



The Sizewell C Project

6.13 Additional Ecology Survey Reports (September 2021) Part 2 of 2

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September 2021

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



2021 Ecology Survey Update at Deadline 7 Part 2 of 2

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 The Sizewell C Project proposes to construct a new nuclear power station at Sizewell in Suffolk. To permit the construction, the project must secure a Development Consent Order (DCO) and is currently (September 2021) at Examination.

1.1.2 The following written representation was made to the Examination relating to the presence of hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) within relatively close proximity to the Two Village Bypass (TVB) by the Farnham Environment Residents & Neighbours (FERN) (Deadline 2 Submission - Written Representation (WR) - Part 3 - Ecology [[REP2-265](#)]):

“Records available via the NBN indicate that this species [dormice] has since been found locally: there is a PTES-verified record of a dormouse nest found just north of Benhall Green in October 2017, potentially within 1-2km of the DCO boundary. Natural England’s standing advice states that once dormice have been confirmed as present in a locality, it should be assumed that they are also present within all suitable connected habitat (i.e. all connected woodland, scrub and hedgerows).

Given the abundance of potentially suitable wooded/scrub habitat between the record locality and the DCO boundary, there appears to be a reasonable likelihood of this European protected species being present within (and adjacent to) the DCO boundary. As such, without formal presence/absence survey data to support the Ecological Baseline, the application must be considered data deficient, and the impact assessment unreliable. Decisions made in the absence of such data must be considered unsound.”

1.1.3 In response to this representation, Sizewell C Co. confirmed during Issue Specific Hearing (ISH) 7 that dormice surveys would be undertaken (Paragraph 1.2.110 of SZC Co.’s Written Summaries of Oral Submissions made at ISH7: Biodiversity and Ecology Parts 1 and 2 (15-16 July 2021) [[REP5-112](#)]):

“In relation to a query about dormice, Mr Lewis explained that they are very rare in east Suffolk and are unlikely to be present. However, August is a good period for dormouse survey and Mr Lewis agreed to undertake a

survey of dormice to assist the ExA. This survey would include the ancient woodlands of Foxburrow Wood and Pallent's Grove, subject to access being available."

- 1.1.4 This document provides the results of the 2021 dormouse survey (first visit only) conducted within woodland and hedgerow habitat within and in close proximity to the proposed order limits for the two village bypass.

1.2 Site Location & Setting

- 1.2.1 The area within and adjacent to two village bypass site boundary consists mainly of arable fields, mostly surrounded by connected hedgerows. There are small patches of woodland interspersed between the arable field such as Nuttery Belt, Pond Wood and Foxborough wood. Some of the woodland patches are designated as ancient woodland. The majority of these woodland patches are connected via the aforementioned hedgerows.

1.3 Dormouse Ecology

- 1.3.1 The dormouse is a species native to the UK as well as parts of Europe. Habitat preferences usually consist of species-rich hedgerows or broad-leaved woodland (Ref. 1). Dormice have a strong preference for woodland which includes coppiced Hazel, a species often found in woodlands designated as ancient woodland. It is also classified as an indicator species due to their sensitivity to changes in quality of their habitat (Ref. 2). Suffolk is on the edge of the dormouse's range, and they have never been common in the county with the main part of the recorded range being around Assington, Polstead, Raydon and Bentley (Ref. 3).
- 1.3.2 Dormice are nocturnal and will forage amongst tree branches from April to September. During the day, they can be found sleeping in small circular nests woven from strips of bark and leaves. Dormice are slow breeders and normally produce a single litter annually. Young are typically born between July and August in order to reach a minimum weight of 15g. When conditions are cold or wet, or if food is scarce, dormice curl up into a ball and go into a state similar to hibernation for a short time (called torpor) in order to save energy. Between October and May dormice "hibernate" in nests beneath the leaf litter on the forest floor or in the base of hedgerows. They are subject to some predation from birds of prey, squirrels and badgers, but predation is not a major threat to the population, rather this is thought to be habitat loss and fragmentation (Ref. 4).
- 1.3.3 Dormice traditionally feed on the flowers of typical British hedgerow and woodland species such as Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and Willow (*Salix* sp.) but later in the season will also feed on Bramble (*Rubus*

fruticosus agg.) flowers and berries. Dormice have a distinctive method of eating Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nuts and their characteristic toothmarks are often used as diagnostic features by surveyors to establish the presence of dormice. This species is not completely herbivorous and will also feed on small or juvenile insects (Ref. 5).

1.4 Legislation & Conservation Status

1.4.1 The dormouse is protected by National and European legislation. It is listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Ref 6) which makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a dormouse;
- Possess or control any live or dead specimen or anything derived from a dormouse;
- Intentionally or recklessly¹ damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place used for shelter or protection by a dormouse (whether occupied or not); and
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a dormouse while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.

1.4.2 The dormouse is included on Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (Ref. 7) which makes it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture or kill a dormouse;
- Deliberately disturb a dormouse;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a dormouse; and
- Keep, transport, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange a live or dead dormouse or any part of a dormouse.
- The dormouse is declining across much of its northern range due to habitat loss and fragmentation. Dormice need well managed woodlands connected by hedgerows in order to disperse and thrive. It is thought that their range in the UK has shrunk by approximately half

¹ The term “recklessly” was added as an amendment to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (HMSO, 1981) as a result of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (HMSO, 2000).

in the past century and they are mostly concentrated in the south of the country (Ref. 1).

- 1.4.3 The dormouse was a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species and is now included on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (Ref 8).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey Objective

- 2.1.1 The objective of the dormouse surveys were to establish the presence or likely absence of dormouse within and adjacent to the site.

2.2 Desk Study

- 2.2.1 Local ecological data for dormouse within 2km of the site boundary was requested from the Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (SBIS).

2.3 Field Survey

a) Survey Scope

- 2.3.2 Potentially suitable dormouse habitat within the site was identified from OS mapping, aerial imagery and Phase 1 habitat data. The survey area covered potentially suitable dormouse habitat within the site and its immediate surroundings, including Nuttery belt, Pond Wood and Foxburrow Wood, along with adjoining woodlands and hedgerows. Surveys were undertaken using two differing detection methods: nest tubes and footprint tunnels.

b) Nest Tube Surveys

- 2.3.3 A total of 208 dormice nest tubes (locations shown on **Figure 1**) were installed at the end of July and beginning of August 2021. The tubes were well distributed through available suitable habitat and it is considered that this distribution is representative of a robust survey approach.
- 2.3.4 Nest tubes comprise a plastic tube containing a removable wooden floor and end wall. The tubes were attached to the branches in the hedgerows at approximately 20m intervals along the hedgerows and woodland edges and deployed in a grid approximately 20m from each other within woodland. The tubes were left to 'bed in', to allow for dormice, if present, to locate them.

- 2.3.5 Surveys for dormouse at the site followed methods recommended by Natural England (Ref. 9) and in The Dormouse Conservation Handbook (Ref. 10). The first survey visits were undertaken on 1st and 2nd September 2021.

c) Footprint Tunnel Surveys

2.3.6 A total of 89 footprint tunnels (shown on Figure 1) were deployed at the end of July and beginning of August 2021. The footprint tunnels were well distributed through available suitable habitat, and it is considered that this distribution is representative of a robust survey approach.

2.3.7 The footprint tunnels comprised of a plastic downpipe with a piece of plywood inserted so a landing platform protruded at each end. Centrally on the plywood, thick white card was placed. At each end of the white card, masking tape with the footprint tracking medium (a charcoal powder & oil mixture) was applied. Tunnels were hung on the underside of horizontal branches at approximately 20m intervals in the survey woodland & hedgerow habitats. The footprint tunnels were left for at least two weeks to collect any evidence of dormice activity, should they be present.

2.3.8 Checking the footprint tunnels was undertaken in conjunction with the nest tube survey and followed methods recommended in Guidance for using Hazel Dormouse Footprint Tunnels (Ref. 11). Each card with mammal evidence in the footprint tunnel was photographed to allow for data validation.

2.4 Survey Limitations

2.4.1 Nuttary belt and areas of woodland on the eastern side of the survey area were quite overgrown and so deployment locations were difficult to reach and deploy systematically in these locations. Where vegetation was very dense, tubes and footprint tunnels were deployed where practical.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 The desk study returned no records of Dormouse within 2km of the two village bypass site boundary however following subsequent discussions, SBIS identified a record 2.18km north-east of the scheme. This was from habitat adjacent to the railway line approximately 500m south of Saxmundham and 1.1km north of Benhall Green (shown on **Figure 2**).

3.1.2 This record was from 2017 and was of a dormouse nest in a nest tube. The record has been verified by the Peoples Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) an authority on dormice. This record corresponds with the record noted in the written representation from FERN. While the railway sidings and between the desk study record and the closest point to two village bypass (480m) provide some suitable habitat there are sub-optimal sections that are unlikely to be used by dormouse, limiting connectivity along the railway corridor. Hedgerows and blocks of woodland are present between the record and site boundary which are more suitable for dormouse however connectivity is broken by gaps in the hedgerows and roads, which bisect some of the larger habitat blocks such as those around the A12/B1121 junction.

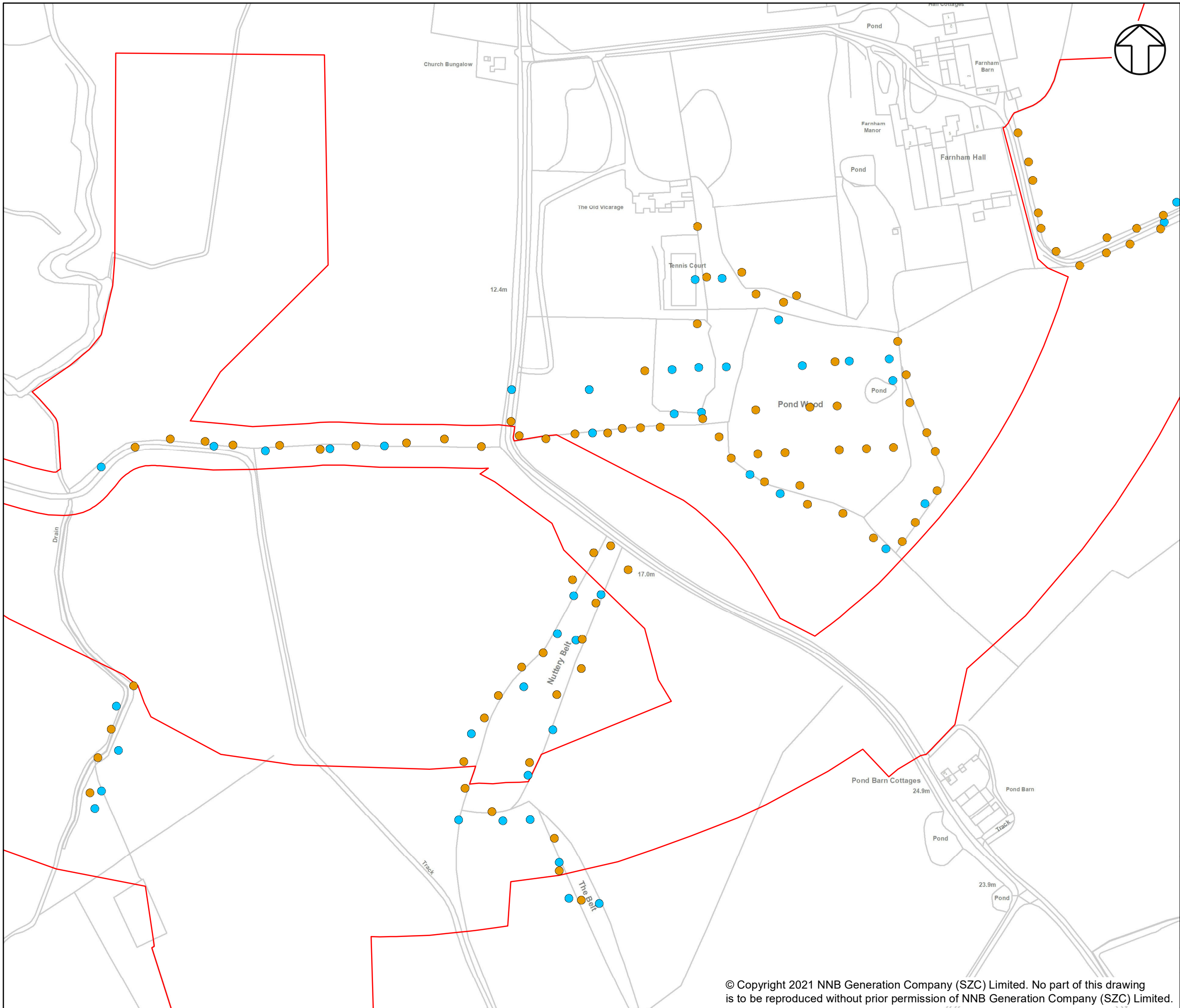
3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 No dormice nests were recorded within dormice tubes during the survey visits on 1st and 2nd September 2021 .

3.2.2 No dormice footprints were recorded within the footprint tunnels during the survey visits on 1st and 2nd September 2021. Mouse (*Apodemus* species) footprints and droppings were recorded within 17 footprint tunnels.

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NOTES

KEY

- DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- DORMICE TUBE
- DORMICE FOOTPRINT TUNNEL

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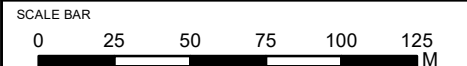
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SURVEY REPORT

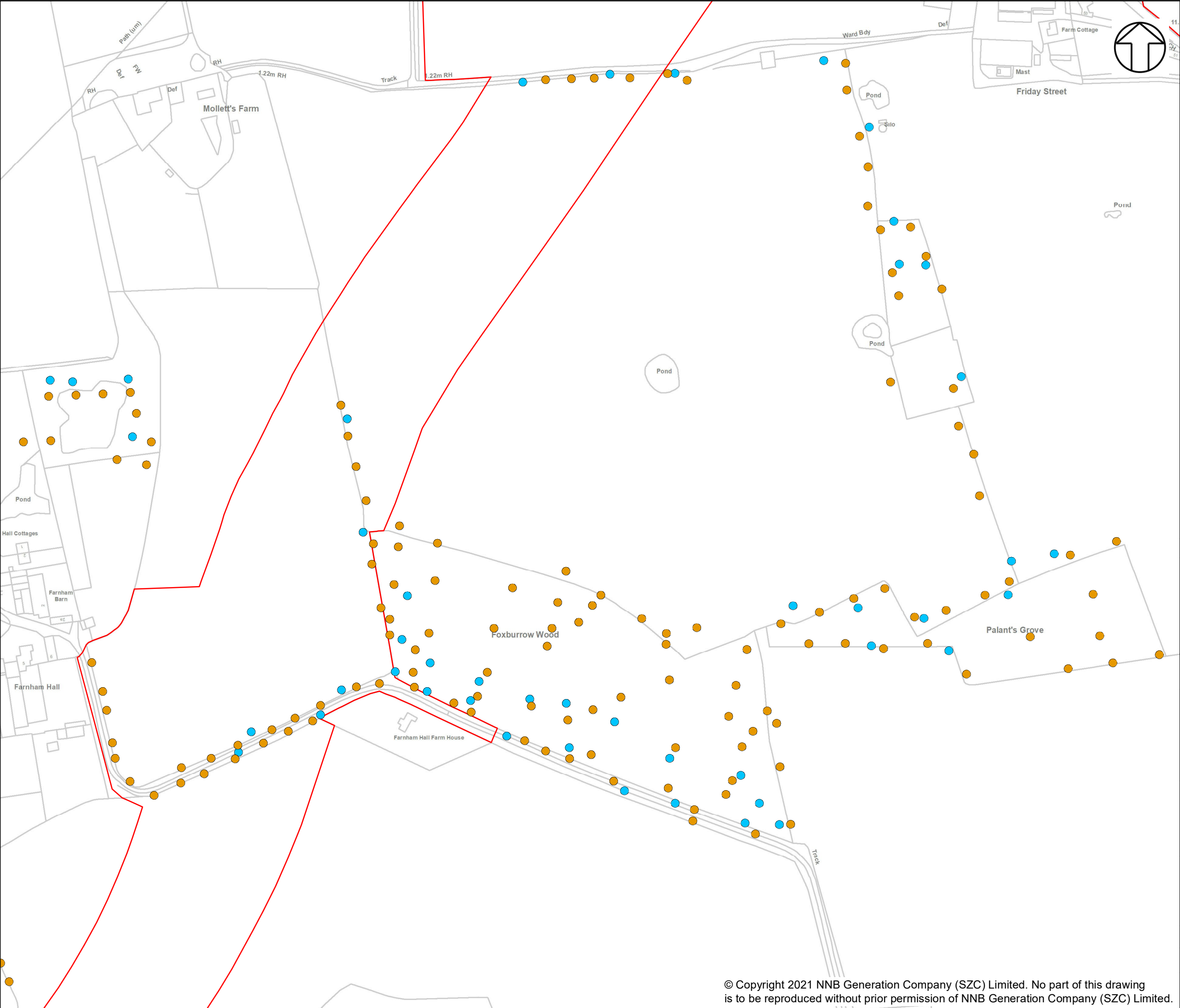
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LOCATIONS

PAGE 1 OF 2

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NOTES

KEY

- DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- DORMICE TUBE
- DORMICE FOOTPRINT TUNNEL

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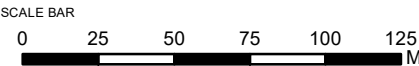
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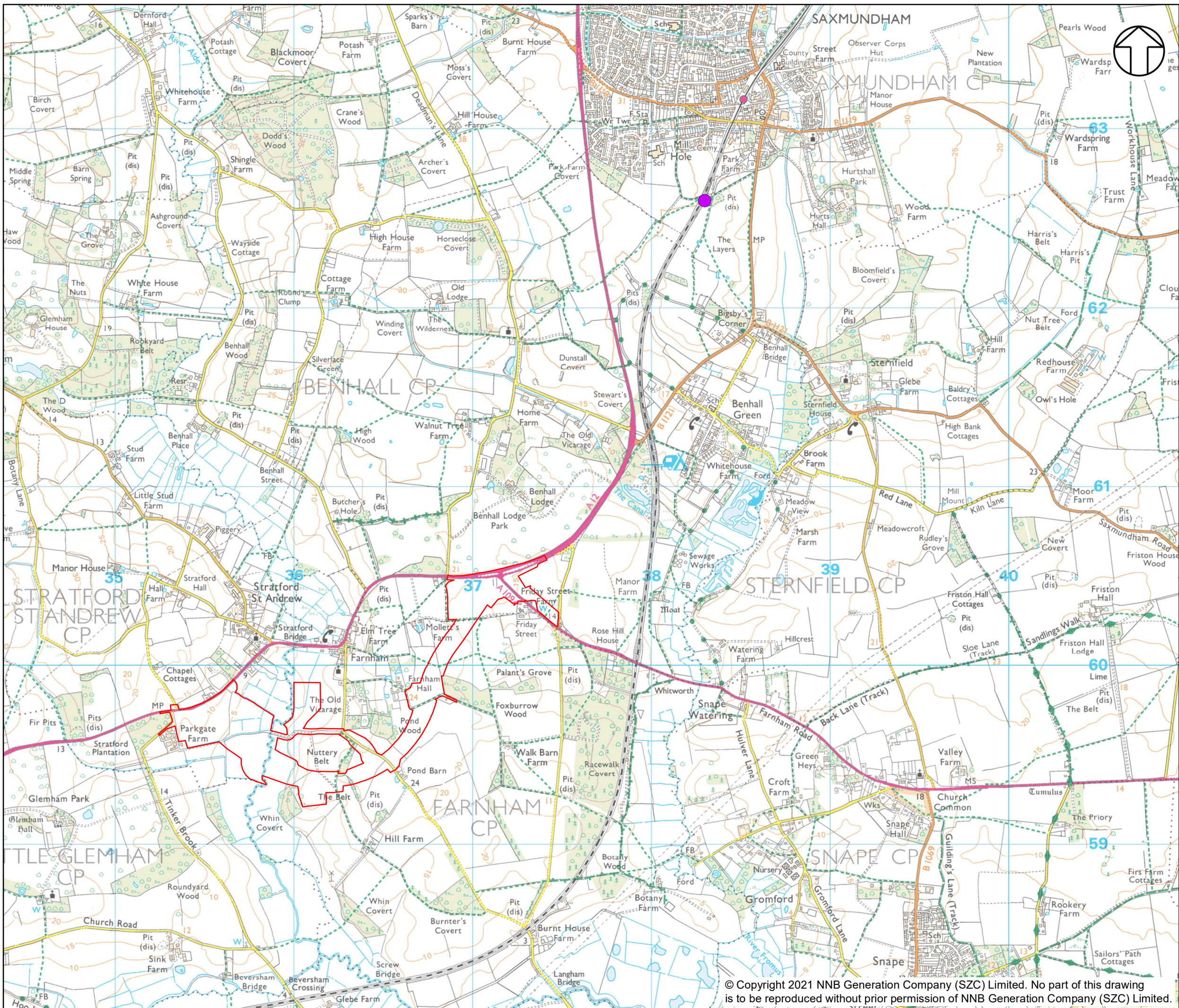
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LOCATIONS

PAGE 2 OF 2

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NOTES

KEY

- DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- DORMICE RECORD LOCATION

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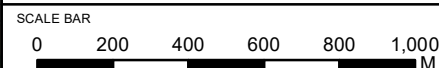


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SURVEY REPORT

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FIGURE 2

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APPENDIX I: 2021 SAXMUNDHAM TO LEISTON BRANCH LINE ECOLOGY WALKOVER REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The construction of the Sizewell C Project will rely on the delivery of substantial amounts of construction materials including (but not limited to) aggregates, cement and reinforced steel and containerised goods. Delivery of this freight is proposed to be transported via rail where possible during construction of the Sizewell C Project. Further details of the management of freight deliveries are provided within the **Freight Management Strategy (FMS)** [[AS-280](#)].
- 1.1.2 The proposed **FMS** [[AS-280](#)] will require upgrades to the Saxmundham to Leiston branch line including track replacement, ballast cleaning and level crossing upgrades as defined in **Volume 9, Chapter 2** of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** [[APP-541](#)] (hereafter referred to as the 'proposed development'). Other than localised works at level crossings, the railway embankments and cuttings will be untouched by the works and the vegetation generally retained, although some localised vegetation management may be required where this is either established within the track or overhanging the track.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development would be used during the construction of the Sizewell C Project to transport construction materials to the main development site. It would support up to three freight trains per day (six movements) at peak construction (2028).
- 1.1.4 This report presents the findings of a survey which has been undertaken to assess the nature conservation importance of the habitats potentially affected by the railway upgrades. This survey identifies the presence, or potential presence, of important ecological features (which includes habitats, species and ecosystems) within the study area. Suitable mitigation and enhancement are proposed where necessary.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 This survey has been prepared in accordance with the assessment and report guidance produced by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, [2017a](#) (Ref. 6) & [2017b](#) (Ref. 7)) and includes a desk-based study, a site survey, assessment and evaluation. The site survey also incorporated habitat suitability assessments for bats; this is discussed further in the paragraphs that follow.

2.2 Desk Study

2.2.1 The aim of the desktop study was to highlight any further ecological constraints that may impact the Sizewell C Project, other than those already identified in **Volume 9, Chapter 7, Appendix 7A** of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** [[APP-556](#)].

2.2.2 The study area for the desk study comprised the site boundary plus the following buffers:

- 2km for statutory and non-statutory designated sites
- 2km for priority and protected habitats and species
- 250m for ponds

2.2.3 Buffers were applied from the site boundary, not a from a centre point within the site. **Table 2.1** summarises the various sources of information utilised for the desk study and the information that was obtained.

Table 2.1: Summary of sources utilised in the desk study

Source	Information Obtained
Ordnance Survey mapping and online aerial imagery	Aerial photography published on commonly used websites will be studied to: place habitats present within The Project boundary in the wider context; identify potential ecological receptors that may not be evident on the ground during the field survey; identify potential barriers to animal movements (such as road networks, built development and major

Source	Information Obtained
	<p>watercourses); and to assess changes to habitats since baseline information was recorded so that an assessment of reliability can be made.</p> <p>This approach can be useful in determining if such receptors are potentially a key part of a wider wildlife corridor or an important feature in an otherwise ecologically poor landscape. It can also identify potentially important habitats for rare/protected fauna (in particular, ponds) which could have a bearing on the ecology of the area. As some receptors are not always apparent on aerial photographs, relevant Ordnance Survey mapping (on MAGIC; Ref. 14) was also studied to identify any additional ponds, issues and/or drains.</p>
Multi-agency geographic information centre (MAGIC ; Ref. 14 - last accessed 24/05/2021)	The location of statutory designated sites for nature conservation, habitats registered on the Priority Habitat Inventory ¹ , registered European Protected Species Licence applications and the National Habitat Network Maps.
National Biodiversity Network Atlas (Ref. 13 - last accessed 24/05/2021)	The NBN Atlas is a free online tool that contains multiple sources of information about UK species and habitats. Every record that is held on the NBN Atlas is licensed with one of three Creative Commons Licences or an Open Government Licence. Relevant data within 2km of the site protected by a Creative Commons Zero (CC0) or Creative

Source	Information Obtained
	Commons with Attribution (CC BY) licence will be used within this report.
Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service (SBIS)	The location of non-statutory designated sites for nature conservation and records of protected and notable species. Note that all records provided that were greater than 10 years old were omitted from the desk study.
Suffolk County Council planning applications website (Ref. 16 - last accessed 01/06/2021)	For any relevant background ecological information relating to adjacent developments. This included planning reference: DC/16/2104/OUT Land at the rear of St. Margarets Crescent; and DC/20/3696/VLA Land Between Highbury Cottages And Cemetery Saxmundham Road.

2.3 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

2.3.1 The extended Phase 1 habitat survey (hereafter referred to as ‘the survey’) was undertaken on the 11th May 2021 and weather conditions were clear, dry and sunny. The study area included all accessible land situated within the site boundary as shown on **Figure 1**.

2.3.2 The survey comprised a walkover of the land and habitats present within the study area, with a classification of the habitats to Phase 1 Habitat Survey standard. The survey followed the ‘Preliminary Ecological Appraisal’ methodology as set out in the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal ([CIEEM, 2017a](#); Ref. 6), which is a development of the method described in the Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – a technique for environmental audit ([JNCC, 2010](#); Ref. 11). The Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey provided information on the habitats within the study area and identified actual or potential presence of legally protected and/or otherwise notable species/habitats. The main habitats within the study area were mapped and are shown at an appropriate scale on **Figure 1**.

2.3.3 Target Notes (TN) were made where it was considered a more detailed description of a particular area in terms of habitat and/or species composition was needed or to highlight a particular feature. These are

provided in **APPENDIX B** (note that Target Notes not shown on Figure 1 are listed in a separate table).

- 2.3.4 The survey does not provide a comprehensive list of all species present; however, the DAFOR scale terminology (D = dominant; A = abundant; F = frequent; O = occasional; R = rare) was used to depict the abundance of flora species where relevant. Plant names follow New Flora of the British Isles (Stace, 2019; Ref.14). The common and scientific name of each of the botanical species is provided when first mentioned in the text, but only the common name is stated thereafter.

