



# **ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT – VOLUME 3 – APPENDIX 8.13**

## **Wintering Bird Survey Report - Repower**

### **Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage**

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations, 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(a)

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CONFIDENTIAL

# The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order

Land at, and in the vicinity of, Drax Power Station, near Selby, North Yorkshire

## Environmental Statement Appendix 9.7 - Wintering Bird Survey



The Planning Act 2008  
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)  
Regulations 2009 – Regulation 5(2)(a)

### **Drax Power Limited**

Drax Repower Project

Applicant: DRAX POWER LIMITED  
Date: May 2018  
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<b>Author</b>	Lara Bates-Prior / Kathryn Jones
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Drax Power Limited are submitting a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate for a Proposed Scheme. This will include the repowering up to two existing coal-fired units with gas at the Existing Drax Power Station Complex, along with the construction of a battery storage facility and Gas Pipeline.

Records of wintering bird species within 5 km of the Site were identified during a desk study, which formed part of a Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) that was undertaken by WSP in 2017. Additionally, suitable habitat for supporting wintering birds was identified on Site during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey carried out by WSP in 2017. Consequently, WSP were commissioned to undertake wintering bird surveys of the Site.

Five wintering bird survey visits were undertaken on Site on the following dates: 22 November 2017, 14 December 2017, 17 January 2018, 13 February 2018 and 13 March 2018. The surveys comprised walking a transect route and listening and watching for birds. All bird species heard or seen were recorded, even if they were not considered to be winter visitors.

A total of 42 bird species were recorded on Site during the wintering bird survey, of these species 19 are legally protected or species of conservation concern – three are listed on Schedule 1 species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), eight as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, nine as Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) red list species and ten as BoCC amber list species. Additionally, 11 species are listed as priority species on the Selby Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Four species, fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) and woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) were recorded during the surveys that are considered to winter on the Site or to winter immediately adjacent to the Site. The Site is therefore considered to support wintering bird species.

Refer to the Environmental Statement for information on mitigation and enhancement recommendations.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1. Drax Power Limited intends to repower part of the existing Drax Power Station to run on natural gas. It is intended that consent for the Proposed Scheme will be secured via an application to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order (DCO).
- 1.1.2. The scheme comprises a series of proposed upgrades for repowering the existing plant (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Scheme'). Additionally a gas pipeline is required in order to connect the power station to the National Grid national transmission system. The pipeline route extends to approximately 3 km east of the plant ending adjacent to Rusholme Lane (approximate National Ordnance grid reference SE 698 266). These areas are hereafter collectively referred to as 'the Site' and are shown on Figure 1.
- 1.1.3. WSP conducted a preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA) (Ref 1) of land within and adjacent to Drax Power Station (Yorkshire, approximate central National Ordnance grid reference SE 661 272) including the land required to install a gas pipeline.
- 1.1.4. Wintering birds such as golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) and Bewick's swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*) were found to be present locally during the desk study undertaken as part of the PEA. The Humber Estuary (located approximately 3 km from the Site) is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and a Ramsar site, which supports a diverse range of wintering and wading birds, such as the bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), bittern, (*Botaurus stellaris*), redshank (*Tringa totanus*) and knot (*Calidris canutus*). The Lower Derwent (approximately 5 km from the Site) and the River Derwent (approximately 1 km from the Site) are also SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites and are vital for internationally important populations of some of these species.
- 1.1.5. Due to the close proximity of these statutory designated sites to the Site and the presence of suitable habitat for supporting overwintering birds on Site, targeted wintering bird surveys were subsequently commissioned by Drax Power Limited.
- 1.1.6. The purpose of these surveys was to establish whether wintering bird species were present or likely to be absent from the Site
- 1.1.7. This report was prepared to accompany the Environmental Statement (Ref 2) and should be read in conjunction with it.

## 1.2 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

- 1.2.1. The Habitat Regulations 2017 Part 1 Regulation 10 (2) & (3) (Ref 3) state that local authorities 'must take such steps in the exercise of their functions as they consider appropriate to contribute to...the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the UK including by means of the upkeep, management and creation of such habitat...'. The legislation continues to state that economic and recreation requirements must be taken into consideration in considering which measures are appropriate.

