



NORTH FALLS

Offshore Wind Farm

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 24.2 Onshore Landfall Area 2021
Breeding Bird Surveys Report

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1 INTRODUCTION

A series of breeding bird surveys was undertaken from April to July 2021, to determine the assemblage present within the Potential Landfall Search Area (the ‘Search Area’) for the proposed North Falls Offshore Wind Farm (**Figure 1**) and identify at an early stage any potential sensitivities associated with construction phase of the landfall area and potential onshore cable routes.

Onshore cable routes within the Search Area have not yet been determined, as National Grid have yet to identify a grid connection point for North Falls Offshore Wind Farm. As such, the Search Area covers all potential land up to and around the existing Little Clacton substation.

2 METHODOLOGY

The survey programme covered the main breeding season from April to July 2021. 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 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 Search Area. The survey area is shown in **Figure 1**.

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;
- 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 final landfall and onshore cable route, and subsequent Environmental Impact Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment if required.

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 non-breeding season surveys carried out within the survey area in 2020/2021¹, which provided an indication of which resident species may be breeding on site during summer months, as well as the knowledge of potentially suitable habitat for target species to be sufficiently covered during breeding bird surveys.
- Holland Haven Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Holland Haven Local Nature Reserve is located within the Search Area (**Figure 1**). This is an area of reclaimed saltmarsh and freshwater marsh which according to the Natural England SSSI citation²,

¹ MacArthur Green (2021). North Falls Offshore Wind Farm. Onshore Landfall Area: 2020/21 Non-breeding Bird Surveys.

² <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1006349.pdf>

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 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 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 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, Eaton *et al.* 2015³). 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 EIA stage, including any available records from local birdwatchers, the local wildlife trust or biological information records centres.

2.2 Survey Methodology

Survey methodology was informed by the following guidance;

- The British Trust for Ornithology’s (BTO’s) Breeding Bird Survey⁴ and Common Birds Census⁵ guidance;
- Bibby *et al.* (2000⁶); and
- Gilbert *et al.* (1998⁷).

Non-breeding season survey visits in 2020/2021 were used to determine the optimal walkover routes, suitable vantage point locations, and any access restrictions and health & safety issues. The walkover routes and vantage point locations are shown on **Figure 1**.

Based on the 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.

³ Eaton MA, Aebischer NJ, Brown AF, Hearn RD, Lock L, Musgrove AJ, Noble DG, Stroud DA and Gregory RD (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.

⁴ <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/bbs/taking-part/survey-methods>

⁵ <https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u31/downloads/details/CBC-instructions-g100.pdf>

⁶ Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S. 2000. *Bird Census Techniques*. 2nd edition. Academic Press, London.

⁷ Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W. & Evans, J. 1998. *Bird Monitoring Methods*. RSPB, Sandy.

Since birds may be mobile during survey periods, distinct parts of the 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 **Figure 1**. 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 **Figure 1**, 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.
- 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

The first breeding bird survey was undertaken on 8th and 9th April 2021, and it is possible that early breeding activity associated with some target species may have commenced prior to this date. However, any breeding activity observed during non-breeding season surveys in February and March 2021 was recorded accordingly and is included in the Results, Section 3. Although outside of the main breeding season for target species present, post-breeding surveys in August will record any evidence of late breeding attempts or use of the survey area by fledged birds.

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 of these areas so that breeding attempts of any target species are unlikely to have been missed.

3 RESULTS

A total of 102 species were recorded during the breeding bird surveys in 2021. A full species list is presented in **Annex B**, showing the maximum count of all individuals per compartment during any survey. Breeding attempts were confirmed for a number of target species, as shown on **Figure 2** and discussed in the sections below. The summary tables for each target species provide a location of these breeding attempts and an indication of when breeding activity occurred, and when birds are present within the survey area during the breeding season. These include any evidence of early breeding activity recorded during non-breeding season surveys in February and March 2021.

