



**NORTH FALLS**

*Offshore Wind Farm*

## **ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT**

Appendix 24.4 Onshore Landfall Area: 2022  
Breeding Bird Surveys Report

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MacArthur  
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# North Falls Offshore Wind Farm

## Onshore Landfall search area: 2022 Breeding Bird Surveys

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

A series of breeding bird surveys was undertaken from April to July 2022, to determine the assemblage present within the landfall search area (see **Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 3.2, Figure 24.2**) for the proposed North Falls Offshore Wind Farm (herein ‘the project’) and identify at an early stage any potential sensitivities associated with the construction phase of the landfall search area and potential onshore cable routes.

These surveys represent a second breeding season’s worth of coverage, following on from those undertaken from April to July 2021 (see MacArthur Green, 2021a<sup>1</sup> for details), as well as non-breeding season surveys undertaken from September 2020 to March 2021 (MacArthur Green, 2021b<sup>2</sup>) and October 2021 to March 2022 (MacArthur Green, 2022<sup>3</sup>).

Following ongoing site selection and route refinement undertaken since the 2021 breeding bird surveys, a series of onshore cable corridors(s) were identified which connect the project’s landfall to an onshore substation zone located inland, west of the village of Little Bromley. The project’s landfall, onshore cable corridor(s) and onshore substation zone collectively comprise the onshore project area assessed within the project’s PEIR. Despite this refinement, to ensure consistency of data and to ensure a complete dataset for land associated with the Holland Haven Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is obtained, the 2022 the breeding bird surveys detailed in this report have been undertaken on the same footprint (the landfall search area) as the 2021 surveys (see **ES Volume 3.2, Figure 24.3**).

The project’s onshore project area will be further refined in advance of Development Consent Order submission into a refined footprint which will be assessed within the project’s Environmental Statement (ES) and Report to Inform Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA).

## 2 METHODOLOGY

The survey programme covered the main breeding season from April to July 2022. Surveys comprised a series of twice monthly transect walks, incorporating regularly-spaced vantage points, in April to June, and a final visit in July, to record bird numbers, distribution and activity within the landfall search area, with a buffer of up to 400m in suitable habitat (combined, the ‘survey area’) to account for the spatial extent of any potential disturbance impacts to birds utilising any habitats of importance just outside of the landfall search area. The survey area is shown on **ES Volume 3.2, Figure 24.2**.

The aims of surveys were:

- To determine the range of species present during the breeding season;
- To locate target species’ nest sites or territories within the survey area;

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<sup>1</sup> MacArthur Green (2021a). North Falls Offshore Wind Farm - Onshore Landfall Area: 2021 Breeding Bird Surveys.

<sup>2</sup> MacArthur Green (2021b). North Falls Offshore Wind Farm - Onshore Landfall Area : 2020/21 Non-breeding Bird Surveys.

<sup>3</sup> MacArthur Green (2022). North Falls Offshore Wind Farm. Onshore Landfall Area: 2021/22 Non-breeding Bird Surveys.

- To establish abundance and distribution of target species' territories/pairs within the survey area; and
- To establish any areas of particular importance for birds.

The results of the surveys will be used to inform the assessment presented in the project's PEIR, and to inform selection of the refined landfall location and onshore cable route to be assessed within the ES and Report to Inform HRA.

## 2.1 Desk Study

A preliminary desk study identified the following information, which was used to inform the scope of survey work:

- Site visits and results from 2021 breeding season surveys.
- Holland Haven Marshes SSSI and Holland Haven Local Nature Reserve is located within the landfall search area (see **ES Volume 3.2, Figure 24.2**). This is an area of reclaimed saltmarsh and freshwater marsh which according to the Natural England SSSI citation<sup>4</sup>, hosts during the breeding season species such as “skylark, meadow pipit and yellow wagtail, with reed warblers in the dykes and ringed plover behind the sea wall”.
- Hamford Water Special Protection Area (SPA), located 3.6km north of the landfall search area. It supports numbers of European importance of two species listed in Annex I to the EU Birds Directive (breeding little tern and wintering avocet) and seven regularly occurring migratory species of waterbirds (dark-bellied brent goose, shelduck, teal, ringed plover, grey plover, black-tailed godwit and redshank).
- Colne Estuary SPA, located 8.2km southwest of the landfall search area. This is designated for breeding pochard, ringed plover and little tern; and wintering dark-bellied brent goose, hen harrier and redshank as well as its wintering waterfowl assemblage.
- A review of aerial imagery which shows that the landfall search area is a mixture of agricultural fields (mainly arable), marsh and marshy grassland, and amenity (golf course) habitats.