- 1.2.2. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) (Ref 4) all wild birds are protected from killing and injury, and their nests and eggs protected from taking, damage and destruction whilst in use. Additional protection is extended to species listed under Schedule 1 of the Act, meaning it is also an offence to disturb these species at or near the nest, or whilst they have dependent young.
- 1.2.3. Various bird species are also identified as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) via the provisions of Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (Ref 5). Under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 public bodies (including local planning authorities) have a duty to have regard to the conservation of SPI when carrying out their functions, including determining planning applications.
- 1.2.4. The United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) (Ref 6) is a government initiative designed to implement the requirements of the Convention of Biological Diversity to conserve and enhance species and habitats. The priority species generally correlate with those listed in accordance with Section 41 of the NERC Act. The national BAP is supplemented by Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) which identify habitats and species of particular value or concern at the local level. The UKBAP has now been replaced by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (Ref 7), however, it contains useful information on how to characterise important species assemblages and habitats which is still relevant.
- 1.2.5. The Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (Ref 8) comprises a ‘red list’ of species of high conservation concern and an ‘amber’ list of species of moderate conservation concern. Red or amber listing does not confer additional protection under legislation or planning policy, however it provides a basis for informing evaluation of a Site and for targeting conservation effort and is a widely used resource for interpreting bird populations.
- 1.2.6. At the national level the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (Ref 9) forms the basis for planning development decisions with respect to conserving and enhancing the natural environment, including birds; the ODPM circular 06/05 (Ref 10) also provides supplementary guidance, including confirmation that:
  - *“The presence of a protected species is a material consideration when a planning authority is considering a development proposal.”*
- 1.2.7. The NPPF sets out, amongst other points how at an overview level the “planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
  - *Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures...”*
- 1.2.8. The NPPF also sets out how planning policies should “*minimise impacts on biodiversity by the:*
  - *-[promotion of] the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations...”*
- 1.2.9. At a local level the Selby District Local Plan (2005) (Ref 11) states that:

- *“Development and other land use changes which may harm badgers and other species protected by Schedules 1, 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, or the EC Habitats and Species Directive will not be permitted.”*

1.2.10. The Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) (Ref 12) adds to this by:

*“Ensuring developments retain, protect and enhance features of biological and geological interest and provide appropriate management of these features and that unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated and compensated for, on or off-site..*



## 2 METHODS

### 2.1 Wintering Bird Survey

- 2.1.1. Five wintering bird survey visits were completed on Site between 22 November 2017 and 13 March 2018. The surveys were conducted using a transect method based upon the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Wintering Farmland Bird Survey methodology (Ref 5.13) with reference to Bibby *et al.*'s Bird Census Techniques (Ref 14). The Site location is shown in Figure 1, with the survey transect route and legally protected species recorded (both winter visitors and residents) shown in Figure 2.
- 2.1.2. The wintering bird surveys were focused on identifying the presence of winter visitors, such as those found in the nearby statutory designated sites. All surveys were completed in the early morning, commencing within one hour of sunrise. Each of the survey visits were between three and four hours in duration. All birds heard or seen (flying or stationary) were recorded, even if they were not considered to be winter visitors.
- 2.1.3. A winter visitor is any species of bird that spends the winter months (typically taken as November to February inclusive) in the UK. During the summer months the species will leave the UK to return to their breeding grounds. A resident bird species is present in the UK throughout the year.
- 2.1.4. During each survey the transect route was walked slowly, approaching all suitable habitats within 50 m and scanning and listening for birds. In accordance with good practice guidance (Ref 14) the start point and direction of the route walked were varied on each survey; this serves to minimise bias, as birds may be active at different times of day in different areas. The locations of birds seen and heard were mapped (see Figure 2) using standard BTO two letter codes (these codes are given in Appendix 1).
- 2.1.5. Field observations from all survey visits were combined to enable identification of clear clusters of records.

### 2.2 Survey Information

- 2.2.1. The wintering bird survey visits were led by a competent surveyor with experience of ecological survey, including wintering bird surveys.
- 2.2.2. Dates of survey and weather conditions are given in Table 9.7.1 below.

