



# ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT: 6.3 APPENDIX 7-5: BREEDING BIRD SURVEY REPORT

DECARBONISATION

**Cory Decarbonisation Project**

**PINS Reference: EN010128**

**March 2023**

Revision A

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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WSP UK Ltd has been commissioned by Cory Environmental Holdings Limited (Cory) (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') to undertake a breeding bird survey, for the Cory Decarbonisation Project to be located at Norman Road, Belvedere in the London Borough of Bexley (LBB; National Grid Reference/NGR 549572, 180512).

To inform an evaluation of the onsite habitats for bird species, six breeding bird survey visits were completed between March and June 2023. The survey work followed the 'Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts'<sup>12</sup>.

A total of 54 species were recorded within the Survey Area during the breeding bird survey, 43 of which, were recorded as confirmed, probable or possible breeders. Of these 43 species, 20 are legally protected or species included on the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern or London Priority Species. These 20 species include:

- one species listed on the Bird Directive: Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* was recorded as a probable breeder on Site;
- three species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* and Peregrine were recorded as probable breeders on Site;
- three Species of Principal Importance (SPI) (also UKBAP and Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) species) as either probable or possible breeders on Site: Linnet *Linaria cannabina*, Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, and Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*;
- four BoCC Red List species were recorded as either probable or possible breeders on Site: Greenfinch *Chloris chloris*, Linnet, Pochard *Aythya ferina* and Starling; and
- nine London Priority listed species, including: Dunnock *Prunella modularis*, Gadwall *Mareca strepera*, Linnet, Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*, Peregrine, Pochard, Starling, Song Thrush and Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*. All of these species were classified as confirmed, probable or possible breeders within the Survey Area.

All wild birds are protected from killing and injury and their nests and eggs protected from taking, damage and destruction under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In addition, species listed on Schedule 1 (Barn Owl, Peregrine, Cetti's Warbler) are protected from disturbance at the nest, or whilst they have dependent young. Further to this, Section 40 of the Natural Environment And Rural Communities (NERC) Act<sup>5</sup> and the Habitats Regulations 2017<sup>3</sup> obliges local authorities to have regard for SPI in discharging their duties and both national (National Policy Statements and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)) and local planning policy require consideration of protected species in the making of planning decisions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1.1. WSP UK Ltd has been commissioned by Cory Environmental Holdings Limited (Cory) (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') to undertake a Breeding Bird Survey, for the Cory Decarbonisation Project to be located at Norman Road, Belvedere in the London Borough of Bexley (LBB; National Grid Reference/NGR 549572, 180512).
- 1.1.2. The land upon which the Proposed Scheme is to be located is referred to as the 'Site' and the edge of this land referred to as the 'Site Boundary'.
- 1.1.3. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) of the Proposed Scheme was undertaken in February 2023 (**Appendix 7-2: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Volume 3)**), which identified habitat considered likely to be used by breeding birds within the Site.

## 1.2. BRIEF AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1. The Applicant commissioned WSP UK Ltd to complete a breeding bird survey to:
- provide a list of bird species encountered and their breeding status (i.e. confirmed, probable or possible breeding, or not considered to be breeding on or close to the Site);
  - provide an estimate of the likely number of territories/colonies of bird species breeding on or close to the Site; and
  - provide an assessment on the distribution of the breeding bird population.

## 2. RELEVANT LEGAL AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

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### 2.1. LEGISLATION

#### HABITATS DIRECTIVE

- 2.1.1. Article 6 (3) of the European Union Habitats Directive (1992, as amended, ‘the Habitats Directive’)<sup>1</sup> sets out the need for ‘Appropriate Assessment’ of plans or projects which have potential to affect the integrity of a Natura 2000 network (now known as ‘National Site Network’) site (including Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and candidate SAC (cSAC) sites such as those in proximity to the Proposed Scheme:

*“Any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall undergo an Appropriate Assessment to determine its implications for the site. The competent authorities can only agree to the plan or project after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned”.*

- 2.1.2. As the purpose of the National Site Network is preservation of examples of species and habitats across Europe, rather than preservation of individual sites, Article 6 (4) allows for exceptional circumstances where negative effects may be permitted. This reads:

*“In exceptional circumstances, a plan or project may still be allowed to go ahead, in spite of a negative assessment, provided there are no alternative solutions, and the plan or project is considered to be of overriding public interest<sup>a</sup>. In such cases the Member State must take appropriate compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of the N2000 Network is protected.”*

#### DIRECTIVE OF THE CONSERVATION OF WILD BIRDS

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

- in danger of extinction;
- are rare, or have restricted local distribution;
- are vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat; or

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<sup>a</sup> An exact definition of ‘imperative reasons of overriding public interest’ is not provided, but EC guidance (EC, 2007) states “It is reasonable to consider that the “imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of social and economic nature” refer to situations where plans or projects envisaged prove to be indispensable:  
 - within the framework of actions or policies aiming to protect fundamental values for the citizens’ life (health, safety, environment);  
 - within the framework of fundamental policies for the State and the Society;  
 - within the framework of carrying out activities of economic or social nature, fulfilling specific obligations of public service.”

- require particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of habitat.

2.1.4. This Directive is reflected in English law by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017<sup>3</sup> (as amended). Although the UK is no longer a member state of the European Union, the 2019 amendments to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 make it clear that provisions regarding the protection and designation of SPA are maintained. Species listed on Annex 1 of the Wild Birds Directive are those for which the UK Government are also required to take special measures, including the designation of land as SPA, to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species throughout their area of distribution. These sites are then automatically included within the National Site Network, a network of core breeding and resting sites that are protected for rare and threatened species.

### CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2017 (HABITAT REGULATIONS)

2.1.5. The Habitat Regulations Part 1 Regulation 10 (2) & (3)<sup>3</sup> state that competent 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.

### WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED)

2.1.6. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended<sup>4</sup>) all wild birds are protected from killing and injury, and their nests and eggs protected from taking, damage and destruction whilst in use; therefore, recommendations to avoid contravention of this legislation are included within **Section 5** of this report.

2.1.7. 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. Any disturbance to Schedule 1 species as a result of the Proposed Scheme, will have to be undertaken by a suitably licenced ecologist that holds the relevant Schedule 1 species licence.

### NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL COMMUNITIES ACT 2006

2.1.8. The Natural Environment And Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006<sup>5</sup> reinforces the duty upon all public authorities, to have regard for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity when discharging their duties. The Act refines the definition of biodiversity conservation, stating that it includes restoring or enhancing a population or habitat. Section 41 of the NERC Act<sup>5</sup> requires the Secretary of State to list habitats and species of principal importance (HPI and SPI) for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The habitats and species listed in accordance with Section 41 largely replicate those listed on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) which occur in England (however there are exceptions). Recommendations are included within **Section 5** to

encourage the conservation of these species wherever possible, following completion of the Proposed Scheme.

## 2.2. PLANNING POLICY

- 2.2.1. All relevant planning policies are detailed within **Section 7.2 of Chapter 7: Terrestrial Biodiversity (Volume 1)**.

## 2.3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

### BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN RED AND AMBER LISTS

- 2.3.1. The UK's leading bird conservation organisations reviewed the most up to date information on the status of birds in the UK and elsewhere in their range to produce the fifth review of the status of birds which occur regularly in the UK. This is presented as the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)<sup>6</sup>, comprising a Red List of species of high conservation concern, an Amber List of species of moderate conservation concern, with other species that do not qualify under Red or Amber list criteria on the green list.
- 2.3.2. To qualify on the Red List species may be listed as globally threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), have suffered a historical decline without substantial recent recovery, or a decline of more than 50% in breeding or non-breeding populations, or a 50% contraction in breeding range over 25 years (or the longer term)<sup>6</sup>.
- 2.3.3. Amber List species can be those listed as Species of European Conservation Concern, those which have suffered a historical decline but shown significant recent recovery, have shown a decline of between 25 and 50% in breeding or non-breeding populations, or a contraction in breeding range of between 25 and 50% over 25 years (or the longer term) or be rare or localised breeders in the UK, or be species for which 20% of the breeding or non-breeding population is found in the UK<sup>6</sup>.
- 2.3.4. 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.

### BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLANS

- 2.3.5. The United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP), first published in 1994 and updated in 2007, is a government initiative designed to implement the requirements of the Convention of Biological Diversity to conserve and enhance species and habitats. The UKBAP contains a list of priority habitats and species of conservation concern in the UK, and outlines biodiversity initiatives designed to enhance their conservation status. The priority species generally correlate with those listed in accordance with Section 41 of the NERC Act<sup>5</sup> (with some exceptions).



2.3.6. BAP in the UK have no statutory status but provide a framework for implementing conservation requirements. Furthermore, species listed as Priority species in the UKBAP which are also listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) are afforded a degree of protection under the NERC Act<sup>5</sup>, which states that local authorities have a duty to conserve biodiversity (see above).

## **LONDON PRIORITY SPECIES**

2.3.7. The London Environment Strategy, published in 2018, is London's first integrated environment strategy set out by the Mayor of London. To support the conservation of London's wildlife, the Mayor has produced an updated list of priority species that are of particular conservation importance in London, named the London Priority Species List (LPSL, 2023). Each species included on the LPSL is a UK national priority for conservation and is believed to be declining in London in particular.

2.3.8. Species listed on the LPSL meet one or more criteria<sup>7</sup> that indicate their conservation status as a species which requires conservation action:

- *“Species with native or long-term naturalised populations in London that are listed on Schedule 41 of the NERC Act;*
- *Species that are on the UK Red List or are UK Scarce; and*
- *Species that are not recognised as of conservation concern nationally but are characteristic of London and under threat locally.”*

2.3.9. The London Environment Strategy (2018<sup>8</sup>) states that *“...All land managers and landowners should take these species (LPSL) into account. This should include, for example, tailoring the management of land or design of new green infrastructure to create habitat or features (for example, nesting and roosting sites) which support their conservation...The conservation status of these species must be taken into account by public bodies when making decisions about the use and management of land...”*



## 3. METHODS

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### 3.1. DESK STUDY

- 3.1.1. Review of desk study information from **Appendix 7-2: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Volume 3)** relating to birds was undertaken to provide context for the survey, including biological records and nearby designated sites that support birds and the species found there. The following desk study areas are used:
- Statutory Designated Sites – National Network Sites (SAC/SPA/Ramsar) – Within 15km of the Site Boundary;
  - Statutory Designated Sites – SSSI – Within 10km of the Site Boundary;
  - Statutory Designated Sites – NRR, LNR – Within 2km of the Site Boundary; and
  - Non-statutory Designated Sites – Within 2km of the Site Boundary.
- 3.1.2. A data search was obtained from Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) in January 2023, which detailed records of protected and/or notable bird species within a 2km radius of the Proposed Scheme and from within the last ten years of the request date.
- 3.1.3. Records of bird sightings noted by Thames Water at the Crossness LNR over the period of 2015 – 2023 were also obtained and are presented in **Annex B**.

