



Lincolnshire Lakes - Passage Survey

Keepmoat Homes Ltd

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Ecus Ltd

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Executive Summary

Ecus Limited (Ltd) were commissioned in March 2024 by Keepmoat Homes Ltd, to undertake Spring and Autumn Passage Bird Surveys at the 'Lincs Lakes' development, Burringham Road, Lincolnshire, DN17 2AL (Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) of the centre of the Site: SE 86183 08609. The survey area is hereafter referred to as the 'Site' (shown on Figure 1).

This was to inform proposals for 599 dwellings and a new lake, along with associated infrastructure, as recommended by Natural England on the 27th February 2024. Spring and autumn passage bird surveys are required to assess the assemblage of birds using the Site and assess any relationship between the bird assemblage on the nearby Humber Estuary SSSI/SPA/Ramsar and the Site.

This report details the findings of the surveys carried out by Ecus Ltd from March – October 2024, the methodologies employed during the survey as described in Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts (2023), and all survey findings are described, along with an evaluation and assessment of the value of the Site to support breeding birds.

A total of **52** bird species were recorded during the passage surveys. **Four** species were observed during the survey period that relate to the Humber Estuary SSI/SPA/Ramsar sites. Common shelduck qualify as both Internationally Important breeding (summer) and non-breeding (winter) species, whilst lapwing, mallard and oystercatcher are noted as Nationally Important species (winter).

The bird species diversity and population sizes recorded at the Site during the surveys are low overall. Most of the qualifying species were observed either flying over the Site with no interaction, or in very low numbers.

As the SPA is over 10 km from the Site, these noted species may not be associated with the Humber Estuary directly, consequently the works are unlikely to have significant impacts on these sites. Habitat loss as part of the works is therefore considered to be of **site level importance** to these species only.

Red listed BoCC species, linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, skylark *Alauda arvensis* and grey partridge *Perdix perdix* were observed feeding onsite during both passage surveys. Skylarks were also observed displaying, suggesting the likelihood of breeding taking place between the non-survey months (June – July). It is therefore any clearance of vegetated habitats at the Site should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season. If not possible to schedule clearance works for these months, a nesting bird check(s) undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist will be required no more than 24 hours prior to clearance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Ecus Limited (Ltd) were commissioned in March 2024 by Keepmoat Homes Ltd, to undertake Spring and Autumn Passage Bird Surveys at the 'Lincs Lakes' development, Burringham Road, Lincolnshire, DN17 2AL (Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) of the centre of the Site: SE 86183 08609. The survey area is hereafter referred to as the 'Site' (shown on Figure 1).

1.2 Proposed Works

1.2.1 This was to inform proposals for 599 dwellings and a new lake, along with associated infrastructure, including landscaping, public open space and play area, as recommended by Natural England on the 27th February 2024. Spring and autumn passage bird surveys are required to assess the assemblage of birds using the Site and assess any relationship between the bird assemblage on the nearby Humber Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) / Special Protection Areas (SPA) / Ramsar and the Site.

1.3 Site Location

1.3.1 The Site, which totals approximately 27.7 ha, is located east of the M181, north of Burringham Road, Scunthorpe. The Site predominately comprises of an agricultural field with a central ditch. The Site is bordered to the west by the M181 and drainage ditch that runs the entire length of the Site. Burringham Road borders the southern edge, residential areas to the east, and farmland to the north.

1.4 Purpose of this Report

1.4.1 The purpose of the surveys was to record the location, numbers and movements of birds present within the Site.

1.4.2 This report details the findings of the surveys carried out by Ecus Ltd from March – October 2024, the methodologies employed during the survey, and all survey findings are described, along with an evaluation and assessment of the value of the Site to support birds of International and National Importance (shown in Appendix 1) in relation to the Humber Estuary SSI/SPA/Ramsar.

1.4.3 Further information and details of UK legislation in relation to birds is detailed in Appendix 2.

2. Methodology

2.1 Legislation and Conservation Interest

SSSI legislation

- 2.1.1 Public bodies must take reasonable steps to conserve and enhance the special features of SSSI's when carrying out statutory duties and giving others permission for works, such as reviewing planning applications. This includes land that could be damaged or affected by off-site works.
- 2.1.2 The Site should be assessed to decipher if and how the proposal will affect the designated species.