Table 9.7.1 - Wintering Bird Survey Weather Conditions

Survey Visit	Date	Mean Temperature (°C)	Cloud Cover (0-8 Oktas)	Wind Speed (Beaufort scale)	Rain	Visibility
1	22/11/2017	14	8	2	None	Good
2	14/12/2017	4	7	3	Drizzle	Good
3	17/01/2018	3	3	3	None	Good

Survey Visit	Date	Mean Temperature (°C)	Cloud Cover (0-8 Oktas)	Wind Speed (Beaufort scale)	Rain	Visibility
4	13/02/2018	3	6	3	None	Excellent
5	13/03/2018	6	5	1	None	Excellent

## 2.3 Limitations

- 2.3.1. Whilst every effort has been made to detect all species present some bird species are more difficult to detect due to their shy or secretive nature and therefore may have gone undetected during the surveys. As a constraint applicable to all bird surveys this is not considered to place significant constraints upon interpretation of the results for this Site.
- 2.3.2. Due to the Power Station Site layout, small sections of the survey require driving to access the areas. This is shown in Figure 2 where there are gaps in the transect route. The areas that were driven are not considered suitable habitat and so this was not a significant

### 3 RESULTS

- 3.1.1. A total of 42 bird species were recorded on Site during the wintering bird surveys, of these four were considered to be winter visitors to the Site, whilst the rest were resident. This included 19 species which are legally protected or species of conservation concern. These legally protected and species of conservation concern are listed in Table 9.7.2 below and their counts and distributions throughout all five survey visits are shown on Figure 2.
- 3.1.2. The legally protected and species of conservation concern are shown in Table 9.7.2 below. A full list of birds recorded on Site, including those with no special legal protection or conservation concern, are listed in Appendix 2.
- 3.1.3. It should be noted that categories are not exclusive and a species can be listed in more than one conservation category (for example, listed as both a Species of Principal Importance (SPI) in accordance with the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (Ref 5) and as either a red or amber list Bird of Conservation Concern (Ref 8).
- 3.1.4. The four winter visitor species found on Site were fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) and woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*). All four species are listed as Birds of Conservation Concern (Ref 8), with fieldfare and redwing being listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA (Ref 4) and snipe and woodcock listed on the Selby LBAP (Ref 15).
- 3.1.5. The wintering birds were seen both on Site and just outside the Site. These birds were recorded in arable fields, hedgerows, scrub and woodland habitats. The Site therefore supports wintering bird species.
- 3.1.6. Of the resident species, one is listed on Schedule 1 species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), eight as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, seven as Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) red list species and ten as BoCC amber list species. Additionally, ten species are listed as priority species on the Selby Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Table 9.7.2 - Legally Protected Birds and Birds of Conservation Concern Recorded on Site

Species		Peak Count	Schedule 1 WCA 1981	Section 41 NERC Act 2006	Red list BoCC	Amber list	Selby LBAP	Wintering Status on Site
Common name	Latin name							
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	2		√		√	√	Resident
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	2		√		√		Resident
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	10	√		√			Winter visitor
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	2				√		Resident
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1				√	√	Resident
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1				√		Resident
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	3				√		Resident
Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	1		√	√		√	Resident
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2			√			Resident
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	√				√	Resident
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	8	√		√			Winter visitor
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1		√		√	√	Resident

Species		Peak Count	Schedule 1 WCA 1981	Section 41 NERC Act 2006	Red list BoCC	Amber list	Selby LBAP	Wintering Status on Site
Common name	Latin name							
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	3				√	√	Winter visitor <sup>1</sup>
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2		√	√		√	Resident
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1		√	√		√	Resident
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	4				√	√	Resident
Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	15		√	√		√	Resident
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	1			√		√	Winter visitor <sup>1</sup>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	1		√	√		√	Resident

<sup>1</sup> The UK does have resident populations of snipe and woodcock but there are still populations that migrate and will winter here.