Based on this information, target species for breeding bird surveys were all those listed in Annex I of the EU Birds Directive, Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, all nearby SPA and SSSI qualifying features and/or rare, Red-listed species in the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC, Stanbury *et al.* 2021<sup>5</sup>). Tally counts were also made of all other more common species.

A further desk study will be undertaken to compile all available historic data at the ES stage.

<sup>4</sup> <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1006349.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win I. 2021. The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* 114: 723-747. Available online at <https://britishbirds.co.uk/content/status-our-bird-populations>.

## 2.2 Survey Methodology

Survey methodology was informed by the following guidance;

- The British Trust for Ornithology's (BTO's) Breeding Bird Survey<sup>6</sup> and Common Birds Census<sup>7</sup> guidance;
- Bibby *et al.* (2000<sup>8</sup>); and
- Gilbert *et al.* (1998<sup>9</sup>).

Previous surveys were used to determine the optimal walkover routes, suitable vantage point locations, and any access restrictions and health & safety issues (see MacArthur Green 2021a<sup>1</sup> for details).

Based on the previous surveys, desk study information and local surveyor knowledge, surveys focussed on areas of suitable habitat (e.g., wetlands, marshy fields, field margins, scrub) likely to be utilised by target species.

Since birds may be mobile during survey periods, distinct parts of the landfall search area were compartmentalised into manageable areas largely visible at the same time, based on habitat type/field boundaries, so that peak counts per species, per survey could be made within each compartment. This is shown as compartments A-E on see **ES Volume II, Figure 24.2**. Grid references of target species were obtained using a GPS to be able to identify nest locations or territory centres, whereas a tally of all non-target species individuals observed within each compartment was made during each survey, to allow the surveyor to focus on target species. The breeding status of all birds encountered was noted, using standard BTO codes (**Annex A**).

The surveyor scanned each compartment from walkover routes and suitable vantage points for a suitable duration until it was confidently determined that all birds present were recorded.

## 2.3 Compartments

The survey area was demarcated into five compartments for ease of surveying, based on similar habitat types and physical features. A brief description of these compartments, as shown on **ES Volume 3.2, Figure 24.2**, is provided below.

- Compartment A, Little Clacton comprises mainly flat arable farmland to the west of Holland Haven Marshes SSSI and is bordered by commercial and residential areas to the south and west.
- Compartment B is centred around Holland Brook which leads into Holland Haven Marshes and forms part of the SSSI. The marsh and wetland habitats of Holland Brook have an extensive ditch system and are surrounded by arable farmland with a few small agricultural reservoirs.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/bbs/taking-part/survey-methods>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u31/downloads/details/CBC-instructions-g100.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S. 2000. Bird Census Techniques. 2nd edition. Academic Press, London.

<sup>9</sup> Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W. & Evans, J. 1998. Bird Monitoring Methods. RSPB, Sandy.



- Compartment C comprises an extent of flat, intensively managed arable farmland of generally large field sizes. There are two agricultural reservoirs present within the site.
- Compartment D forms the main part of the Holland Haven Marshes SSSI and comprises areas of reclaimed estuarine saltmarsh and freshwater marsh. The compartment is bisected by Holland Brook and contains a network of ditches, to produce a variety of suitable habitats for birds.
- Compartment E contains part of the Holland Haven SSSI which extends northeast from Holland Haven Local Nature Reserve which is comprised of Frinton Golf Course and rough grassland and scrub close to the sea. To the north of the golf course is a series of large, intensively-managed arable fields.