SPA and SAC Legislation

2.1.3 Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, if a plan or project is unconnected with SAC or SPA site management and is likely to significantly affect a 'European site', the statutory regulator (the 'Competent Authority') of the proposed works must undertake a 'screening assessment' followed by an 'appropriate assessment' (Regulation 63(1)). This takes the form of a Habitat Regulations Assessment in which these bird surveys will inform. Changes to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) have been implemented by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. The key changes are the creation of a 'National Site Network' (NSN) (which no longer forms part of the EU Natura 2000 network) and the establishment of management objectives for the NSN. The network objectives are to:

- Maintain or, where appropriate, restore habitats and species listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive to a favourable conservation status; and
- Contribute to ensuring, in their area of distribution, the survival and reproduction of wild birds and securing compliance with the overarching aims of the Wild Birds Directive.

2.1.4 Although Ramsar Sites are not part of the NSN, they are subject to the same protections as SACs and SPAs. Collectively NSN and Ramsar Sites are referred to as 'Habitats Sites'. A full list of International and National Important qualifying species for both the SPA and Ramsar can be found in Appendix 1.

Wild Birds

2.1.5 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Section 1 of the Act makes it an offence to:

(a) kill, injure, or take any wild bird;

(b) take, damage or destroy the nest of a wild bird included in Schedule ZA1;

(c) take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or

(d) take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

Birds of Conservation Concern 5

- 2.1.6 In 2021 Government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) including the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the BTO produced lists of the current status of the UK's birds (Stanbury *et al.* 2021), which assigned bird species to one of three conservation status lists (Red, Amber or Green). These lists are based on standardised assessment criteria, describing the level of conservation threat to each species. In addition, some species are listed as "Introduced" which applies to species which are not native to the UK and have no specific UK conservation status.
- 2.1.7 'Red' is the highest conservation priority, with species needing urgent action due to either a historical decline in breeding population, severe (>50%) decline in breeding or non-breeding population, or severe decline in breeding range over 50 years or more. 'Amber' is the second most critical group, with species qualifying for this status as a result of either recovery from red list criterion, being classed as rare breeders in the UK, moderate (>25%) decline in breeding or non-breeding population, moderate decline in breeding range over 25 years or more, or where the UK holds over 20% of the European population of either a breeding or wintering population of a species. These categories are followed by 'Green', indicating that the species are currently relatively unthreatened.

Species of Principal Importance

- 2.1.8 A total of 49 bird species are listed as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Under the Act, these species are of principal importance for the purposes of conserving biodiversity and the Secretary of State must take steps or promote others to further the conservation of living organisms within this list. Where observed, these bird species were recorded during the surveys.

2.2 Spring and Autumn Passage Surveys

- 2.2.1 Survey methods used were based on industry best practice (Bird Survey & Assessment Steering group (2023)) and the recommendations from Natural England. The Site was surveyed from a static vantage point at the centre eastern side of the Site: (NGR: SE 86477 08565) to allow a good view across the entire site, in addition a walkover during the survey using a second surveyor was carried out (Figure 1).
- 2.2.2 Each survey was led by an experienced Ecus ecologist (Figures 2-17) between March – October 2024 and included at least one dusk-time survey for both spring and autumn. A total of 16 passage surveys were carried out, all in suitable weather conditions.
- 2.2.3 Species were recorded using standard BTO codes along with counts, activity such as singing, and flight lines. Please see Appendix 3 for species counts and status.
- 2.2.4 The dates and weather conditions during the surveys are detailed in Table 1 and 2 below.

2.2.5 During the survey, the surveyor(s) scanned the surrounding area with the aid of binoculars and listened for bird song or calls and observed behaviours.

2.3 Assessment

2.3.1 The value of the Site and sensitivity of bird species present within the Site was determined based on the guidance provided in 'Guidelines on Ecological Impact Assessment' (CIEEM, 2018). Individual ecological receptors (i.e. passage or wintering birds and the habitats which support these birds) that could be affected by the proposed development were assigned levels of importance for nature conservation. The highest level is international, then decreasing in order of importance through national, regional, county, local and site level (within the zone of influence).

2.4 Survey Limitations

2.4.1 All visits went ahead as planned with visits being undertaken approximately every three weeks, during suitable weather conditions.

2.4.2 During the latter part of the autumn surveys, works began in the south-west corner in relation to the M181 culvert and ditch (this is shown on Figures 14 – 17). It is not deemed a significant constraint as the area is parallel to the M181 with continual loud traffic and moving vehicles.