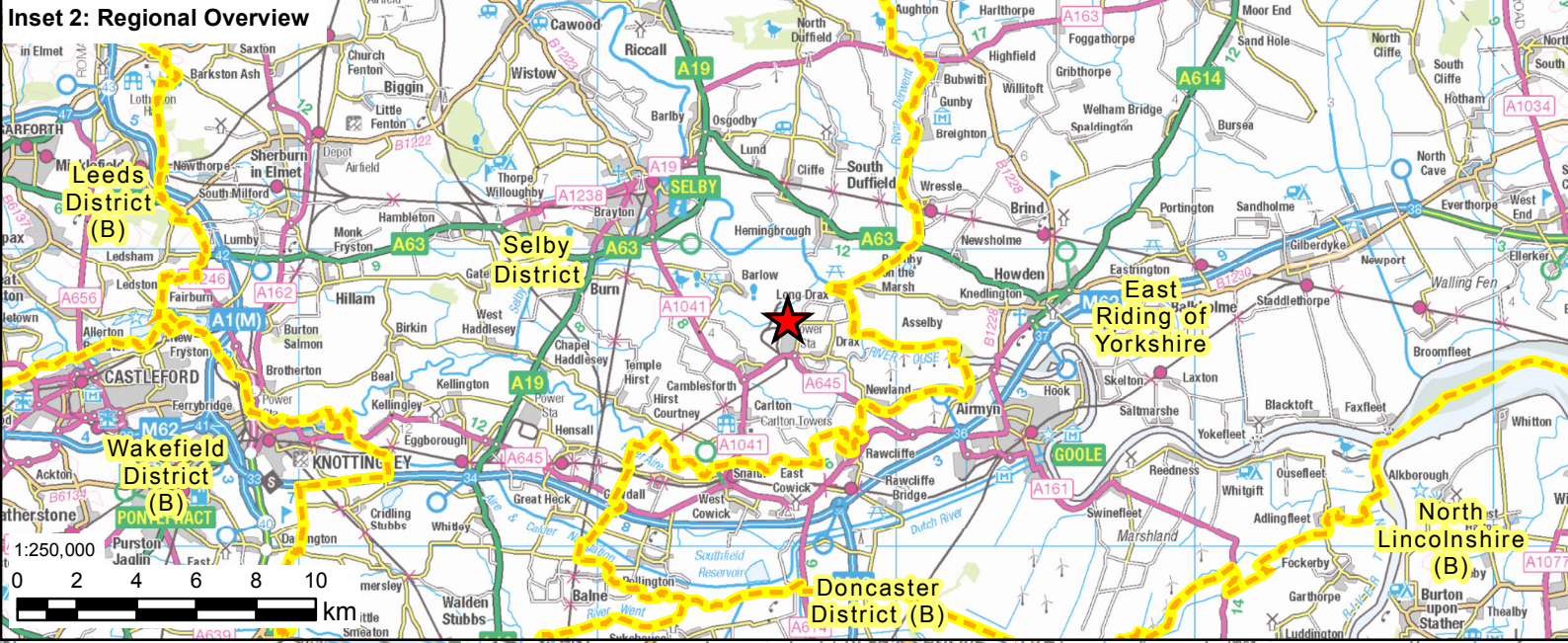
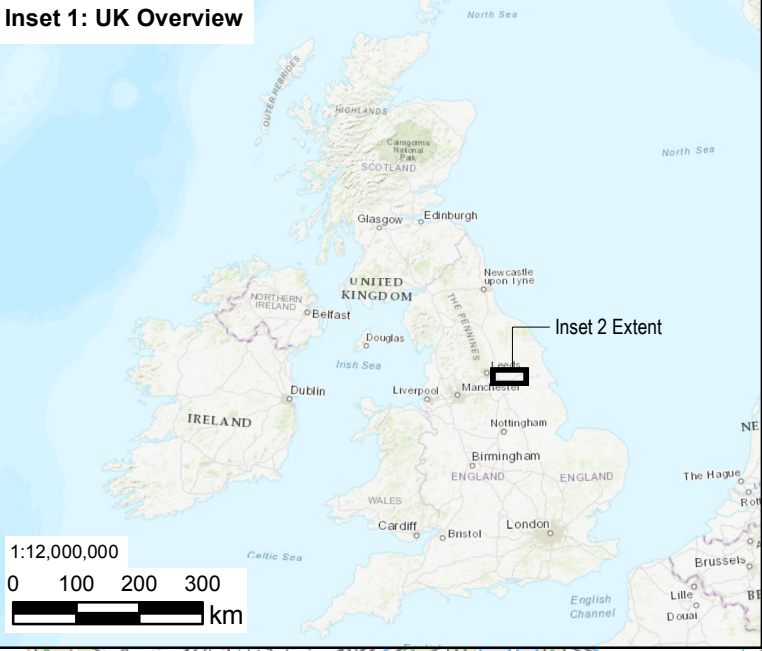
## 4 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

- 4.1.1. Forty-two bird species were recorded on Site during the wintering bird survey, of these species 19 are legally protected or species of conservation concern – three are listed on Schedule 1 species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), eight as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, eight as Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) red list species and ten as BoCC amber list species. Additionally, 11 species are listed as priority species on the Selby Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 4.1.2. Four species (fieldfare, redwing, snipe and woodcock) were recorded during the surveys that are considered to be winter visitors to the Site or immediately adjacent to the Site. The Site is therefore considered to support wintering bird species.
- 4.1.3. Refer to the WSP (2018). Drax Repower Environmental Statement (Ref 2) for information on mitigation and enhancement for wintering birds.