## 2.4 Survey Limitations

In general, spatial coverage of the survey area was considered to be good, with largely unrestricted access agreed beforehand with landowners. Where some access restrictions were in place, or features such as large arable fields prevented exhaustive coverage on foot, vantage points generally offered sufficient coverage so that breeding attempts of any target species are unlikely to have been missed.

## 3 RESULTS

A total of 127 species were recorded during the breeding bird surveys in 2022. A full species list is presented in **Annex B**, showing the maximum count of all individuals per compartment during any survey, as well as the maximum total survey count within all compartments combined. Breeding evidence was recorded for a number of target species, as shown on **ES Volume 3.2, Figure 24.4** and discussed in the sections below.

**Table 3-1** summarises the number of territories/ breeding pairs recorded for each target species, per survey. For avocet, lapwing and redshank, pairs were often concentrated within a single area, and so where counts of numbers of individuals have been provided, these have been halved to determine likely numbers of pairs.

**Table 3-1 Summary of number of territories/ breeding pairs per survey in 2022.**

Species	April 1 3-4/4/22	April 2 25-26/4/22	May 1 2-3/5/22	May 2 18-19/5/22	June 1 1-2/6/22	June 2 13-14/6/22	July 1 3-4/7/22	July 2 20-21/7/22
Avocet	20	22	7	1	1	-	-	-
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3
Cetti's Warbler	12	10	14	9	12	10	7	2
Corn Bunting	10	8	13	4	5	10	6	1
Lapwing	15	15	9	2	3	3	2	
Marsh Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Redshank	2	4	4	1	1	1	-	-
Yellow Wagtail	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-

### 3.1 Avocet

Avocet is a Schedule 1 breeding species and Amber-listed on the BoCC. The species is present within Holland Haven Marshes SSSI (Compartment D) throughout the winter and birds were confirmed as breeding on the lagoon (central point of breeding area shown on **ES Volume 3.2, Figure 24.4**). Up to 42 individuals were present during any count in the landfall search area in 2022, which are all likely to comprise breeding birds. A similar peak of 39 individuals was counted in 2021.

**Table 3-2 Summary of number of avocet breeding pairs per compartment in 2022.**

Survey	Compartment				
	A	B	C	D	E
April 1				20	
April 2				22	
May 1				7	
May 2				1	
June 1				1	
June 2					
July 1					
July 2					

### 3.2 Barn owl

Barn owl is a Schedule 1 breeding species and is resident within the survey area. Pairs were confirmed as breeding at three locations in 2021, and also in 2022 (see **ES Volume 3.2, Confidential Figure 24.25**).

Within Compartment A, the barn owl pair present fledged up to four chicks successfully. Nesting occurred at two locations within Compartment D, and it was confirmed that a brood of four fledged at one of these locations.

Barn owls are likely to forage within farmland in the western half of the landfall search area, in particular along areas of field margins, rough grassland or marshy grassland.

**Table 3-3 Summary of number of barn owl territories/ breeding pairs per compartment in 2022.**

Survey	Compartment				
	A	B	C	D	E
April 1					
April 2					
May 1					
May 2					
June 1	1			1	
June 2	1			1	
July 1	1			2	
July 2	1			2	

### 3.3 Cetti's warbler

Cetti's warbler (Schedule 1 species) was a common breeder across the landfall search area, with a total of approximately 25 territories in 2022, similar to the estimated 26 territories in 2021. Breeding activity began early, in February at some of the sites. The largest numbers of territories were within Compartment B, particularly within suitable marshy and wetland habitats along and near Holland Brook. Most other territories were recorded in the parts of Holland Haven Marshes SSSI nearer the coast, in Compartments D and E.

**Table 3-4 Summary of number of Cetti's warbler territories per compartment in 2022.**

Survey	Compartment				
	A	B	C	D	E
April 1		3	2	4	3
April 2		4		4	2
May 1		8		4	2
May 2		5		3	1
June 1		8	1	3	
June 2		3	1	4	2
July 1		7			
July 2				2	

### 3.4 Corn bunting

Corn bunting is Red-listed due to large national declines over the long-term. In 2022, the maximum survey count was 13 singing males, which should be taken as a minimum estimate of total number of territories within the survey area. This is an increase from 2021, where an estimated 11 territories were found. Most territories were within Compartment E. Although birds were recorded on site from early March, breeding activity was only observed from late April onwards. Nests are likely to be found within cereal fields, rough grassland or field margins.