Table 1: Lincolnshire Lakes Spring Passage Survey Details

Date	Survey Number	Tide and Time	Surveyors	Air Temp (°C)	General Conditions
23/03/2024	V1	High tide 5:30 AM	AH	4	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 80% Precipitation: Dry
30/03/2024	V2	High tide 9:07 AM	AH	10	Wind: B2 Cloud cover: 20% Precipitation: Dry
06/04/2024 Nocturnal	V3	High tide 5:27 AM	AH	12	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 100% Precipitation: Drizzle
13/04/2024	V4	Low tide 4:59 PM	AH	16	Wind: B4 Cloud cover: 80% Precipitation: Mostly dry
27/04/2024	V5	High tide 9:12 AM	AH	8	Wind: B2 Cloud cover: 80% Precipitation: Dry
04/05/2024 Nocturnal	V6	High tide 4:03 AM	AH	10	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 100% Precipitation: Drizzle
11/05/2024	V7	High tide 9:08 AM	AH	14	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 10% Precipitation: Dry
25/05/2024	V8	Low tide 2:57 AM	AH	9	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 100% Precipitation: Dry

Surveyor: AH – Andrew Hirst

Table 2: Lincolnshire Lakes Autumn Passage Survey Details

Date	Survey Number	Tide and Time	Surveyors	Air Temp (°C)	General Conditions
08/08/2024	V1	High tide 9:27 AM	SW	18	Wind: B3 Cloud cover: 80% Precipitation: Dry
15/08/2024	V2	High tide 2:31 AM	SW & SB	14	Wind: B0 Cloud cover: 80% Precipitation: Sunny
16/08/2024 Nocturnal	V3	High tide 4:03 AM	SW & SB	12	Wind: B0 Cloud cover: 10% Precipitation: Dry
04/09/2024	V4	Low tide 2:36 PM	ML & SB	15	Wind: B2 Cloud cover: 100% Precipitation: Light rain
12/09/2024	V5	High tide 1:08 PM	SA & SB	13	Wind: B3 Cloud cover: 80% Precipitation: Dry
12/09/2024 Nocturnal	V6	Low tide 7:45 PM	SA & SB	10	Wind: B3 Cloud cover: 80% Precipitation: Dry
03/10/2024	V7	High tide 7:29 AM	SA & SB	11	Wind: B2 Cloud cover: 25% Precipitation: Dry
17/10/2024	V8	High tide 6:32 AM	SA, SB & AB	14	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 20-95% Precipitation: Dry

Surveyors: SW – Saffra Wright, SB – Serena Butterill, ML – Megan Leary, SA – Sophie Arnold

3. Results and Evaluation

3.1 Spring Passage Survey

3.1.1 A total of **52** bird species were recorded during the spring passage surveys. Figures 2-9 illustrate the survey results from each of the visits, and a full species list for each survey can be found in Appendix 4. The qualifying species recorded during the surveys are detailed below:

Common shelduck

3.1.2 Common shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* were observed flying over the Site on two surveys (Figures 2 and 8) but did not interact with the Site directly. They qualify for both the Ramsar and SPA designations as a species of International Importance for both breeding and over-wintering.

3.1.3 Common shelduck are associated with estuaries and farmland so could utilise the Site for feeding and shelter. This species is also likely to use other habitats in the wider landscape which are suitable when looking for food, nesting and shelter. As a result, it is considered that Site habitats are of importance to common shelduck at the site level only.

Mallard

3.1.4 Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* were observed flying over the Site on four surveys (Figures 4-5, 7 and 9) but did not interact with the Site directly. They qualify under the SPA designation as a species of National Importance wintering assemblage.

3.1.5 Mallards are associated with a wide variety of habitats including farmland so may utilise the Site for feeding and shelter. This species is also likely to use other habitats in the wider landscape which are suitable when looking for food, nesting and shelter. As a result, it is considered that Site habitats are of importance to mallard at the site level only.

Lapwing

3.1.6 Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* were observed flying over the Site on two surveys (Figures 2 and 8) but did not interact with the Site directly. They qualify for both the Ramsar (breeding) and SPA (over-wintering) designations as a species of National Importance.

3.1.7 Lapwing are associated with both estuaries and farmland so may utilise the Site for feeding and shelter. This species is also likely to use other habitats in the wider landscape which are suitable when looking for food, nesting and shelter. As a result, it is considered that Site habitats are of importance to lapwing at the site level only.

Conservation Status

3.1.8 Thirteen Red listed species, 19 Amber listed species, 19 Green listed bird species of conservation concern (BoCC) were recorded on Site across the eight survey visits. Eleven of the bird species recorded on Site are also included as species of principal importance on Section 41 of the NERC

Act (2006). Four species designated as Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 bird species were recorded during the surveys.