### 3.2. BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

- 3.2.1. To inform an evaluation of the onsite habitats for bird species, six breeding bird survey visits were completed between March and June 2023. The survey work followed the 'Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts'<sup>9</sup>. The survey work also followed standard territory mapping methodology based on the British Trust for Ornithology's (BTO's) Common Bird Census (CBC), as summarised by Bibby et al. (2000<sup>10</sup>). These methods are based on the principle that many species during the breeding season are territorial. This is found particularly amongst passerines, where territories are often marked by conspicuous song, display and periodic disputes with neighbouring individuals.
- 3.2.2. Five survey visits were completed in the early morning, commencing close to dawn and finishing before midday. Each of the dawn survey visits was of approximately 2.5 hours in duration. Survey visit 6 (22<sup>nd</sup> June 2023) was carried out 1 hour prior to dusk and finishing 1 hour after dusk, to account for crepuscular activity, in particular, to confirm any Barn Owl activity onsite.

3.2.3. During each survey visit the survey route was walked slowly and quietly, approaching all suitable habitat within 50m of the Site (hereafter referred to as the 'Survey Area') and scanning and listening for birds, using optical equipment. The survey route and Survey Area are presented in **Figure 7-9: Breeding Bird Survey Transect (Volume 2)**). In accordance with good practice guidance<sup>13</sup>, the start point and direction of the route walked were varied on each survey visit, to ensure all areas were covered at various times of day. The locations of birds seen and heard were mapped using standard BTO two letter codes and activity symbols. Where breeding activity was observed this was recorded in accordance with the following categories (based on the European Bird Census Council Breeding categories<sup>11</sup>):

- Non-breeder – birds observed flying over, considered to still be on migration or a summering non-breeder.
- Possible breeding – species observed during surveys in suitable nesting habitat, or a singing male present (or breeding calls heard) in suitable breeding habitat.
- Probable breeding – a permanent territory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song etc.) at the same place, on at least two separate occasions. Species pair observed in suitable nesting habitat during surveys, or agitated behaviour/anxiety calls from adults (suggesting the presence of a nest or young nearby).
- Confirmed breeding – nest containing eggs or young seen or heard, adults observed carrying faecal sac or food, feigning injury as a distraction display or entering or leaving a nest site in circumstances indicating an occupied nest, a used nest or eggshells found or recently fledged or downy young recorded (showing evidence of dependency on adults).

3.2.4. In addition, territory mapping analysis was performed for birds of higher conservation concern (as detailed in **Paragraph 3.4.5** of this appendix) to provide a more detailed assessment of their breeding distribution within the Site. Field observations from all survey visits were combined to produce species specific map records. The expected outcome of this technique was that mapped registrations fall into clusters, approximately coinciding with breeding territories. Territories were identified through standard methods of interpreting territory maps based on rules set out by Bibby et al. (2000<sup>11</sup>) for the BTO's Common Bird Census (CBC). Typically, this involved records involving breeding behaviour from two separate survey visits.

3.2.5. For ease of data analysis, the Survey Area was split into eight sections which are presented on **Figure 7-10: Ecological Survey Areas (Volume 2)** and are detailed below. Each sections name according to **Figure 1-2: Satellite Imagery of the Site Boundary Plan (Volume 2)** (if different) is also detailed in brackets:

- Crossness LNR;
- West Paddock;
- East Paddock (for the purposes of this report covering the 'East Paddock' and 'Stable Paddock');
- Borax North and Borax South;

- Norman Road Field;
- Norman Road;
- Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) (Riverside 1); and
- Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) (Riverside 2).

### 3.3. DATES OF SURVEY AND PERSONNEL

- 3.3.1. The breeding bird survey visits were completed by competent ornithologists with at least 5 years' experience of breeding bird surveys. The lead surveyors are Full and Associate members of Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).
- 3.3.2. Dates of survey and weather conditions are given in **Table 3-1** below.

**Table 3-1: Dates of Survey and Weather Conditions**

Survey Visit No.	Date	Weather Conditions
1	28/03/23	6°C, moderate visibility, 2 (Beaufort scale for wind <sup>b,12</sup> ), 6 (Oktas scale for cloud cover <sup>c,13</sup> ), light showers
2	13/04/23	7°C, moderate visibility, 3 (Beaufort scale), 4 (Oktas scale), no precipitation
3	27/04/23	7°C, moderate visibility, 2 (Beaufort scale), 0 (Oktas scale), no precipitation
4	09/05/23	13°C, moderate visibility, 2 (Beaufort scale), 5 (Oktas scale), no precipitation
5	23/05/23	12°C, moderate visibility, 2 (Beaufort scale), 1 (Oktas scale), no precipitation
6	22/06/23	23°C, moderate visibility, 2 (Beaufort scale), 0 (Oktas scale), no precipitation

### 3.4. NOTES AND LIMITATIONS

- 3.4.1. The aim of a desk study is to provide valuable background information that would not be captured by surveying alone. Information obtained from the desk study is dependent upon people and organisations having made and submitted records for the area of interest. As such, a lack of records for a particular species does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur in the study area. Likewise, the

<sup>b</sup> The Beaufort scale is useful for estimating wind power without wind instruments - 0: Calm and still winds; 1. Light winds at 1-3 mph; 2. Light breeze 4-7 mph. Wind can be felt on face; 3. Gentle breeze at 8-12 mph; 4. Gentle breeze at 13-18 mph; 5. Fresh breeze at 19-24 mph Small trees sway; 6. Strong breeze at 25-31 mph large branches on trees move; 7. Moderate gale at 32-38 mph, Trees sway.

<sup>c</sup> Oktas scale measures cloud cover ranging from 0/8 (clear skies) to 8/8 (overcast).

presence of records for particular species does not automatically mean that these still occur within the study area.