**Table 3-5 Summary of number of corn bunting territories per compartment in 2022.**

Survey	Compartment				
	A	B	C	D	E
April 1				2	8
April 2				2	6
May 1				2	11
May 2				1	3
June 1					5
June 2					10
July 1				1	5
July 2					1

### 3.5 Grey Partridge

There were no observations of grey partridge in 2022. The only evidence from 2021 was an incidental record of an apparent breeding attempt within Compartment A which was provided by a local landowner.

### 3.6 Lapwing

Lapwing is Red-listed due to large national declines in breeding numbers. The species is present within the survey area throughout the year, and as in 2021, breeding attempts were recorded in Compartments B, C and D, with up to 15 territories within a small area in compartment D in 2022. Lapwings nest on bare or sparsely vegetated open ground, and within the survey area were recorded within wet grassland in the SSSI, and arable land.

**Table 3-6 Summary of number of lapwing breeding pairs per compartment in 2022.**

Survey	Compartment				
	A	B	C	D	E
April 1				15	
April 2			1	14	
May 1			3	6	
May 2			2		
June 1		1	2		
June 2		1	2		
July 1			2		
July 2					

### 3.7 Marsh harrier

Marsh harrier is a Schedule 1 breeding species and BoCC Amber-listed. A single adult female was observed within a particular area of arable land in Compartment C on separate surveys in 2021 and 2022. Although breeding was not observed in either year, it is possible that this represents a potential breeding territory.

### 3.8 Redshank

Redshank is Amber-listed on the BoCC. The species is present within Holland Haven Marshes SSSI all year round and birds were found to be breeding in small numbers there in 2022, where up to four territories were recorded around the lagoon. This is likely to be similar to 2021, where up to six individuals were recorded there during any one survey.

**Table 3-7 Summary of number of redshank breeding pairs per compartment in 2022.**

Survey	Compartment				
	A	B	C	D	E
April 1				2	
April 2				4	
May 1				4	
May 2				1	
June 1				1	
June 2				1	
July 1					
July 2					

### 3.9 Yellow wagtail

Yellow wagtail is Red-listed on the BoCC. In 2022, birds were recorded at four locations in April, but there were only two further records, at different locations, throughout the remainder of the season, suggesting local breeding may have been unsuccessful. Birds tend to prefer nesting in large fields away from tall vegetation and field margins. Numbers and distribution were similar to 2021, where five territories were recorded in similar areas.

**Table 3-8 Summary of number of yellow wagtail territories per compartment in 2022.**

Survey	Compartment				
	A	B	C	D	E
April 1					
April 2	1			1	2
May 1					
May 2					
June 1					
June 2		1	1		
July 1					
July 2					

### 3.10 Other Holland Haven Marshes SSSI species

Although not a primary reason for designation, the Holland Haven Marshes SSSI citation does refer to the presence of breeding passerine species, including skylark, meadow pipit and reed warbler. These species were not considered to be target species during the breeding bird surveys, as they are not inherently rare, and likely to be less sensitive to disturbance than non-passerines. Tally counts per compartment were however made during each survey (see **Annex B**).

Skylarks were recorded on each survey visit and in every compartment. In 2022, a peak count of 89 singing males/territories was recorded across the survey area, the majority of which were in Compartment E, where up to 32 singing males/territories were recorded on any one survey.

Meadow pipits were present in lower numbers, and territories were mainly located within Holland Haven Marshes, with a peak survey count of 32 territories.

Reed warblers were recorded within every compartment, with compartments D and E holding the highest numbers of breeding territories. A peak total of 34 territories across the whole survey area was recorded in early July 2022.

The Holland Haven Marshes SSSI citation also mentions that ringed plovers may breed there, but no breeding evidence was recorded. A small number migrating/summering birds were observed.

