

RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (West) Limited RWE Renewables UK Dogger Bank South (East) Limited

Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms

Environmental Statement

Volume 7

Appendix 18-7 Ornithology Overwintering Report

Part 1 of 3

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Overwintering Bird Report 2022/23

Dogger Bank South (DBS) Offshore Wind

Farms

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The information and advice contained in this report has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This report has been prepared by Peak Ecology Ltd with Royal Haskoning DHV (Royal Haskoning) on behalf of RWE Renewables UK. It presents the results of the Overwintering Bird (OWB) surveys between Creyke Beck, near Beverley and the east coast near Skipsea in East Yorkshire, associated with the Dogger Bank South (DBS) Offshore Wind Farms.

This is a data report which will inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the key purpose of this report is to present the findings of the 2022/2023 over-wintering bird survey.

Methods

All work has been carried out in accordance with standard survey methods and follows good practice published by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2018) and the British Standards Institution (BSI, 2013).

Eight transects were selected, based on key habitat areas and in order to be representative of the whole Onshore Survey Area. Surveys were completed between October 2022 and March 2023. Nocturnal surveys were undertaken in the coastal area and the locations of the proposed substations.

Results

A total of 104 species were recorded, with an average of 58 species recorded from a transect. Sixty Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) were recorded, consisting of 19 red listed and 41 amber listed species. In addition, 12 Schedule 1 species were recorded; these were barn owl, brambling, Cetti's warbler, green sandpiper, kingfisher, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, redwing, red-throated diver, ruff and whooper swan.

Golden plover, redshank and ruff, listed as qualifying features of the Humber SPA, were recorded on site, in addition to 11 assemblage species; brent goose, curlew, goldeneye, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, ringed plover, sanderling, teal and wigeon. None of the species were recorded in significant numbers when assessing as potential Functionally Linked Land (FLL) to the SPA.

Data gathered from the transect surveys indicated highest diversity of species at T1, T4 and T5, likely to be associated with their proximity to Skipsea Beach (T1) and the River Hull (T4 and T5). These transects also produced the highest number of SPA citation species recorded as a direct result of suitable habitats being present within the designated site.

Implications and Recommendations

As Skipsea Beach and the River Hull provided the highest concentrations of bird activity, it is recommended that disturbances are minimised in these areas.

It is recommended that woodland areas are retained and any smaller copses or tree groups, where present along the corridor, are avoided. Many of the hedgerows and arable field margins, where present, provided resources to wintering birds on the site, it is understood that impacts to these habitats will be unavoidable, however it is recommended that these are reinstated once the corridor works are completed. This may provide an opportunity to diversify species composition in the hedgerows as well as infill any gaps.

Where it is unavoidable to fell sections of hedgerows, scrub or woodland along the cable corridor they should be replanted, where these habitats are felled and not able to be replanted due to substation structures, these should be replanted elsewhere on site.

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(2022)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

This report has been prepared by Peak Ecology Ltd on behalf of RWE Renewables UK. It presents the results of the Overwintering Bird (OWB) surveys between Creyke Beck, near Beverley and the east coast near Skipsea in East Yorkshire, associated with the Dogger Bank South (DBS) Offshore Wind Farms (herein referred to as the Projects).

The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide the results of the 2022/23 over-wintering bird survey;
- Identify key areas of bird activity in the Onshore Survey Area;
- Identify any Functionally Linked Land;
- Identify potential impacts to bird assemblages; and
- Provide mitigation recommendations where necessary.

The approach to this assessment follows best practice published by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM, 2018) and the British Standards Institution (BSI, 2013). Details of individual survey methods and associated supporting information are provided in section 2.

1.2 Proposed Works

RWE Renewables is intending to develop the proposed Dogger Bank South (DBS) East and Dogger Bank South (DBS) West offshore wind farm Projects, collectively known and referred to as Dogger Bank South (DBS) offshore wind farms (herein referred to as the Projects). The Projects will require a buried onshore export cable between the landfall location and the onshore grid connection points at Creyke Beck, west of Beverley.

1.3 Previous Surveys

An overwintering bird survey was undertaken across ten transects and 11 vantage points, across the winter of 2021/22, in relation to the on-shore cable routes, at the optioneering stage of the Projects. The transects and vantage point locations were identified by Royal Haskoning, based on likely concentrations of birds and general area of the proposed cables, with no confirmed proposed cable routes identified, at that time.

The Onshore Development Area has now been confirmed, resulting in the locations of the survey areas no longer being directly relevant, however the data collected provides useful background information and this has been summarised in the desk study section of this report.

1.4 Survey Area

The Onshore Development Area has been included on **Figure 1** below. The proposed landfall is close to the town of Skipsea on the east coast of East Yorkshire and the Onshore Development Area follows a route inland, turns south before swinging westwards and around

the northside of Beverley to a proposed substation location on the south east side of Beverley. Eight transects (see **Appendix D**) were identified for the survey.

The survey has also identified any areas of Functionally Linked Land (FLL), defined as area(s) of land considered to be critical to, or necessary for, the ecological or behavioural functions in a relevant season of a qualifying feature for which a Special Protection Area (SPA)/Ramsar site has been designated. The area of potentially FLL within 10km of the Humber SPA is shown on **Figure 2**, located in section 3, below. To function as FLL, these area(s) would need to be frequently used by SPA species and support the functionality and integrity of the designated sites for these features.

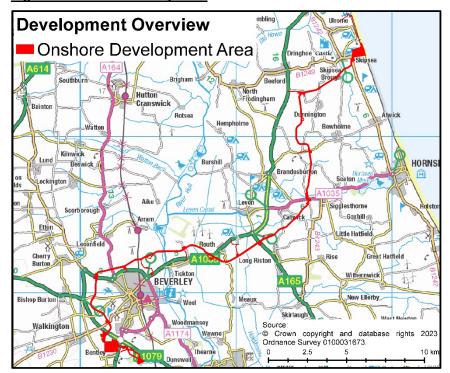


Figure 1: Onshore Survey Area

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The Onshore Development Area has been refined during the course of the survey programme. Survey work undertaken in 2022 was included in the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) and have been referenced at the end of this report. This report is based on the final Onshore Development Area agreed in October 2023.

1.5 Legislation

All wild birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Under the Act it is an offence to kill, injure or take a wild bird, eggs are also protected, and it is an offence to take or damage a nest when in use.

Under the Habitats Directive, enacted as The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), there is an obligation for countries to protect wild birds and to protect and restore the habitats that they use. Under this legislation sites known as Special

Protection Areas (SPAs) have been created in order to offer greater protection to rare, threatened or vulnerable bird species that are listed in Annex 1 or the Directive.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 identified a list of 'Species and Habitats of Principal Importance', set out in Section 41; the list included 49 bird species. This has essentially superseded the UK Biodiversity Action Plan list of species and all public bodies should give due consideration to these species and habitats in carrying out their duties; therefore, the species and habitats on the list are material considerations in the planning process.

Further details on the legal protection of birds in England is included in Appendix A.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Study

The desk study comprised a review of the websites of the Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB), National Biodiversity Network, MAGIC and British Trust for Ornithology (BTO).

Relevant species and protected site data was purchased from the North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre in April 2022.

2.2 Overwintering Bird Survey

2.2.1 Personnel

The surveys were undertaken between the months of October 2022 and March 2023 (inclusive), by Chris Bradshaw. Chris has extensive experience of bird surveys and is highly competent in this field. He has undertaken surveys, over many years, in a variety of habitat types, both in the UK and abroad and is considered authoritative in this field, under the CIEEM competency framework. Chris was accompanied by Peak Ecology staff for health and safety purposes whilst undertaking the surveys.

2.2.2 Field Survey Methods

Survey methods followed industry standards, outlined for this type of survey by BTO, RSPB and Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). In the most part, surveyors arrived on site within one hour of sunrise; however, this was deviated from in cases where a specific state of tide was being targeted for the survey work. The state of tide can be important as birds which may feed below the highwater line can be 'pushed off' at high tide onto adjacent land. Therefore, the survey times might vary to enable the surveyors to identify birds which may have been excluded from the beach at high tide or are attracted to the beach for feeding at low tide.

Times on site were noted on every survey visit, in addition to weather conditions and observations of disturbance which may have influenced the number of birds present on site.

All bird species were recorded, with behaviour, location and number of individuals. Suitable binoculars (x8 magnification) were used on all surveys, and telescopes carried with surveyors and used for identification purposes where necessary.

Transects

Transect surveys were completed following set transect routes and recorded all birds viewable from the transect route, paying particular attention to the Onshore Development Area. Transects were designed to incorporate key habitats within the Onshore Survey Area, including woodland, watercourses and hedgerows whilst also including habitats reflecting the largely arable land use in the survey area.

Transect 1 is located at the northernmost end of the site, starting at Skipsea beach, where the transect incorporated a length of the beach itself before coming inland in an easterly direction

through farmland. The majority of the transect travelled through open arable farmland, with some sections following watercourses.

Transect 2 travelled in a north-south direction, approximately from Dunnington to Catfoss. The habitats were primarily arable farmland, with a number of small copses, and a section of woodland adjacent to the southern end of the transect.

Transect 3 travelled between Catwick and Routh, in a north-east – south-west direction. The habitats present were primarily large open cereal fields, the route intersected two large ditches and there were large waterbodies nearby at the northern end.

Transect 4 travelled parallel with the eastern bank of the River Hull at its western end, and in an east-west direction through arable farmland.

Transect 5 travelled along the western bank of the River Hull at its eastern end, in an east-west direction travelling primarily through arable fields, with the Hudson Way track at its western end.

Transect 6 was located to west of Beverley racecourse at the northern, travelling in a north-south direction, with the south-western edge of Beverley at the southern end of the transect.

Transect 7 was located to the south of Beverely, incorporating the Substation 4 area.

Transect 8 was located to the south of Beverley, incorporating substation location 1. The habitats consisted of arable fields either side of the A1079.

Nocturnal Survey

Nocturnal surveys were undertaken along Skipsea beach, and in the two substation areas (Substation zones 1 and 4).

In the absence of a standard survey methodology the following approach was taken. Surveys either, commenced half an hour after sunset, or in the last hours of darkness prior to sunrise. A thermal imaging night vision camera was used (Pulsar Helion 2 XP50 Pro). The surveyors walked over the area and observed fields and other areas from vantage points to establish bird presence and activity. These visits were repeated on three occasions between November and February 2023.

All surveys were scheduled to avoid unsuitable weather conditions, such as strong wind or rain, and poor visibility. Where unforeseen sub-optimal conditions were experienced, this was noted.

2.2.3 **Access**

Full access to the Onshore Survey Area was not granted until January 2023, this meant that for a number of the transects the full suite of winter bird survey visits was not possible. Table 1 summarises the transects and respective survey dates.

2.2.4 Survey dates

The surveys were undertaken between late October 2022 and late March 2023. Due to delays in access permission, a small proportion of the transects could not be surveyed in the early part of the season. Full survey visit details are provided in Appendix B.

Table 1: Survey dates

Visit number	Survey dates	Transects surveyed
1	18/10/2022 — 26/10/2022	T5, T7 and T8
2	16/11/2022 – 30/11/2022	T2, T5, T7 and T8.
3	8/12/2022 – 21/12/2022	T1, T2, T4, T7, T8.
4	11/1/2023 – 30/1/2023	All transects
5	8/2/2023 – 21/2/2023	All transects
6	7/3/2023 – 30/3/2023	All transects
Nocturnal survey		
1	29/11/2022 - 07/12/2022	
2	11/01/2023 - 18/01/2023	Skipsea beach, substation zones 1 and 4
3	08/02/2023 - 15/02/2023	T dild 1

2.3 Evaluation of Assemblage

The bird assemblages were evaluated using a range of criteria to establish the importance of the assemblage at varying geographical scales. Consulted criteria included:

- Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5);
- Local and National Species of Principle Importance;
- Status in Yorkshire;
- Species richness (Fuller, 1980); and
- Protected Site selection criteria:
 - Special Protection Area (SPA)
 - Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - Local Wildlife Site (LWS)

C

The nomenclature for common names follows that contained in The British List (BOU, 2017).

2.3.1 Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5)

Under this approach, bird populations are assessed using quantitative criteria to determine the population status of each species, and then placed on one of three lists: red, amber or green (Stanway et al 2021).

- Red list species are of high conservation concern, having declined by 50% or more in population or breeding range in the last 25 years.
- Amber listed species are of medium conservation concern, having suffered between 25% and 49% reduction in breeding or non-breeding populations, breeding or wintering ranges.
- Green list species meet favourable conservation status criteria.

A total of 247 species were considered, of these there are 67 species on the Red list, 96 on the Amber list, 81 on the Green list and three removed from the list as they no longer breed in the UK. Fifteen additional species were added to the red list and 20 species added since the previous review in 2015.

2.3.2 Local and National Species of Principal Importance

A number of species have been listed as Species of Principal Importance for nature conservation under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC Section 41) Act (2006). These lists are based upon the local and National conservation status of species, with those listed as amber or red listed BoCC likely to be included.

The local BAP priority species reflects the national list.

2.3.3 **Species Richness**

The geographical importance of a bird assemblage has been categorised by Fuller in 1980. This provides thresholds for Local, County, Regional and National importance. An addition District level has been added in line with CIEEM guidelines.

Table 2: Species richness and geographical importance

Geographical Importance	Number of Species (taken and adapted from Fuller, 1980)
Local	<25
District	25-49
County	50-69
Regional	70-84
National	>85

2.3.4 Protected Site Selection Criteria

Whilst the objective of this report is not to identify sites for legal protection, comparing a site's assemblage to the site selection criteria for designated sites can provide an indication of the significance of the assemblage at a geographical scale.

European Importance

SPAs are designated for their importance for birds on a European scale, these sites must demonstrate that they support internationally important numbers of bird species, which, in most cases, is related to overwintering species.

National Importance

The Guidelines for the Selection of Biological SSSIs for birds (Drewitt *et al*, 2020), provides thresholds for determining if assemblages may have a National Importance. It states, "Localities which regularly support 1% or more of the total British non-breeding population of any native species in any season and non-breeding waterbird assemblages of over 20,000 individuals will qualify for SSSI selection".

Regional Importance

The East Yorkshire Local Wildlife Site Selection Criteria (Fraser *et al*, 2003) stipulates two categories related to overwintering bird assemblages.

B2: Any site that supports 0.5% of the UK wintering or migratory population of a bird; and

B6: Any wetland site that regularly supports significant populations of at least ten species of overwintering water-birds of conservation concern.

"This guideline will be applied to sites that regularly support significant populations of at least ten species of wintering waterbirds of conservation concern. Species of conservation concern include those listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act, UK BAP species and those species listed on the Red and Amber categories of the most recent edition of 'Birds of conservation concern' published by the RSPB (currently 2021). Water-birds include wildfowl, divers, grebes, herons, rails and waders. Gulls are not included in this guideline. Sites should have monthly counts for at least three consecutive winters (November to February). Significant populations are considered to be an average monthly maxima of at least 200 birds for the combined list of species of conservation concern. At least eight species of conservation concern should be recorded in each year with the combined monthly maxima averaging over 200 in at least two of the three years. Wetland sites include open water, swamp, fen and wet grassland. Sites may include patches of habitat which are not contiguous, if the birds regularly make use of sites in close proximity to one another".

Regional Status

The following table provides the abundance codes for birds in Yorkshire, taken from the Yorkshire Bird Report 2018/19 (Dobbs, 2022).

Table 3: Abundance codes for Yorkshire (Dobbs, 2022)

Code	Abundance status	Criteria
Α	Abundant	More than 50,000 records a year
С	Common	More than 10,000 records a year
FC	Fairly common	More than 1,000 records a year
U	Uncommon	101-1,000 individuals each year in past 10 years
S	Scarce	11-100 individuals each year in past 10 years
R	Rare	0-10 individuals each year in the past 10 years
V	Vagrant	Up to 10 records in total since records began

2.4 Survey Constraints

Access for some transects was delayed and therefore a full six-visit survey was not possible for all transects:

T1 – Four visits
 T5 – Six visits

T2 – Five visits
 T6 – Three visits

T3 - Three visits
 T7 - Six visits

T4 – Three visits
 T8 – Six visits

The reduced survey windows, particularly for Transects 3, 4 and 6 and the consequent reduced amounts of data may have compromised the results with potentially missed species.

The surveys were undertaken by a linear transect route which followed the Onshore Development Area, rather than a more detailed transect route which would reflect current guidelines, because of the relatively large study area. Whilst it is possible that the survey methodology has resulted in an underestimate of the bird assemblage present, it still allows for an indication of the importance of the bird assemblages to be estimated based on total number of species and the number/proportion of birds with conservation status present.

Similarly, standard methods for evaluating the importance of bird assemblages relate to a specific site, therefore they are not as useful for a linear transect where no specific site boundary has been applied, which in turn, may lead to a misrepresentation of the area's bird assemblage's diversity. Nonetheless, the Fuller (1980) assessment method provides an indication of the value of an assemblage. In some cases, comparisons to designated site selection criteria provide useful assessment tools.

2.5 Lifespan of Data

The results and recommendations contained within this report are considered to be valid for up to two years from the date of survey, assuming that there are no significant changes to the site condition or habitat management within this period. After this period, or should the site conditions change, an update may be required in order to inform ecological constraints to development proposals and/or accompany a planning submission.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 **Designated Sites**

The following information outlines statutory European designated wildlife sites which lie within 10km of the onshore development area and statutory UK sites (SSSI's) which lie within 2km of the onshore development area. Non-statutory Local Wildlife Sites which are intersected directly by the transect are also included. The statutory protected sites are described briefly below.

SPA's within 10km

- Greater Wash SPA
- Hornsea Mere SPA
- Humber Estuary SPA

SSSIs within 2km

- Burton Bushes SSSI
- Bryan Mills Field SSSI
- Hornsea Mere SSSI
- Leven Canal SSSI
- Pulfin Bog SSSI
- River Hull Headwaters SSSI
- Skipsea Bail Mere SSSI
- Tophill Low SSSI

Local Wildlife Sites (intersected)

- Fraisthorpe Beach
- Low Wood, Wassand
- Arram Carrs
- Tophill Low

Beverley Westwood LWS

Statutory Protected Sites

Greater Wash SPA - Marine

Greater wash SPA is classified for the protection of several Annex 1 bird species, including common Scoter and sandwich tern. This designation gives protection to the largest breeding populations of little tern in the UK marine SPA network, as well as areas used by the second largest non-breeding populations of red-throated diver and little gull.

Hornsea Mere SPA

SPA designation specifically for bird species gadwall and mute swan.

Humber Estuary SPA

Large areas of coastal and wetland habitats with extensive areas of reedbed and saltmarsh. Important for over-wintering and migratory geese, ducks and waders with important breeding populations of bittern Botaurus stellaris, marsh harrier, avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* and little tern *Sterna albifrons*.

As a result of the site selection process, the boundaries of the Onshore Development Area were revised, amended and finalised in October 2023. Based on this information, it can be established that a relatively small area at the southern part of the onshore development area bisected by Transect 8, can be considered as potential functionally linked land, i.e., the part of the scheme footprint that falls within the 10km of the Humber Estuary SPA/RAMSAR (2).

Bing State S

Figure 2: Humber Estuary 10km buffer intersect with Onshore Survey Area

Burton Bushes SSSI

This site holds its designation for the presence of ancient woodland and rich woodland species, birds are not a qualifying feature for this site.

Bryan Mills Field SSSI

Designated for fen habitat present, birds are not a qualifying feature for this site.

Hornsea Mere SSSI

The Hornsea Mere SSSI site holds importance for birds, in particular over-wintering birds, providing a refuge and feeding area for many species of duck. These include mallard and goldeneye, as well as supporting breeding species such as gadwall, and shoveler. Other bird species that use the habitat include breeding reed warbler and roosts of starling.

Leven Canal SSSI

Leven Canal is a designated SSSI due to its habitats and plant species, birds are not a qualifying feature for this site.

Puffin Bog SSSI

The reed bed on this site provides good habitat for breeding birds. Birds that are characteristic of this type of habitat and that are found at this SSSI site include reed bunting and sedge warbler.

River Hull Headwaters SSSI

This site holds its SSSI designation partly for the riparian vegetation including species-rich wet grassland and fen. The valley supports breeding birds including lapwing, snipe, yellow wagtail and sedge warbler.

Skipsea Bail Mere SSSI

This site holds its designation for its importance for the study of climatic and vegetation change since the end of the last glaciation, as well as the pollen record of rare species Water Chestnut *Trapa natans*. Birds are not a qualifying feature for this site.

Top Hill Low SSSI

Top Hill low is a designated SSSI as it is one of the few inland standing open water bodies that is suitable for over-wintering wildfowl. It supports nationally important concentrations (that is 1% or more of the British wintering population) of gadwall, and shoveler and tufted duck together with locally important populations of goldeneye, great crested grebe and wigeon.

3.1.2 Bird Species Records

Table 4 below provides a summary of the bird species records received from the North and East Yorkshire Environmental Records Centre (NEYERC), for the Onshore Survey Area plus the 2km buffer. Only those records are considered most relevant to the Onshore Survey Area are included. The full dataset is not included here but is available on request.

Table 4: Summary of bird species records supplied by NEYERC relevant to the site

Species	ecies Common name		Most recent Record	ВоСС	Priority Species
	Schedul	e 1 Species			
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	2	2016		
Botaurus stellaris	Bittern	1	2015	Amber	Yes
Calidris pugnax	Ruff	1	2013	Red	
Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler	4	2019		
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	2	2018		
Circus cyaneus	Hen Harrier	1	2015	Red	
Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	1	2017	Amber	

Species	Common name	Total Number of Records	Most recent Record	ВоСС	Priority Species
Falco columbarius	Merlin	2	2019	Red	
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	11	2019		
Falco subbuteo	Hobby	1	2012		
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling	1	2013		
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	10	2019		
Phoenicurus ochruros	Black Redstart	1	2014	Amber	
Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	2	2017	Amber	
Turdus iliacus	Redwing	1	2013	Amber	
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare	2	2016	Red	
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	27	2018		
	Other No	table Specie	s		
Acanthis cabaret	Lesser Redpoll	1	2018	Red	Yes
Accipiter nisus	Sparrowhawk	5	2016	Amber	
Alauda arvensis	Skylark	7	2020	Red	Yes
Anas crecca	Teal	4	2019	Amber	
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	15	2018	Amber	
Anser anser	Greylag Goose	5	2018	Amber	
Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	2	2017	Amber	
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit	4	2013	Amber	
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit	1	2013	Red	
Apus apus	Swift	53	2018	Red	
Ardea alba	Great White Egret	1	2018	Amber	
Arenaria interpres	Turnstone	2	2014	Amber	
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	1	2013	Amber	
Bucephala clangula	Goldeneye		2018	Red	
Chloris chloris	Greenfinch	6	2015	Red	
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull	3	2017	Amber	
Circus cyaneus	Hen Harrier	1	2015	Red	
Columba oenas	Stock Dove	7	2019	Amber	
Corvus frugilegus	Rook	7	2015	Amber	

Species	Common name	Total Number of Records	Most recent Record	ВоСС	Priority Species
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo	2	2013	Red	Yes
Delichon urbicum	Common House Martin	5	2018	Red	
Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting	3	2012	Red	Yes
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer	9	2019	Red	Yes
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting	4	2020	Amber	Yes
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel	36	2019	Amber	
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe	4	2015	Amber	
Gallinula chloropus	Moorhen	11	2013	Amber	
Grus grus	Crane	1	2014	Amber	
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher	7	2019	Amber	
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	4	2015	Red	
Larus canus	Common Gull	5	2017	Amber	
Linaria cannabina	Linnet	9	2018	Red	Yes
Locustella naevia	Grasshopper Warbler	5	2015	Red	Yes
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	2	2015	Red	yes
Numenius arquata	Curlew	5	2018	Red	Yes
Numenius phaeopus	Eurasian Whimbrel	3	2018	Red	
Oenanthe oenanthe	Wheatear	4	2016	Amber	
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	9	2018	Red	Yes
Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow	11	2018	Red	Yes
Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge	5	2013	Red	Yes
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler	1	2013	Red	Yes
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	6	2019	Amber	
Podiceps grisegena	Red-necked Grebe	1	2019	Red	
Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit	3	2018	Red	Yes
Prunella modularis	Dunnock	14	2019	Amber	Yes
Pyrrhula pyrrhula Eurasian Bullfinch		7	2018	Amber	Yes

Species	Common name	Total Number of Records	Most recent Record	ВоСС	Priority Species
Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat	1	2014	Red	
Scolopax rusticola	Woodcock	1	2018	Red	
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	2	2018	Amber	
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl	7	2019	Amber	
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling	10	2018	Red	Yes
Tadorna tadorna	Shelduck	4	2019	Amber	
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	1	2012	Amber	
Tringa totanus	Redshank	6	2018	Amber	
Troglodytes troglodytes	Eurasian Wren	16	2019	Amber	
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	10	2018	Amber	Yes
Turdus torquatus	Ring Ouzel	1	2012	Red	Yes
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush	3	2016	Red	
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing	11	2018	Red	Yes

3.2 Previous Survey Results 2021/22

A total of 137 species were recorded across the surveyed transects and vantage points, these included 33 red and 56 amber listed species. The full results of this can be found in Peak Ecology Ltd (2022). Wintering Bird Survey, Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farms.