2.4 Habitat Suitability Index

- 2.4.1 The great crested newt habitat suitability index (HSI) is a quantitative measure of habitat quality described by [ARG UK](#) (2010; Ref.1) that evaluates the suitability of habitat for great crested newts. The scoring system evaluates the suitability of the habitat quality and quantity for great crested newts based on a numerical score for 10 suitability indices (SI).

- 2.4.2 The 10 SI are combined to give an overall HSI score between 1 and 0 which is used to categorise each pond's suitability as follows:

- <0.5 = poor
- 0.5-0.59 = below average
- 0.6-0.69 = average
- 0.7-0.79 = good
- 0.8 = excellent

- 2.4.3 As pond suitability increases from 'poor' to 'excellent', so does the proportion of ponds occupied by great crested newt. For comparison, [ARG UK](#) (2010; Ref.1) reported that 93% of ponds surveyed with an excellent HSI score were found to be occupied by great crested newt; whereas, the species was not detected within 97% of ponds surveyed with a poor HSI score. HSI scores for the 10 component indices were calculated from data collected in Spring 2021. During subsequent surveys, notes were made of factors/events that may have resulted in a significant change to the HSI score previously calculated and these were updated accordingly. Where a suitability index could not be allotted for any of the 10 component indices, then a comment was recorded to explain this. In addition, a comment was recorded where the surveyor considered that the atypical nature of a water body may result in an unreliable HSI score.

2.4.4 HSI assessments were undertaken in 2021 of all accessible waterbodies within the 250m study area. Environmental DNA sampling was also undertaken on all accessible waterbodies within the 250m study area. The results of these surveys are presented the **2021 Associated Development Site Great Crested Newt Report** (Doc Ref. 6.13 B).

2.5 Assessment and Evaluation

2.5.1 In addition to establishing the baseline ecological interest within the survey area, the survey intended to identify areas where further ecological surveys may be required, during the appropriate season depending on the extent of work proposed in the survey area. The potential of the habitats within the survey area to support legally protected or notable species was assessed from a combination of results from the survey(s) and the desk study. The survey area was inspected for indications of the presence of protected species as follows:

- The presence of nesting habitat for breeding birds (such as mature trees, dense scrub, hedgerows and buildings and/or field margins suitable for ground nesting birds) and evidence of nesting birds including bird song, old nests, faecal marks etc.
- The presence of features in, and on trees, indicating potential for roosting bats such as fissures, holes, loose bark and Ivy (*Hedera helix*) and those associated with buildings such as cavities, roof voids, hanging tiles, unenclosed soffits etc. Such features were categorised according to their suitability for roosting bats using the Bat Conservation Trust Good Practice Guidelines ([Collins, 2016](#); Ref. 8). Direct evidence such as the presence of bats, staining, droppings and feeding remains was also looked for and structures and trees were assigned a level of roost suitability as per this guidance.
- Evidence of European badger (*Meles meles*), including setts, latrines, runs, snuffle holes and hairs.
- Scrub/grassland mosaic and potential hibernacula sites for reptiles.
- Suitable habitat for hazel dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), such as woodland, scrub and dense/species-rich hedgerows, particularly when connected to suitable habitats across the wider landscape.
- In addition to HSI assessment and eDNA survey of ponds (as described above), terrestrial habitats within the study area were also assessed as to their potential to support great crested newt and other amphibians.

- Assessment of water bodies, such as ditches and streams as to their potential to support European water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) and/or Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*).

2.5.2 The presence or likelihood of occurrence of any legally protected, noteworthy and/or invasive species was assessed from field observations carried out during the survey and combined with the results of the desk study. This was ranked as follows and relies on habitat suitability, an evaluation of existing data and professional judgement:

- **Negligible** – while presence cannot be absolutely discounted, habitats are very limited or of poor quality for a particular species or species group. There may be no local returns from a data search and the surrounding habitats are considered unlikely to support wider populations of a species/species group. The proposed development may also be outside or peripheral to the known natural range for a species/species group.
- **Low** – habitats are of poor to moderate quality for a given species/species group. There are few or no returns from the data search, but presence cannot be discounted based on national distribution, the nature of surrounding habitats, habitat fragmentation or recent disturbance, etc.
- **Medium** – habitats are of moderate quality providing opportunities for a given species/species group. Desk study reveals local occurrence, or the area is within the national distribution and with suitable surrounding habitat. Factors limiting the likelihood of occurrence may include small habitat area, habitat isolation, and/or disturbance.
- **High** – habitats are of high quality for a given species/species group. Desk study provides evidence of local occurrence. The area is within/peripheral to a national or regional stronghold and/or has good quality surrounding habitat and good connectivity.
- **Confirmed Presence** - presence confirmed from the current survey or by recent, confirmed local records.

2.6 Survey Limitations

2.6.1 Extended Phase 1 habitat surveys are limited by a variety of factors which affect the presence of flora and fauna (e.g. climatic variation, season and species behaviour). A lack of evidence of a protected species during a survey does not mean that the species is absent; hence the survey also records and assesses the ability of habitats to support such species. The

time frame in which the survey is implemented provides a snapshot of activity within the survey area and cannot necessarily detect all evidence of use by a species.

- 2.6.2 It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the habitats within the study area, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation of the natural environment. The extended Phase 1 habitat survey does not constitute a full botanical survey. Plant species may have been under-recorded, unidentifiable or not visible due to the time of year the survey was carried out.
- 2.6.3 The protected species assessment provides a preliminary assessment of the likelihood of protected species occurring on the site. This is based on the suitability of the habitat, known distribution of the species in the local area (provided by data searches and historic survey information) and any direct evidence within the survey area. It should not be taken as providing a full and definitive survey of any protected species group. It is only representative of the time the survey was carried out. Additional surveys may be recommended if, on the basis of the preliminary assessment or during subsequent surveys, it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present. Desk study data is not likely to be exhaustive and is not up to date in most cases; it is therefore possible that protected species not identified during the data search do in fact occur within the vicinity of the proposed development.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Overview

- 3.1.1 The results of the desk study and Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey are described below, with receptors of particular nature conservation interest detailed as appropriate. This results section should be read in conjunction with **APPENDIX A** and **APPENDIX B**.

3.2 Geographical and Historical Setting

- 3.2.1 The site boundary comprises c. 7km of the Aldeburgh branch line between King George's Avenue in Leiston and the East Suffolk line junction in Saxmundham. The Aldeburgh branch line historically linked Saxmundham with Aldeburgh (and included stops at Leiston and Thorpeness). The line opened as far as Leiston in 1859 and was extended to Aldeburgh in 1860 (Ref 1).
- 3.2.2 Collectively the Aldeburgh branch line provided a c. 13.5 km linear corridor. At the time of survey, the site boundary remained in use infrequently, but the remainder of the route closed in 1966 and had been dismantled (after Grimsey's Lane c. 450 m east of the site boundary).
- 3.2.3 The site boundary comprised a single single-track railway for the majority but did contain two lines to the west on the East Suffolk line and a small section adjacent to the now defunct Leiston railway station.
- 3.2.4 The site boundary extended from the north-east of Saxmundham where it was flanked by predominantly large arable fields defined by hedgerows and ditches for the majority of the survey area. To the east, it extended through the urban area of Leiston, where it was defined by residential gardens and industrial units.

3.3 Statutory Designated Sites

- 3.3.1 **Table 3.1** lists the designated sites identified within the study area and their distance and direction from the site boundary.

Table 3.1: Statutory designated sites

Site Name	Site Summary	Distance and Direction from Site
Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Suffolk Coast & Heaths was designated in 1970 with the purpose of conserving and enhancing the habitats and biodiversity of the special heathlands, woodlands, estuaries and coast.	0.75km east
Sizewell Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	<p>Sizewell Marshes are important for their large area of lowland, unimproved wet meadows which support outstanding assemblages of invertebrates and breeding birds. Several nationally scarce plants are also present.</p> <p>The site occupies a low-laying basin of deep fen peat. The water table is permanently high, with the area being prone to flooding, and there is an extensive network of ditches across the site. Sizewell Marshes are of exceptional interest for their invertebrate fauna, supporting a wide range of taxa and many nationally rare or scarce species. These include terrestrial and aquatic beetles (<i>Coleoptera</i>), flies (<i>Diptera</i>), moths (<i>Lepidoptera</i>), dragonflies (Odonata) and spiders (<i>Araneae</i>). The breeding bird assemblage is also of national significance with many species that are typical of wet grassland and associated habitats, including Shoveler (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>), Gadwall (<i>Mareca strepera</i>), Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>), Snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) and Lapwing (<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>).</p>	0.80km north-east

Site Name	Site Summary	Distance and Direction from Site
Leiston – Aldeburgh SSSI	Leiston-Aldeburgh contains a rich mosaic of habitats including acid grassland, heath, scrub, woodland, fen, open water and vegetated shingle. This mix of habitats in close juxtaposition and the associated transition communities between habitats is unusual in the Suffolk Coast and Heaths. The variety of habitats support a diverse and abundant community of breeding and overwintering birds, a high number of dragonfly species and many scarce plants.	0.80km south-east
Sandlings Special Protection Area (SPA)	The Sandlings SPA (3,391.8 ha) lies near the Suffolk Coast between the Deben Estuary and Leiston. In the 19th century, the area was dominated by heathland developed on glacial sandy soils. During the 20th century, large areas of heath were planted with blocks of commercial conifer forest and others were converted to arable agriculture. Lack of traditional management has resulted in the remnant areas of heath being subject to successional changes, with the consequent spread of bracken, shrubs and trees, although recent conservation management work is resulting in their restoration. The heaths support both acid grassland and heather-dominated plant communities, with dependant invertebrate and bird communities of conservation value. Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> and Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> have also adapted to breeding in the large conifer forest blocks, using areas that have recently been felled and recent plantation, as well as areas managed as open ground. Encompasses much of Leiston – Aldeburgh SSSI.	0.80km south-east

3.3.2 With the exception of a small section (on the approach and including the Saxmundham Junction to the west of the site boundary), all of the site boundary falls within SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) associated with the above SSSI's and SPA.

3.3.3 IRZs are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks posed by development proposals to: SSSIs, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), SPAs and Ramsar sites. They define zones around each site which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts. At this distance threshold, the IRZs that overlap with the site list "*All Planning Applications – Infrastructure including any rail transport proposal (excluding routine maintenance)*".

3.4 Non-statutory Designated Sites

3.4.1 **Table 3.2** lists the non-statutory designated sites identified within the study area and their distance and direction from the site boundary.

Table 3.2 Non-statutory designated sites

Site Name	Site Summary	Distance and Direction from Site
Buckles Wood County Wildlife Site (CWS)	Buckles wood is 4.62ha of managed oak woodland containing coppiced hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) and hornbeam (<i>Acer carpinifolium</i>). A large pond is currently under excavation, game bird rearing pens and beehives are also present. The boundary consists of a good ditch and bank with a mixed species hedge.	0.2km north
Disused Railway Line (Alringham – Aldeburgh) CWS	This part of the disused railway is used as a public footpath (1.76ha) and supports a large range of plants, including the nationally rare mossy stonecrop (<i>Sedum acre</i>) and suffocated clover (<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>). It also hosts wildflowers on the embankments which attract good numbers of butterflies.	0.38km south

Site Name	Site Summary	Distance and Direction from Site
Kelsale Morio Meadow CWS	Kelsale Morio Meadow is 1.04ha of unimproved neutral meadow. It contains one of the finest populations of green-winged orchids (<i>Anacamptis morio</i>) in Suffolk. The meadow is traditionally managed with a late summer hay cut.	0.38km north

3.5 S41 Habitats

3.5.1 A search of [MAGIC](#) (Ref. 14) highlighted the presence of the following recognised S41 habitats within the study area:

- **Deciduous Woodland** - A thin band of railway sidings within the site boundary to the east (National Grid Reference [NGR]: TM38986378) was recognised as Deciduous Woodland. The site information states that there is *low* confidence in this classification (because it is based on the National Forest Inventory 2014 and has not been confirmed by a site survey). The section was recorded to support dense/continuous scrub during the Phase 1 Habitat survey (see **Section 3.8**)

The wider search area also supported multiple additional distinct woodland blocks recognised as Deciduous Woodland on the Priority Habitat Inventory. The closest of these was associated with Summerhill School (NGR: TM44076296), situated approximately 20m north of the site boundary. The next nearest area was situated 120m west and comprised Rockery Wood (NGR: TM38836392).

One area was also recognised as Ancient Woodland: Buckles Wood situated approximately 235m north of the site boundary (NGR: TM43146347). No other recognised areas of Ancient Woodland were identified during the desk study.

- **Woodpasture and Parkland** - Within the wider search area, there were several areas of land recognised as Woodpasture and Parkland on the Priority Habitat Inventory. The closest was an extensive area situated adjacent west of the site boundary at the Saxmundham Junction (NGR: TM38836380; the area included P194 and the land to the west and northwest)

- **Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (Draft)** - Two areas situated adjacent north and south of the site boundary near Valley Road (NGR: TM44786287 and TM45026276)
- **Good Quality Semi-improved Grassland (Non Priority)** - Situated approximately 235m north of the site boundary (TM39886424)
- **Traditional Orchards** - Situated approximately 245m east of the site boundary (TM45776260)

3.6 Habitat Network

3.6.1 A search of [MAGIC](#) (Ref. 14) highlighted that the section of the Project boundary that extends through Leiston (from c. Station Road to Valley Road c. King Georges Avenue) are situated within the following zones of the [National Habitat Network Maps](#) (Ref. 13):

- **Network Enhancement Zone 1** - c. 350 linear metres of the site boundary. The desired action in this zone is to expand and join up existing habitat patches and improve the connections between them.
- **Network Enhancement Zone 2** - c. 750 linear metres of the site boundary. The desired action in this zone is to improve the biodiversity value through land management changes and/or green infrastructure.
- **Network Expansion Zone** - c. 175 linear metres of the site boundary. The desired action in this zone is to improve connections between existing habitat networks.

3.7 Phase 1 Habitat Survey

3.7.1 Details of each habitat identified during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey are provided below and presented on **Figure 2**. Alpha-numeric codes below cross-refer to the JNCC Phase 1 Habitat Survey habitat classifications ([JNCC, 2010](#); Ref. 11).

3.7.2 The survey area predominately comprised a mosaic of scrub, grassland, tall ruderal and ephemeral/short perennial habitats typical of railway lineside habitats. These habitats were often patchy and difficult to map accurately. Consequently, the dominant habitat has been mapped with a description provided below and target notes provided where deemed necessary. It should be noted that these habitats are described separately below, but collectively, mosaic habitats of grassland, tall ruderal and ephemeral/short perennial habitats that are at least 0.25ha in size, are likely

to qualify as Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land Priority Habitat (see [BRIG, 2008](#); Ref. 4).

- 3.7.3 Similarly, a large proportion of the route extended through arable fields defined by hedgerows (described in **Section 3.14**). Vegetation management within the site boundary was obvious (by multiple brash and log piles); however, this was not intensive or widespread, and encroachment of hedgerow species (that would typically fall into the scrub habitat category) was common across the route. These habitats were up to 10m wide in sections and differentiating between patches of dense/continuous scrub, and a mosaic of hedgerow with adjacent scrub, was difficult. Where such habitats were generally maintained and resembled a hedgerow on the agricultural side, they were mapped accordingly, with dense/continuous scrub mapped adjacent (where deemed appropriate). Where such habitats did not function as a hedgerow for the adjacent land use and did not appear to be of hedgerow origin; these habitats were mapped as dense/continuous scrub despite being similar in species composition and appearance to habitats mapped as hedgerow with adjacent dense/continuous scrub (this is further described in **Section 3.12**).

3.8 Woodland and Scrub (A)

Broad-leaved semi natural woodland (A1.1.1)

- 3.8.1 Broad-leaved semi natural woodland presence was sparse within the site boundary. A mature band extended between the railway and Buckleswood Road/Westward Ho road (Target Note 10). Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) was abundant within the canopy with Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Common Lime (*Tilia x europaea*) and Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*). Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) were recorded within the shrub layer and the ground flora was typically dominated by Ivy (*Hedera helix*) with dense patches of Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and Common Nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and with Cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) on margins.
- 3.8.2 Other sections of this habitat were part of adjacent copses of various sizes (see Target Notes 3, 6 and 9). Sycamore, Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Pedunculate Oak, Ash and Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*) were common canopy species within this habitat.
- 3.8.3 All broad-leaved semi natural woodland habitat could qualify as Deciduous Woodland priority habitat (though National Vegetation Classification would be required to confirm, see [BRIG, 2008](#); Ref. 4).

Mixed plantation woodland (A1.3.2)

- 3.8.4 A band of mature mixed plantation woodland extended along the southern sidings, facing the now disused Leiston Railway station. Historically, it is envisaged that this woodland comprised a smaller, uniform line of planted Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) with occasional Sycamore, Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Ash, Pedunculate Oak and Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Sycamore, many of which were multi-stemmed through historical management, has since encroached on the wider area and the disused station platform, creating a wider woodland band. Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Bay Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), Holly, Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*), Elder, Hawthorn and Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) were all recorded within the shrub layer. The ground flora was typically dominated by Ivy with scattered patches of Bramble and Common Nettle.

Broad-leaved and coniferous scattered trees (A3.1 & A3.2)

- 3.8.5 Scattered mature broad-leaved trees were commonplace across the site boundary within hedgerows and scrub. These typically comprised Sycamore, Pedunculate Oak and Ash (such as Target Note 4) but Crack Willow, Horse Chestnut and Silver Birch were occasional. No scattered coniferous trees were recorded within the site boundary; however, several were identified within adjacent residential gardens.
- 3.8.6 Details of the preliminary roost assessment and any features providing bat roosting suitability are provided in **Section 3.23** (also see Target Notes 3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15 and 16).

Dense/continuous and scattered scrub (A2.1 & A2.2)

- 3.8.7 With the exception of hedgerow, dense/continuous scrub was the most common habitat within the site boundary and typically comprised dense hawthorn dominated thickets. Patches of the following other species were included within this habitat type: Blackthorn, Grey Willow (*Salix cinerea*), Elder, Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*) and Dog Rose, but these were rare across the survey area. Bramble was always associated with this habitat and the understory was typically bare or dominated with Ivy; Lords-and-ladies (*Arum maculatum*) was recorded as rare, but widespread. Common Nettle and Cleavers were typically present on margins with patchy Garlic Mustard presence.
- 3.8.8 Scattered scrub comprised smaller patches of Hawthorn, Elder, Grey Willow or Bramble; again, these were typically associated with Common Nettle and Cleavers.

3.9 Grassland (B)

Poor semi-improved grassland (B6)

3.9.1 Grassland within the site boundary was difficult to map as it was located within mosaics of other habitats (typically ephemeral/short perennial and/or tall ruderal) or occupied a narrow band of railway ballast between the running line and the woodland/scrub/hedgerow habitats that dominated the sidings. These grasslands were species poor: Creeping Bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*) and Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) were common throughout with localised dominance/abundance. Common Couch (*Elymus repens*) and Perennial Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) were frequently present (and also had small localised patches of dominance/co-dominance), and False Oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), Cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Barren Brome (*Bromus sterilis*) and Annual Meadow-grass (*Poa annua*) were occasional/rare. Common Oat (*Avena sativa*) and Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) encroachment from adjacent fields was rare but also recorded in several locations.

3.9.2 Forb diversity within poor semi-improved swards was patchy, contained a number of ruderals and was typically higher to the east of the site boundary (east of Valley Road). The following species were recorded within areas classified as poor semi-improved grassland; however, it should be noted that, due to the extensive linear nature of the site, small, isolated patches of tall ruderal and ephemeral/short perennial habitat that fell within this habitat and would not have been noticeable on the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Map (**Figure 1**), were not mapped:

- Dominant to Abundant: Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), Broad-leaved Dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale* agg.), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Common Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), Alexanders (*Smyrnium olusatrum*; widespread with localised dominance), Common Nettle (widespread with patchy dominance and particularly where habitat is adjacent to dense/continuous scrub and hedgerow habitat) and Cleavers (widespread and typically encroaching from scrub habitat or where habitat is situated adjacent to walls/fences)
- Abundant to Frequent: Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Broadleaf Plantain (*Plantago major*), Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Ground-ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), Herb-Robert (*Geranium robertianum*)
- Frequent to Occasional: White Dead-nettle (*Lamium album*), Red Dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*), Caper Spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*),

Green Alkanet (*Pentaglottis sempervirens*) and Field Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*)

- Occasional to Rare: Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*; also some localised patches), Dwarf Mallow (*Malva neglecta*), Common Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), Early Forget-me-not (*Myosotis ramosissima*), Common Poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*), Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), Hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), Smooth Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), Common Vetch (*Vicia sativa*), Common Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*; small localised patches), Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Great Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*; rare and localised to the east), Bugloss (*Anchusa arvensis*), Hawkweed (*Hieracium sp.*), Dwarf Gorse (*Ulex minor*; rare and localised to the east) and Doves-foot Cranesbill (*Geranium mole*)

3.9.3 Target Note 17 provides a photograph and description of an example patch of poor semi-improved grassland with a high number of ruderals.

Arable and Improved grassland (J1.1 and B4)

3.9.4 The proposed development extended through a predominantly agricultural areas and a series of arable fields with several pastoral fields were situated adjacent of the site boundary. These habitats were only observed from distance but arable field margins appeared narrow and to comprise a similar poor semi-improved grassland sward as described above (see Target Note 6 for a photograph of an arable field margin). The improved grassland fields appeared to comprise a short homogenous sward of common species such as Perennial Rye-grass, White Clover, Common Sorrel, Common Dandelion and Common Daisy.

3.10 Tall ruderal (C3.1)

3.10.1 Tall ruderal habitat was common and widespread across the site boundary, typically beneath scrub and hedgerows, within watercourses and forming small patches within grassland and ephemeral/short perennial habitats. It did not form any extensive habitat patches on its own and for these reasons it has not been mapped on the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Map (**Figure 1**).

3.10.2 Common Nettle was by far the most common and dominant tall ruderal species (see the photograph associated with Target Note 13 for an example patch of Common Nettle dominance). Alexanders was also widespread with occasional small patches of dominance and Rosebay Willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*) was rare within the site boundary but was recorded within the watercourses at Target Notes 5 and 6. Other ruderals are listed within **Sections 3.9** and **3.12**.

3.11 Standing and Running Water (G1 and G2)

3.11.1 One drain was recorded within the site boundary (Target Note 2). It extended parallel with the railway line at the foot of a hedgerow for approximately 95m but was predominately dry, containing only a small section of shallow standing water (standing water was approximately 15m long, 30cm wide and 1-2cm deep).

3.11.2 The site boundary traversed a further three watercourses that culverted under the railway line. All three were tributaries of the Hundred River (see Target Notes 5 and 6).

3.12 Ephemeral/Short Perennial (J1.3)

3.12.1 This habitat comprised short, patchy plant associations typical of derelict sites and railway ballast. As described above, this habitat was difficult to map as it often formed mosaics with grassland or a narrow band as the railway transitioned from unvegetated ballast to grassland, scrub or hedgerow. Within the railway line itself, Field Horsetail, Hawkweed and Herb Robert were sparse but widespread. Other species typical of this habitat included Broadleaf Plantain, Creeping Buttercup, White Clover, Common Ragwort, Ground-ivy, Common Nettle, Pineappleweed (*Matricaria discoidea*) and Common Teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*; patchy presence to the west), though the ruderals listed within **Section 3.9** were also present across the survey area.

3.13 Introduced Shrub (J1.4)

3.13.1 Introduced shrubs were present within the residential gardens situated adjacent to the site boundary within Leiston, occasionally forming a shared boundary. Some encroachment was evident, but these habitats were typically managed.

3.13.2 Oval Leaved Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Bay Laurel, Plum (*Prunus sp.*), Dog Rose and Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*) were recorded within these areas. The ground flora within this habitat was either bare/unvegetated or dominated by Ivy.

3.14 Hedgerows (J2)

3.14.1 The hedgerows within the site boundary have been separated into three categories: Intact hedge (J2.1); Defunct hedge (J2.2); and Hedgerow with trees (J2.3). A detailed hedgerow assessment was not undertaken as part of the Phase 1 habitat survey; however, all hedgerows appeared species poor and were typically dominated by Hawthorn. Localised dominance/co-

dominance of Blackthorn was also noted (to the west of the level crossing off B1119 Saxmundham Road) as were several small sections of Oval Leaved Privet dominance (generally as small, managed privet hedges at level crossings but patchy presence was noted in other hedgerows away from urban areas to the west).

3.14.2 Other species recorded within hedgerows were occasional to rare and included: Elder, Grey Willow, Dog Rose, Red Currant (*Ribes rubrum*), Gorse (east of Valley Road only), Sycamore, Ash, Pedunculate Oak, Holly, Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Ivy and Bramble. The latter two species typically occupying gaps within defunct hedgerows with Common Nettle and Cleavers. Trees within hedgerows are described within **Section 3.8** and the ground flora beneath them was the same as that described for dense/continuous scrub (also within **Section 3.8**).

3.14.3 All hedgerows consisting 80% or more cover of at least one woody UK native species qualify as Hedgerow priority habitat (see [BRIG, 2008](#); Ref. 4). Thus, with the exception of the small sections of small, managed Oval Leaved Privet hedges, all hedgerows within the site boundary are regarded as priority habitat.

3.15 Buildings and Structures (J3.6)

3.15.1 The site boundary contained six level crossings and one rail bridge. The latter was at Valley Road and comprised a steel structure supported by brick walls. A small wooden hut (Target Note 1) was situated within the sidings to the east of the site boundary. It was constructed of wooden sleepers with a corrugated iron roof and contained a small brick-built chimney. The building was overgrown with Ivy and Bramble.

3.16 Protected & Notable Species Overview

3.16.1 A full range of ecological features was considered during the desk study and survey; however, several receptors were discounted on the grounds that there was no likelihood of their occurrence on site (for example, due to geographical absence or an absence of suitable habitat) or because the proposed works do not have the potential to impact upon them. The latter included fully aquatic species (i.e. fish, white clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* and aquatic invertebrates). The small section of standing water on site was too shallow (and likely ephemeral) to support these species and the three watercourses crossed by the proposed development can be safeguarded by standard best practice measures.

3.17 Protected & Notable Plants (including Fungi)

3.17.1 The desk study identified 45 records comprising 38 plant species (**APPENDIX C: Table C.1**) within a 2km of the study area. This included Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) which is protected from sale under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (sale only), seven plant species considered Nationally Scarce, and nine plant species considered Vulnerable in England. Many of these species were recorded from protected habitats around Sizewell east of the site.

3.17.2 During the Phase 1 habitat survey no notable or protected plant species were recorded within the site boundary. Based on the habitat composition on site, while the absence of protected or notable plant species cannot be confirmed the likelihood that any are present was considered to be negligible; they are not considered further in this report.

3.18 Invasive Flora

3.18.1 The desk study identified seven records of invasive plant species (species listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981 (as amended)). The closest of these records is an Indian (Himalayan) Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) located 0.12km South of Leiston. A summary of the invasive flora is summarised in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3 Desk study records of Schedule 9 species

Species	Distance and direction of closest record to the site (km)
Water Fern (<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>)	0.94km S
Japanese Knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>)	0.29km SW
Giant Hogweed (<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>)	0.2km N
Indian (Himalayan) Balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>)	0.79km NW
Virginia Creeper (<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>)	0.12km S
Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	0.93km S
Japanese Rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i>)	0.46km SW

3.19 Invertebrates

3.19.1 The desk study returned 35 records of notable invertebrates in the study area comprising 24 species, listed in **APPENDIX C: Table C.2**.