## REFERENCES

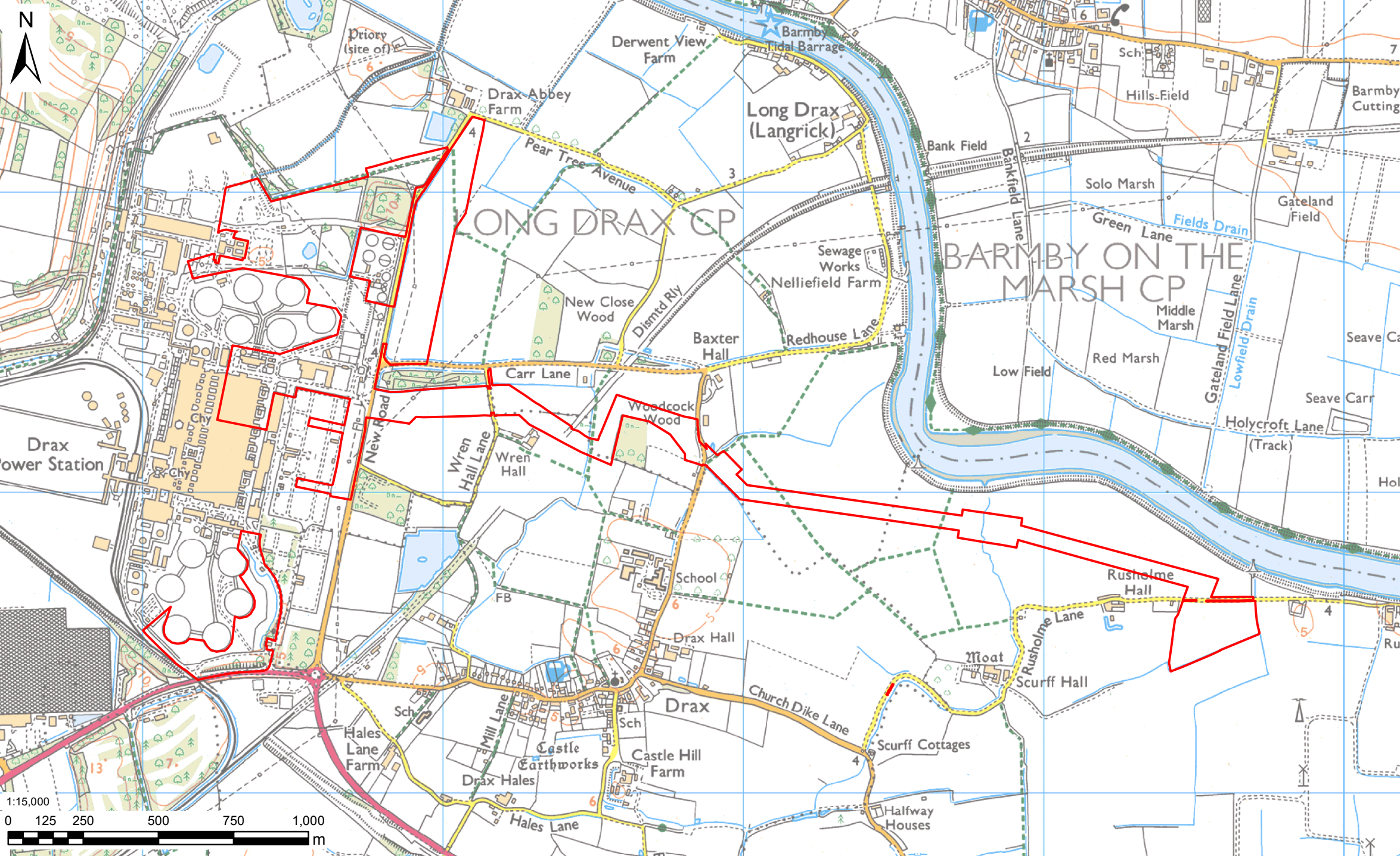
- Ref 1: WSP (2017). Drax Repower Project Preliminary Ecological Appraisal.
- Ref 2: WSP (2018). Drax Repower Environmental Statement.
- Ref 3: Her Majesty's Stationary Office (HMSO) (2017). Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.
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- Ref 5: HMSO (2006). Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act.
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- Ref 10: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (2005) Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their Impacts within the Planning System.
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- Ref 14: Bibby, C.J, Burgess, N.D, Hill, D.A, Mustoe, S.H. (2000). Bird Census Techniques. Second Edition. Elsevier Ltd.
- Ref 15: Selby Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) (2004).