### 3.11 Migratory and Non-breeding Birds

Surveys continued into August and September 2022 (single visits each month), covering part of the autumn migratory period. A number of target species were recorded within Holland Haven Marshes SSSI, albeit in relatively low numbers. These included wader species such as avocet, curlew, dunlin, ringed plover, ruff, sanderling and green sandpiper. Counts were generally up to

three individuals, with a peak of seven curlew and a peak flock of 59 lapwing. Ten whimbrel were recorded in Compartment E.

A single turtle dove was recorded within Compartment B in August 2022. There were also single records of Schedule 1 breeders black redstart and bearded tit, but no evidence of breeding.

#### 4 DISCUSSION

The 2022 breeding bird surveys recorded an assemblage and distribution that was similar to the results of the 2021 surveys. Again, the richest species assemblages were found within Compartments B and D (see **Annex B**) which corresponds with the extent of the Holland Haven Marshes SSSI. Predominantly arable and other agricultural land within Compartments A, C and E had relatively fewer species although did host some Schedule 1 and/or Red-listed species such as marsh harrier, corn bunting, yellow wagtail and Cetti's warbler.

Holland Haven Marshes continues to have some importance for non-breeding waders during autumn migration and is likely to be used as a stopover for breeding birds during this period and the spring migration.

## ANNEX A. BTO BREEDING STATUS CODES

### Non-breeding

- F** Flying over
- M** Species observed but suspected to be still on **M**igration
- U** Species observed but suspected to be s**U**mmering non-breeder

### Possible breeder

- H** Species observed in breeding season in suitable nesting **H**abitat
- S** Singing male present (or breeding calls heard) in breeding season in suitable breeding habitat

### Probable breeding

- P** **P**air observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season  
Permanent **T**erritory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song, etc.) on
- T** at least two different days a week or more apart at the same place or many individuals on one day
- D** Courtship and **D**isplay (judged to be in or near potential breeding habitat)
- N** Visiting probable **N**est site
- A** **A**gitated behaviour or anxiety calls from adults, suggesting probable presence of nest or young nearby
- B** Nest **B**uilding or excavating nest-hole

### Confirmed breeding

- UN** **U**sed **N**est or eggshells found (occupied or laid within period of survey)  
Recently **F**ledged young (nidicolous species) or downy young (nidifugous species). Careful consideration should be given to the likely provenance of any fledged juvenile capable of significant geographical movement. Evidence of dependency on adults (e.g. feeding) is helpful. Be cautious, even if the record comes from suitable habitat.
- FL**
- ON** Adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating **O**ccupied **N**est (including high nests or nest holes, the contents of which cannot be seen) or adults seen incubating
- FF** Adult carrying **F**aecal sac or **F**ood for young
- NE** **N**est containing **E**ggs
- NY** **N**est with **Y**oung seen or heard

## ANNEX B. SPECIES LIST

**Table A1** shows the maximum count of individuals within each compartment during any survey. Also presented is the maximum total count of individuals within all compartments combined during a single survey. Totals include all individuals present and do not necessarily relate to breeding birds or numbers of territories.

**Table A1: Summary of Maximum Individual Count per Species per Compartment**

Species	Status	Compartment A	Compartment B	Compartment C	Compartment D	Compartment E	Max. Survey Count
Arctic Skua	BoCC Red				1		1
Avocet	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Amber				42		42
Barn Owl	Schedule 1, BoCC Green	6			1		6
Barnacle Goose	Annex 1, BoCC Amber				3		3
Bar-tailed Godwit	Schedule 1, BoCC Red				2		2
Bearded Tit	Schedule 1, BoCC Green					1	1
Black Redstart	Schedule 1, BoCC Amber			1			1
Blackbird	BoCC Green	12	16	7	12	14	45
Blackcap	BoCC Green	5	7	7	6	3	23
Black-headed Gull	BoCC Amber	22	23	66	162	63	295
Black-tailed Godwit (islandica)	Schedule 1, BoCC Red				9		9
Blue Tit	BoCC Green	12	17	8	12	8	42
Brambling	Schedule 1, BoCC Green			6			6
Bullfinch	BoCC Amber		2			1	2
Buzzard	BoCC Green	4	4	3	6	4	20
Canada Goose	No status	1	2	4	10	2	16
Carrion Crow	BoCC Green	12	8	8	15	27	63
Cetti's Warbler	Schedule 1, BoCC Green		8	2	4	3	14
Chaffinch	BoCC Green	12	7	8	7	8	38