- 3.4.2. Access was not granted to the East Paddock section of the Site (as presented on **Figure 7-10: Ecological Survey Areas (Volume 2)**) at the time of the breeding bird survey. However, this is not considered to be a significant limitation as an effective assessment could be made with binoculars and listening for bird calls from the southern, western and eastern field boundary of East Paddock.
- 3.4.3. Regular heavy goods vehicle traffic along Norman Road may have prevented some singing or calling birds from being heard. However, this is not considered to be a significant limitation as regular stopping points were made along Norman Road to collect enough survey data to provide a sufficient assessment of the breeding bird population west of Norman Road.
- 3.4.4. No further Site specific limitations were applicable to this survey. 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 by this survey. As a constraint applicable to all bird surveys this is not considered to place significant constraints upon interpretation of the results for this Site.
- 3.4.5. To provide a concise analysis of the data some sections only refer to birds of higher conservation status, hereafter referred to as 'important bird species'. Important bird species are those included within the following:
- Directive of the Conservation of Wild Birds – Annex 1;
  - Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
  - Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) – Priority Species;
  - Birds of Conservation Concern – Red List Species; and/or
  - London Priority Species (LPS) (Greater London Authority 2019).
- 3.4.6. Further details of the legislation for protected species and those listed on conservation concern or county lists are provided in **Section 2** of this appendix.

## 4. RESULTS

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### 4.1. DESK STUDY

4.1.1. The desk study identified five statutory and non-statutory designations within 10km of the Site that reference birds as part of their designation protection. This includes:

- Crossness LNR - a 25.52ha area located within and immediately adjacent to the Site. One of the last remaining areas of grazing marsh in Greater London and the largest reedbed in Bexley. This area contains a network of pools and scrapes reported to be used by over 130 different species of bird.
- Inner Thames Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - a 479.3ha area located 1.5km east of the Site. This is an area of wetland and grazing marsh bordering the upper reaches of the Thames Estuary. The SSSI is of note for its diverse ornithological interest including a variety of breeding birds.
- Ingrebourne Marshes SSSI - a 74.8 ha area located approximately 2.8km northeast of the Site. The extent and diversity of habitats supports a diverse breeding bird population with 61 species of bird regularly breeding in the area, 14 of which are particularly associated with wetlands.
- Rainham Marshes LNR – a 79.19 ha area located approximately 1.6km east of the Site. The site comprises grasslands, fringing reedbeds and network of ditches which support a number of rare plants, insects and birds.

4.1.2. The desk study identified four non-statutory designations within 2km of the Site that reference birds as part of their designation protection. This includes:

- River Thames and tidal tributaries Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Metropolitan) - this is a large (2304.92ha) section of the River Thames partly falling within the Site. It should be noted that the survey area used for the study that is the subject of this report falls entirely within the SINC boundary. This part of the River Thames is cited as being of particular importance for wildfowl and wading birds.
- Erith Marshes SINC (Metropolitan) - a 88.59ha area of grazing marsh situated within the Site. Part of the SINC contains the Crossness LNR.
- Crossways Lake Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Thameside Walk Scrub SINC (Borough Grade I) – a 5.1ha reed-fringed lake valuable for water birds located 1.8km to the west of the Site.
- Crossness Sewage Treatment Works Pond SINC (Borough Grade II) – a 2.74ha angling lake supporting populations of common waterfowl located approximately 1km to the west of the Site.

4.1.3. The GiGL returned records of 73 protected and/or notable bird species (including 19 Schedule 1 listed species), within 2km of the Proposed Scheme and within the last ten years. Of the 19 Schedule 1 listed species, it is possible that Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* may breed within the Survey Area due to the presence of large industrial units with flat roofs and ongoing construction works, both adjacent to and within the Survey Area respectively. Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* was also listed, however it is not considered likely that Kingfisher will breed within the Survey Area, as whilst the Crossness LNR section of the Survey Area does have slow moving streams with clean open water, the banks are dense with vegetation with no clear flight paths, thus the banks are not suitable to support nests. Additionally, Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* was also listed, however the reedbed habitat within the Survey Area was considered to be too small and isolated to support breeding Marsh Harrier. A full list of breeding bird protected, or notable bird species returned by the data search is included in **Annex A**.

## THAMES WATER CROSSNESS LNR RECORDS

4.1.4. Thames Water from Crossness LNR between 2015 and 2023 returned records of 212 different bird species, 125 of which are protected and/or notable bird species (including 35 Schedule 1 listed species). Of the 35 Schedule 1 listed species, five are likely to breed within the Survey Area. These include Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*, Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba* and Black Redstart. Marsh Warbler *Acrocephalus palustris* was listed, however this species is not considered likely to breed, given the lack of recent records within the Survey Area; it is generally recorded as a vagrant during passage migration. Kingfisher and Marsh Harrier were also listed, however these species are not considered likely to breed as detailed above within **Paragraph 4.1.3**. The full list of protected and/or notable bird species can be found in **Annex B**. However, it is important to note that the majority of these records do not detail breeding status and instead are singular sightings of bird species without any reference to behaviour, age or sex.