3.3 Overwintering Bird Survey 2022/23

Across all of the survey areas, and survey visits, a total of 104 species were recorded, this included 19 red listed, 41 amber listed species. In addition, 12 Schedule 1 species were recorded; these were barn owl, brambling, Cetti's warbler, green sandpiper, kingfisher, marsh harrier, peregrine, red kite, redwing, red-throated diver, ruff and whooper swan. Golden plover, redshank and ruff, listed as qualifying features of the Humber SPA were recorded on site, in addition to 11 assemblage species; brent goose, curlew, goldeneye, grey plover, lapwing, mallard, oystercatcher, ringed plover, sanderling, teal and wigeon.

A summary of the Birds of Conservation Concern, Schedule 1 and SPA citation species are provided below, full species lists can be found in Appendix C and results provided in the figures are presented in Appendix D.

Colour coding denotes the status of species as follows:

- Red text = Red Listed Bird of Conservation Concern
- Orange text = Amber Listed Bird of Conservation Concern
- Sch 1 = Schedule 1 species (which may or may not have a conservation listing)
- SPA = Species listed on the Humber Estuary SPA citation, either as a Qualifying Feature or an assemblage species.

3.3.1 Overwintering Bird Survey Transects

Table 5 provides an overview of the diversity of assemblages, numbers of Birds of Conservation Concern, Schedule 1 and SPA citation species for each Transect.

<u>Table 5: Summary of Results for Overwintering Bird Survey Transects</u>

Transect	No. visits	Total Species	No. Red Listed	No. Amber Listed	SPA species	Priority Species	Schedule 1
1	4	63	14	25	11	10	4
2	5	52	13	18	4	13	2
3	3	55	12	22	4	13	3
4	3	63	12	23	8	12	4
5	6	66	11	28	7	12	7
6	6	49	10	16	1	11	4
7	6	59	14	17	3	15	6
8	6	54	11	21	2	12	3

Transect 1

A diverse assemblage of 62 species were recorded across the four survey visits, this included four Schedule 1 species, six red listed and 24 amber listed species. Observations along the beach section included a small number of wader roosts, sanderling, ringed plover, redshank and oystercatcher primarily. A grey plover was also recorded. Inland, a peak count of 26 lapwing and 106 golden plover were recorded. A total of 11 species listed on the Humber Estuary SPA were recorded, however none of these were recorded in significant numbers.

Farmland birds included yellowhammer, skylark with peak counts for a visit approaching 50. Other farmland birds included low numbers of grey partridge, reed bunting and tree sparrow.

Up to 28 red-throated divers were recorded out at sea.

Table 6: Summary of Results for Transect 1

			Visit	Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Barn Owl ^{Sch 1}						2	2
Black-headed Gull	_		8		21		21
Brent Goose ^{SPA}				11			11
Common Gull			55	62	242	6	242
Dunnock			3	3	4	8	8
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}			46	38			46
Fulmar				1		1	1
Goldeneye ^{SPA}					2		2
Great Black-backed							
Gull			11	9	2		11
Greenfinch	_				1	2	2
Grey Partridge			14	3	8		14
Grey Plover ^{SPA}			1				1
Herring Gull			53	23	22	39	53
House Sparrow					2		2
Kestrel						2	2
Kingfisher ^{Sch 1}			1	1			1
Lapwing	Z _o	Z _O	16	2	26	11	26
Linnet	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	12	1	11	13	13
Mallard ^{SPA}	rve	rve				3	3
Meadow Pipit	yed	yed	5		9	7	9
Mistle Thrush					2		2
Oystercatcher ^{SPA}			2		15	1	15
Pink-footed Goose			5				5
Redshank ^{SPA}			5	8	9		9
Red-throated Diver ^{Sch 1}			2	3	28		28
Redwing ^{Sch 1}			19		1	24	24
Reed Bunting			2	7	10	19	19
Ringed Plover ^{SPA}			27	7	1		27
Rook			5	2	71	82	82
Sanderling ^{SPA}			64	9	22		64
Short-eared owl				1			1
Skylark			50	30	30	35	50
Snipe			2	11	3		11
Song Thrush			6	11	4	1	11
Starling					21	9	21
Stock Dove			4	2	15	4	15
Teal ^{SPA}					2	7	7

			Visit	Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Tree Sparrow					1		1
Wood Pigeon			107	244	35	145	244
Woodcock			4		1		4
Wren			2		3	3	3
Yellowhammer			11	8	48	16	48
Totals							
Total Species							63
No. Red Listed							14
No. Amber Listed							25
SPA citation species							11
No. Schedule 1							4

Fifty-two species were recorded across the five survey visits, this included two Schedule 1 species, 13 red listed and 19 amber listed species. Four SPA citation species were recorded but not in significant numbers. Small numbers of farmland birds were also recorded, including grey partridge, linnet, skylark, tree sparrow and yellowhammer.

Table 7: Summary of Results for Transect 2

			Visit Nu	ımber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Black-headed Gull		5		2	1		5
Bullfinch				1	1		1
Common Gull		231	11	119	55	43	231
Dunnock		5	7	3	9	5	9
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}		157	155	68	3		157
Golden Plover ^{SPA}		19	60				60
Great Black-backed Gull		4	13	1			13
Greenfinch			2				2
Grey Partridge		13	11	15	11	2	15
Grey Wagtail			1				1
Greylag Goose					2	1	2
Herring Gull		521	112	71	100	24	521
House Sparrow			9		1		9
Kestrel		2	4		1		4
Lapwing ^{SPA}			23				23
Linnet		2	1	1	1	1	2
Mallard ^{SPA}		1				4	4
Meadow Pipit		2		1			2

			Visit N	umber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Mistle Thrush		1	2	3			3
Redwing ^{Sch 1}		14	15	10		1	15
Reed Bunting				1		10	10
Rook		76	20	45	20	1	76
Skylark		1	2	16	6	27	27
Snipe			8	4			8
Song Thrush		7	8	4	1	1	8
Starling		95	46	40	2	7	95
Stock Dove			3	9	4		9
Teal ^{SPA}					17		17
Tree Sparrow		6		5	1		6
Wood Pigeon		31	360	288	24	34	360
Woodcock		2	2		1		2
Wren		11	11	7	2	14	14
Yellowhammer		2	10	8	4	18	18
Totals							
Total Species							52
No. Red Listed							13
No. Amber Listed							19
SPA citation species							4
No. Schedule 1							2

A total of 55 species were recorded across three survey visits, including three Schedule 1 species, 12 red listed and 22 amber listed species. Four SPA species were recorded in low numbers. Farmland birds included one of the only areas where corn bunting were recorded, in addition to, grey partridge, linnet, skylark, tree sparrow and yellowhammer.

Table 8: Summary of Results for Transect 3

			Vis	it Numbe	r		
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Black-headed Gull				8		6	8
Common Gull				44	15	18	44
Corn Bunting				4			4
Dunnock					35	24	35
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}				8	10		10
Goldfinch				4	20	54	54
Great Black-backed Gull				8			8
Greenfinch						6	6

			Vis	it Numbe	r		
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Grey Partridge				8	10	12	12
Greylag Goose				4	10	12	12
Herring Gull				28	10		28
House Sparrow					5		5
Kestrel				4		12	12
Kingfisher ^{Sch 1}						6	6
Lapwing ^{SPA}				4			4
Linnet				4	10		10
Mallard ^{SPA}				20	35	42	42
Meadow Pipit				4		12	12
Moorhen						6	6
Mute Swan				4	5	6	6
Pink-footed Goose						6	6
Redwing ^{Sch 1}				16		6	16
Reed Bunting				12	10	60	60
Rook				16	25		25
Shoveler					5		5
Skylark				48	85	192	192
Song Thrush				8	10		10
Starling				16			16
Stock Dove				24	10	12	24
Teal ^{SPA}				24	10	6	24
Tree Sparrow				4	5		5
Wigeon ^{SPA}					5		5
Wood Pigeon				64	70	54	70
Wren				24	45	42	45
Yellowhammer				36	10	30	36
Totals							
Total Species							55
No. Red Listed							12
Totals							
No. Amber Listed							22
SPA citation species							4
No. Schedule 1							3

Sixty-three species were recorded on Transect 4 during three visits, this included six Schedule 1 species, 12 red listed and 23 amber listed species. Eight SPA species were recorded but

none in significant numbers. The highest peak count for a visit was 309 lapwing on one occasion.

A typical farmland bird assemblage for the area was recorded, including grey partridge, linnet, reed bunting and yellowhammer.

Table 9: Summary of Results for Transect 4

	Visit Number							
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak	
Barn Owl ^{Sch 1}						1	1	
Black-headed Gull				80	2	16	80	
Common Gull				231	47	288	288	
Curlew ^{SPA}				14			14	
Dunnock				1	2	2	2	
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}				274	92	11	274	
Golden Plover ^{SPA}				28			28	
Great Black-backed Gull				3			3	
Green Sandpiper ^{Sch 1}				1			1	
Greenfinch					1		1	
Grey Partridge						2	2	
Herring Gull					5	2	5	
Kestrel				1		1	1	
Lapwing ^{SPA}				309	17	3	309	
Lesser Redpoll	Not	Not	Not	1			1	
Linnet	sur	sur	sur	71		17	71	
Mallard ^{SPA}	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	8	6	6	8	
Marsh Harrier ^{Sch 1}	ed	ed	ed	1			1	
Meadow Pipit				6	14	23	23	
Moorhen					4		4	
Mute Swan					4		4	
Peregrine ^{Sch 1}				1	1		1	
Redshank ^{SPA}				2	3	4	4	
Redwing ^{Sch 1}				77	29	2	77	
Reed Bunting				4	1	4	4	
Rook				115	29	86	115	
Skylark				14	4	9	14	
Snipe				6			6	
Song Thrush				4	3	1	4	
Sparrowhawk				1			1	
Starling				61	82	29	82	
Stock Dove					14	8	14	

		Visit Number								
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak			
Teal ^{SPA}				12		2	12			
Wigeon ^{SPA}				2	538	1	538			
Wood Pigeon				12	242	97	242			
Woodcock					1		1			
Wren				10	7	3	10			
Yellowhammer				2		14	14			
Totals										
Total Species							63			
No. Red Listed							12			
No. Amber Listed							23			
SPA citation species							8			
No. Schedule 1							6			

The highest diversity of species was recorded from this transect. In total, 66 species were recorded during six visits, including two Schedule 1 species, 12 red listed and 28 amber listed species. Seven SPA citation species were recorded in low numbers. Peak numbers for a visit included 125 golden plover and 334 lapwing and 80 teal. Notably, a marsh harrier was recorded in a rough grassland/reedbed area during Visits 5 and 6, February and March 2023.

Table 10: Summary of Results for Transect 5

	Visit Number								
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak		
Black-headed Gull	89	31	5	2	6	11	89		
Bullfinch	2	4		2	1	1	4		
Cetti's Warbler ^{Sch 1}	2						2		
Common Gull	141	224	12	427	4	40	427		
Dunnock	3	1	3		1	10	10		
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}		45	220	13			220		
Gadwall						6	6		
Golden Plover ^{SPA}		48	48	1		125	125		
Goldeneye ^{SPA}			4				4		
Green Sandpiper Sch 1	3		1				3		
Greenfinch	1	1		5	5	8	8		
Grey Partridge	9			12			12		
Greylag Goose	6		1				6		
Herring Gull		8		1	1		8		
Kestrel	1	1	2	1	2		2		
Kingfisher ^{Sch 1}			1				1		

			Visit N	lumber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Lapwing ^{SPA}		334	202	23	48	6	334
Lesser Black-backed Gull						1	1
Lesser Redpoll	1						1
Linnet	5	5			71	1	71
Mallard ^{SPA}	28	2	11		26	15	28
Marsh Harrier ^{Sch 1/SPA}			1		2	2	2
Meadow Pipit	7	5	5	4	9		9
Moorhen	2				1		2
Mute Swan	4	3	7	3	7	1	7
Redshank ^{SPA}			4				4
Redwing ^{Sch 1}	18	319	181	11	4		319
Reed Bunting	8	14	3	1		1	14
Rook	81	19	11	2	48		81
Ruff ^{Sch 1/SPA}			2				2
Skylark	47	18	157	23	6	9	157
Snipe		2	15			1	15
Song Thrush	4	6	6	4	7	10	10
Sparrowhawk	1		3	1		1	3
Starling	215	241	45	130	1	3	241
Stock Dove	1	29	2	4	3	18	29
Teal ^{SPA}			80	7	6	2	80
Wigeon ^{SPA}	3		4				4
Wood Pigeon	119	788	221	193	504	249	788
Woodcock		1					1
Wren	9	5	7	3	6	7	9
Yellowhammer	2	5	4	4		5	5
Totals							
Total Species							66
No. Red Listed							12
Totals							
No. Amber Listed							28
SPA citation species							7
No. Schedule 1							7

Forty-nine species were recorded from Transect 6, this included seven Schedule 1 species, 10 red and 16 amber listed species. One SPA citation species was recorded. Farmland indicator species were recorded from the transect, including yellowhammer, tree sparrow, linnet, grey partridge and skylark.

Table 11: Summary of Results for Transect 6

			Visit	Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Black-headed Gull					7	3	7
Bullfinch						1	1
Common Gull				64	8	3	64
Dunnock				1	11	9	11
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}				29		3	29
Greenfinch					2		2
Grey Partridge				2	3	1	3
Herring Gull				2	2		2
Kestrel				1			1
Linnet						13	13
Mallard ^{SPA}					7	7	7
Meadow Pipit				2	15	15	15
Mistle Thrush				1		3	3
Pink-footed Goose					287		287
Red Kite ^{Sch 1}				2			2
Redwing ^{Sch 1}				1	8	107	107
Reed Bunting					3	5	5
Rook				3	2		3
Skylark				23	28	49	49
Snipe						1	1
Song Thrush				2	3	2	3
Starling				1	2	26	26
Stock Dove				4	3	3	4
Tree Sparrow					2		2
Wood Pigeon				59	414	78	414
Wren				6	9	9	9
Yellowhammer				4	3	17	17
Totals							40
Total Species No. Red Listed							49
No. Red Listed No. Amber Listed							10 16
SPA citation species							16
•							
No. Schedule 1							3

Fifty-nine species were recorded from Transect 7 during six survey visits, including six Schedule 1 species, 14 red listed and 17 amber listed species. Three SPA citation species were recorded in small numbers.

Small numbers of farmland birds were recorded, including grey partridge, linnet, tree sparrow and yellowhammer. Single marsh harrier and red kite sightings were noted. A marsh tit was also observed on this transect, representing the only recorded location for this species across the site.

Table 12: Summary of Results for Transect 7

			Visit Nu	ımber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Barn Owl ^{Sch 1}					1		1
Black-headed Gull	182	60	27	1	4	1	182
Brambling ^{Sch 1}		1					1
Bullfinch	1	2	2		1		2
Common Gull	191	41	6	3	5		191
Dunnock	12	14	6	5	7	9	14
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}		18	52	15		114	114
Golden Plover ^{SPA}			14		2		14
Greenfinch	2	17	5	2	9	6	17
Grey Partridge	8	3			2	10	10
Herring Gull	12	3	11	9	8	1	12
House Sparrow			1	1			1
Kestrel	1		2				2
Lapwing ^{SPA}		16		2	1	20	20
Lesser Redpoll				1			1
Linnet	30	117	6	12	24	4	117
Marsh Harrier ^{Sch 1/SPA}			1				1
Marsh Tit				1			1
Meadow Pipit	12	4	6		40	4	40
Mistle Thrush			2	2	3		3
Pink-footed Goose		140					140
Red Kite ^{Sch 1}	1						1
Redwing ^{Sch 1}		82	149	1	24	12	149
Reed Bunting	4	5	1		4		5
Rook	33		13		236	73	236
Skylark	31	16	6	1	10	8	31
Snipe			1				1
Song Thrush	3	10	4	2	9		10
Sparrowhawk	2		2				2
Starling	15	9	41	15	103	115	115
Stock Dove		36	35		7	1	36
Tree Sparrow	6	8		24	2	6	24
Wood Pigeon	44	161	98	68	283	56	283
Wren	13	11	6	5	6	6	13

	Visit Number						
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Yellowhammer	53	9	3	1	6	10	53
Totals							
Total Species							59
No. Red Listed							14
No. Amber Listed							17
SPA citation species							3
No. Schedule 1						·	6

Fifty-four species were recorded from Transect 8 across six visits, including three Schedule 1 species, 11 red listed and 21 amber listed species. Two SPA citation species were recorded. Farmland birds included grey partridge, linnet, skylark, tree sparrow and yellowhammer.

Table 13: Summary of Results for Transect 8

		Visit Number					
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Black-headed Gull	63	8	36	4	1		112
Bullfinch	1				1	2	4
Common Gull	212	50	60	2	2	1	327
Dunnock	25	7	1	3	2	4	42
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}	10	43	22		4		79
Greenfinch	3				1	1	5
Grey Partridge						2	2
Grey Wagtail				1			1
Greylag Goose				84		14	98
Herring Gull	2	21	5	10		2	40
House Sparrow	9		6			14	29
Kestrel	1		2		3		6
Linnet		65		20		3	88
Mallard ^{SPA}		4					4
Meadow Pipit	7	1		7		1	16
Mistle Thrush	2		2				4
Moorhen	8				1	2	11
Peregrine ^{Sch 1}			2		2	1	5
Pink-footed Goose	2	2					4
Redwing ^{Sch 1}	37	47	80	36	38	12	250
Reed Bunting	4		3			2	9
Rook			35				35
Skylark	24	2			6	8	40

		Visit Number					
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Song Thrush	2	7	4	2	8	3	26
Sparrowhawk	9			3	1		13
Starling	76	22	3				101
Stock Dove	5	16	7	20	1	1	50
Tawny Owl					1		1
Teal ^{SPA}					8		8
Tree Sparrow	4	1			7	14	26
Wood Pigeon	130	210	175	554	288	373	1730
Wren	11	5	6	9	6	11	48
Yellowhammer	12	1	2	1	7		23
Totals							
Total Species							54
No. Red Listed							11
No. Amber Listed							21
SPA citation species							2
No. Schedule 1							3

3.3.2 Nocturnal Overwintering Bird Survey

Very low levels of bird activity were recorded in all three surveyed areas during the nocturnal surveys. These surveys did not highlight any important night-time foraging or roosting sites for any bird species. **Tables 14-16** below provide the results of the nocturnal surveys.

Table 14: Summary of Results for Nocturnal Surveys at Skipsea Beach

Species	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Peak
Common Gull		1		1
Ringed Plover ^{SPA}			1	1
Sanderling ^{SPA}		3		3

Table 15: Summary of Results for Nocturnal Surveys at Substation 1

Species	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Peak
Barn owl ^{Sch 1}		1		1
Blackbird	Low number at roost			Unknown
Woodcock			1	1

Table 16: Summary of Results for Nocturnal Surveys at Substation 4

Species	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Peak
Robin		1		1
Tawny Owl			1	1

3.3.3 **Results Summary**

Key areas of bird activity

Habitats supporting the highest concentration of records were the watercourses, including River Hull and the wider ditches, hedgerows, woodlands and a limited number of fields which provided favoured foraging or roosting locations.

At the site scale, activity was relatively ubiquitous, with no clear areas with higher concentrations of birds with the exception of the River Hull and adjacent habitats at Transect 5 and Skipsea beach which supported a higher diversity of species due to the presence of a waders/wildfowl, albeit in low numbers.

Some species identified during the survey are also named as Qualifying Species for the Humber SPA, Hornsea Mere SPA and The Wash SPA. However, the species present on site were found in low numbers and were not consistently present at the same location over the course of the survey. The nocturnal surveys found very low numbers of birds and none of the Qualifying Species of any of the SPA's.

Potential impacts on bird assemblages

The temporary removal of hedgerows is unlikely to have a long-term impact on the overwintering bird assemblages identified on site. There will be a habitat loss, which would result in the loss of foraging resources, in particular hedgerow nut and berries, but this is unlikely to significantly impact the assemblage as a whole.

The construction of the substation will have a more significant impact on the wintering birds utilising this area due to the larger extent of habitat loss, however as limited information related to the masterplan for the substation has been provided an impact assessment for this is not possible at this stage.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The overwintering bird survey undertaken between October 2022 and March 2023 identified a typical, non-exceptional species assemblage across the Onshore Survey Area. No significant aggregations of any species were noted, in particular, species listed on the SPA citation or of regional importance.

Data gathered from the transect surveys indicated highest diversity of species at T1, T4 and T5, likely to be associated with their proximity to Skipsea Beach (T1) and the River Hull (T4 and T5). These transects also produced the highest number of SPA citation species recorded as a direct result of suitable habitats being present within the designated site. None of the species were recorded in significant numbers when assessing as potential Functionally Linked Land to the SPA.

Skipsea beach was demonstrated to support a small number of waders likely to be associated with regular disturbance by the public. This area supported the highest number of SPA citation species during daytime surveys, despite being the furthest area of the site from the SPA. Nocturnal surveys did not reveal any significant night-time roosts for SPA or any other species.

The Substation Zone, where most of the disturbance is likely to take place, supported a range of farmland birds in decline, including grey partridge, linnet, skylark, reed bunting, tree sparrow and yellowhammer, however these were generally recorded in low numbers. Very low numbers of SPA species were recorded within the Substation Zone and nocturnal surveys at these locations did not reveal any significant night-time roosts for SPA or any other species.

