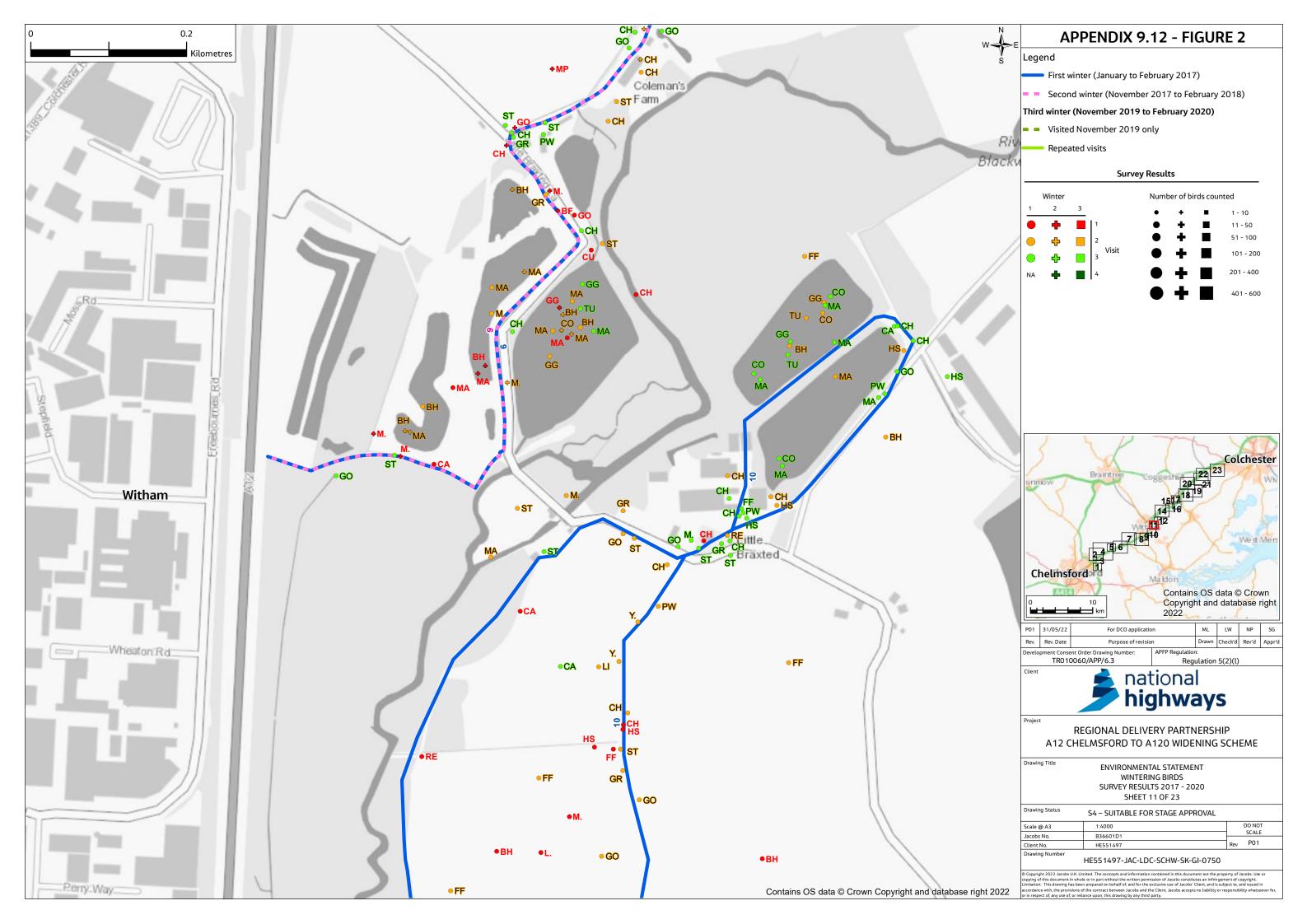


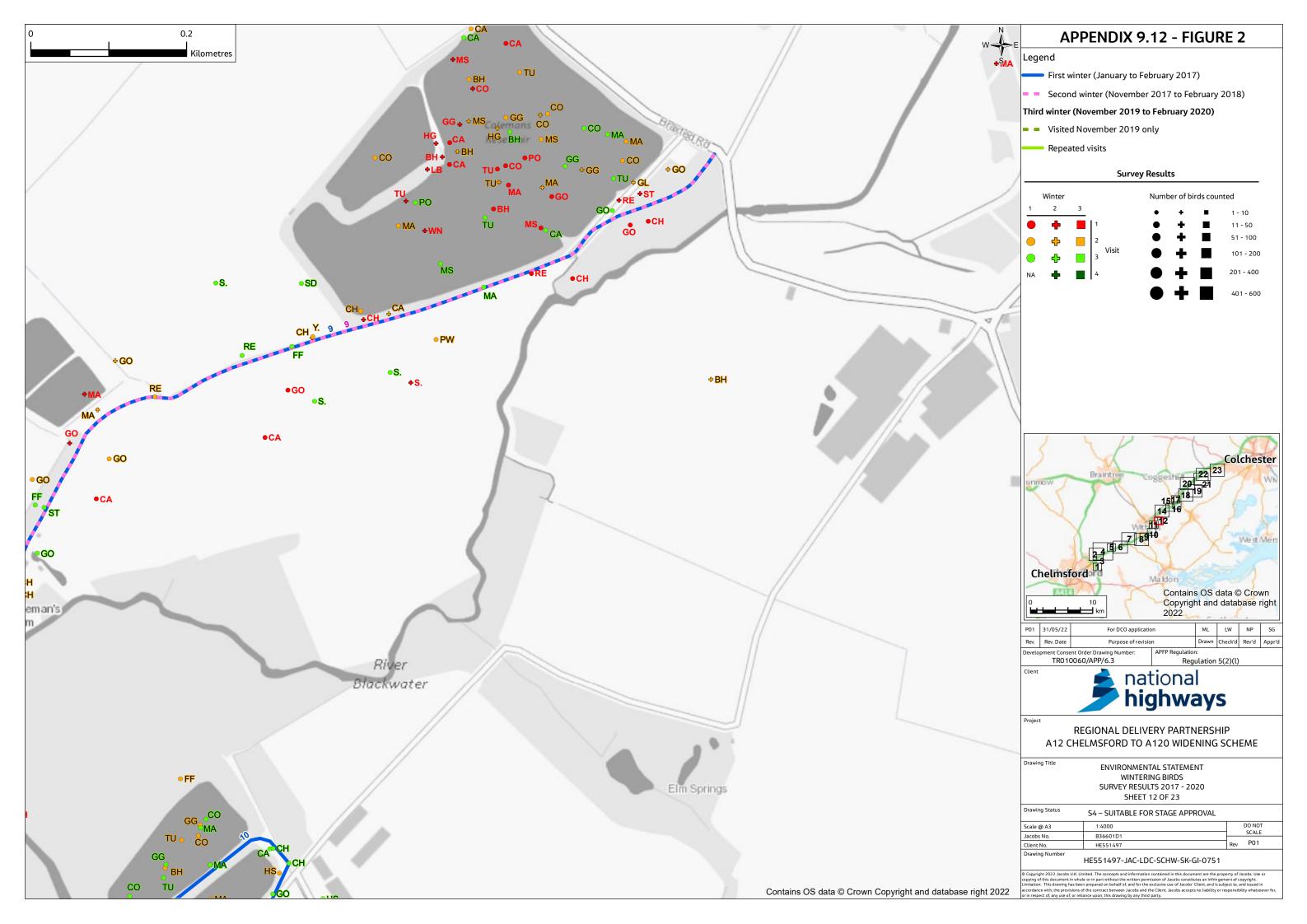


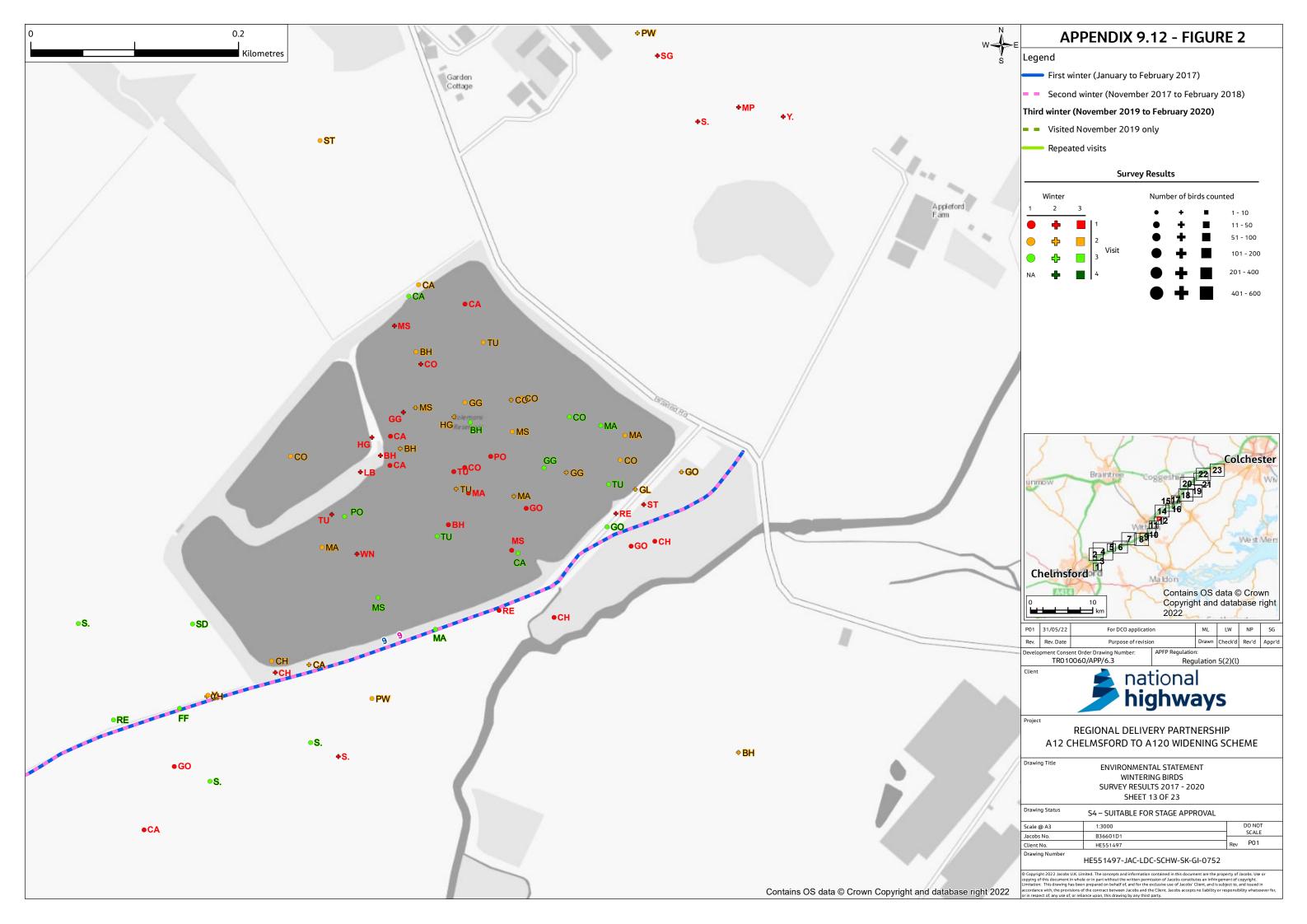


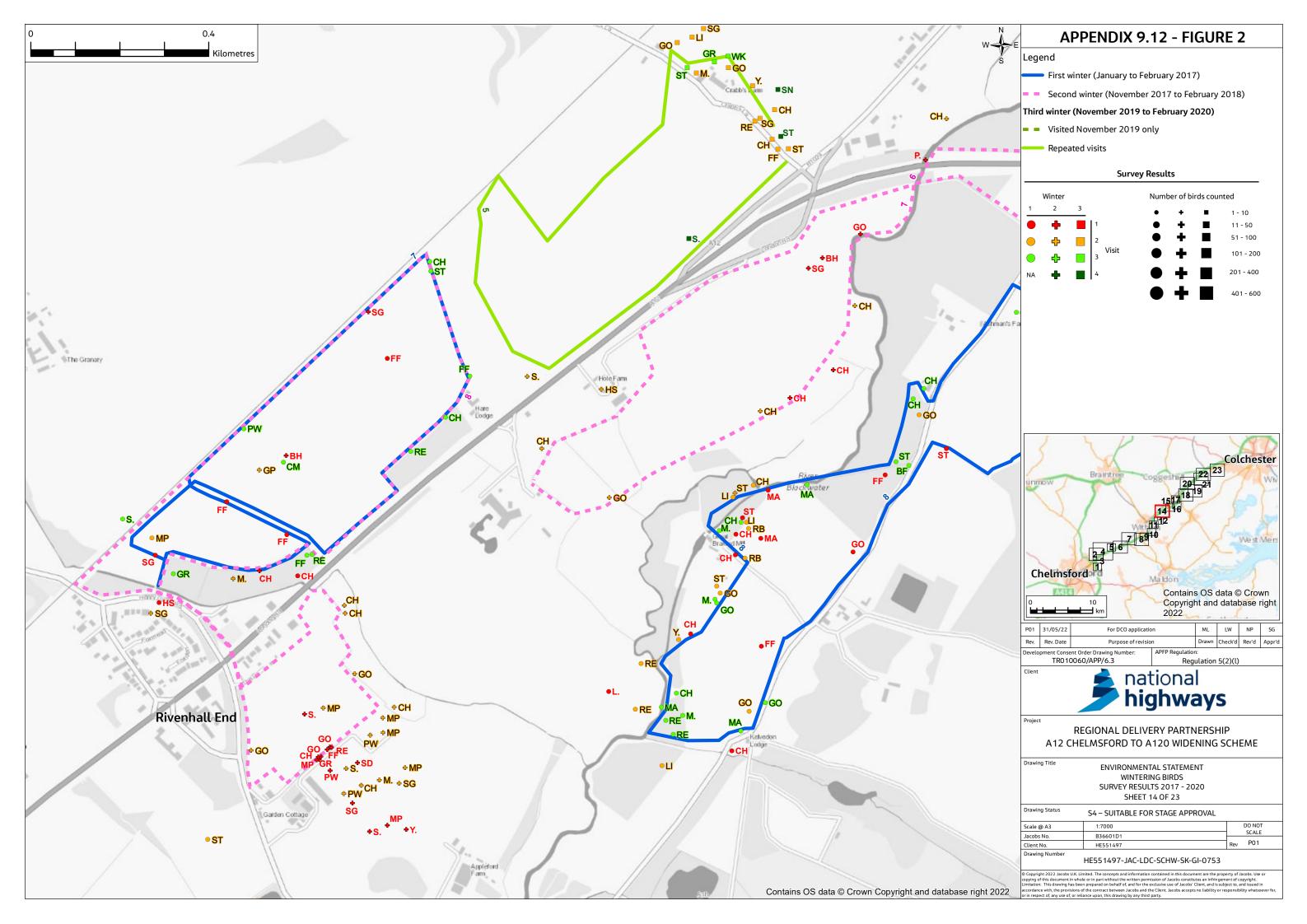


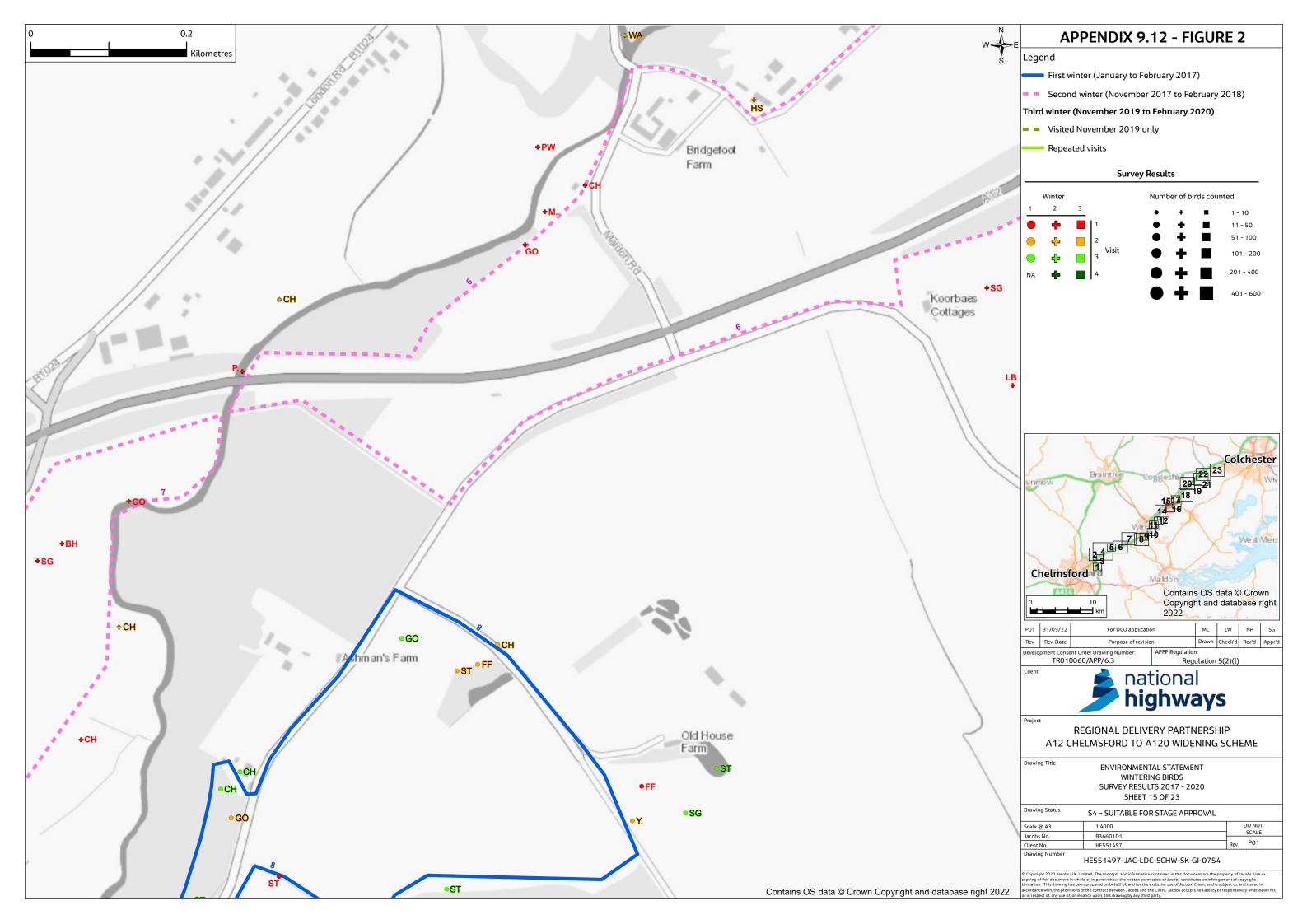


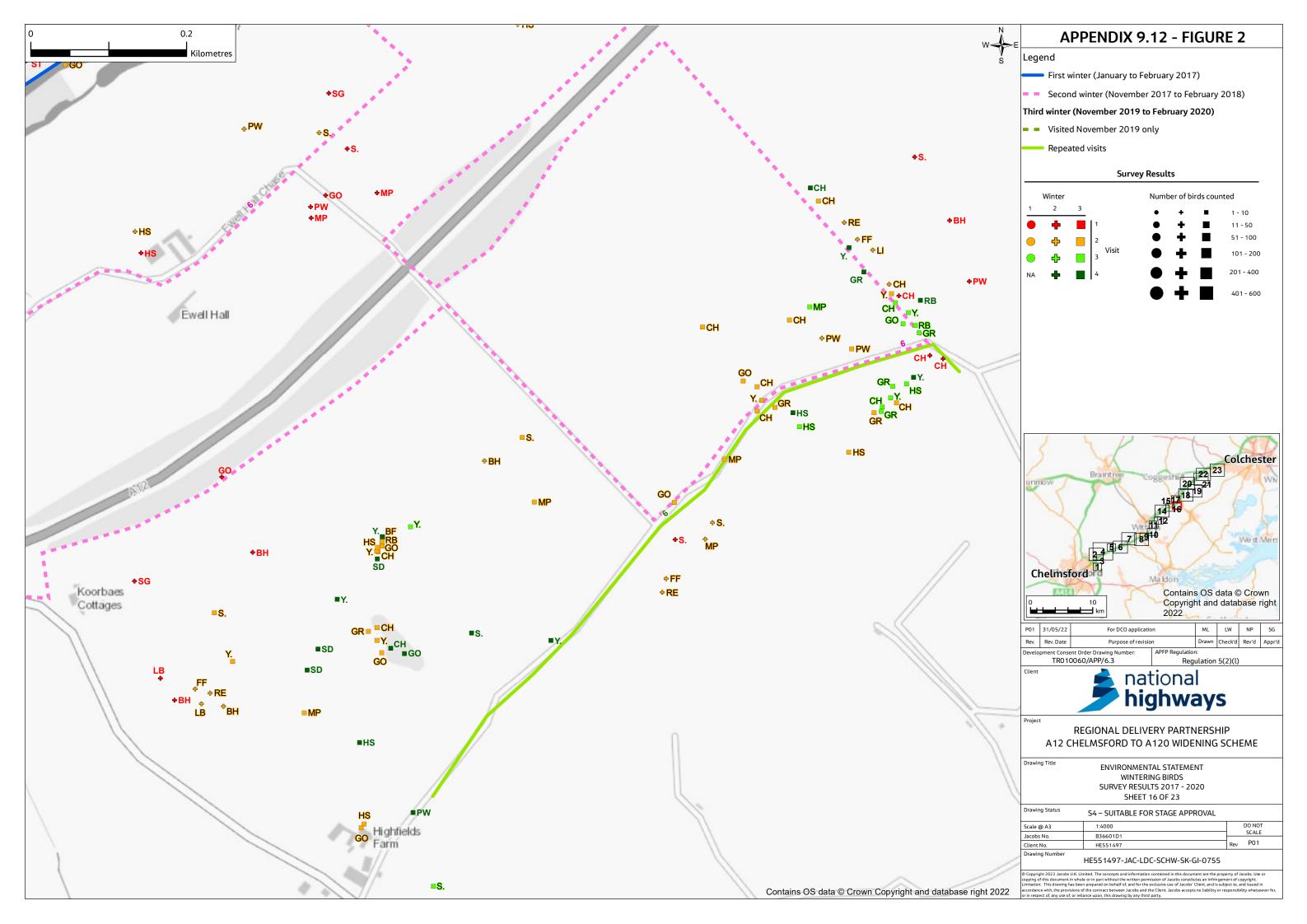


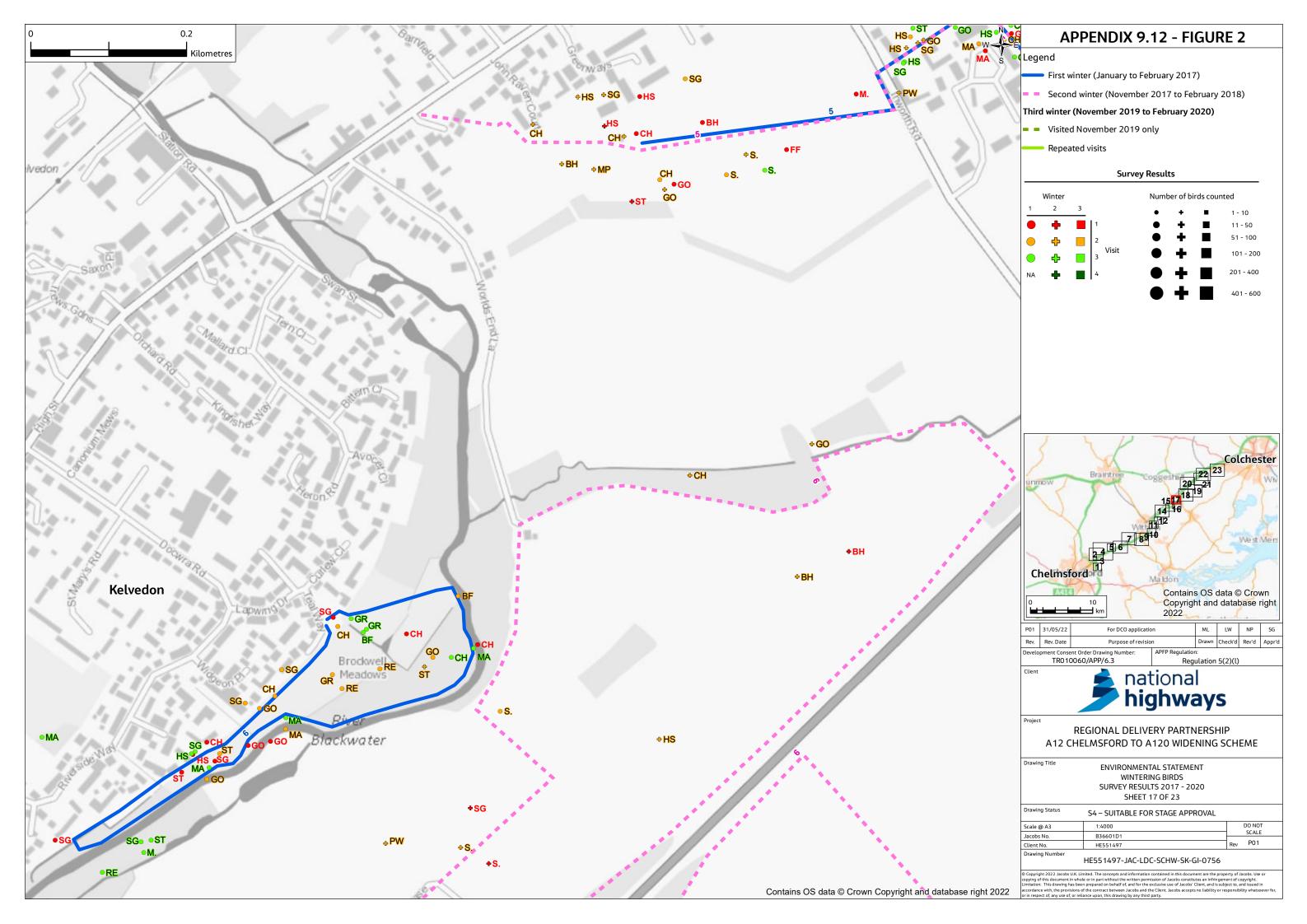


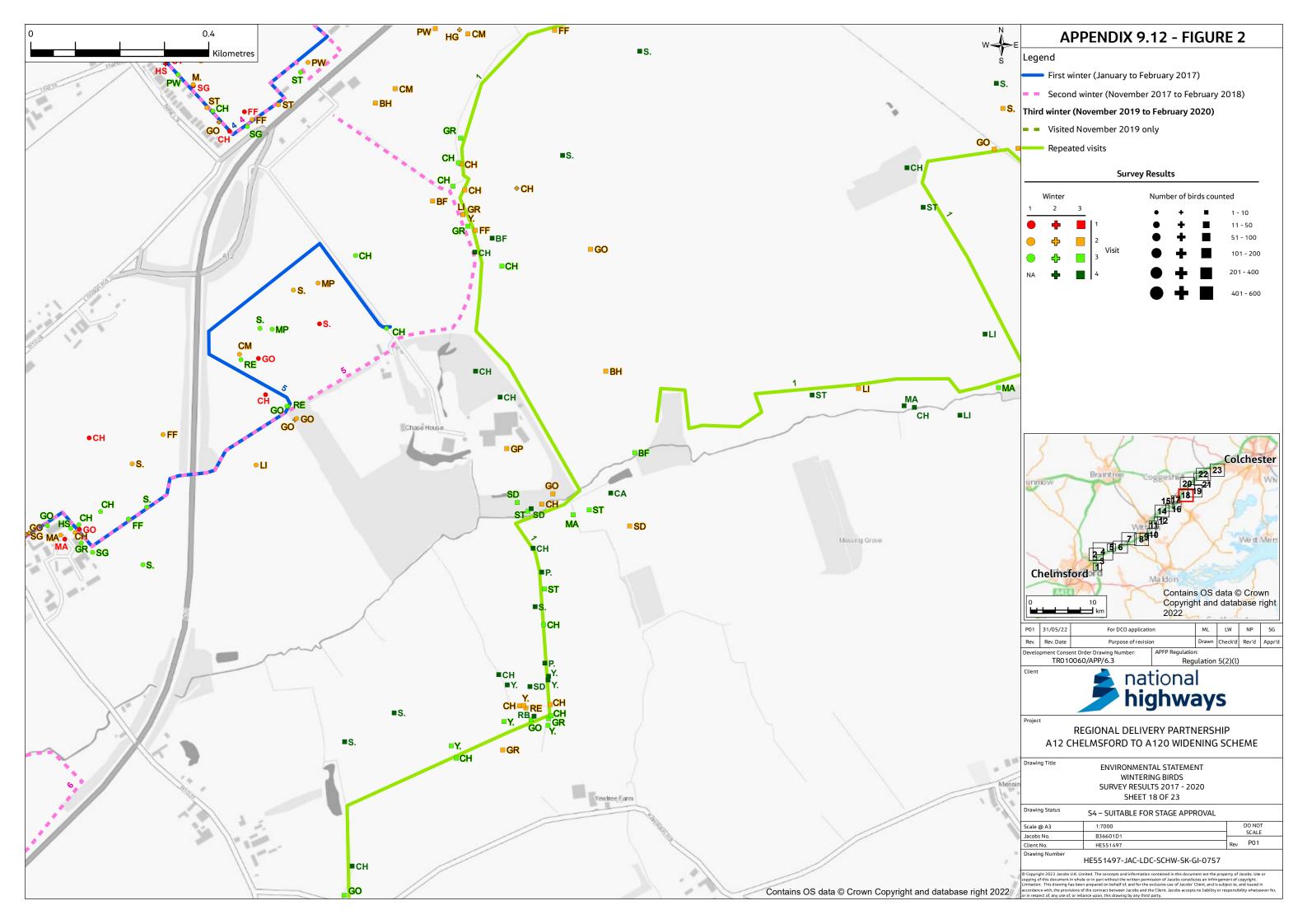


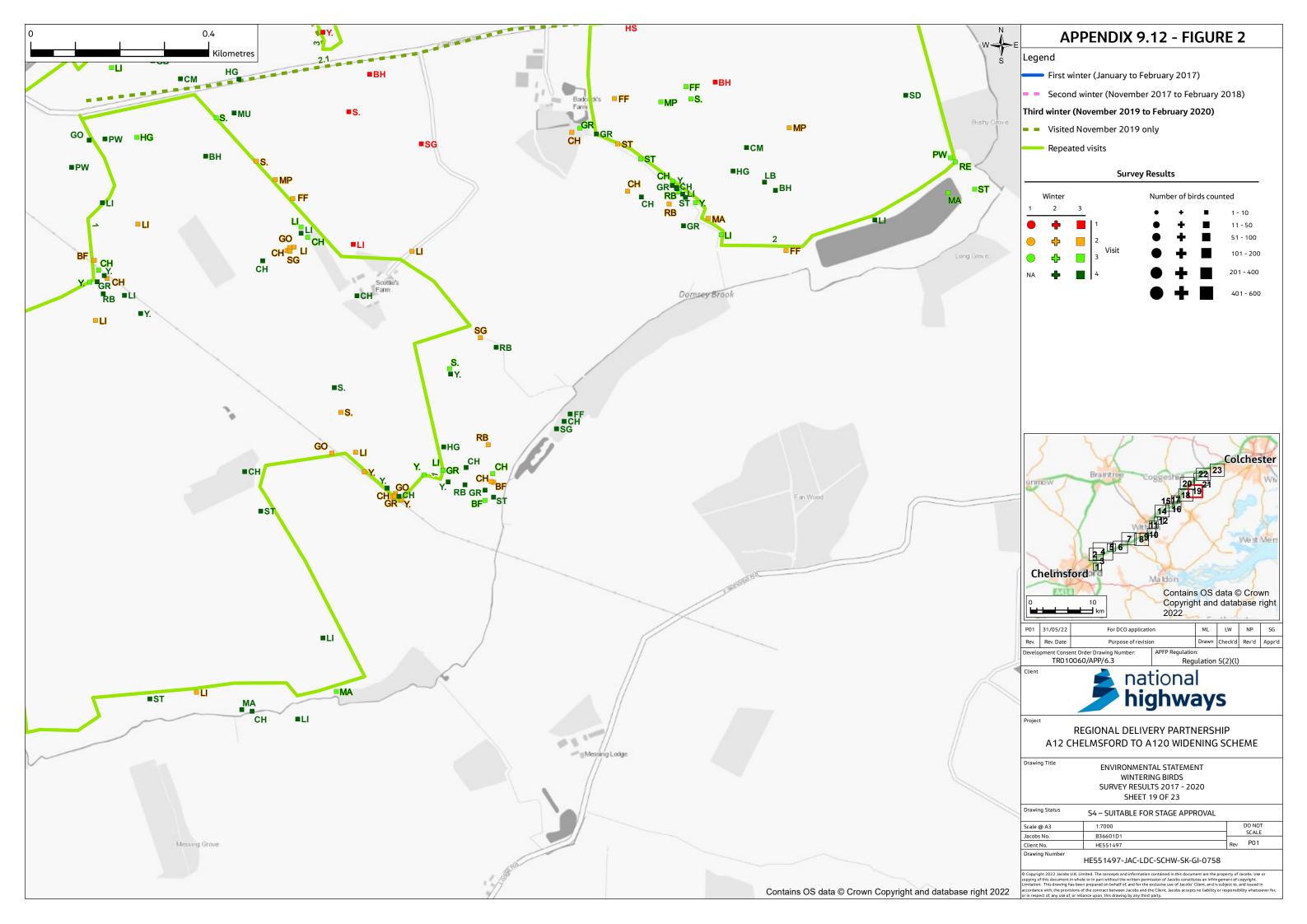


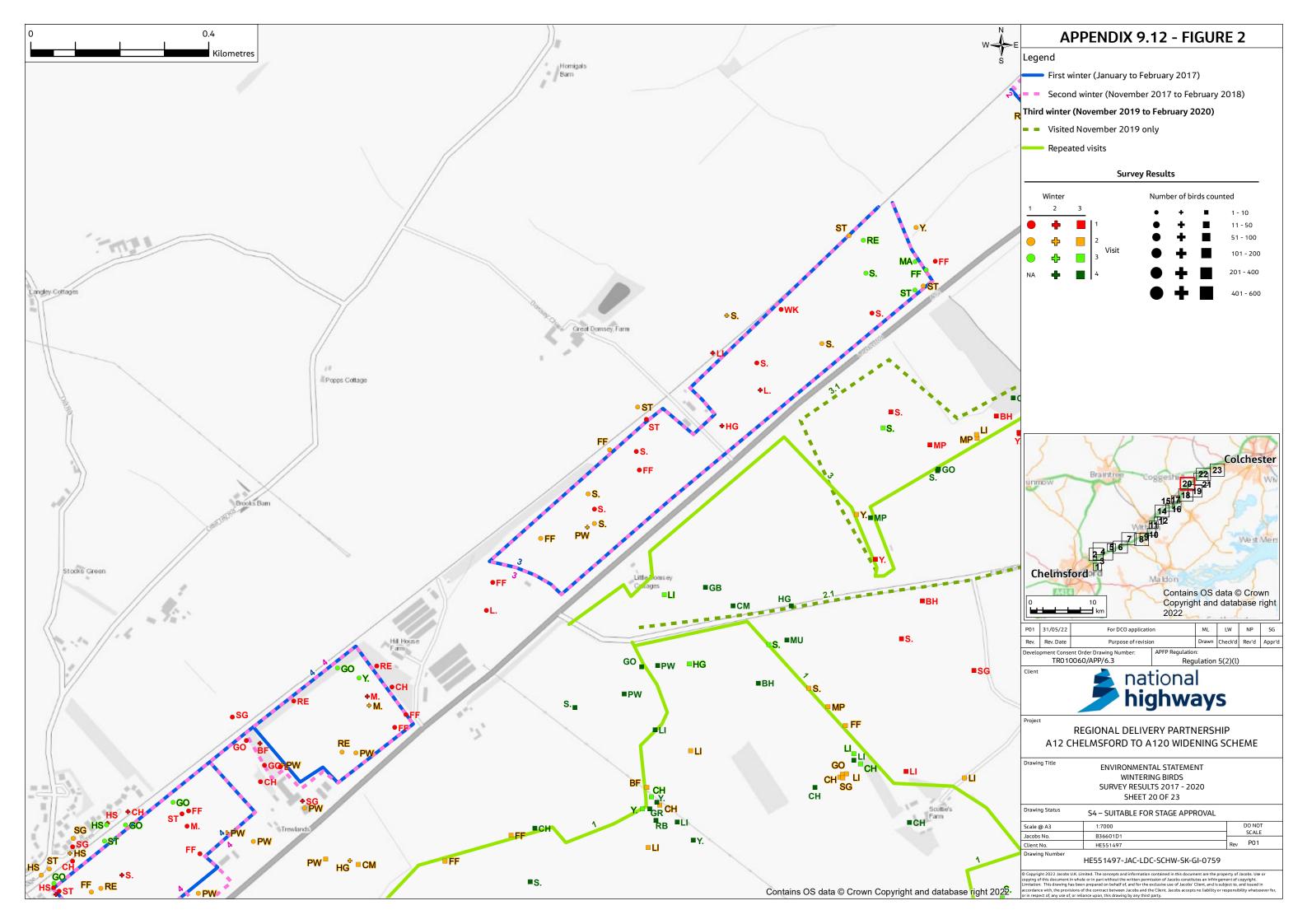


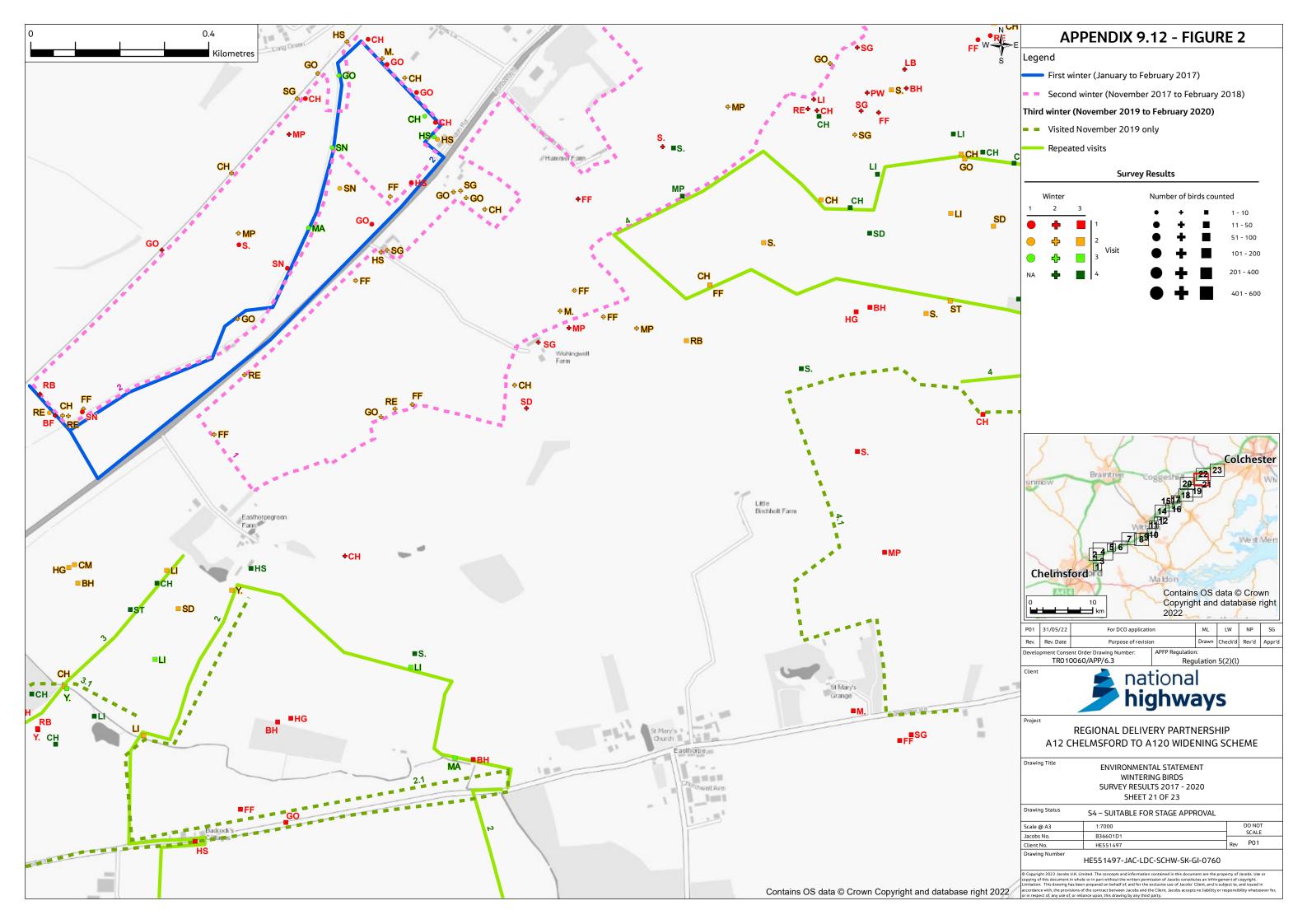


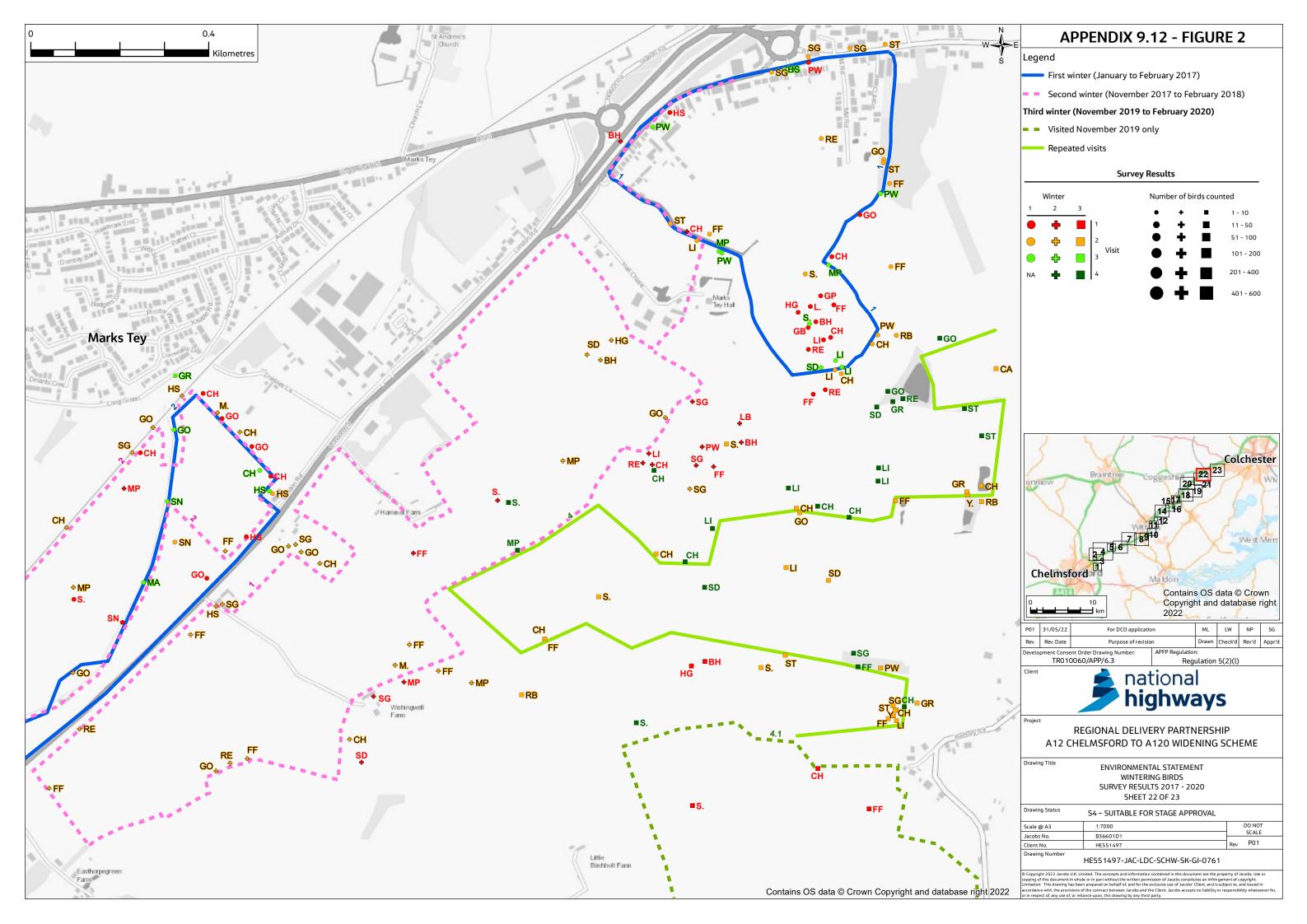


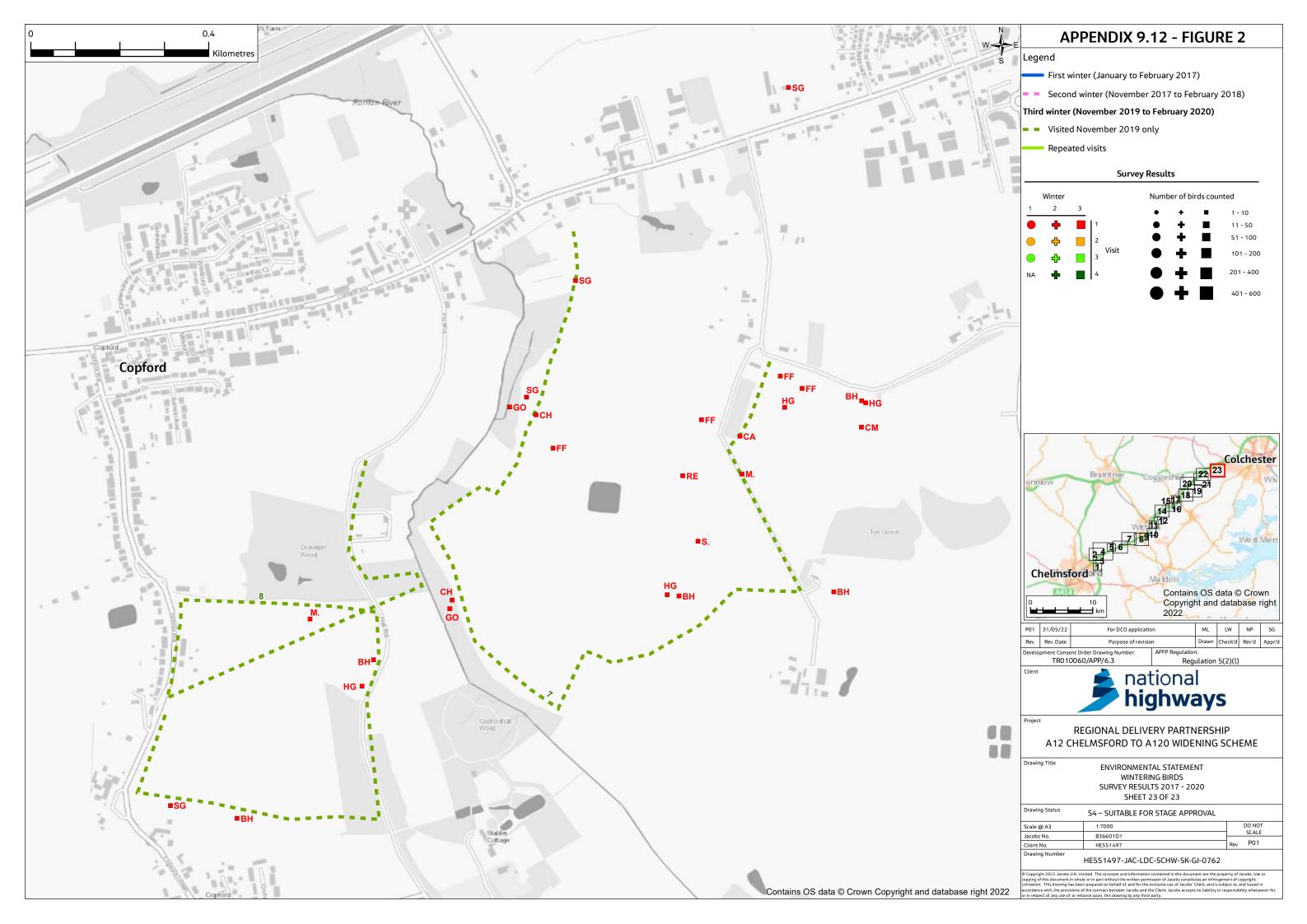














Annex C Desk study results

Table C.1 Historic records of wintering birds between 2010 and 2020

