

Lincolnshire Lakes - Non-Breeding Walkover Survey

Keepmoat Homes Ltd

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Executive Summary

Cura-Terrae were commissioned in March 2024 by Keepmoat Homes Ltd, to undertake Non-Breeding Walkover Surveys (NBWS) 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'.

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. Non-Breeding Walkover 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.

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.

A total of 47 bird species were recorded during the surveys. Of these, **two were qualifying SPA species of National Importance (winter)**, namely lapwing *Vanellus Vanellus* and mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*. In addition, **two non-qualifying SPA species of interest**, namely greylag goose and little egret were also recorded.

Overall, the bird species diversity and population sizes recorded at the Site during the surveys are **low**. Mallards were only observed flying over the Site with no interaction. Lapwing only occurred on one occasion in high numbers (peak count of 70) feeding onsite and flying over the Site on one other visit. Greylag goose and little egret were observed flying over the Site with no interaction, in low numbers or only once during the survey season; therefore, the works are unlikely to have significant impacts on these four species.

As the SPA is over 10 km from the Site, these four species may not be associated with the Humber Estuary directly.

Of the 47 bird species recorded, three were Schedule 1, ten species listed under Section 41, ten Red listed species, 14 Amber listed species, and 22 Green listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) and one Schedule 9.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Cura-Terrae were commissioned in March 2024 by Keepmoat Homes Ltd, to undertake Non-Breeding Walkover Surveys (NBWS) 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.

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 two agricultural fields divided by 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.
- 1.3.2 During the survey period, ground works were carried out in the south-west corner of the Site relating to a relief road for the M181 (this area is highlighted on Figures 2-13).

1.4 Purpose of this report

- 1.4.1 The purpose of the NBWS was to record the location, numbers, activities, interactions and movements of birds present within the Site.
- 1.4.2 This report details the findings of the NBWS carried out by Cura-Terrae from October 2024 – March 2025, the methodologies employed during the survey, and all survey findings are described.
- 1.4.3 In the event that the planning application programme for the Lincolnshire Lakes development is further delayed, the ornithology surveys conducted may become out-of-date, in accordance

with the 'Advice note on the lifespan of ecological reports and surveys' (Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), 2019).

2. Methodology

2.1 Legislation and Conservation Guidance

Legislation

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1

- 2.1.1 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) while a nest is in use or occupied. The nesting bird season typically falls between March and August (inclusive, weather and species dependent). At least 79 bird species are listed under Part I of Schedule 1 of the Act and these species receive additional protection against disturbance whilst occupying a nest site.
- 2.1.2 Although not protected with regards to nesting during the winter, it is still an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird at any time. Bird populations change in the winter to often join as large flocks to search for available food sources, especially on arable land and coastal areas. Increased numbers of certain waterbirds can flock in large groups and be associated with both coastal areas and surrounding arable fields. Large numbers of birds or particular species can become important both locally and if in relation to a designated site, of national or international importance.
- 2.1.3 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;
 - 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.

Birds Directive

- 2.1.4 Annex I of the Birds Directive (Directive 79/409/EEC) lists 194 endangered species and subspecies that require special conservation measures aims to protect wild bird populations in

the EU through habitat conservation and other measures - key provisions of the Birds Directive include:

- Creation of Special Protection Areas (SPA) for threatened and migratory species;
- Protection and management of habitats inside and outside protected areas;
- Measures for sustainable hunting and harvesting;
- Ban on large-scale non-selective killing and capturing methods;
- Prohibition of sale or keeping of most wild birds;
- Requirement for member states to undertake research and monitoring.

Special Protected Areas and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Legislation

- 2.1.5 Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), 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.

- 2.1.6 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.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Legislation

- 2.1.7 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.

- 2.1.8 The Site should be assessed to decipher if and how the proposal will affect the designated species.

Species of Principal Importance

- 2.1.9 A total of 49 bird species are listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) 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.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)

- 2.1.10 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.
- 2.1.11 '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.

2.2 Non-Breeding Walkover Survey

- 2.2.1 The methodologies employed during the survey followed the bird monitoring methods as described in Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts (Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group, 2023). Natural England required Non-Breeding Walkover Surveys in order for them 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 Area (SPA) / Ramsar and the Site.