With regards to the potential Functionally Linked Land (FLL) associated with the Humber Estuary SPA/ Ramsar (bisected by Transect 8), the information gathered during the desktop and field surveys suggest that the area in question is mostly productive farmland and unlikely to form part of the designated site because of unsuitability of habitats present. As such, the area is not considered to be critical to, or necessary for, the ecological or behavioural functions in the winter season of a qualifying feature the site has been designated.

Marsh harrier, a Schedule 1 species listed as a scarce breeder in the County, was recorded to the west of the River Hull in a reedbed/rough grassland area (see Peak Ecology, 2023). As this species will arrive at breeding grounds early in the year, it is recommended to avoid disturbance to this area in the late winter period (as well as during the breeding season itself) to prevent deterring a breeding attempt. It is also recommended that the habitat used by this species is avoided, and left undamaged, to ensure it is available as a breeding site in future years.

No aggregations of birds met the criteria for Local Wildlife Site Selection (Fraser et al. 2003) and therefore the Onshore Survey Area is not considered important at a regional level. It is recommended that disturbance to wintering birds is kept to a minimum, in particular near Skipsea beach and the River Hull.

It is recommended that woodland areas are retained and any smaller copses or tree groups, where present along the corridor, are avoided. Many of the hedgerows and arable field margins, where present, provided resources to wintering birds on the site, it is understood that impacts to these habitats will be unavoidable, however it is recommended that these are reinstated once the corridor works are completed. This may provide an opportunity to diversify species composition in the hedgerows as well as infill any gaps.

5 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: Relevant Legislation

The following text provides information on the key legislation, which is applicable to this survey.

The main wildlife legislation in the UK is as follows:

- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, and c.) Regulations 2017 (as amended)
 - This transposes the Habitats Directive into national law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', and the protection of 'European protected species.
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (WCA)
 - This consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain.
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)

This act strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.

Species-Specific Legislation

Species specific legislation is provided in the Table below:

Species-Specific Wildlife Legislation

Feature/Species	Legislation	It is an offence to:
Breeding birds	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.	 Kill; Injure; Take; any wild bird, their eggs or nest (with the exception of those on Sch. 2).
Specially protected birds	Sch. 1 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).	As above but includes: Disturbing birds at their nest, or their dependent young.

In addition, species and habitats listed on the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (formally the UK BAP) are also considered. Details on these species and habitats can be found at: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5705.

Protected Sites

A network of protected sites, at varying levels, have been put in place across the UK. Further details are provided below;

International importance

Natura 2000

Natura 2000 is the name of the European Union-wide network of nature conservation sites established under the EC Habitats and Birds Directives. This network will comprise Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and SPAs.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive. The Directive applies to the UK and the overseas territory of Gibraltar. SACs are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs in terrestrial areas and territorial marine waters out to 12 nautical miles are designated under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). New and/or amended Habitats Regulations are shortly to be introduced to provide a mechanism for the designation of SACs and SPAs in UK offshore waters (from 12-200 nm).

National importance

SSSI

The SSSI series has developed since 1949 as the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. Most SSSIs are privately-owned or managed; others are owned or managed by public bodies or non-government organisations. The SSSIs designation may extend into intertidal areas out to the jurisdictional limit of local authorities, generally Mean Low Water in England and Northern Ireland; Mean Low Water of Spring tides in Scotland. In Wales, the limit is Mean Low Water for SSSIs notified before 2002, and, for more recent notifications, the limit of Lowest Astronomical Tides, where the features of interest extend down to LAT. There is no provision for marine SSSIs beyond low water mark. Originally notified under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, SSSIs have been renotified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Improved provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs were introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (in England and Wales) and the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

Regional/local importance

Wildlife Sites

Local authorities for any given area may designate certain areas as being of local conservation interest. The criteria for inclusion, and the level of protection provided, if any, may vary between areas. Most individual counties have a similar scheme, although they do vary. These sites, which may be given various titles such as 'Listed Wildlife Sites' (LWS), 'County Wildlife Sites' (CWS), 'Local Nature Conservation Sites' (LNCS), 'Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation' (SINCs), or Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' (SNCIs), together with statutory designations, are defined in local and structure plans under the Town and Country Planning system and are a material consideration when planning applications are being determined.

APPENDIX B: Survey Visit Details

Survey Visit	Transect	Date	Surveyor	Times on site	Tide Times	Weather and Conditions
	T1					
	T2					
	Т3					
Visit 1	T4					
October	T5	26/10/2022	СВ	07:50-12:30		Wind 4-5. Cloud 2/8, 15- 18°C, dry
	Т6					
	T7	18/10/22	СВ	07:43 – 12:30		Wind N 2-3. Cloud 0/8. 8°C to 15°C. VIS 5km.
	Т8	19/10/22	СВ	07:40 – 12:30		Wind E 3-4. Cloud 7/8. 11°C to 14°C. Vis 5km
	T1					
,	T2	30/11/22	СВ	08:30 – 13:30		Wind S 2,3. Cloud 8/8, VIS 1.5km-3km
	Т3					
Visit 2	T4	22/11/22	СВ	08:15 – 11:45		Wind N 3. Cloud 6/8 to 7/8. 8°C to 12°C. VIS 3km. light rain at start cleared by 8:30
November	T5	17/11/22	СВ	08:30 – 12:00		Wind 3-4. Cloud 8/8. 10°C. VIS 3km. o/n rain then mostly dry
	Т6					
	T7	16/11/22	СВ	07:39 – 12:00		Wind S 3. Cloud 1/8 to 6/8. 6°C to 11°C. Vis 5km.
	Т8	18/11/22	СВ	07:40 – 11:15		Wind SW 3-4. Cloud 7/8. 9°C to 13°C. Vis 5km
Visit 3	Т1	21/12/22	СВ	08:30 – 14:00	HT 14:42 (5.49m) LT 08:34 (1.46m)	Wind SW5,6. Cloud 2/8. Dry. 7 to 8°C. VIS 5km+
December	T2a	13/12/22	СВ	08:30 – 13:40		Wind W2, Cloud 6/8 – 1/8. Dry2°C to 0°C. VIS 3km- 5km
	T2 VPs	13/12/22	СВ	14:00 – 14:35		Wind W 1. Cloud 0/8. Dry. 0°C. VIS 5km+
	T3 VPs	15/12/22 14/12/22				

Survey Visit	Transect	Date	Surveyor	Times on site	Tide Times	Weather and Conditions
	T4	14/12/22	СВ	08:40 – 12:30		Wind NW 2-3. Cloud 1/8, occasional snow showers. VIS 2km to 5km. 0°C.
	T5	15/12/22	СВ	08:40 – 12:45		Wind NW 2. Cloud 1/82°C to 2°C. VIS 5km+
	Т6					
	Т7	08/12/22	СВ	08:30 – 12:00		Wind WNW 2-3. Cloud 1/8 1°C to 1°C. Vis 5km. Dry.
	Т8	07/12/22	СВ	08:15 – 11:45		Wind WNW 3. Cloud 6/8. 2°C to 4°c. vis 3km. dry
	T1	18/01/23	СВ	08:20 – 13:30	HT 13:19 (4.94m) LT 07:00 (1.96m)	Wind WNW,4. Cloud 7/8-4/8. Dry. 1°C to 4°C. VIS 5km. O/N Frost.
	T2a	19/01/23	СВ	08:20 – 13:30		O/N Frost. Wind W3. Cloud 1/8. Dry2°C - Visibility 5km+
Visit 4 January	Т3	31/01/23	СВ	08:00 – 12:00		Wind W 4-6. Cloud 6/8- 2/8- 4/8. Visibility 5km. 9°C. dry
daridary	T4	20/01/23	СВ	08:25 – 11:30		Wind NW 3. Cloud 1/8. 0°C to 3°C. VIS 5km+. light rain
	T5	11/01/23	СВ	08:25 – 12:05		Wind SW 4-5. Cloud 2/8. Vis 5km+. 8°C. Dry
	Т6	30/01/23	СВ	08:15 – 11:15		Wind W 4. 6°C. Cloud 1/8. VIS 5km
	Т7	13/01/23	СВ	08:25 – 11:45		0/n westerly gales subsiding. Wind 3-6. Cloud 3/8. 10°C
	Т8	12/01/23	СВ	08:25 – 12:00		Wind SW 3. Cloud 7/8. 8°C to 11°C. VIS 3km. DRY
	T1	15/02/23	СВ	07:30 – 13:00	HT 11:32 (4.58m) LT 05:07 (2.23m)	Wind S 3-4. Cloud 1/8. Dry 1°c to 7°C. VIS 5km+.
	T2a	15/02/23	СР	07:35 – 10:02		Wind 2. Cloud 3/8. Dry. 3°C to 7.5°C.
Visit 5 February	Т3	17/02/23	СР	08:05 - 12:45		Wind 2. Cloud 7/8. Dry/ light rain.
	T4	16/02/23	СВ	07:25 – 11:30		Wind SW 2-3. Cloud 8/8. Some drizzle/ dry. 6°C to 11°C. VIS 1km
	T5	10/02/23	СВ	07:45 – 11:45		Wind SW 3-4. Cloud 3/8 to 7/8. 6°C to 8°C. visibility 5km. Dry.
	Т6	21/02/2023	СВ	07:12 – 10:30		Wind WSW 2-3. Cloud 3/8. 9°C to 10°C. Dry. VIS 5km

Survey Visit	Transect	Date	Surveyor	Times on site	Tide Times	Weather and Conditions
	Т7	08/02/23	СВ	07:45 – 12:00		Wind SW 2-3. 0/8, 2°C to 6°C. DRY. VIS 3km
	Т8	09/02/23	СВ	07:45 – 11:30		Wind WSW 3. Cloud 0/8 – 1/8. 2°C to 8°C. DRY. VIS 3km. Frost.
	T1	14/03/23	СВ	06:25 – 10:30	HT 08:38 (4.95m)	Wind NW 3-4. Could 3/8. Dry. 3°C to -7°C. VIS 5km+
	T2	29/03/23	СР	06:52 – 11:05	Wind 2-3. Cloud 2/8 to 8/8. Dry. 7°C	
	Т3	30/03/23	СР	07:10 - 11:15		Wing 4. Cloud 7/8. Light rain. 8°C. Wind compromised ability to hear at times
Visit 6 March	T4	23/03/23	СВ	06:00 – 09:45		Wind SW 4-5. Cloud 1/8. 8°C. VIS 5km+
March	T5	09/03/23	СВ	06:35 – 10:35		Wind E 2. Cloud 8/8. 1°C to 3°C.
	Т6	22/03/23	СВ	05:55 – 10:00		Wind WSW 4-5. Cloud 7/8 – 2/8. 10°C to 12°C. VIS 5km. Dry
	Т7	07/03/23	СВ	07:00 -10:30		Wind NW 3. Cloud 2/8. 0°C to 4°C. dry. Vis 5km
	Т8	08/03/23	СВ	06:45 – 10:30		Wind E 2. Cloud 4/8 – 7/8 2°C. VIS 5km. Frost.

Survey Visit	Area	Date	Surveyor	Times onsite	Tide	Weather and Conditions
1	Skipsea	29/11/2022	СВ	16:45-18:30	LT 14:48	7°C, 8/8 cloud, wind 2-3
'	Subst 1	06/12/2022	СВ	17:00-18:30	-	4°C, light shower, wind NW 2, 2/8 cloud
	Subst 4	07/12/2022	СВ	17:45-18:40	-	1°C, dry, WNW 1-2, 2/8 cloud
	Skipsea	18/01/2023	СВ	05:15-06:30	LT 07:00	0°C, dry, wind 4
2	Subst 1	11/01/2023	СВ	18-10-19:30	-	8-6°C, wind gusting to 6, dry.
	Subst 4	11/01/2023	СВ	17:00-17:45	-	8°C, dry, wind 5-6
	Skipsea	15/02/2023	СВ	04:45-06:00	LT 05:57	-1oC, mist patches, wind SW1
3	Subst 1	08/02/2023	СВ	18:00-18:45	-	4°C, SW4, partly cloudy, dry
	Subst 4	08/02/2023	СВ	19:10-20:15	-	4°C, SW4, partly cloudy, dry

APPENDIX C: Full Survey Results

		Visit Number									
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak				
Barn Owl ^{Sch 1}						2	2				
Blackbird			16	7	4	12	16				
Blackcap				1			1				
Black-headed Gull			8		21		21				
Blue Tit			3			4	4				
Brent Goose				11			11				
Buzzard			1	2	4	2	4				
Carrion Crow			35	13	22	20	35				
Chaffinch			12	2	5	11	12				
Coal Tit					1		1				
Common Gull			55	62	242	6	242				
Cormorant			36	4	5		36				
Dunnock			3	3	4	8	8				
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}			46	38			46				
Fulmar				1		1	1				
Goldcrest				1			1				
Golden Plover	Not	Not		78	31	106	106				
Goldeneye	Not surveyed	Not surveyed			2		2				
Goldfinch	vey	vey	1	14	1	4	14				
Great Black-backed	ed	ed									
Gull			11	9	2		11				
Great Crested Grebe				14	8		14				
Great Tit	_		1	2	1	2	2				
Greenfinch	_				1	2	2				
Grey Partridge			14	3	8		14				
Grey Plover	4		1				1				
Herring Gull	4		53	23	22	39	53				
House Sparrow	4				2		2				
Jack Snipe	4			1			1				
Jackdaw	4				14	5	14				
Kestrel	4					2	2				
Kingfisher ^{Sch 1}			1	1			1				
Lapwing			16	2	26	11	26				
Linnet			12	1	11	13	13				
Magpie			4	2	5	6	6				
Mallard						3	3				

			Visit	Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Meadow Pipit			5		9	7	9
Mistle Thrush					2		2
Oystercatcher			2		15	1	15
Pheasant			2	1	4	3	4
Pied Wagtail			7		1		7
Pink-footed Goose			5				5
Red-legged Partridge			5				5
Redshank			5	8	9		9
Red-throated Diver ^{Sch 1}			2	3	28		28
Redwing ^{Sch 1}			19		1	24	24
Reed Bunting			2	7	10	19	19
Ringed Plover			27	7	1		27
Robin			2	6	3	5	6
Rook			5	2	71	82	82
Sanderling			64	9	22		64
Short-eared owl				1			1
Siskin					1		1
Skylark			50	30	30	35	50
Snipe			2	11	3		11
Song Thrush			6	11	4	1	11
Starling					21	9	21
Stock Dove			4	2	15	4	15
Teal					2	7	7
Tree Sparrow					1		1
Wood Pigeon			107	244	35	145	244
Woodcock			4		1		4
Wren			2		3	3	3
Yellowhammer			11	8	48	16	48
Totals							
Total Species							63
No. Red Listed							14
No. Amber Listed							25
SPA citation species							11
No. Schedule 1							4

	Visit Number								
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak		
Blackbird		30	44	20	14	13	44		
Black-headed Gull		5		2	1		5		
Blue Tit		11	6	10	8	20	20		
Bullfinch				1	1		1		
Buzzard		1	2	3		1	3		
Carrion Crow		24	16	29	6	10	29		
Chaffinch		2	14	7	29	26	29		
Chiffchaff						2	2		
Collared Dove			1				1		
Common Gull		231	11	119	55	43	231		
Coot				1			1		
Dunnock		5	7	3	9	5	9		
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}		157	155	68	3		157		
Goldcrest				2			2		
Golden Plover		19	60				60		
Goldfinch			2		2		2		
Great Black-backed Gull	z	4	13	1			13		
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Not surveyed	2		1	1		2		
Great Tit	N.	4	4	5	6	4	6		
Greenfinch	eye		2				2		
Grey Partridge	0	13	11	15	11	2	15		
Grey Wagtail			1				1		
Greylag Goose					2	1	2		
Herring Gull		521	112	71	100	24	521		
House Sparrow			9		1		9		
Jackdaw		1	5			2	5		
Kestrel		2	4		1		4		
Lapwing			23				23		
Linnet		2	1	1	1	1	2		
Long-tailed Tit				3		1	3		
Magpie		14	11	3		4	14		
Mallard		1				4	4		
Meadow Pipit		2		1			2		
Mistle Thrush		1	2	3			3		
Pheasant			3			4	4		
Pied Wagtail		10	7	2	1	2	10		
Red-legged Partridge				8			8		

			Visit Nu	ımber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Redwing ^{Sch 1}		14	15	10		1	15
Reed Bunting				1		10	10
Robin		10	14	14	8	18	18
Rook		76	20	45	20	1	76
Skylark		1	2	16	6	27	27
Snipe			8	4			8
Song Thrush		7	8	4	1	1	8
Starling		95	46	40	2	7	95
Stock Dove			3	9	4		9
Teal ^{SPA}					17		17
Tree Sparrow		6		5	1		6
Wood Pigeon		31	360	288	24	34	360
Woodcock		2	2		1		2
Wren		11	11	7	2	14	14
Yellowhammer		2	10	8	4	18	18
Totals							
Total Species							52
No. Red Listed							13
No. Amber Listed							19
SPA citation species							4
No. Schedule 1							2

			Vis	it Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Blackbird				44	75	36	75
Blackcap			Not surveyed			6	6
Black-headed Gull				8		6	8
Blue Tit				24	60	84	84
Buzzard	7	_			10		10
Carrion Crow	Not surveyed	Not surveyed		40	20	6	40
Chaffinch	VID.	nus	VID.	40	125	168	168
Collared Dove	'eye	'eye	'eye	4			4
Common Gull	ğ	ğ	ğ	44	15	18	44
Corn Bunting				4			4
Dunnock					35	24	35
Feral Pigeon						6	6
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}				8	10		10

			Vis	it Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Goldfinch				4	20	54	54
Great Black-backed Gull				8			8
Great Spotted Woodpecker					10		10
Great Tit				4	25	18	25
Greenfinch						6	6
Grey Heron				4			4
Grey Partridge				8	10	12	12
Greylag Goose				4	10	12	12
Herring Gull				28	10		28
House Sparrow					5		5
Jackdaw				8	15	6	15
Kestrel				4		12	12
Kingfisher						6	6
Lapwing				4			4
Linnet				4	10		10
Long-tailed Tit					5		5
Magpie				8		6	8
Mallard				20	35	42	42
Meadow Pipit				4		12	12
Moorhen						6	6
Mute Swan				4	5	6	6
Pheasant				8	5	24	24
Pied Wagtail					5	6	6
Pink-footed Goose						6	6
Red-legged Partridge				4	5		5
Redwing ^{Sch 1}				16		6	16
Reed Bunting				12	10	60	60
Robin				48	85	90	90
Rook				16	25		25
Shoveler					5		5
Skylark				48	85	192	192
Song Thrush				8	10		10
Starling				16			16
Stock Dove				24	10	12	24
Swallow						6	6
Teal				24	10	6	24
Tree Sparrow				4	5		5
Treecreeper					5		5
Wigeon					5		5
Wood Pigeon				64	70	54	70

		Visit Number									
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak				
Wren				24	45	42	45				
Yellowhammer				36	10	30	36				
Totals											
Total Species							55				
No. Red Listed							12				
No. Amber Listed							22				
SPA citation species							4				
No. Schedule 1							3				

			Visit	Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Barn Owl						1	1
Blackbird				25	20	7	25
Black-headed Gull				80	2	16	80
Blue Tit				4	2	6	6
Buzzard				1	3		3
Carrion Crow				9	13	16	16
Chaffinch				1	2	8	8
Collared Dove					1	32	32
Common Gull				231	47	288	288
Cormorant				4			4
Curlew				14			14
Dunnock	N _O	N _O	N _O	1	2	2	2
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	274	92	11	274
Goldcrest	rve)	rve)	rve)	2		1	2
Golden Plover	/ed	/ed	/ed	28			28
Goldfinch				3	7	1	7
Great Black-backed Gull				3			3
Great Spotted Woodpecker				1			1
Great Tit				1	2	6	6
Green Sandpiper ^{Sch 1}				1			1
Greenfinch					1		1
Grey Heron				1	1		1
Grey Partridge						2	2
Herring Gull					5	2	5
Jackdaw				14	10	12	14
Jay					1		1

			Visi	t Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Kestrel				1		1	1
Lapwing				309	17	3	309
Lesser Redpoll				1			1
Linnet				71		17	71
Little Egret				3		1	3
Little Grebe				1			1
Long-tailed Tit					1		1
Magpie				8	10	6	10
Mallard				8	6	6	8
Marsh Harrier ^{Sch 1}				1			1
Meadow Pipit				6	14	23	23
Moorhen					4		4
Mute Swan					4		4
Peregrine ^{Sch 1}				1	1		1
Pheasant				1	2	3	3
Pied Wagtail				6	1		6
Red-legged Partridge						2	2
Redshank				2	3	4	4
Redwing				77	29	2	77
Reed Bunting				4	1	4	4
Robin				10	8	9	10
Rook				115	29	86	115
Siskin					1		1
Skylark				14	4	9	14
Snipe				6			6
Song Thrush				4	3	1	4
Sparrowhawk				1			1
Starling				61	82	29	82
Stock Dove					14	8	14
Stonechat				1	2		2
Teal				12		2	12
Water Rail				2	1		2
Wigeon				2	538	1	538
Wood Pigeon				12	242	97	242
Woodcock					1		1
Wren				10	7	3	10
Yellowhammer				2		14	14
Totals							
Total Species							63

		Visit Number								
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak			
No. Red Listed							12			
No. Amber Listed							23			
SPA citation species							8			
No. Schedule 1							6			

			Visit N	lumber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Blackbird	8	15	35	6	29	28	35
Black-headed Gull	89	31	5	2	6	11	89
Blue Tit	6	3	5	2	1	4	6
Bullfinch	2	4		2	1	1	4
Buzzard	1	1		1	1	1	1
Carrion Crow	48	14	6	21	18	24	48
Cetti's Warbler ^{Sch 1}	2						2
Chaffinch	6	9	6	4	3	10	10
Coal Tit	2		3		1		3
Collared Dove						1	1
Common Gull	141	224	12	427	4	40	427
Cormorant			3	2	1		3
Dunnock	3	1	3		1	10	10
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}		45	220	13			220
Gadwall						6	6
Goldcrest	14	3		2		3	14
Golden Plover		48	48	1		125	125
Goldeneye			4				4
Goldfinch	1	42	12		15	16	42
Great Egret					1		1
Great Spotted Woodpecker				1			1
Great Tit	5	3		10	3	4	10
Green Sandpiper ^{Sch 1}	3		1				3
Greenfinch	1	1		5	5	8	8
Grey Heron		1	1				1
Grey Partridge	9			12			12
Greylag Goose	6		1				6
Herring Gull		8		1	1		8
Jackdaw	12		11	4	3	10	12
Kestrel	1	1	2	1	2		2