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 Document Path: \\uk.wspgroup.com\central\data\Projects\70037047 - DRAX Re-powering\GIS\Mxd\ESIES\_Fig1.1\_Site\_Location.mxd



**Key**

Site Boundary



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Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009  
 - Regulation 5(2)(a)

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP
A	23/04/2018	RMcC	FIRST ISSUE	CS	CT

DRAWING STATUS: **FINAL**

**wsp**

Three White Rose Office Park, Millshaw Park Lane, Leeds, LS11 0DL, UK  
 Tel: +44 113 395 6200 Fax: +44 113 395 6201  
 wsp.com

CLIENT: **drax**

PROJECT: **The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order**

TITLE: **Figure 1 Site Location**

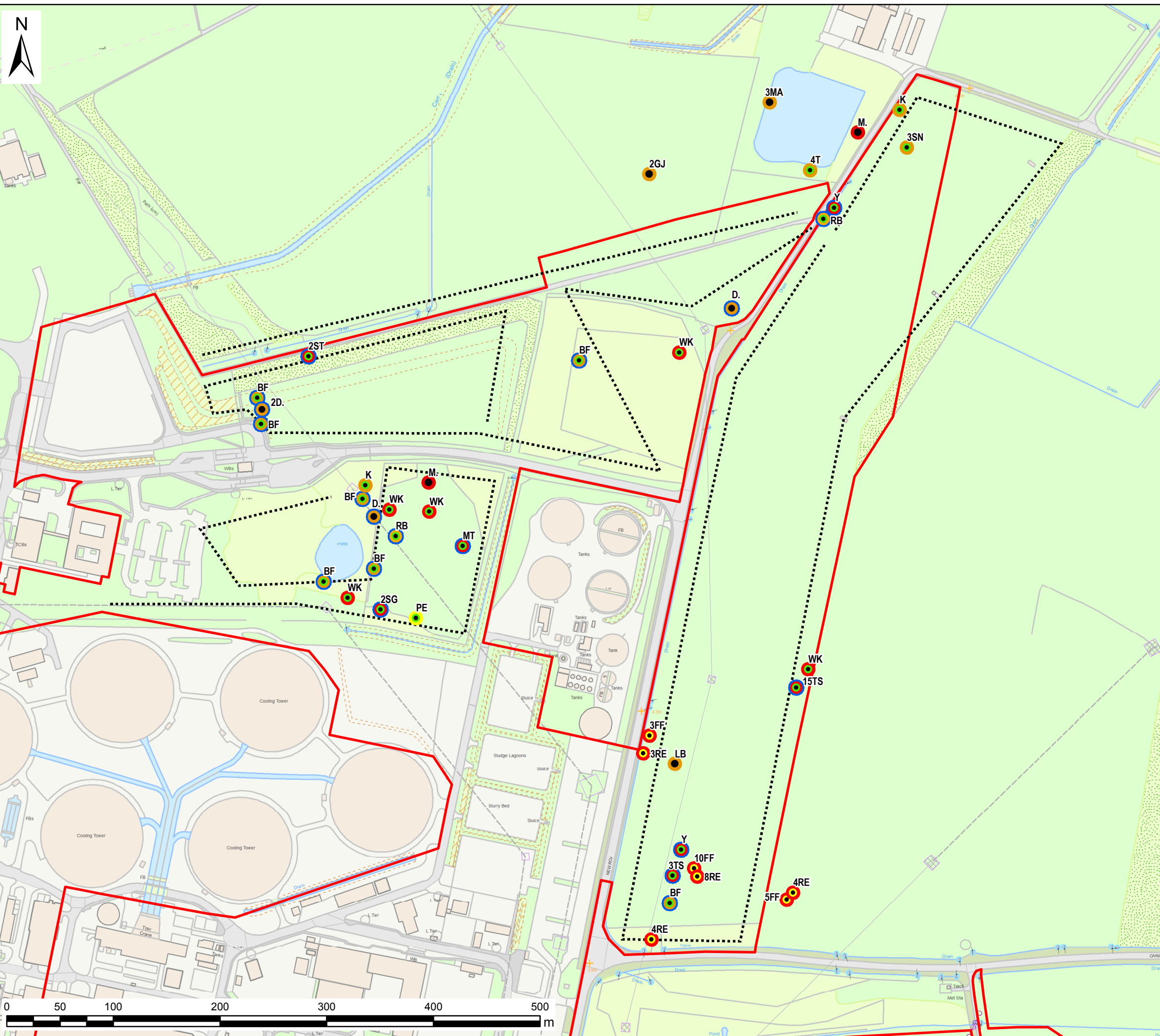
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See map @ A3	CS	CT