3.19.2 During the Phase 1 habitat survey, the following invertebrates were identified:

- Forget-me-not Shieldbug (*Sehirus luctuosus*) – a largely ground-dwelling shieldbug associated with forget-me-not (*Myosotis sp.*) on sparsely vegetated ground. The species is widespread but local in southern Britain.
- Speckled Wood (*Pararge aegeria*), Small Tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*), Orange Tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*) and Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) – all common and widespread butterfly species

3.19.3 The habitats along the railway embankment provided a wildlife corridor for invertebrates and in places were analogous to open mosaic priority habitat, which is known to support a diverse invertebrate fauna. There is a high likelihood that notable invertebrates will be present within the site including some recorded during the desk study, such as small heath and grayling butterflies and cinnabar moth.

3.20 Reptiles

3.20.1 The desk study returned 31 records of four species of reptiles in the within 2km of the study area. All species have records within 0.95km of the study area, the closest being a record of common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) 0.01km from the study area as shown in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 Desk study records of reptile species

Species	Distance and direction of closest record to the site (km)
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	0.12km NE
Grass snake (<i>Natrix helvetica</i>)	0.07km N
Adder (<i>Vipera berus</i>)	0.95km SE
Common Lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	0.01km SW

3.20.2 A reptile survey conducted by Cotswold Wildlife Surveys (2016) of an area of development land situated adjacent south of the site boundary to the north-west of Leiston identified the presence of grass snake in 2016.

3.20.3 The four species of reptile identified during the desk study have been recorded in habitats to the east of the site as part of the Sizewell C Main Development Site surveys [APP-235].

3.20.4 The habitats on site are likely to provide an extensive wildlife corridor along the railway margins with suitable hibernation and refuge opportunities for the common and widespread reptiles such as adder (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*) and slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*). The likelihood of reptile presence within the site boundary was assessed as high.

3.21 Great Crested Newts (and other Amphibians)

3.21.1 The desk study returned 19 records of amphibians in the study area. These were of the following 4 species, all situated within 2km of the site boundary: common toad (*Bufo bufo*), common frog (*Rana temporaria*), smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) and great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*).

3.21.2 There were no ponds within the site boundary; the small drain (Target Note 2) was very shallow (and likely ephemeral) and considered unsuitable to support breeding amphibians.

3.21.3 Twenty-eight ponds were identified within 250m of the site boundary; the location of these are highlighted on **Figure 2** and described within **Table 3.5**, which also displays the results of the HSI and eDNA surveys.

Table 3.5 Known ponds within 250m of Site boundary

Pond Reference	Distance and direction from Project Boundary	HSI Score	eDNA Result
P015	125m north	Poor	N/A - Dry

Pond Reference	Distance and direction from Project Boundary	HSI Score	eDNA Result
P020	121m north-east	Average	Positive
P021	80m north	Good	Positive
P023	180m south	Poor	Negative
P026	127m south	No Access	N/A
P036	80m north	Good	Positive
P176	164m south-west	Average	Negative
P177	123m north-east	Poor	Negative
P178	210m north-east	Average	Positive
P179	248m south-west	Poor	Positive
P180	35m south-west	Below Average	Positive
P181	49m south	Poor	Positive
P182	228m north	No Access	N/A
P183	250m north	Good	Positive
P184	173m north	No Access	N/A
P185	224m north	Good	Positive
P186	245m south	Average	Positive
P187	5m south	No Access	N/A
P188	247m north	No Access	N/A
P189	179m south	No Access	N/A
P190	204m north	No Access	N/A
P191	220m north	No Access	N/A
P192	233m north	No Access	N/A

Pond Reference	Distance and direction from Project Boundary	HSI Score	eDNA Result
P193	201m north	No Access	N/A
P194	13m north-west	No Access	N/A
P195	146m south-west	No Access	N/A
P230	27m north	No Access	N/A

- 3.21.4 A total of 10 ponds returned a positive eDNA result suggesting that great crested newt are present within these waterbodies. Twelve ponds were not surveyed due to access constraints. Due to the proximity of ponds where great crested newt are present, it is likely that some of these ponds also support this species.
- 3.21.5 A search of [MAGIC](#) (Ref. 14) highlighted no registered European protected species licence applications for great crested newt within the search area but did highlight that one pond (P026) had a positive great crested newt class survey licence return from 28/05/2014. NB: the location of the class survey licence returns is to the 100m grid square and therefore did not fall directly on the pond noted above. This assessment is based on the nearest pond to the mapped record.
- 3.21.6 A great crested newt survey conducted by Cotswold Wildlife Surveys (2016) of ponds associated with an area of development land situated adjacent south of the site boundary reported that great crested newts were absent from P026 in 2016. They also reported that two ponds within Leiston House Farm (which included P023 and another smaller pond to the south east) were both unsuitable for great crested newts (P023 had a poor HSI and the other was 'virtually dry').
- 3.21.7 A great crested newt survey conducted by Basecology (2016) of ponds associated with an area of development land situated adjacent south of the site boundary reported that great crested newts were present within P036 and that they were likely absent from P026. They also confirmed the presence of smooth newt in both ponds.
- 3.21.8 The terrestrial habitats present along the railway corridor provided suitable terrestrial opportunities for amphibians and these habitats were well connected to a number of ponds situated within the wider landscape, some

of which located close to the site boundary. There is a high likelihood of amphibian presence within the site, including great crested newts.

3.22 Birds

3.22.1 The desk study returned 481 records of 135 bird species (**APPENDIX C**) within 2km of the study area. Of these, 30 are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 shown in Table 3.6. Of these 31 species, 10 are listed on the Red List of the RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern and 15 on the Amber List (Hayhow *et al.*, 2017 (Ref. 14)).

Table 3.6 Desk study records of Schedule 1 bird species

Species	Number of records	Additional Conservation status
Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>)	2	UK Amber list
Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)	5	UK Amber list
Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>)	7	UK Amber list
Scaup (<i>Aythya marila</i>)	1	UK Red list
Eurasian Bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>)	5	UK Amber list
Eurasian Stone-curlew (<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>)	4	UK Amber list
Ruff (<i>Calidris pugnax</i>)	2	UK Red list
Cetti's Warbler (<i>Cettia cetti</i>)	5	
Little Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)	1	
Black Tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	1	
Western Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>)	6	UK Amber list
Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	5	UK Red list
Long-tailed Duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>)	1	UK Red list
Dartford Warbler (<i>Curruca undata</i>)	2	UK Amber list
Bewick's Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>)	7	UK Amber list

Species	Number of records	Additional Conservation status
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)	2	UK Red list
Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	2	
Hobby (<i>Falco subbuteo</i>)	4	
Brambling (<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>)	6	
Little Gull (<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>)	2	
Mediterranean Gull (<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>)	3	UK Amber list
Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>)	5	UK Red list
Red Crossbill (<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>)	1	
Woodlark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>)	3	
Bluethroat (<i>Luscinia svecica</i>)	1	
Common Scoter (<i>Melanitta nigra</i>)	1	UK Red list
Bee-eater (<i>Merops apiaster</i>)	6	
Red Kite (<i>Milvus milvus</i>)	7	
Eurasian Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>)	3	UK Red list
Western Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)	2	UK Amber list
Spoonbill (<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>)	1	UK Amber list
Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>)	4	UK Amber list
Common Firecrest (<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>)	2	
Little Tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>)	2	UK Amber list
Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>)	3	UK Amber lis
Green Sandpiper (<i>Tringa ochropus</i>)	4	UK Amber list

Species	Number of records	Additional Conservation status
Redwing (<i>Turdus iliacus</i>)	4	UK Red list
Western Barn Owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)	7	

3.22.2 Many of the species shown in **Table 3.6** are associated with wetland habitats, likely due to the proximity to Minsmere, and are not expected to be found on site.

3.22.3 The following species were recorded within/above the site boundary during the Extended Phase 1 Habitat survey: great tit (*Parus major*), blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*), house martin (*Delichon urbicum*), blackbird (*Turdus merula*), wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*), magpie (*Pica pica*) and dunnock (*Prunella modularis*).

3.22.4 The woodland, trees, hedgerows, scrub and the small building (Target Note 1) within the site boundary offered suitable nesting habitat for a range of common bird species during the breeding bird season. Further, the habitats along the railway embankment are likely to provide a wildlife corridor for birds providing foraging and commuting opportunities. The likelihood that the site supports breeding birds was assessed as high.

3.22.5 Note that, due to the nature of the works the potential presence of an assemblage of common breeding birds within the site in lineside areas are not considered a constraint.

3.23 Bats

3.23.1 The desk study returned 15 records within 2km of the study area. These were of the following six species: Natter's (*Myotis nattereri*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), pipistrelle species (*Pipistrellus* sp.), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*) and barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*). All bat species found during the desk study are all protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

3.23.2 A search of [MAGIC](#) (Ref. 14) highlighted the following registered European protected species licence applications for bats within the search area: within the search area:

- EPSM2009-724 from 2010 which named common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, whiskered, Brandt's, Daubenton's and natterers bats and

was situated approximately 350m north of the site boundary (NRG: TM39566427).

- 2014-3688-EPS-MIT from 2018 which named common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Noctule and natterers bats and was situated approximately 1.4km east of the site boundary (NRG: TM45286460).
- EPSM2013-6257 from 2018 which named brown long-eared, Daubenton's and natterers bats and was situated approximately 1.6km north of the site boundary (NRG: TM45296442).
- 2015-8754-EPS-MIT from 2018 which named brown long-eared, Daubenton's and natterers bats and was situated approximately 1.7km north of the Project boundary (NRG: TM45286460).

3.23.3 During the Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey the following features were identified within the site boundary that provided opportunities for roosting bats:

- A small structure situated within sidings assessed to have moderate bat roosting suitability (Target Note 1).
- Mature Pedunculate Oak tree assessed to have low bat roosting suitability (Target Note 3).
- Mature Crack Willow assessed to have moderate bat roosting suitability (Target Note 7).
- Mature Ash assessed to have low bat roosting suitability (Target Note 8).
- Mature Sycamore tree assessed to have low bat roosting suitability (Target Note 11).
- Mature Horse Chestnut tree assessed to have low bat roosting suitability (Target Note 14).
- Mature Silver Birch tree assessed to have low bat roosting suitability (Target Note 15).
- Mature Pedunculate Oak tree assessed to have low bat roosting suitability (Target Note 16).

3.23.4 Based on the numbers of bat records, habitat quality for bats within the Project boundary and the presence of the above roosting opportunities, the likelihood of roosting bats being present within the site boundary was

assessed as moderate. The habitats within the site boundary/along the railway line also comprised an extensive vegetated linear feature which is connected to other habitats in the local area and was considered to offer and extensive commuting / foraging habitat for bats. The likelihood of presence of commuting/foraging bats within the site is high.

3.24 Badgers

3.24.1 There were three records of badger returned within the study area between 2012 and 2018, the closest record was located within 0.07km north of the study area. All the records were located north-west of Leiston.

3.24.2 During the Extended Phase 1 habitat survey, two badger setts were identified within the site boundary as follows:

- C1 – comprising 2 active and 2 inactive entrances and assumed to be an outlier.
- C2 – comprising at least 19 active entrances and assumed to be a main sett.

3.24.3 The location of these setts are illustrated on **Figure 1** by confidential target notes C1 and C2, respectively.

3.24.4 Badger setts and signs have been recorded within the Sizewell C main development site boundary and the Sizewell C mitigation area to the east of the Leiston end of the site [[AS-207](#)], including setts that could fall within the territory of the badger social group associated with C2.

3.24.5 The habitats within the entire railway embankment provided suitable foraging and commuting habitat for badger and it is possible that additional badger setts are present within the site boundary.

3.25 Otters and Water Voles

3.25.1 The desk study returned four records of otter and two of water vole within the 2km study area. The closest records of each species from the site boundary were approximately 35m (from 2008, no further details were provided) and 120m (two individuals recorded in 2007), respectively. The records were concentrated on the stream network above the Hundred River and along the River Fromus in Saxmundum.

3.25.2 The site boundary crossed three watercourses which were considered suitable for water vole and/or otter (please refer to Target Notes 5 and 6). Note that the small drain (Target Note 2) was not considered suitable for either species due to its small, ephemeral, and isolated nature. The

likelihood of presence of otter and/or water vole within suitable habitat in the site is considered to be moderate.

3.26 Dormouse

- 3.26.1 The desk study returned no records of hazel dormouse and none are likely to be present within the site boundary. The species is very rare in East Suffolk, north of the Orwell.

3.27 Other Mammals

- 3.27.1 The desk study returned 59 records of mammals within 2km in the study area. These were of the following five species: hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*), polecat (*Mustela putorius*), grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) and Chinese muntjac deer (*Muntiacus reevesi*).
- 3.27.2 Both grey squirrel and muntjac deer are classified as invasive species under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

4 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1.1 The potential constraints identified on site are:

- Priority habitat:
 - Deciduous Woodland (recognised and unrecognised), Hedgerow and Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land within the site boundary.
 - Wood pasture and Parkland and Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land adjacent to the site boundary.
- Watercourses crossed by the proposed development.
- Habitat: collectively the habitats within the site boundary are likely to provide an extensive wildlife corridor.
- Species: Invertebrates, Reptiles, Great crested newt (and other amphibians), Birds, Bats, Badger, Otter, and Water vole

4.1.2 Vegetation clearance will be outside the breeding bird season (see **Section 6 of Part C of the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)** (Doc Ref. 8.11(D)). Below is brief summary of the general requirements and the proposed approach to are reptiles, great crested newt and badgers:

- General Requirements
 - Table 6.1 of Part C of the CoCP (Doc Ref. 8.11(D)) identified ecological mitigation and control measures to be implemented at each of the Sizewell C Project's associated development sites. The general requirements that apply to the works at this site include:
 - Appointment of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW);
 - Toolbox talks; and
 - Establishment of invasive plant species.
- Reptiles
 - Works will be undertaken in accordance with the Reptile Non-Licensable Method Statement [APP-556], which details

precautionary working methods for any vegetation removal works.

- In accordance with **Table 6.1** of **Part C** of the **CoCP** (Doc Ref. 8.11(D)), if activities require disturbance / dismantling of potential refuge areas or break ground then ECoW should be appointed to oversee works.
- In accordance with **Table 6.1** of **Part C** of the **CoCP** (Doc Ref. 8.11(D)), Vegetation management / removal would be undertaken during the active season: April to October inclusive (seasonally dependant). Where this is not possible, vegetation will be cut to the ground (to remove potential bird nesting habitat), but any roots will remain intact until hibernation is complete. The root system of vegetation will then be removed once the reptile hibernation season is over. The phased approach to site clearance and topsoil stripping will discourage brown hare and hedgehogs away from the site of activity and into the surrounding suitable habitat.
- Great crested newt
 - Works will be undertaken in accordance with a great crested newt European Protected Species License.
- Badgers
 - In accordance with **Table 6.1** of **Part C** of the **CoCP** (Doc Ref. 8.11(D)), prior to construction works commencing, a pre-construction walkover of the site will be conducted in order to identify whether there are any signs of badgers and/or any newly established setts that may be impacted by the works. If any setts are identified that will be disturbed by the construction works, or will require closure, then a licence from Natural England will be obtained. All licensable works will be undertaken between July to November (inclusive).
 - Any excavations made during construction activities will be closed at the end of the day to prevent access by badgers. If it is not possible for excavations to be closed at night, a means of egress (i.e. a wooden plank or soil ramp) will be provided to ensure that any badgers that may access these excavations have a means of escape.

- If badgers gain access and establish setts within the operational site, a licence from Natural England will be obtained to close and destroy these setts ahead of the site removal and restoration phase.

4.1.3 No additional flora or fauna have been identified that require further mitigation beyond that described above.

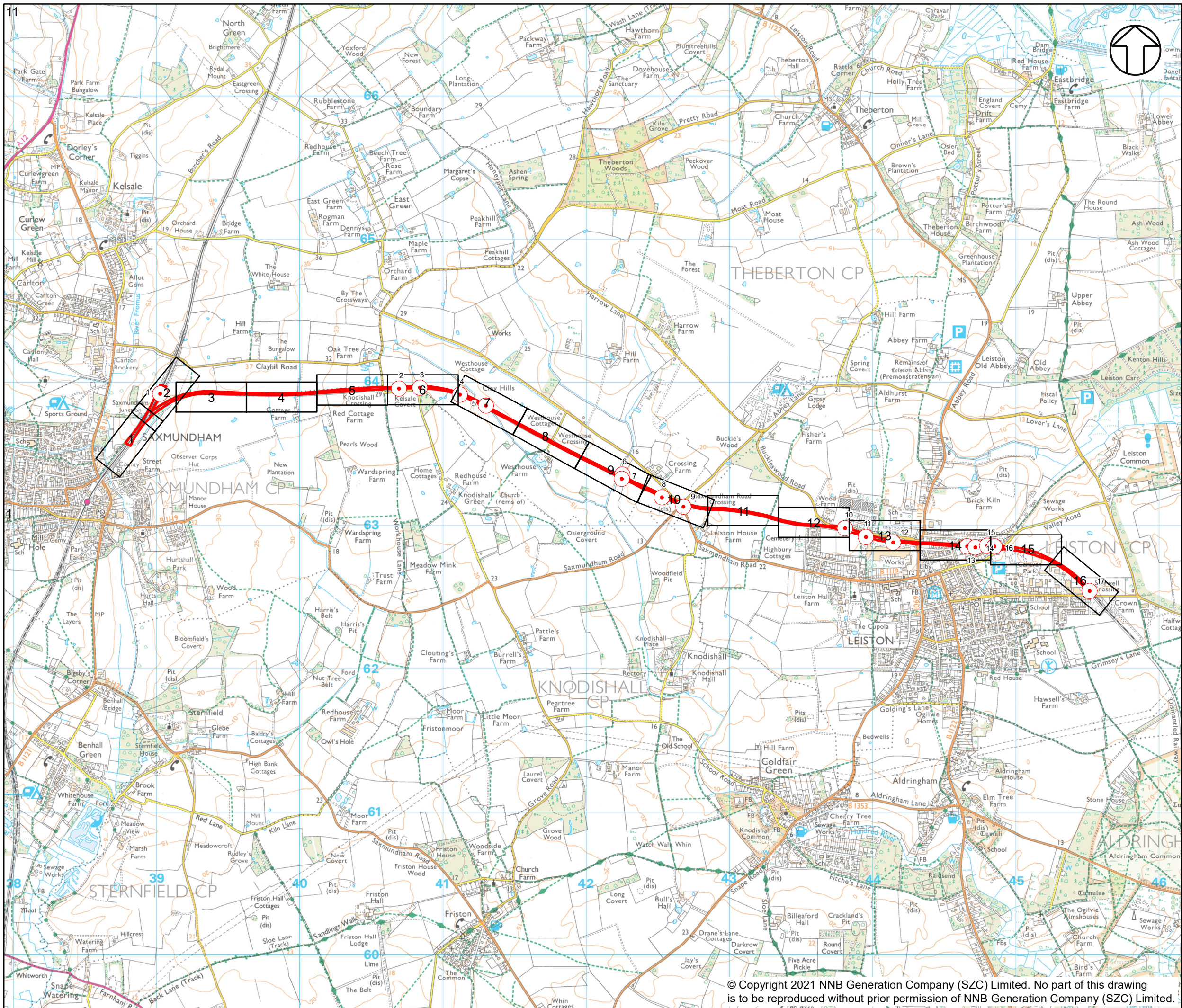
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APPENDIX A: FIGURES



NOTES

KEY

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- PLATES INCLUDED IN THIS FIGURE
- TARGET NOTES

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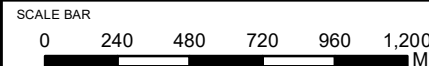
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PAGE 1 OF 9

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FIGURE 1

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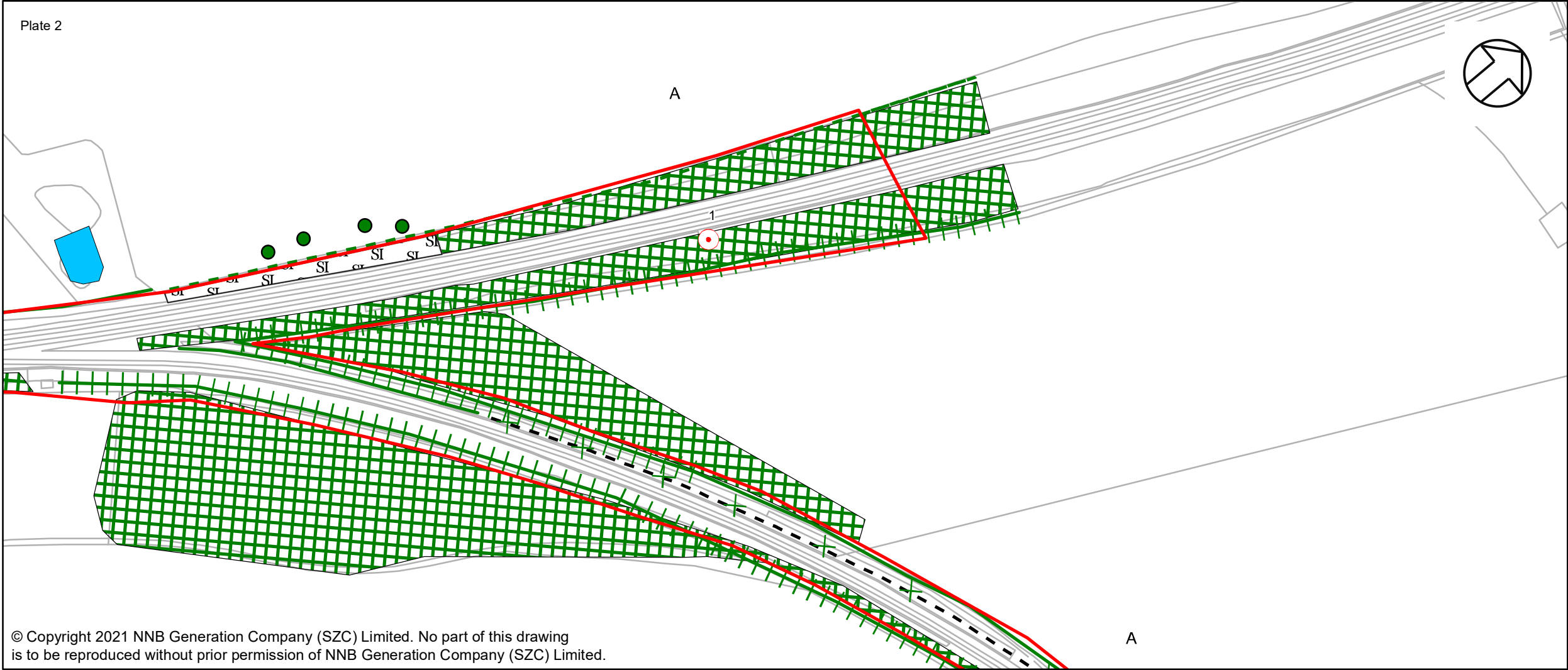
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NOTES

KEY

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- TARGET NOTES
- A1.1 BROAD-LEAVED SCATTERED TREES
- A2.2 SCATTERED SCRUB
- B4 IMPROVED GRASSLAND
- J1.1 ARABLE
- J1.3 EPHEMERAL/SHORT PERENNIAL
- J2.1.2 SPECIES-POOR INTACT HEDGE
- J2.2.2 SPECIES-POOR DEFUNCT HEDGE
- J2.3.2 SPECIES-POOR HEDGE AND TREES
- J2.4 FENCE
- J2.5 WALL
- A1.3.2 PLANTATION MIXED WOODLAND
- A2.1 DENSE/CONTINUOUS SCRUB
- B6 POOR SEMI-IMPROVED GRASSLAND
- G.1 STANDING WATER
- J.3.6 BUILDINGS
- J1.4 INTRODUCED SHRUB



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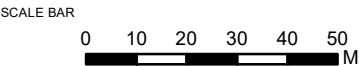
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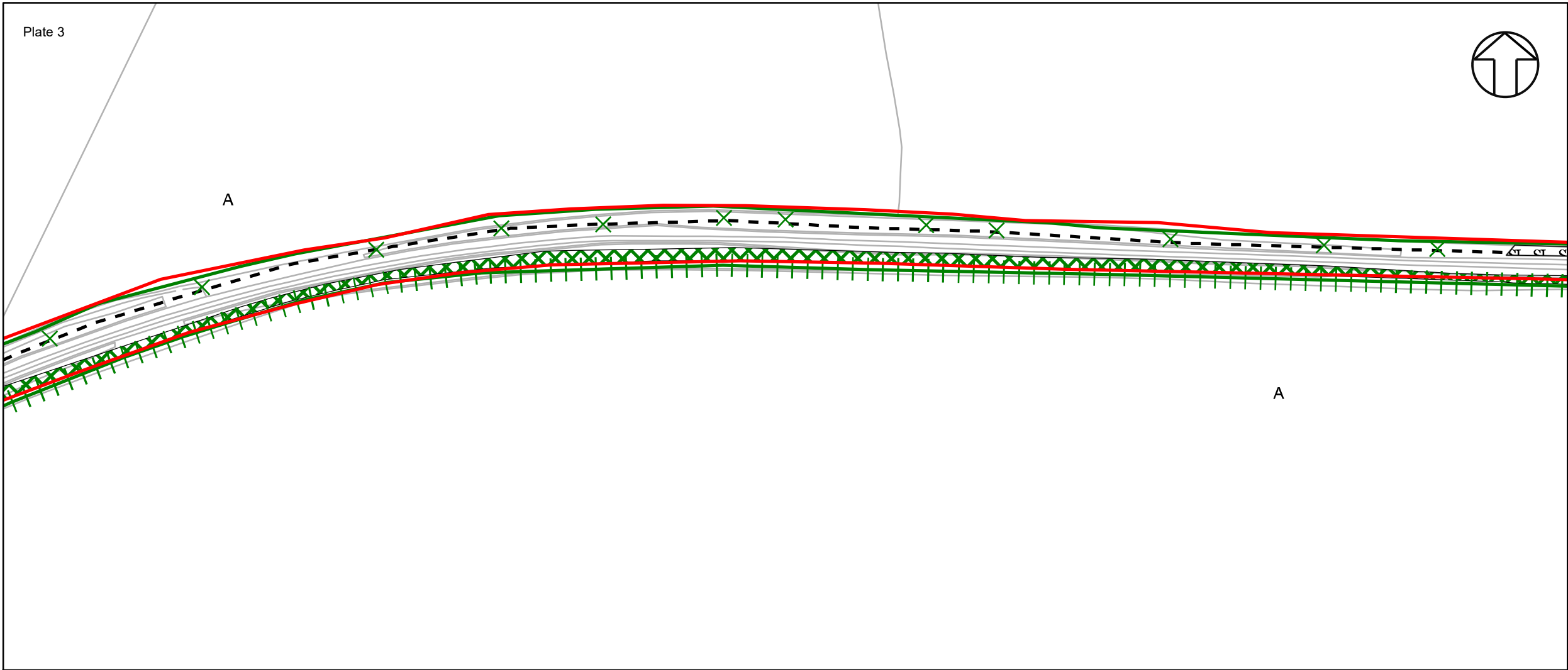
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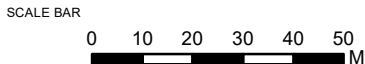