3.1 Avocet

Avocet is a Schedule 1 breeding species and Amber-listed on the BoCC. The species is present within Compartment D (Holland Marshes SSSI) throughout the winter and birds were confirmed as breeding on the lagoon (central point of breeding area shown on **Figure 2**). Up to 39 individuals were present during any count in the Holland Marshes area, which are all likely to comprise breeding birds. Fledged young were recorded from the early June visit onwards.

Table 1: Confirmed records of breeding avocet

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM2176917570	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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 (**Figure 2**). Breeding was successful at Cooksgreen Farm in Compartment A, and near Holland Brook in Compartment B. A nesting attempt was also recorded at Holland Haven Marshes, but success was not confirmed. Barn owls are likely to forage within farmland in the western half of the survey area, in particular along areas of field margins, rough grassland or marshy grassland.

Table 2: Confirmed records of breeding barn owl

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM1864218919	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
TM1969418447	B									✓	✓
TM2140617342	D										✓

3.3 Cetti's Warbler

Cetti's warbler (Schedule 1 species) was a common breeder across the survey area in 2021, with a total of 26 territories recorded through the survey period. Breeding activity began early, in February at some of the sites. Eleven 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: Confirmed records of breeding Cetti's warbler

Grid Ref	Compartment	24-Feb	17-Mar	25-Mar	08-Apr	20-Apr	05-May	20-May	02-Jun	15-Jun	07-Jul
TM1927419378	B	✓									
TM1959818607	B							✓			
TM1972118657	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
TM1989319479	B					✓		✓	✓		✓
TM1993119402	B									✓	✓
TM1999719213	B					✓		✓	✓		
TM2003218271	B					✓		✓		✓	
TM2006419127	B						✓				
TM2075617299	B							✓	✓		
TM2020219140	B							✓			
TM2089116987	B	✓				✓		✓			
TM1993018712	C							✓	✓	✓	
TM2002218613	C					✓	✓		✓	✓	
TM2099217234	C					✓	✓	✓			
TM2178417407	D								✓		
TM2179419624	D		✓	✓							
TM2186217417	D					✓	✓	✓		✓	
TM2189517528	D			✓	✓	✓				✓	
TM2205017575	D									✓	✓
TM2236817765	D			✓		✓					
TM2239018433	E					✓			✓		
TM2287918183	E					✓		✓			
TM2296918201	E							✓			
TM2303218253	E							✓			
TM2312918435	E					✓					
TM2321418499	E							✓			

3.4 Corn Bunting

A total of 11 corn bunting (Red-listed species with large national decline) territories were recorded, with the majority in arable habitat within Compartment E. Single territories were also recorded in Compartments C and D. 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 4: Confirmed records of breeding corn bunting

Grid Ref	Compartment	24-Feb	17-Mar	25-Mar	08-Apr	20-Apr	05-May	20-May	02-Jun	15-Jun	07-Jul
TM2056318579	C							✓			
TM2205717550	D								✓		
TM2240117799	D						✓	✓			

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM2209418895	E								✓	✓	
TM2210119232	E							✓	✓		
TM2214917938	E									✓	
TM2220418956	E								✓		
TM2226518765	E									✓	
TM2237719256	E					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
TM2248018979	E									✓	✓
TM2260218858	E										✓

3.5 Grey Partridge

Grey partridge is a Red-listed breeding species which has suffered a large national decline in numbers. No birds were recorded during breeding bird surveys but an incidental record of an apparent breeding attempt within Compartment A was provided by a local landowner. Birds are likely to nest among tall vegetation found along field margins or other suitable farmland habitats.

Table 5: Confirmed records of breeding grey partridge

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM1929418531	A						✓				

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, although breeding birds were recorded in Compartments B, C and D, and post-fledging flocks of up to 12 birds were recorded in July in Compartment B, as well as in lower numbers in C and D. 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 6: Confirmed records of breeding lapwing

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM1985418125	B							✓	✓		✓
TM2105917734	C							✓	✓	✓	✓
TM2193617749	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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. Although breeding was not confirmed, it is possible that this represents a breeding territory.