Species	Status	Compartment A	Compartment B	Compartment C	Compartment D	Compartment E	Max. Survey Count
Chiffchaff	BoCC Green	7	7	4	4	3	<b>18</b>
Collared Dove	BoCC Green	6	6	6	6	4	<b>22</b>
Common Gull	BoCC Amber	1			10	1	<b>10</b>
Common Sandpiper	BoCC Amber				3		<b>3</b>
Common Tern	Annex 1, BoCC Amber				2	2	<b>3</b>
Coot	BoCC Green		1		1		<b>1</b>
Cormorant	BoCC Green	2	5	6	8	3	<b>20</b>
Corn Bunting	BoCC Red			4	10	14	<b>23</b>
Cuckoo	BoCC Red	1	3	1	2	2	<b>8</b>
Curlew	BoCC Red	30	1	2	41	10	<b>71</b>
Dunlin	BoCC Red				1		<b>1</b>
Dunnock	BoCC Amber	14	16	6	11	3	<b>42</b>
Egyptian Goose	No status		2				<b>2</b>
Feral Pigeon	BoCC Amber	3	62	44	17	97	<b>155</b>
Fieldfare	Schedule 1, BoCC Red					1	<b>1</b>
Gadwall	BoCC Amber		3		4	2	<b>7</b>
Garden Warbler	BoCC Green	1			1		<b>1</b>
Goldcrest	BoCC Green	1					<b>1</b>
Golden Plover	Annex 1, BoCC Green					24	<b>24</b>
Goldfinch	BoCC Green	13	22	25	18	18	<b>81</b>
Great Black-backed Gull	BoCC Amber			1	3		<b>3</b>
Great Crested Grebe	BoCC Green			2	1		<b>2</b>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	BoCC Green	2	2	1	1	1	<b>3</b>
Great Tit	BoCC Green	8	6	8	6	4	<b>30</b>

Species	Status	Compartment A	Compartment B	Compartment C	Compartment D	Compartment E	Max. Survey Count
Green Sandpiper	Schedule 1, BoCC Amber		1		3		3
Green Woodpecker	BoCC Green	2	4	2	3	6	14
Greenfinch	BoCC Green	5	3	3	5	8	15
Greenshank	Schedule 1, BoCC Amber				1		1
Grey Heron	BoCC Green	1	12	3	4	1	18
Grey Wagtail	BoCC Amber				1		1
Greylag Goose	BoCC Amber	6	52	25	16	18	87
Herring Gull	BoCC Red	42	26	194	120	30	342
House Martin	BoCC Amber		4		4	10	10
House Sparrow	BoCC Red	44	18	8	24	32	94
Indian Peafowl	BoCC Amber					1	1
Jack Snipe	BoCC Green		1				1
Jackdaw	BoCC Green	98	98	140	25	96	351
Jay	BoCC Green	1	2		5	1	9
Kestrel	BoCC Amber	3	4	2	4	2	11
Kingfisher	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Green				1		1
Lapwing	BoCC Red		7	4	45		45
Lesser Black-backed Gull	BoCC Amber	5	9	23	7	4	45
Lesser Whitethroat	BoCC Green	2	3	3	3	3	14
Linnet	BoCC Red	20	55	90	44	26	172
Little Egret	Annex 1, BoCC Green	1	1	1	1	1	2
Little Grebe	BoCC Green	2	4		4		6
Little Owl	Schedule 1, BoCC Green	2					2
Little Ringed Plover	Schedule 1, BoCC Green	1			1		1

