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Table of Contents

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 1. | Introduction..... | 1 |
| 1.1 | Background | 1 |
| 1.2 | Order limits Description..... | 1 |
| 1.3 | Description of the Scheme | 2 |
| 1.4 | Scope of this Report..... | 3 |
| 2. | Relevant Legislation and Policy | 3 |
| 2.1 | Legislation | 3 |
| 2.2 | National and Local Planning Policy..... | 4 |
| 2.3 | Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species | 5 |
| 2.4 | Birds of Conservation Concern | 5 |
| 3. | Methods..... | 7 |
| 3.1 | Desk Study | 7 |
| 3.2 | Field Survey | 7 |
| 3.3 | Assessment of Ornithological Importance | 8 |
| 3.4 | Assumptions and Limitations | 11 |
| 4. | Results | 13 |
| 4.1 | Desk Study | 13 |
| 4.2 | Field Survey | 13 |
| 5. | Evaluation..... | 18 |
| 5.1 | Desk Study | 18 |
| 5.2 | Field Survey | 18 |
| 5.3 | Evaluation of key habitat types for wintering birds..... | 19 |
| 6. | Conclusions | 21 |
| 7. | References | 22 |
| 8. | Annexes | 23 |
| 8.1 | Annex A - Figure | 23 |
| 8.2 | Annex B – Records of Protected and Notable Species | 39 |

Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Importance of Ornithological Features | 9 |
| Table 2: Peak count data and conservation status of birds recorded within the Order limits | 13 |
| Table 3: Key Ornithological Features of habitat within the Survey Area | 19 |
| Table 4: Records of protected or notable species returned from the Essex Field Club desk study | 39 |

Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1: Wintering Bird Survey Results | 24 |
|---|----|

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 AECOM was instructed by Longfield Solar Farm Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') to undertake a survey of wintering birds for the proposed Longfield Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme'). The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) (**Appendix 8B: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal** of the Environmental Statement (ES) [EN010118/APP/6.2]), for the Scheme identified that the habitat within the Scheme boundary (hereafter referred to as the 'Order limits') was suitable to support birds during the non-breeding (wintering) season and that surveys were required to determine the presence and any assemblages of protected or notable¹ wintering bird species within the Order limits. Therefore, AECOM was instructed to undertake surveys of wintering birds within the Order limits and an appropriate survey buffer to record the species, distributions and numbers of wintering birds within the Order limits and adjacent habitat.

1.2 Order limits Description

1.2.1 The Order limits is located within the administrative areas of Braintree District Council and Chelmsford City Council. The Order limits is approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 74179 14620 and located approximately 1.1km to the west of the village of Terling (**Figure 1-1: Scheme Location** of the ES [EN010118/APP/6.3]).

1.2.2 The Order limits comprises parcels of land separated by several areas of woodland approximately 453ha in size.

1.2.3 The landscape features within the Order limits consist of agricultural fields mainly under arable production, with some small parcels of pasture, interspersed with individual trees, hedgerows, tree belts (linear) small woodland blocks and farm access tracks. The hedgerows within the Order limits range between lengths of dense tall vegetation (shrub and tree species) and thin lines of vegetation with sporadic trees present, although the former is a dominant feature. The arable fields are of small to moderate size, some of which are of irregular shape.

1.2.4 The landscape features immediately surrounding the Order limits comprise a number of villages, including Fuller Street approximately 300m to the north, Gamble's Green and Terling 500m and 1.1km to the East, Boreham 500m to the south-west, Hatfield Peverel 1.5km to the south-east and the large city of Chelmsford 5.7km to the south-west. Boreham Road runs north to south along the western edge of the Order limits, with the A12 carriageway abutting and bounding the Southern edge of the Order limits.

1.2.5 The northern part of the Order limits and surrounding area consists of undulating and relatively elevated landform, as part of the River Ter valley. The landform rises steeply northwards from the river and Terling Spring, between 35 metres (m) Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to 50m AOD along parts of

¹ A notable species is a species with a conservation designation, but no legal protection.

Braintree Road. It culminates at a ridgeline at 70m AOD at Rank's Green, in the northern part of the study area. To the south of the River Ter, the landform also rises steeply, across Sandy Wood, to a ridgeline at 55m AOD.

- 1.2.6 To the west of the Order limits, the landscape consists of a varied pattern of landform, reflecting past sand and gravel extraction and engineered flat terrain across Boreham airfield, which is situated at 55m AOD approximately 800m to the west of the Order limits. From the airfield, the landform falls very gradually eastwards to the River Ter, which flows southwards between Terling and the northern part of Hatfield Peverel, at approximately 20m AOD.
- 1.2.7 The River Chelmer is present 2.5km to the south of the Order limits, at approximately 15m AOD. There are several large-scale reservoirs and lakes adjacent to the river. From the river, the landform rises consistently northwards, to form a ridgeline around 40m AOD at Boreham, and southwards, across Little Baddow, to an elevated ridgeline at 100m AOD, approximately 3km from the Order limits boundary.
- 1.2.8 Most of the southern and central part of the Order limits is located across flat and low-lying landform at approximately 45m AOD, between Waltham Road / Boreham Road and Terling Road. The northern part of the Order limits is located within part of the River Ter valley, where there is rising land to the north and south of Terling Spring and adjacent to Braintree Road.

1.3 Description of the Scheme

- 1.3.1 Longfield Solar Farm is a new solar farm scheme that would connect to the national electricity transmission network. Longfield will use ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panel arrays to generate electricity energy from the sun and combine these with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Scheme will be connected to the national electricity transmission network by an underground cable. The Scheme will be located within the Order limits boundary as shown on **Figure 1-1: Scheme Location** of the ES [EN010118/APP/6.3].
- 1.3.2 The principal infrastructure will be located within the Order limits and will include:
 - a. Solar PV modules;
 - b. PV module mounting structures;
 - c. Inverters;
 - d. Transformers;
 - e. Switchgears (housed inside a building);
 - f. On-site cabling;
 - g. One or more BESS (expected to be formed of lithium ion batteries storing electrical energy);
 - h. An electrical compound comprising a substation and control building;
 - i. Fencing and security measures; and
 - j. Access tracks.

1.3.3 During the construction phase, one or more temporary construction compound(s) will be required as well as temporary roadways to facilitate access to all land within the Order limits.

1.3.4 Further information on the Scheme is provided in **Chapter 2: The Scheme** of the ES [EN010118/APP/6.1].

1.4 Scope of this Report

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

1.4.2 This report includes the following information:

- a. relevant legislation and policy;
- b. methods for desk and field-based assessment, undertaken in 2020;
- c. limitations to the surveys undertaken;
- d. survey results;
- e. the approach for determining the nature conservation importance of wintering bird populations recorded during the assessments; and
- f. conclusions.

2. Relevant Legislation and Policy

2.1 Legislation

Directive of the Conservation of Wild Birds

2.1.1 A number of bird species recorded within the UK (including those that are resident, overwintering and migratory) are protected under European legislation through the Directive of the Conservation of Wild Birds (Ref 2), which lists 193 species, or sub-species, of birds in Annex 1 which are:

- a. in danger of extinction;
- b. are rare, or have restricted local distribution;
- c. are vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat; or
- d. require particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of habitat.

2.1.2 These species are afforded enhanced legal protection and EU member states have a responsibility to maintain the populations of these species at a level that corresponds to their ecological, scientific and cultural requirements (Article 2). This Directive is transposed into English law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (Ref 3). As such, the requirements of the EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) are still applicable despite the UK no longer being a member state of the European Union.

2.1.3 Species listed on Annex 1 of the Wild Birds Directive are those for which the UK Government are also required to take special measures, including the

designation of Special Protection Areas, to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species throughout their area of distribution. These sites are then automatically included within the Natura 2000, which is a network of core breeding and resting sites that are protected for rare and threatened species.

Wildlife and Countryside Act

- 2.1.4 The legislative provisions for the protection of wild birds in the UK are contained primarily in Sections 1-7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) (Ref 4). Under the WCA, a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that occurs in a wild state as a resident or a visitor to the European Territory of any member state.
- 2.1.5 Reference is not made in this report to the special protection afforded to bird species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as the special protection measures only apply to bird species that are actively nesting (including their young), whereas this report only reports species that are wintering and not breeding.

Priority Species

- 2.1.6 In addition to the above legislation, 49 bird species are listed as being Species of Principal Importance for conservation in England under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (Ref 5). These species are of material consideration during the planning process. Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act. The Section 41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England when carrying out their normal functions.
- 2.1.7 The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) (Ref 6) was launched in 1994 and identified UK BAP priority species of conservation concern that are the most threatened in the UK and requiring action under the UKBAP and for which action plans have been published. However, the work undertaken for the UKBAP is now focussed at a country level, rather than UK level, and the UKBAP has subsequently been succeeded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (July 2012) (Ref 7). However, the UK list of priority species remains an important reference source and has been used to help draw up statutory lists of priority species in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. For the purpose of this assessment, the UK BAP is still used as one of the criteria to assist in assigning national value to any given ecological receptor.

2.2 National and Local Planning Policy

- 2.2.1 National and local planning policy relevant to nature conservation is provided in detail in the PEA report for the Scheme (Ref 1) and included as **Appendix 8B** of the ES [EN010118/APP/6.2].

2.3 Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species

2.3.1 The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan (2011) (Ref 8) sets out species action plans within Essex and provides the local nature conservation strategy for identifying threats to species within this county and sets out the actions necessary to conserve them. The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan (EBAP) provides context to inform the identification of threatened and, or uncommon species within the district and, or county. The EBAP also identify priorities for conservation and enhancement but confers no particular legislative or policy protection to the species identified, however in some cases this is provided through related legislation and local planning policy.

2.3.2 The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan includes five bird species:

- a. Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*;
- b. Grey Partridge *Perdix perdix*;
- c. Skylark *Alauda arvensis*;
- d. Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*; and
- e. Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus*.

2.4 Birds of Conservation Concern

2.4.1 The Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) (Ref 9) is an assessment of the conservation status of all regularly occurring British birds. The lists (Red, Amber and Green), that indicate the level of conservation importance for each species, are derived from quantitative assessments from standardised criteria. The assessment is based on the most up-to-date evidence available and criteria include conservation status at global and European levels and, within the UK: historical decline, trends in population and range, rarity, localised distribution and international importance. The lists are drawn together by the UK's leading bird conservation organisations, including the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO).

2.4.2 Although the BoCC lists confer no legal status in themselves, they are useful in evaluating the conservation significance of bird assemblages, and for assessing the potential significance of impacts and informing appropriate levels of mitigation with respect to bird populations.

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

Red List:

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

Amber List:

- a. Species with unfavourable conservation status in Europe (SPEC = Species of European Conservation Concern);

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

Green List:

- a. Species that occur regularly in the UK but do not qualify under any of the above criteria.

3. Methods

3.1 Desk Study

- 3.1.1 A desk study was undertaken in July 2020 through The Essex Biological Records Centre (EBRC) and this produced only a small number of bird records. Consequently, a further desk study was undertaken through the Essex Field Club in January 2021.
- 3.1.2 A 2km radius of the Order limits was used for bird records although the Essex Field club provided data up to 3km.
- 3.1.3 Only records up to ten years old were considered within the assessment, as any records older than ten years are unlikely to be still representative of bird species in the local area.