Table 7: Confirmed records of breeding marsh harrier

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM2059818397	C								✓		✓

3.8 Redshank

Redshank is Amber-listed on the BoCC. Birds are present within Holland Haven Marshes SSSI all year round and were found to be breeding in small numbers there in 2021. A total of up to six individuals were present on any one survey, with breeding confirmed at one area in Compartment D, at Holland Haven Marshes.

Table 8: Confirmed records of breeding redshank

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM2176917570	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3.9 Yellow Wagtail

Yellow wagtail is Red-listed on the BoCC. A small number of breeding attempts were likely within the survey area, with breeding behaviour recorded in arable farmland in Compartments A, C and E. Birds tend to prefer nesting in large fields away from tall vegetation and field margins.

Table 9: Confirmed records of breeding yellow wagtail

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM1899619358	A								✓		
TM2046118517	C							✓			
TM2087618462	C								✓		
TM2197119224	E							✓			
TM2243119156	E								✓		

3.10 Yellowhammer

Yellowhammer is Red-listed on the BoCC. Breeding was recorded in Compartments A, B and E along field margins in arable land, with a non-breeding individual also recorded in Compartment D (not shown). Birds generally nest on or close to the ground in ditch vegetation or at the base of short, thick hedgerows and scrub.

Table 10: Confirmed records of breeding yellowhammer

Grid Ref	Compartment	24- Feb	17- Mar	25- Mar	08- Apr	20- Apr	05- May	20- May	02- Jun	15- Jun	07- Jul
TM1889819447	A		✓	✓	✓						
TM1924518522	A								✓		
TM1938118579	B										✓
TM1929918254	A									✓	
TM1944818873	B			✓							
TM1959818667	B							✓			
TM1963718155	B								✓		
TM2197119224	E				✓						
TM2209418895	E								✓		

3.11 Other 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, with up to six territories located within Holland Haven Marshes (Compartment D) and up to 27 territories in Compartment E recorded on any survey. A maximum of 56 territories was recorded across the whole survey area on any survey.

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

Reed warblers were recorded within every compartment, with compartments D and E holding the highest numbers of breeding territories, with up to nine and ten territories respectively on any survey. A peak total of 21 territories across the whole survey area was recorded in May and June.

The Holland Haven Marshes SSSI citation also mentions that ringed plovers may breed there, but the species was not recorded during surveys.

3.12 Migratory and Non-breeding Birds

A number of other higher conservation status species were recorded during surveys, but these were either non-breeders, or no breeding activity could be confirmed. A summary of their presence follows:

- Small numbers of migratory waders including black-tailed godwit, curlew, golden plover, little ringed plover, greenshank, ruff, turnstone, wood sandpiper and purple sandpiper were recorded within wetland areas at Holland Haven Marshes (mainly Compartment D) in April and May in particular. These were non-breeding individuals.
- A count of 63 migratory whimbrel was recorded within Compartment E in early May.

- Non-breeding teal and shoveler were also present in Compartments B and D in April and early May.
- Mediterranean gull: small numbers of summering non-breeding birds were recorded within all compartments, with a peak of seven birds in Compartment B in April.
- Very small numbers of Sandwich tern were recorded in Holland Haven Marshes in April and June, but no breeding evidence.
- Shelducks were distributed widely across the survey area, but particularly within wetland areas in Compartments B and D. A peak count of 42 birds was recorded on any survey. No breeding locations were confirmed but fledged young were observed in Compartment D in July.
- A pair of gadwall was present within Holland Marshes in April and May, but no signs of breeding.

4 DISCUSSION

The 2021 breeding bird surveys recorded a relatively diverse assemblage of birds within the survey area, reflective of the variety of mainly wetland and farmland habitats found there. 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 play some importance for non-breeding waders during spring migration and is likely to be used as a stopover for breeding birds during this period and the autumn 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**mmerring 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** Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season
Permanent **T**erritory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song, etc.) on 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** Agitated 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** Used **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** 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. Totals include all individuals present and do not necessarily relate to breeding birds or numbers of territories.