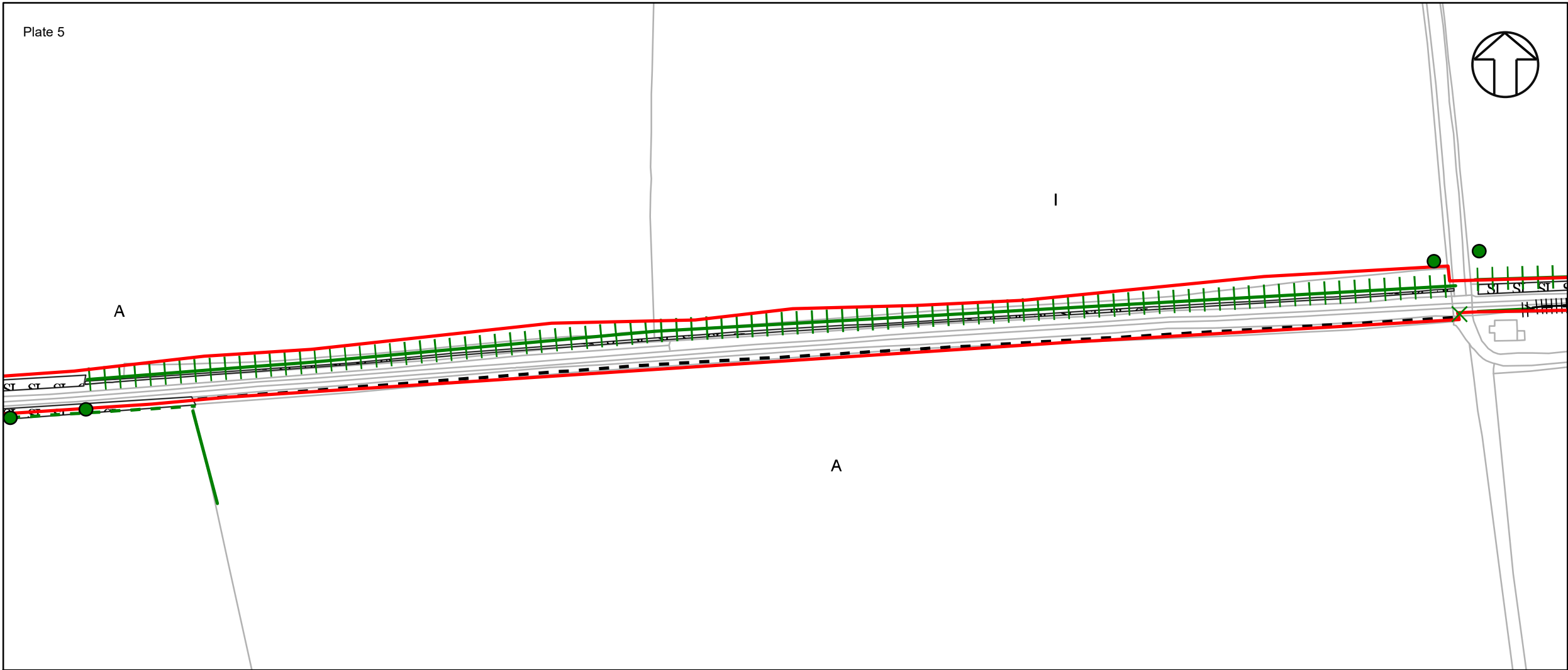
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PAGE 3 OF 9

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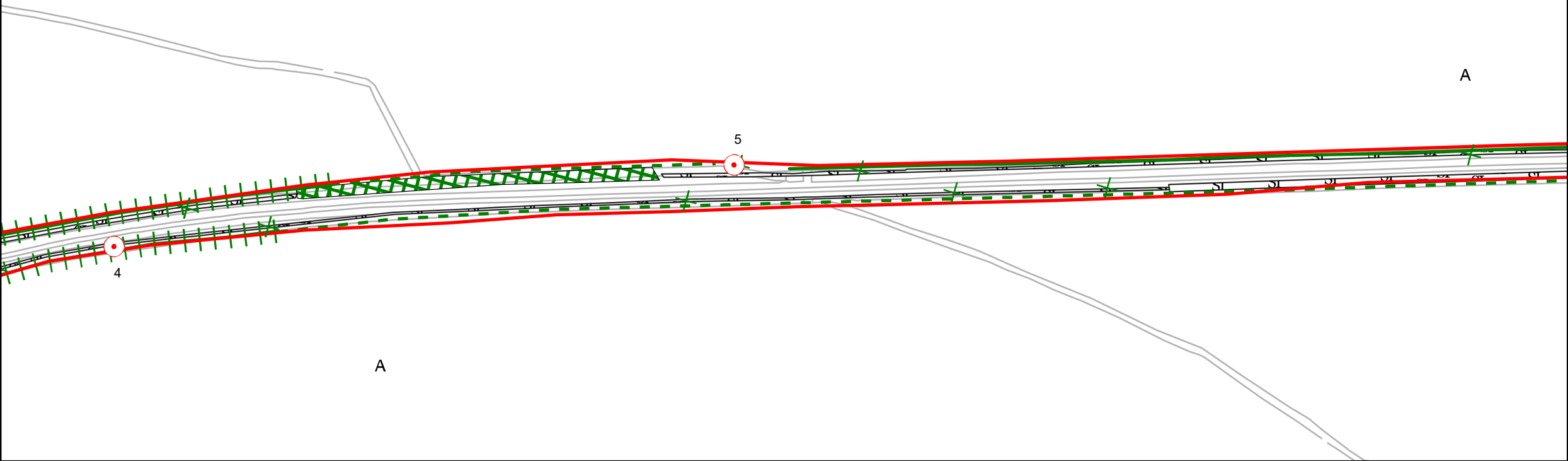
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PAGE 4 OF 9

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FIGURE 1

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Plate 7

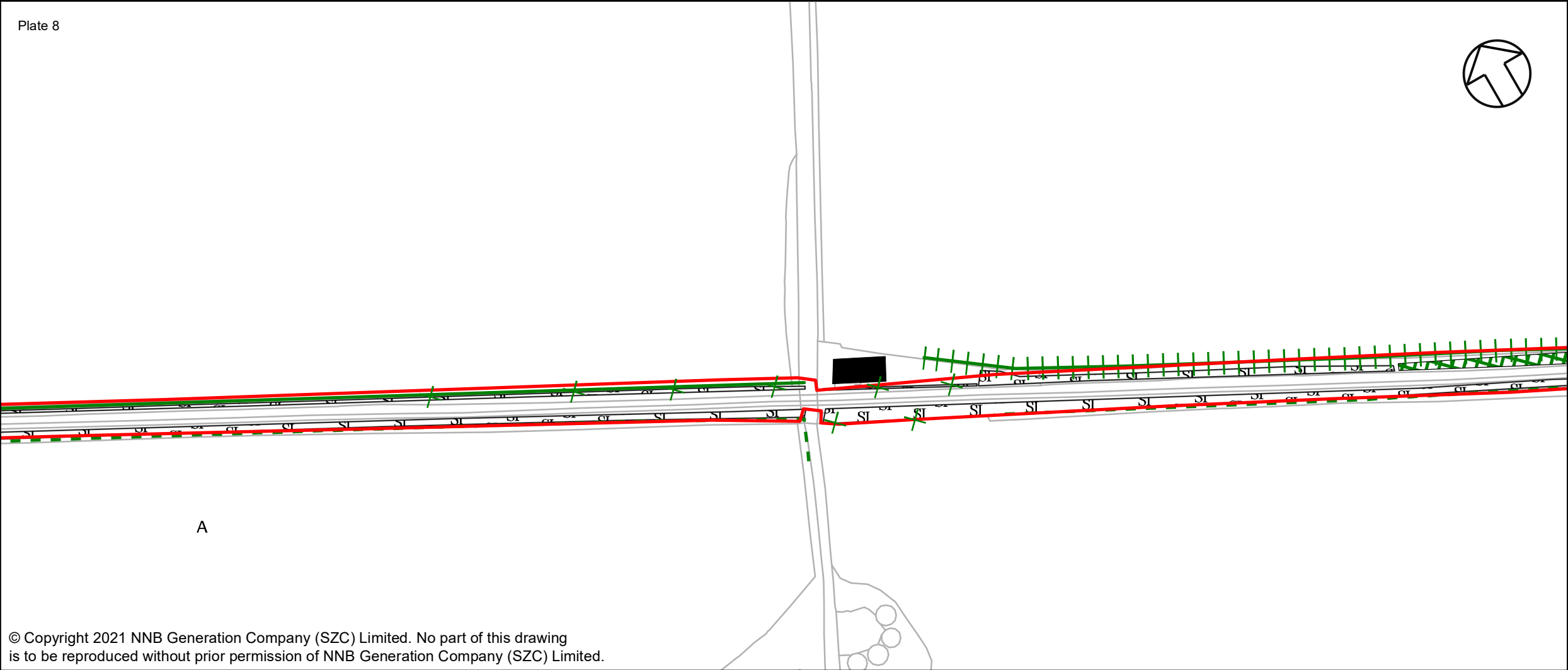


NOTES

KEY

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- TARGET NOTES
- A1.1 BROAD-LEAVED SCATTERED TREES
- A2.2 SCATTERED SCRUB
- B4 IMPROVED GRASSLAND
- J1.1 ARABLE
- J1.3 EPHEMERAL/SHORT PERENNIAL
- J2.1.2 SPECIES-POOR INTACT HEDGE
- J2.2.2 SPECIES-POOR DEFUNCT HEDGE
- J2.3.2 SPECIES-POOR HEDGE AND TREES
- J2.4 FENCE
- J2.5 WALL
- A1.3.2 PLANTATION MIXED WOODLAND
- A2.1 DENSE/CONTINUOUS SCRUB
- B6 POOR SEMI-IMPROVED GRASSLAND
- G.1 STANDING WATER
- J.3.6 BUILDINGS
- J1.4 INTRODUCED SHRUB

Plate 8



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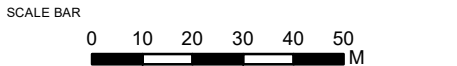
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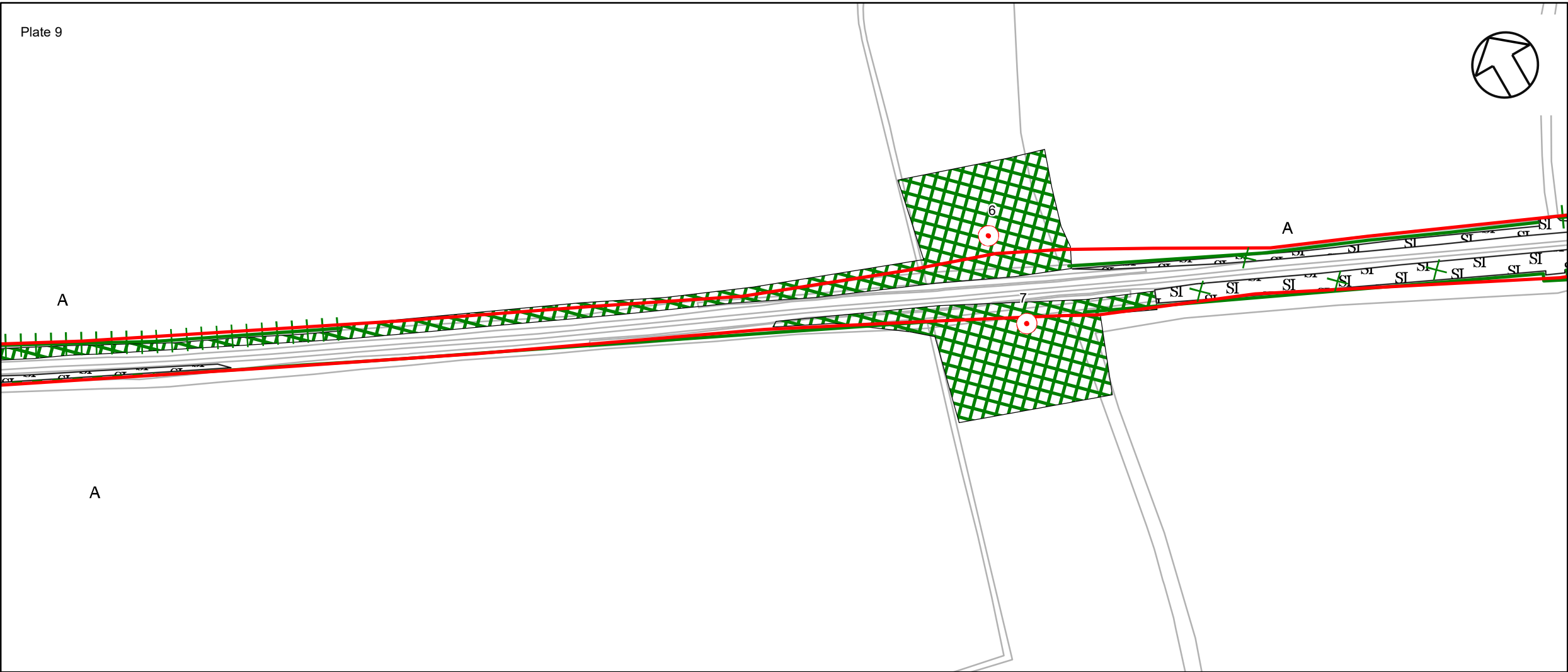
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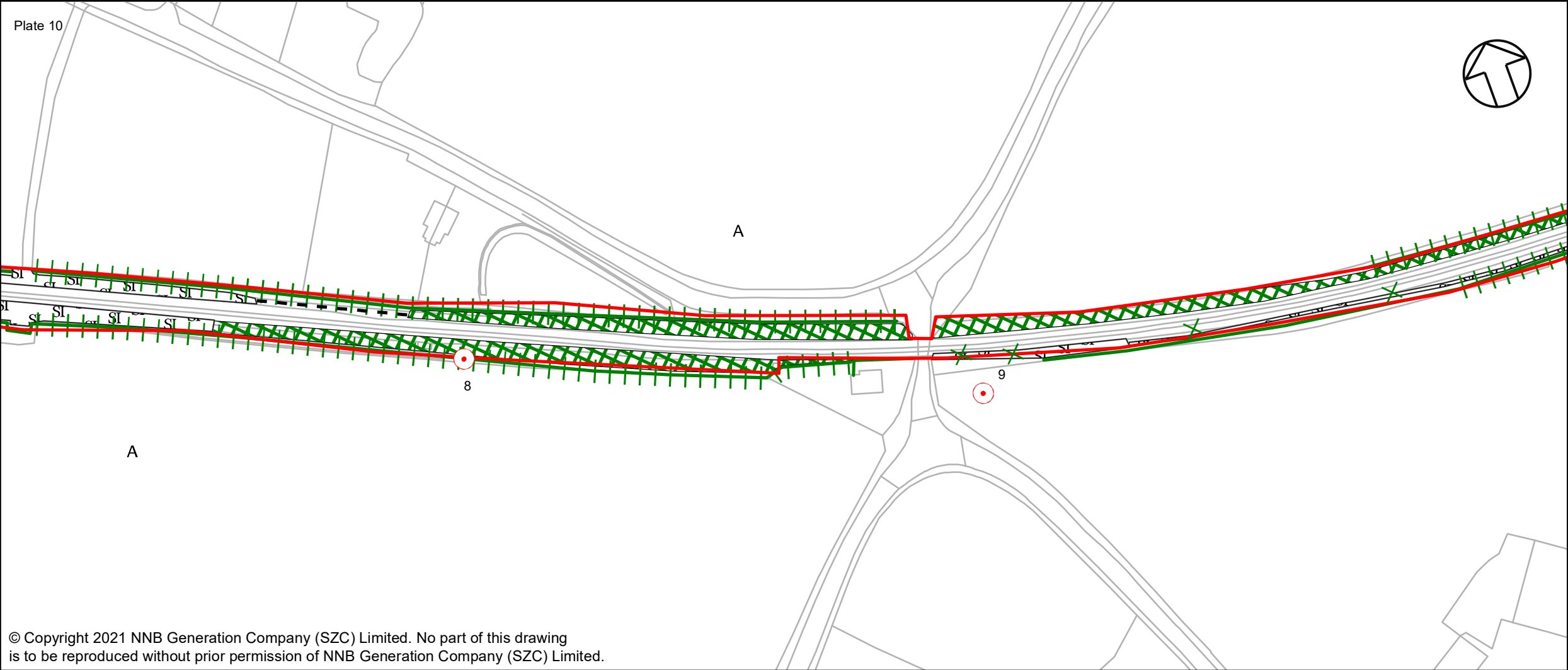




NOTES

KEY

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- TARGET NOTES
- A1.1 BROAD-LEAVED SCATTERED TREES
- A2.2 SCATTERED SCRUB
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- J2.2.2 SPECIES-POOR DEFUNCT HEDGE
- J2.3.2 SPECIES-POOR HEDGE AND TREES
- J2.4 FENCE
- J2.5 WALL
- A1.3.2 PLANTATION MIXED WOODLAND
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- J.3.6 BUILDINGS
- J1.4 INTRODUCED SHRUB



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BRANCH LINE PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL
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EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN

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DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 1

DATE: JULY 2021 DRAWN: R.C. SCALE: 1:1,500 @A3 REV: 01

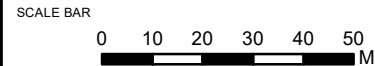
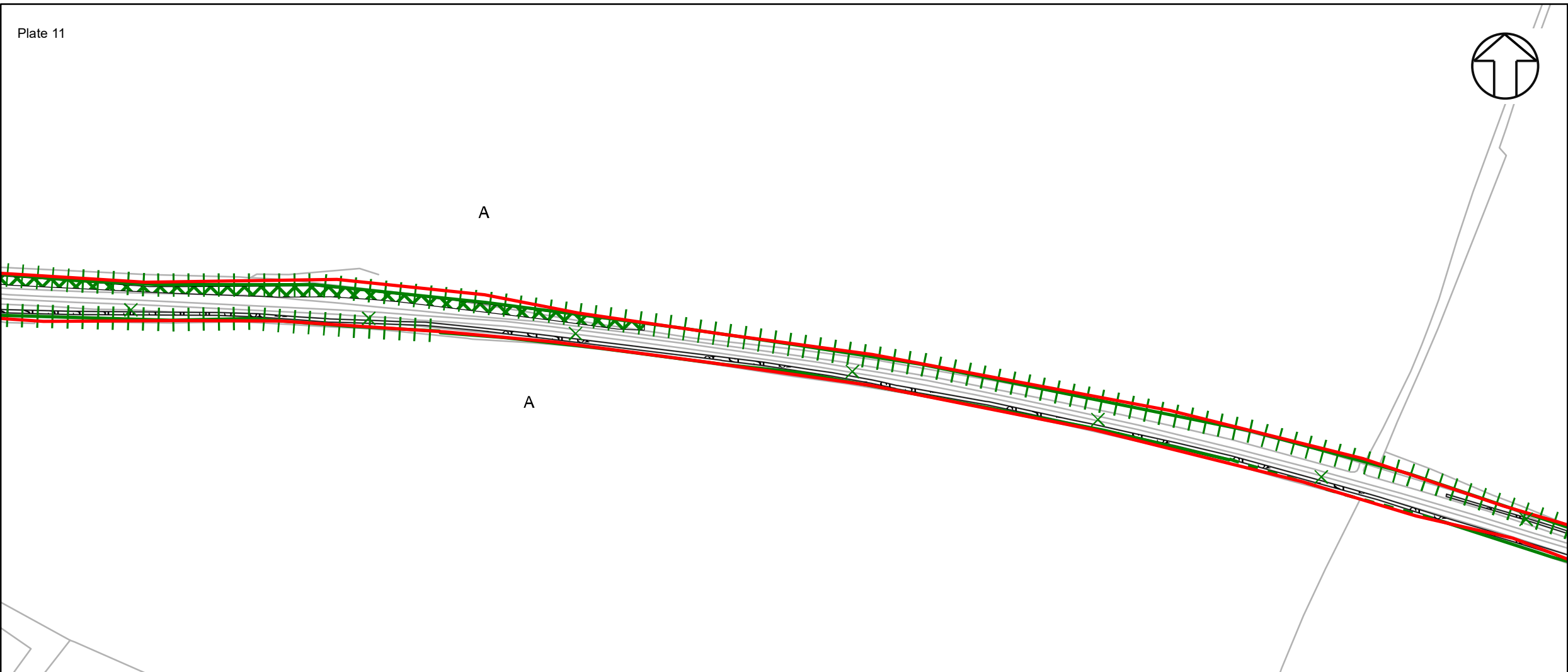


Plate 11

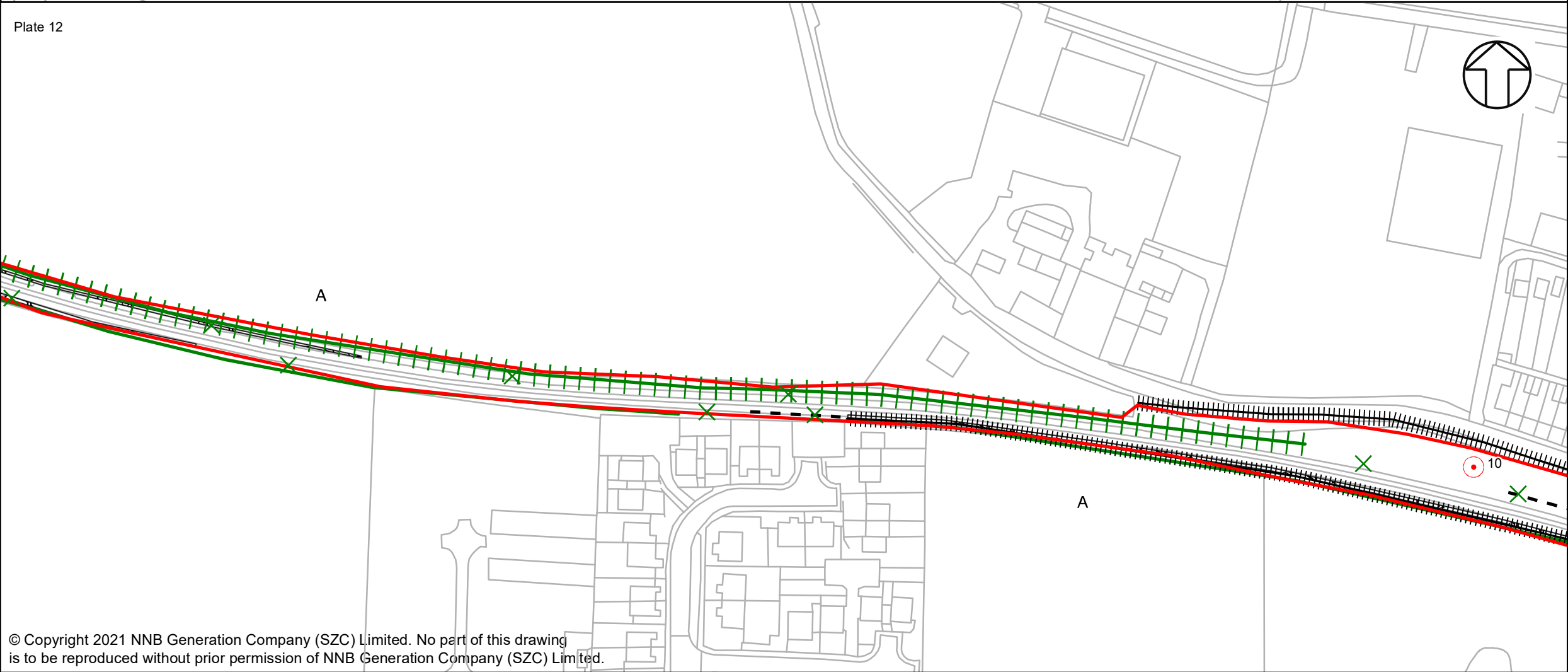


NOTES

KEY

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- TARGET NOTES
- A1.1 BROAD-LEAVED SCATTERED TREES
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- J2.3.2 SPECIES-POOR HEDGE AND TREES
- J2.4 FENCE
- J2.5 WALL
- A1.3.2 PLANTATION MIXED WOODLAND
- A2.1 DENSE/CONTINUOUS SCRUB
- B6 POOR SEMI-IMPROVED GRASSLAND
- G.1 STANDING WATER
- J.3.6 BUILDINGS
- J1.4 INTRODUCED SHRUB

Plate 12



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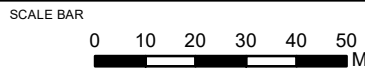


DOCUMENT:
SIZEWELL C - SAXMUNDHAM TO LEISTON
BRANCH LINE PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL
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EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN
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DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 1

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NOTES

KEY

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- TARGET NOTES
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- A2.2 SCATTERED SCRUB
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- J1.4 INTRODUCED SHRUB



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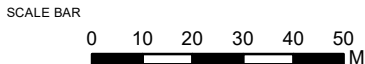
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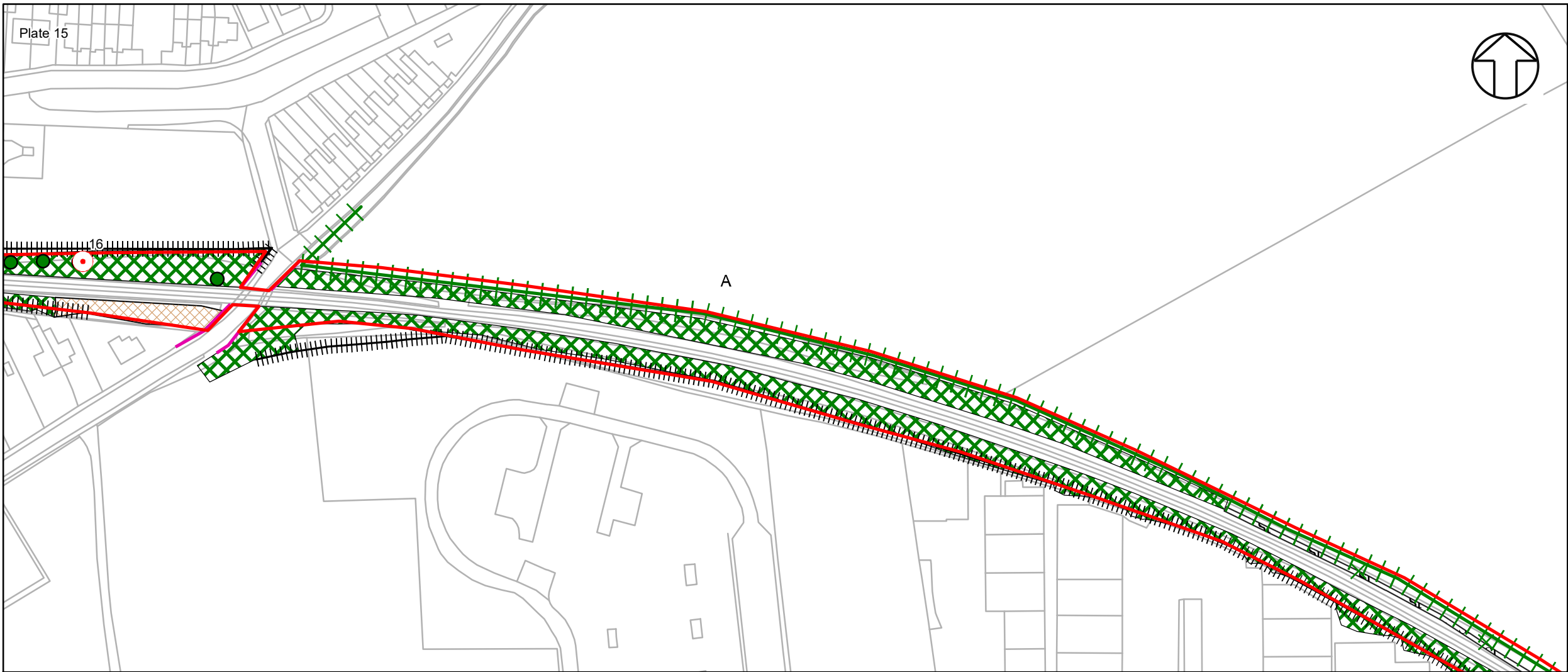
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EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN

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FIGURE 1

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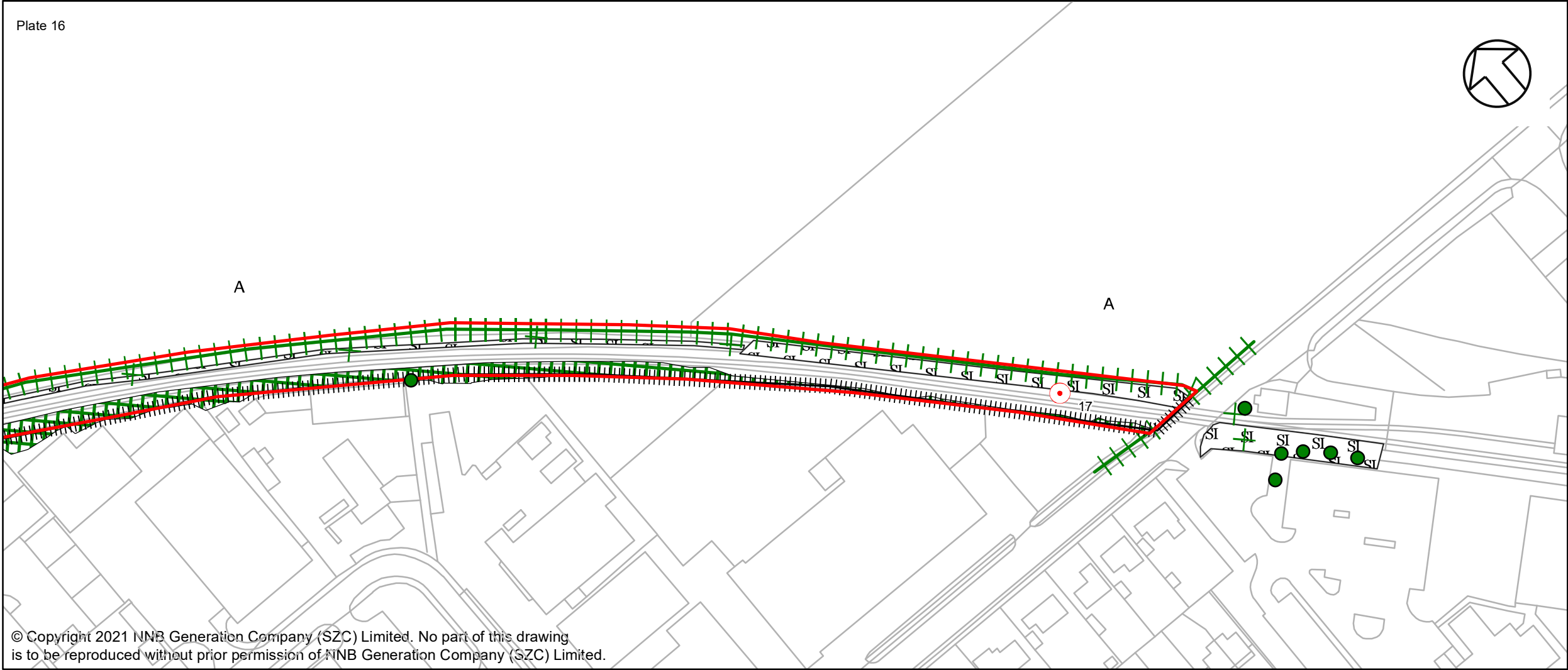




NOTES

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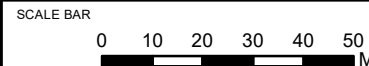
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BRANCH LINE PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL
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DRAWING TITLE:
EXTENDED PHASE 1 HABITAT PLAN

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FIGURE 1

DATE: JULY 2021 **DRAWN:** R.C. **SCALE:** 1:1,500 @A3 **REV:** 01







APPENDIX B: TARGET NOTES



B.1. Extended Phase 1 Survey Target Notes



B.1.1. Table B-1 presents the survey target notes.



Table B. 1 Target Notes



Ref:	Description	Photograph
1	<p>Small structure situated within sidings. Constructed with wooden sleepers, with a corrugated iron roof and a small brick-built chimney within.</p> <p>Evidence of breeding bird (three inactive nests) was recorded within. Moderate bat roosting suitability: the structure presented multiple cracks and crevices (between sleepers and within the chimney) that were suitable for roosting bats.</p>	
2	<p>Predominantly dry ditch containing a small section of shallow standing water (standing water was approximately 15m long, 30cm wide and 1-2cm deep).</p> <p>Not considered suitable for water voles or breeding great crested newts.</p>	



Ref:	Description	Photograph
3	<p>Mature Pedunculate Oak tree with ivy coverage: low bat roosting suitability.</p> <p>Tree was part of Kelsale Covert, a semi-natural broadleaved woodland comprising 1.31 ha and registered on the National Forest Inventory.</p>	
4	<p>Mapped as hedge with trees, this boundary feature comprised a row of c. 10 semi-mature Ash trees above the defunct remnants of a Hawthorn hedgerow (now predominately made up of Bramble and Common Nettle).</p>	




Ref:	Description	Photograph
5	<p>Small stream that culverts under railway (signposted as SIZ Culvert 93m 0132yds). Accessible sections were dominated by tall ruderal habitat (Rosebay Willowherb and Common Nettle) with Bramble on the banks. Most of the watercourse within the Project boundary extended beneath hedgerow and could not be accessed for close inspection.</p> <p>Water flows south into the Hundred River.</p>	
6	<p>Wildlife corridor that extended through the Project boundary. Off-site sections were assessed from distance but appeared to comprise a wide unmanaged band. The corridor was defined (east and west) by two c. 1m wide watercourses (tributaries of Hundred River to south) and associated woodland/scrub. Both culverted under the railway and a third, dry culvert, was also</p>	

Ref:	Description	Photograph
	present centrally between them.	
7	Mature Crack Willow within sidings. Moderate bat roosting suitability: contained at least two crevices that were potentially suitable to support roosting bats.	
8	Mature Ash tree with ivy coverage: low bat roosting suitability.	

Ref:	Description	Photograph
9	Small, semi-mature semi-natural broadleaved copse situated adjacent to the Project boundary. The canopy comprised predominately Sycamore with a Hawthorn, Willow and Hazel shrub layer. The ground flora contained some grasses but typically comprised Bramble and Common Nettle.	
10	Mature, unmanaged woodland band extending between the railway and Buckleswood Road/Westward Ho road. The woodland canopy comprised predominantly Sycamore with Ash, Common Lime and Pedunculate Oak. The shrub layer comprised Elder, Hawthorn and Holly and the ground flora was typically dominated by Ivy with patches of Bramble and Common Nettle.	

Ref:	Description	Photograph
11	Mature Sycamore tree with ivy coverage: low bat roosting suitability.	
12	Mature, mixed woodland plantation situated adjacent to the railway. Canopy was generally dominated by Sycamore with localised Lawson Cypress and contained Beech, Silver Birch, Pedunculate Oak, Ash and Sweet Chestnut. The shrub layer contained Yew, Bay Laurel, Holly, Dog Rose, Elder, Hawthorn and Blackthorn and the ground flora was generally dominated by Ivy or Bramble and Common Nettle.	

Ref:	Description	Photograph
13	The railway corridor comprised multiple semi-natural habitat piles. Garden waste had been fly tipped in multiple locations near to residential gardens creating compost heaps and brash piles and there were many piles of stacked logs, brash and wood chippings from periodic management of the sideings (adjacent photograph is an example of one such habitat pile).	
14	Mature Horse Chestnut tree. Could not be fully inspected during survey (dense scrub at base) but sufficient size and age to contain potential roost sites: low bat roosting suitability.	

Ref:	Description	Photograph
15	Mature Silver Birch tree with ivy coverage: low bat roosting suitability.	
16	Mature Pedunculate Oak tree with ivy coverage: low bat roosting suitability.	
17	Example poor semi-improved grassland to the east of the site. Creeping Bent and Yorkshire-fog were the dominant grassland species with occasional False Oat-grass and Cock's-foot. The sward also included a number of ruderals and pioneers of disturbed ground.	

B.2. Target Notes Not Shown in Figure 1.

B.2.1. Table B-2 presents the target notes not shown on figure 1.

Table B. 2 Target Notes Not Shown in Figure 1

Ref:	Description	Photograph
C1		
C2		

APPENDIX C: DESK STUDY DATA

Table C. 1 Desk study records of protected and/or notable plant species within 2km of the site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Location	Grid Ref.	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	CITESB ¹
Sand Soft-brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus subsp. thominei</i>	Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	Nationally Scarce ²
Sea Bindweed	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	Red List ³ Vulnerable (England)
Gold-of-pleasure	<i>Camelina sativa</i>	Maple Farm Kelsale	TM46C	1.514214	52.22142	2015	Nationally Scarce
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	Red List Near Threatened (England)
Bottle Sedge	<i>Carex rostrata</i>	Sizewell Estate	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2019	
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Maple Farm Kelsale	TM46C	1.514214	52.22142	2015	Red List Vulnerable (England)
Sea-kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	
Mossy Stonecrop	<i>Crassula tillaea</i>	Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	Nationally Scarce

¹ List of species from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) denoting threat by international trade. CITESB lists species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled.

² Recorded within 16-100 hectads in the UK.

³ A list to assess and determine risk of extinction using globally recognised approach designed by IUCN

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Location	Grid Ref.	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	Red List Near Threatened (England and GB)
Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Theberton Woods	TM4264	1.543438	52.22055	2014	CITESB
Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Theberton Woods	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	CITESB
Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Sizewell Estate	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2019	CITESB
Southern Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Sizewell Estate	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2019	CITESB
Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Kenton Hills	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2020	Red List Near Threatened (England)
Sea-holly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	Red List Near Threatened (England)
Sea Spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	CITESB
Common Cudweed	<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Kenton Hills	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2020	Red List Near Threatened (England and GB)
Common Cudweed	<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Sizewell Estate	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2019	Red List Near Threatened (England and GB)

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Location	Grid Ref.	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Theberton Woods	TM4264	1.543438	52.22055	2014	Red List Near Threatened (England)
Yellow Horned-poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	Red List Near Threatened (England)
Corn Marigold	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Valley Rd, Leiston	TM453632	1.591076	52.21191	2016	Red List Vulnerable (England)
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Leiston	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2014	Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (sale only)
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Kenton Hills	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2020	Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (sale only)
Frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	Sizewell Estate	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2019	Red List Vulnerable (England and GB)
Smooth Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Kenton Hills	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2020	Red List Vulnerable (England and GB)
Smooth Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	Red List Vulnerable (England and GB)

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Location	Grid Ref.	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
Sheep's-bit	<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	Red List Vulnerable (England)
Sea Pea	<i>Lathyrus japonicus subsp. maritimus</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	Nationally Scarce
Toothed Medick	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Leiston; verges in Cross St	TM444625	1.577423	52.20603	2016	Nationally Scarce
Weasel's-snout	<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Kelsale-cum-Carlton allotment	TM388644	1.49696	52.22554	2018	Red List Vulnerable (England and GB)
Bird's-nest Orchid	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Theberton wood	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2017	CITESB, Red List Vulnerable (England) and Near Threatened (GB)
Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Leiston 31, St Margaret's Crescent	TM437627	1.567342	52.20813	2012	CITESB
Early-purple Orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Theberton Woods	TM4264	1.543438	52.22055	2014	CITESB
Sand Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum arenarium</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	Red List Near Threatened (England)
Greater Butterfly-orchid	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Theberton Woods	TM4264	1.543438	52.22055	2014	CITESB, Red List Near Threatened (England)

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Common Name	Scientific Name	Location	Grid Ref.	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
Greater Butterfly-orchid	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Theberton Woods	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	CITESB, Red List Near Threatened (England)
Bulbous Meadow-grass	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	Nationally Scarce
Hoary Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2020	Red List Near Threatened (England and GB)
Lesser Spearwort	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> subsp. <i>flammula</i>	Theberton Woods	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	Red List Vulnerable (England)
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Theberton Woods	TM4264	1.543438	52.22055	2014	Red List Near Threatened (England)
English Stonecrop	<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2013	
Ragged-Robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Theberton Woods	TM4264	1.543438	52.22055	2014	Red List Near Threatened (England)
Ragged-Robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Theberton Woods	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	Red List Near Threatened (England)
Dune Fescue	<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	Nationally Scarce

Table C. 2 Desk study records of protected and/or notable invertebrate species within 2km of the site

Common Name	Species Name	Location	Grid Ref	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
Chrysolina oricalcia	<i>Chrysolina oricalcia</i>	Kelsale, allotments	TM388644	1.49696	52.22554	2020	Notable b ⁴
Adonis' Ladybird	<i>Hippodamia variegata</i>	Kelsale allotment	TM388644	1.49696	52.22554	2017	Notable b
Hygrotus parallelogrammus	<i>Hygrotus parallelogrammus</i>	Kelsale, Oak Tree Farm	TM404642	1.520201	52.22304	2020	Notable b
Kalcapion semivittatum	<i>Kalcapion semivittatum</i>	Kelsale allotment	TM388644	1.49696	52.22554	2017	Notable a ⁵
Longitarsus quadriguttatus	<i>Longitarsus quadriguttatus</i>	Kelsale, Carlton Park	TM385640	1.492294	52.22208	2020	Notable a
Black Oil-beetle	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>	Waterloo Ave, Leiston	TM4411462632	1.573341	52.20734	2011	Sect.41 ⁶ , UKBAP
Mallow Flea Beetle	<i>Podagrica fuscicornis</i>	Kelsale allotment	TM388644	1.49696	52.22554	2017	Notable b
Scaphidema metallicum	<i>Scaphidema metallicum</i>	Kelsale allotment	TM388644	1.49696	52.22554	2017	Notable b
Stenocarus ruficornis	<i>Stenocarus ruficornis</i>	Kelsale allotment	TM388644	1.49696	52.22554	2017	Notable b
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	Theberton Woods	TM4264	1.543438	52.22055	2015	Red List Near Threatened (GB), Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside

⁴ Recorded in 31 to 100 hectads in the UK

⁵ Recorded in 16 to 30 hectads in the UK

⁶ Species listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006

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Common Name	Species Name	Location	Grid Ref	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
							Act 1981 (sale only)
Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>	Theberton Wood	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2018	Red List Near Threatened (GB), Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (sale only)
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Saxmundham	TM4262	1.542009	52.2026	2014	Red List Near Threatened (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Leiston Common	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2014	Red List Near Threatened (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2013	Red List Near Threatened (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Sizewell Beach	TM4662	1.60043	52.20083	2014	Red List Near Threatened (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Kenton Hills	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2014	Red List Vulnerable (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP

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Common Name	Species Name	Location	Grid Ref	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	Red List Vulnerable (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele semele</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4561	1.585102	52.1923	2018	Red List Vulnerable (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele semele</i>	Aldringham Common 'Walks'	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2018	Red List Vulnerable (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	Theberton Woods	TM4264	1.543438	52.22055	2015	Red List Vulnerable (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	Theberton Wood	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2018	Red List Vulnerable (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP
Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2013	Red List Vulnerable (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP, Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (sale only)
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	Saxmundham gdn	TM383637	1.48916	52.21947	2011	Red List Endangered (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP, Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and

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Common Name	Species Name	Location	Grid Ref	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
							Countryside Act 1981 (sale only)
Norfolk Aeshna	<i>Aeshna isoceles</i>	Carr Road, Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2013	Red List Endangered (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP, Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Norfolk Aeshna	<i>Aeshna isoceles</i>	Leiston	TM44916240	1.5848	52.20491	2011	Red List Endangered (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP, Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Norfolk Aeshna	<i>Aeshna isoceles</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	Red List Endangered (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP, Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Norfolk Aeshna	<i>Aeshna isoceles</i>	Theberton Woods	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2013	Red List Endangered (GB), Sect.41, UKBAP, Schedule 5 of

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Common Name	Species Name	Location	Grid Ref	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
							the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Saxmundham	TM384635	1.490481	52.21763	2014	Sect.41, UKBAP
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Saxmundham	TM384635	1.490481	52.21763	2014	Sect.41, UKBAP
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Saxmundham	TM384635	1.490481	52.21763	2014	Sect.41, UKBAP
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Saxmundham	TM384635	1.490481	52.21763	2014	Sect.41, UKBAP
Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2014	Sect.41, UKBAP
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Saxmundham	TM384635	1.490481	52.21763	2014	Sect.41, UKBAP
Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Saxmundham	TM384635	1.490481	52.21763	2014	Sect.41, UKBAP
Asiraca clavicornis	<i>Asiraca clavicornis</i>	Kelsale-cum-Carlton allotments	TM388644	1.49696	52.22554	2019	Notable b

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Table C. 3 Desk study records of protected and/or notable bird species within 2km of the site

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Location	Grid Ref	Longitude	Latitude	Year	Designation
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Kelsale (south)	TM3864	1.484987	52.22229	2015	CITESA, CMS_A2
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	CITESA, CMS_A2
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	CITESA, CMS_A2
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Leiston Carr (TM46L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	CITESA, CMS_A2
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2017	CMS_A2
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Kelsale	TM36X	1.484987	52.22229	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2015	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP

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Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2012	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2

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Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Leiston (east)	TM4562	1.585825	52.20128	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1ii
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2,

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							CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1ii
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1ii
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1ii
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1ii
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1ii
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1ii
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2014	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, Bern2
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, Bern2

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Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Saxmundham	TM38456332	1.491084	52.21599	2012	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Saxmundham	TM384633	1.49034	52.21584	2012	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Saxmundham	TM38476332	1.491377	52.21599	2018	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Market Place. Martin's Newsagents.	TM38646319	1.493769	52.21475	2014	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Saxmundham High Street	TM38656321	1.493929	52.21492	2017	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Saxmundham	TM386631	1.493121	52.21396	2014	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Saxmundham	TM38666311	1.494005	52.21402	2011	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Saxmundham CP	TM38666323	1.494089	52.2151	2018	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston CP	TM44276291	1.57582	52.20977	2019	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston ip16 4hx	TM44276292	1.575827	52.20986	2017	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston	TM443628	1.576179	52.20877	2012	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston CP	TM443632	1.576467	52.21236	2015	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston	TM44386288	1.577405	52.20945	2012	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston CP	TM44596251	1.580206	52.20603	2015	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston CP	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2017	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston	TM446625	1.580344	52.20594	2018	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston CP	TM44706248	1.581791	52.20572	2017	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Crown St, Leiston	TM44706255	1.581841	52.20634	2011	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston	TM447625	1.581805	52.2059	2011	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Leiston	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BAmb, ScotBL

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Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2015	BAmb, ScotBL
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Sizewell beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, ScotBL
Ardea alba alba	<i>Ardea alba alba</i>	Knodishall	TM4262	1.542009	52.2026	2015	Bern2, CITESA, CMS_AEWA-A2
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	CMS_AEWA-A2
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	CMS_AEWA-A2
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	CMS_AEWA-A2
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Carlton, Saxmundham	TM386638	1.493614	52.22024	2016	Bern2, CITESA
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2011	Bern2, CITESA
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	Bern2, CITESA
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2014	Bern2, CITESA
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	BD2.1, BRed, CMS_A2,

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							CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2012	BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2014	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-

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							A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Dark-bellied Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, Sect.41, UKBAP
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BD2.1, CMS_A2
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD2.1, CMS_A2
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.1, CMS_A2
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BD2.1, CMS_A2
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.1, CMS_A2
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2,

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							CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2011	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	CITESA, CMS_A2

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Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	CITESA, CMS_A2
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	CITESA, CMS_A2
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2012	CITESA, CMS_A2
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2015	CITESA, CMS_A2
Rough-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Saxmundham	TM3863	1.484284	52.21332	2015	CITESA, CMS_A2
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL

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Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	CMS_A2
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BD1, BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD1, BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2017	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	WCA1i
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	WCA1i
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	WCA1i
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	WCA1i
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	WCA1i
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	Bern2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	Bern2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	Bern2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Sizewell	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Leiston	TM442627	1.574646	52.20791	2017	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL

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Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BAmb, BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Saxmundham	TM3863	1.484284	52.21332	2017	BAmb, BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Knodishall	TM4262	1.542009	52.2026	2015	BD1, BRed, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, WCA1i

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2013	BD1, BRed, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, WCA1i
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2011	BD1, BRed, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, WCA1i
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD1, BRed, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, WCA1i
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	BD1, BRed, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, WCA1i
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2017	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.VU, WCA1i
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	NA-013	TM4045864300	1.521119	52.22392	2013	BAmb, BD2.2
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, BD2.2
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Leiston Carr (TM46L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BAmb, BD2.2

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Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Sizewell Belts (TM46R)	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD2.2
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2015	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Sizewell beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Dartford Warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	BAmb, BD1, RLGLB.NT, WCA1i
Dartford Warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD1, RLGLB.NT, WCA1i
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Leiston	TM442627	1.574646	52.20791	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-

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							A2, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Leiston (east)	TM4562	1.585825	52.20128	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	field east of leiston	TM456627	1.595096	52.20729	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Leiston	TM4662	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Leiston town centre and Aldhurst Farm	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2

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Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	leiston buckleswood	TM4363	1.557332	52.21114	2015	BAmb, Bern2
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, Bern2
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BAmb, Bern2
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, Bern2
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, Bern2
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_AEWA-A2
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_AEWA-A2

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Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_AEWA-A2
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_AEWA-A2
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_AEWA-A2
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_AEWA-A2
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_AEWA-A2
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Kelsale	TM36X	1.484987	52.22229	2011	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, Bern2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP

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Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, Bern2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, Bern2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, Bern2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, Bern2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, Bern2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BD1, Bern2, BRed, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2012	BD1, Bern2, BRed, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2014	BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i

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Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2015	Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2011	ScotBL, WCA1i
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	ScotBL, WCA1i

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Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Leiston Common	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2013	ScotBL, WCA1i
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2013	ScotBL, WCA1i
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Leiston Carr (TM46L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	ScotBL, WCA1i
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Sizewell Belts, Sizewell	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	ScotBL, WCA1i
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BD2.1, CMS_AEWA-A2
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BD2.1, CMS_AEWA-A2
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.1, CMS_AEWA-A2
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.1, CMS_AEWA-A2
Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Leiston Carr (TM46L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2

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Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Sizewell Belts (TM46R)	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2

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White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BD1, BRed, CITESA, CMS_A1, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2014	BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Little Gull	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2017	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	Sizewell	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	Aldringham Walks (north)	TM4662	1.60043	52.20083	2013	BD1, Bern2
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	leiston buckleswood	TM4363	1.557332	52.21114	2015	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Leiston	TM442627	1.574646	52.20791	2017	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_AEWA-

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							A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, UKBAP
Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb
Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Leiston (south-east)	TM4561	1.585102	52.1923	2017	BAmb
Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Leiston (north-east)	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb

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Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	BAmb
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Kelsale	TM36X	1.484987	52.22229	2011	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Sizewell	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Herring Gull	<i>Larus michahellis michahellis</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2012	BAmb
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD1, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL

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Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2012	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, UKBAP, WCA1i
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP

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Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	Bern2, WCA1i
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2016	BD1, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2015	BD1, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	BD1, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2016	Bern2, BRed
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	Bern2, BRed
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2017	Bern2, BRed
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BD1, Bern2, WCA1i
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2

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Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2012	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2012	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	BAmb, BD2.1, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL,

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							Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	Bern2, CMS_A2, WCA1i
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Leiston	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	Bern2, CMS_A2, WCA1i
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Leiston	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	Bern2, CMS_A2, WCA1i
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2014	Bern2, CMS_A2, WCA1i
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Leiston	TM4662	1.60043	52.20083	2015	Bern2, CMS_A2, WCA1i
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2015	Bern2, CMS_A2, WCA1i
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Saxmundham	TM3863	1.484284	52.21332	2017	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Knodishall	TM4262	1.542009	52.2026	2012	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i

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Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2012	BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, WCA1i
Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, CMS_AEWA-A2
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Kelsale (south)	TM3864	1.484987	52.22229	2015	Bern2, BRed
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	Bern2, BRed
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2013	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Leiston	TM460621	1.600503	52.20173	2020	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	Bern2, BRed, CMS_A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2012	Bern2, BRed, CMS_A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP

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Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Sizewell Belts (TM46R)	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, RLGLB.NT, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2015	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Sizewell	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD1, CITESA, CMS_A2, ScotBL, WCA1i

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Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	Bern2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	Bern2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	Bern2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	Bern2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	Bern2, ScotBL, WCA1i
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Kelsale	TM36X	1.484987	52.22229	2011	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Saxmundham	TM38686322	1.494374	52.215	2013	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Leiston	TM436626	1.56581	52.20728	2014	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Leiston	TM442627	1.574646	52.20791	2017	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	East Suffolk	TM444628	1.57764	52.20872	2015	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Leiston	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP

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House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Knodishall	TM4262	1.542009	52.2026	2015	BD2.1, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	Bern2, BRed
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	CMS_AEWA-A2
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	Bern2, BRed, WCA1i
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Leiston Common	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2014	Bern2, BRed, WCA1i
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	Bern2, BRed, WCA1i
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2011	BAmb, Bern2
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	BAmb, Bern2
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb

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Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CITESA, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	BD1, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD1, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	CMS_AEWA-A2
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	Bern2, BRed, UKBAP
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2015	Bern2, BRed, UKBAP
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	Bern2, BRed, UKBAP
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	Bern2, BRed, UKBAP
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Kelsale	TM36X	1.484987	52.22229	2011	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Saxmundham	TM38686322	1.494374	52.215	2013	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP

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Dunnoch	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP
Dunnoch	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP
Dunnoch	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP
Dunnoch	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP
Dunnoch	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP
Dunnoch	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP
Dunnoch	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, Bern2, UKBAP
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, ScotBL, UKBAP
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, ScotBL, UKBAP
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Sizewell Broom Covert	TM4662	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, ScotBL, UKBAP
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Sizewell Belts (TM46R)	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, ScotBL, UKBAP
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2,

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							CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2017	Bern2, WCA1i
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	Bern2, WCA1i
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, OSPAR
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, OSPAR
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Sizewell 2KM	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BRed, CMS_AEWA-A2, OSPAR
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	Bern2, BRed
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	Bern2, BRed

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Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2013	BD2.1, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Leiston (north)	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2013	BD2.1, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	BD2.1, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	BD2.1, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2

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Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BAmb, BD2.1, CITESC, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Sizewell 2KM	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	BAmb, CMS_AEWA-A2
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Sizewell beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Sizewell beach	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Leiston Wood Farm	TM4363	1.557332	52.21114	2013	BD2.2, BRed, CITESA, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP

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Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Wood Farm Westward Ho	TM437631	1.56763	52.21172	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CITESA, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	BD2.2, BRed, CITESA, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	BD2.2, BRed, CITESA, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CITESA, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	NA-013	TM4045864300	1.521119	52.22392	2011	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2013	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Kelsale	TM46C	1.514214	52.22142	2011	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Theberton Woods	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, Bern2, CITESA
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Kelsale	TM36X	1.484987	52.22229	2011	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Saxmundham	TM38686322	1.494374	52.215	2013	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP

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Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Leiston	TM442627	1.574646	52.20791	2017	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Leiston	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2015	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Leiston	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Leiston	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Sizewell Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BD2.2, BRed, UKBAP
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	CMS_AEWA-A2
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2012	CMS_AEWA-A2
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2014	CMS_AEWA-A2
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2

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Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Sizewell offshore	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BAmb, BD1, Bern2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2013	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, WCA1i

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Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2011	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, Bern2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, WCA1i
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BAmb, BD2.2, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2

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Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, WCA1i
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, WCA1i
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Leiston Carr (TM46L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, WCA1i
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Broom Covert Leiston	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, WCA1i
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2015	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Buckle's Wood	TM46G	1.542009	52.2026	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Leiston Carr (TM46L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Sizewell (TM46R)	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2011	BD2.2, BRed, ScotBL, UKBAP
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD2.2, BRed, WCA1i
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Meadow Mink Farm Knodishall	TM46B	1.512796	52.20348	2011	BD2.2, BRed, WCA1i
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BD2.2, BRed, WCA1i
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP

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Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	Aldringham Walks	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2017	Bern2, BRed, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD2.2, BRed
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2011	BD2.2, BRed
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Leiston Carr (TM46L)	TM46L	1.57122	52.20172	2011	BD2.2, BRed
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Sizewell Belts	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2015	BD2.2, BRed
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Street Farm, Saxmundham	TM390632	1.499036	52.21468	2013	Bern2, CITESA, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Carlton (east)	TM3964	1.499601	52.22186	2011	Bern2, CITESA, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	NA-013	TM4045864300	1.521119	52.22392	2015	Bern2, CITESA, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Knodishall (west)	TM4162	1.527402	52.20304	2017	Bern2, CITESA, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2015	Bern2, CITESA, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Theberton	TM46C	1.514214	52.22142	2011	Bern2, CITESA, ScotBL, WCA1i
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Theberton	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2015	Bern2, CITESA, ScotBL, WCA1i
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Saxmundham	TM385635	1.491942	52.21759	2017	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	NT Dunwich Heath	TM4462	1.57122	52.20172	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2,

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							CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Rspb minsmere	TM4463	1.571941	52.21069	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Sizewell SWT reserve	TM4563	1.586549	52.21025	2017	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	RSPB Minsmere	TM4661	1.599704	52.19186	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Minsmere RSPB (TM46 H)	TM46H	1.543438	52.22055	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Sizewell Belts / Power Station	TM46R	1.60043	52.20083	2016	BD2.2, BRed, CMS_A2, CMS_AEWA-A2, ScotBL, Sect.41, UKBAP

APPENDIX J: 2021 NORTHERN PARK AND RIDE BREEDING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

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Figure 2 –Schedule 1 and Species of Local and National Importance Recorded in April 2021 Surveys

Figure 3 – Schedule 1 and Species of Local and National Importance Recorded in May 2021 Surveys

Figure 4 – Schedule 1 and Species of Local and National Importance Recorded in June 2021 Surveys

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Sizewell C is a new Nuclear Power Station proposed to be constructed on the Suffolk Coast. It is currently subject to review by the Planning Inspectorate, through the Development Consent Order Process (DCO).
- 1.1.2 The project (hereafter referred to as ‘Sizewell C project’) includes the main development site and several associated development sites.
- 1.1.3 This report presents the findings of the 2021 breeding bird surveys undertaken at the northern park and ride site (hereafter referred to as ‘the site’), one of the associated development sites of the proposed Sizewell C project.
- 1.1.4 The surveys were undertaken at the northern park and ride site, following comments from Heveningham Hall Estate’s written representation [[REP2-287](#), [REP2-288](#)] that breeding bird surveys should be undertaken at this site. The habitats on site are entirely intensively arable land, with the majority of boundary habitats, notably existing hedgerows, to be retained.
- 1.1.5 The site is located adjacent north of the A12 and comprised areas of three arable fields bordered by hedgerows. The site incorporated two sections of the A12. The site location is presented in **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.
- 1.1.6 The 2021 breeding bird surveys concluded that habitats within the survey area supported an assemblage of bird species including two Schedule 1 species, five red listed species, four amber listed species and 26 species of no further conservation concern.
- 1.1.7 The 2021 surveys identified that the site supported predominantly passerine species commonly associated with habitats identified within the survey area.
- 1.1.8 The results show that the key areas supporting breeding birds were field boundary hedgerows around the site margins and the area of woodland adjacent to the west of the site. Birds were recorded commuting above the site and across the arable fields between hedgerows. The arable habitats located within the site are widespread within the surrounding landscape.
- 1.1.9 The habitats located within the site were arable fields and hedgerows. The site was bordered by one area of broadleaved woodland adjacent to the west and residential gardens to the east.
- 1.1.10 The results of the 2021 surveys are largely consistent with those identified in the desk study [[APP-364](#)] results and do not affect the conclusions of the **Volume 3, Chapter 7** of the **ES** [[APP-363](#)].

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The Aims of the Survey

- 2.1.1 The aim of the surveys was to determine the breeding bird assemblage and to gather spatial data regarding numbers and distribution of birds at the site.

2.2 Northern Park and Ride Breeding Bird Surveys 2021

- 2.2.1 The 2021 surveys took place between 22 April 2021 and 8 June 2021, following a designated transect to record the breeding bird assemblage, numbers and spatial distribution. The surveys were undertaken within the site.

3 METHODS

3.1 Desk Study

- 3.1.1 Desk study information is provided within **Volume 3, Chapter 7, Appendix 7A the Environmental Statement (ES)** [[APP-364](#)].

3.2 Field Surveys

- 3.2.1 Breeding birds survey visits were undertaken monthly between April and June 2021 (inclusive), to record breeding bird species observed or heard within the site and adjacent habitats following best practice survey guidance (Ref. 1). Surveyors walked a predefined transect route once per month. The location and transect route are detailed on **Figure 1 in Appendix A**.

- 3.2.2 The surveys were undertaken by experienced ornithologists, with assistant surveyors .

- 3.2.3 The surveyors were equipped with binoculars and telescopes to aid identification. Observations were entered onto iPads, with the focus of the surveys being breeding birds. Sightings of all 'species of importance' were recorded and mapped, using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species and behaviour codes (Ref. 2). Species of importance included:

- Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (Ref. 3).
- Red and Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BOCC) (Ref. 4).
- Species of Principal Importance listed under Section 41 (S41) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 (Ref. 5).

- 3.2.4 Species of no conservation concern were also recorded where possible.

- 3.2.5 To identify the breeding status of the species recorded, the data were analysed, and the BTO breeding evidence guidance was followed (Ref. 6). Records were classified into confirmed, probable, possible or non-breeding.

- 3.2.6 Records classified as 'non-breeding' indicated that no potential breeding behaviour was observed by the surveyor, however the species could have been breeding in the area. Records of birds singing were interpreted to determine possible or probable breeding, depending on how many visits the same species was recorded in the same location.

3.2.7 See **Table 2** in **Appendix B** for the full survey details, including surveys dates and times, surveyors and weather conditions.

3.3 Limitations

3.3.1 No limitations were encountered during the surveys. Full access across the site was permitted and all areas within the site boundary were surveyed on each survey visit.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 During the 2021 breeding bird surveys, 36 bird species were recorded. Of these species, two were listed as Schedule 1 (Ref 3), five were included on the BoCC (Ref 4) red list and four on the amber list. Additionally, five species were listed under S41 of the NERC Act (Ref 5) and 26 species of no conservation concern were recorded. Bird species may fall into multiple categories.

4.1.2 The results of the surveys are detailed in **Table 1** below, **Table 3** in **Appendix C** and in **Figure 2** to **Figure 4** in **Appendix A**.

Table 1: Notable species recorded at the Northern Park and Ride

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Sch 1	S41 NERC	April	May	June
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber			1	1	2
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red		✓	0	0	1
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Red		✓	3	4	4
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Amber	✓		0	0	1
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red		✓	6	6	7
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Red		✓	1	0	2
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber			2	0	2
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Amber			0	0	13
Yellowham mer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red		✓	3	0	1
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Green	✓		0	0	2

4.2 Schedule 1 Bird Species

4.2.1 Two schedule 1 species were recorded throughout the breeding bird surveys in April – June 2021. Marsh harrier is also an amber listed species.

a) Marsh Harrier

4.2.2 In June, a male marsh harrier was observed flying over the site between 50m and 200m above ground level.

b) Woodlark

4.2.3 In June, a pair of woodlarks was recorded carrying food within the site. Woodlark is a confirmed breeder within the site.

4.3 Red Listed Species

4.3.1 A total of five red listed species were recorded throughout the breeding bird and waterfowl surveys in April – June 2021.

a) Herring Gull

A.1.1. One herring gull was observed flying over the site in June.

b) Linnet

4.3.2 Three linnets were recorded in April on site, within an arable field to the north west. In May, linnet was recorded four times on site, including singing and calling). In June, a female linnet was recorded carrying food with three juveniles. Linnet is a confirmed breeder within the site.

c) Skylark

4.3.3 Skylark was recorded five times in April, with a maximum count of six individuals, including singing on four occasions (only once on site, within arable field to the north west). This species was also recorded six times in May (including singing on site on two occasions). In June, skylark was recorded six times, with a maximum count of seven individuals. This included a pair seen in suitable breeding habitat (arable field) within the site and singing individuals, also within the site. This suggests skylark is a probable breeder within the site.

d) Song Thrush

4.3.4 One song thrush was recorded in April singing off-site within woodland to the east. In June, song thrush was recorded twice singing and calling off-site.

e) Yellowhammer

- 4.3.5 Yellowhammer was recorded twice in April. Two individuals were recorded within a hedgerow on the site boundary to the north east and one individual was recorded off-site emitting contact calls. In May and June, one individual was recorded during each survey emitting contact calls off-site. Although it is not possible to confirm breeding on the site, as no nests or fledglings were noted during the surveys, it is possible given the timing and the activity that the site is used for breeding by this species.

4.4 Amber Listed Species

- 4.4.1 A total of three other amber listed species (not Schedule 1) were recorded throughout the breeding bird surveys in April – June 2021.

a) Dunnock

- 4.4.2 Dunnock was recorded once in April singing within a hedgerow on the site boundary to the north east. This species was also recorded once in May perching on site within an arable field. In June, dunnock was recorded twice singing along the site boundary. This suggests dunnock is a possible breeder within the site.

b) Stock Dove

- 4.4.3 Two stock doves were recorded in April as they were flushed by surveyors in a woodland edge along the western site boundary. In June, a pair was recorded flying over the site.

c) Swift

- 4.4.4 In June, swift was recorded on three occasions, all off-site, with a maximum count of 13 individuals.

4.5 Other Species

- 4.5.1 Observations of bird species with no particular conservation concern were also recorded during the surveys. In total, 26 additional species were recorded, with the full species list and peak counts per month detailed in **Table 3** in **Appendix C**.

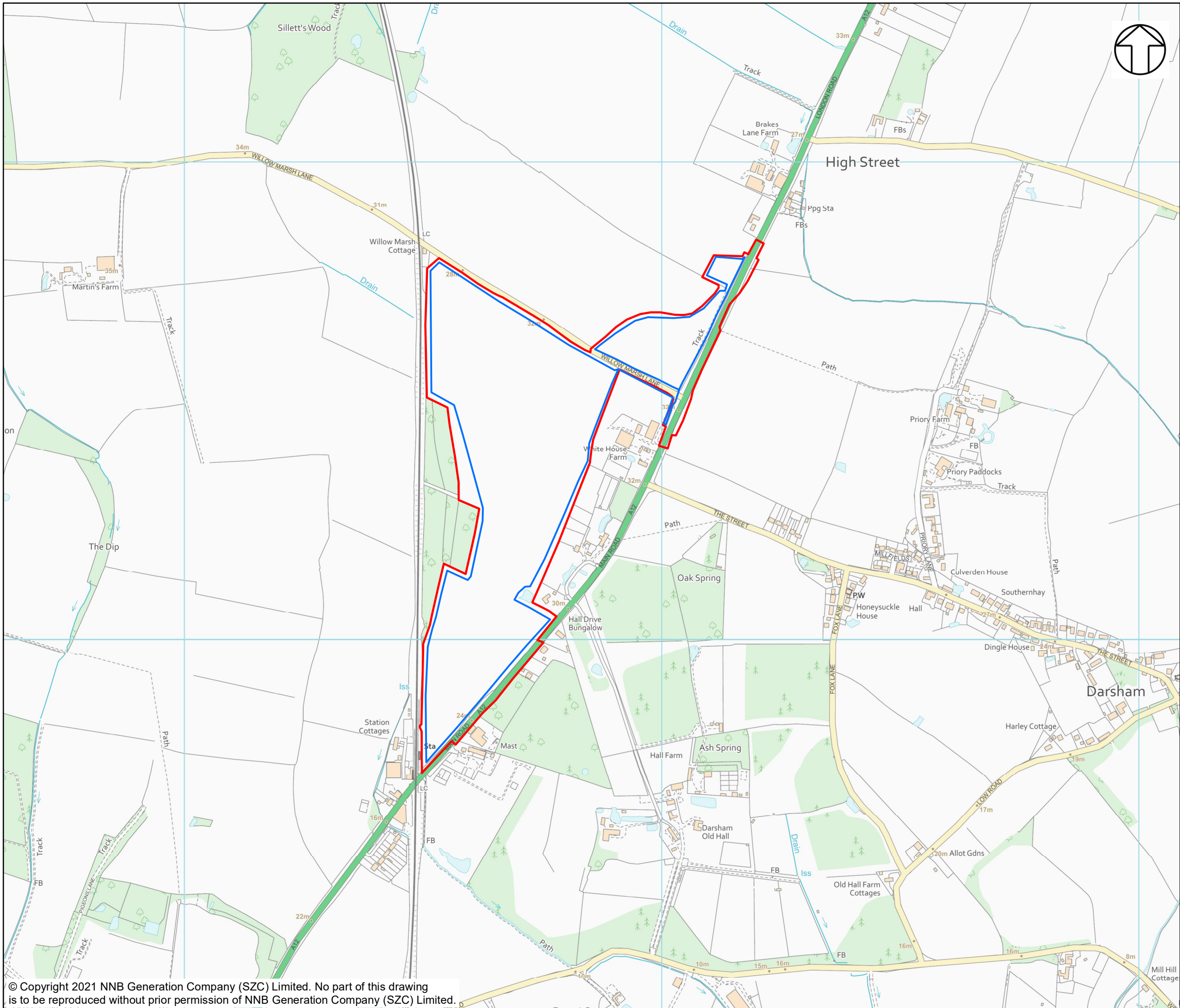
5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 A total of 36 bird species were recorded (including 26 species of no special conservation concern), although not all species were confirmed to be breeding. Of those recorded two were schedule 1 species, five were red listed species and four were amber listed species.
- 5.1.2 Two species of conservation concern (woodlark and linnet) were confirmed to be breeding within the survey area. One species of conservation concern (skylark) was a probable breeder. One species of conservation concern (dunnock) was a possible breeder.
- 5.1.3 The results of the 2021 surveys are largely consistent with those identified in the desk study [[APP-364](#)] results and do not affect the conclusions of the **Volume 3, Chapter 7** of the **ES** [[APP-363](#)].

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APPENDIX A: FIGURES



- NOTES**
- KEY**
- NORTHERN PARK AND RIDE DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
 - BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT ROUTES

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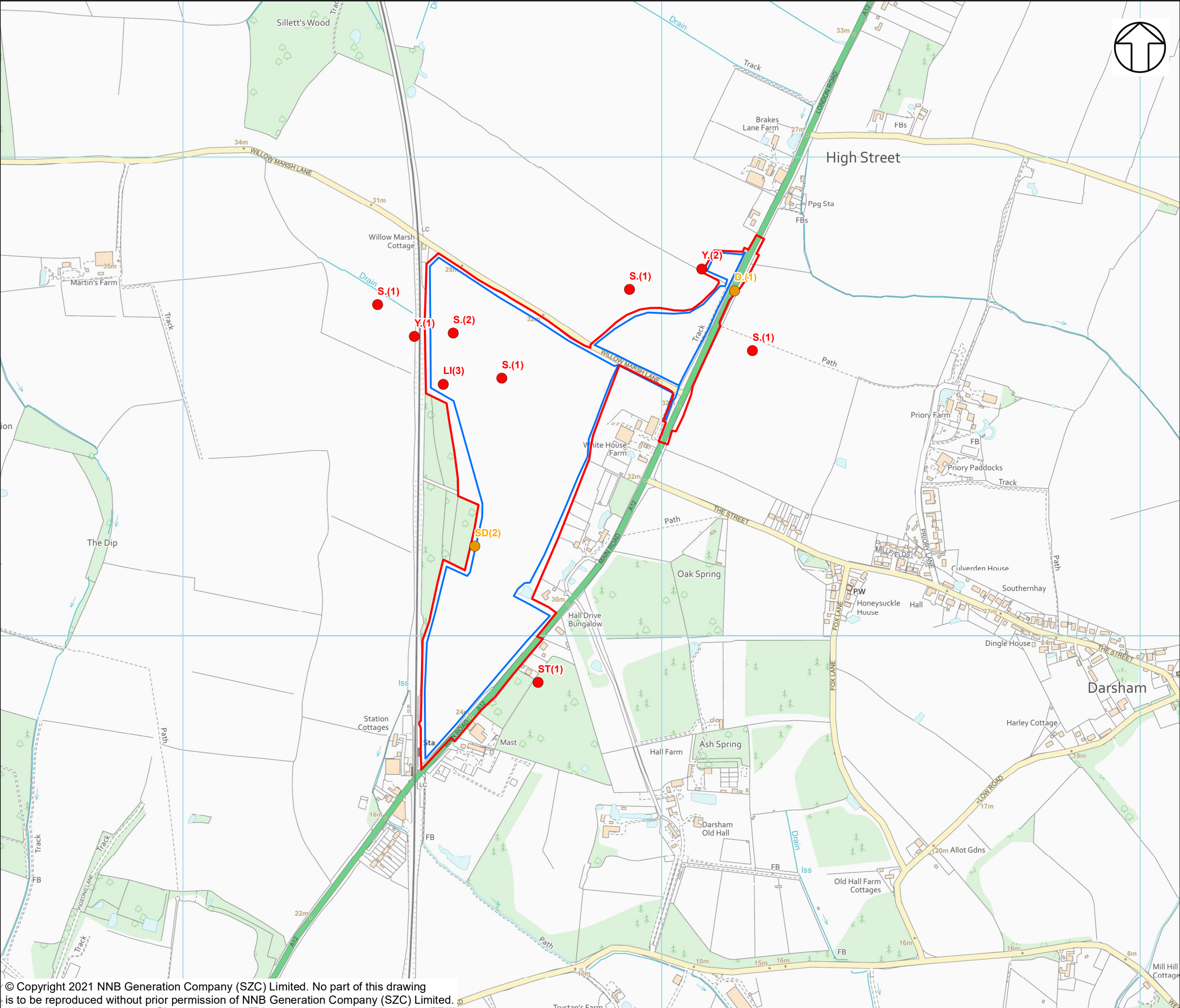
DOCUMENT:
SIZEWELL C
NORTHERN PARK & RIDE DARSHAM
BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

DRAWING TITLE:
BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT
ROUTE 2021

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 1

DATE: JULY 2021 **DRAWN:** M.S. **SCALE:** 1:7,500 @A3 **REV:** 01





NOTES

KEY

- NORTHERN PARK AND RIDE
- DARSHAM DEVELOPMENT SITE
- BOUNDARY
- RED LISTED SPECIES
- AMBER LISTED SPECIES
- BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT ROUTES

S.(1) - NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS

BTO CODE - SPECIES

- D. - DUNNOCK
- LI - LINNET
- S. - SKYLARK
- SD - STOCKDOVE
- ST - SONGTHRUSH
- Y. - YELLOWHAMMER

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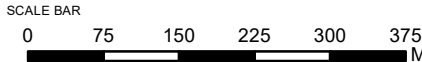


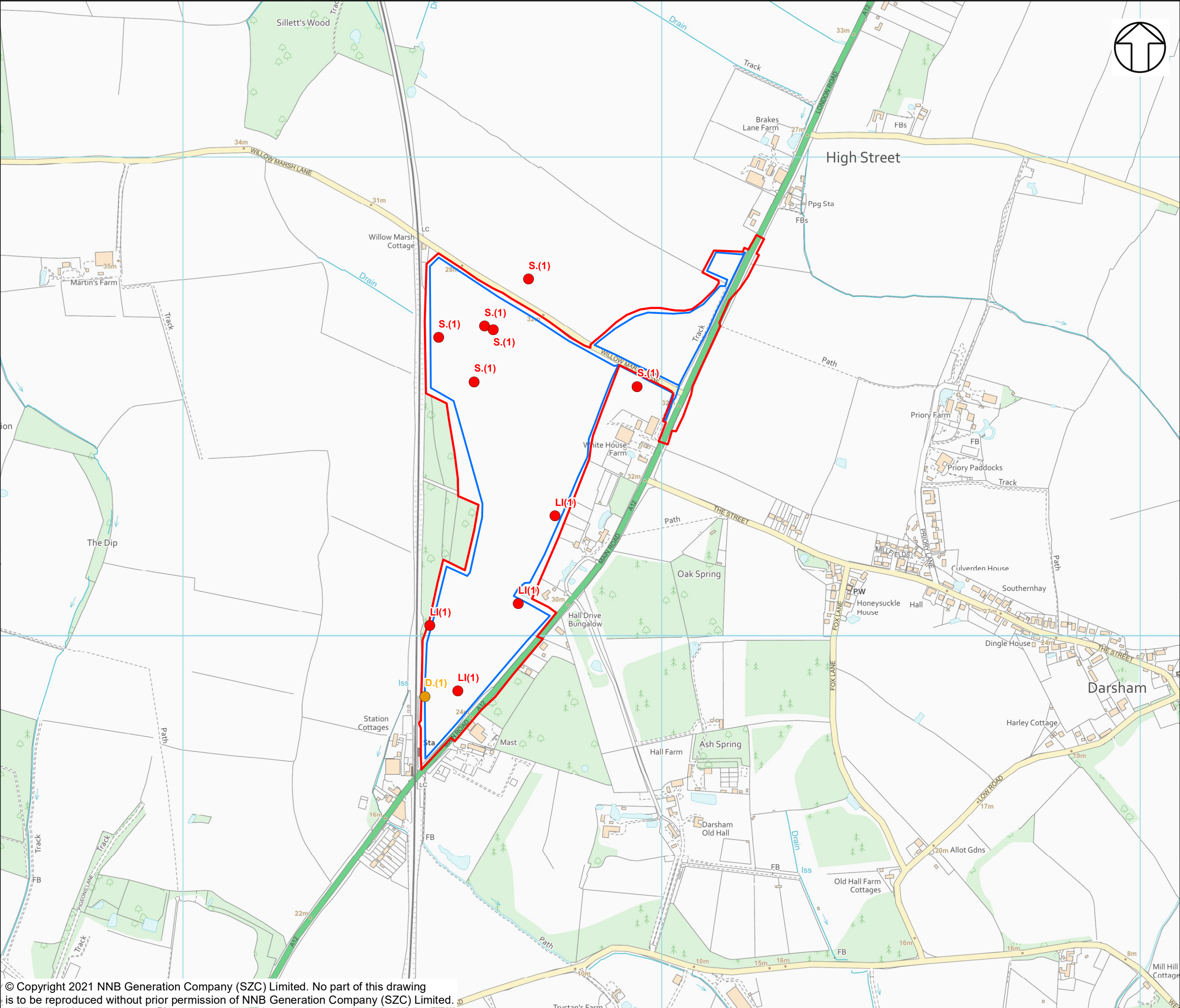
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SIZEWELL C
NORTHERN PARK & RIDE DARSHAM
BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

DRAWING TITLE:
SCHEDULE 1 AND SPECIES OF LOCAL & NATIONAL IMPORTANCE RECORDED IN APRIL 2021 SURVEYS

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 2

DATE: JULY 2021 DRAWN: M.S. SCALE: 1:7,500 @A3 REV: 01





- NOTES**
- KEY**
- NORTHERN PARK AND RIDE
 - DARSHAM DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
 - RED LISTED SPECIES
 - AMBER LISTED SPECIES
 - BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT ROUTES

S.(1) - NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS

BTO CODE - SPECIES

D. - DUNNOCK

LI - LINNET

S. - SKYLARK

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DOCUMENT:

SIZEWELL C

NORTHERN PARK & RIDE DARSHAM

BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

DRAWING TITLE:

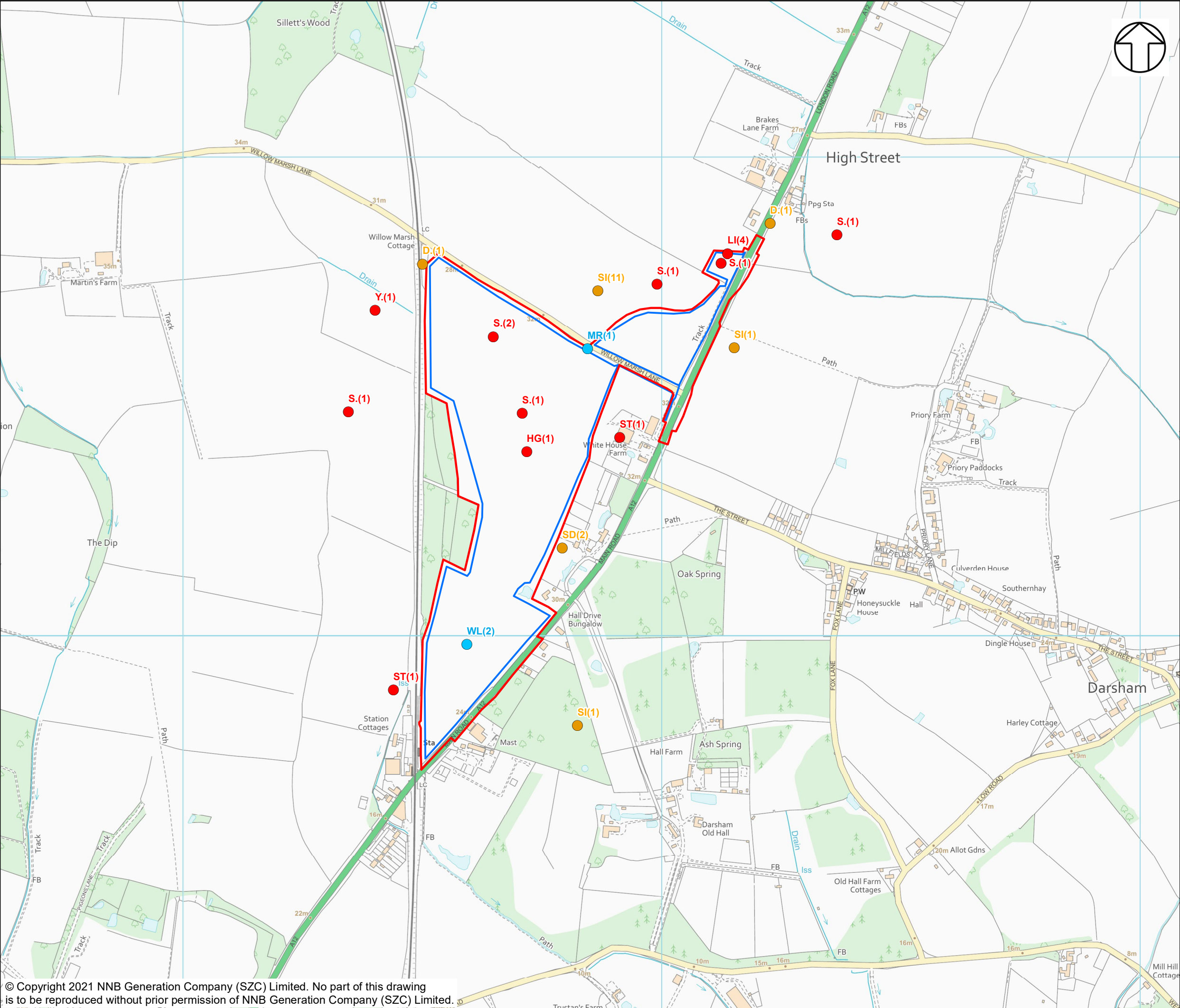
SCHEDULE 1 AND SPECIES OF LOCAL & NATIONAL IMPORTANCE RECORDED IN MAY 2021 SURVEYS

DRAWING NO:

FIGURE 3

DATE: JULY 2021 **DRAWN:** M.S. **SCALE:** 1:7,500 @A3 **REV:** 01





NOTES

KEY

- NORTHERN PARK AND RIDE
- DARSHAM DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- SCHEDULE 1 LISTED SPECIES
- RED LISTED SPECIES
- AMBER LISTED SPECIES
- BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT ROUTES

S.(1) - NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS

BTO CODE - SPECIES

- D. - DUNNOCK
- HG - HERRING GULL
- LI - LINNET
- MR - MARSH HARRIER
- SD - STOCK DOVE
- S. - SKYLARK
- SI - SWIFT
- ST - SONG THRUSH
- WL - WOODLARK
- Y. - YELLOWHAMMER

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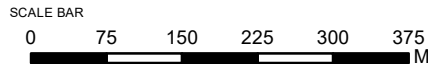


DOCUMENT:
SIZEWELL C
NORTHERN PARK & RIDE DARSHAM
BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

DRAWING TITLE:
SCHEDULE 1 AND SPECIES OF LOCAL & NATIONAL IMPORTANCE RECORDED IN JUNE 2021 SURVEYS

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 4

DATE: JULY 2021 DRAWN: M.S. SCALE: 1:7,500 @A3 REV: 01



APPENDIX B: SURVEY DETAILS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

B.1.1. **Table 2** below details the survey timings and weather conditions during each survey. Temperature is measured in Celsius, cloud cover is measured in Oktas and wind speed is measured using the Beaufort Scale.