3.2 Field Survey

Survey Area

- 3.2.1 The survey area included all habitat within the Order limits and a 50m survey buffer. Standardised survey buffers for assessing the impacts of development on bird populations do not exist, however, the survey area used provides information on the wintering birds within the area immediately surrounding the Scheme and includes areas contiguous with the Order limits, where birds may potentially be adversely affected. Depending on the sensitivity of the species, birds occurring outside of the survey area may also be adversely affected. The survey area is sufficient to determine the likely impacts of the Scheme on the wintering bird species occurring or likely to occur in the area.
- 3.2.2 Modifications to the Scheme extent through the survey period resulted in minor modifications to the survey area used during the course of the wintering bird survey and therefore, the methods that were used within each survey area reflected the extent of access at the time. However, the survey covered the Order limits and provides a robust baseline of the wintering bird community presence within the Order limits and allows determination of the presence of any protected or sensitive ornithological receptors.

Walkover Survey

- 3.2.3 The wintering bird survey was broadly based on a transect methodology as detailed in Bibby *et al.* (2000) (Ref 10) and Gilbert *et al.* (1998) (Ref 11).
- 3.2.4 Surveys for the wintering birds were undertaken between January and March 2020; and October and December 2020, with a total of six survey visits taking place. Owing to the size of the Order limits, each survey was split over two-three days. The survey dates were:
 - a. Visit 1 - 29th & 30th January 2020;
 - b. Visit 2 - 18th & 19th February 2020;
 - c. Visit 3 - 17th & 18th March 2020;
 - d. Visit 4 - 19th & 20th October 2020;

- e. Visit 5 - 17th & 18th November 2020; and
 - f. Visit 6 - 8th & 10th of December 2020.
- 3.2.5 All surveys were undertaken in dry conditions with winds of 15mph or less.
- 3.2.6 The survey routes were walked by surveyors using suitable optical equipment to observe bird behaviour. Regular stopping points were included along the routes to record any species that may be passing through the survey area.
- 3.2.7 Survey routes were mapped, and the direction walked alternated on each visit, to ensure that all areas were covered at various times of day across the duration of the survey. Surveys were undertaken during a range of daylight hours, between sunrise and sunset.
- 3.2.8 On each visit, the route was walked at a slow pace with start and finish times noted. All birds seen and heard were recorded directly onto base map of the survey area. Registrations of birds were recorded using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) two letter species codes.
- 3.2.9 All bird species were recorded and mapped across the whole survey area.

3.3 Assessment of Ornithological Importance

- 3.3.1 The assessment of the ornithological importance of the survey area during the non-breeding (winter) season was made by evaluating any species afforded special statutory protection or those included on one, or more, of the lists of species of conservation interest, as detailed in **Section 2** of this report. These include:
- a. Species listed on Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive (Ref 2);
 - b. Priority bird species in the UK (Ref 5);
 - c. Species listed as priority species on the Essex BAP (Ref 8); and
 - d. Species included in the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red and Amber Lists (Ref 9).

Species Abundance

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

Species Diversity

- 3.3.4 The number of species recorded in an area is a simple measure of diversity that can indicate its importance at each season of the year.
- 3.3.5 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (or County Wildlife Sites (CWS)) are among the most important places for wildlife in Essex, together with legally protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
- 3.3.6 In Essex: *“the value of site designation for important bird species and assemblages should be decided using the best available information and expert opinion. Such judgements should be typically based on five-year averages rather than ad hoc sightings or single year peaks that may not represent the general picture”* (Ref 14). These guidelines also state that the criterion for selection of LWS applies to (where relevant to the Scheme):
- 3.3.7 Species Criterion 5 (SC5) – Notable Bird Species: *“Discrete habitat areas known to support significant populations of notable bird species, whether breeding or over-wintering, will be eligible for selection”*; and
- 3.3.8 Species Criterion 6 (SC6) – Exceptional Populations of Common Bird Species: *“Discrete habitat areas that regularly support exceptional breeding, feeding, roosting/resting or over-wintering populations of relatively commonplace species will be considered for selection”*.

Importance of the Wintering Bird Population

- 3.3.9 To support a focussed assessment of the population of wintering birds within the Order limits, their biodiversity value was defined with reference to the geographical level at which it matters. The frames of reference used in this report were made using the values presented in the ‘*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*’ (Ref 15) (hereafter referred to as the CIEEM Guidelines); and professional judgement.
- 3.3.10 The evaluation uses a framework linked to a geographical scale at which the receptor has been valued (*i.e.* international, national, regional, county, local or site) and this method represents best practice guidance. These assessment criteria, set out in **Table 1**, have been used in conjunction with species rarity, abundance and diversity within the survey area to assess the biodiversity importance of the wintering bird populations recorded during the field surveys.

Table 1: Importance of Ornithological Features

| <i>Importance of Ornithological Features</i> | <i>Descriptors and Examples of Criteria</i> |
|--|---|
| International or European | Resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered of value at an international or European level ¹ where: the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale; the population forms a critical part ² of a wider population at this scale; or |

| Importance of Ornithological Features | Descriptors and Examples of Criteria |
|--|--|
| | the species is at a critical phase ³ of its life cycle at this scale. |
| UK or National | <p>Areas of habitats with priority species identified in the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework <i>i.e.</i> UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), including those published in accordance with Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) and those considered to be of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered of value at a UK or a national level⁴ where:</p> <p>the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale;</p> <p>the population forms a critical part of a wider population at this scale; or</p> <p>the species is at a critical phase of its life cycle at this scale.</p> |
| Regional | <p>Populations of species of value at a regional level (<i>i.e.</i> East England).</p> <p>Resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered of value at a regional level⁵ where:</p> <p>the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale;</p> <p>the population forms a critical part of a wider population at this scale; or</p> <p>the species is at a critical phase of its life cycle at this scale.</p> |
| County or Unitary Authority or District | <p>Populations of species of value at a County (<i>i.e.</i> Essex) level or District (<i>e.g.</i> Chelmsford).</p> <p>Resident or regularly occurring populations of species which may be considered of value at a County (or District)⁶ level where:</p> <p>the loss of these populations would adversely affect the conservation status or distribution of the species at this geographic scale;</p> <p>the population forms a critical part of a wider population at this scale; or,</p> <p>the species is at a critical phase of its life cycle at this scale.</p> |
| Local | <p>Species populations of value in a local (<i>i.e.</i> within ~ 2 km of the site) context.</p> <p>Populations and, or communities of species considered to appreciably enrich the habitat resource within the local context (such as veteran trees), including features of value for migration, dispersal or genetic exchange.</p> |
| Site** | Habitats and associated species that are of value in the context of the site only. |

| Importance of Ornithological Features | of Descriptors and Examples of Criteria |
|--|--|
| | Populations of common and widespread species. |

¹ Such species include those listed within the Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (*i.e.* EC Birds Directive) (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended) or animal or plant species listed within Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (*i.e.* Habitats Directive).

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

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

⁴ Species which may be considered at the UK or national level mean: birds, other animals and plants which receive legal protection on the basis of their conservation interest (those listed within the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1, 5 and 8); species listed for their principal importance for biodiversity (in accordance with the Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006 Section 41 England), priority species listed within the UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (*i.e.* UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP)), or species listed within the Red Data Book.

⁵ Such species include those listed in the appropriate Natural Character Area description.

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

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

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

3.4 Assumptions and Limitations

3.4.1 The information collected from the desk study represents only those records submitted to records centres and is therefore not considered to be a definitive list of protected and priority bird species identified within the desk study area. If records have not been provided, this does not confirm absence of wintering birds from within the Order limits.

3.4.2 The aim of a desk study was to help characterise the baseline context of the Scheme and provide valuable background information that would not be captured by site surveys alone. Information obtained during the course of a desk study was dependent upon people and organisations having made and submitted records for the area of interest. As such, a lack of records for a particular species does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur in the study area. Likewise, the presence of records for particular species does not automatically mean that these still occurred within the area of interest or were relevant in the context of the Scheme.

3.4.3 During the course of the survey, there were a number of modifications to the Scheme alignment, which in turn resulted in minor modifications to the survey area used during the course of the wintering bird survey. However, it is considered that sufficient representatives of all habitat types were covered within the entirety of the survey period, to allow for a comprehensive assessment of bird species and assemblages present. The buffer around the

Order limits forming the survey area was such that it allowed for minor modifications to the Scheme without reducing efficacy of the survey. Any modifications to the Scheme during the course of the surveys are therefore, not considered to have significantly altered the conclusions drawn within this report.

- 3.4.4 Surveys of wintering birds were undertaken over a calendar winter, not a biological winter, *i.e.*, not in the same winter period (October to March). However, this is not considered a limitation as sufficient information has been gathered during the assessment to provide a representative sample of the wintering bird population present within the Order limits. It is important to note that the analysis and assessment of bird species was undertaken prior to the publication of the BoCC 5 (Ref 16). Therefore, some species status's have changed and species that were green-listed within BoCC4 are now included on the Amber or Red Lists in BoCC5 and similarly some species have changed between Red and Amber lists. However, any such changes to species placement on either of the BoCC lists has not materially altered the assessment within the ES of the importance of the Order limits for wintering birds.

4. Results

4.1 Desk Study

4.1.1 The Essex Field Club returned records of 95 specially protected and, or notable species, within approximately 2 km from the Order limits. Essex Biological records centre returned 52 bird records of specially protected or notable species. A list of these records is included in Annex B.

4.2 Field Survey

4.2.1 The following sections present the wintering bird data collected for the Order limits. A total of 76 species were recorded within the survey area during the wintering bird surveys undertaken for the Scheme in 2020.