Common name	Scientific name	Year of record	Grid reference	Distance from proposed scheme (nearest point) (m)	Record source
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	2017	TL8349213143	683	Essex Wildlife Trust
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	2018	TL82301555	502	Essex Wildlife Trust
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	2015	TL77151105	0	Essex Wildlife Trust
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	2016	TL81951612	1,014	Essex Wildlife Trust
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	2017	TL89791902	1,704	Essex Wildlife Trust
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	2012	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	2012	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	2012	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	2012	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	2017	TL8349213143	683	Essex Wildlife Trust
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	2018	TL817143	905	Essex Wildlife Trust
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	2018	TL82301555	502	Essex Wildlife Trust
Grey partridge	Perdix perdix	2017	TL873204	410	Essex Wildlife Trust



Common name	Scientific name	Year of record	Grid reference	Distance from proposed scheme (nearest point) (m)	Record source
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	2011	TL8100015000	1,808	Essex Wildlife Trust
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	2017	TL823155	458	Essex Wildlife Trust
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	2017	TL82351560	477	Essex Wildlife Trust
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	2017	TL82301556	505	Essex Wildlife Trust
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	2015	TL94622485	698	Essex Wildlife Trust
Mute swan	Cygnus olor	2015	TL9124	588	Essex Wildlife Trust
Mute swan	Cygnus olor	2016	TL81671467	1,150	Essex Wildlife Trust
Mute swan	Cygnus olor	2017	TL816146	1,154	Essex Wildlife Trust
Pied wagtail	Motacilla alba	2017	TL8349213143	683	Essex Wildlife Trust
Skylark	Alauda arvensis	2017	TL73780955	146	Essex Wildlife Trust
Skylark	Alauda arvensis	2017	TL762088	1,593	Essex Wildlife Trust
Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	2018	TL82421569	435	Essex Wildlife Trust
Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	2018	TL82301555	502	Essex Wildlife Trust
Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	2018	TL85661830	477	Essex Wildlife Trust
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	2012	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust



Common name	Scientific name	Year of record	Grid reference	Distance from proposed scheme (nearest point) (m)	Record source
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	2012	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	2012	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	2013	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	2013	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	2013	TL8230816263	687	Essex Wildlife Trust
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	2016	TL9424	686	Essex Wildlife Trust
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	2017	TL8349213143	683	Essex Wildlife Trust



Annex D Survey metadata

Table D.1 Survey dates and weather conditions. Weather data not recorded during the survey were obtained from Weather Underground (2020) using the nearest weather station