3.1.9 A summary of the species recorded during each visit, in relation to their conservation status classifications BTO codes and total and peak counts is provided in Appendix 3.

3.2 Autumn Passage Surveys

3.2.1 A total of 37 bird species were recorded during the autumn passage surveys. Figures 10-17 illustrate the survey results from each of the visits, and a full species list for each survey can be found in Appendix 5. The qualifying species recorded during the surveys are detailed below:

Oystercatcher

3.2.2 Oystercatchers *Haematopus ostralegus* were recorded at the Site just once (Figure 11). They were identified feeding at the north-west corner of the Site. They qualify for both the Ramsar (breeding) and SPA (all year round) designations as a species of National Importance. The SPA is over 10 km from the Site and these individuals may not be associated with the Humber Estuary directly. As the individuals were recorded in August, it is also likely these individuals are at the latter or end stage of their breeding/nesting process.

3.2.3 Oystercatchers recorded were likely to be using the fields for foraging and shelter in low numbers. This species is also likely to use other adjacent off-Site habitats which are suitable when looking for nesting, food and shelter. As a result, it is considered that Site habitats are of importance to oystercatchers at the site level only.

Conservation Status

3.2.4 Nine Red listed species, 11 Amber listed species, and 17 Green listed bird species of conservation concern (BoCC) were recorded on Site across the eight survey visits. Seven of the bird species recorded on Site are also included as species of principal importance on Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006).

3.2.5 A summary of the species recorded during each visit, in relation to their conservation status classifications BTO codes and total and peak counts is provided in Appendix 3.

4. Assessment and Mitigation

4.1 Qualifying species

4.1.1 The bird species diversity and population sizes recorded at the Site during the surveys are low overall. Most of the qualifying species were observed either flying over the Site with no interaction or in very low numbers.

4.1.2 As the SPA is over 10 km from the Site, these noted species may not be associated with the Humber Estuary directly, consequently the works are unlikely to have significant impacts on these sites. Habitat loss as part of the works is therefore considered to be of **site level importance** to these species only.

4.2 Other relevant species

4.2.1 Red listed BoCC species, linnet *Carduelis cannabina*, skylark *Alauda arvensis* and grey partridge *Perdix perdix* were observed feeding onsite during both the spring and autumn passage surveys. Skylarks were also observed displaying, suggesting the likelihood of breeding taking place between the non-survey months (June – July).

5. References

Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. (2023). '*Bird Survey Guidelines for Assessing Ecological Impacts*', v.1.1.1.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). (2018). '*Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine*'. CIEEM, Winchester.

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Gilbert, G., Gibbon, D.W. and Evans J. (1998). '*Bird Monitoring Methods: A Manual of Techniques for Key UK Species*'. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

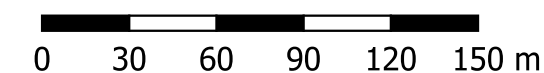
Stanbury, A., *et al* (2021). '*The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain*'. *British Birds*, 114, 723-747. BTO, Thetford.

Figure 1. Site Location Plan



Key

- Site Boundary
- Transect route
- Vantage point



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Figure 1
Site Location

Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	18.10.24	SA	PFP
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 2. Spring Passage Survey Visit 1 - Survey Results

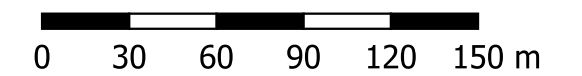
Figure 3. Spring Passage Survey Visit 2 - Survey Results

Figure 4. Spring Passage Survey Visit 3 - Survey Results



Key

- Site boundary
 - Transect route
 - Vantage point
 - B. Species
 - MA Amber listed species
 - S. Red listed species
- Behaviour**
- Alarm calling
 - Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction



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Figure 4
Spring Passage Survey 3
High Tide: 5:30 AM

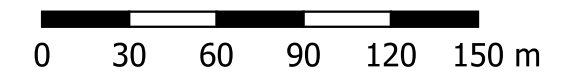
A	01/11/24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 5. Spring Passage Survey Visit 4 - Survey Results



Key

- Site boundary
- Transect route
- Vantage point
- c. Species
- Behaviour
- Flight direction



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Figure 5
Spring Passage Survey 4
High Tide: 8:51 AM

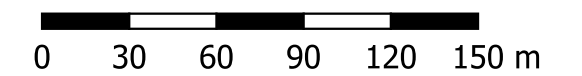
A	01/11/24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 6. Spring Passage Survey Visit 5 - Survey Results



Key

- Site boundary
 - Transect route
 - Vantage point
 - c. Species
 - G Amber listed species
 - H Red listed species
- Behaviour
- Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction



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Figure 6
Spring Passage Survey 5
Low Tide: 4:59 PM

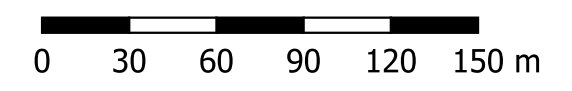
A	01/11/24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 7. Spring Passage Survey Visit 6 - Survey Results



Key

- Site boundary
 - Transect route
 - Vantage point
 - BO Species
 - MA Amber listed species
 - S Red listed species
- Behaviour**
- Alarm calling
 - Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction



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Figure 7
Spring Passage Survey 6 (nocturnal)
High Tide: 4:03 AM

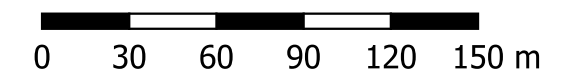
A	01/11/24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 8. Spring Passage Survey Visit 7 - Survey Results



Key

- Site boundary
- Transect route
- Vantage point
- BZ Species
- K Amber listed species
- LI Red listed species
- Behaviour
- Singing
- Flight direction



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Figure 8
Spring Passage Survey 7
High Tide: 9:08 AM

A	01/11/24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

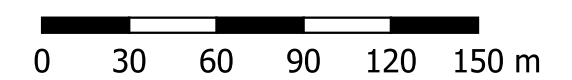
Figure 9. Spring Passage Survey Visit 8 - Survey Results

Figure 10. Autumn Passage Survey Visit 1 - Survey Results



Key

- Site Boundary
 - Transect route
 - Vantage point
 - BZ Species
 - K Amber listed species
 - LI Red listed species
- Behaviour
- Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction
 - ↪ Flight path



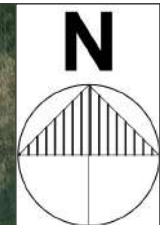
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Figure 10
Autumn Passage Survey 1
High tide: 9:27 AM

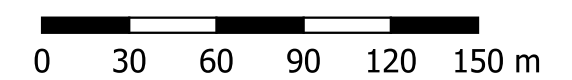
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	18.10.24	SA	PFP
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 11. Autumn Passage Survey Visit 2 - Survey Results



Key

- Site Boundary
- Transect route
- Vantage point
- BZ Species
- BH Amber listed species
- HG Red listed species
- Behaviour
- Calling
- Singing
- Flight direction
- Flight path



Keepmoat Homes

Lincolnshire Lakes

Figure 11
Autumn Passage Survey 2
High tide: 3:08 PM

A	18.10.24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 12. Autumn Passage Survey Visit 3 - Survey Results

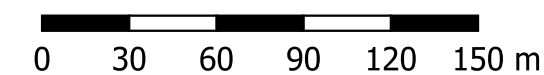


Key

- Site Boundary
- Transect route
- Vantage point
- BZ Species
- MP Amber listed species
- S. Red listed species

Behaviour

- Alarm calling
- Calling
- Singing



Keepmoat Homes

Lincolnshire Lakes

Figure 12
Autumn Passage Survey 3 (nocturnal)
High tide: 4:03 AM

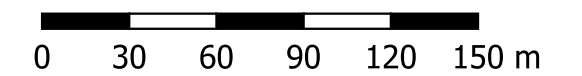
A	18.10.24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 13. Autumn Passage Survey Visit 4 - Survey Results



Key

- Site Boundary
 - Transect route
 - Vantage point
 - B. Species
 - K Amber listed species
 - L Red listed species
- Behaviour**
- Alarm calling
 - Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction
 - ↪ Flight path



Keepmoat Homes

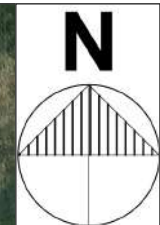
Lincolnshire Lakes

Figure 13
Autumn Passage Survey 4
Low tide: 1:10 PM

A	18.10.24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

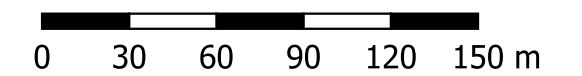
Figure 14. Autumn Passage Survey Visit 5 - Survey Results

Figure 15. Autumn Passage Survey Visit 6 - Survey Results



Key

- Site Boundary
 - Transect route
 - Vantage point
 - Works area
 - B. Species
 - GJ Amber listed species
 - HG Red listed species
- Behaviour
- Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction



Keepmoat Homes

Lincolnshire Lakes

Figure 15
Autumn Passage Survey 6 (nocturnal)
Low tide: 7:45 PM

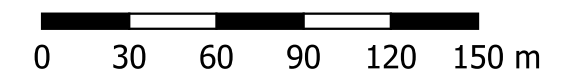
A	18.10.24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 16. Autumn Passage Survey Visit 7 - Survey Results



Key

- Site Boundary
 - Transect route
 - Vantage point
 - Works area
 - BT Species
 - D. Amber listed species
 - P. Red listed species
- Behaviour**
- Alarm calling
 - Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction
 - Flight path



Keepmoat Homes

Lincolnshire Lakes

Figure 16
Autumn Passage Survey 7
High tide: 7:29 AM

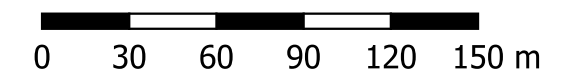
A	18.10.24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Figure 17. Autumn Passage Survey Visit 8 - Survey Results



Key

- Site Boundary
 - Transect route
 - Vantage point
 - Works area
 - B. Species
 - D. Amber listed species
 - P. Red listed species
- Behaviour**
- Alarm calling
 - Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction



Keepmoat Homes

Lincolnshire Lakes

Figure 17
Autumn Passage Survey 8
High tide: 6:18 AM

A	18.10.24	SA	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SE 86183 08609	

Appendix 1. Qualifying Species of the Humber Estuary Ramsar and SPA Sites

Ramsar

Qualifying Species of International Importance:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Residential Status
Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	All year
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	All year
Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Breeding
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Non-breeding
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	All year
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	All year
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	All year

Qualifying Species of National Importance:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Residential Status
Common goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Non-breeding
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Breeding
Common pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>	Non-breeding
Common teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Non-breeding
Dark-bellied brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	All year
Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	All year
Eurasian marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	All year
Eurasian oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	All year
Eurasian wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Non-breeding
Great bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Breeding
Great ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	All year
Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Non-breeding
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Non-breeding
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	All year
Little tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Breeding
Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Breeding
Pied avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Breeding
Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Breeding
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Non-breeding

SPA

Qualifying Species of International Importance:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Residential Status
Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Winter
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Passage / Winter
Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Winter
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Passage / Winter
Eurasian marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Breeding
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Winter
Great bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Breeding / Winter
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Winter
Little tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Breeding
Pied avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Breeding
Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Passage / Winter
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Passage / Winter
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Passage

Internationally Important Winter Assemblage Species:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Common teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Dark-bellied brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>
Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Eurasian oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Great bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Pied avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>

Appendix 2. Bird Legislation

Birds General Protection

All species of bird are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The protection was extended by the countryside rights of way (CRoW) Act.

The legislation makes it an offence to intentionally:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

Birds (Specially Protected Species)

Certain species of bird are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and receive protection under Sections 1(4) and 1(5) of the Act. The protection was extended by the CRoW Act. The legislation confers special penalties where the above-mentioned offences are committed for any such bird and also make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- disturb any such bird, whilst building its nest or it is in or near a nest containing dependant young; or
- disturb the dependant young of such a bird.

Appendix 3. Species Recorded During the Surveys – Conservation Status, Total & Peak Counts

Spring Passage Surveys (March – May):

Common Name	Species Name	BTO Code	Conservation Status	Peak count	Total
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	BO	Sch_1	1	2
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	BoCC_G	1	5
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	BC	BoCC_G	2	4
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	BH	BoCC_A	1	2
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	BT	BoCC_G	1	3
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	BZ	BoCC_G	2	6
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	C.	BoCC_G	12	45
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	BoCC_G	2	10
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	CC	BoCC_G	1	2
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	CD	BoCC_G	2	7
Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	CM	BoCC_A	10	20
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	Sch_41 & BoCC_A	1	4
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	FF	Sch_1 & BoCC_R	13	26
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	GO	BoCC_G	17	42
Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	GB	BoCC_A	1	2
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	GT	BoCC_G	2	7
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	G.	BoCC_G	1	2
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	GR	BoCC_R	6	19
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	H.	BoCC_G	1	2
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	P.	Sch_41 & BoCC_R	4	12
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	GJ	BoCC_A	2	5
Hobby	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	HY	Sch_1 & BoCC_G	1	2
House martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	HM	BoCC_R	4	8
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	HS	Sch_41 & BoCC_R	1	6
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	JD	BoCC_G	20	48
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	K.	BoCC_A	4	20
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	L.	Sch_41 & BoCC_R	1	2
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	LB	BoCC_A	2	8
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	LI	Sch_41 & BoCC_R	24	84
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	MG	BoCC_G	4	15
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MA	BoCC_A	3	9
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	M.	BoCC_R	5	11
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	PH	BoCC_G	6	30
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	PW	BoCC_G	4	14
Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	PG	BoCC_A	2	4
Redwing	<i>Turdus illiacus</i>	RE	Sch_1 & BoCC_A	58	116
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	RB	Sch_41 & BoCC_A	3	7
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	BoCC_G	3	11
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	BoCC_A	5	19
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	SU	BoCC_A	2	6
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.	Sch_41 & BoCC_R	8	45
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	ST	Sch_41 & BoCC_A	2	6
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SG	Sch_41 & BoCC_R	39	95
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	SD	BoCC_A	10	36
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	SL	BoCC_G	7	23
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	SI	BoCC_R	2	4
Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	TO	BoCC_A	1	2
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	WH	BoCC_A	3	8
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	BoCC_A	14	40
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WP	BoCC_A	2	7
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	YW	Sch_41 & BoCC_R	1	2
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Y.	Sch_41 & BoCC_R	1	2