4.2.2 A breakdown of the 76 species, along with their respective monthly counts, peak counts and conservation status are presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Peak count data and conservation status of birds recorded within the Order limits

| Species (English name) | Scientific name | Conservation Status | Jan 2020 | Feb 2020 | Mar 2020 | Oct 2020 | Nov 2020 | Dec 2020 | Peak Count |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | - | 67 | 94 | 61 | 54 | 49 | 42 | 94 |
| Black-headed Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | BoCC Amber | 1 | 14 | 6 | 24 | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| Blue Tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | - | 44 | 37 | 57 | 37 | 37 | 28 | 57 |
| Brambling | <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> | - | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| Bullfinch | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Amber | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | - | 15 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 20 |
| Carrion Crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | - | 7 | 15 | 11 | 42 | 10 | 3 | 42 |
| Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | - | 84 | 209 | 47 | 46 | 108 | 47 | 209 |
| Coal Tit | <i>Periparus ater</i> | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Collared Dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Common Gull | <i>Larus canus</i> | BoCC Amber | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

| Species (English name) | Scientific name | Conservation Status | Jan 2020 | Feb 2020 | Mar 2020 | Oct 2020 | Nov 2020 | Dec 2020 | Peak Count |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Amber | 17 | 7 | 13 | 24 | 5 | 13 | 24 |
| Fieldfare | <i>Turdus pilaris</i> | BoCC Red | 0 | 25 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 95 | 95 |
| Gadwall | <i>Mareca strepera</i> | BoCC Amber | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Goldcrest | <i>Regulus regulus</i> | - | 3 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 17 |
| Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | - | 3 | 21 | 0 | 6 | 55 | 36 | 55 |
| Golden Plover | <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | Annex 1 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Great Tit | <i>Parus major</i> | - | 26 | 47 | 34 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 47 |
| Greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i> | - | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Green Woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> | - | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Grey Heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Grey Partridge | <i>Perdix perdix</i> | BoCC Red Essex BAP | 2 | 21 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 21 |
| Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | BoCC Amber | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Grey Wagtail | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | BoCC Red | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Hawfinch | <i>Coccothraustes Coccothraustes</i> | Priority Species BoCC Red | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Herring Gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |

| Species (English name) | Scientific name | Conservation Status | Jan 2020 | Feb 2020 | Mar 2020 | Oct 2020 | Nov 2020 | Dec 2020 | Peak Count |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 0 | 13 | 9 | 28 | 12 | 33 | 33 |
| Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | - | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | - | 18 | 14 | 30 | 12 | 251 | 8 | 251 |
| Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | BoCC Amber | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 17 |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> | BoCC Amber | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Lesser Redpoll | <i>Acanthis cabaret</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Lesser-spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dryobates minor</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Linnet | <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 43 | 24 | 15 | 163 | 4 | P | 163 |
| Little Grebe | <i>Tachybatus ruficollis</i> | - | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | Annex 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Long-tailed Tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | - | 8 | 39 | 9 | 20 | 25 | 66 | 66 |
| Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | BoCC Amber | 0 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 35 | 35 |
| Mandarin Duck | <i>Aix galericulata</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| Species (English name) | Scientific name | Conservation Status | Jan 2020 | Feb 2020 | Mar 2020 | Oct 2020 | Nov 2020 | Dec 2020 | Peak Count |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Marsh Tit | <i>Poecile palustris</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Meadow Pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | BoCC Amber | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 37 | 54 | 54 |
| Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> | Annex BoCC Red | 1, 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mistle Thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | BoCC Red | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Mute Swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | BoCC Amber | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Nuthatch | <i>Sitta europaea</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Peregrine | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | Annex 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> | - | 5 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 28 | 12 | 28 |
| Pied Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | - | 1 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 84 | 78 | 84 |
| Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> | Annex 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Redwing | <i>Turdus iliacus</i> | BoCC Red | 0 | 4 | 24 | 20 | 40 | 110 | 110 |
| Red-legged Partridge | <i>Alectoris rufa</i> | - | 15 | 73 | 15 | 26 | 9 | 20 | 73 |
| Reed Bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Amber | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | - | 63 | 63 | 70 | 46 | 29 | 34 | 70 |
| Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 70 | 14 | 70 |
| Siskin | <i>Spinus spinus</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

| Species (English name) | Scientific name | Conservation Status | Jan 2020 | Feb 2020 | Mar 2020 | Oct 2020 | Nov 2020 | Dec 2020 | Peak Count |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red, Essex BAP | 28 | 24 | 22 | 84 | 5 | 31 | 84 |
| Snipe | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | BoCC Amber | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Song Thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red, Essex BAP | 7 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 12 |
| Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 3 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 16 |
| Stock Dove | <i>Columba oenas</i> | BoCC Amber | 66 | 9 | 27 | 12 | 7 | 27 | 66 |
| Treecreeper | <i>Certhia familiaris</i> | - | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Tree Sparrow | <i>Passer Montanus</i> | Priority Species BoCC Red | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Tufted Duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | - | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Woodcock | <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> | BoCC Red | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | - | 1,038 | 793 | 778 | 155 | 844 | 310 | 1,038 |
| Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | - | 12 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 30 |
| Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | Priority Species, BoCC Red | 9 | 32 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 23 | 32 |

5. Evaluation

5.1 Desk Study

- 5.1.1 Records of 95 specially protected and, or, notable species were returned from the Essex Field Club desk study. Of these 95 species:
- 23 are listed on Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive;
 - 23 are listed as Priority Species;
 - 32 species are included on the BoCC Red List;
 - 48 species are included on the BoCC Amber List; and
 - four species are listed as Essex Biodiversity Action Plan species.
- 5.1.2 Of relevance to the Scheme, *i.e.* species that might over-winter on the Order limits, were as follows: Barn Owl, Perergrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Red Kite, Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) and Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Of these Barn Owl, Hen Harrier and Kingfisher were not recorded during the surveys.

5.2 Field Survey

- 5.2.1 A total of 76 bird species were recorded during wintering bird surveys for the Scheme. Of these 76 bird species, 38 species (see **Table 2**) meet at least one of a range of criteria relating to conservation importance, as listed in **Section 3.3** of this report.
- 5.2.2 Five species (Little Egret, Merlin, Red Kite, Peregrine and Golden Plover), listed on Annex I of the EC Birds Directive (2009) were recorded within the survey area.
- 5.2.3 A total of 16 priority species were recorded within the survey area. These were: Lapwing, Herring Gull, Marsh Tit, Skylark, Starling, Song Thrush, Lesser-spotted Woodpecker, House Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, Dunnock, Bullfinch, Hawfinch, Linnet, Lesser Redpoll, Yellowhammer and Reed Bunting.
- 5.2.4 Twenty species, included on the BoCC Red List and 14 species, included on the BoCC Amber list, were recorded within the Order limits. The remaining species are all included on the Green list and are of least conservation concern.
- 5.2.5 Three species, listed as action plan species in Essex, were recorded within the survey area.

Species Abundance

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

- 5.2.7 No peak counts of any species form a significant proportion (*i.e.* 1% or more) of the national wintering population estimates as detailed in Woodward et al. (2020) (Ref 12).
- 5.2.8 The number of Tree Sparrow recorded on Order limits is likely to be of **county** importance, as this species is a recent recoloniser of Essex with most reported non-breeding records in the Essex bird report (Ref 17) coming from coastal locations.
- 5.2.9 The numbers of individuals of the other species recorded were all relatively low and did not represent significant proportions (*i.e.* 1 % or more) of the county populations in Essex. Therefore, the majority of species populations across the Scheme are considered to be of no more than local importance.

Species Diversity

- 5.2.10 Professional judgement was used to evaluate the number of species recorded within the survey area and in each discrete habitat type to assess species diversity.
- 5.2.11 The number of species recorded across the Order limits was 76 and would place the importance of the species diversity occurring within the whole Order limits as being of county importance.
- 5.2.12 Evaluation was also made of the species assemblage and numbers recorded during surveys of the Scheme, with respect to criteria for selection of County Wildlife Sites (as detailed in Section 3.3.6 to 3.3.8). None of the criterion for inclusion within the Scheme is met.

Species distribution

- 5.2.13 The location of species of conservation concern (see **Table 2**) are shown in **Figure 1, Annex A**. In general, concentrations of species were found within the most suitable habitats to support each individual species' needs (*i.e.*, species reliant on waterbodies were found within the Order limits close to water, species that require woodland habitat, were found within woodland habitat within the Order limits, etc.). A summary of the distribution of protected (Annex 1) and notable (Priority listed species) is provided in the following text.

5.3 Evaluation of key habitat types for wintering birds

- 5.3.1 A summary of the broad habitat types present in the survey area and their key ornithological features, are presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Key Ornithological Features of habitat within the Survey Area

| Broad Habitat Type | Key Ornithological Features |
|---------------------------|--|
| Small waterbodies / ponds | Supports species associated with wetland features, such as Mallard (and other waterfowl) and gulls. Also support species associated with wetland margins, including Lapwing. |
| Arable farmland | The predominant habitat type occurring within the Order limits and wider landscape beyond the survey area. Supports Golden Plover and Lapwing in large, open compartments. Seed-eating passerines, including Skylark, Yellowhammer and Linnet, found |

throughout. Individual species of conservation interest, but limited species abundance and diversity.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Scrub / hedgerows | Frequently occurring habitat within the Order limits of varying quality. Supports species such as Yellowhammer, Dunnock, Song Thrush and Bullfinch. Where fruiting species of tree / scrub were found, Fieldfare and Redwing were present. Individual species of conservation interest, but limited species abundance and diversity. |
| Mature trees / woodland | Parcels of woodland and individual trees scattered within and adjacent to the Order limits. Supports species such as Green Woodpecker, as well as species often found in scrub / hedgerows. Individual species of conservation interest, but limited species abundance and diversity. |
| Game cover crops | Occasional habitat feature occurring within the Order limits. Supports flocks of farmland seed-eating passerines, such as Linnet, Yellowhammer, Reed Bunting and Dunnock. Individual species of conservation interest, but limited species abundance and diversity. |

6. Conclusions

- 6.1.1 A total of 76 bird species were recorded during wintering bird surveys for the Scheme. Of these 76 bird species, 38 species meet at least one of a range of criteria relating to conservation importance (see **Table 2**) and as detailed in Section 3.3.
- 6.1.2 Species diversity for the whole Scheme is of county importance.
- 6.1.3 The majority of ecological data is valid only for short periods due to the inherently transient nature of the subject (CIEEM, 2019²). On this basis, it is recommended that the surveys for wintering birds will need repeating in two years (*i.e.* in 2022/2023).