## 4.2. BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

4.2.1. A total of 54 bird species were recorded by WSP within the Survey Area. Of which 43 were considered to be confirmed, probable or possible breeders within the Survey Area. Of these 43 bird species, 20 are classed as 'important bird species'. These 20 species include:

- one species listed on the Birds Directive: Peregrine (probable breeder);
- three species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): Peregrine, Cetti's Warbler and Barn Owl, all of which were classified as probable breeders within the Survey Area;
- three species listed as SPI in accordance with Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006<sup>5</sup> (also UKBAP species): including Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*, Linnet *Linaria cannabina* and Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, all were classified as probable or possible breeders within the Survey Area;



- four BoCC Red List species: including Starling, Linnet, Pochard *Aythya ferina*, and Greenfinch *Chloris chloris*, all of which were classified as either confirmed, probable or possible breeders within the Survey Area; and
  - nine London Priority listed species: including Dunnock *Prunella modularis*, Gadwall *Mareca strepera*, Linnet, Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*, Peregrine, Pochard, Starling, Song Thrush and Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*. All of these species were classified as confirmed, probable or possible breeders within the Survey Area.
- 4.2.2. Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* was also recorded singing outside the Survey Area within Crossness LNR.
- 4.2.3. Important species and their breeding status identified during the survey are listed in **Table 4-1**. In addition, **Table 4-1** includes the number of territories present on, or immediately adjacent to, the Site. The sections of Site are presented on **Figure 7-10: Ecological Survey Areas (Volume 2)**. Territory maps of all 'Important species' are presented on **Figure 7-11: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Waterfowl Territories (Volume 2)**; **Figure 7-12: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Raptor Territories (Volume 2)**; **Figure 7-13: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Passerine Territories 1 (Volume 2)**; **Figure 7-14: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Passerine Territories 2 (Volume 2)**; and **Figure 7-15: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Passerine Territories 3 (Volume 2)**.
- 4.2.4. Non-breeding important bird species recorded within the Survey Area are listed in **Table 4-2**.
- 4.2.5. Species (with breeding status) recorded within the Survey Area that are not classed as important but are included on the Amber List of BoCC, include Stock Dove *Columba oenas* (Possible), Shoveler *Spatula clypeata* (Probable), Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* (Possible), Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* (Probable), Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* (Confirmed), Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* (Probable), Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* (Confirmed), Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* (Probable), Whitethroat *Sylvia communis* (Probable), Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus* (Confirmed) and Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes* (Probable). Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* was also recorded but not classified to breed within the Survey Area.
- 4.2.6. Species (with breeding status) with no conservation status that were recorded within the Survey Area are as follows: Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* (Probable), Long-tailed tit *Aegithalos caudatus* (Probable), Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiacus* (Possible), Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* (Confirmed), Canada Goose *Branta canadensis* (Confirmed), Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis* (Probable), Feral Pigeon *Columba livia* (Probable), Carrion Crow *Corvus corone* (Confirmed), Mute Swan *Cygnus olor* (Confirmed), Robin *Erithacus rubecula* (Confirmed), Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* (Probable), Coot *Fulica atra* (Probable), Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba* (Probable), Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus* (Probable), Great Tit *Parus major* (Possible), Magpie *Pica pica* (Confirmed), Chiffchaff *Pyloscopus collybita* (Probable), Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla* (Possible), Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Possible) and



Blackbird *Turdus merula* (Probable). Grey heron *Ardea cinerea*, Jackdaw *Corvus monedula* and Ring-necked Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* (non-breeding) were also recorded but not classified to breed within the Survey Area.

4.2.7. Overall, there is a diverse range of bird species present within the Survey Area.

**Table 4-1: Confirmed, Probable or Possible ‘Important Bird’ Breeders within the Survey Area**

Species		Schedule 1 WCA 1981	Section 41 NERC Act 2006	BOCC 5 Red	Annex 1 of Birds Directive	London Priority Species	Section of Site	Breeding Status (number of territories)
Common name	Latin name							
<b>Gadwall</b>	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	-	-	-	-	✓	Crossness LNR, Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1)	Probable (2)
<b>Pochard</b>	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	-	-	✓	-	✓	Crossness LNR	Confirmed (1)
<b>Cetti’s Warbler</b>	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	✓	-	-	-	-	Throughout the site (all 8 sections)	Probable (23)
<b>Greenfinch</b>	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	-	-	✓	-	-	Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1), Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1), Norman Road Field	Possible (3)

Species		Schedule 1 WCA 1981	Section 41 NERC Act 2006	BOCC 5 Red	Annex 1 of Birds Directive	London Priority Species	Section of Site	Breeding Status (number of territories)
Common name	Latin name							
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	-	-	-	-	✓	Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1)	Probable (1)
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	✓	-	-	✓	✓	Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) (Riverside 1 building)	Probable (1)
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	-	✓	✓	-	✓	Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1), Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1), Crossness LNR, Norman Road	Confirmed (10)
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	-	✓	-	-	✓	Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1), Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1), Norman Road, Norman Road	Probable (10)

Species		Schedule 1 WCA 1981	Section 41 NERC Act 2006	BOCC 5 Red	Annex 1 of Birds Directive	London Priority Species	Section of Site	Breeding Status (number of territories)
Common name	Latin name							
							Field, Crossness LNR, West Paddock	
<b>Starling</b>	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	-	✓	✓	-	✓	Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1), Crossness LNR, East Paddock, Norman Road	Confirmed (3)
<b>Shelduck</b>	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	-	-	-	-	✓	Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1), Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1)	Confirmed (3)
<b>Song Thrush</b>	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	-	✓	-	-	✓	Crossness LNR, Norman Road Field, Norman Road	Probable (2)
<b>Barn Owl</b>	<i>Tyto alba</i>	✓	-	-	-	-	Norman Road Field	Probable (1)

**Table 4-2: Non-breeding 'Important Birds' Recorded within the Survey Area**

Species		WCA 1981	NERC Act 2006	Red	Annex 1 of Birds Directive	London Priority Species	Section of Site
Common name	Latin name	Schedule 1	Section 41	BoCC 5			
<b>Little Egret</b>	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	-	-	-	✓	-	Crossness LNR, Norman Road Field
<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b>	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	-	-	-	-	✓	East Paddock
<b>Lapwing</b>	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	-	✓	Red	-	✓	Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1)

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1. IMPORTANT BIRD COMMUNITY/DISTRIBUTION

5.1.1. This section details the distribution of the breeding territories for each of the 20 important bird species recorded within the Survey Area (as detailed within **Paragraph 4.2.1** of this report).