- 2.2.2 A set transect route (Figures 2-13) was walked to allow the surveyor to view all points within the survey area, recording all species encountered, the number of specimens and any other relevant behaviours observed.
- 2.2.3 Each survey was conducted by an experienced Cura-Terrae ornithologist between October 2024 and March 2025. Surveys were carried out in suitable weather conditions for bird observation.
- 2.2.4 The dates and weather conditions during the surveys are detailed in Table 1 below.
- 2.2.5 The standard BTO codes were used to record note species, and to record note activity such as singing calling and flight direction. Additional notes were taken on behaviours such as feeding, roosting, loafing, movements, habitat interactions, interactions with the wider landscape or features and influences from time of day.
- 2.2.6 During the survey, the surveyor(s) scanned the surrounding area with the aid of binoculars and listened for bird calls and observed behaviours. During the nocturnal surveys an infrared camera was used to enable viewing the Site for birds in the dark.

Table 1: Lincolnshire Lakes NBWS Details

Survey Number	Date	Times	Air Temp (°C)	General Conditions	Other information (e.g. tide times)
1	22.10.2024	9:50-11:50 AM	12	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 30% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 10:19 AM
2	29.10.2024 (Dusk)	3:40-5:25 PM	15	Wind: B2 Cloud cover: 40% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 4:39 PM
3	12.11.2024	2:40-4:25 PM	10	Wind: B2 Cloud cover: 90% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 3:30 PM

Survey Number	Date	Times	Air Temp (°C)	General Conditions	Other information (e.g. tide times)
4	26.11.2024	2:11-4:00 PM	8	Wind: B2 Cloud cover: 25% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	Low tide 3:11 PM
5	06.12.2024	8:00-10:00 AM	5	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 20% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 9:30 AM
6	10.12.2024	1:50-3:40 PM	7	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 20% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 1:45 PM
7	14.01.2025	1:50-4:30 PM	10	Wind: B0 Cloud cover: 40% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	Low tide 1:04 PM
8	30.01.2025	6:55-9:00 AM	-1	Wind: B0 Cloud cover: 0% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 6:48 AM
9	18.02.2025 (Nocturnal)	8:50-10:30 PM	2	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 0% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 9:48 PM
10	19.02.2025	10:15 AM-12:15 PM	3	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 100% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 10:05 AM

Survey Number	Date	Times	Air Temp (°C)	General Conditions	Other information (e.g. tide times)
11	28.02.2025	2:00-4:40 PM	9	Wind: B0 Cloud cover: 5% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	Low tide 1:08 PM
12	11.03.2025	3:15 – 5:15 PM	6	Wind: B1 Cloud cover: 100% Precipitation: Dry Visibility: Good	High tide 4:55 PM

2.3 Interpretation

- 2.3.1 Data was analysed within excel and peak counts calculated as the highest number of species recorded during a single survey. Species behaviours were noted during the survey including foraging, flying, calling, singing and shelter.

2.4 Survey Limitations

- 2.4.1 During the winter surveys, ground works continued in the south-west corner in relation to the M181 culvert and ditch (this is shown on Figures 2-13). It is not a significant limitation as the area is parallel to the M181 with continual loud traffic and moving vehicles. Evidence of this was observed by birds feeding and sheltering within the works area during surveys.
- 2.4.2 The arable fields were ploughed part way through the survey season, reducing the suitability for foraging for some bird species that prefer grassland or crops (such as greylag goose *Anser anser* and mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*). However, it is a more suitable habitat for feeding waders such as oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* and lapwing *Vanellus Vanellus*. Towards the end of the survey period the vegetation had started to grow back, therefore this limitation is not a significant constraint to the survey.

3. Results and Evaluation

3.1 Designated Sites

- 3.1.1 The Humber Estuary is designated as an SPA, Ramsar and SSSI site due to its significance in supporting birds of International and National Importance (a full species list is provided in Appendix A). The Humber Estuary is located c. 15 km north of the Site and is loosely connected hydrologically via the River Trent (2 km west of the Site) that the on-Site ditches join up to.

3.2 Non-Breeding Walkover Survey Results

- 3.2.1 A total of 47 bird species were recorded during the NBWS. Figures 2-13 illustrate the survey results from each of the visits, with a species key provided in Appendix B. During the nocturnal visit (survey nine, Figure 10) only a single tawny owl *Strix aluco* was observed.