Table 2: Survey details for breeding bird surveys 2021

Survey Details	April	May	June
Date	22/04/2021	18/05/2021	08/06/2021
Survey timings	05:00 - 07:58	06:30 - 07:25	07:30 – 10:00
Surveyors	Gareth Blockley Maico Weites	Gareth Blockley Eilish Halford	David Campbell Kelleigh Greene
Weather conditions	Temp: -1-7°C, cloud: 4/8, wind: 1-2, no rain, good visibility.	Temp: 6-11°C, cloud: 2/8, wind: 2, no rain (rain overnight), excellent visibility.	Temp: 15-19°C, cloud: 1/8, wind: 2, no rain, excellent visibility.

APPENDIX C: BIRDS OF NO SPECIAL CONSERVATION CONCERN

Table 3: Peak counts of species of no special conservation concern recorded across the survey areas

Species	Scientific Name	April	May	June
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	0	3	4
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	0	2	5
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	0	4	5
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	0	1	4
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	0	0	3
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	0	7	9
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	0	1	3
Coal tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	0	0	1
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	0	0	1
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	0	1	2
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	0	1	2
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	0	1	0
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	0	3	13
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	0	1	19
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	0	2	0
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	0	0	1
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	0	0	1
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	0	1	0
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	0	1	1
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	0	2	0
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	0	2	5
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	0	0	9
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	0	1	6
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	0	4	4
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	0	0	32
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	0	6	16

APPENDIX K: 2021 SOUTHERN PARK AND RIDE BREEDING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

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Figure 2 –Schedule 1 and Species of Local and National Importance Recorded in April 2021 Surveys

Figure 3 – Schedule 1 and Species of Local and National Importance Recorded in May 2021 Surveys

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Sizewell C is a new Nuclear Power Station proposed to be constructed on the Suffolk Coast. It is currently subject to review by the Planning Inspectorate through the Development Consent Order Process (DCO).
- 1.1.2 The project (hereafter referred to as 'Sizewell C project') includes the Main Development Site and several associated developments.
- 1.1.3 This report presents the findings of the 2021 breeding bird surveys undertaken at the Southern Park and Ride site (hereafter referred to as 'the site'), one of the associated development sites of the Sizewell C Project.
- 1.1.4 The surveys are part of on-going ecological monitoring of the Southern Park and Ride site, following comments from some ecological stakeholders that breeding bird surveys should be undertaken at these sites. The habitats on site are entirely intensively arable land, with the majority of boundary habitats, notably existing hedgerows, to be retained.
- 1.1.5 The site is located adjacent north of the A12 and comprised arable fields bordered by hedgerows. The site incorporated a section of the A12 and its adjoining roads. The site location is presented in **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.
- 1.1.6 The surveys identified that habitats within the survey area supported an assemblage of bird species including seven red listed species, five amber listed species and 21 species of no conservation concern.
- 1.1.7 The surveys identified that the site supported predominantly passerine species commonly associated with habitats identified within the survey area.
- 1.1.8 The results show that the distribution of birds recorded was spread throughout the site, however the key areas supporting breeding birds were field boundary hedgerows and the areas of woodland adjacent west.
- 1.1.9 The habitats located within the site comprised arable fields, small areas of woodland and hedgerows. The site was bordered by two areas of woodland to the west and one to the east.
- 1.1.10 The results of the 2021 surveys are largely consistent with those identified in the desk study [[APP-395](#)] results and do not affect the conclusions of the **Volume 4, Chapter 7** of the **ES** [[APP-394](#)].

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The Aims of the Survey Updates

- 2.1.1 The aim of the surveys was to determine the breeding bird assemblage and to gather spatial data regarding numbers and distribution of birds within the site.

2.2 Southern Park and Ride Breeding Bird Surveys 2021

- 2.2.1 The surveys took place between 21 April 2021 and 8 June 2021, following a designated transect to record the breeding bird assemblage, numbers and spatial distribution.

3 METHODS

3.1 Desk Study

- 3.1.1 Desk study information is provided within **Volume 4, Chapter 7, Appendix 7A** of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** [[APP-395](#)].

3.2 Field Surveys

- 3.2.1 Breeding birds survey visits were undertaken monthly between April and June 2021 (inclusive), to record breeding bird species observed or heard within the site and adjacent habitats following best practice survey guidance (Ref 3). Surveyors walked a predefined transect route once per month. The location and transect route are detailed on **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.

- 3.2.2 The surveys were undertaken by experienced ornithologists, with assistant surveyors.

- 3.2.3 The surveyors were equipped with binoculars and telescopes to aid identification. Observations were entered onto iPads, with the focus of the surveys being breeding birds. Sightings of all species of importance were recorded and mapped, using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species and behaviour codes (Ref 4). Species of importance included:

- Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (Ref 5).
- Red and Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BOCC) (Ref 6).
- Species of Principal Importance listed under Section 41 (S41) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 (Ref 7).

- 3.2.4 Species of no conservation concern were also recorded where possible.

- 3.2.5 To identify the breeding status of the species recorded, the data were analysed, and the BTO breeding evidence guidance was followed (Ref 8). Records were classified into confirmed, probable, possible or non-breeding.

- 3.2.6 Records classified as 'non-breeding' indicated that no potential breeding behaviour was observed by the surveyor, however the species could have been breeding in the area. Records of birds singing were interpreted to determine possible or probable breeding, depending on how many visits the same species was recorded in the same location.

3.2.7 See **Table 2** in **Appendix B** for the full survey details, including surveys dates and times, surveyors and weather conditions.

3.3 Limitations

3.3.1 No limitations were encountered during the surveys. Full access across the site was permitted and all areas within the site boundary were surveyed on each survey visit.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 During the 2021 breeding bird surveys, 33 bird species were recorded. Of these species, seven were included on the BoCC (Ref 6) red list and five on the amber list. Additionally, seven species were listed under S41 of the NERC Act (Ref 7) and 21 species of no conservation concern were recorded. Bird species may fall into multiple categories

4.1.2 The results of the surveys are detailed in **Table 1** below, **Table 3** in **Appendix C** and in **Figure 2** to **Figure 4** in **Appendix A**.

Table 1: Notable species recorded at the Southern Park and Ride Market)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Sch 1	S41 NERC	April	May	June
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber			3	3	2
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red		✓	0	0	1
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber			0	0	9
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Red		✓	3	9	5
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Amber			0	3	1
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red		✓	3	10	16
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Red		✓	2	1	1
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red		✓	0	0	7
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber			1	0	0
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Amber			0	0	1
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red		✓	6	4	6
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Red		✓	0	0	1

4.2 Red Listed Species

4.2.1 A total of seven red listed species were recorded throughout the breeding bird and waterfowl surveys in April – June 2021.

a) Herring Gull

4.2.2 In June, one herring gull was recorded flying over an arable field off-site.

b) Linnet

4.2.3 Three linnets were recorded in April on site; two recorded within scrub on a slip road embankment and one singing within scrub south of the B1078 road. In May, linnet was recorded calling five times, with a maximum count of nine individuals. In June, this species was recorded on four occasions, with a maximum count of five individuals, including one individual singing on a hedgerow located to the north of the A12 road. This suggests linnet is a possible breeder within the site.

c) Skylark

4.2.4 Skylark was recorded three times in April, including singing on two occasions (both of them off-site) and once emitting contact calls on site within an arable field. This species was also recorded nine times in May (seven times singing and/or calling on site, within arable fields). In June, skylark was recorded on 12 occasions, with a maximum count of 16 individuals, including three individuals singing on arable fields on site. This suggests skylark is a possible breeder within the site.

d) Song Thrush

4.2.5 Song thrush was recorded twice singing off-site in April within woodland to the north east and on an arable field to the north west. In May, this species was recorded calling on site within woodland to the west. In June, one song thrush was recorded singing within a woodland off-site. These results suggest song thrush is a possible breeder within the site.

e) Starling

4.2.6 In June, seven starlings were recorded flying over an arable field off-site.

f) Yellowhammer

4.2.7 Yellowhammer was recorded five times in April. Two individuals were recorded on site within scrub on road sides and one emitting contact calls on an arable field. Three individuals were recorded off-site; one was

recorded emitting contact calls within a hedgerow and two were flushed by surveyors on an arable field. In May, yellowhammer was recorded on four occasions on site, including singing and calling. In June, yellowhammer was recorded on five occasions, with a maximum count of six individuals. This included two individuals singing on site. This suggests yellowhammer is a possible breeder within the site.

g) Yellow Wagtail

- 4.2.8 On yellow wagtail was recorded in June singing on a hedgerow on site. This suggests yellow wagtail is a possible breeder within the site.

4.3 Amber Listed Species

- 4.3.1 A total of five amber listed species were recorded throughout the breeding bird surveys in April – June 2021.

a) Dunnock

- 4.3.2 Dunnock was recorded three times in April; two on-site singing within scrub and once off-site singing within woodland to the west of the site boundary. This species was also recorded singing three times in May on an arable field off-site and within scrub on site. In June, two dunnocks were recorded singing within a hedgerow on site. This suggests dunnock is a possible breeder within the site.

b) Lesser Black-backed gull

- 4.3.3 In June, eight lesser black-backed gulls were recorded flying over an arable field off-site and one was recorded hunting / foraging off-site.

c) Oystercatcher

- 4.3.4 Oystercatcher was recorded three times in May, including singing on scrub and potentially nesting on site on an arable field. In June, one oystercatcher was recorded resting within an arable field off-site. These results suggest oystercatcher is a probable breeder within the site.

d) Stock Dove

- 4.3.5 One stock dove was recorded in April off-site on an arable field west of the site boundary.

e) Swift

- 4.3.6 One swift was recorded in June flying over a road on site.

4.4 Other Species

- 4.4.1 Observations of bird species with no particular conservation concern were also recorded during the surveys. In total, 21 additional species were recorded, with the full species list and peak counts per month detailed in **Table 3** in **Appendix C**.

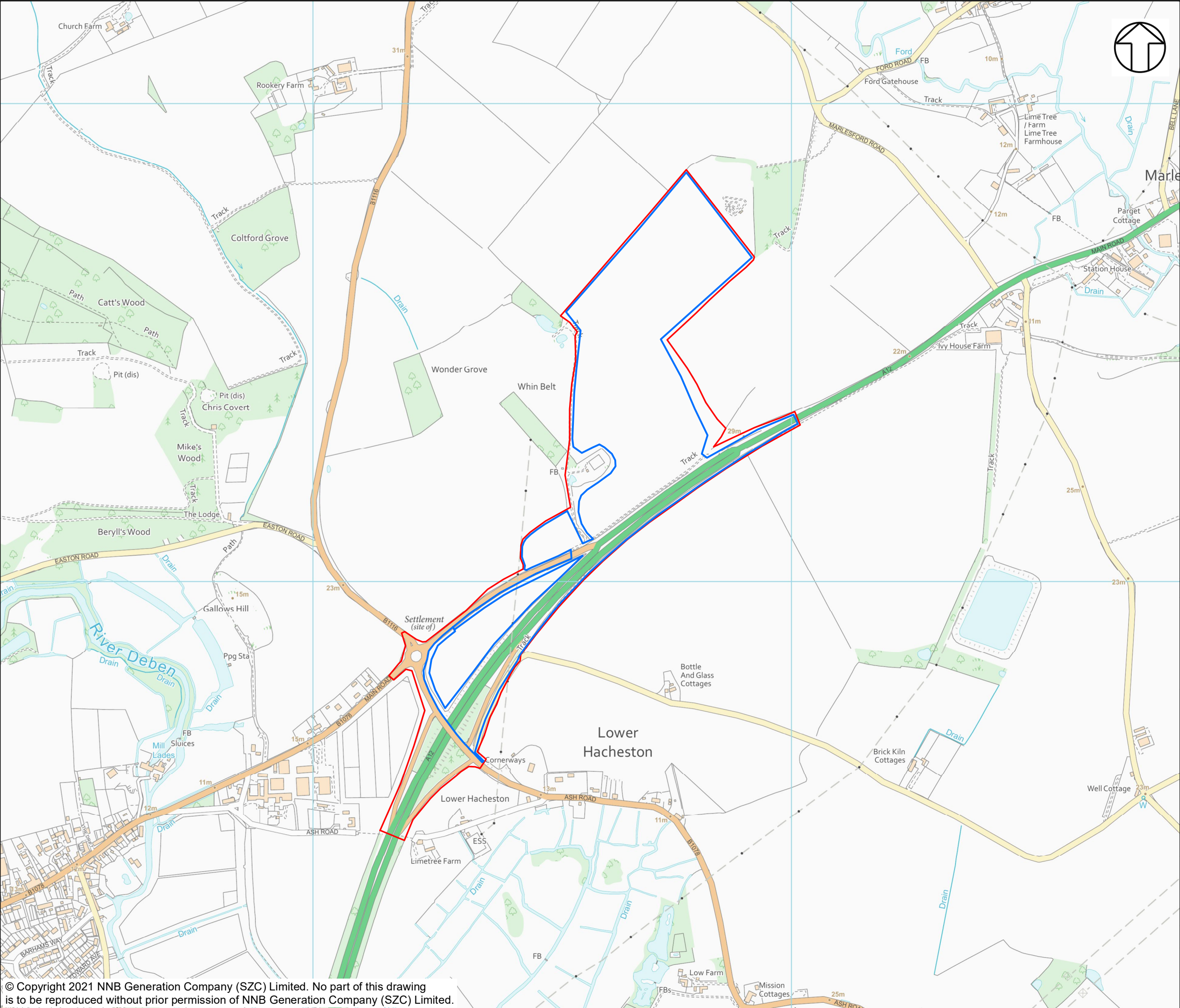
5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 A total of 33 bird species were recorded (including 21 species of no special conservation concern), although none were confirmed to be breeding. Of the species recorded seven were red listed species and five were amber listed species.
- 5.1.2 One species of conservation concern (oystercatcher) was a probable breeder. Six species of conservation concern (linnet, skylark, song thrush, yellowhammer, yellow wagtail and dunnoek) were possible breeders.
- 5.1.3 The results of the 2021 surveys are largely consistent with those identified in the desk study [\[APP-395\]](#) results and do not affect the conclusions of the **Volume 4, Chapter 7** of the **ES** [\[APP-394\]](#).

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APPENDIX A: FIGURES



NOTES

KEY

- SOUTHERN PARK AND RIDE
- WICKHAM DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT ROUTES

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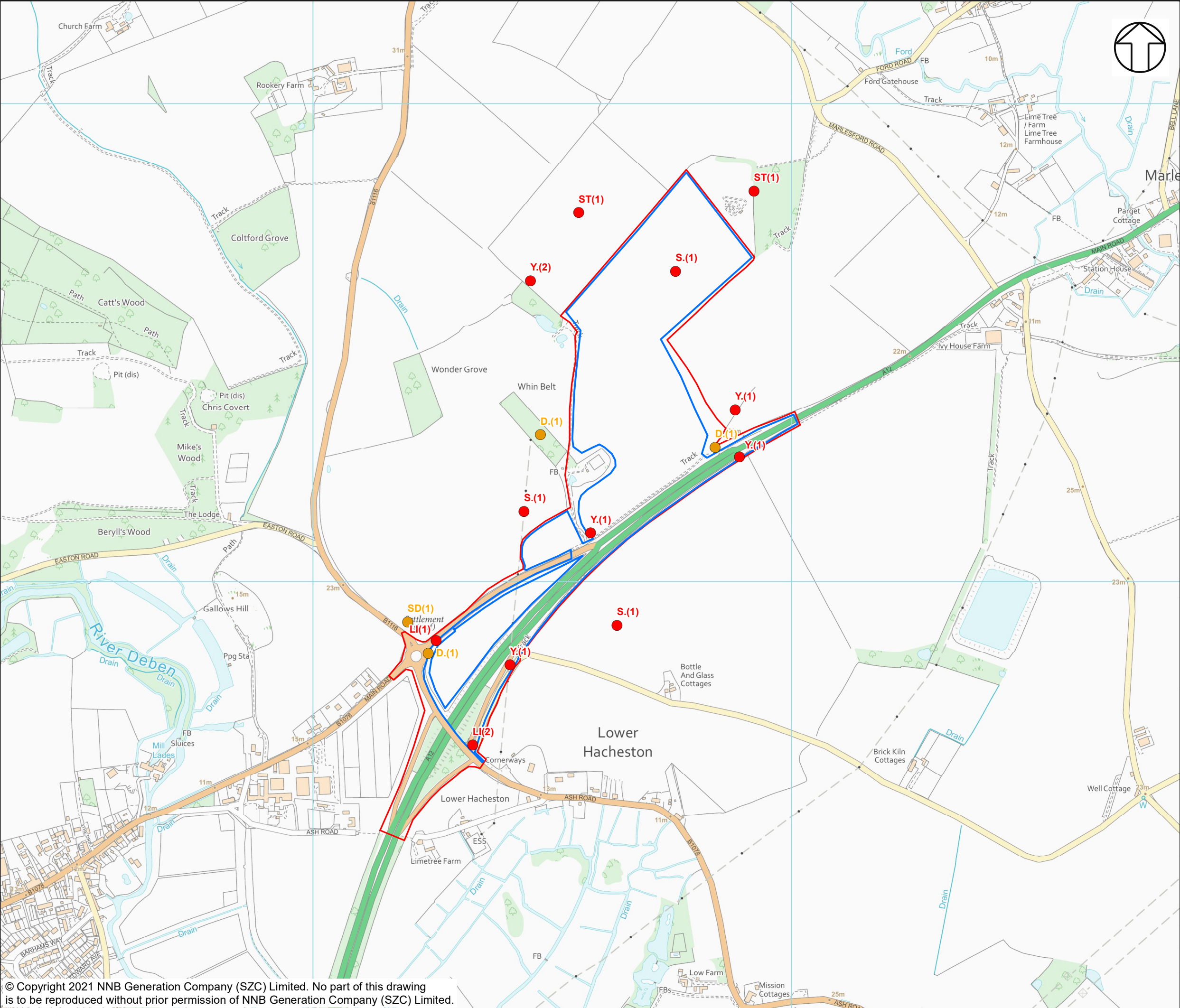
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SIZEWELL C
SOUTHERN PARK & RIDE
WICKHAM MARKET
BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

DRAWING TITLE:
BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT
ROUTE 2021

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 1

DATE:	DRAWN:	SCALE:	REV:
JULY 2021	M.S.	1:7,500 @A3	01





NOTES

KEY

- SOUTHERN PARK AND RIDE
- WICKHAM DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- RED LISTED SPECIES
- AMBER LISTED SPECIES
- BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT ROUTES

S.(1) - NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS

BTO CODE - SPECIES

- D. - DUNNOCK
- LI - LINNET
- S. - SKYLARK
- SD - STOCK DOVE
- ST - SONG THRUSH
- Y. - YELLOWHAMMER

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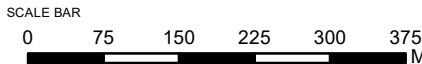


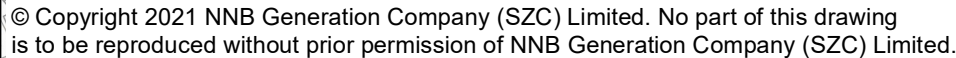
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WICKHAM MARKET
BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

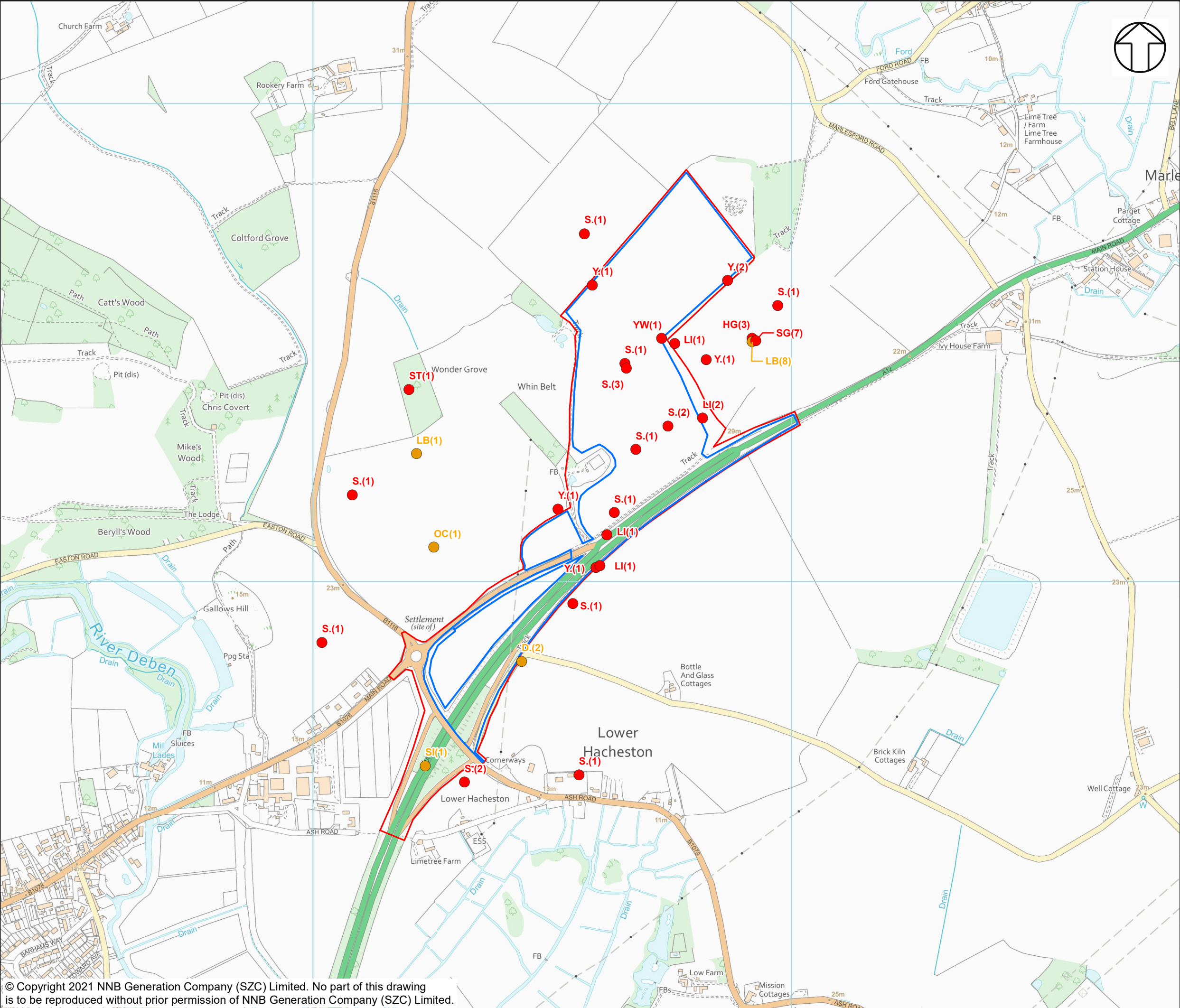
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DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 2

DATE: JULY 2021 DRAWN: M.S. SCALE: 1:7,500 @A3 REV: 01







NOTES

KEY

- SOUTHERN PARK AND RIDE
- WICKHAM DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- RED LISTED SPECIES
- AMBER LISTED SPECIES
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BTO CODE - SPECIES

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- LI - LINNET
- LB - LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL
- OC - OYSTERCATCHER
- S. - SKYLARK
- SI - SWIFT
- ST - SONG THRUSH
- SG - STARLING
- Y. - YELLOWHAMMER
- YW - YELLOW WAGTAIL

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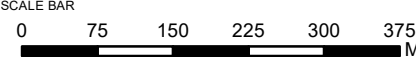


DOCUMENT:
SIZEWELL C
SOUTHERN PARK & RIDE
WICKHAM MARKET
BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

DRAWING TITLE:
SCHEDULE 1 AND SPECIES OF LOCAL & NATIONAL IMPORTANCE RECORDED IN JUNE 2021 SURVEYS

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 4

DATE: JULY 2021 DRAWN: M.S. SCALE: 1:7,500 @A3 REV: 01



APPENDIX B: SURVEY DETAILS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

B.1.1. **Table 2** below details the survey timings and weather conditions during each survey. Temperature is measured in Celsius, cloud cover is measured in Oktas and wind speed is measured using the Beaufort Scale.