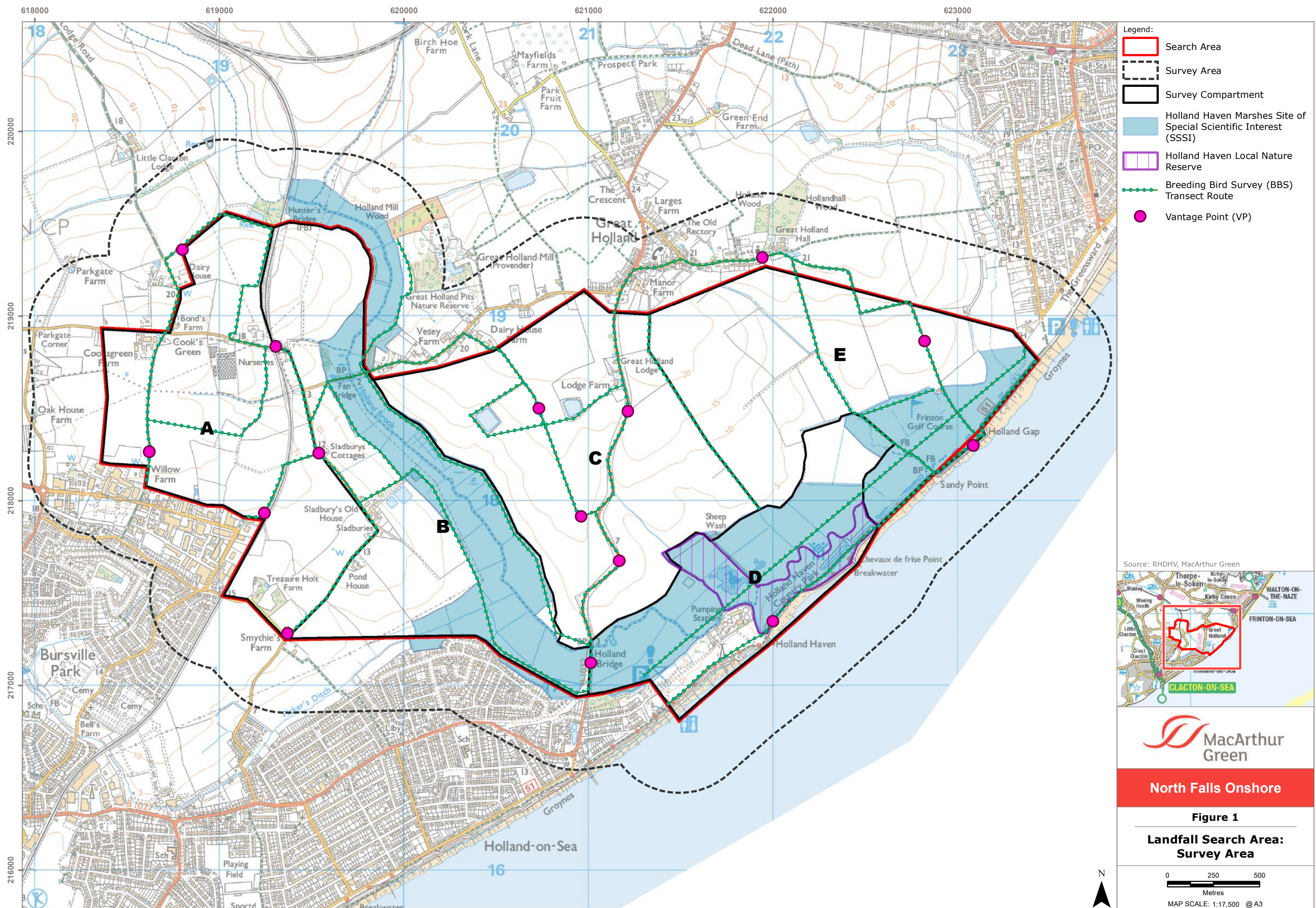
Table A1: Summary of Maximum Individual Count per Species per Compartment