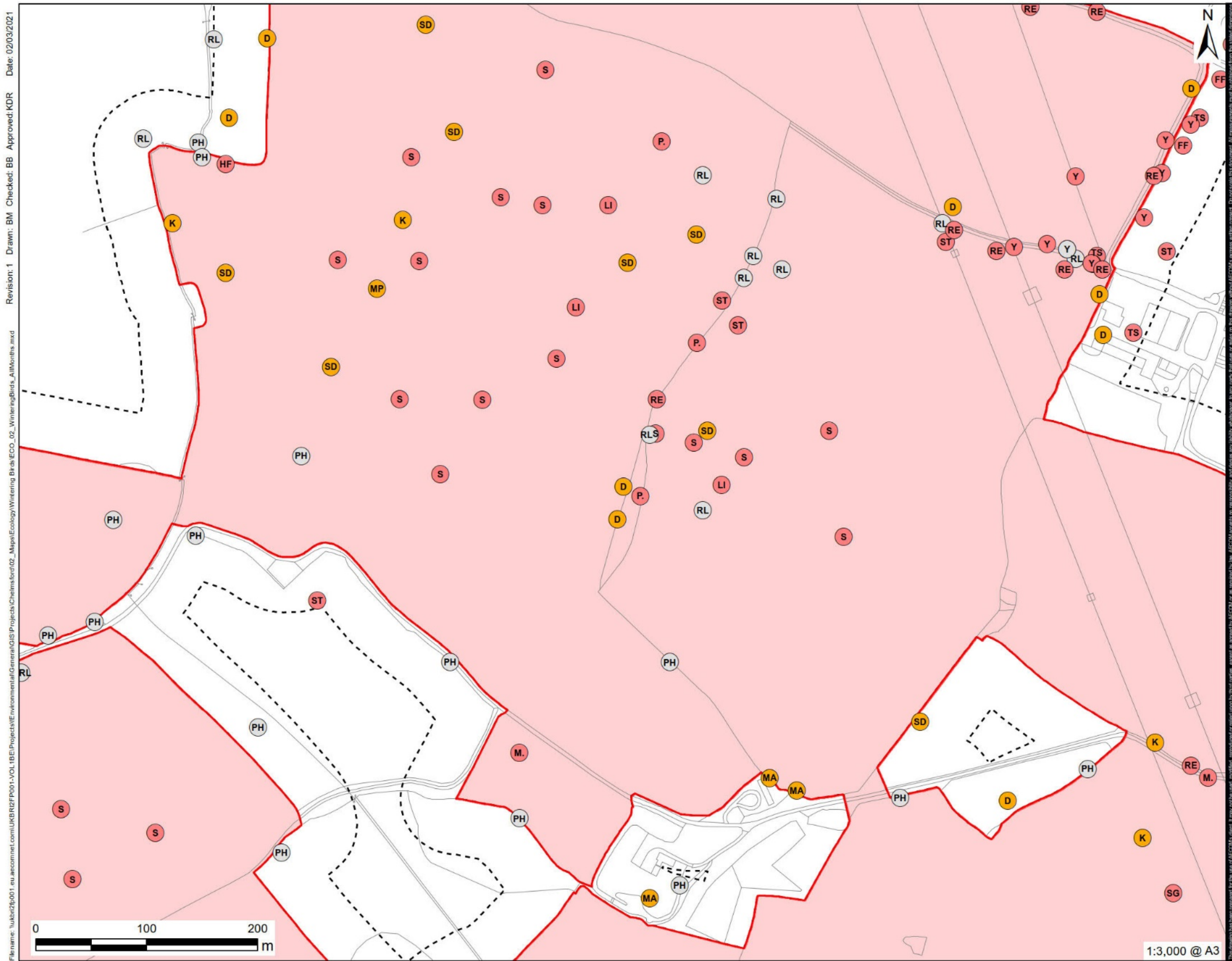
² CIEEM: Advice Note on the lifespan of ecological surveys and reports <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Advice-Note.pdf> (Accessed January 2021)

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- Ref 9 Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Brown, A., Hearn, R., Lock, L., Musgrove A., Noble D., Stroud, D. and Gregory, R. (2015). Birds of Conservation Concern 4. The population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. *British Birds* 108: 708-746
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- Ref 16 Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble D. and Win, I. (2021). Birds of Conservation Concern 5. The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* 114: 723-747
- Ref 17 Essex Bird Report (2019).

8. Annexes

8.1 Annex A - Figure



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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- 50m Buffer