			Visit N	lumber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Kingfisher ^{Sch 1}			1				1
Lapwing		334	202	23	48	6	334
Lesser Black-backed Gull						1	1
Lesser Redpoll	1						1
Linnet	5	5			71	1	71
Little Egret	7		1	1	1		7
Long-tailed Tit	12	14		8	1	1	14
Magpie	8	5	2	5	8	5	8
Mallard	28	2	11		26	15	28
Marsh Harrier ^{Sch 1}			1		2	2	2
Meadow Pipit	7	5	5	4	9		9
Moorhen	2				1		2
Mute Swan	4	3	7	3	7	1	7
Pheasant	2	10	11	1		4	11
Pied Wagtail	2	4					4
Red-legged Partridge				3			3
Redshank			4				4
Redwing ^{Sch 1}	18	319	181	11	4		319
Reed Bunting	8	14	3	1		1	14
Robin	14	9	3	4	9	18	18
Rook	81	19	11	2	48		81
Ruff ^{Sch 1}			2				2
Skylark	47	18	157	23	6	9	157
Snipe		2	15			1	15
Song Thrush	4	6	6	4	7	10	10
Sparrowhawk	1		3	1		1	3
Starling	215	241	45	130	1	3	241
Stock Dove	1	29	2	4	3	18	29
Stonechat	1			2	2		2
Teal			80	7	6	2	80
Treecreeper	1						1
Wigeon	3		4				4
Wood Pigeon	119	788	221	193	504	249	788
Woodcock		1					1
Wren	9	5	7	3	6	7	9
Yellowhammer	2	5	4	4		5	5
Totals							
Total Species							66
No. Red Listed							12
No. Amber Listed							28

		Visit Number								
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak			
SPA citation species							7			
No. Schedule 1							7			

			Visit I	Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Blackbird				20	24	11	24
Black-headed Gull					7	3	7
Blue Tit				12	9	11	12
Bullfinch						1	1
Buzzard				2	1	4	4
Carrion Crow				6	10	9	10
Chaffinch				6	12	11	12
Chiffchaff						2	2
Coal Tit					1	1	1
Common Gull				64	8	3	64
Dunnock				1	11	9	11
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}				29		3	29
Goldcrest				1	1	1	1
Goldfinch				14	20	8	20
Great Spotted Woodpecker	N _O 1	N _O 1	Not	2	2	1	2
Great Tit	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	Not surveyed	4	9	9	9
Green Woodpecker	vey	ve)	vey			1	1
Greenfinch	'ed	'ed	'ed		2		2
Grey Partridge				2	3	1	3
Herring Gull				2	2		2
Jackdaw					5	18	18
Jay				2	1		2
Kestrel				1			1
Linnet						13	13
Long-tailed Tit				6			6
Magpie				5	6	2	6
Mallard					7	7	7
Meadow Pipit				2	15	15	15
Mistle Thrush				1		3	3
Nuthatch					1		1
Pheasant				12		6	12
Pied Wagtail						10	10

			Visit I	Number			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Pink-footed Goose					287		287
Red Kite ^{Sch 1}				2			2
Red-legged Partridge				2			2
Redwing ^{Sch 1}				1	8	107	107
Reed Bunting					3	5	5
Robin				8	14	17	17
Rook				3	2		3
Skylark				23	28	49	49
Snipe						1	1
Song Thrush				2	3	2	3
Starling				1	2	26	26
Stock Dove				4	3	3	4
Tree Sparrow					2		2
Treecreeper				1		1	1
Wood Pigeon				59	414	78	414
Wren				6	9	9	9
Yellowhammer				4	3	17	17
Totals							
Total Species							49
No. Red Listed							10
No. Amber Listed							16
SPA citation species							1
No. Schedule 1							3

			Visit Nu	mber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Barn Owl ^{Sch 1}					1		1
Blackbird	3	38	46	25	14	14	46
Black-headed Gull	182	60	27	1	4	1	182
Blue Tit	15	7	8	18	16	12	18
Brambling ^{Sch 1}		1					1
Bullfinch	1	2	2		1		2
Buzzard	5	1	2		4	1	5
Carrion Crow	12	2	3	9	4	8	12
Chaffinch	14	31	27	12	11	15	31
Chiffchaff	1						1
Coal Tit	1				2		2

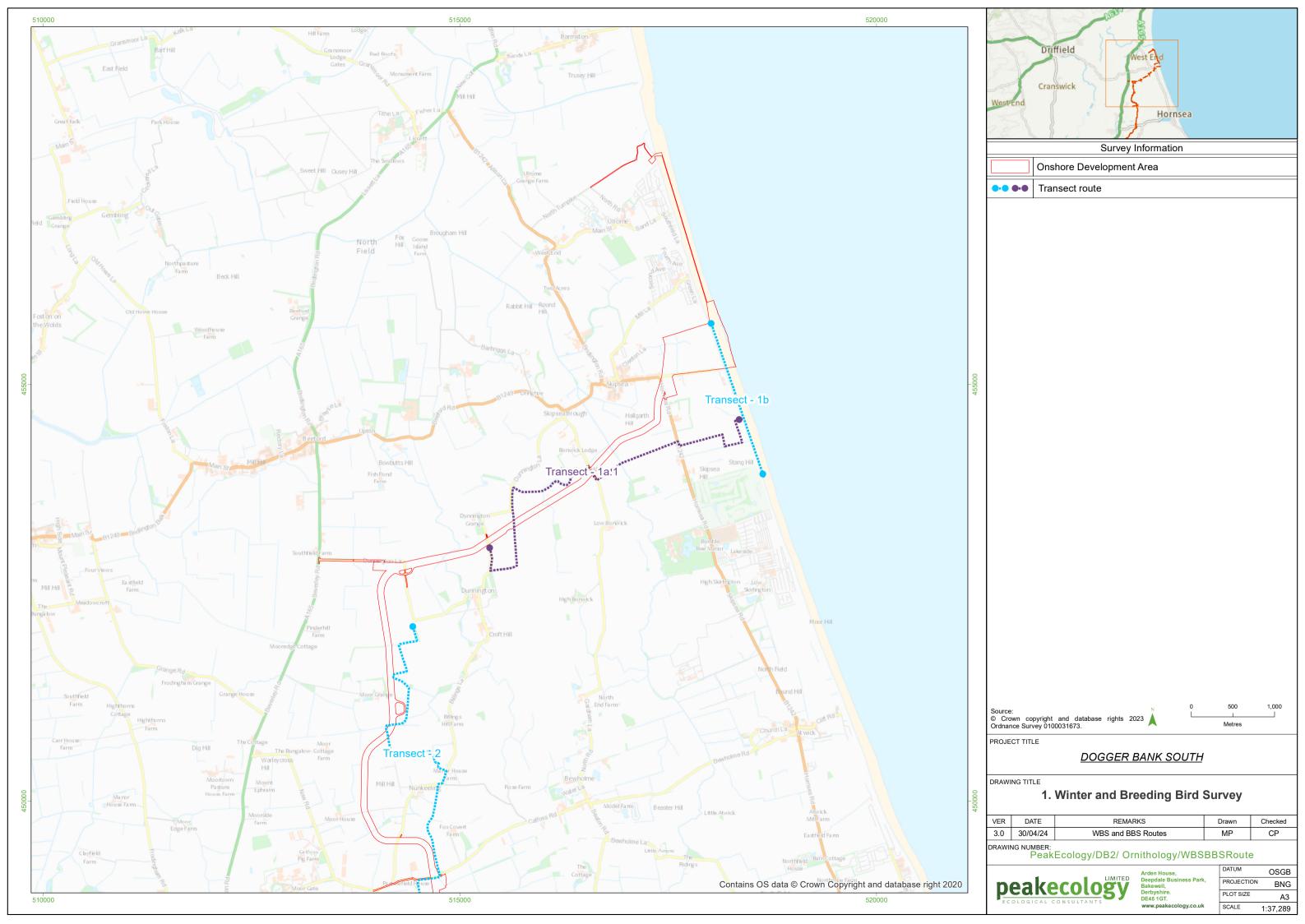
			Visit Nu	mber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Collared Dove					2	1	2
Common Gull	191	41	6	3	5		191
Cormorant			1			2	2
Dunnock	12	14	6	5	7	9	14
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}		18	52	15		114	114
Goldcrest	8	4		1	3		8
Golden Plover			14		2		14
Goldfinch	12	17	4	37	7	11	37
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Great Tit	6	5	5	5	10	4	10
Green Woodpecker	1		1	1	2		2
Greenfinch	2	17	5	2	9	6	17
Grey Partridge	8	3			2	10	10
Herring Gull	12	3	11	9	8	1	12
House Sparrow			1	1			1
Jackdaw	19	2	13	5	7	2	19
Jay	3			1	1	1	3
Kestrel	1		2				2
Lapwing		16		2	1	20	20
Lesser Redpoll				1			1
Linnet	30	117	6	12	24	4	117
Long-tailed Tit	8	18		1			18
Magpie	5	12	6	6	17	4	17
Marsh Harrier ^{Sch 1}			1				1
Marsh Tit				1			1
Meadow Pipit	12	4	6		40	4	40
Mistle Thrush			2	2	3		3
Pheasant	8	3	1		3	1	8
Pied Wagtail	4	3	1				4
Pink-footed Goose		140					140
Red Kite ^{Sch 1}	1						1
Red-legged Partridge	1		28		7		28
Redwing ^{Sch 1}		82	149	1	24	12	149
Reed Bunting	4	5	1		4		5
Robin	26	18	17	7	25	12	26
Rook	33		13		236	73	236
Siskin			1			1	1
Skylark	31	16	6	1	10	8	31
Snipe			1				1
Song Thrush	3	10	4	2	9		10

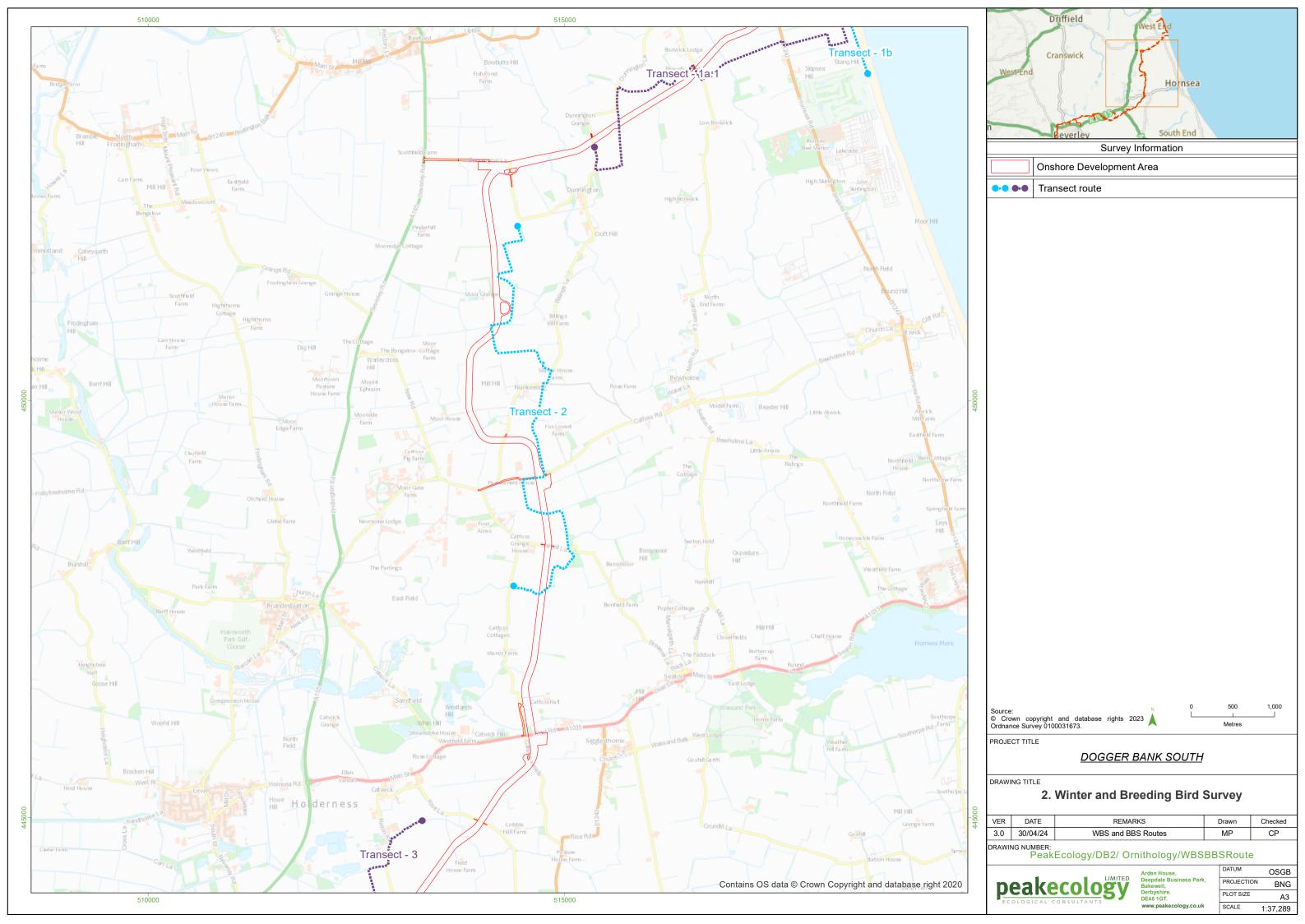
			Visit Nu	mber			
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Sparrowhawk	2		2				2
Starling	15	9	41	15	103	115	115
Stock Dove		36	35		7	1	36
Tree Sparrow	6	8		24	2	6	24
Treecreeper	1			1		2	2
Wood Pigeon	44	161	98	68	283	56	283
Wren	13	11	6	5	6	6	13
Yellowhammer	53	9	3	1	6	10	53
Totals							
Total Species							59
No. Red Listed							14
No. Amber Listed							17
SPA citation species		·			•	·	3
No. Schedule 1							6

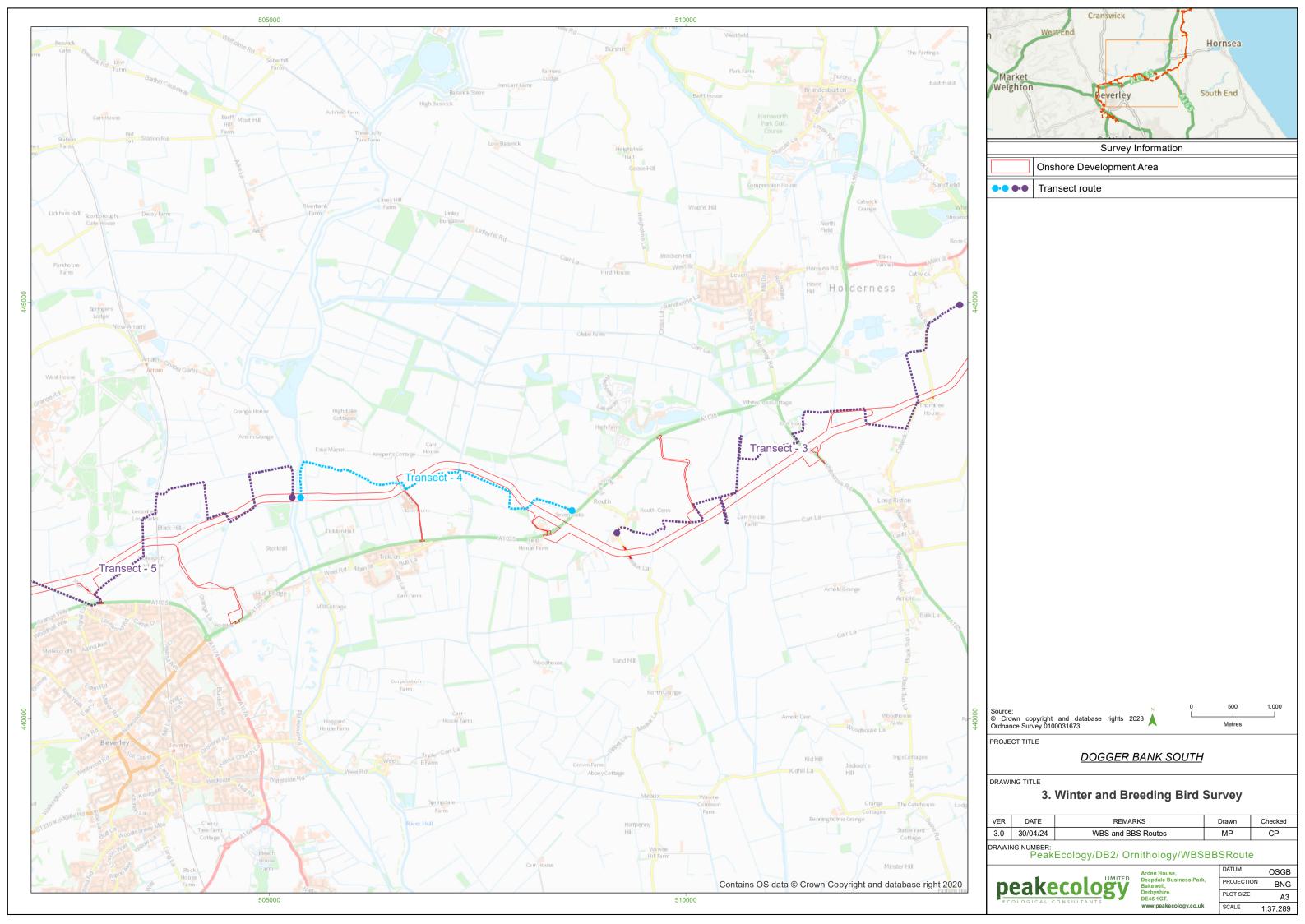
	Visit Number						
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Blackbird	13	16	18	23	19	16	105
Blackcap	2						2
Black-headed Gull	63	8	36	4	1		112
Blue Tit	17	11	8	10	9	4	59
Bullfinch	1				1	2	4
Buzzard	4	1	1			1	7
Carrion Crow	19	9	8	11	6	10	63
Chaffinch	41	8	1	7	17	10	84
Coal Tit		1			5		6
Collared Dove	13	1			4	4	22
Common Gull	212	50	60	2	2	1	327
Coot	2						2
Cormorant			1				1
Dunnock	25	7	1	3	2	4	42
Fieldfare ^{Sch 1}	10	43	22		4		79
Goldcrest	8	2	1		6		17
Goldfinch	11	1	2	28	12	9	63
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	3	1		3		8
Great Tit	2	4	3	7	2	3	21
Greenfinch	3				1	1	5
Grey Partridge						2	2

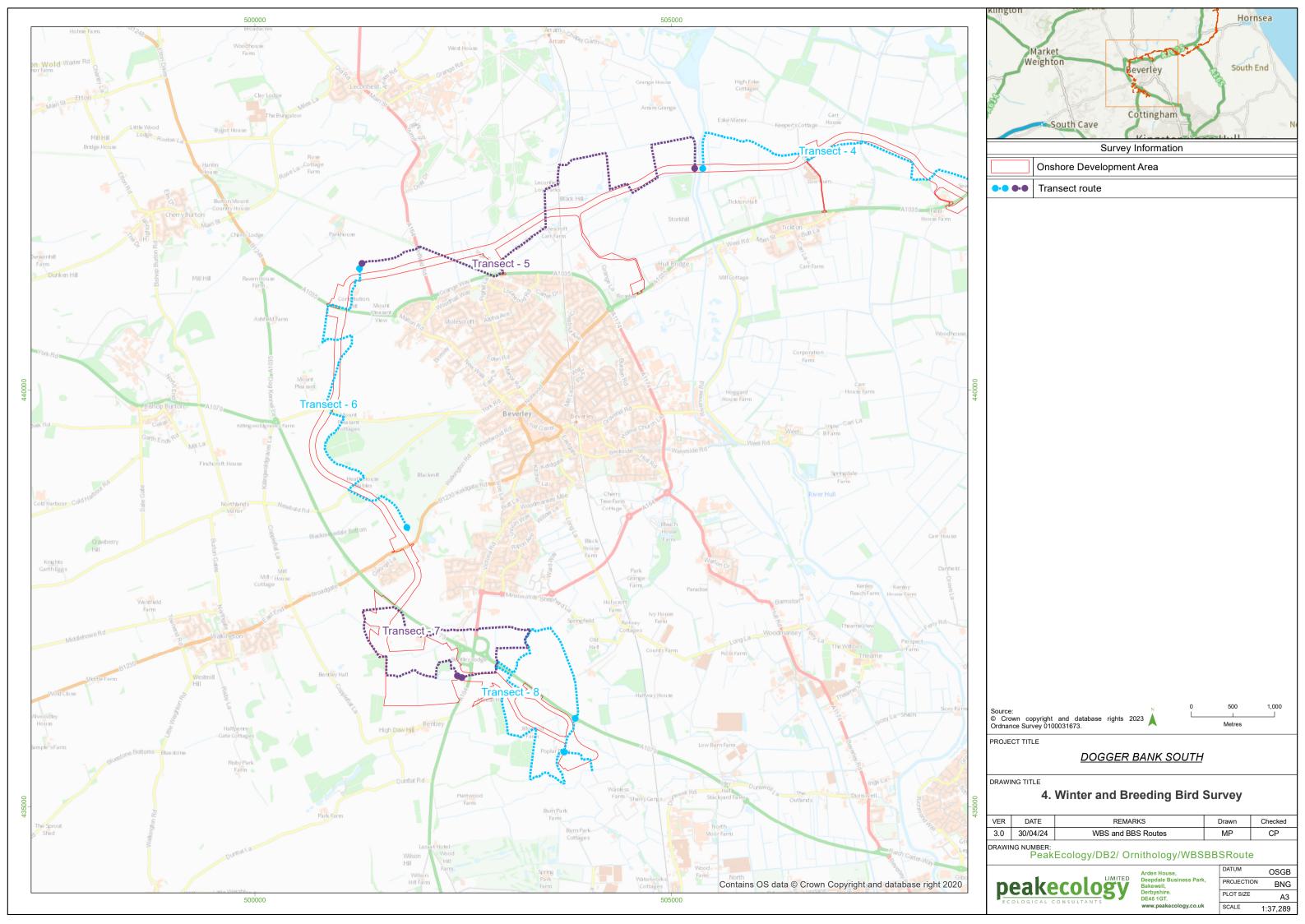
	Visit Number						
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	Peak
Grey Wagtail				1			1
Greylag Goose				84		14	98
Herring Gull	2	21	5	10		2	40
House Sparrow	9		6			14	29
Kestrel	1		2		3		6
Linnet		65		20		3	88
Long-tailed Tit	8	13	12	2	7	7	49
Magpie	5	3	2	3	5	4	22
Mallard		4					4
Meadow Pipit	7	1		7		1	16
Mistle Thrush	2		2				4
Moorhen	8				1	2	11
Peregrine ^{Sch 1}			2		2	1	5
Pheasant	5	2		1	5	2	15
Pied Wagtail	1	2					3
Pink-footed Goose	2	2					4
Red-legged Partridge	7						7
Redwing ^{Sch 1}	37	47	80	36	38	12	250
Reed Bunting	4		3			2	9
Robin	27	18	11	10	11	6	83
Rook			35				35
Skylark	24	2			6	8	40
Song Thrush	2	7	4	2	8	3	26
Sparrowhawk	9			3	1		13
Starling	76	22	3				101
Stock Dove	5	16	7	20	1	1	50
Tawny Owl					1		1
Teal					8		8
Tree Sparrow	4	1			7	14	26
Treecreeper					1		1
Wood Pigeon	130	210	175	554	288	373	1730
Wren	11	5	6	9	6	11	48
Yellowhammer	12	1	2	1	7		23
Totals							
Total Species							54
No. Red Listed							11
No. Amber Listed							21
SPA citation species							2
No. Schedule 1							3