Species	Conservation Status	A	B	C	D	E
Avocet	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Amber				39	
Barn Owl	Schedule 1, BoCC Green	2	1		1	
Blackbird	BoCC Green	23	14	9	12	11
Blackcap	BoCC Green	19	7	3	7	1
Black-headed Gull	BoCC Amber	25	81	23	45	47
Black-tailed Godwit (<i>islandica</i>)	Schedule 1, BoCC Red				3	
Blue Tit	BoCC Green	17	8	4	4	5
Bullfinch	BoCC Amber		1			
Buzzard	BoCC Green	4	5	2	1	3
Canada Goose	No status		11	2	10	
Canada x Greylag Goose hybrid	No status		1			
Carrion Crow	BoCC Green	8	12	6	6	9
Cetti's Warbler	Schedule 1, BoCC Green		9	1	3	4
Chaffinch	BoCC Green	8	4	2	4	9
Chiffchaff	BoCC Green	13	5		7	1
Collared Dove	BoCC Green	12	5	4	5	4
Common Gull	BoCC Amber		8	8	2	2
Common Sandpiper	BoCC Amber				1	3
Coot	BoCC Green	2	2			
Cormorant	BoCC Green	1	3	2	6	1
Corn Bunting	BoCC Red			1	1	6
Cuckoo	BoCC Red	1	2		1	1

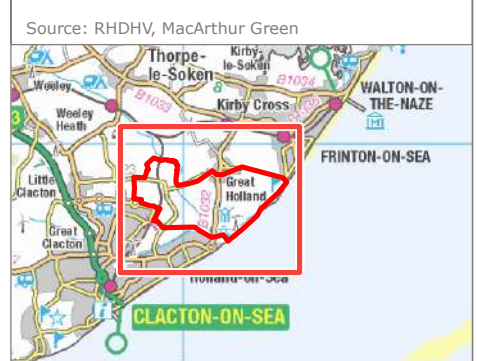
Species	Conservation Status	A	B	C	D	E
Curlew	BoCC Red	3	22		7	
Dunnock	BoCC Amber	10	7	5	10	4
Egyptian Goose	No status		2			
Feral Pigeon	BoCC Amber	2	9	2	11	63
Fieldfare	Schedule 1, BoCC Red			1	1	
Fulmar	BoCC Amber				1	
Gadwall	BoCC Amber				2	
Goldcrest	BoCC Green	1			1	
Golden Plover	Annex 1, BoCC Green					1
Goldfinch	BoCC Green	22	8	25	4	6
Great Black-backed Gull	BoCC Amber		1		1	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	BoCC Green	5	1		1	1
Great Tit	BoCC Green	19	9	5	3	2
Green Woodpecker	BoCC Green	5	3		1	3
Greenfinch	BoCC Green	9	3	4	8	5
Greenshank	Schedule 1, BoCC Amber				1	
Grey Heron	BoCC Green	1	4	1	4	1
Greylag Goose	BoCC Amber	4	37	2	2	2
Herring Gull	BoCC Red	15	246	60	147	36
House Martin	BoCC Amber	14	12	11	3	
House Sparrow	BoCC Red	57	14	11	8	24
Indian Peafowl	BoCC Amber					1
Jackdaw	BoCC Green	47	63	12	11	61
Jay	BoCC Green	6	2		2	1
Kestrel	BoCC Amber	3	3	3	2	1
Lapwing	BoCC Red		12	6	8	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	BoCC Amber	2	18	6	4	5

Species	Conservation Status	A	B	C	D	E
Lesser Whitethroat	BoCC Green	2	1	1	1	2
Linnet	BoCC Red	7	21	38	70	50
Little Egret	Annex 1, BoCC Green				1	
Little Grebe	BoCC Green		1	1		
Little Owl	Schedule 1, BoCC Green	2	1			
Little Ringed Plover	Schedule 1, BoCC Green				1	
Long-tailed Tit	BoCC Green	1	3	2		2
Magpie	BoCC Green	5	2	1	15	8
Mallard	BoCC Amber	9	21	9	12	15
Marsh Harrier	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Amber			1		
Meadow Pipit	BoCC Amber		1	1	8	3
Mediterranean Gull	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Amber	6	7	2	3	1
Mistle Thrush	BoCC Red	2	1	1		2
Moorhen	BoCC Green	2	10	2	5	6
Mute Swan	BoCC Amber	2	5	2	2	
Oystercatcher	BoCC Amber		9	2	5	8
Pheasant	No status	22	22	15	14	28
Pied Wagtail (<i>yarrellii</i>)	BoCC Green	3	4	4	3	2
Purple Sandpiper	Schedule 1, BoCC Amber				1	3
Red-legged Partridge	BoCC Green	2	1	2	1	2
Redshank	BoCC Amber				6	
Reed Bunting	BoCC Amber	2	3	3	7	9
Reed Warbler	BoCC Green	2	4	4	9	10
Robin	BoCC Green	17	6	5	8	7
Rook	BoCC Green	32	134	18	14	25
Ruff	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Red				1	
Sandwich Tern	Annex 1, BoCC Amber				2	