PROJECT No:	DESIGNED:	DRAWN:	DATE:
70037047	RMcC	RMcC	23/04/2018

DRAWING No:	REV:
70037047-1	A

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**Key**

- Site Boundary
- Survey Transect
- Birds of Conservation Concern 4 Amber
- Birds of Conservation Concern 4 Red List
- WCA Schedule 1 Birds
- S41 NERC Act Priority
- Selby LBAP

**BTO Bird Species Codes**

- Bullfinch (BF)
- Dunnock (D.)
- Fieldfare (FF)
- Greylag Goose (GJ)
- Kestrel (K.)
- Lesser Black-backed Gull (LB)
- Mistle Thrush (M.)
- Mallard (MA)
- Marsh Tit (MT)
- Peregrine (PE)
- Reed Bunting (RB)
- Redwing (RE)
- Starling (SG)
- Snipe (SN)
- Song Thrush (ST)
- Teal (T.)
- Tree Sparrow (TS)
- Woodcock (WK)
- Yellowhammer (Y.)

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REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	CHK	APP
A	23/04/2018	RMCC	FIRST ISSUE	PD	CT

DRAWING STATUS: **FINAL**

Three White Rose Office Park, Millshaw Park Lane, Leeds, LS11 0DL, UK  
 Tel: +44 113 395 6200 Fax: +44 113 395 6201  
 wsp.com

CLIENT:

PROJECT: **The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order**

TITLE: **Figure 2  
 Wintering Bird Survey Results**

SCALE @ A3: 3,500 @ A3	CHECKED: PD	APPROVED: CT
PROJECT No: 70037047	DESIGNED: PD	DRAWN: RMCC
DRAWING No: 70037047-2		DATE: 23/04/2018
		REV: A

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## APPENDIX 1: BTO CODES

### BTO Codes

AC	Arctic Skua	GA	Gadwall	LE	Long-eared owl	SM	Sand martin
AE	Artic Tern	GX	Gannet	LT	Long-tailed tit	SS	Sanderling
AV	Avocet	GW	Garden warbler	MG	Magpie	TE	Sandwich tern
BO	Barn Owl	GY	Garganey	MA	Mallard	VI	Savi's warbler
BY	Barnacle goose	GC	Goldcrest	MN	Mandarin duck	SQ	Scarlet rosefinch
BA	Bar tailed godwit	EA	Golden eagle	MX	Manx shearwater	SP	Scaup
BR	Bearded tit	OL	Golden oriole	MR	Marsh harrier	CY	Scottish crosbill
BS	Bewick's swan	GF	Golden pheasant	MT	Marsh tit	SW	Sedge warbler
BI	Bittern	GP	Golden plover	MW	Marsh warbler	NS	Serin
BK	Black grouse	GN	Goldeneye	MP	Meadow pipit	SA	Shag
TY	Black guillemot	GO	Goldfinch	MU	Mediterranean gull	SU	Shelduck
BX	Black redstart	GD	Goosander	ML	Merlin	SX	Shorelark
BJ	Black tern	GI	Goshawk	M.	Mistle thrush	SE	Short-eared owl
B.	Blackbird	GH	Grasshopper warbler	MO	Montagu's harrier	SV	Shoveler
BC	Blackcap	GB	Great black backed gull	MH	Moorhen	SK	Siskin
BH	Black headed gull	GG	Great crested grebe	MS	Mute swan	S.	Skylark
BN	Black-necked grebe	ND	Great northern diver	N.	Nightingale	SZ	Slavonian grebe
BW	Black tailed godwit	NX	Great skua	NJ	Nightjar	SN	Snipe
BV	Black-throated diver	GS	Great spotted woodpecker	NH	Nuthatch	SB	Snow bunting
BT	Bluetit	GT	Great tit	OP	Osprey	ST	Song thrush