APPENDIX D: Transect Routes

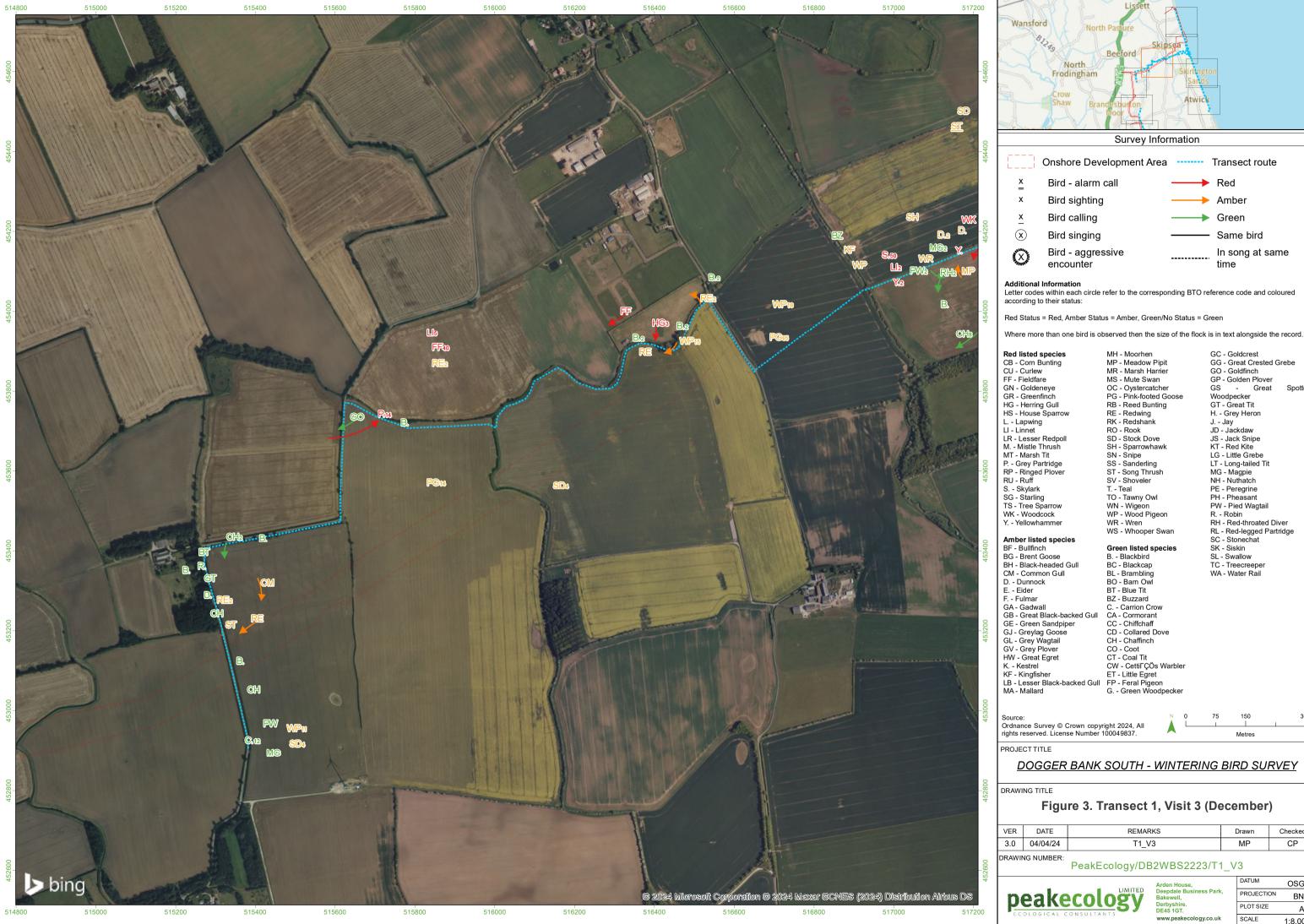








APPENDIX	F: Results	Mans for	Transects	1 – 8
	L. Neguito	MIADS IVI	Hansels	1 – 0





Transect route

Amber

Green

Same bird

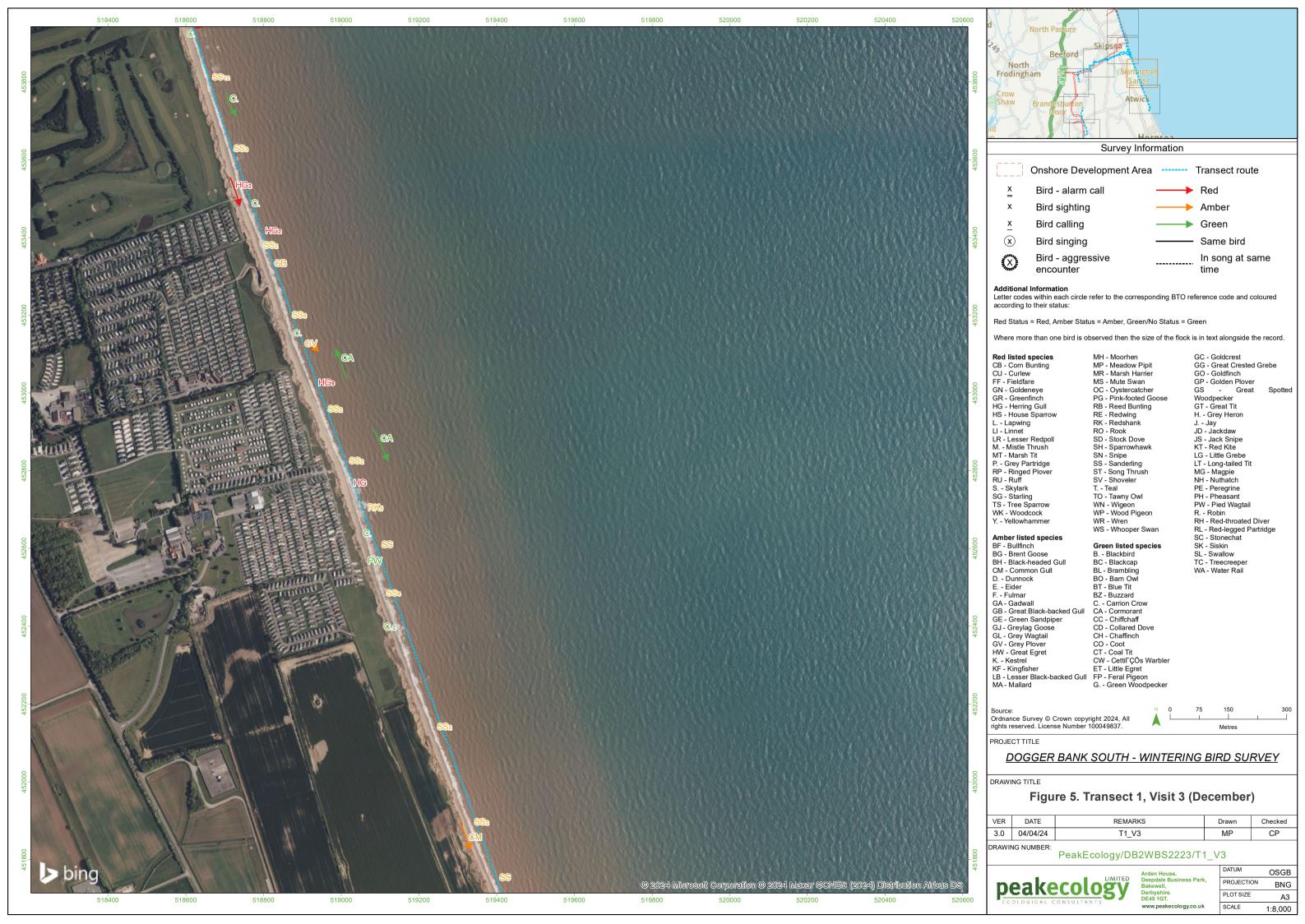
In song at same

DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

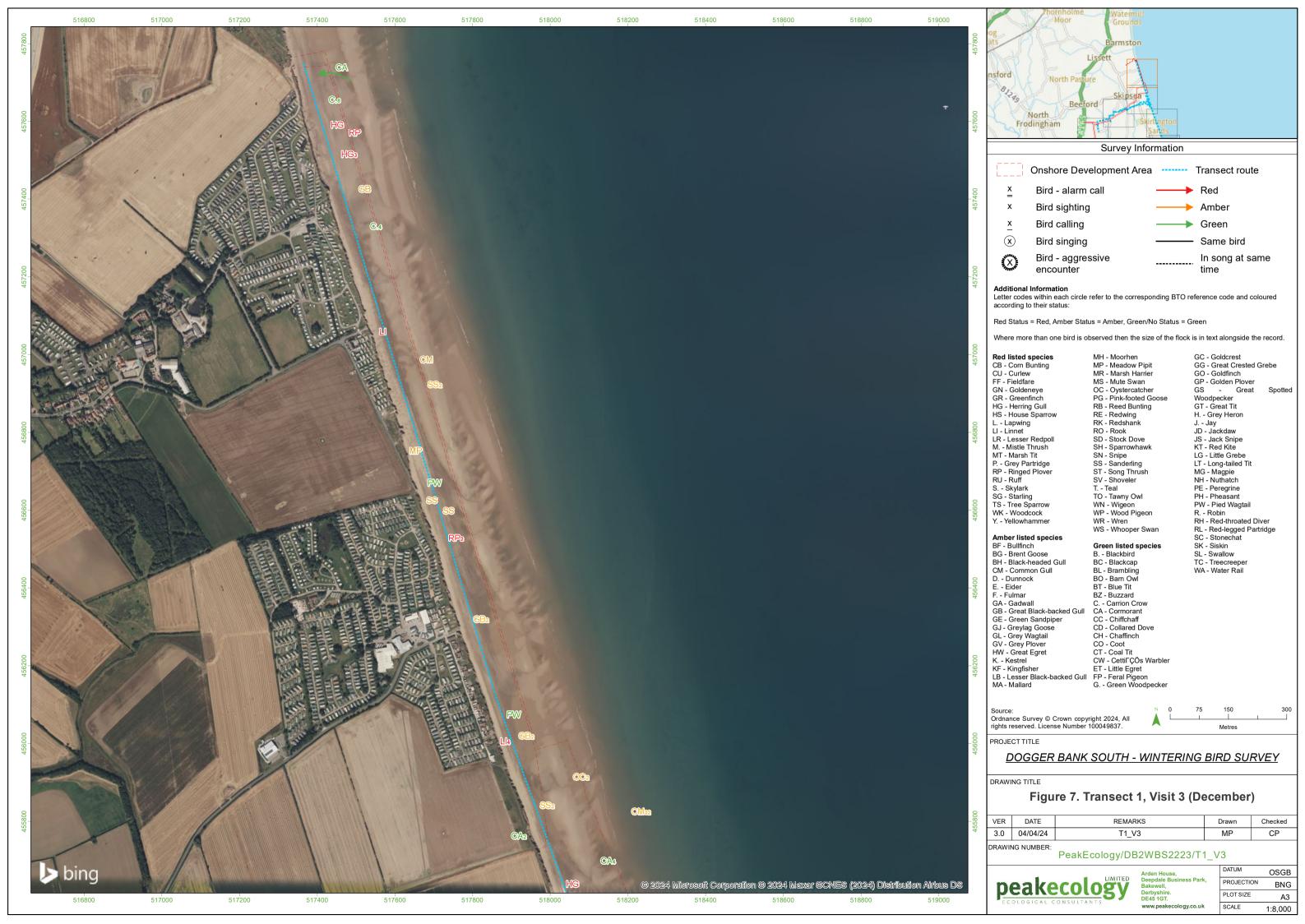
VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T1_V3	MP	CP
		•		