5.1.2. The distribution of each important bird species breeding territories within the Site are presented on **Figure 7-11: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Waterfowl Territories (Volume 2)**; **Figure 7-12: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Raptor Territories (Volume 2)**; **Figure 7-13: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Passerine Territories 1 (Volume 2)**; **Figure 7-14: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Passerine Territories 2 (Volume 2)**; and **Figure 7-15: Breeding Bird Survey - Important Bird Passerine Territories 3 (Volume 2)**.

#### WATERFOWL

5.1.3. Pochard, a Red List BoCC species and a London Priority Species, was confirmed to be breeding (pair recorded with juvenile duckling within the lagoon area), within the Crossness LNR section.

5.1.4. Gadwall, a London Priority Species, was recorded as having probable breeding territories (recorded calling to one another on multiple occasions) within the lagoon area of the Crossness LNR section.

5.1.5. Shelduck, a London Priority Species, was confirmed to breed (pair recorded with juvenile) along both the England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) sections, with families also present along both the Eastern and Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) sections.

#### RAPTORS

5.1.6. Peregrine, a Schedule 1 listed bird species and a London Priority Species, was recorded as having a probable breeding territory (a pair recorded perched on Riverside 1 building throughout the survey), within the Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) section (as detailed on **Figure 7-10: Ecological Survey Areas (Volume 2)**). However, it is likely this pair did not breed, as no agitated behaviour, anxiety calls or juveniles were recorded.

5.1.7. Barn Owl, a Schedule 1 listed bird species was recorded as having a probable breeding territory within the nest box in the [REDACTED] section. Twice an adult was recorded either flying into or from the nest box. Multiple records were returned from Thames Water of Barn Owl within the nest boxes and hunting. Anecdotal evidence of Barn Owl from Thames Water also details that Barn Owl have used the nest boxes to breed.

## PASSERINES

- 5.1.8. Cetti's Warbler, a Schedule 1 listed bird species was recorded as having probable breeding territories (recorded singing on multiple occasions) in all sections across the Survey Area, excluding Borax North and Borax South (as detailed on **Figure 7-10: Ecological Survey Areas (Volume 2)**) due to ongoing construction works in this area.
- 5.1.9. Greenfinch, a Red List species on the BoCC was recorded as having possible breeding territories (recorded singing) in the Eastern and Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) sections.
- 5.1.10. Linnet, a Red List species on the BoCC, a SPI listed species and a London Priority Species, was recorded as having confirmed, probable and possible breeding territories (recorded singing and carrying nest material) in the Norman Road, Western and Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) and Crossness LNR sections.
- 5.1.11. Starling, a Red List species on the BoCC, a SPI listed species and a London Priority Species, was confirmed to breed (recorded nests) on the pier area within the Eastern England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) section.
- 5.1.12. Song thrush, a SPI listed species and a London Priority Species, was recorded as having probable breeding territories (recorded singing on multiple occasions) across the Crossness LNR, Norman Road Field and Norman Road sections.
- 5.1.13. Dunnock, a London Priority Species, was recorded as having probable breeding territories (recorded singing on multiple occasions) in all sections across the Site excluding the East Paddock and Borax North and Borax South sections.
- 5.1.14. Lesser Whitethroat, a London Priority Species, was recorded as having a probable breeding territory within the Western England Coast Path (FP3/NCN1) (recorded alarm calling).

## OUTSIDE OF THE SURVEY AREA

- 5.1.15. Cuckoo, a Red List species on the BoCC and a SPI listed species, was recorded singing outside the Survey Area within the Crossness LNR.



## 6. CONCLUSIONS

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- 6.1.1. A total of 54 species were recorded within the Survey Area during the breeding bird survey, 43 of which, were recorded as confirmed, probable or possible breeders. Of these 43 species, 20 are legally protected or species included on the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern or London Priority Species. These 20 species include:
- one species listed on the Bird Directive: Peregrine was recorded as a probable breeder on Site;
  - three species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): Barn Owl, Cetti's Warbler and Peregrine were recorded as probable breeders on Site;
  - three Species of Principal Importance (SPI) (also UKBAP and BoCC species) as either probable or possible breeders on Site: Linnet, Starling, and Song Thrush;
  - four BoCC Red List species were recorded as either probable or possible breeders on Site: Greenfinch, Linnet, Pochard and Starling; and
  - nine London Priority listed species, including Dunnock, Gadwall, Linnet, Lesser Whitethroat, Peregrine, Pochard, Starling, Song Thrush and Shelduck. All of these species were classified as confirmed, probable or possible breeders within the Survey Area.
- 6.1.2. Cuckoo was also recorded singing outside the Survey Area within Crossness LNR.