Wintering Birds 2020

- BoCC Red List
- BoCC Amber List
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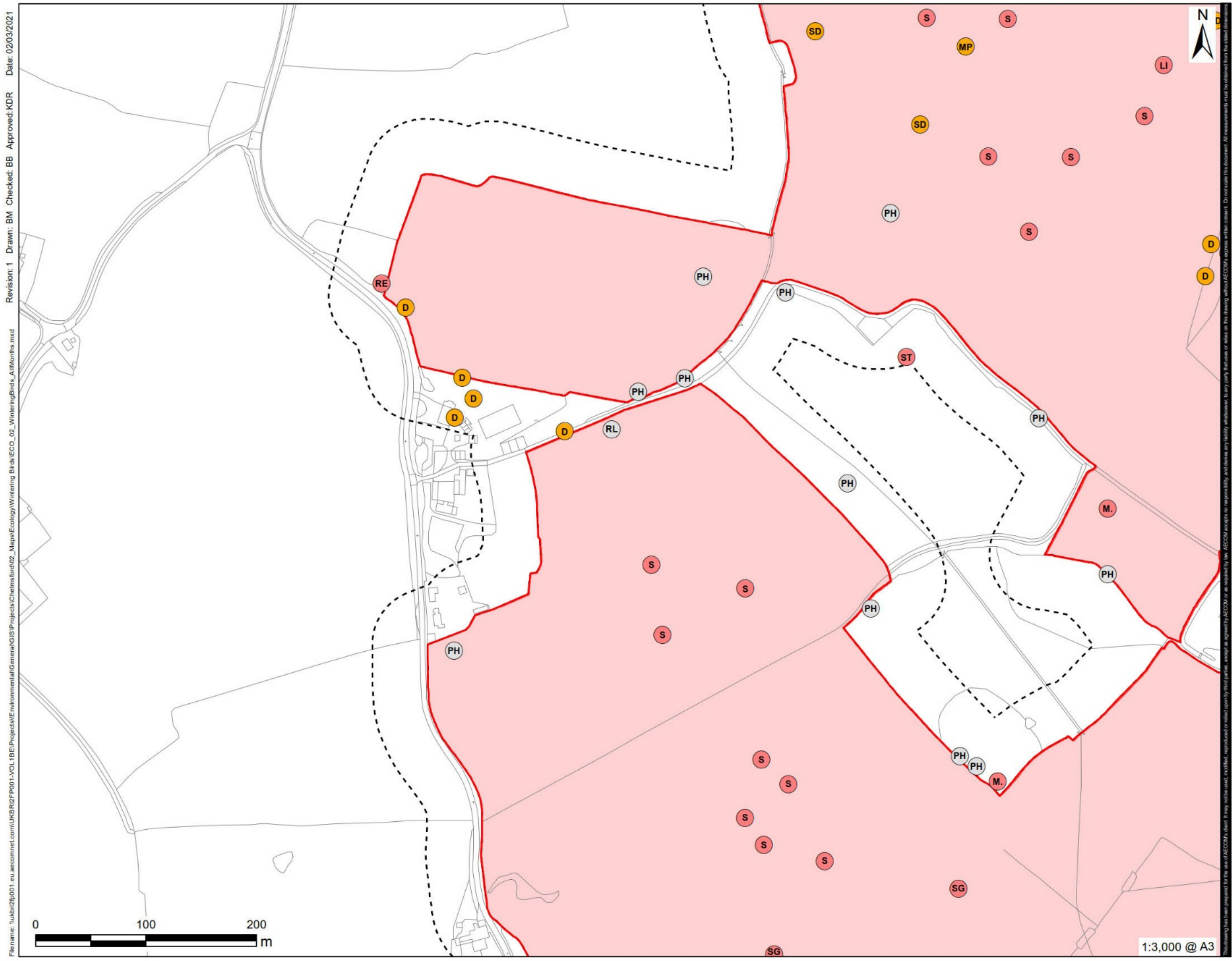
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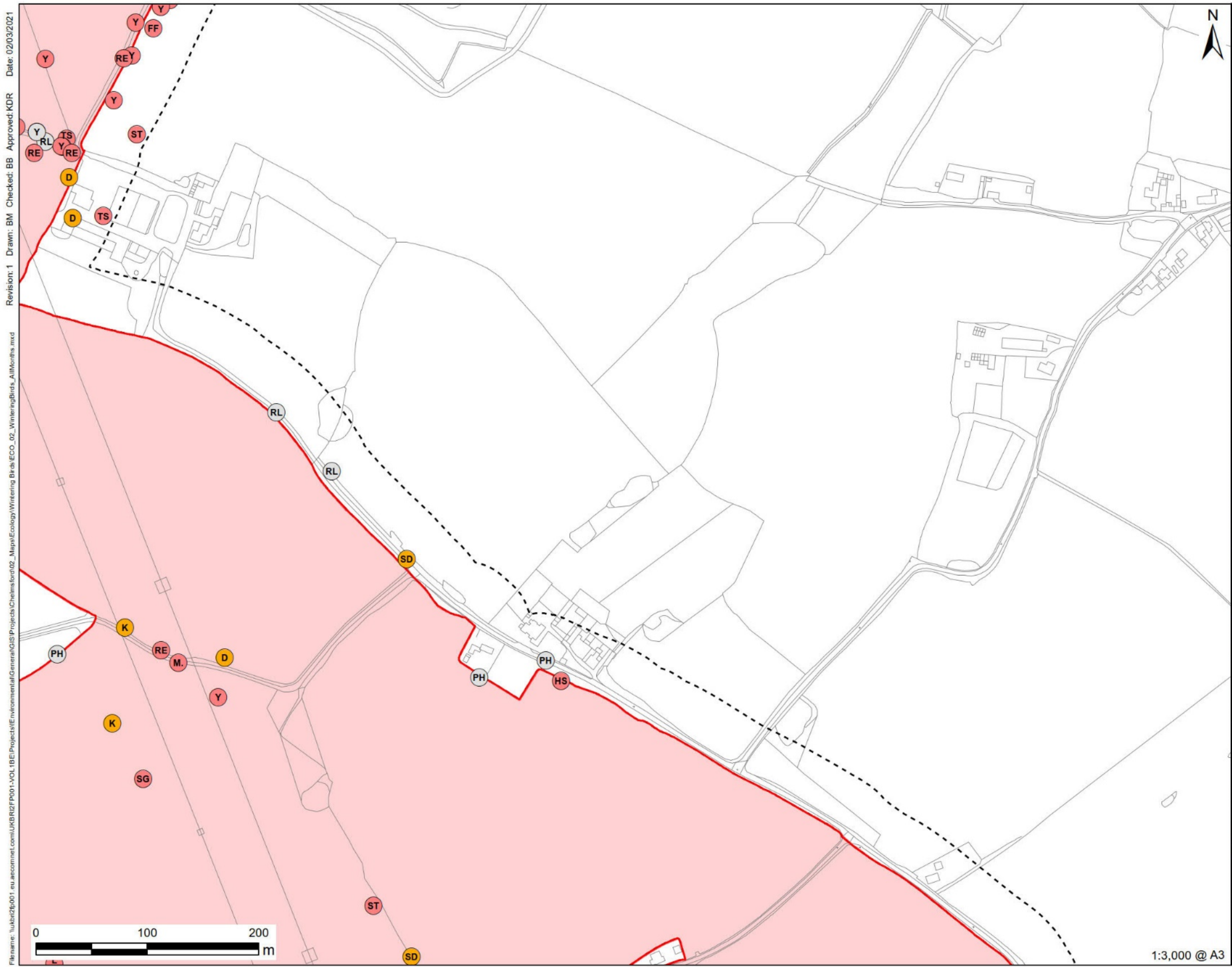
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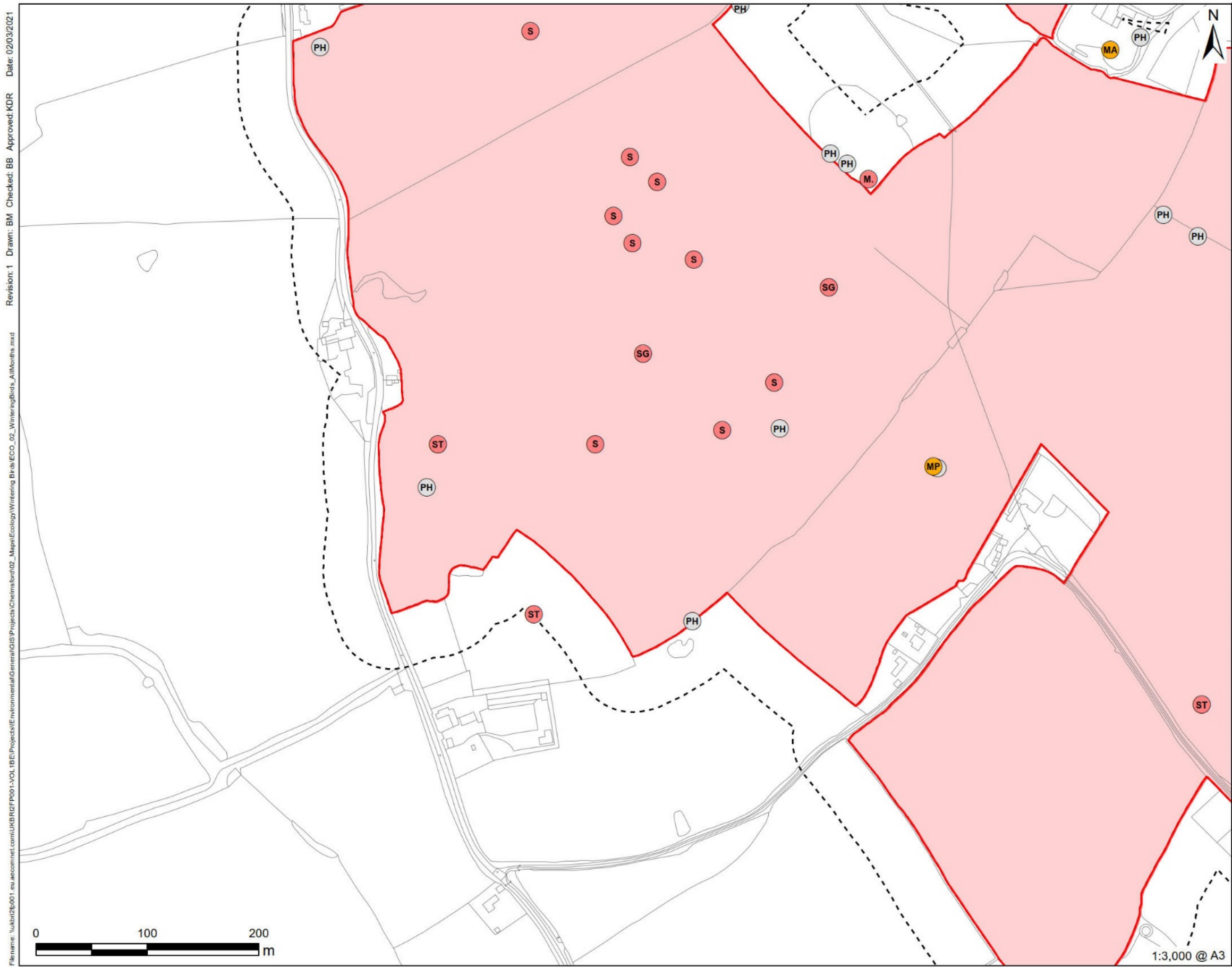
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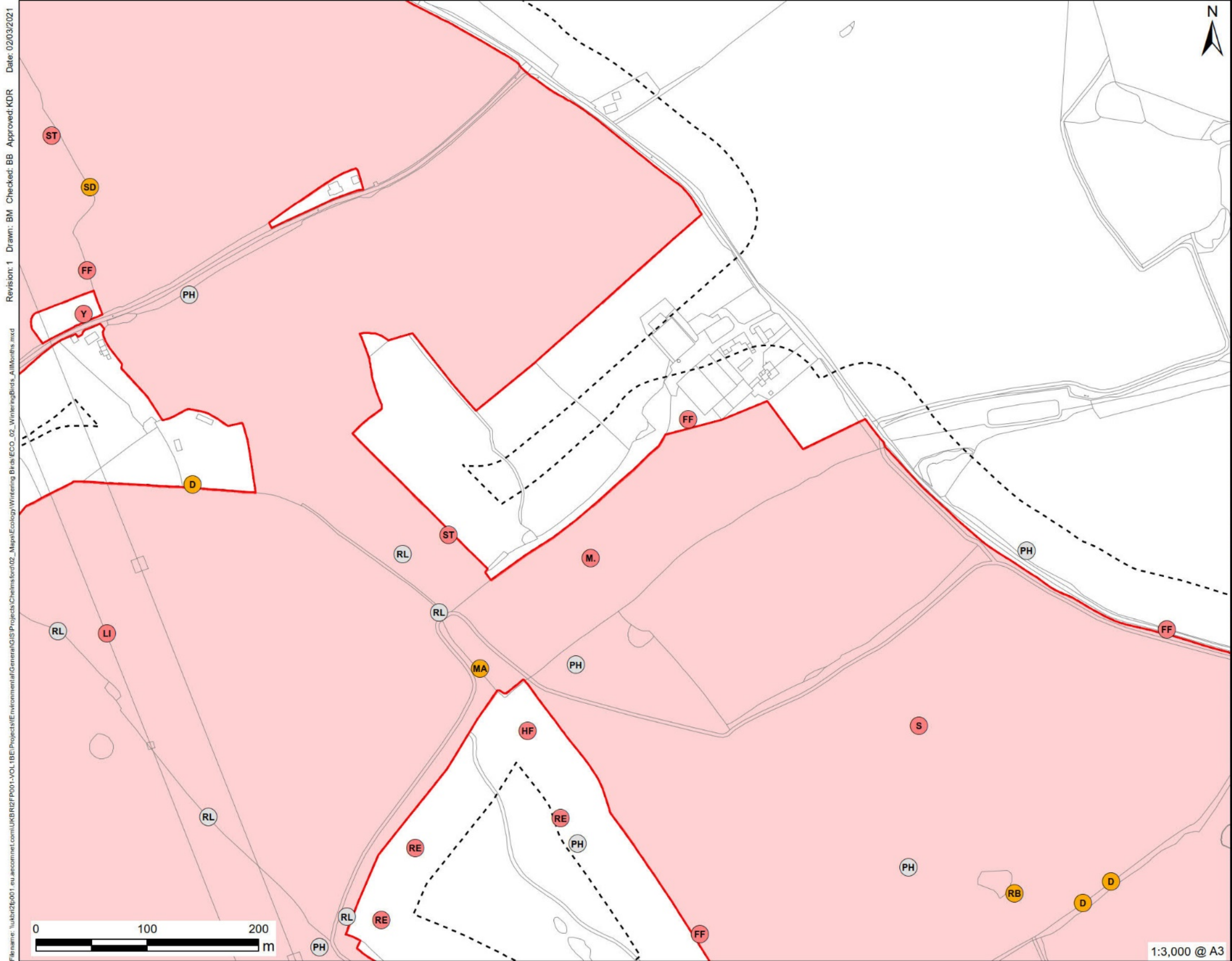
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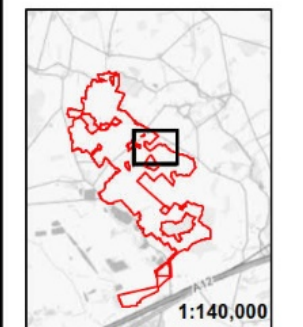