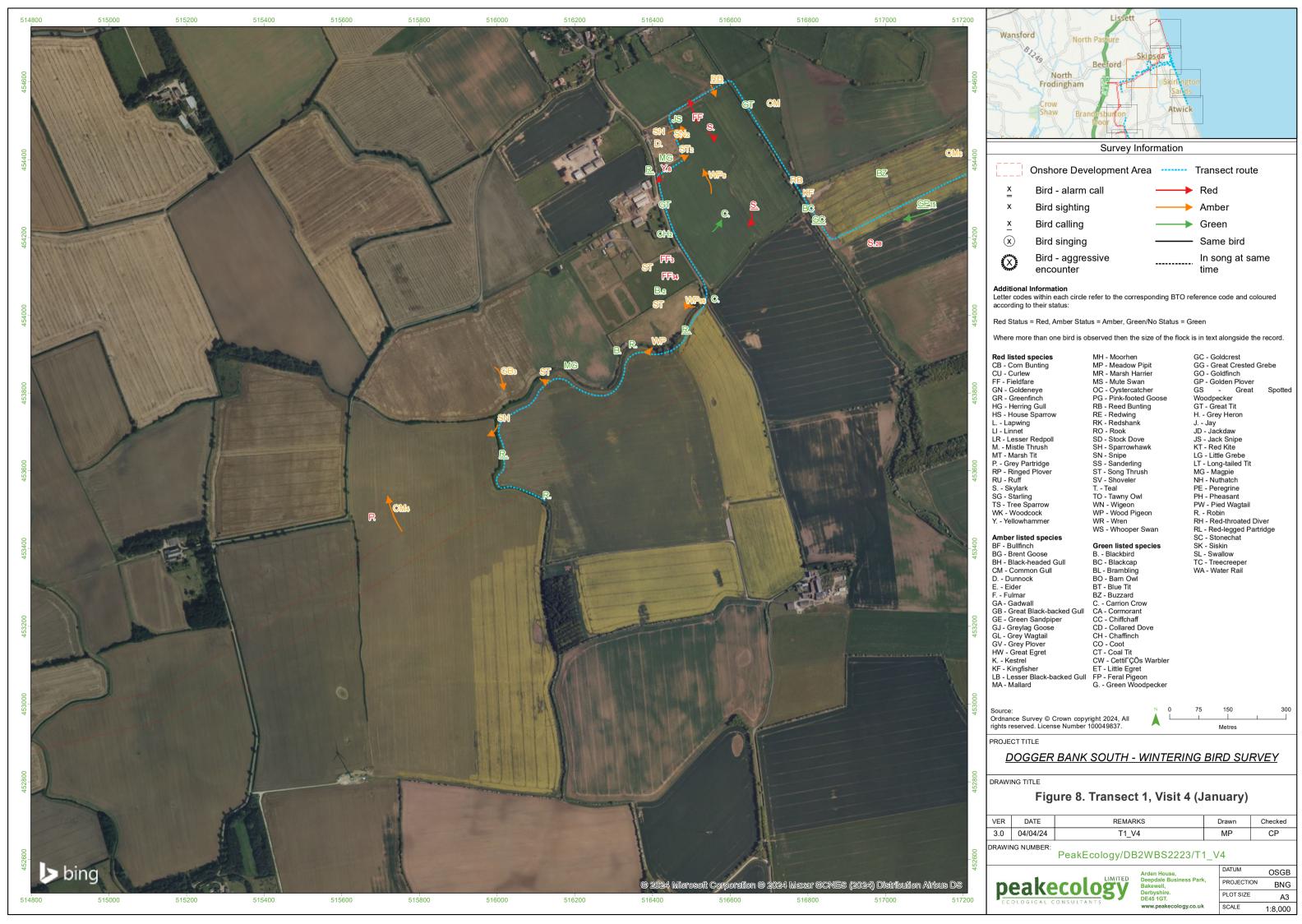
OSGB PROJECTION BNG PLOT SIZE SCALE



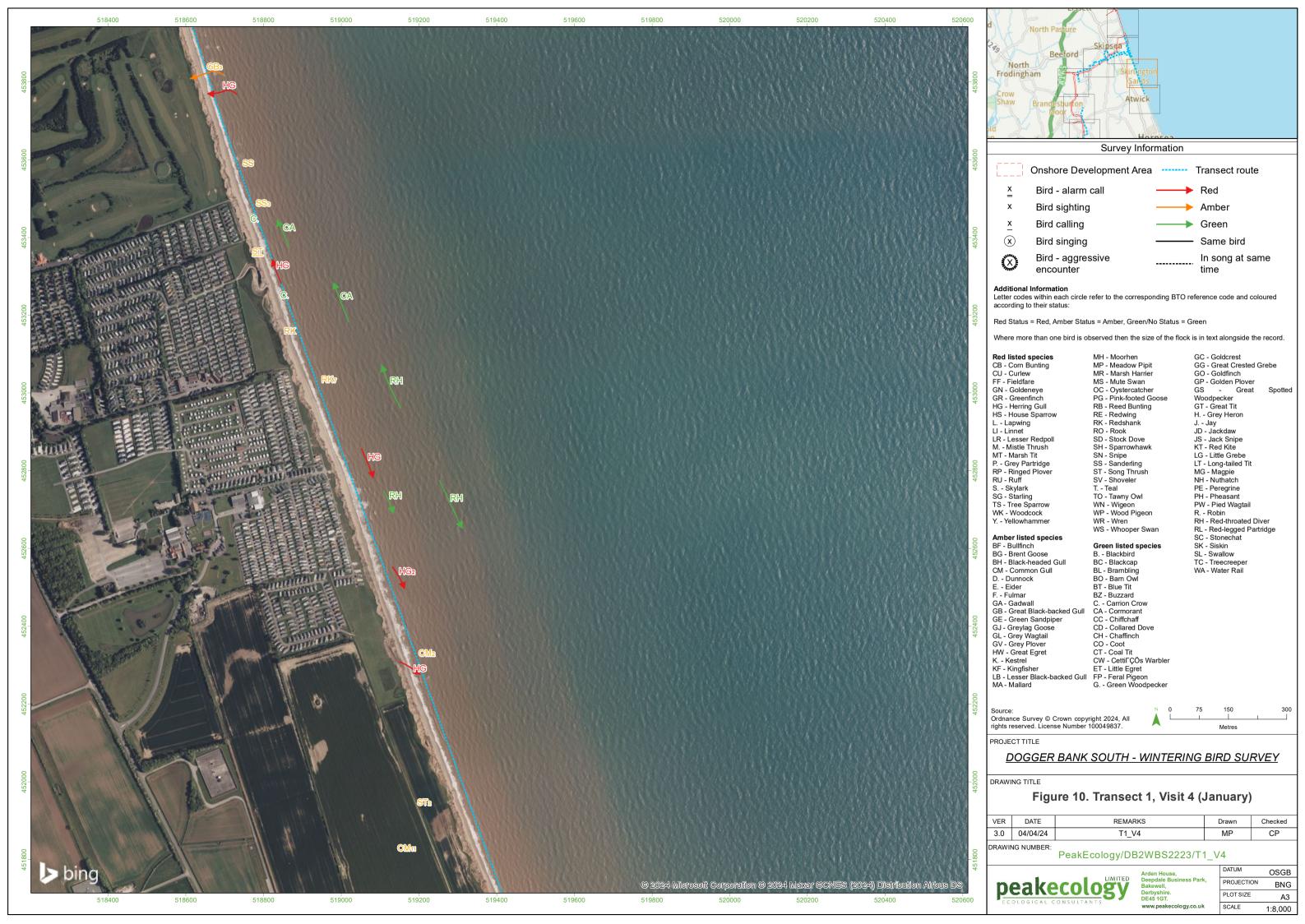


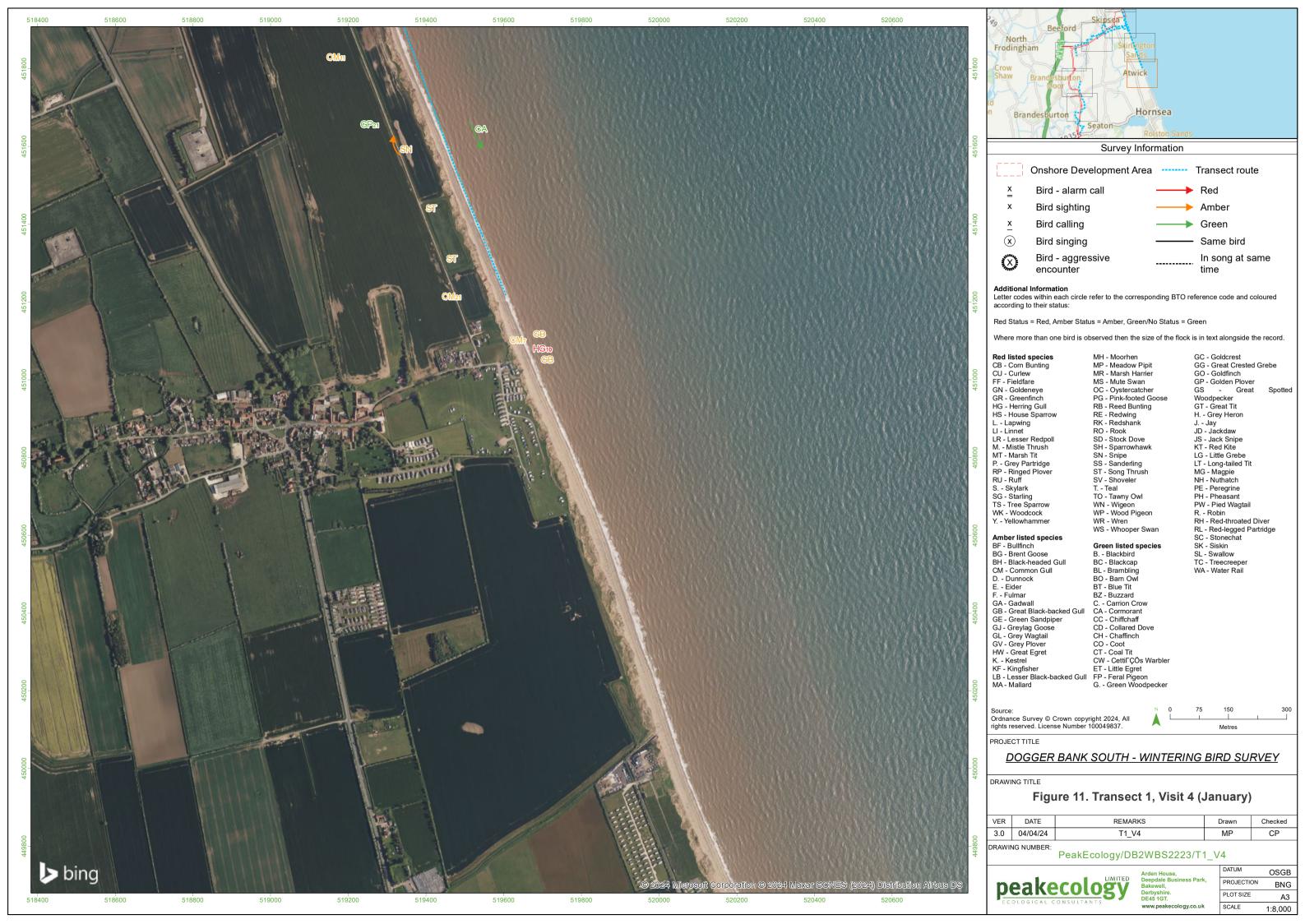


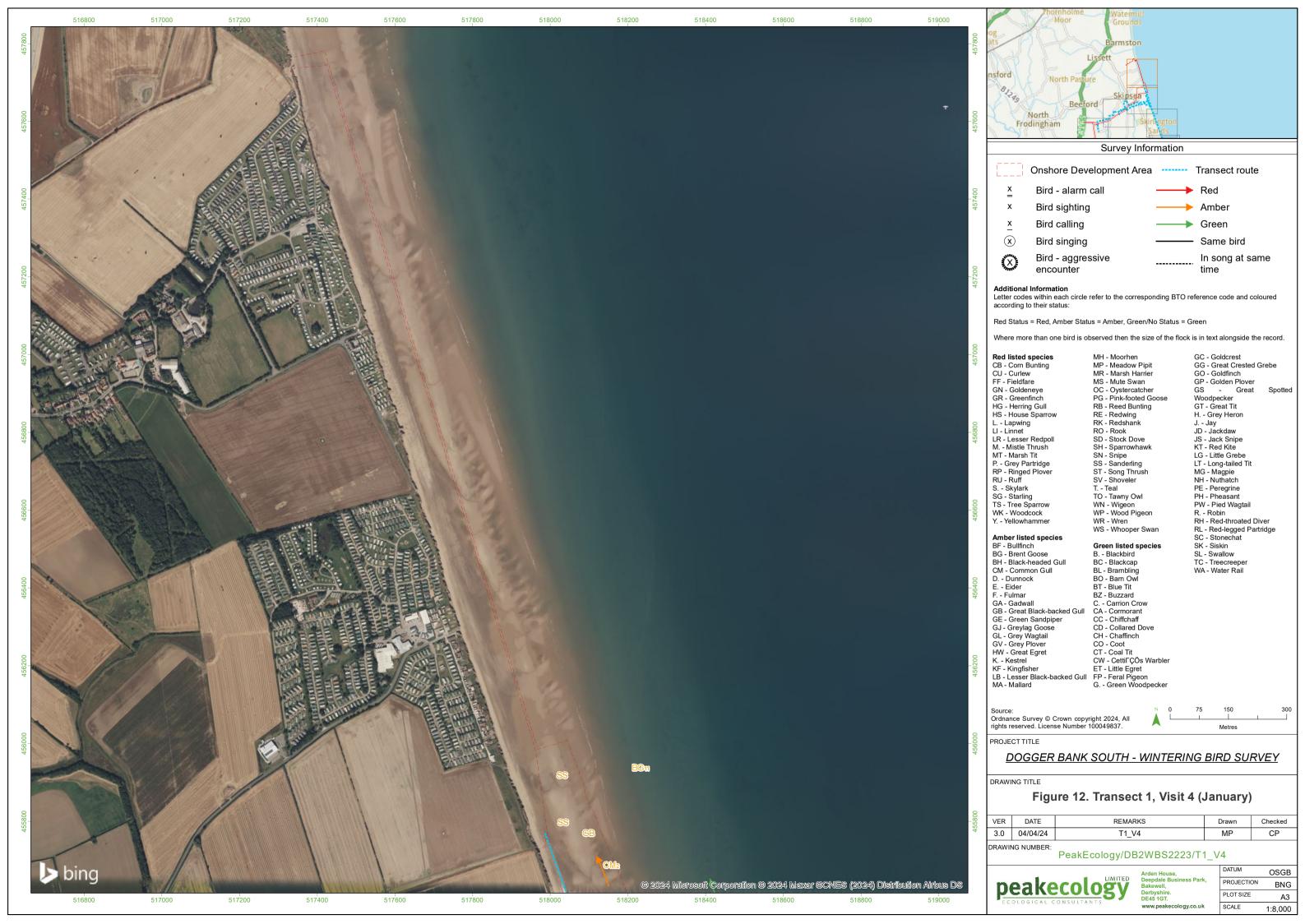


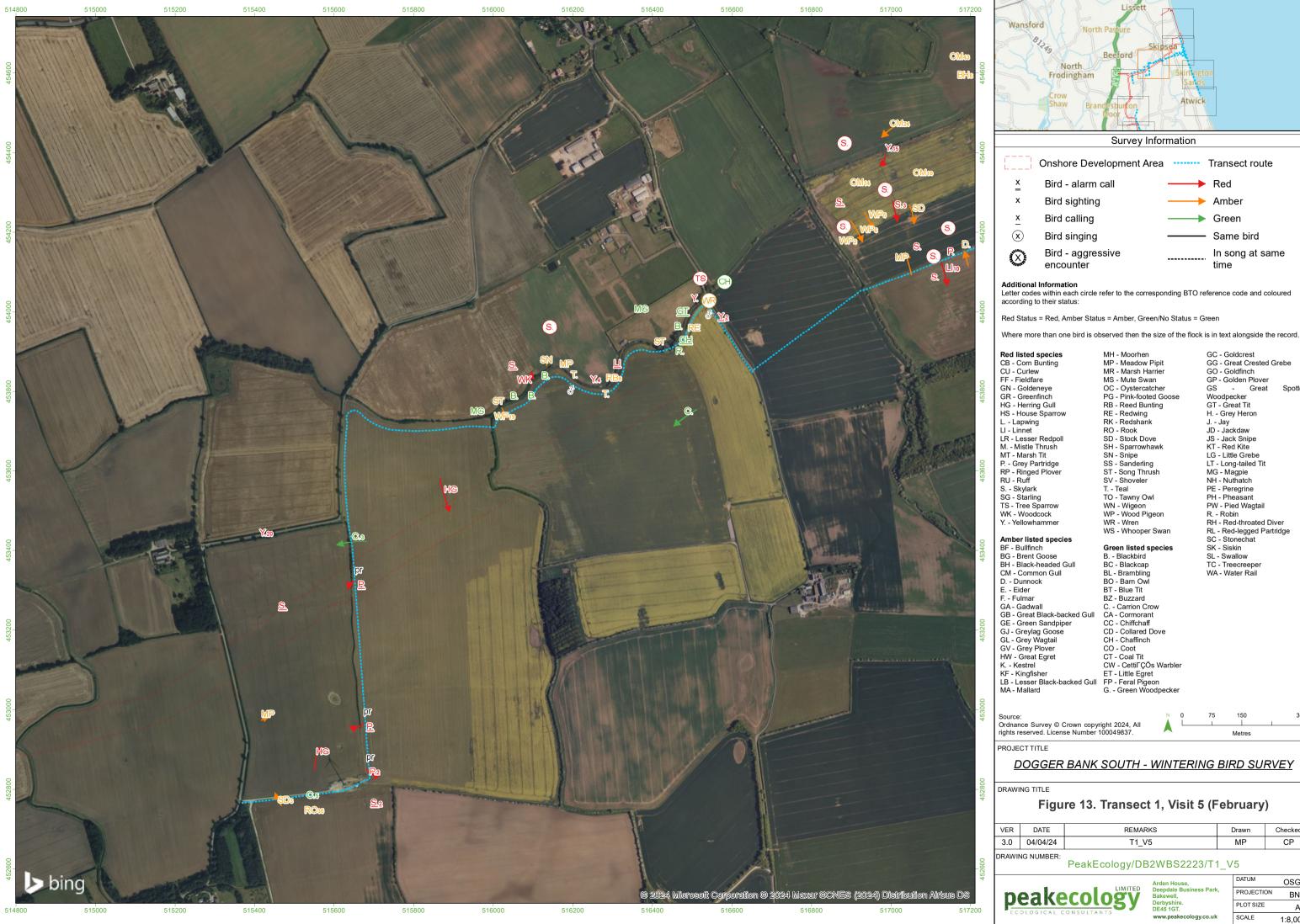




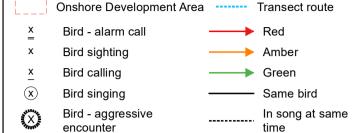






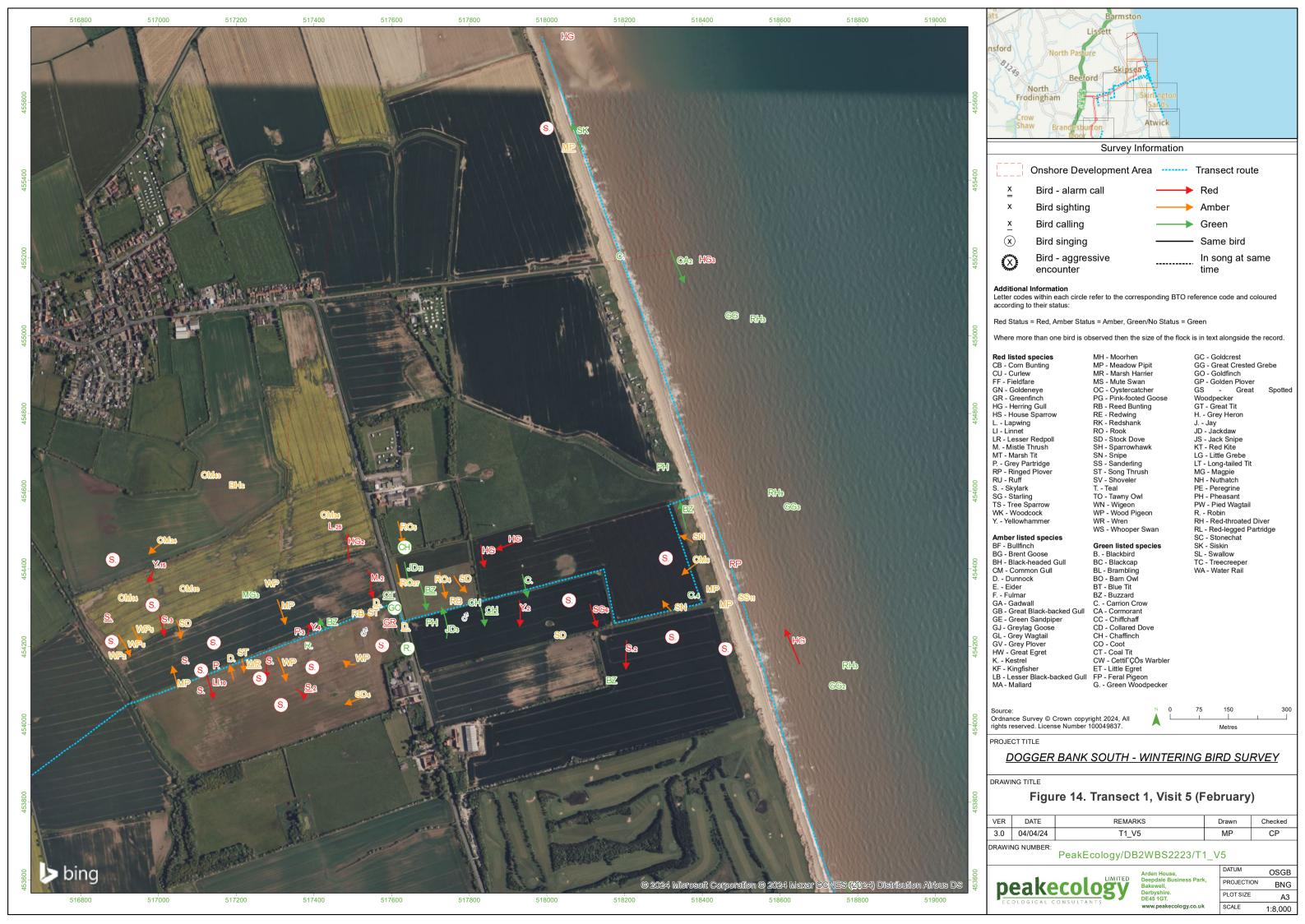


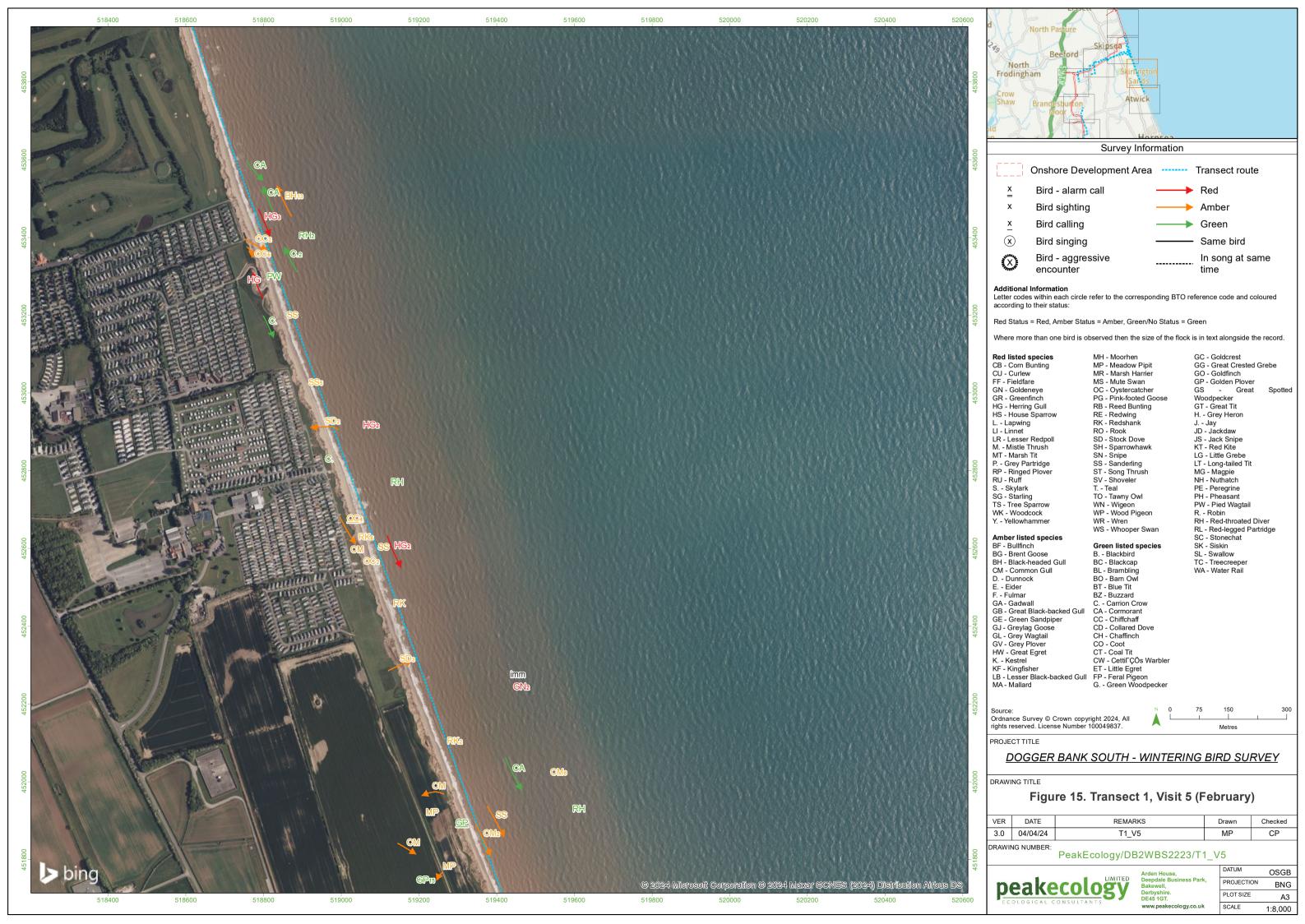


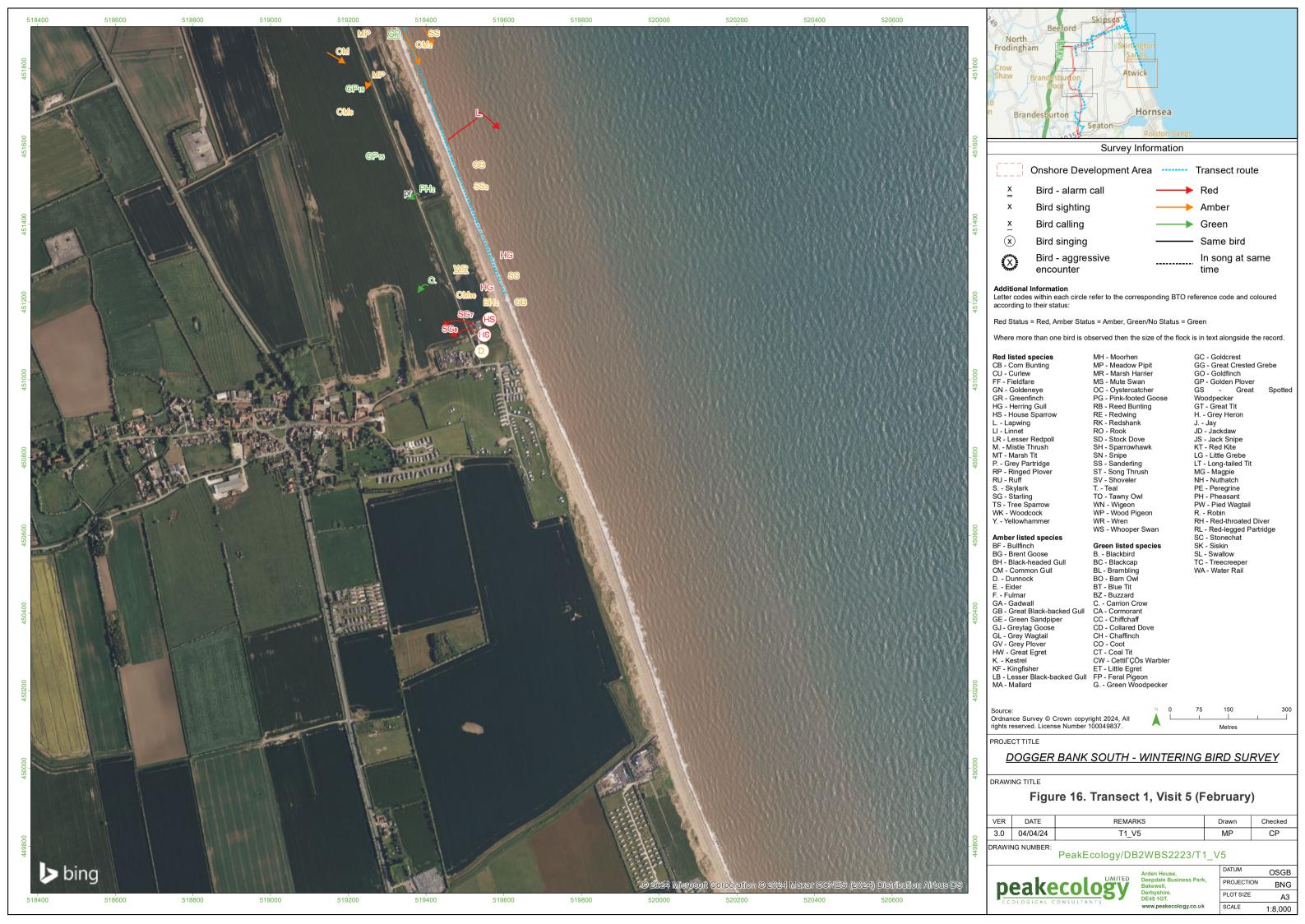


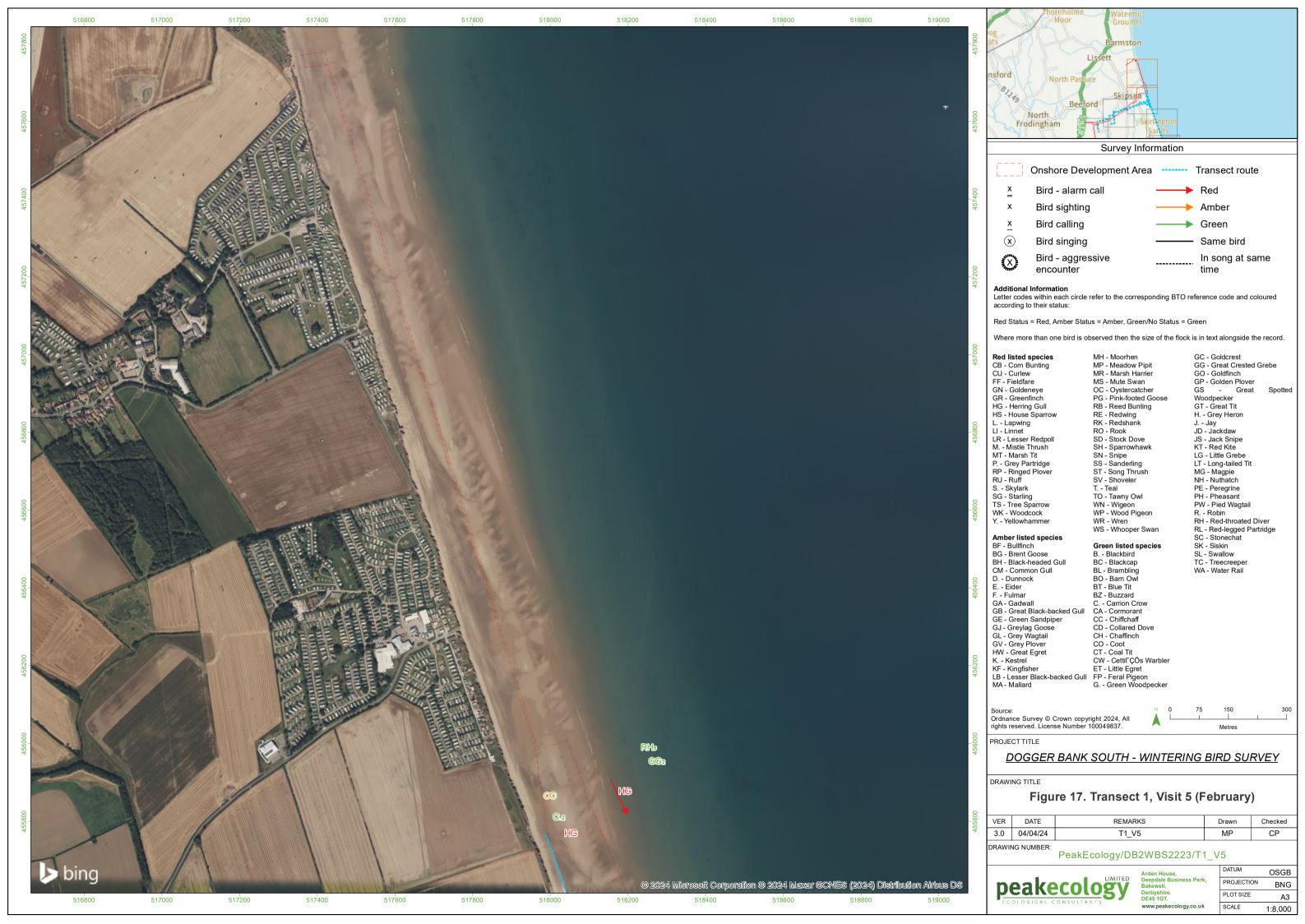
Letter codes within each circle refer to the corresponding BTO reference code and coloured

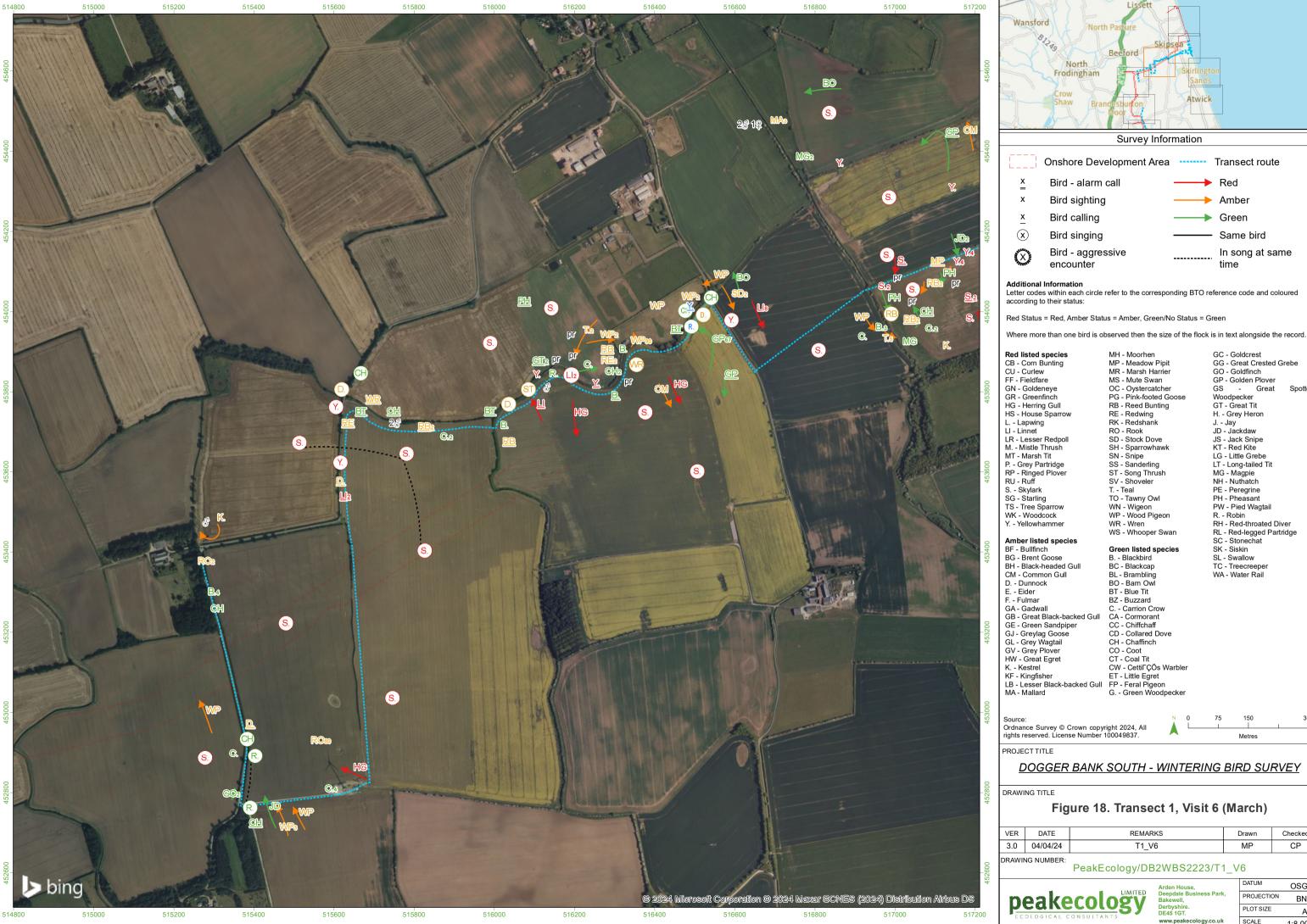
VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T1_V5	MP	CP
	UC NUMBER.			