Transect	Visit number	Date	Start Time	End Time	Cloud	Temperature (°C)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation
		First V	Vinter (Januar	y to Februa	ary 2017)		
1	1	26/01/2017	1200	1255	Overcast	-2	3	Dry
	2	06/02/2017	1030	1230	Overcast	4	1	Dry
	3	20/02/2017	1200	1245	Clear	16	4	Dry
2	1	24/01/2017	1205	1310	Partly cloudy	5	1	Dry
	2	06/02/2017	1315	1400	Overcast	7	3	Dry
	3	20/02/2017	1315	1350	Overcast	16	4	Dry
3	1	24/01/2017	1045	1145	Partly cloudy	3	1	Dry
	2	06/02/2017	1415	1456	Overcast	7	3	Dry
	3	20/02/2017	1400	1440	Overcast	15	4	Dry
4	1	24/01/2017	0935	1040	Partly cloudy	1	1	Dry
	2	06/02/2017	1605	1645	Overcast	6	3	Dry
	3	20/02/2017	1515	1600	Partly cloudy	15	4	Dry
5	1	25/01/2017	1200	1245	Overcast	2	1	Mist
	2	07/02/2017	0930	1045	Overcast	5	2	Light rain
	3	21/02/2017	0905	0955	Overcast	10	2	Dry
6	1	24/01/2017	0835	0925	Partly cloudy	2	1	Mist
	2	07/02/2017	1105	1150	Overcast	6	2	Dry
	3	20/02/2017	1620	1700	Partly cloudy	14	4	Dry
7	1	24/01/2017	1405	1455	Partly cloudy	5	1	Dry
	2	07/02/2017	1205	1254	Overcast	7	3	Dry
	3	21/02/2017	1025	1120	Overcast	10	3	Dry
8	1	26/01/2017	1340	1450	Overcast	-2	4	Dry
	2	07/02/2017	1335	1515	Overcast	9	3	Dry



Transect	Visit number	Date	Start Time	End Time	Cloud cover	Temperature (°C)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation
	3	21/02/2017	1340	1445	Overcast	12	3	Dry
9	1	24/01/2017	1455	1605	Partly cloudy	5	1	Dry
	2	07/02/2017	1530	1635	Overcast	8	2	Dry
	3	21/02/2017	1125	1220	Clear	11	2	dry
10	1	25/01/2017	1025	1140	Overcast	1	1	Mist
	2	08/02/2017	1145	1330	Mostly cloudy	4	3	Dry
	3	22/02/2017	1500	1605	Overcast	12	3	Light rain
11	1	25/01/2017	0845	0950	Overcast	0	1	Mist
	2	08/02/2017	0925	1110	Overcast	3	2	Dry
	3	21/02/2017	1005	1120	Overcast	12	4	Dry
12	1	25/01/2017 1355 1455 Overcast 2 1						
	2	08/02/2017	1350	1450	Overcast	3	4	Dry
	3	22/02/2017	0845	0930	Overcast	11	4	Dry
13	1	26/01/2017	1045	1125	Overcast	-2	3	Dry
	2	08/02/2017	1510	1552	Overcast	3	3	Dry
	3	22/02/2017	1320	1350	Overcast	13	4	Dry
14	1	25/01/2017	1500	1600	Overcast	2	1	Mist
	2	09/02/2017	0925	1055	Overcast	1	3	Snow grains
	3	22/02/2017	1230	1305	Overcast	13	4	Dry
15	1	26/01/2017	1515	1625	Overcast	-2	4	Dry
	2	09/02/2017	1420	1535	Overcast	1	4	Dry
	3	22/02/2017	1410	1510	Overcast	1	3	Snow grains
16	1	26/01/2017	0825	0945	Overcast	1	2	Dry
	2	09/02/2017	1115	1235	Overcast	1	3	Light rain
	3	23/02/2017	0910	1000	Overcast	9	7	Dry
17	1	23/01/2017	1320	1420	Overcast	2	1	Mist
	2	10/02/2017	0900	1005	Fog	0	3	Snow grains
	3	23/02/2017	1325	1415	Overcast	9	9	Light rain
18	1	23/01/2017	1525	1600	Overcast	0	1	Dry
	2	09/02/2017	1550	1630	Overcast	1	2	Light rain
	3	23/02/2017	1450	1515	Overcast	9	8	Dry
		Second win	ter (No	vembe	r 2017 to F	ebruary 2018)		



Transect	Visit number	Date	Start Time	End Time	Cloud cover	Temperature (°C)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation
1	1	13/11/2017	1435	1640	30%	7	3	Dry
	2	20/12/2017	0835	1045	100%	8	1	Light rain
	3	*	•	•				
	4	N/A – no acc	cess					
2	1	14/11/2017	1505	1600	70%	12	2	Dry
	2	08/12/2017	0830	0945	40%	3	3	Dry
	3	*						
	4	N/A – no acc	cess					
3	1	14/11/2017	1410	1455	60%	11	3	Dry
	2	21/12/2017	1020	1110	100%	12	2	Dry
	3	*	l .	l .	l	1		<u> </u>
	4	N/A – no aco	cess					
4	1	14/11/2017	1310	1355	90%	11	2	Dry
	2	05/12/2017	1430	1520	100%	6	3	Dry
	3	*	I	I				l
	4	N/A – no aco	cess					
5	1	21/11/2017	1210	1325	100%	14	3	Dry
	2	05/12/2017	0930	1045	100%	7	1	Dry
	3	*	l .	l .	l	1		<u> </u>
	4	N/A – no aco	cess					
6	1	16/11/2017	0845	1130	90%	12	3	Dry
	2	07/12/2017	1205	1510	100%	11	4	Heavy shower
	3	*				•		
	4	N/A – no acc	cess					
7	1	16/11/2017	1135	1250	90%	14	3	Dry
	2	07/12/2017	0815	0940	100%	10	4	Light rain
	3	*				•		
	4	N/A – no aco	cess					
8	1	14/11/2017	1045	1215	90%	9	2	Dry
	2	20/12/2017	1150	1305	100%	12	2	Dry
	3	*						
	4	N/A – no acc	cess					
9	1	15/11/2017	0845	1115	100%	11	2	Dry



Transect	Visit number	Date	Start Time	End Time	Cloud	Temperature (°C)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation
	2	04/12/2017	1315	1510	60%	7	2	Dry
	3	*		•				
	4	N/A – no aco	cess					
10	1	16/11/2017	1330	1515	100%	14	2	Light rain
	2	21/12/2017	0825	0955	100%	12	1	Light rain
	3	08/01/2018	*					
	4	13/02/2018	1141	1252	25%	11	1	Dry
11	1	15/11/2017	1145	1310	100%	11	2	Dry
	2	05/12/2017	1135	1355	100%	7	3	Dry
	3	08/01/2018	*		•	•	1	
	4	13/02/2018	0930	1130	100%	9	4	Dry
12	1	14/11/2017	0930	1030	100%	8.5	3	Dry
	2	07/12/2017	0955	1050	100%	11	4	Dry
	3	08/01/2018	*	•				
	4	14/02/2018	1421	1449	100%	7	5	Dry
13	1	15/11/2017	1405	1555	90%	11	2	Dry
	2	21/12/2017	1145	1335	100%	14	2	Dry
	3	08/01/2018	*	•				
	4	13/02/2018	1202	1325	100%	6	5	Dry
14					N/A	1	1	
					N/A			
	3	25/01/2018	*					
	4	13/02/2018	1408	1505	100%	4	5	Light rain
15		•			N/A			
					N/A			
	3	25/01/2018	*					
	4	14/02/2018	0939	1120	95%	8	2	Dry
16	1	22/11/2017	0915	1055	40%	15	5	Dry
	2	19/12/2017	1235	1400	30%	6	1	Dry
	3	08/01/2018	*					
	4	14/02/2018	1148	1303	100%	7	3	Dry
17	1	07/11/2017	0815	0935	10%	3.5	1	Dry
	2	20/12/2017	1320	1505	100%	12	2	Dry



Transect	Visit number	Date	Start Time	End Time	Cloud cover	Temperature (°C)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation
	3	08/01/2018	*					
	4	12/02/2018	1200	1200	0	7	1	Dry
18	1	20/11/2017	155	1605	100%	13	4	Dry
	2	19/12/2017	1040	1210	50%	5	2	Dry
	3	08/01/2018	*					
	4	15/02/2018	1042	1113	40%	10	2	Dry
19	1	21/11/2017	0915	1115	100%	13	3	Dry
	2	19/12/2017	0845	1020	10%	4	1	Dry
	3	08/01/2018	*					
	4	15/02/2018	0938	1014	40%	9	1	Dry
20	1	*						
	2	19/12/2017	1400	1455	70%	6	1	Dry
	3	08/01/2018	*					
	4	12/02/2018	1445	1525	80%	7	1	Dry
Third win	ter (November	2019 to Febru	ary 202	20)				
1	1				N/A – r	no access		
	2	16/12/2019	1030	1315	90%	5	1	Dry
	3	24/01/2020	0815	1030	0%	3	1	Light rain
	4	05/02/2020	0850	1150	0-25%	4-10	0	Dry
2	1	N	I/A – re	placed l	by transect	2.1 due to acco	ess constrai	nts
	2	16/12/2019	1450	1540	100%	9	1	Dry
	3	24/01/2020	1145	1300	0-100%	5	0	Misty
	4	05/02/2020	1325	1425	0-50%	10-12	1	Dry
2.1	1	27/11/2019	1010	1100	80-100%	6-12	1	Light rain
3	1	N	I/A – re	placed l	by transect	3.1 due to acco	ess constrai	nts
	2	16/12/2019	1410	1455	100%	10	1	Dry
	3	24/01/2020	1110	1140	0-100%	6	0	Misty
	4	05/02/2020	1245	1320	0-35%	12	0-1	Dry
3.1	1	26/11/2019	0900	0940	95%	4	2-3	Light rain
4	1	N	I/A – re	placed l	by transect	4.1 due to acco	ess constrai	nts
	2	18/12/2019	1050	1230	0-80%	5°C	0-1	Dry
	3		•	١	N/A – no ac	cess permitted		
	4	03/02/2020	1320	1425	0-75%	8-9	1	Dry