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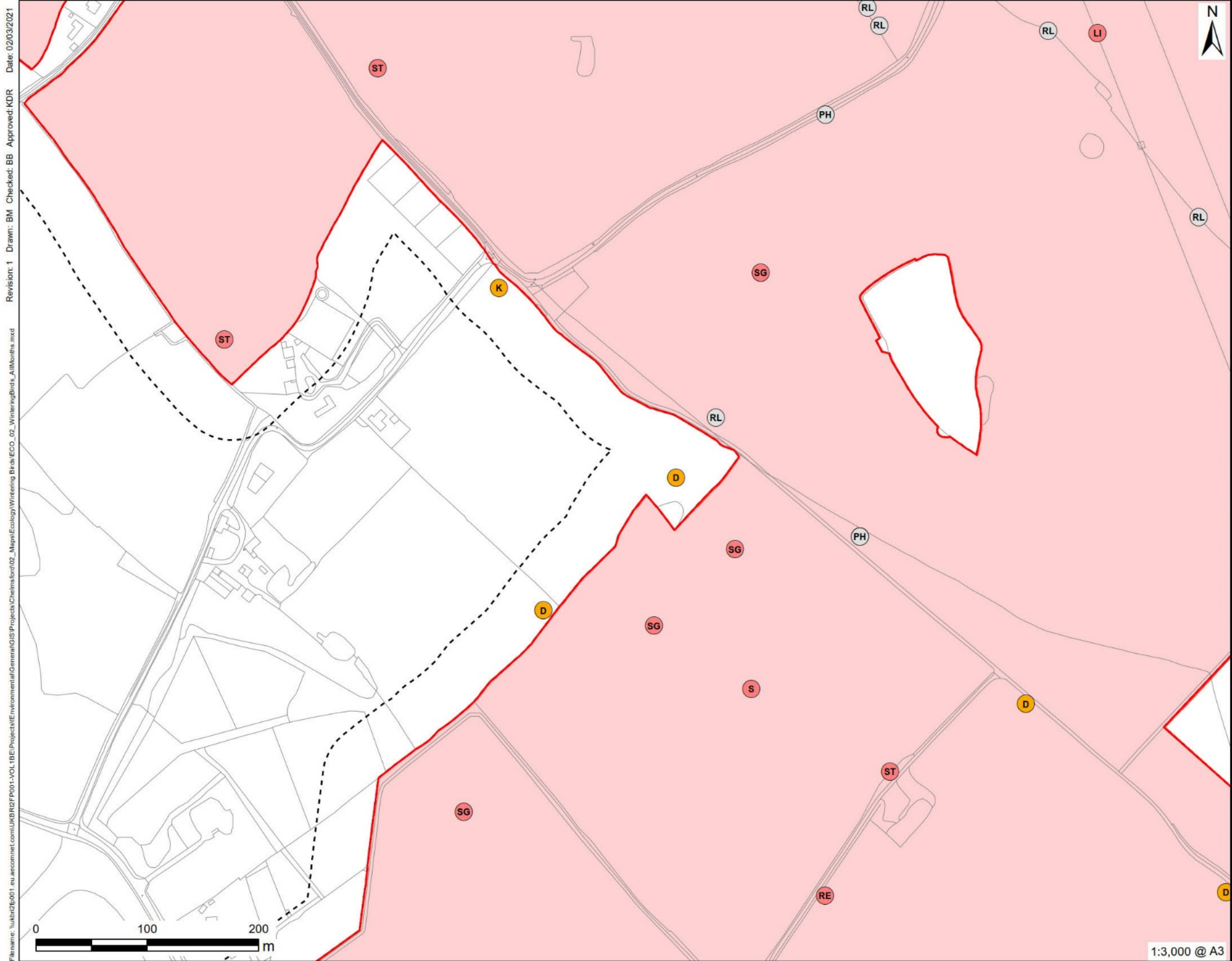
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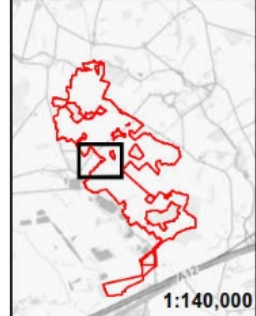
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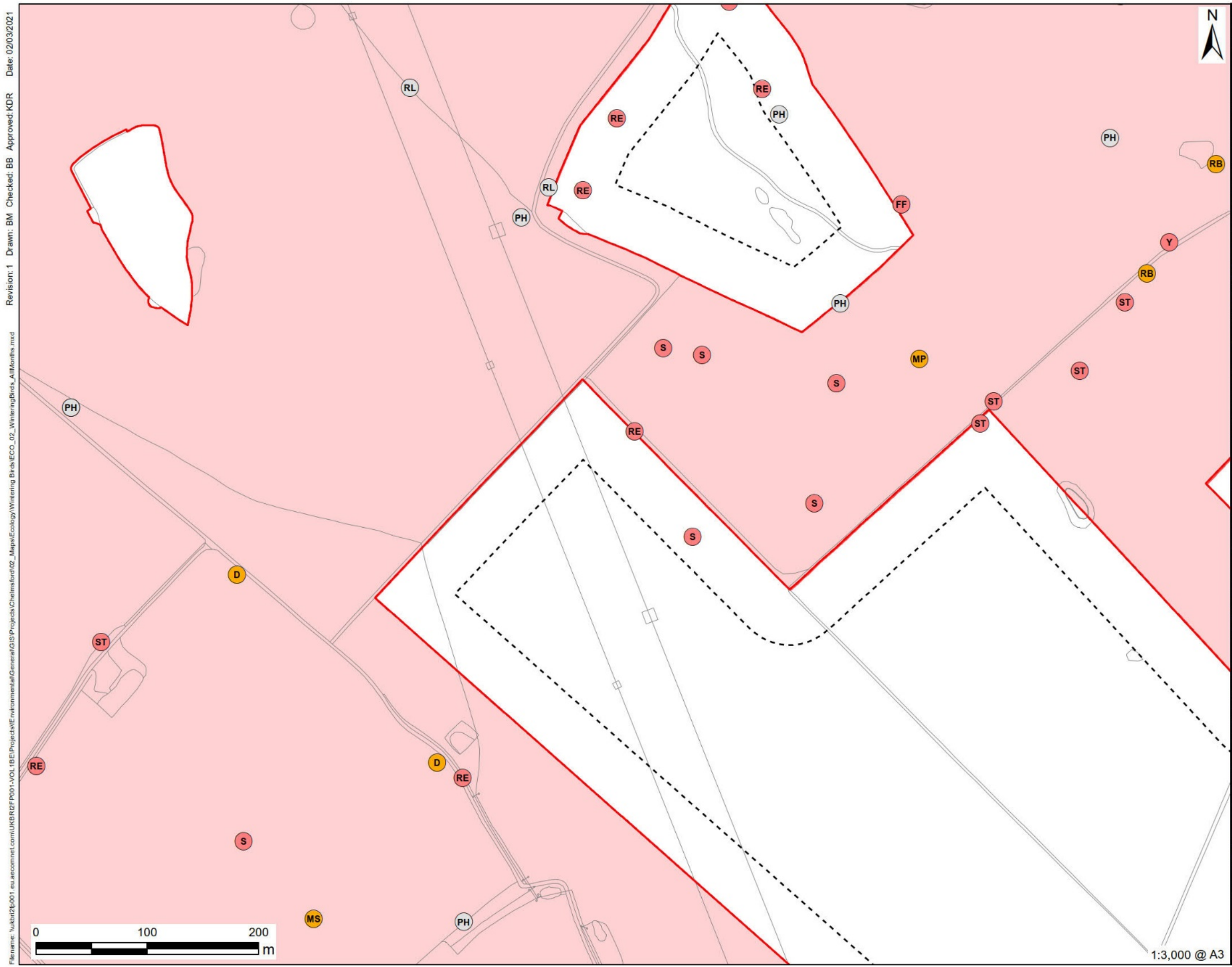
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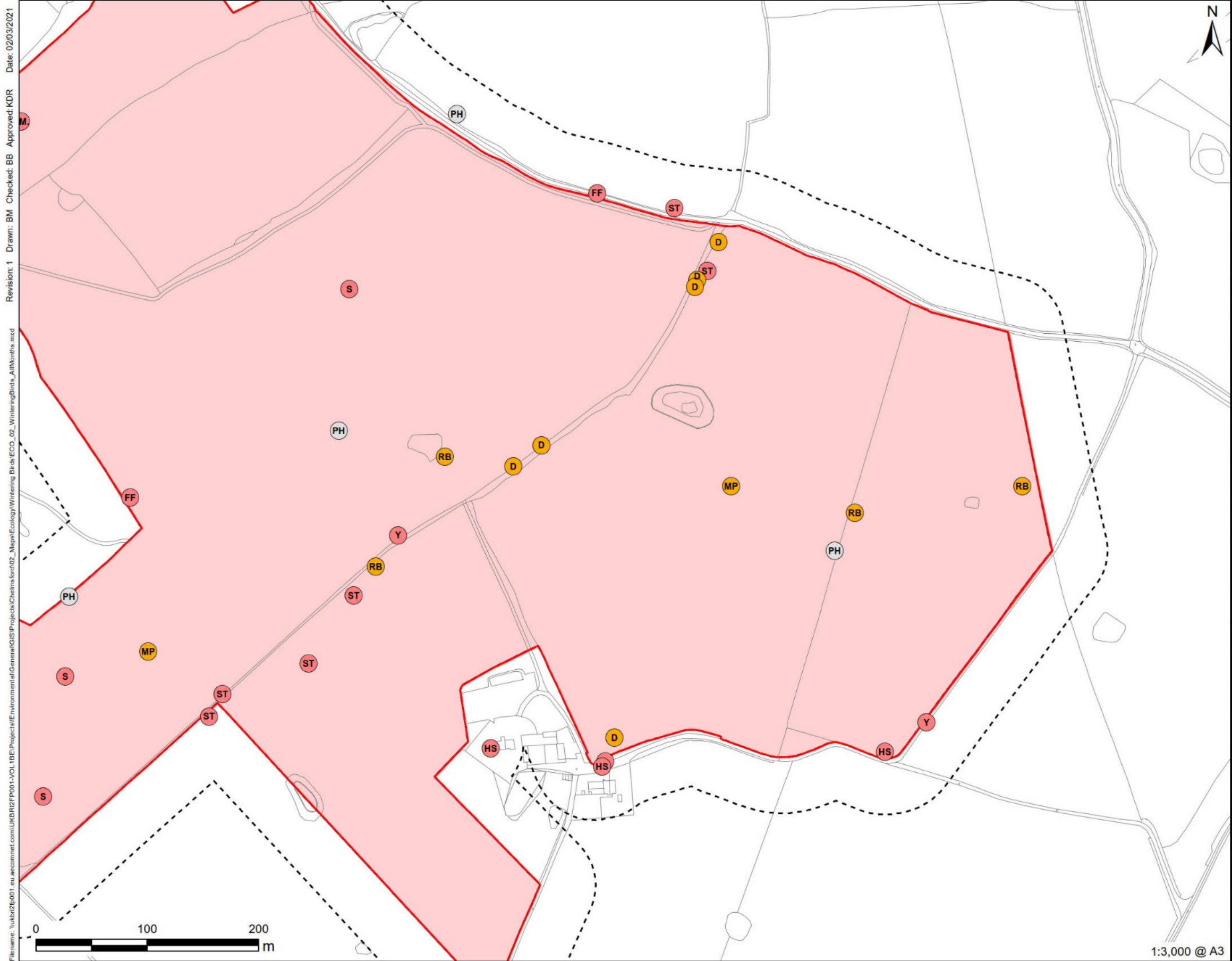
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SHEET TITLE
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 Figure 1, Page 9