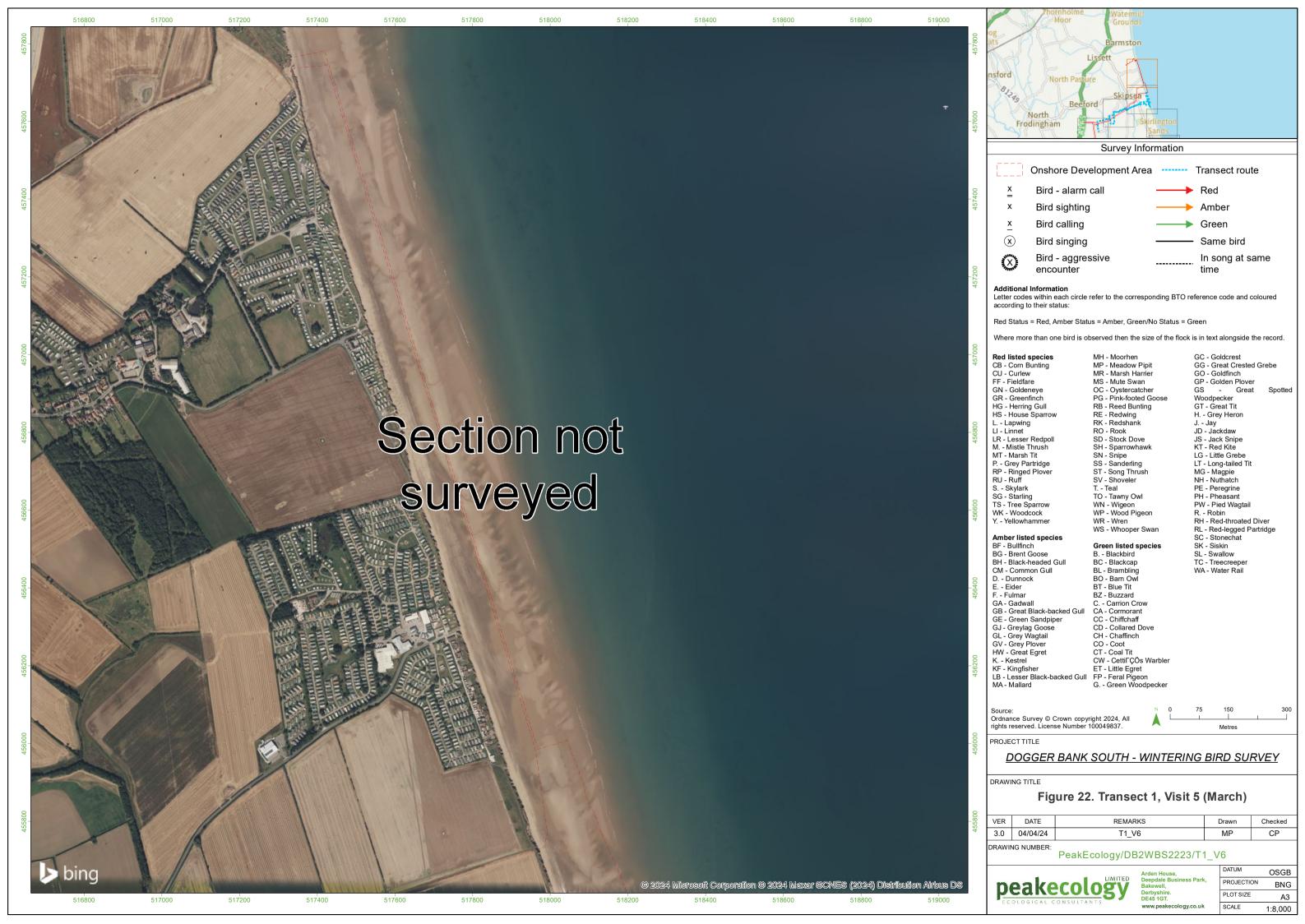
Transect route Amber

l				
VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T1_V6	MP	CP
				•













Onshore Development Area Transect route Bird - alarm call Red Bird sighting Amber

Survey Information

Bird calling Green

Bird singing Same bird Bird - aggressive In song at same

encounter

Letter codes within each circle refer to the corresponding BTO reference code and coloured

Red Status = Red. Amber Status = Amber. Green/No Status = Green

Where more than one bird is observed then the size of the flock is in text alongside the record.

FF - Fieldfare MS - Mute Swan GN - Goldeneye OC - Ovstercatcher GR - Greenfinch RB - Reed Bunting HS - House Sparrov RE - Redwing RK - Redshank L. - Lapwing RO - Rook LR - Lesser Redpoll M. - Mistle Thrush MT - Marsh Tit P. - Grey Partridge SS - Sanderling RP - Ringed Plover ST - Song Thrush RU - Ruff SV - Shoveler T - Teal S - Skylark SG - Starling TO - Tawny Owl TS - Tree Sparrow WN - Wigeon

Amber listed species

BF - Bullfinch BG - Brent Goose BH - Black-headed Gull CM - Common Gull D. - Dunnock F - Fider F. - Fulmar GA - Gadwall GB - Great Black-backed Gull

GE - Green Sandpiper GJ - Greylag Goose GL - Grey Wagtail GV - Grey Plover HW - Great Egret

KF - Kingfisher LB - Lesser Black-backed Gull
MA - Mallard
FP - Feral Pigeon
G. - Green Woodpecker

BO - Barn Owl BT - Blue Tit BZ - Buzzard - Carrion Crov CA - Cormorant CC - Chiffchaff CD - Collared Dove CH - Chaffinch CO - Coot CT - Coal Tit CW - CettiГÇÖs Warbler ET - Little Egret

WP - Wood Pigeor

Green listed species

WR - Wren WS - Whooper Swa

B. - Blackbird

BC - Blackcap

BL - Brambling

GC - Goldcrest

time

MP - Meadow Pinit GG - Great Crested Grebe MR - Marsh Harrier GO - Goldfinch GP - Golden Plover GS - Great PG - Pink-footed Goose Woodpecker GT - Great Tit

H. - Grey Heron J. - Jay JD - Jackdaw SD - Stock Dove JS - Jack Snipe KT - Red Kite SH - Sparrowhaw LG - Little Grebe LT - Long-tailed Tit MG - Magpie

NH - Nuthatch PE - Peregrine PH - Pheasant PW - Pied Wagtail R - Robin

RH - Red-throated Diver RL - Red-legged Partridge SC - Stonechat

SK - Siskin SL - Swallow TC - Treecreeper WA - Water Rail

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DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

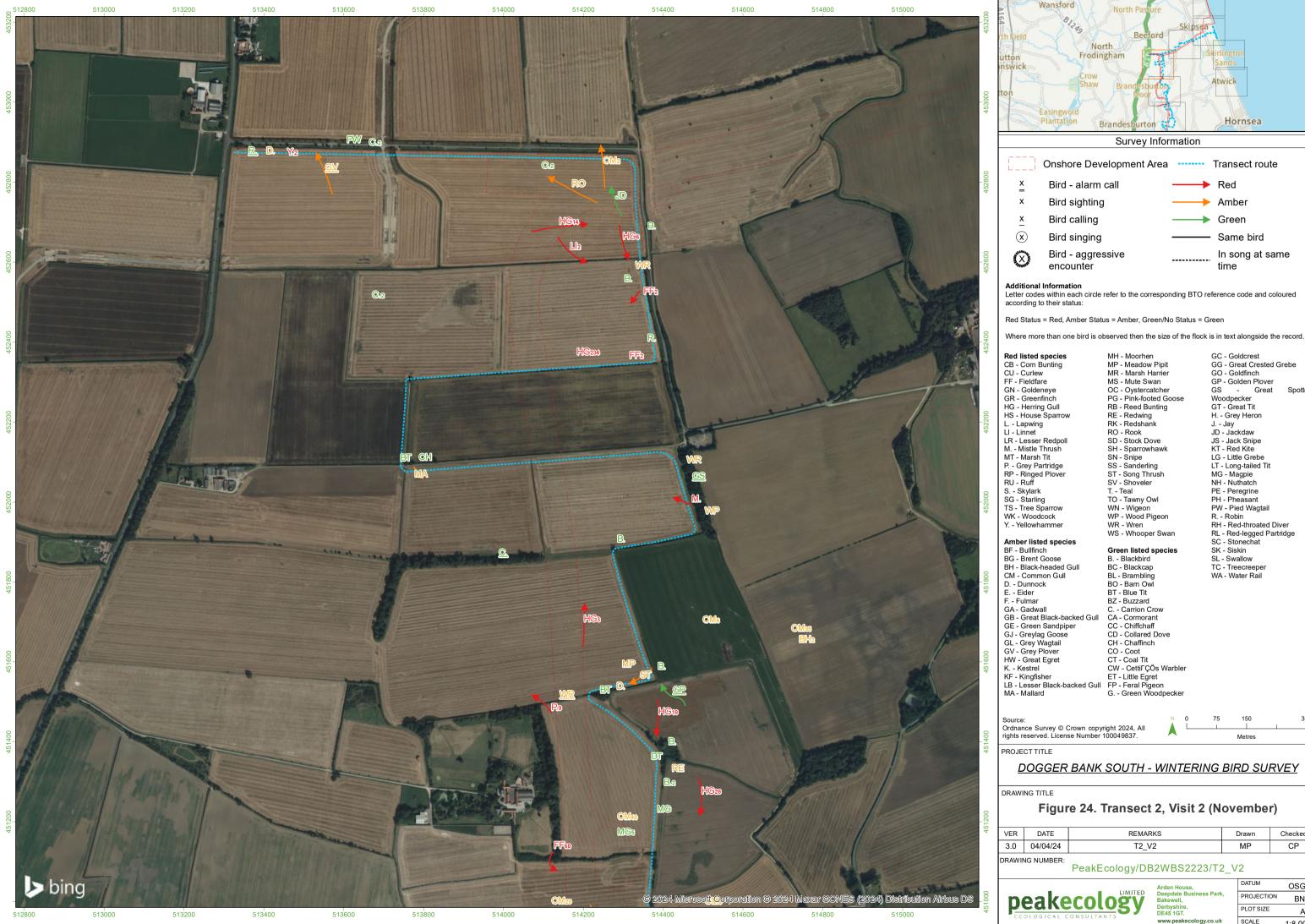
Figure 23. Transect 1, Visit 1 (October)

- 1				_	<u> </u>
L	VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
	3.0	04/04/24	T2_V1	MP	CP

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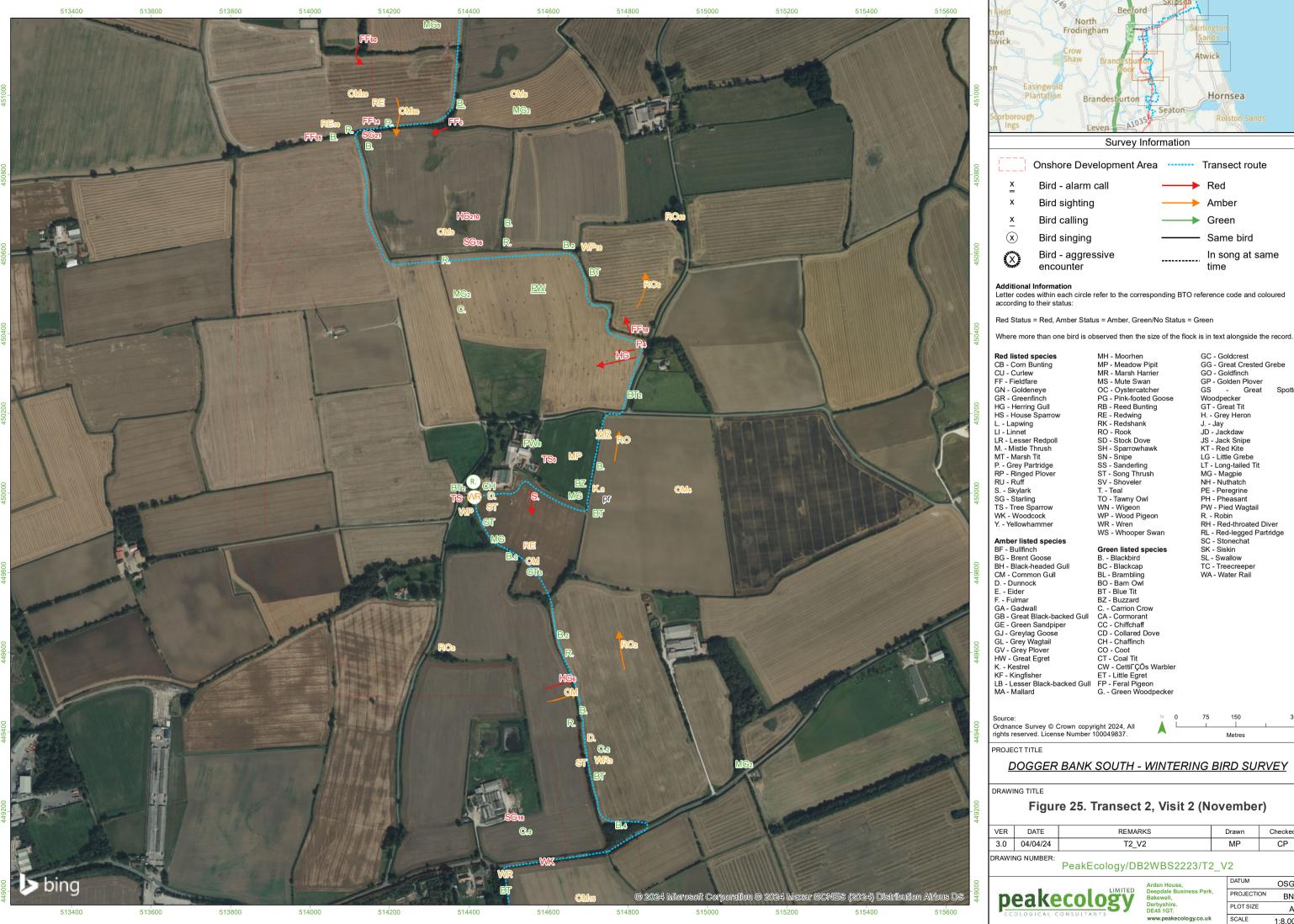
Transect route

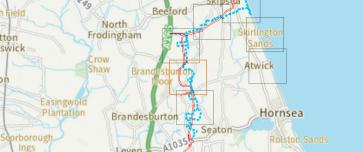
Same bird

time

DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T2_V2	MP	CP





Transect route Red

Amber

Green Same bird

In song at same time

GC - Goldcrest GG - Great Crested Grebe GO - Goldfinch

GP - Golden Plover GS - Great

Woodpecker

GT - Great Tit

J. - Jay JD - Jackdaw

H. - Grey Heron

JS - Jack Snipe KT - Red Kite

LG - Little Grebe

NH - Nuthatch

PE - Peregrine

PH - Pheasant

SC - Stonechat

SK - Siskin

SL - Swallow

TC - Treecreeper

WA - Water Rail

R - Robin

PW - Pied Wagtail

RH - Red-throated Diver

RL - Red-legged Partridge

LT - Long-tailed Tit MG - Magpie

DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

Figure 25. Transect 2, Visit 2 (November)

VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T2_V2	MP	CP

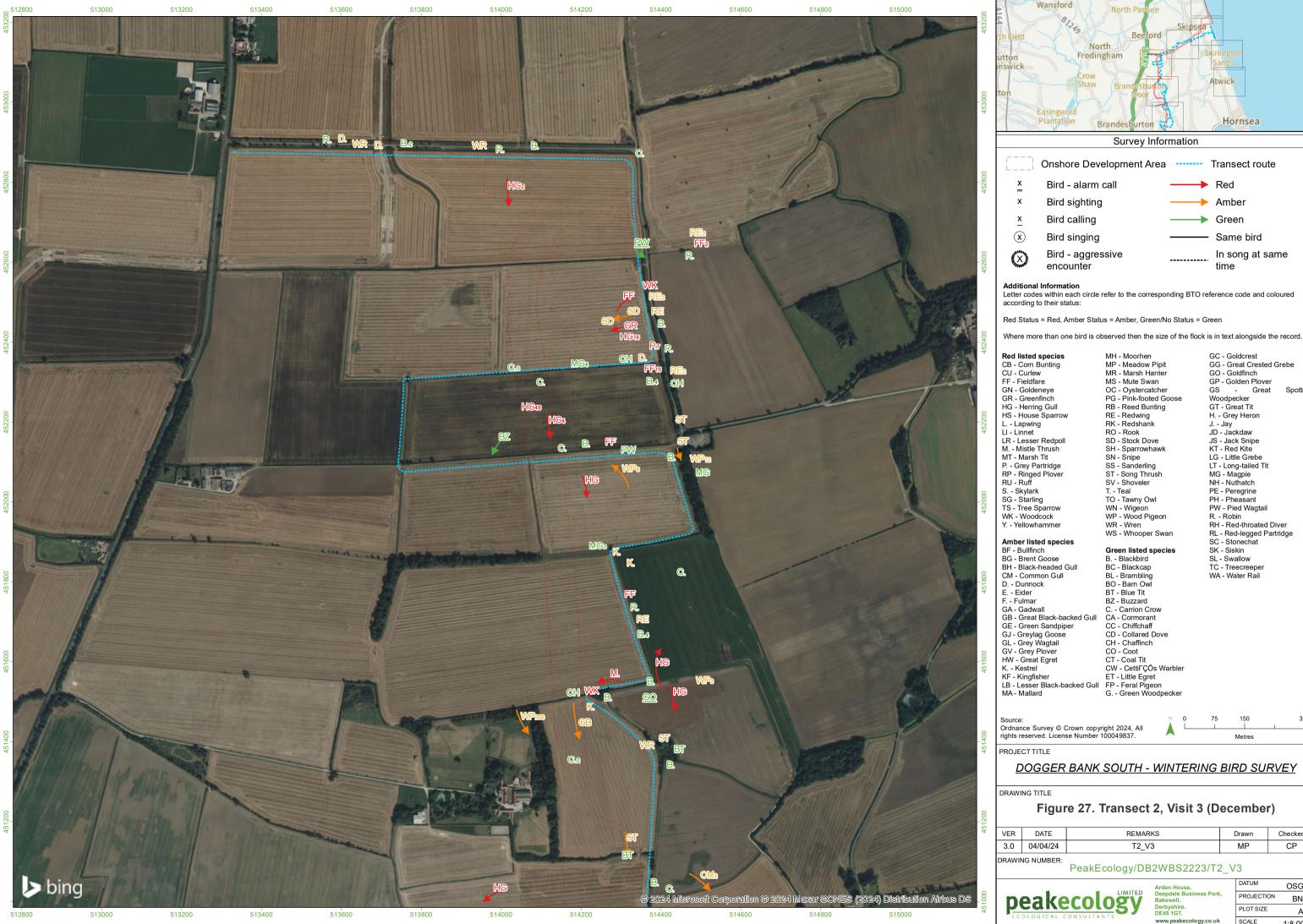
PeakEcology/DB2WBS2223/T2_V2

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PROJECTION BNG PLOT SIZE SCALE