Species	Conservation Status	A	B	C	D	E
Sedge Warbler	BoCC Green		2		10	3
Shelduck	BoCC Amber	5	19	15	20	4
Shoveler	BoCC Amber				10	
Siskin	BoCC Green				1	
Skylark	BoCC Red	14	11	10	6	27
Snipe	BoCC Amber		13	1	11	
Song Thrush	BoCC Red	2	3		1	4
Sparrowhawk	BoCC Green	1	1		1	
Starling	BoCC Red	8	25	70	183	69
Stock Dove	BoCC Amber	10	8	4	5	10
Stonechat	BoCC Green				2	
Swallow	BoCC Green	8	11	31	8	14
Swift	BoCC Amber	2		16	415	2
Teal	BoCC Amber		23	2	37	
Tufted Duck	BoCC Green		3	1		
Turnstone	BoCC Amber				9	
Water Pipit	BoCC Amber				1	
Wheatear	BoCC Green	1			2	9
Whimbrel	Schedule 1, BoCC Red		1		7	63
Whitethroat	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Red	8	17	11	11	17
Wigeon	BoCC Amber				8	
Wood Sandpiper	Annex 1, Schedule 1, BoCC Amber				2	
Woodpigeon	BoCC Green	435	134	119	176	127
Wren	BoCC Green	20	13	5	14	8
Yellow Wagtail	BoCC Red	1		2	1	5
Yellowhammer	BoCC Red	1	1			1
TOTAL SPECIES COUNT		62	74	61	89	65



- Legend:
- Search Area
 - Survey Area
 - Survey Compartment
 - Holland Haven Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - Holland Haven Local Nature Reserve
 - Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) Transect Route
 - Vantage Point (VP)