Sch 1 = Schedule 1 (W&CA, 1981)

Sch 41 = Schedule 41 (NERC Act, 2006)

BoCC_R = BoCC Red listed species

BoCC_A = BoCC Amber listed species

BoCC_G = BoCC Green listed species

Autumn Passage Surveys (August - October):

Common Name	Species Name	BTO Code	Conservation Status	Peak count	Total
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	BoCC_G	4	6
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	BH	BoCC_A	3	3
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	BT	BoCC_G	2	3
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	BZ	BoCC_G	2	8
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	C.	BoCC_G	25	63
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	CD	BoCC_G	3	3
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	CA	BoCC_G	3	4
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	Sch.41 & BoCC_A	1	2
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	GO	BoCC_G	9	29
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	GT	BoCC_G	1	1
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	G.	BoCC_G	1	1
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	GR	BoCC_R	1	1
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	P.	Sch.41 & BoCC_R	6	20
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	GJ	BoCC_A	120	192
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	HG	Sch. 41 & BoCC_R	1697	1699
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	HY	BoCC_G	1	1
House martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	HM	BoCC_R	15	15
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	JD	BoCC_G	30	61
Kestrel	<i>Flaco tinnunculus</i>	K.	BoCC_A	3	7
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	LI	Sch. 41 & BoCC_R	5	14
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	LT	BoCC_G	1	1
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	MG	BoCC_G	5	12
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	MP	BoCC_A	70	73
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	M.	BoCC_R	3	6
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	OC	BoCC_A	2	2
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	PH	BoCC_G	5	14
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	PW	BoCC_G	1	1
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	RB	BoCC_A	14	26
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	BoCC_G	4	12
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	BoCC_A	9	10
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.	Sch. 41 & BoCC_R	16	35
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	SH	BoCC_A	1	1
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SG	Sch. 41 & BoCC_R	11	69
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	SL	BoCC_G	21	62
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	BoCC_A	19	49
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	BoCC_A	2	3
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Y.	sch. 41 & BoCC_R	1	1

Sch 41 = Schedule 41 (NERC Act, 2006)

BoCC_R = BoCC Red listed species

BoCC_A = BoCC Amber listed species

BoCC_G = BoCC Green listed species

Appendix 4. Spring Passage Survey Results

Survey 1: 23rd March 2024 5:40-7:40am; high tide

• Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	• Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
• Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	• Kestrel	<i>Flaco tinnunculus</i>
• Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	• Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>
• Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	• Magpie	<i>Corvus pica</i>
• Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	• Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
• Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	• Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
• Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	• Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
• Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	• Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
• Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	• Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
• Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	• Shelduck	Tadorna tadorna
• Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	• Starling	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
• Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	• Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
• Grey Partridge	<i>Pedix perdix</i>	• Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
• House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	• Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
		• Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbu</i>

Survey 2: 30th March 2024 9:05- 11:05am; high tide

• Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	• Kestrel	<i>Flaco tinnunculus</i>
• Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	• Magpie	<i>Corvus pica</i>
• Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	• Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
• Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	• Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
• Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	• Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
• Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	• Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
• Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	• Starling	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
• Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	• Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
• Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	• Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
• Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	• Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
• House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	• Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
• Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		

Survey 3: 6th April 2024 03:27-05:27am; nocturnal; high tide

• Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	• Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
• Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	• Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
• Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	• Starling	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
• Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	• Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>

Survey 4: 13th April 2024 17:00-19:00pm; low tide

• Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	• Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
• Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	• Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
• Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	• Starling	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
• Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	• Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
• Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	• Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
• Kestrel	<i>Flaco tinnunculus</i>	• Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
• Lesser black backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	• Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
• Magpie	<i>Corvus pica</i>	• Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
• Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		