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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- 50m Buffer
- Wintering Birds 2020**
- BoCC Red List
- BoCC Amber List
- Not Assessed

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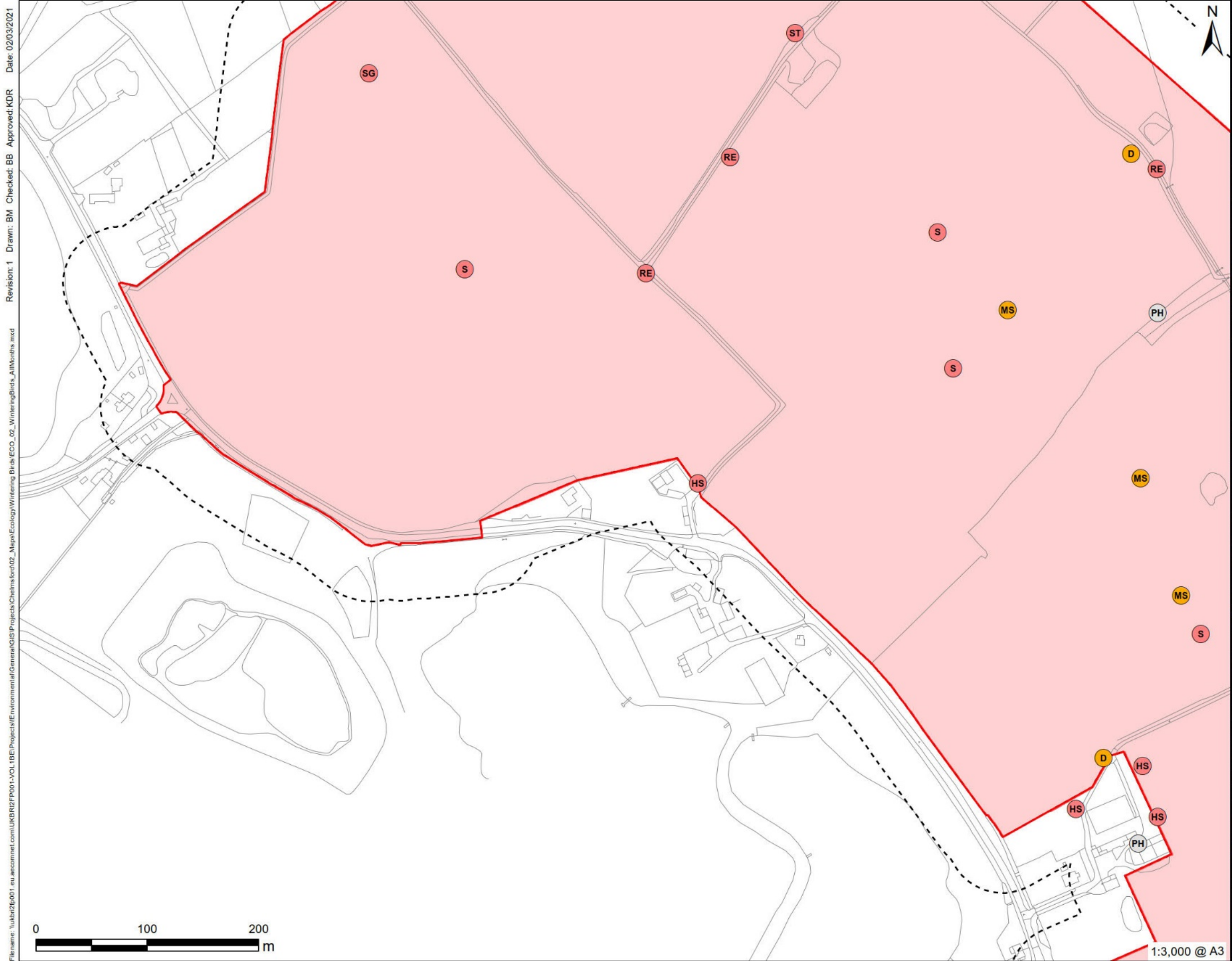
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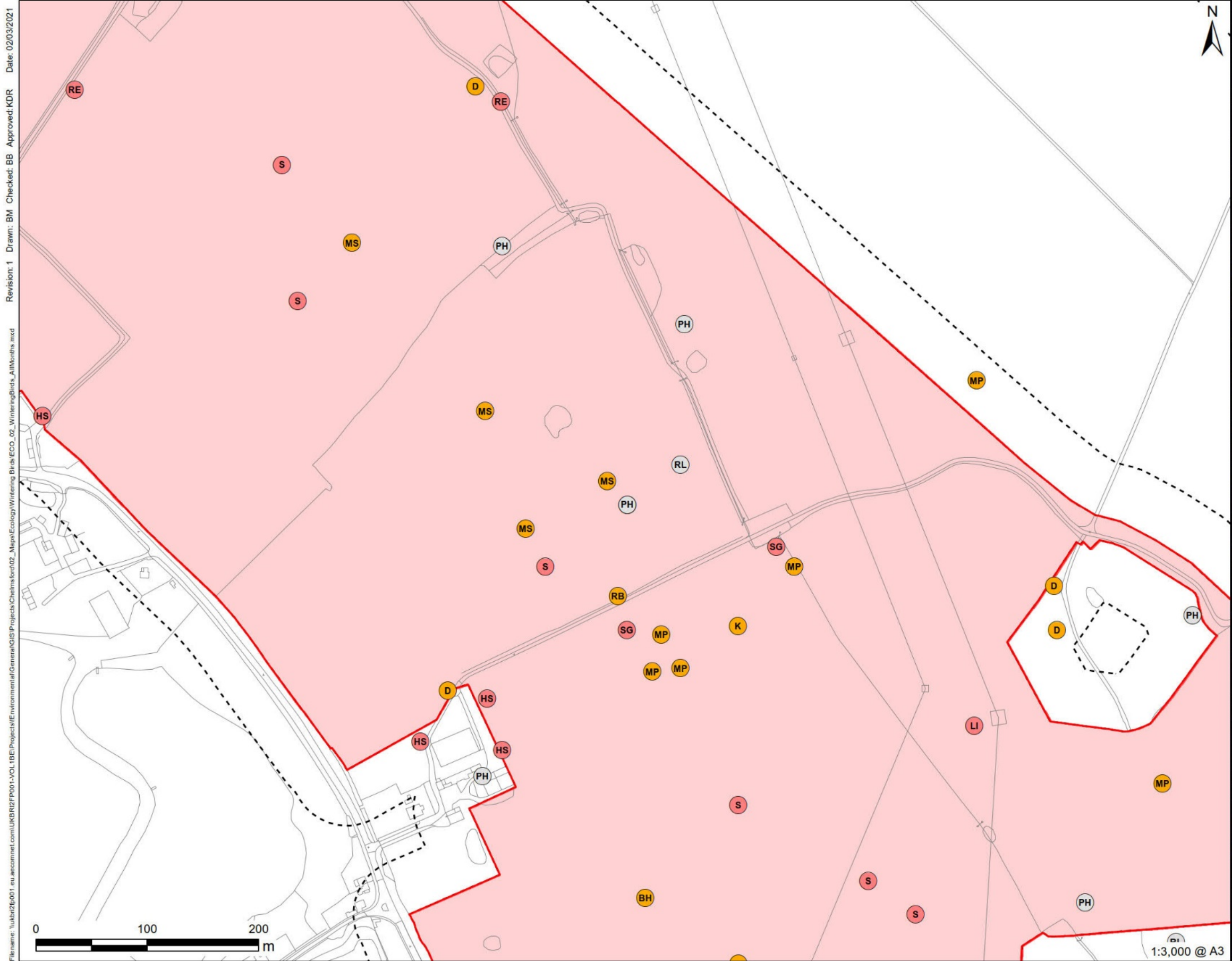
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 Figure 1, Page 11

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LEGEND

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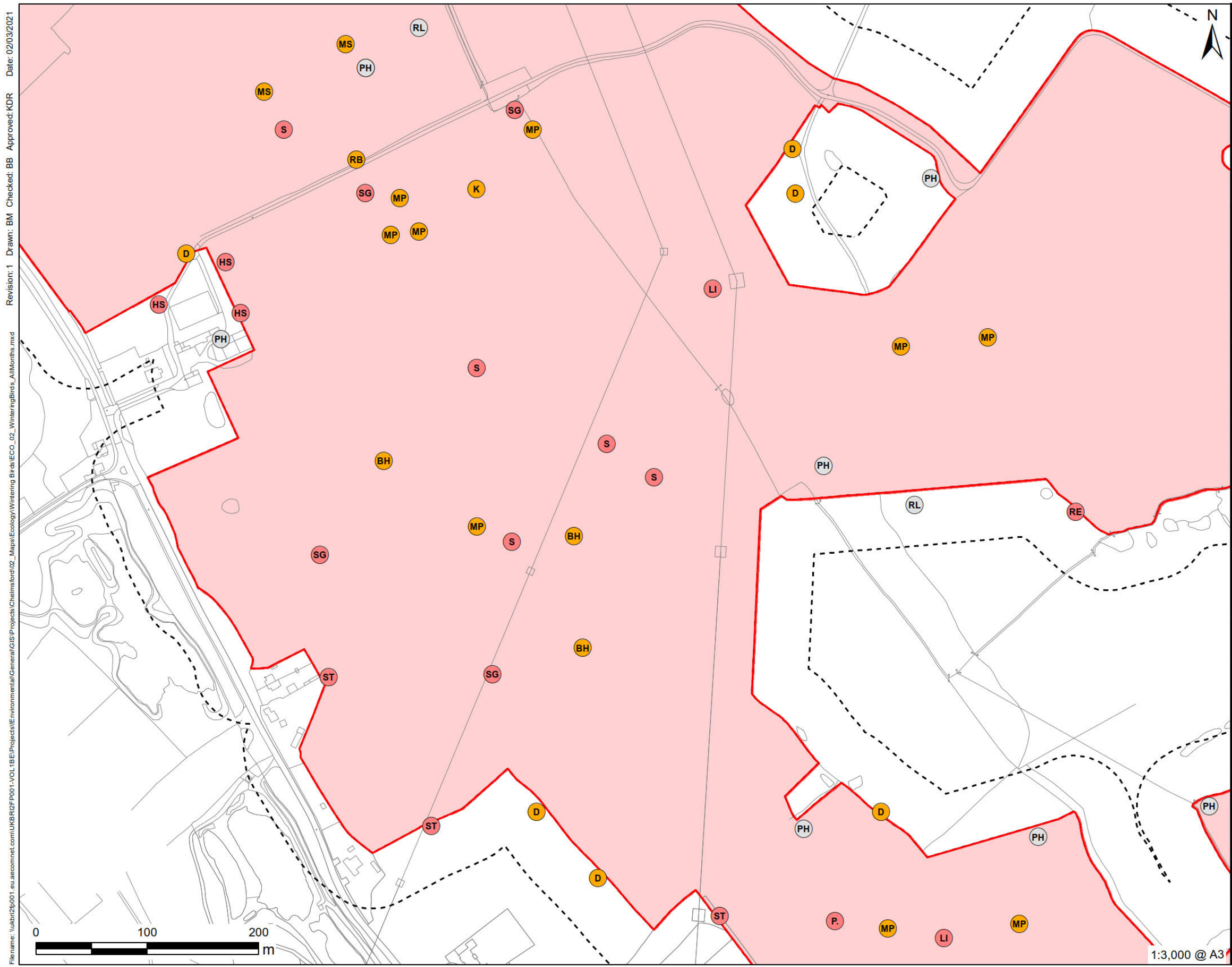
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 Figure 1, Page 12



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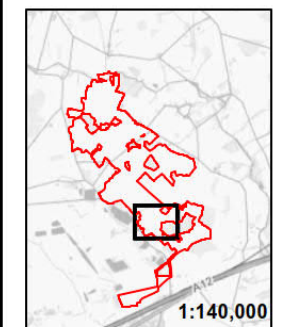
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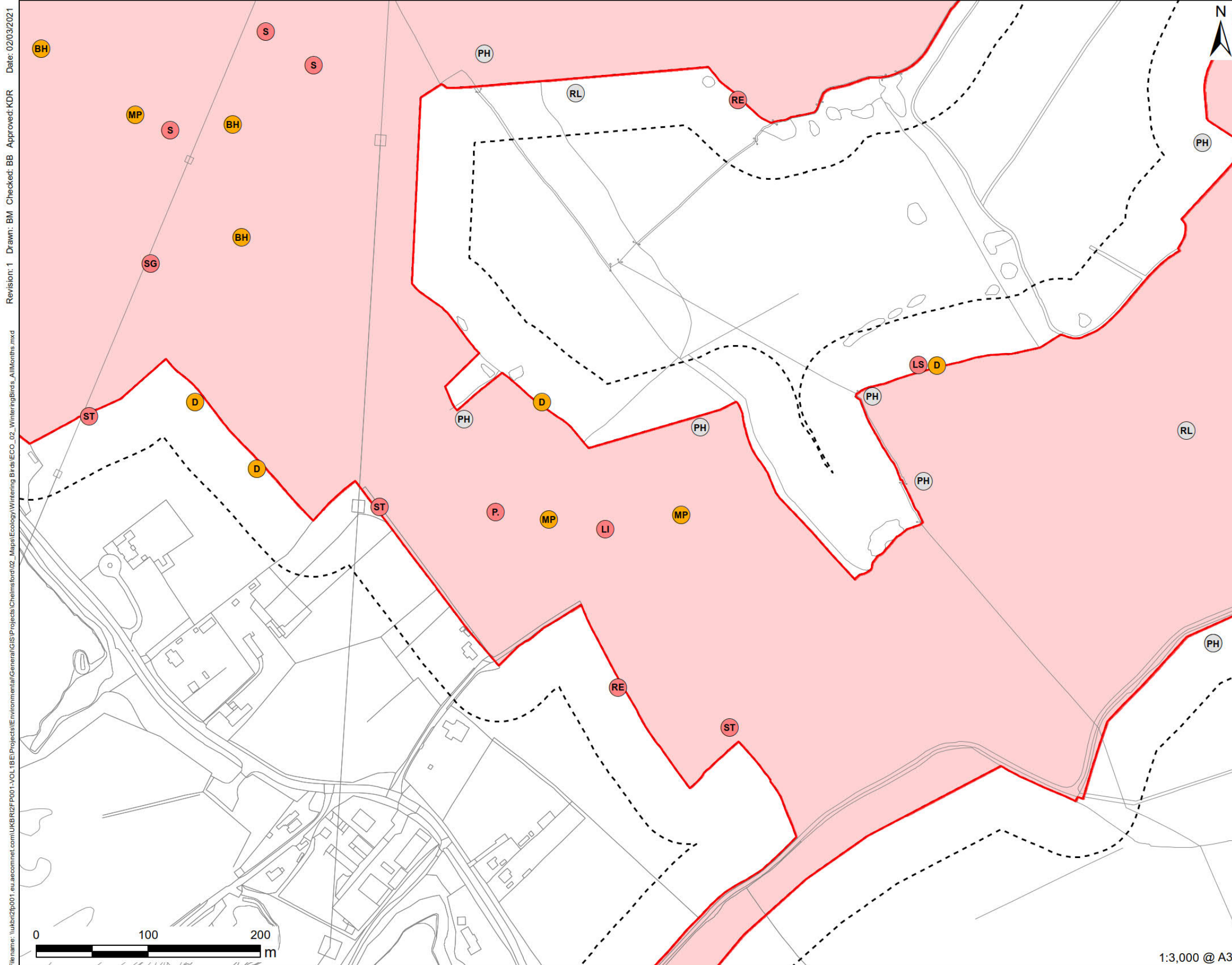
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Figure 1, Page 13