OSGB





Atwick Hornsea

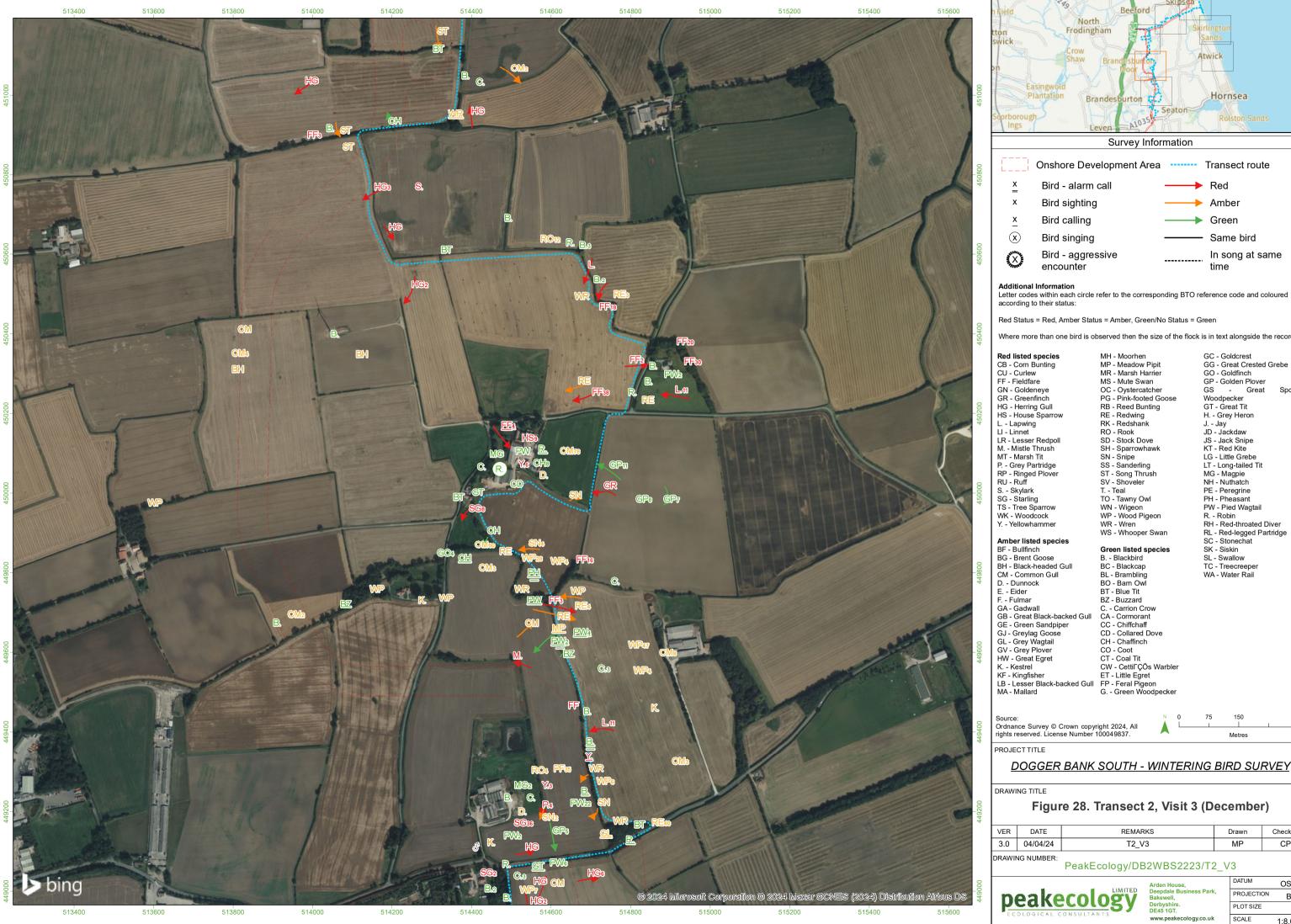
Transect route

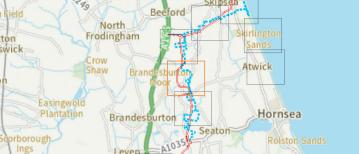
Same bird

In song at same time

DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

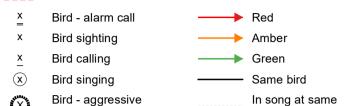
VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T2_V3	MP	CP





Transect route

time



Where more than one bird is observed then the size of the flock is in text alongside the record.

sted species orn Bunting urlew eleldfare foldeneye freenfinch lerring Gull ouse Sparrow pwing net esser Redpoll estle Thrush larsh Tit ey Partridge inged Plover uff ylark tarling eve Sparrow Voodcock lowhammer	MH - Moorhen MP - Meadow Pipit MR - Marsh Harrier MS - Mute Swan OC - Oystercatcher PG - Pink-footed Goose RB - Reed Bunting RK - Redshank RO - Rook SD - Stock Dove SH - Sparrowhawk SN - Snipe SS - Sanderling ST - Song Thrush SV - Shoveler T Teal TO - Tawny Owl WN - Wigeon WP - Wood Pigeon WR - Wren	GC - Goldcrest GG - Great Crested Grebe GO - Goldfinch GP - Golden Plover GS - Great Spo Woodpecker GT - Great Tit H Grey Heron J Jay JD - Jackdaw JS - Jack Snipe KT - Red Kite LG - Little Grebe LT - Long-tailed Tit MG - Magpie NH - Nuthatch PE - Peregrine PH - Pheasant PW - Pied Wagtail R Robin RH - Red-throated Diver
r listed species ullfinch rent Goose lack-headed Gull common Gull unnock der mar adwall ireat Black-backed Gull ireat Black-backed Gull ireen Sandpiper reylag Goose rey Wagtail irey Plover Great Egret strel ingfisher	WS - Whooper Swan Green listed species B Blackbird BC - Blackcap BL - Brambling BO - Bam Owl BT - Blue Tit BZ - Buzzard C Carrion Crow CA - Cormorant CC - Chiffchaff CD - Collared Dove CH - Chaffinch CO - Coot CT - Coal Tit CW - Cettif ÇÖs Warbler ET - Little Egret	RL - Red-legged Partridge SC - Stonechat SK - Siskin SL - Swallow TC - Treecreeper WA - Water Rail



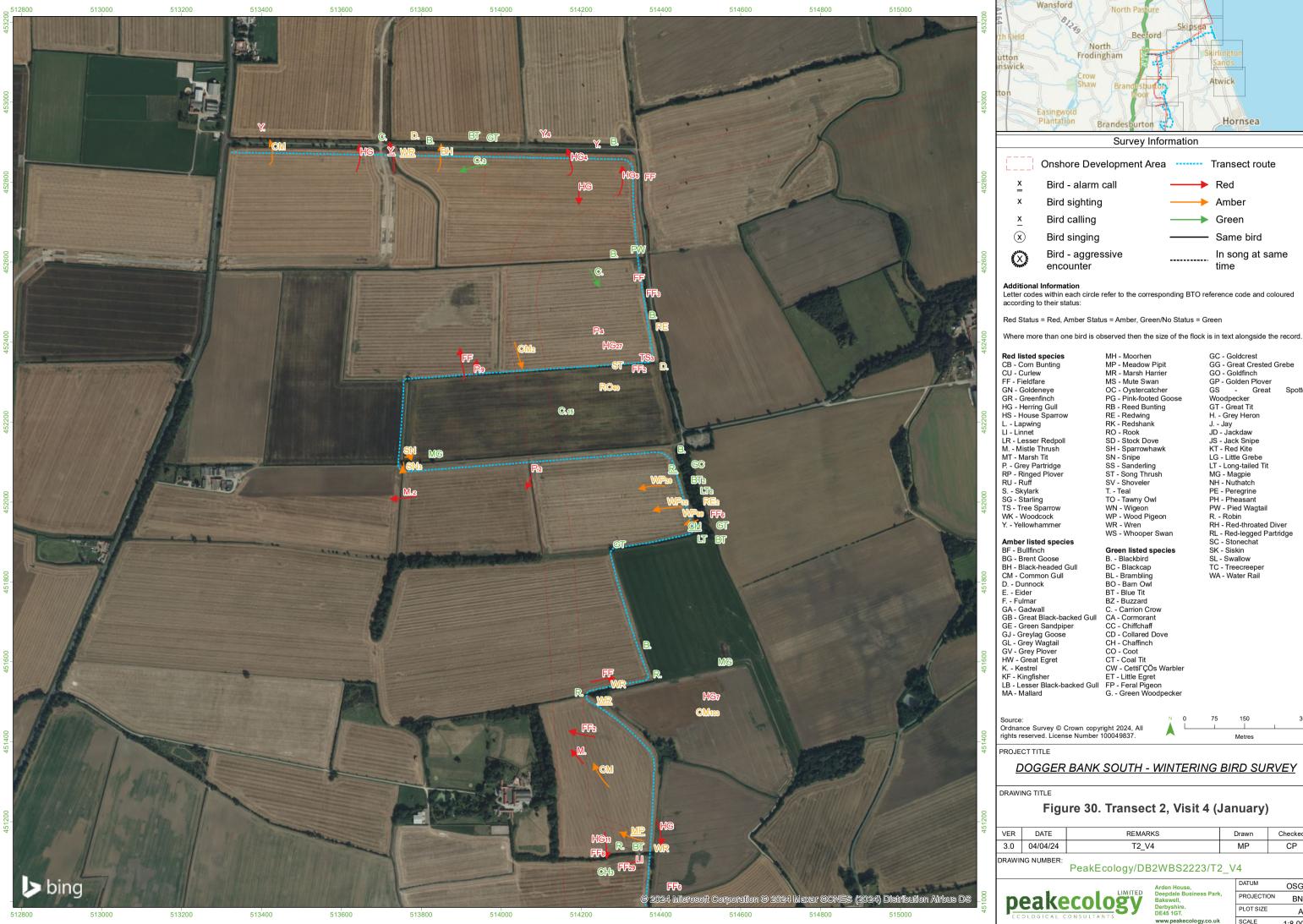
DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

Figure 28. Transect 2, Visit 3 (December)

VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T2_V3	MP	CP
DD 414/14	UO NUIMBED		-	

en House,	DATUM	OSG
pdale Business Park, ewell,	PROJECTION	BN
oyshire. 5 1GT.	PLOT SIZE	A
v.peakecology.co.uk	SCALE	1.0 0





Atwick Hornsea

Transect route

Red

Same bird

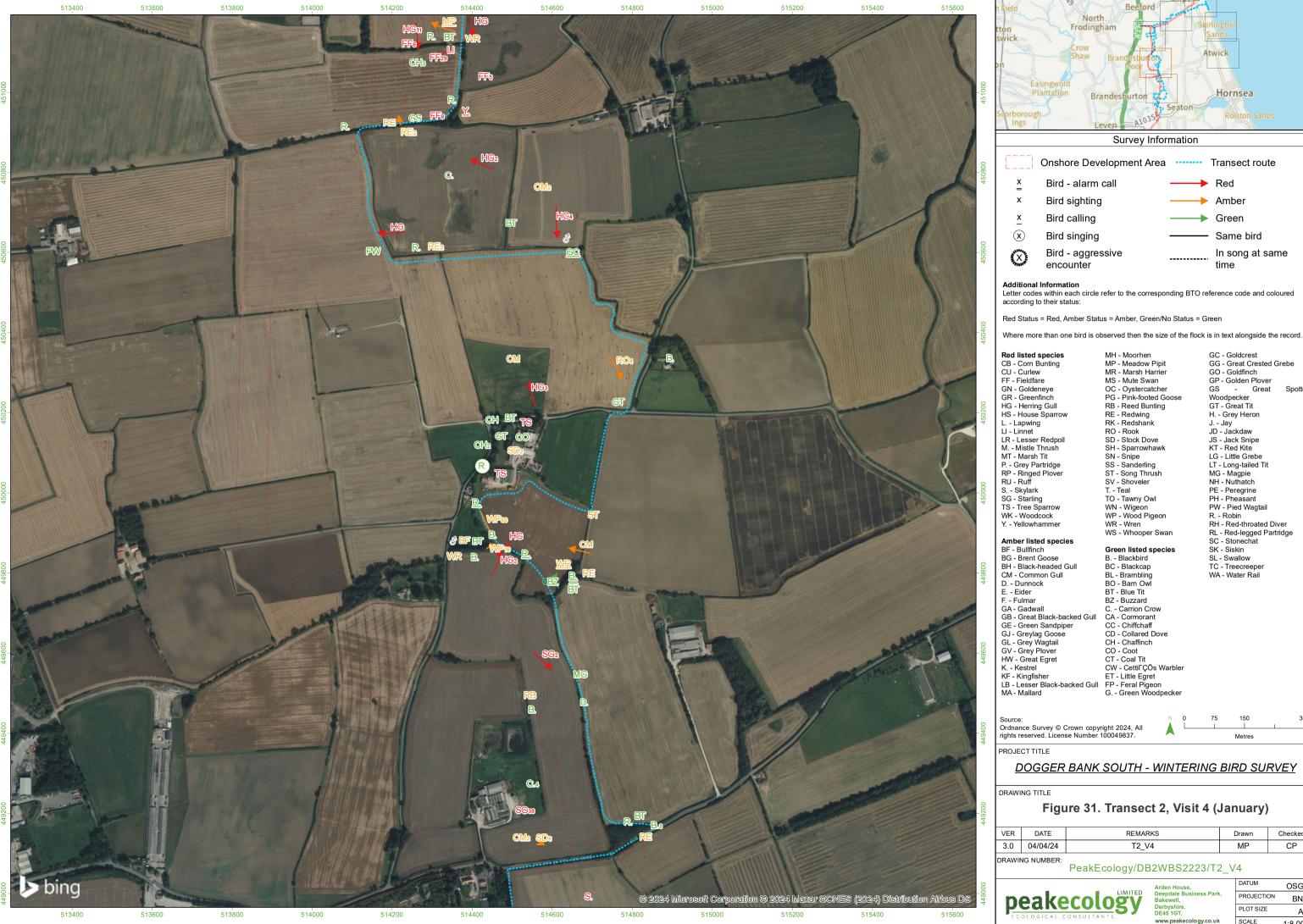
In song at same

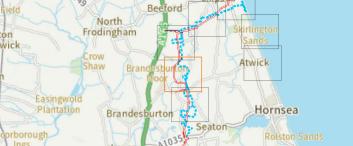
DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T2_V4	MP	CP
		-		

PROJECTION BNG PLOT SIZE SCALE

OSGB



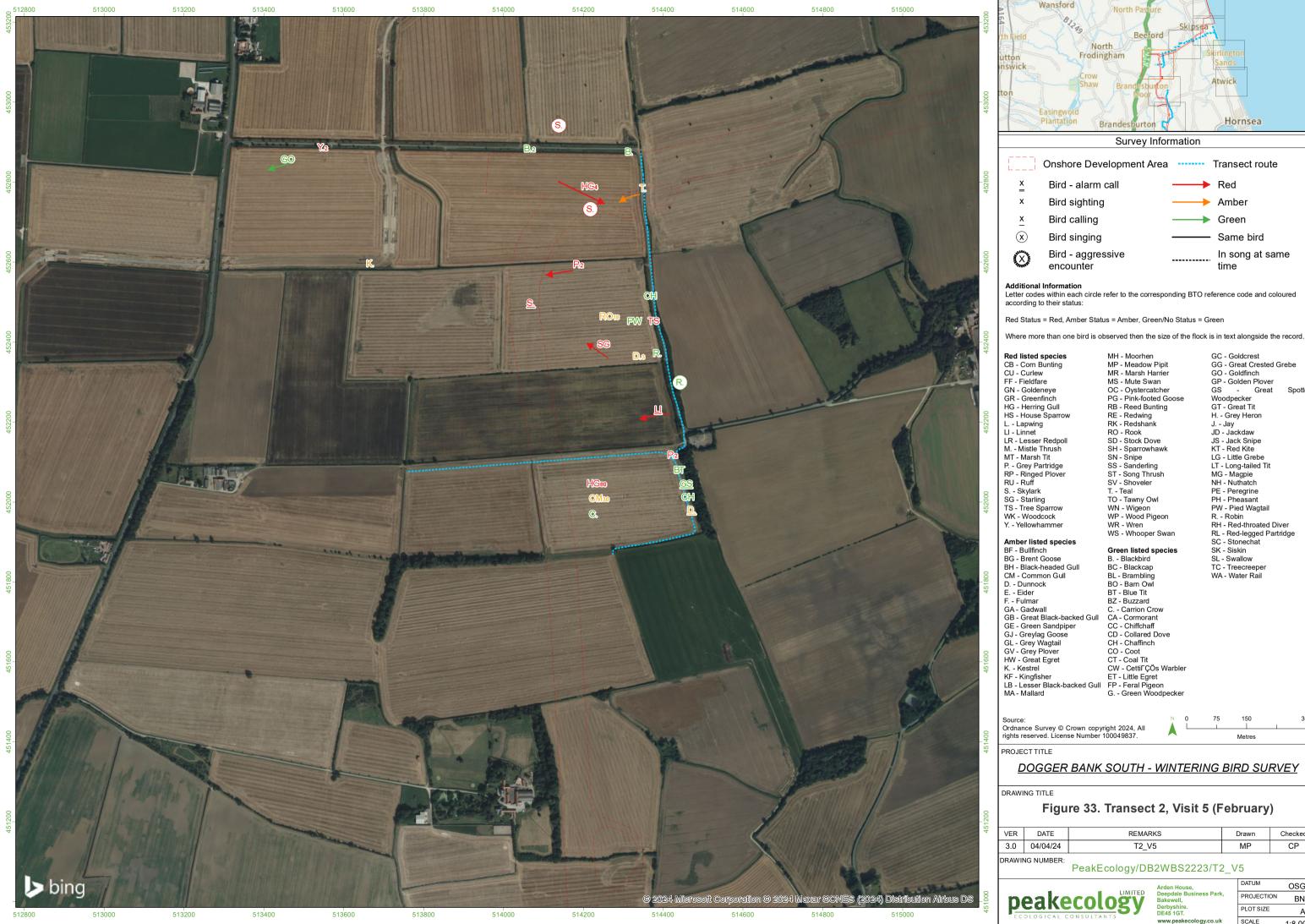


Transect route Red Amber Green Same bird

DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

1				
VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T2_V4	MP	CP
				•

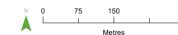




Hornsea



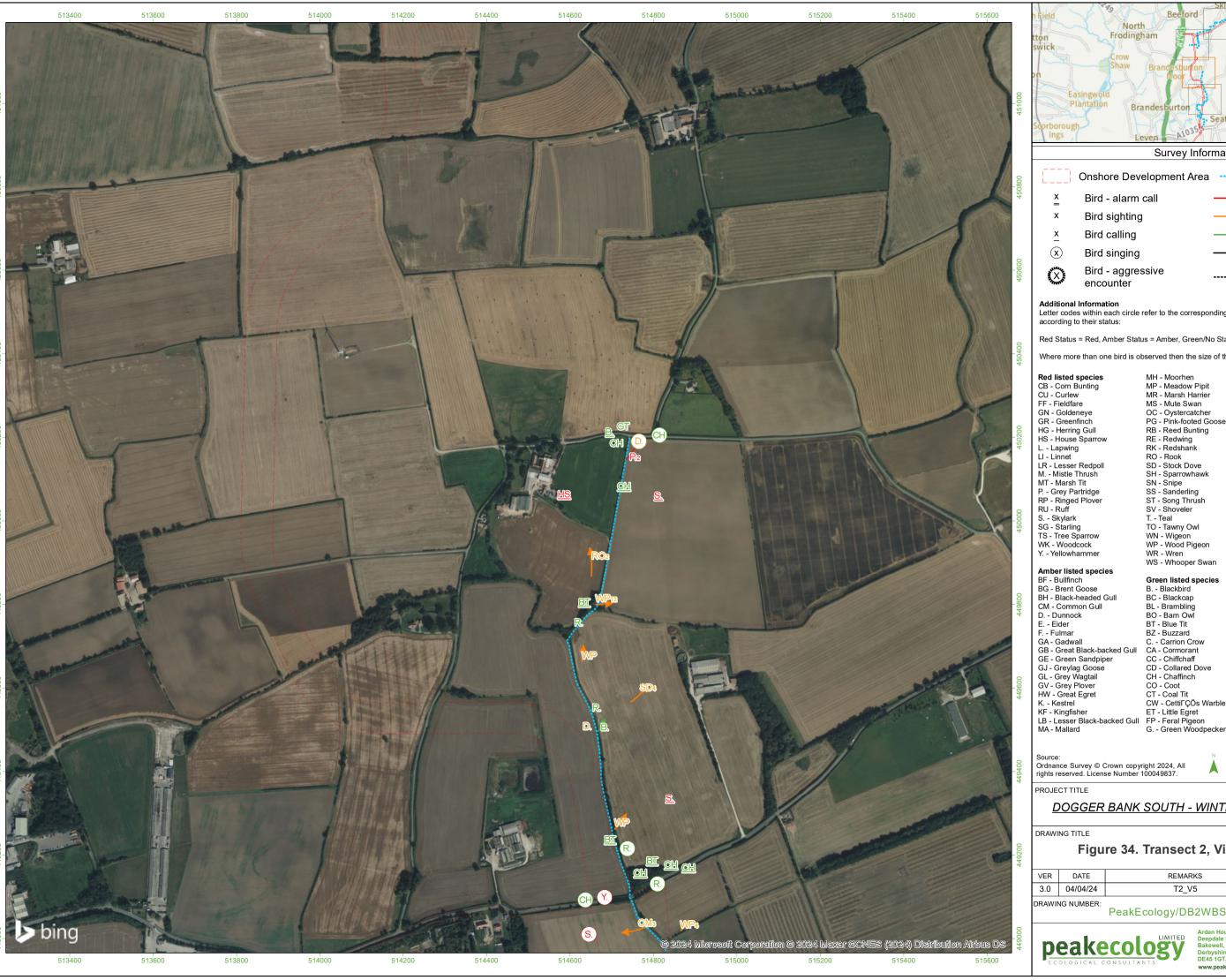
	MH - Moorhen MP - Meadow Pipit MR - Marsh Harrier MS - Mute Swan OC - Oystercatcher PG - Pink-footed Goose RB - Reed Bunting RE - Redwing	GC - Goldcrest GG - Great Crested Grebe GO - Goldfinch GP - Golden Plover GS - Great Spo Woodpecker GT - Great Tit H Grey Heron
	RK - Redshank RO - Rook SD - Stock Dove SH - Sparrowhawk SN - Snipe SS - Sanderling ST - Song Thrush SV - Shoveler T Teal TO - Tawny Owl WN - Wigeon WP - Wood Pigeon WR - Wren WS - Whooper Swan	J Jay JD - Jackdaw JS - Jack Snipe KT - Red Kite LG - Little Grebe LT - Long-tailed Tit MG - Magpie NH - Nuthatch PE - Peregrine PH - Pheasant PW - Pied Wagtail R Robin RH - Red-throated Diver RL - Red-legged Partridge
	Green listed species B Blackbird BC - Blackcap BL - Brambling BO - Bam Owl BT - Blue Tit BZ - Buzzard	SC - Stonechat SK - Siskin SL - Swallow TC - Treecreeper WA - Water Rail
ed Gull	C Carrion Crow CA - Cormorant CC - Chiffchaff CD - Collared Dove CH - Chaffinch CO - Coot CT - Coal Tit CW - Cettif CÖs Warbler ET - Little Egret FP - Feral Pigeon	
	G Green Woodpecker	



DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

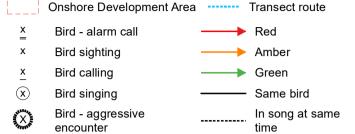
VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T2_V5	MP	CP
	UC NUIMBED.			•

Arden House.
Deepdale Business Park,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire.
DE45 1GT.
www.neakecology.co.uk





Survey Information



Letter codes within each circle refer to the corresponding BTO reference code and coloured

Red Status = Red, Amber Status = Amber, Green/No Status = Green

Where more than one bird is observed then the size of the flock is in text alongside the record.



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			Metres	

DOGGER BANK SOUTH - WINTERING BIRD SURVEY

CT - Coal Tit CW - CettiΓÇÖs Warbler

ET - Little Egret

Figure 34. Transect 2, Visit 5 (February)

VER	DATE	REMARKS	Drawn	Checked
3.0	04/04/24	T2_V5	MP	CP
		-		

PeakEcology/DB2WBS2223/T2_V5



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