Survey 5: 27th April 2024 9:12-11:12am; high tide

• Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	• Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>
• Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	• Magpie	<i>Corvus pica</i>
• Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	• Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
• Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	• Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
• Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	• Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
• Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	• Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
• House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	• Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
• Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	• Starling	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
• Kestrel	<i>Flaco tinnunculus</i>	• Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
• Lesser black backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	• Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>

Survey 6: 4th May 2024 2:30-4:50am; nocturnal, high tide

• Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	• Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
• Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	• Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
• Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	• Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>

Survey 7: 11th May 2024 9:08-11:08am; high tide

• Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	• Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
• Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	• Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>
• Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	• Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
• Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	• Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
• Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	• Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
• Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	• Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
• Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	• Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
• House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	• Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
• Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	• Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
• Kestrel	<i>Flaco tinnunculus</i>	• Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
• Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	• Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
• Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	• Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
• Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		

Survey 8: 25th May 2024 3:10-5:10pm; low tide

• Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	• Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>
• Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	• Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
• Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	• Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
• Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	• Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
• Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	• Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
• Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	• Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>
• Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	• Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
• Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	• Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
• Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	• Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
• Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	• Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
• Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	• Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>
• House martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	• Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
• House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	• Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>
• Kestrel	<i>Flaco tinnunculus</i>		

Appendix 5. Autumn Passage Survey Results

Survey 1: 8th August 2024 10:43am-12:43pm; high tide

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| • Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | • Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> |
| • Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | • Reed bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> |
| • Grey Partridge | <i>Perdix perdix</i> | • Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |
| • House martin | <i>Delichon urbica</i> | • Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> |
| • Kestrel | <i>Flaco tinnunculus</i> | • Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> |
| • Linnet | <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> | | |

Survey 2: 15th August 2024 3:52-5:52pm; high tide

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| • Black-headed gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | • Linnet | <i>Linaria cannabina</i> |
| • Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | • Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> |
| • Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | • Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |
| • Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | • Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> |
| • Herring gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> | • Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> |
| • Hobby | <i>Falco subbuteo</i> | • Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> |
| • Kestrel | <i>Flaco tinnunculus</i> | | |

Survey 3: 16th August 2024 3:00-5:00am (nocturnal), high tide

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| • Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | • Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> |
| • Grey Partridge | <i>Perdix perdix</i> | • Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> |
| • Meadow pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | • Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |

Survey 4: 4th September 2024 1:10-3:10pm; low tide

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| • Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | • Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> |
| • Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | • Mistle thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> |
| • Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | • Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> |
| • Collared dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | • Reed bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> |
| • Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | • Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> |
| • Greenfinch | <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | • Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |
| • Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | • Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> |
| • Kestrel | <i>Flaco tinnunculus</i> | • Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> |
| • Linnet | <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> | • Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> |

Survey 5: 12th September 2024 12:30-2:30pm; high tide

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| • Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | • Mistle thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> |
| • Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | • Reed bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> |
| • Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | • Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> |
| • Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | • Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> |
| • Greylag goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | • Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |
| • Jackdaw | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | • Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> |
| • Kestrel | <i>Flaco tinnunculus</i> | • Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> |
| • Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | • Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> |
| • Meadow pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> | | |

Survey 6: 12th September 2024 6:45-8:45pm; nocturnal, low tide

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| • Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | • Herring gull | <i>Larus argentatus</i> |
| • Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | • Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> |
| • Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | • Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> |
| • Grey Partridge | <i>Perdix perdix</i> | • Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> |
| • Greylag goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | | |

Survey 7: 3rd October 2024 9:15-11:15am; high tide

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|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| • Blue tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | • Meadow pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> |
| • Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | • Mistle thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> |
| • Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | • Pheasant | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> |
| • Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | • Pied wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> |
| • Great tit | <i>Parus major</i> | • Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> |
| • Green woodpecker | <i>Picus viridis</i> | • Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> |
| • Grey partridge | <i>Perdix perdix</i> | • Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |
| • Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | • Sparrowhawk | <i>Accipiter nisus</i> |
| • Kestrel | <i>Flaco tinnunculus</i> | • Starling | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> |
| • Linnet | <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> | • Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> |
| • Long-tailed tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | • Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> |
| • Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | • Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> |

Survey 8: 17th October 2024 5:30 – 7:30am; high tide

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|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| • Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | • Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> |
| • Blue tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | • Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> |
| • Carrion crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | • Meadow pipit | <i>Anthus pratensis</i> |
| • Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | • Reed bunting | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> |
| • Dunnock | <i>Prunella modularis</i> | • Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> |
| • Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | • Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> |
| • Grey partridge | <i>Perdix perdix</i> | • Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> |
| • Greylag goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | • Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> |