Qualifying SPA species

Lapwing

- 3.2.2 Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* were recorded during two surveys (Figures 3-4). On survey two they were observed on site feeding in a large flock (peak count of 70) towards the western end, close to the central ditch (Figure 3). A smaller number (18) were observed flying over the Site during survey three.
- 3.2.3 Lapwing are associated with both estuaries and farmland so may utilise the Site for feeding and shelter. In winter, large open fields of grazed pasture, permanent grassland, winter stubble, and fallow fields are preferred by flocks of lapwing due to this species mainly feeding on earthworms and soil- surface insects and their larvae. These habitat types are abundant within the local area and off-Site habitats. As such, this species may utilise surrounding areas for the same purposes.

Mallard

- 3.2.4 Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* were observed flying over the Site on survey two, three, six and 12 (Figures 3-4, 7 and 13) with a peak count of four individuals. All observations were of mallards flying over and there was no observed interaction with the Site.
- 3.2.5 Mallards forage in shallow waterbodies and likely use the Site for both foraging and sheltering purposes. These habitat types are abundant within the local area and off-Site habitats. As such, this species may utilise surrounding areas for the same purposes.

Non-qualifying Species of Interest

Greylag goose

- 3.2.6 Greylag geese *Anser anser* were observed flying over the Site during surveys eight and 12 (Figures 9 and 13) and were not observed interacting with the Site directly.
- 3.2.7 Greylag geese are associated with estuaries and farmland so may utilise the Site for feeding and shelter. Greylag geese forage on grassland and agricultural areas in large flocks. Large grassland and agricultural areas are abundant within the local area and off-Site habitats. As such, this species may utilise surrounding areas for the same purposes.
- 3.2.8 The arable fields were ploughed part way through the survey season, reducing the suitability for foraging.

Little egret

- 3.2.9 Little egrets *Egretta garzetta* were observed flying over the Site during surveys four and seven (Figures 5 and 8) but did not interact with the Site directly.
- 3.2.10 Little egrets are associated with a wide variety of wetland habitats including ditches so may utilise the Site for feeding and shelter. This species is also likely to use other habitats in the wider landscape which are of higher suitability (Figure 1) when looking for food and shelter.

Other relevant species

- 3.2.11 A summary of the species recorded during each NBWS visit, in relation to their conservation status classifications, total counts and peak counts, are provided in Appendices 2-3.

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1

- 3.2.12 Three species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) were recorded using the Site. These species were fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, red kite *Milvus milvus* and redwing *Turdus iliacus*. As this legislation relates to additional protection of these species during the active nesting season, it is thought that it is not relevant to wintering birds and is therefore not discussed further in this report.

Fieldfare

- 3.2.13 A peak count of 16 fieldfare were recorded at the north-east area of the Site, with individuals being recorded during two Site visits (Figures 5-6).

3.2.14 Fieldfare recorded were observed feeding in the arable field or flying over the Site into adjacent grassland.

Redwing

3.2.15 A peak count of three redwing were recorded within the hedgerows and field margin along the eastern edge of the Site boundary adjacent to the ditch, with individuals being recorded only during survey four (Figure 5).

3.2.16 Fieldfare and redwing are winter visitors, frequently seen foraging in open fields, agricultural land, and areas of woodland, forming large multi-species flocks. These habitat types are abundant within the local area and off-Site habitats. As such, this species may utilise surrounding areas for the same purposes.

Red kite

3.2.17 A peak count of two red kites *Milvus milvus* were recorded flying across the Site during survey 11 only (Figure 12), therefore this species is discussed no further within this report.

Species of Principle Importance (Section 41, NERC)

3.2.18 Ten of the bird species recorded onsite are included under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006). Most were recorded in low numbers, those found in significant numbers are discussed below. A full list of species and their conservation status can be seen in Appendix B.

Grey partridge

3.2.19 A peak count of seven grey partridge *Perdix perdix* were recorded, with individuals being observed on Site visits two, four, six, eight, ten and 11 (Figures 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12).

3.2.20 The grey partridge recorded were feeding and sheltering within the Site, using the arable field margins and grassland / crop stubble. Grey partridge are primarily sedentary birds with little difference between breeding and wintering distributions. This species will shelter on the ground, within tussocky grass field margins, hedgerows, and within field depressions and tractor tramlines. Grey partridges are seed eaters and will forage on cereal crops, grain, grasses and weeds. These habitat types are abundant within the local area and off-Site habitats. As such, this species may utilise surrounding areas for the same purpose.

Herring gull

- 3.2.21 A peak count of 240 herring gull *Larus argentatus* were recorded flying over the Site during survey three (Figure 4) and flying over on survey five. Only one herring gull was observed on the Site during survey seven (Figure 8) foraging.
- 3.2.22 This species showcases generalist feeding habits, allowing individuals to seek out differential food sources, as such herring gulls may utilise surrounding areas for the same purposes.