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Wintering Birds 2020

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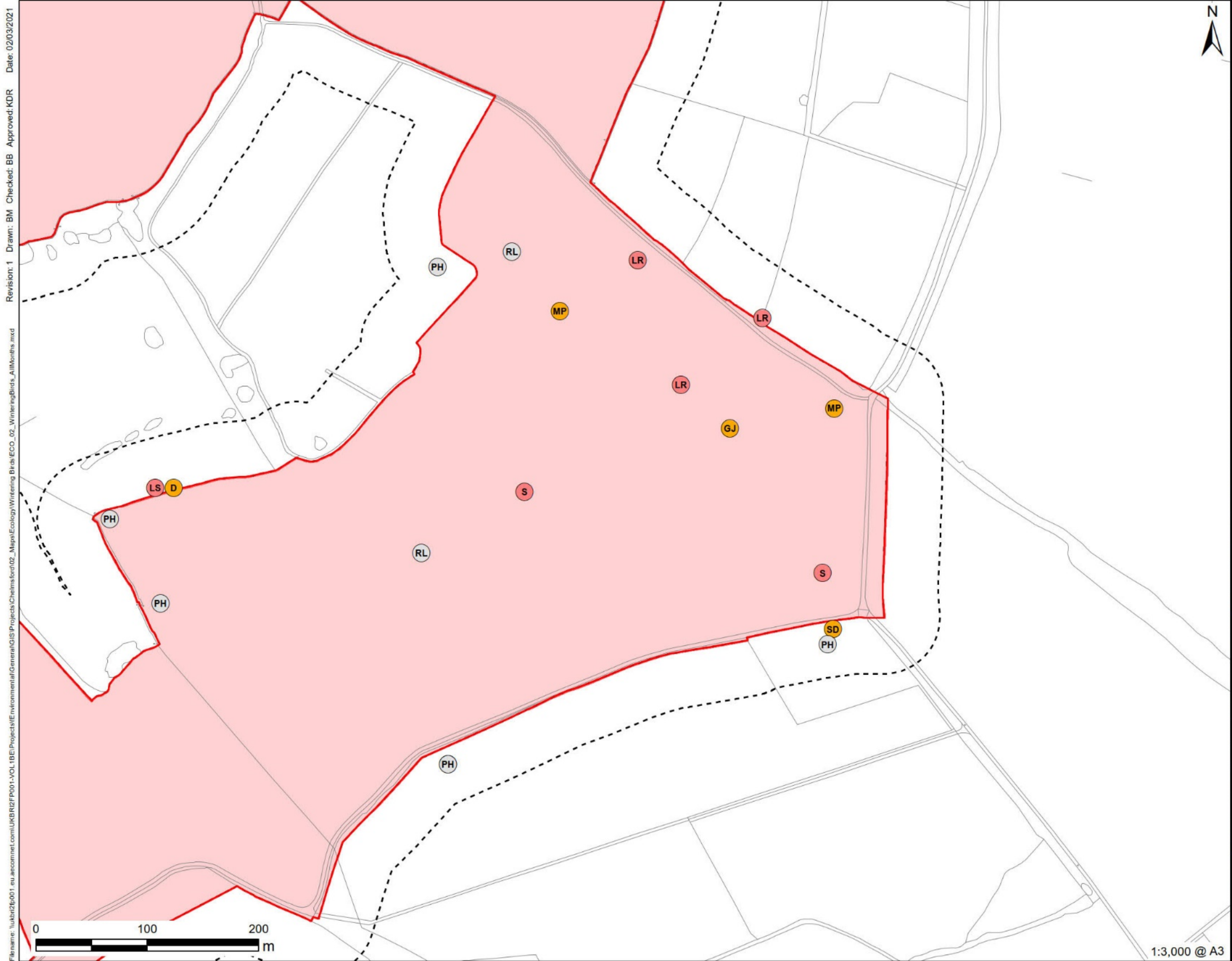
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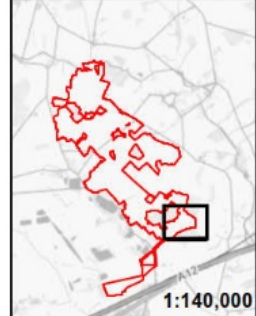
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 Figure 1, Page 15



8.2 Annex B – Records of Protected and Notable Species

Table 4: Records of protected or notable species returned from the Essex Field Club desk study

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Designation |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arctic Tern | <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> | BD1, BAmb |
| Avocet | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | BD1, WCA1i, BAmb |
| Barn Owl | <i>Tyto alba</i> | WCA1i |
| Bar-tailed Godwit | <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | BD1, BAmb |
| Bewick's Swan | <i>Cygnus columbianus</i> | BD1, UKBAP, WCA1i, BAmb |
| Black Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | BRed, WCA1i |
| Black Tern | <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | BD1, WCA1i |
| Black-tailed Godwit | <i>Limosa limosa</i> | WCA1i, BRed |
| Brambling | <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> | WCA1i |
| Bullfinch | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BAmb |
| Cetti's Warbler | <i>Cettia cetti</i> | WCA1i |
| Common Gull | <i>Larus canus</i> | BAmb |
| Common Sandpiper | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | BAmb |
| Common Scoter | <i>Melanitta nigra</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i, BRed |
| Common Tern | <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | BD1, BAmb |
| Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Curlew | <i>Numenius arquata</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Dunlin | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | BAmb |
| Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BAmb |
| Fieldfare | <i>Turdus pilaris</i> | WCA1i, BRed |
| Gadwall | <i>Anas strepera</i> | BAmb |
| Garganey | <i>Anas querquedula</i> | WCA1i, BAmb |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Designation |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Golden Plover | <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | BD1 |
| Goldeneye | <i>Bucephala clangula</i> | BAmb |
| Goshawk | <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> | WCA1i |
| Great Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus marinus</i> | BAmb |
| Green Sandpiper | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | WCA1i, BAmb |
| Greenshank | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | WCA1i, BAmb |
| Grey Partridge | <i>Perdix perdix</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, EBAP |
| Grey Wagtail | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | BRed |
| Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | BAmb |
| Hawfinch | <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Hen Harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | BD1, Sect.41, WCA1i |
| Herring Gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | BRed |
| Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | WCA1i |
| Honey-buzzard | <i>Pernis apivorus</i> | BD1, BAmb, WCA1i |
| House Martin | <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | BAmb |
| House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | BAmb |
| Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | BD1, WCA1i |
| Kittiwake | <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> | BRed |
| Lapwing | <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> | BAmb |
| Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | BD1 |
| Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | BAmb |
| Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | BD1, WCA1i, BAmb |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Designation |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Marsh Tit | <i>Poecile palustris</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Meadow Pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | BAmb |
| Mediterranean Gull | <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i> | BD1, WCA1i, BAmb |
| Merlin | <i>Falco columbarius</i> | BD1, WCA1i, BRed |
| Mistle Thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | BRed |
| Mute Swan | <i>Cygnus olor</i> | BAmb |
| Nightingale | <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> | BRed |
| Northern Shoveler | <i>Anas clypeata</i> | BAmb |
| Osprey | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | BD1, WCA1i |
| Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> | BAmb |
| Peregrine | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | BD1, WCA1i |
| Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> | BAmb |
| Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | BRed |
| Red Kite | <i>Milvus milvus</i> | BD1, WCA1i |
| Redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | BAmb |
| Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> | BAmb |
| Redwing | <i>Turdus iliacus</i> | WCA1i, BRed |
| Reed Bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BAmb |
| Ringed Plover | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | BRed |
| Ruddy Shelduck | <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> | BD1 |
| Sandwich Tern | <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> | BD1, BAmb |
| Shelduck | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | BAmb |
| Short-eared Owl | <i>Asio flammeus</i> | BD1, BAmb |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Designation |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed, EBAP |
| Snipe | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | BAmb |
| Song Thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed, EBAP |
| Spotted Flycatcher | <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Spotted Redshank | <i>Tringa erythropus</i> | BAmb |
| Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, Bred |
| Stock Dove | <i>Columba oenas</i> | BAmb |
| Stone-curlew | <i>Burhinus oedicanus</i> | BD1, Sect.41, UKBAP, WCA1i, BAmb, EBAP |
| Swift | <i>Apus apus</i> | CPASI, BAmb |
| Tawny Owl | <i>Strix aluco</i> | BAmb |
| Teal | <i>Anas crecca</i> | BAmb |
| Tree Pipit | <i>Anthus trivialis</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Water Pipit | <i>Anthus spinoletta</i> | BAmb |
| Whimbrel | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | WCA1i, BRed |
| Whinchat | <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> | BRed |
| White-fronted Goose | <i>Anser albifrons</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Whooper Swan | <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> | BD1, WCA1i, BAmb |
| Wigeon | <i>Anas penelope</i> | BAmb |
| Willow Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> | BAmb |
| Wood Sandpiper | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | BD1, WCA1i, BAmb |
| Wood Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Woodcock | <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> | BRed |
| Yellow Wagtail | <i>Motacilla flava</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Designation |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | Sect.41, UKBAP, BRed |
| Yellow-legged Gull | <i>Larus michahellis</i> | BAmb |

Key: BD1 - Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive; WCA1i - Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981; Sect.41, UKBAP – a priority species on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan; BRed - Birds of Conservation Concern Red List; and BAmb - Birds of Conservation Concern Amber List.