Species	Status	Compartment A	Compartment B	Compartment C	Compartment D	Compartment E	Max. Survey Count
Long-tailed Tit	BoCC Green	7	4	2	4	2	<b>10</b>
Magpie	BoCC Green	5	15	8	13	8	<b>36</b>
Mallard	BoCC Amber	4	18	4	25	57	<b>86</b>
Marsh Harrier	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Amber			1	1	1	<b>2</b>
Meadow Pipit	BoCC Amber	2	4	4	19	10	<b>32</b>
Mediterranean Gull	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Amber	10	1	3	8	2	<b>12</b>
Mistle Thrush	BoCC Red	1	1			1	<b>2</b>
Moorhen	BoCC Green	4	14	2	8	9	<b>29</b>
Mute Swan	BoCC Amber		7	1	2	1	<b>8</b>
Oystercatcher	BoCC Amber		6	2	10	6	<b>18</b>
Peregrine Falcon	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Green	1	1	1		1	<b>2</b>
Pheasant	No status	10	16	10	20	13	<b>56</b>
Pied Flycatcher	BoCC Amber				1		<b>1</b>
Pied Wagtail (yarrellii)	BoCC Green	7	7	7	6	11	<b>26</b>
Red Kite	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Green					1	<b>1</b>
Red-legged Partridge	BoCC Green	5	2	6		6	<b>16</b>
Redshank	BoCC Amber				6		<b>6</b>
Redwing	Schedule 1, BoCC Amber			12			<b>12</b>
Reed Bunting	BoCC Amber		8	2	15	12	<b>32</b>
Reed Warbler	BoCC Green		17	1	15	14	<b>34</b>
Ring Ouzel	BoCC Red			1			<b>1</b>
Ringed Plover	BoCC Red				1		<b>1</b>
Robin	BoCC Green	10	10	4	12	5	<b>34</b>
Rook	BoCC Green	184	134	162	12	140	<b>417</b>

Species	Status	Compartment A	Compartment B	Compartment C	Compartment D	Compartment E	Max. Survey Count
Sand Martin	BoCC Green		1		2		2
Sandwich Tern	Annex 1, BoCC Amber					2	2
Sedge Warbler	BoCC Green		3		4	3	7
Shelduck	BoCC Amber	2	8	2	19	8	29
Shoveler	BoCC Amber				24		24
Siskin	BoCC Green		1		2		3
Skylark	BoCC Red	8	12	24	15	32	89
Snipe	BoCC Amber				6		6
Song Thrush	BoCC Red	2	5	2	4	2	10
Sparrowhawk	BoCC Green		1		2	2	3
Spotted Flycatcher	BoCC Red				1	1	1
Spotted Redshank	BoCC Amber				1		1
Starling	BoCC Red	8	58	45	90	250	345
Stock Dove	BoCC Amber	10	17	15	12	5	36
Stonechat	BoCC Green				5	4	8
Swallow	BoCC Green	16	22	10	12	68	119
Swift	BoCC Amber	2	4	5	2	2	8
Tawny Owl	BoCC Amber		1				1
Teal	BoCC Amber		8		43	2	53
Tree Pipit	BoCC Red				1		1
Tufted Duck	BoCC Green		2	1			2
Turnstone	BoCC Amber				10		10
Turtle Dove	BoCC Red		1				1
Water Rail	BoCC Green				1		1

Species	Status	Compartment A	Compartment B	Compartment C	Compartment D	Compartment E	Max. Survey Count
Wheatear	BoCC Green		2	3	6	1	<b>10</b>
Whimbrel	Schedule 1, BoCC Red	2	1	1	18	25	<b>34</b>
Whinchat	BoCC Red			2	4		<b>6</b>
Whitethroat	BoCC Amber	5	22	14	10	16	<b>56</b>
Wigeon	BoCC Amber		30		79		<b>109</b>
Willow Warbler	BoCC Amber		1		2	1	<b>2</b>
Woodpigeon	BoCC Green	30	152	160	62	153	<b>416</b>
Wren	BoCC Green	12	14	18	20	11	<b>64</b>
Yellow Wagtail	BoCC Red	2	5	2	6	6	<b>14</b>
Yellowhammer	BoCC Red	2	1	1		2	<b>5</b>
Yellow-legged Gull	BoCC Amber			1			<b>1</b>



**NORTH FALLS**

*Offshore Wind Farm*



## **HARNESSING THE POWER OF NORTH SEA WIND**

*North Falls Offshore Wind Farm Limited*

*A joint venture company owned equally by SSE Renewables and RWE.*

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