Table 2: Survey details for breeding bird surveys 2021

Survey Details	April	May	June
Date	21/04/2021	19/05/2021	08/06/2021
Survey timings	05:30 - 08:00	04:45 - 06:15	05:00 – 6:55
Surveyors	Gareth Blockley Maico Weites	Gareth Blockley Eilish Halford	David Campbell Kelleigh Greene
Weather conditions	Temp: 4-7°C, cloud: 4/8, wind: 2-4, no rain, moderate visibility.	Temp: 8-11°C, cloud: 7/8, wind: 2, overcast (rain overnight), good visibility.	Temp: 12-14°C, cloud: 1/8, wind: 2, no rain, good visibility, fog at start of survey.

APPENDIX C: BIRDS OF NO SPECIAL CONSERVATION CONCERN

Table 3: Peak counts of species of no special conservation concern recorded across the survey areas

Species	Scientific Name	April	May	June
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	0	0	2
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	0	4	4
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	0	5	10
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	0	0	1
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	0	1	5
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	0	6	4
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	0	2	3
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	0	0	1
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	0	0	1
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	0	3	6
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	0	0	1
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	0	0	1
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	0	0	1
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	0	1	1
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	0	1	0
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	0	0	1
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	0	0	3
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	0	6	0
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	0	8	7
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	0	3	25
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	0	4	10

APPENDIX L: 2021 FREIGHT MANAGEMENT FACILITY BREEDING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Sizewell C is a new Nuclear Power Station proposed to be constructed on the Suffolk Coast. It is currently subject to review by the Planning Inspectorate through the Development Consent Order Process (DCO).
- 1.1.2 The project (hereafter referred to as ‘Sizewell C project’) includes the main development site and several associated development sites.
- 1.1.3 This report presents the findings of the 2021 breeding bird surveys undertaken on the freight management facility site (hereafter referred to as ‘the site’, one of the associated development sites of the Sizewell C Project).
- 1.1.4 The surveys are part of on-going ecological monitoring of the freight management facility site, following comments from some ecological stakeholders that breeding bird surveys should be undertaken at these sites. The habitats on site are predominantly arable land, with the majority of boundary habitats, notably existing hedgerows, to be retained.
- 1.1.5 The site surveyed is located adjacent south of the A14 and comprises two arable fields bordered by hedgerows with mature trees. The site also includes a section of Felixstowe Road, adjacent south of the two fields. The site location is presented in **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.
- 1.1.6 The survey identified that habitats within the Freight Management Facility support an assemblage of bird species including five red listed species, four amber listed species and 18 species of no further conservation concern.
- 1.1.7 The 2021 surveys identified that the site supported predominantly passerine species commonly associated with habitats identified within the survey area.
- 1.1.8 The results show that the key areas supporting breeding birds were field boundary hedgerows and the mature trees within them. Birds were recorded commuting above the site and across the arable fields between hedgerows. The habitats located within the site are widespread within the surrounding landscape.
- 1.1.9 Key habitats located within the site comprised arable fields and hedgerows with mature trees. A small area of reedbed is located at the north of the site, immediately adjacent to the A14, associated with balancing ponds in this area and would be retained in the development proposals.
- 1.1.10 The results of the 2021 surveys are largely consistent with those identified in the desk study [[APP-524](#)] results and do not affect the conclusions of the **Volume 8, Chapter 7** of the **ES** [[APP-523](#)].

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The Aims of the Survey

- 2.1.1 The aim of the surveys was to determine the breeding bird assemblage and to gather spatial data regarding numbers and distribution of birds at the site.

2.2 Freight Management Facility Breeding Bird Surveys 2021

- 2.2.1 The surveys took place between 21 April 2021 and 9 June 2021, following a designated transect to record the breeding bird assemblage, numbers and spatial distribution.

3 METHODS

3.1 Desk Study

- 3.1.1 Desk study information is fully provided within **Volume 8, Chapter 7, Appendix 7A** of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** [[APP-524](#)].

3.2 Field Surveys

- 3.2.1 Breeding birds survey visits were undertaken monthly between April and June 2021 (inclusive), to record breeding bird species observed or heard within the site and adjacent habitats following best practice survey guidance (Ref 1). Surveyors walked a predefined transect route once per month. The location and transect route are detailed on **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.

- 3.2.2 The surveys were undertaken by experienced ornithologists, with assistant surveyors.

- 3.2.3 The surveyors were equipped with binoculars and telescopes to aid identification. Observations were entered onto iPads, with the focus of the surveys being breeding birds. Sightings of all species of importance were recorded and mapped, using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species and behaviour codes (Ref 2). Species of importance included:

- Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) (Ref 3).
- Red and Amber listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BOCC) (Ref 4).
- Species of Principal Importance listed under Section 41 (S41) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006 (Ref 5).

- 3.2.4 Species of no conservation concern were also recorded where possible.

- 3.2.5 To identify the breeding status of the species recorded, the data was analysed, and the BTO breeding evidence guidance was followed (Ref 6). Records were classified into confirmed, probable, possible or non-breeding.

- 3.2.6 Records classified as 'non-breeding' indicated that no potential breeding behaviour was observed by the surveyor, however the species could have been breeding in the area. Records of birds singing were interpreted to determine possible or probable breeding, depending on how many visits the same species was recorded in the same location.

3.2.7 See **Table 2** in **Appendix B** for the full survey details, including surveys dates and times, surveyors and weather conditions.

3.3 Limitations

3.3.1 No limitations were encountered during the surveys. Full access across the site was permitted and all areas within the site boundary were surveyed on each survey visit.

4 RESULTS

4.1.1 During the 2021 breeding bird surveys, 27 bird species were recorded. Of these species, five are included on the BoCC (Ref 4) red list and four on the amber list. Additionally, four species were listed under S41 of the NERC Act (Ref 5) and 18 species of no conservation concern were recorded. Bird species may fall into multiple categories.

4.1.2 The results of the surveys are detailed in **Table 1** below, **Table 3** in **Appendix C** and in **Figure 2** to **Figure 4** in **Appendix A**.

Table 1: Notable species recorded at the Freight Management Facility

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Sch 1	S41 NERC	April	May	June
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber			2	2	2
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red		✓	0	0	1
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber			0	0	1
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber			0	0	3
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Red		✓	0	4	3
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Red			1	5	1
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Amber			3	0	0
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red		✓	3	1	3
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red		✓	4	5	3

4.2 Red Listed Species

4.2.1 A total of five red listed species were recorded throughout the breeding bird surveys in April – June 2021.

a) Herring Gull

4.2.2 One herring gull was recorded flying over the site in June.

b) Linnet

- 4.2.3 In May, linnet was recorded twice, with a maximum count of four individuals. Three linnets were recorded in June within hedgerows on site. No evidence of breeding activity was noted.

c) Nightingale

- 4.2.4 One nightingale was recorded in April singing within scrub in the south west corner of the site. This species was also recorded singing in May on five occasions; once off-site within scrub north of the A14 road and four times within scrub along the north and south site boundaries. In June, one nightingale was recorded carrying food and singing within the hedgerow located centrally within the site. Nightingale is a confirmed breeder within the site.

d) Skylark

- 4.2.5 Skylark was recorded singing in April within the eastern arable field on site. It was also recorded singing off-site in fields to the north and east of the site. One skylark was also recorded singing in May off-site, within a grassland field to the east. In June, skylark was recorded three times singing and displaying off-site in fields to the east, west and south of the site. This suggests skylark is a possible breeder within the site.

e) Yellowhammer

- 4.2.6 Yellowhammer was recorded twice in April. Three individuals were recorded within the western arable field on site. One individual was recorded singing within a hedgerow on the western site boundary. Yellowhammer was also recorded on five occasions in May calling and singing within hedgerow and scrub along the eastern, northern, and southern site boundaries. In June, yellowhammer was recorded singing three times, twice off-site to the east and south and once within scrub along the northern site boundary. This suggests yellowhammer is a possible breeder within the site.

4.3 Amber Listed Species

- 4.3.1 A total of four amber listed species were recorded throughout the breeding bird surveys in April – June 2021.

a) Dunnock

- 4.3.2 Dunnock was recorded on two occasions in April, both singing individuals within the hedgerows on the east and west site boundaries. This species

was also recorded singing in May twice within a hedgerow in the centre of the site and scrub to the south of the site. In June, one dunnoek was recorded singing and calling within a hedgerow along the western site boundary. One individual was also recorded in June off-site within scrub to the south. This suggests dunnoek is a possible breeder within the site.

b) Kestrel

4.3.3 One kestrel was recorded flying over the site in June.

c) Lesser black-backed gull

4.3.4 Three lesser black-backed gulls were recorded flying over the site in June.

d) Oystercatcher

4.3.5 Oystercatcher was recorded in April on two occasions. An individual emitted a contact call within a field located off-site to the south. Two oystercatchers were also observed copulating and calling on site within the eastern arable field. This suggests oystercatcher is a probable breeder within the site.

4.4 Other Species

4.4.1 Observations of bird species with no particular conservation concern were also recorded during the surveys. In total, 18 additional species were recorded, with the full species list and peak counts per month detailed in **Table 3** in **Appendix C**.

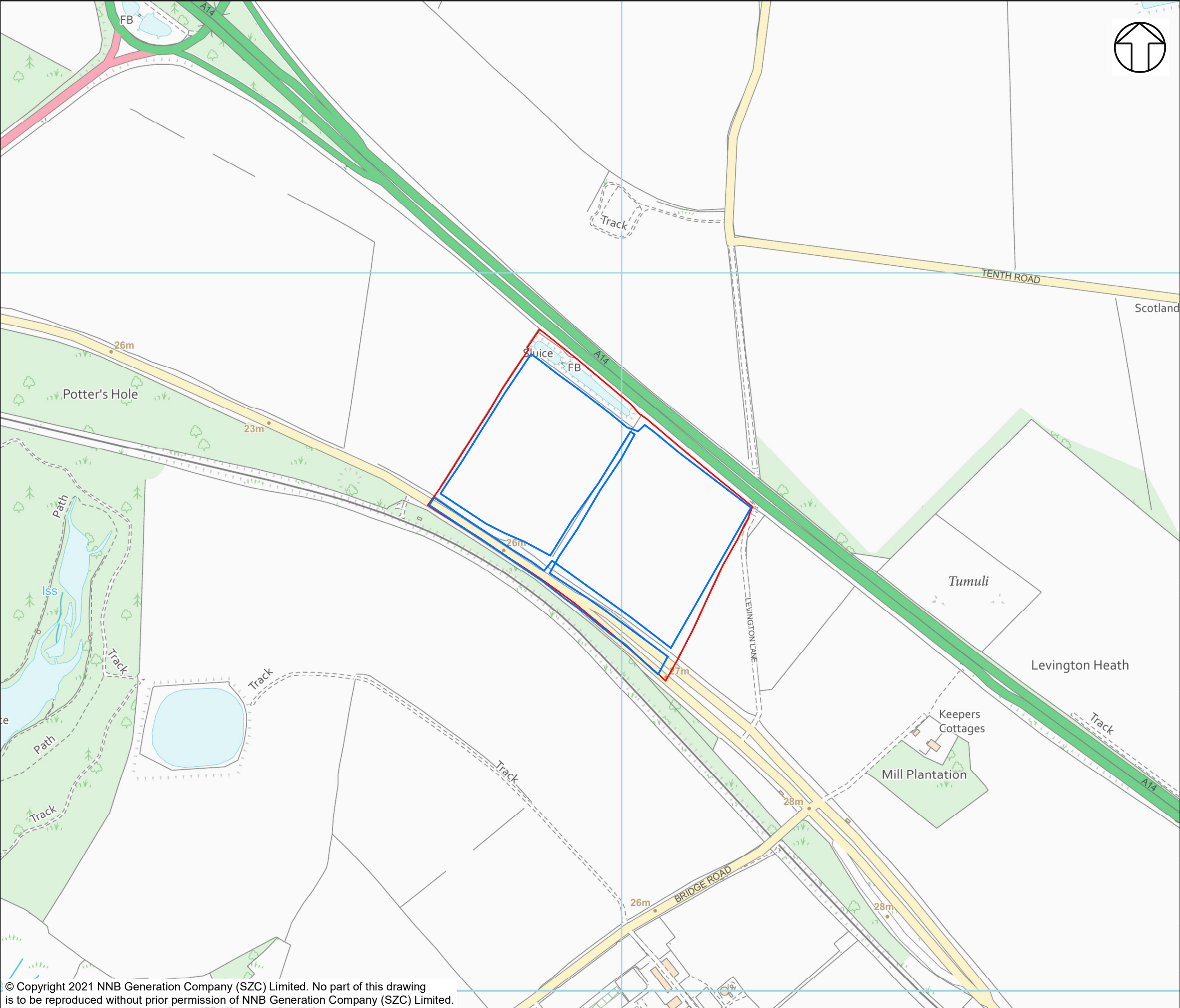
5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 A total of 27 bird species were recorded (including 18 species of no special conservation concern), although not all species were confirmed to be breeding. Of those recorded five were red listed species and four were amber listed species.
- 5.1.2 One species of conservation concern (nightingale) was confirmed to be breeding within the survey area. One species of conservation concern (oystercatcher) was a probable breeder. Three species of conservation concern (skylark, yellowhammer and dunnock) were possible breeders.
- 5.1.3 The results of the 2021 surveys are largely consistent with those identified in the desk study [[APP-524](#)] results and do not affect the conclusions of the **Volume 8, Chapter 7** of the **ES** [[APP-523](#)].

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1. Gilbert. G, Gibbons. D. W. and Evans. J. 1998. Bird Monitoring Methods. RSPB Sandy: RSPB.
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APPENDIX A: FIGURES



NOTES

KEY

- FREIGHT MANAGEMENT FACILITY DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
- BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT ROUTES

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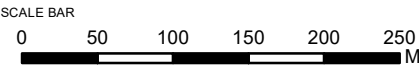


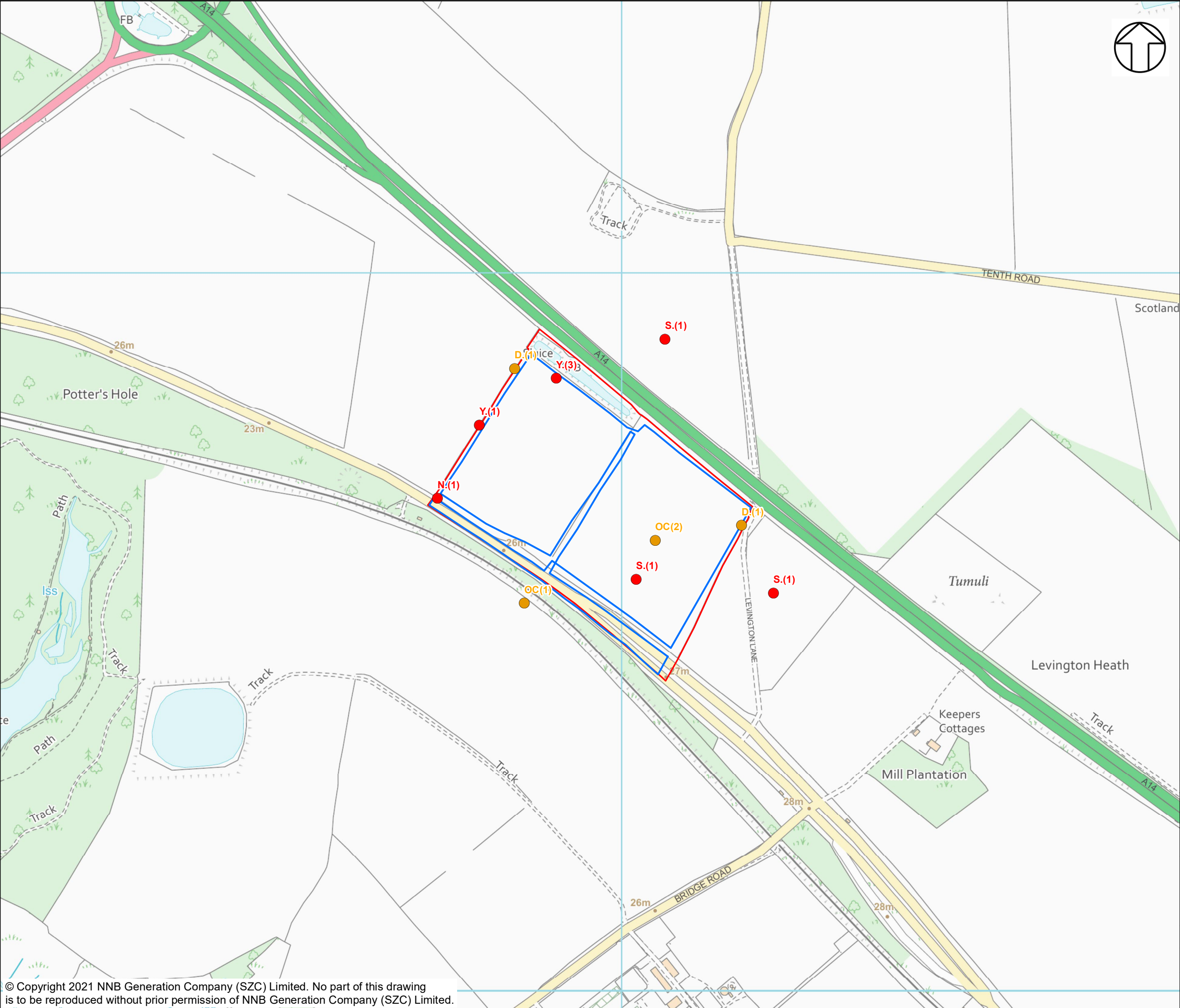
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FREIGHT MANAGEMENT FACILITY
BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

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BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT
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DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 1

DATE:	DRAWN:	SCALE:	REV:
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NOTES

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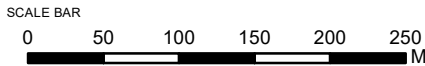


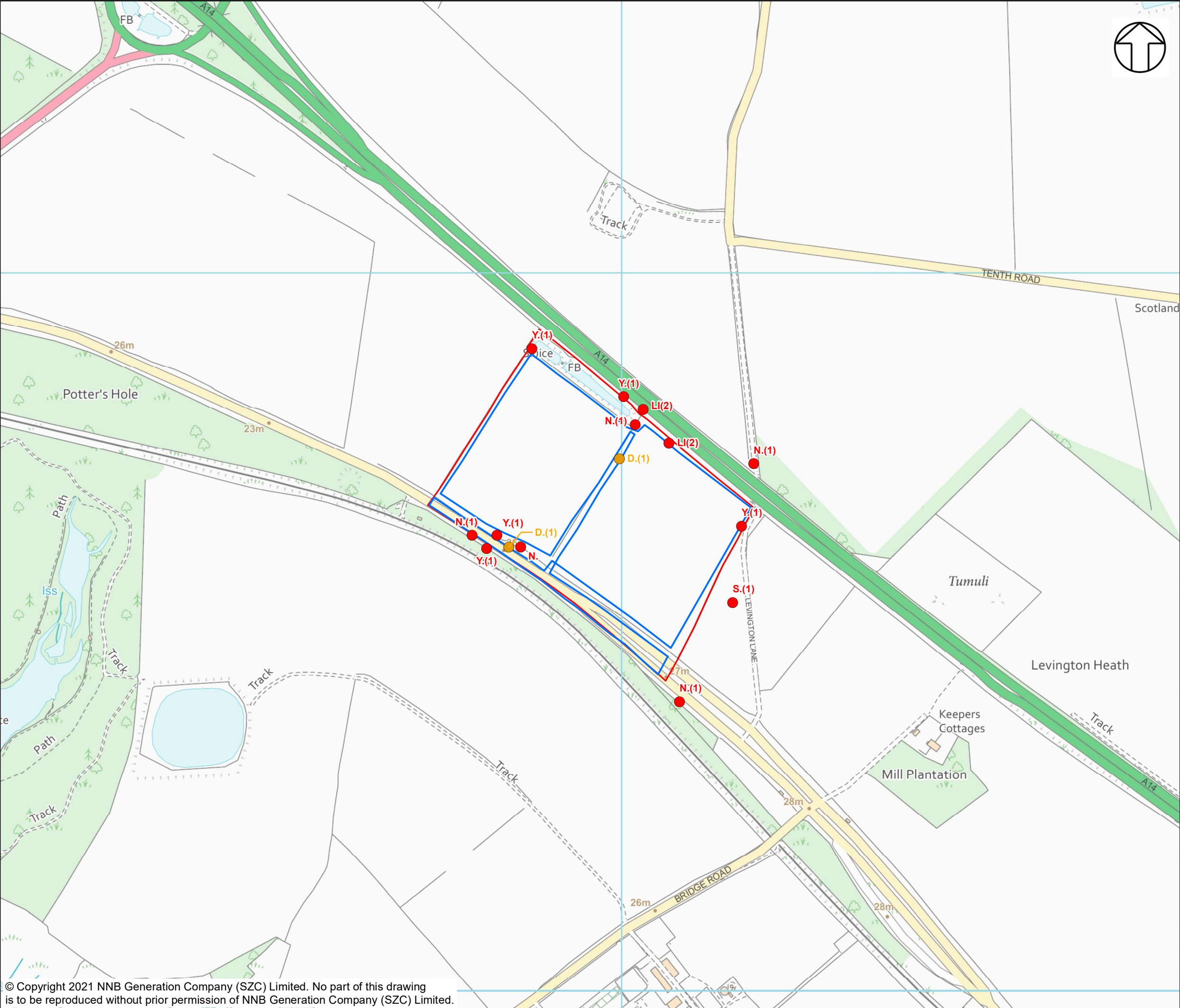
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DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 2

DATE: JULY 2021 **DRAWN:** M.S. **SCALE:** 1:5,000 @A3 **REV:** 01





NOTES

KEY

FREIGHT MANAGEMENT FACILITY
DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY

RED LISTED SPECIES

AMBER LISTED SPECIES

BREEDING BIRD SURVEY TRANSECT
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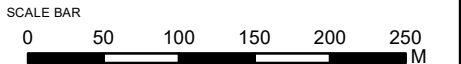


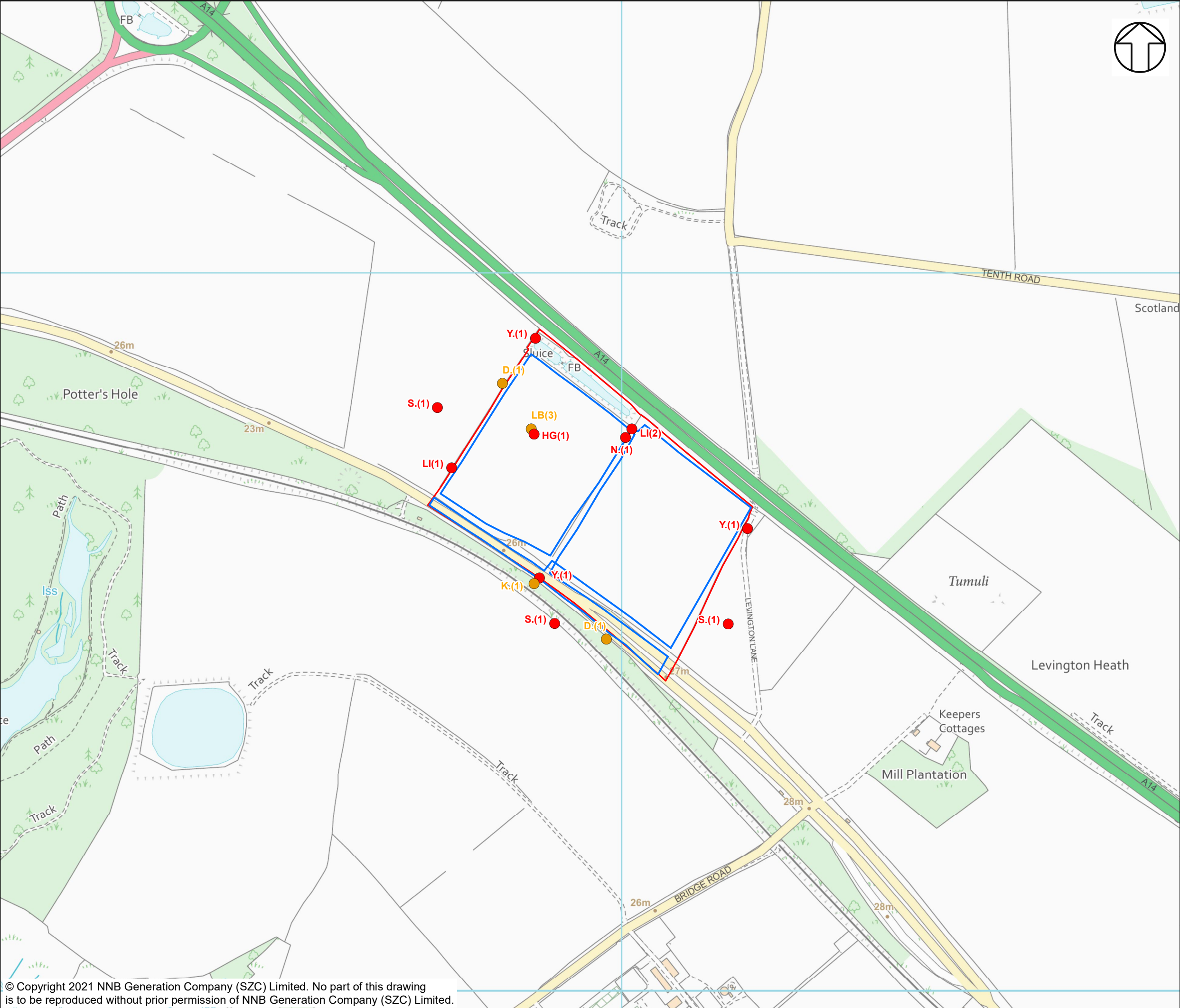
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BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS 2021

DRAWING TITLE:
SCHEDULE 1 AND SPECIES OF LOCAL &
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE RECORDED IN
MAY 2021 SURVEYS

DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 3

DATE: JULY 2021	DRAWN: M.S.	SCALE: 1:5,000 @A3	REV: 01
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- NOTES**
- KEY**
- FREIGHT MANAGEMENT FACILITY DEVELOPMENT SITE BOUNDARY
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 - LI - LINNET
 - LB - LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL
 - N - NIGHTINGALE
 - S - SKYLARK
 - Y - YELLOWHAMMER

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DRAWING NO:
FIGURE 4

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APPENDIX B: SURVEY DETAILS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

B.1.1. **Table 2** below details the survey timings and weather conditions during each survey. Temperature is measured in Celsius, cloud cover is measured in Oktas and wind speed is measured using the Beaufort Scale.

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Weather conditions	Temp: 3-7°C, cloud: 4/8, wind: 2-4, no rain, moderate visibility.	Temp: 8-10°C, cloud: 7/8, wind: 2, overcast (rain overnight), good visibility.	Temp: 16-18°C, cloud: 1/8, wind: 2, no rain, excellent visibility.

APPENDIX C: BIRDS OF NO SPECIAL CONSERVATION CONCERN

Table 3: Peak counts of species of no special conservation concern recorded across the survey areas

Species	Scientific Name	April	May	June
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Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	0	2	4
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	0	4	11
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	0	0	1
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	0	0	1
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	0	0	3
Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	0	1	0
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	0	0	1
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	0	0	1
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	0	0	4
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	0	0	1
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	0	1	0
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	0	1	2
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	0	0	3
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	0	0	1
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	0	1	3
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	0	0	4
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	0	1	6