BU	Bluethroat	GE	Green sandpiper	OC	Oystercatcher	SH	Sparrowhawk
BL	Brambling	G.	Green woodpecker	PX	Peafowl/Peacock	AK	Spotted crane
BG	Brent goose	GR	Greenfinch	PE	Peregrine	SF	Spotted flycatcher
BF	Bullfinch	GK	Greenshank	PH	Pheasant	DR	Spotted redshank
BZ	Buzzard	H.	Grey heron	PF	Pied flycatcher	SG	Starling
CG	Canada goose	P.	Grey partridge	PW	Pied wagtail	SD	Stock dove
CP	Capercaillie	GV	Grey plover	PG	Pink footed goose	SC	Stonechat
C.	Carrion crow	GL	Grey wagtail	PT	Pintail	TN	Stone-curlew
CW	Cetti's warbler	GJ	Greylag goose	PO	Pochard	TM	Storm petrel
CH	Chaffinch	GU	Guillemot	PM	Ptarmigan	SL	Swallow
CC	Chiffchaff	FW	Guineafowl (helmeted)	PU	Puffin	SI	Swift
CF	Chough	HF	Hawfinch	PS	Purple sandpiper	TO	Tawny owl
CL	Cirl bunting	HH	Hen harrier	Q.	Quail	T.	Teal
CT	Coal tit	HG	Herring gull	RN	Raven	TK	Temminck's stint
CD	Collared dove	HY	Hobby	RA	Razorbill	TP	Tree pipit
CM	Common gull	HZ	Honey buzzard	RG	Red grouse	TS	Tree sparrow
CS	Common sandpiper	HC	Hooded crow	KT	Red kite	TC	Treecreeper
CX	Common scoter	HP	Hoopoe	ED	Red backed shrike	TU	Tufted duck
CN	Common tern	HM	House martin	RM	Red-breasted merganser	TT	Turnstone
CO	Coot	HS	House sparrow	RQ	Red-crested pochard	TD	Turtle dove
CA	Cormorant	JD	Jackdaw	FV	Red-footed falcon	TW	Twite
CB	Corn bunting	J.	Jay	RL	Red-legged partridge	WA	Water rail

CE	Corncrake	K.	Kestrel	NK	Red-necked phalarope	W.	Wheatear
CI	Crested tit	KF	Kingfisher	LR	Redpoll (lesser)	WM	Whimbrel
CR	Crossbill (common)	KI	Kittiwake	RK	Redshank	WC	Whinchat
CK	Cuckoo	KN	Knot	RT	Redstart	WG	White-fronted goose
CU	Curlew	LM	Lady Amhurst's pheasant	RH	Red-throated diver	WH	Whitethroat
DW	Dartford warbler	LA	Lapland bunting	RE	Redwing	WS	Whooper swan
DI	Dipper	L.	Lapwing	RB	Reed bunting	WN	Widgeon
DO	Dotterel	TL	Leach's petrel	RW	Reed warbler	WT	Willow tit
DN	Dunlin	LB	Lesser black-backed gull	RZ	Ring ouzel	WW	Willow warbler
D.	Dunnock	LS	Lesser spotted woodpecker	RP	Ringed plover	OD	Wood sandpiper
EG	Egyptian goose	LW	Lesser whitethroat	RI	Ring-necked parakeet	WO	Wood warbler
E.	Eider	LI	Linnet	R.	Robin	WK	Woodcock
FP	Feral Pigeon	ET	Little egret	DV	Rock dove (not feral)	WL	Woodlark
ZL	Feral/hybrid goose	LG	Little grebe	RC	Rock pipit	WP	Woodpigeon
ZF	Feral/hybrid mallard type	LU	Little gull	RO	Rook	WR	Wren
FF	Fieldfare	LO	Little owl	RS	Roseate tern	WY	Wryneck
FC	Firecrest	LP	Little ringed plover	RY	Ruddy duck	YW	Yellow wagtail
F.	Fulmar	AF	Little tern	RU	Ruff	Y.	Yellowhammer

## APPENDIX 2: ALL BIRD SPECIES RECORDED ON SITE

### All Bird Species Recorded on Site

Species		Schedule 1 WCA 1981	Section 41 NERC Act	Red list BoCC	Amber list	Selby LBAP
Common name	Latin name					
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>					
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>					
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		√		√	√
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>					
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>					
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>					
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>					
Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>					
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		√		√	
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	√		√		
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>					
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>					
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				√	
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>					
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>					
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				√	√

Species		Schedule 1 WCA 1981	Section 41 NERC Act	Red list BoCC	Amber list	Selby LBAP
Common name	Latin name					
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				√	
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>					
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				√	
Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		√	√	√	
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			√		
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	√				√
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>					
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>					
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>					
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	√		√		
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		√		√	√
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>					
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>					
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				√	√
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		√	√		√
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		√	√		√
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				√	√
Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		√	√		√
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>			√		√
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>					
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		√	√		√