# Annex A

## **GIGL DATA SEARCH**

**Table A-1: List of Bird Species Returned by the GiGL Data Search**

<b>Common Name (<i>Latin Name</i>)</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Recorded within the Site within the last 10 years</b>
<b>Lesser Redpoll (<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>)</b>	UK Priority, LPS, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
<b>Common Sandpiper (<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>)</b>	LPS, BAmb	Outside Site
<b>Skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>)</b>	UK Priority, BRed, LPS, Local priority sp.	Within Site
<b>Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>)</b>	BD1, LPS, Sch1	Outside Site
<b>Swift (<i>Apus apus</i>)</b>	BRed, LPS	Within Site
<b>Pochard (<i>Aythya ferina</i>)</b>	BRed, LPS, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
<b>BitTern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>)</b>	BD1, UK Priority, Local priority sp., Sch1, LPS, BAmb	Outside Site
<b>Dark-bellied Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>)</b>	UK Priority, BAmb	Outside Site
<b>Barnacle Goose (<i>Branta leucopsis</i>)</b>	BD1, BAmb	Outside Site
<b>Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina</i>)</b>	BRed	Outside Site
<b>Ruff (<i>Calidris pugnax</i>)</b>	BD1, BRed, Sch1	Outside Site
<b>Little Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius dubius</i>)</b>	Sch1, LPS	Outside Site
<b>Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>)</b>	BRed, LPS, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
<b>Greenfinch (<i>Chloris chloris</i>)</b>	BRed	Outside Site
<b>White Stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>)</b>	BD1	Outside Site
<b>Marsh Harrier (<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>)</b>	BD1, Sch1, BAmb	Outside Site
<b>Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)</b>	BD1, UK Priority, BRed Local priority sp., Sch1	Outside Site
<b>Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus canorus</i>)</b>	LPS, BRed, LPS, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
<b>Lesser Whitethroat (<i>Curruca curruca</i>)</b>	LPS	Outside Site
<b>House Martin (<i>Delichon urbicum</i>)</b>	LPS, BRed	Outside Site

Common Name ( <i>Latin Name</i> )	Designation	Recorded within the Site within the last 10 years
Little Egret ( <i>Egretta garzetta</i> )	BD1	Outside Site
Yellowhammer ( <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> )	UK Priority, BRed, LPS, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
Reed Bunting ( <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> )	UK Priority, Local priority sp., BAmb	Outside Site
Pied Flycatcher ( <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> )	Local priority sp.	Outside Site
Little Gull ( <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> )	BD1, Sch1	Outside Site
Mediterranean Gull ( <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i> )	BD1, Sch1	Outside Site
Herring Gull ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> )	BRed	Outside Site
Lesser Black-backed Gull ( <i>Larus fuscus</i> )	LPS, BAmb	Outside Site
Baltic Gull ( <i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> )	LPS	Outside Site
Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> )	BD1, BAmb	Outside Site
Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> )	LPS, Local priority sp., Sch1, BRed	Outside Site
Linnet ( <i>Linaria cannabina</i> )	LPS, Local priority sp., BRed	Outside Site
Grasshopper Warbler ( <i>Locustella naevia</i> )	UK Priority, LPS, Local priority sp., BRed	Outside Site
Nightingale ( <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> )	Local priority sp., BRed	Outside Site
Gadwall ( <i>Mareca strepera</i> )	LPS, BAmb	Outside Site
Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> )	UK Priority, BRed, Sch1, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
Red Kite ( <i>Milvus milvus</i> )	Sch1, BD1	Outside Site
Grey Wagtail ( <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> )	Local priority sp., BAmb	Outside Site
Yellow Wagtail ( <i>Motacilla flava</i> )	BRed, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
Spotted Flycatcher ( <i>Muscicapa striata</i> )	UK Priority, LPS, Local priority sp., BRed	Outside Site

Common Name ( <i>Latin Name</i> )	Designation	Recorded within the Site within the last 10 years
Curlew ( <i>Numenius arquata</i> )	UK Priority, BRed, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> )	BRed, Sch1	Outside Site
Osprey ( <i>Palmdion haliaetus</i> )	BD1, Sch1, BAmb	Outside Site
House Sparrow ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> )	UK Priority, BRed, LPS, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
Black Redstart ( <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> )	LPS, Local priority sp., Sch1, BAmb	Outside Site
Spoonbill ( <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> )	BD1, Sch1, BAmb	Outside Site
Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> )	BD1	Outside Site
Dunnock ( <i>Prunella modularis</i> )	LPS, BAmb	Outside Site
Avocet ( <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> )	BD1, Sch1, BAmb	Outside Site
Firecrest ( <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> )	Sch1	Outside Site
Sand Martin ( <i>Riparia riparia</i> )	LPS	Outside Site
Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> )	BRed	Outside Site
Whinchat ( <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> )	BRed, Local priority sp.	Within Site
Woodcock ( <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> )	BRed, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
Serin ( <i>Serinus serinus</i> )	Sch1	Outside Site
Garganey ( <i>Spatula querquedula</i> )	BAmb, Sch1	Outside Site
Roseate Tern ( <i>STerna dougallii</i> )	BD1, Sch1, UK Priority, BRed	Outside Site
Common Tern ( <i>STerna hirundo</i> )	BD1, BAmb	Outside Site
Arctic Tern ( <i>STerna paradisaea</i> )	BD1, BAmb	Outside Site
Little Tern ( <i>STernula albifrons</i> )	Sch1, BD1, BAmb	Within Site
Tawny Owl ( <i>Strix aluco</i> )	LPS, BAmb	Outside Site
Starling ( <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> )	BRed, LPS, Local priority sp.	Outside Site
Ruddy Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> )	BD1	Within Site

Common Name ( <i>Latin Name</i> )	Designation	Recorded within the Site within the last 10 years
Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> )	LPS, BAmb	Outside Site
Sandwich Tern ( <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> )	BD1, BAmb	Within Site
Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> )	Sch1, BAmb	Outside Site
Green Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa ochropus</i> )	Sch1, BAmb	Outside Site
Redwing ( <i>Turdus iliacus</i> )	Sch1, BAmb	Outside Site
Song Thrush ( <i>Turdus philomelos</i> )	LPS, Local priority sp., BAmb	Outside Site
Fieldfare ( <i>Turdus pilaris</i> )	BRed, Sch1	Outside Site
Ring Ouzel ( <i>Turdus torquatus</i> )	UK Priority, BRed, Local priority sp.	Within Site
Mistle Thrush ( <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> )	LPS, Local priority sp., BRed	Outside Site
Lapwing ( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> )	UK Priority, BRed, LPS, Local priority sp.	Outside Site

Key for table: BD1 – listed on the Birds Directive Annex 1; Sch1 – listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; LPS – London Priority Species; BRed – Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern. BAmb – Amber List of Birds of Conservation Concern, UK Priority – listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Local priority sp. – Local Species of Conservation Concern.