Transect	Visit number	Date	Start Time	End Time	Cloud cover	Temperature (°C)	Wind (Beaufort)	Precipitation
4.1	1	28/11/2019	1000	1100	100%	8	1	Dry
5	1	17/12/2019				N/A		
	2	18/12/2019	1050	1140	0-70%	4	4	Dry
	3	22/01/2020	0915	1010	0-100%	4	0	Light rain
	4	04/02/2020	1235	1320	0-100%	6	0-1	Dry
6	1	28/11/2019	1340	1440	0-100%	7	0	Dry
	2	27/11/2019	1150	1230	0-90%	8	3	Dry
	3	22/01/2020				N/A		
	4	03/02/2020	0900	1000	25-30%	3	0-1	Dry
7	1	17/12/2019	*	*	100%	5-6	2-4	Dry
8	1	22/01/2020	*	*	100%	12	1	Heavy rain

^{*} Data not available



Annex E Summary of results

Table E.1 Summary of wintering birds survey results from the first winter of survey (January to February 2017)

Common name	Scientific name				Maxi	mum c	ount of	each s	species	per tra	ınsect (on any	on the	month	ns surv	eyed)				Maximum
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	monthly total across the site
Black-headed gull	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	580	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	61	32	40	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	732
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	12
Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs	10	1	0	1	8	1	2	14	1	4	5	2	1	2	2	50	2	0	106
Common gull	Larus canus	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Coot	Fulica atra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	141
Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	14	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	49
Curlew	Numenius arquata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	30	3	8	10	5	0	2	40	3	70	4	3	200	200	0	37	1	8	617
Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	10	0	40
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	2	3	0	6	4	9	0	2	7	2	8	8	3	2	4	2	5	35	96
Great black- backed gull	Larus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010060

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.12 WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT



Common name	Scientific name				Maxi	mum c	ount of	each s	pecies	per tra	nsect ((on any	on the	month	ns surv	eyed)				Maximum
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	monthly total across the site
	marinus																			
Great crested grebe	Podiceps cristatus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Greenfinch	Chloris chloris	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	15
Herring gull	Larus argentatus	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	3	6	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	39
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	0	16	0	3	0	12	25	5	0	50	151
Linnet	Linaria cannabina	60	0	0	0	40	0	0	6	0	1	0	100	0	30	0	30	0	0	288
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	0	2	0	0	3	7	0	10	361	4	3	2	0	3	4	2	6	2	393
Meadow pipit	Anthus pratensis	1	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	20	0	0	39
Mistle thrush	Turdus viscivorus	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	11
Mute swan	Cygnus olor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pied wagtail	Motacilla alba	1	0	0	40	0	0	1	0	1	1	200	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	210
Pochard	Aythya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010060

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.12 WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT



Common name	Scientific name				Maxi	mum c	ount of	each s	pecies	per tra	nsect (on any	on the	month	ns surv	eyed)				Maximum
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	monthly total across the site
	ferina																			
Redwing	Turdus iliacus	6	1	1	30	14	6	13	20	100	24	11	8	0	3	1	64	6	0	193
Reed bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	3	0	11
Skylark	Alauda arvensis	2	1	35	0	7	1	4	0	2	1	0	1	1	11	1	1	3	0	57
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	1	0	1	1	3	41
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	1	0	0	19	7	4	1	14	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	0	22	0	58
Stock dove	Columba oenas	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Tufted duck	Aythya fuligula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Water rail	Rallus aquaticus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	9



Table E.2 Summary of wintering birds survey results, November 2017 to February 2018

Common name	Scientific name			ı	Maxi	imum	cour	nt of e	ach s	pecies	per tra	nsec	t (on a	any on	the m	onth	s surve	eyed)				Maximum
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	monthly total across the site
Black-headed gull	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	400	0	0	0	3	70	35	1	320	35	5	40	15	0	2	30	3	60	60	320	1508
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	9
Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs	20	8	0	1	1	12	3	10	5	4	10	3	30	80	15	2	30	2	2	3	165
Coot	Fulica atra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	299
Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	20	60	0	0	0	40	0	20	0	2	5	0	250	8	1	100	1	0	0	50	341
Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	18	15	0	3	4	30	12	40	70	30	4	25	5	10	8	24	1	30	30	10	211
Great crested grebe	Podiceps cristatus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Great white egret	Ardea alba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Green sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Greenfinch	Chloris chloris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	9
Grey partridge	Perdix perdix	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hawfinch	Coccothraustes coccothraustes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Herring gull	Larus argentatus	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	32
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	10	15	0	8	20	24	10	0	0	1	0	35	0	5	12	18	0	8	8	25	177
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	160
Lesser black- backed gull	Larus fuscus	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010060

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.12 WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT



Common name	Scientific name	,,,														Maximum						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	monthly total across the site
Linnet	Linaria cannabina	70	0	2	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	90	0	90	70	8	2	0	0	0	0	325
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	23	15	0	0	0	80	0	0	4	379
Meadow pipit	Anthus pratensis	2	2	0	0	1	25	0	25	1	40	30	0	6	1	0	5	3	0	0	4	81
Mistle thrush	Turdus viscivorus	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	4	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	19
Mute swan	Cygnus olor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Pied wagtail	Motacilla alba	2	0	4	4	1	38	0	2	2	120	8	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	125
Redwing	Turdus iliacus	10	9	0	0	0	18	0	1	25	22	40	0	35	0	0	35	3	15	15	1	195
Reed bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	5
Shoveler	Anas clypeata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Skylark	Alauda arvensis	1	0	2	1	12	16	0	8	2	4	6	0	27	2	4	4	20	1	1	1	97
Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	23
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	45	4	0	6	20	18	4	13	0	25	30	6	35	10	0	30	0	25	25	5	232
Stock dove	Columba oenas	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	30	3	3	0	3	3	3	0	62
Tufted duck	Aythya fuligula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Water rail	Rallus aquaticus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wigeon	Anas penelope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	5	1	0	8	0	0	1	13



Table E.3 Summary of wintering birds survey results, November 2019 to February 2020

Common name	Scientific name	ı	Maximum count of each species per transect (on any on the months surveyed)													
		1	2	2.1	3	3.1	4	4.1	5	6	7	8	monthly total across the site			
Black-headed Gull	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	400	250	183	1	1	0	400	0	0	153	45	939			
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	11			
Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs	20	5	0	2	0	100	2	5	20	2	0	266			
Common gull	Larus canus	6	30	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	32			
Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3			
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris	80	75	37	0	0	35	14	20	0	32	0	115			
Golden plover	Pluvialis apricaria	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50			
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	20	0	4	1	0	20	0	6	15	43	0	106			
Great black- backed gull	Larus marinus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Greenfinch	Chloris chloris	5	2	0	0	0	25	0	3	15	0	0	59			
Grey partridge	Perdix perdix	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Herring gull	Larus argentatus	7	30	3	6	0	0	100	0	0	260	37	558			
House sparrow	Passer domesticus	0	5	23	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	28			
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30			
Lesser black- backed gull	Larus fuscus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Linnet	Linaria cannabina	100	150	0	15	237	200	0	6	0	0	0	519			
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10			

Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: TR010060

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 9.12 WINTERING BIRD SURVEY REPORT



Common name	Scientific name	ı	Maximum count of each species per transect (on any on the months surveyed)												
		1	2	2.1	3	3.1	4	4.1	5	6	7	8	monthly total across the site		
Meadow pipit	Anthus pratensis	1	1	0	30	4	1	7	0	15	0	0	34		
Mediterranean gull	Larus melanocephalus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Mistle thrush	Turdus viscivorus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	4		
Pied wagtail	Motacilla alba	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	12		
Redwing	Turdus iliacus	17	50	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	14	0	50		
Reed bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	30	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	34		
Skylark	Alauda arvensis	50	15	0	15	3	15	4	3	20	15	0	109		
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Song thrush	Turdus philomelos	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	9		
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	20	0	0	0	45	15	15	10	0	29	5	106		
Stock dove	Columba oenas	1	50	0	1	0	100	0	0	30	0	0	172		
Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	30	15	0	2	9	40	0	1	15	0	0	84		