MacArthur Green

North Falls Onshore

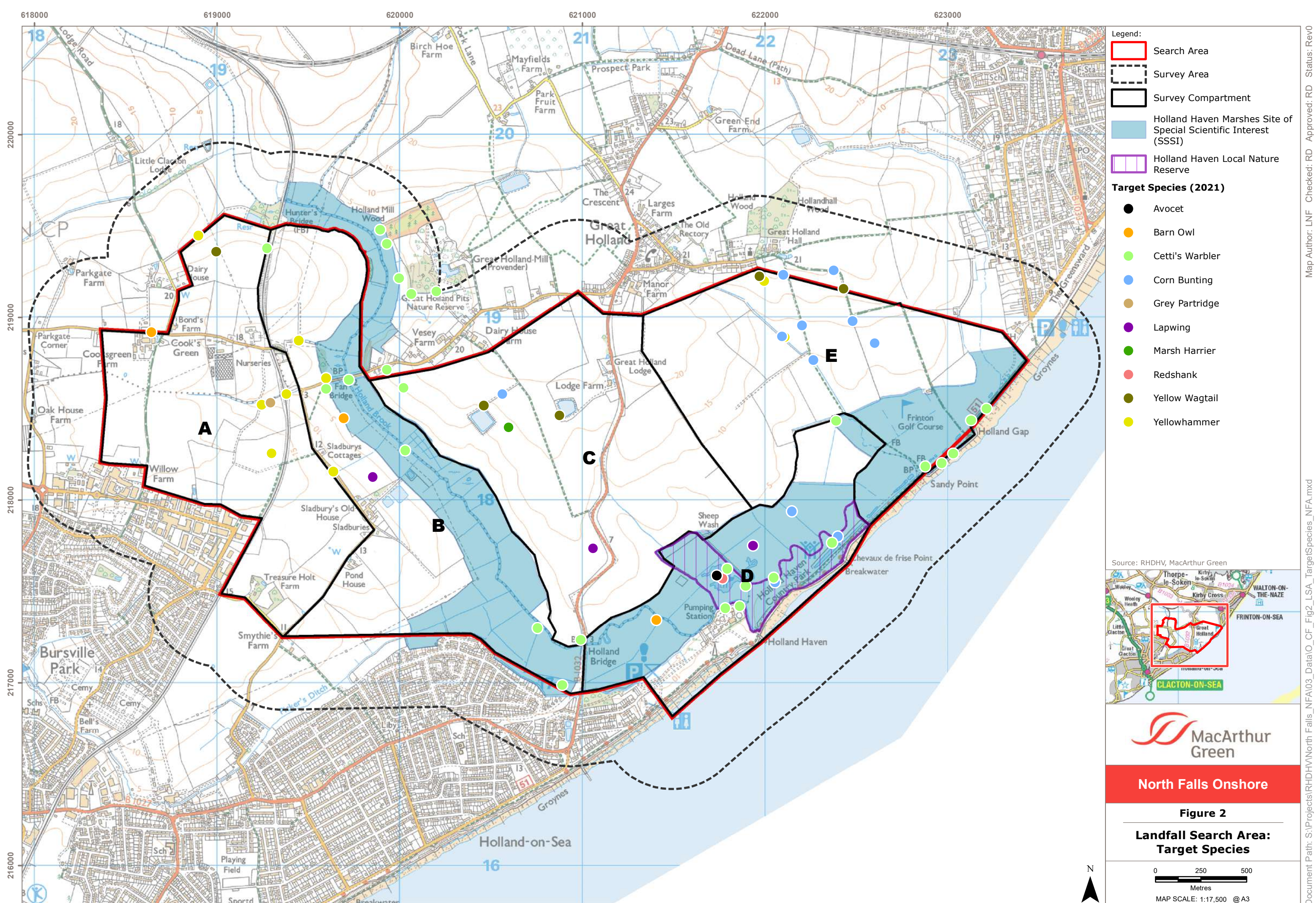
Figure 1

**Landfall Search Area:
Survey Area**

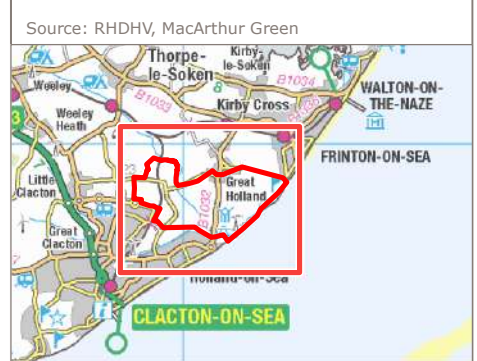
0 250 500
Metres

MAP SCALE: 1:17,500 @ A3

Map Author: LNF Checked: RD Approved: RD Status: Rev0 Document Path: S:\Projects\RHDHV\North Falls_NFA03_Data\O_C_Fig1_LSA_Sva_NFA.mxd



- Legend:**
- Search Area
 - Survey Area
 - Survey Compartment
 - Holland Haven Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - Holland Haven Local Nature Reserve
- Target Species (2021)**
- Avocet
 - Barn Owl
 - Cetti's Warbler
 - Corn Bunting
 - Grey Partridge
 - Lapwing
 - Marsh Harrier
 - Redshank
 - Yellow Wagtail
 - Yellowhammer



MacArthur Green

North Falls Onshore

Figure 2

Landfall Search Area: Target Species

0 250 500
Metres

MAP SCALE: 1:17,500 @A3

Map Author: LNF Checked: RD Approved: RD Status: Rev0



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.

To contact please email contact@northfallsoffshore.com

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Registered in England and Wales Company Number: 12435947

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