# Annex B

## **INCIDENTAL BIRD SPECIES FROM CROSSNESS LNR BETWEEN 2015- 2023**



**Table B-1: Thames Water Incidental Protected/Notable Bird Species records from Crossness LNR between 2015 - 2023**

<b>Bird Species</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Arctic skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	BRed
Arctic Tern <i>STerna paradisaea</i>	BAmb, BD1
Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
Barn owl <i>Tyto alba</i>	Sch1
Bean Goose <i>Anser fabalis</i>	BAmb
Bearded tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Sch1, LPS
BitTern <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	BAmb, SPI, LPS, BD1
Black redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Sch1, BAmb, LPS
Black tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>	Sch1, BRed, SPI, LPS
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Sch1
Brambling <i>Fringilla montfringilla</i>	Sch1
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	BAmb, SPI
Caspian Gull <i>Larus cachinnans</i>	BAmb
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	BAmb
Cetti's Warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i>	Sch1,
Cirl Bunting <i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	BRed, SPI
Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>	BAmb
Common redstart <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	BAmb
Common sandpiper <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	BAmb, LPS
Common Scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Sch1, BRed, SPI
Common Tern <i>STerna hirundo</i>	BAmb, BD1
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	BRed, SPI, LPS
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	BRed, SPI
Curlew sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	BAmb
Dartford Warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i>	BRed
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	BAmb, LPS
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Sch1, BRed
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	Sch1
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>	BAmb, LPS

Bird Species	Designation
Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i>	BAmb
Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i>	BAmb
Glaucous Gull <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	BAmb
Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>	BRed
Great black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	BAmb
Great skua <i>Stercorarius skua</i>	BAmb
Great white egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	BAmb
Green sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Sch1, BAmb
Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i>	BRed
Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Sch1, BAmb
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	BAmb
Grey wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	BAmb
Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i>	BAmb
Guillemot <i>Uria aalge</i>	BAmb
Hawfinch <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	BRed, SPI
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	BRed, SPI
Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Sch1
Honey buzzard <i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
House martin <i>Delichon urbica</i>	BRed, LPS
House sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	BRed, SPI, LPS
Iceland Gull <i>Larus glaucoides</i>	BAmb
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	BAmb
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Sch1, LPS
Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	BRed
Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	BAmb
Lapland Bunting <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	BAmb
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	BRed, SPI, LPS
Lesser black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	BAmb
Lesser redpoll <i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	SPI, LPS
Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	BRed, SPI, LPS
Little Gull <i>Larus minutus</i>	Sch1, SPI, LPS, BD1
Little ringed plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Sch1

Bird Species	Designation
Little Tern <i>STerna albifrons</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	BAmb
Manx shearwater <i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	BAmb
Marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
Marsh Warbler <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Sch1, BRed
Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	BAmb
Mediterranean Gull <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	Sch1, BRed, BD1
Mistle thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	BRed, LPS
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	BAmb
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	BAmb
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Sch1, LPS, BD1
Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	BAmb
Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>	BAmb
Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i>	BRed, LPS
Purple heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Sch1, BD1
Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Sch1
Red-backed Shrike <i>Lanius collurio</i>	BRed, BD1
Red-breasted merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i>	BAmb
Redpoll <i>Acanthis flammea</i>	BRed
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Sch1, BAmb
Reed Bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	BAmb
Ring ouzel <i>Turdus torquatus</i>	BRed, SPI
Ringed plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	BRed, LPS
Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	BAmb
Ruff <i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Sch1, BD1
Sand martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	LPS
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	BAmb
Sandwich Tern <i>STerna sandvicensis</i>	BAmb, BD1
Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i>	Sch1, BRed
Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	BAmb

Bird Species	Designation
Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	BAmb, LPS
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	BAmb, BD1
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	BAmb
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	BRed, SPI, LPS
Snow Bunting <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	BAmb
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	BAmb, SPI, LPS
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	BAmb
Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	BRed, SPI, LPS
Spotted Redshank <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	BAmb
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	BRed, SPI, LPS
Stock Dove <i>Columba oenas</i>	BAmb
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	BRed, LPS
Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>	BAmb
Tree Pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	BRed, SPI
Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	BAmb
Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Bred, SPI
Water Pipit <i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	BAmb
Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	BAmb
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Sch1, BRed
Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	BRed
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>	BAmb
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	BAmb
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	BAmb
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	Sch1, BAmb, BD1
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	BRed
Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i>	Sch1, SPI, BD1
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	BAmb
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i>	BRed, SPI
Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	BRed, SPI, LPS
Yellow-legged Gull <i>Larus michahellis</i>	BAmb

Bird Species	Designation
<p>Key for table: BD1 – listed on the Birds Directive Annex 1; Sch1 – listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; LPS – London Priority Species; BRed – Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern. BAmb – Amber List of Birds of Conservation Concern, SPI – listed on Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, Local priority sp. – Local Species of Conservation Concern.</p>	

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