Skylark

- 3.2.23 A peak count of nine skylark *Alauda arvensis* were observed throughout the Site, with individuals being recorded on surveys one, eight, ten and 11 (Figures 2, 9, 11 and 12).
- 3.2.24 Skylark recorded were feeding, sheltering or flying over the Site, associated with the arable fields. Skylarks prefer a large open space within grassland or arable fields for breeding and foraging. Skylarks prefer a large open space within grassland or arable fields for breeding and foraging. Habitats of equal or higher suitability (open grassland or arable fields) are abundant within the local and wider areas.

3.2.25 Starling

- 3.2.26 A peak count of 4014 starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (4% of the overwintering population for Lincolnshire country (BirdTrack, 2025)) were recorded throughout the whole of the Site during survey 3 (Figure 4), with individuals being recorded on nine of the Site visits (Figures 2-9 and 11).
- 3.2.27 Starlings were recorded in large numbers flying over the Site near sunset on several occasions. Individuals recorded interacting with the Site were feeding. Starlings utilise both countryside and urban areas and likely use the area for foraging and sheltering purposes. This species may also utilise other similar off-Site habitats for the same purposes in the local area.

BoCC Listed Species

- 3.2.28 Ten Red listed species, 14 Amber listed species, and 22 Green listed bird species of conservation concern (BoCC) were recorded onsite across the 12 survey visits. These have either been discussed above or were recorded in low numbers. A full list of species and their BoCC status can be seen in Appendix B.

4. Summary

4.1 Qualifying SPA species

- 4.1.1 Two bird species which are qualifying features of the SPA were recorded: mallard and lapwing. Mallards were only observed flying over the Site with no interaction with the Site. Lapwings were observed on two/three survey visits - including one visit in high numbers (peak count 70) feeding onsite. The second observation was of lapwings flying over the Site with no direct interaction.

4.2 Non-qualifying SPA Species of Interest

- 4.2.1 The two non-qualifying species (greylag goose and little egret) were observed flying over the Site with no interaction with the Site. The observations were of low numbers of these species.

4.3 Other notable species

Species of Principal Importance

- 4.3.1 Skylark and grey partridge were observed feeding onsite during the majority of surveys. Skylarks were also observed displaying in February and March's Site visits, suggesting the likelihood of breeding taking place later between April - August. Skylarks prefer a large open space within grassland or arable fields for breeding and foraging. Grey partridge have a preference for habitats with some vegetative cover. Similar habitats are present in the immediate landscape that would provide alternative habitats of equal or higher suitability.
- 4.3.2 Reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* were recorded in low numbers during the surveys and were associated with vegetation along the central ditch.

BoCC species

- 4.3.3 Red, amber and green listed species were either recorded in low numbers, flying over the Site with no direct interaction or were associated with the surrounding vegetation (hedgerows, ditches, adjacent fields and trees).

Habitats

- 4.3.4 Figure 14 shows which habitats of the Site are most used by birds for foraging and shelter. Figure 14 has been created for illustrative purposes only to demonstrate the relative use of these habitats by wintering birds within the Site and Survey Area.
- 4.3.5 The arable fields were utilised by multiple species, namely lapwing, woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*, pied wagtail *Motacilla alba*, carrion crow *Corvus corone*, rook *Corvus frugilegus*, jackdaw *Coloeus monedula*, starling, meadow pipit *Anthus pratensis*, black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, herring gull, kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, song thrush *Turdus philomelos* and fieldfare for foraging during the surveys. Skylark were also likely to use the fields for shelter along with grey partridge and pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*.
- 4.3.6 Hedgerows and lines of trees were predominantly used by passerine species for shelter, such as robin *Erithacus rubecula*, wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*, greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*, chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus*, great tit *Parus major*, blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, long-tailed tit *Aegithalos caudatus*, dunnock *Prunella modularis* and blackbird *Turdus merula*.
- 4.3.7 Wren, reed bunting and stonechat *Saxicola torquate* were the species associated with the on-site ditches for shelter and foraging.
- 4.3.8 Neighbouring gardens and arable fields were observed to be utilised by all species as they contained similar habitats for foraging and shelter.
- 4.3.9 The bird survey data is valid for a maximum of 18 months. Therefore, if the works have not commenced by September 2026, liaison with NE may be required to determine if the surveys need to be repeated.

5. References

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Figure 1: Site Location Plan



Legend

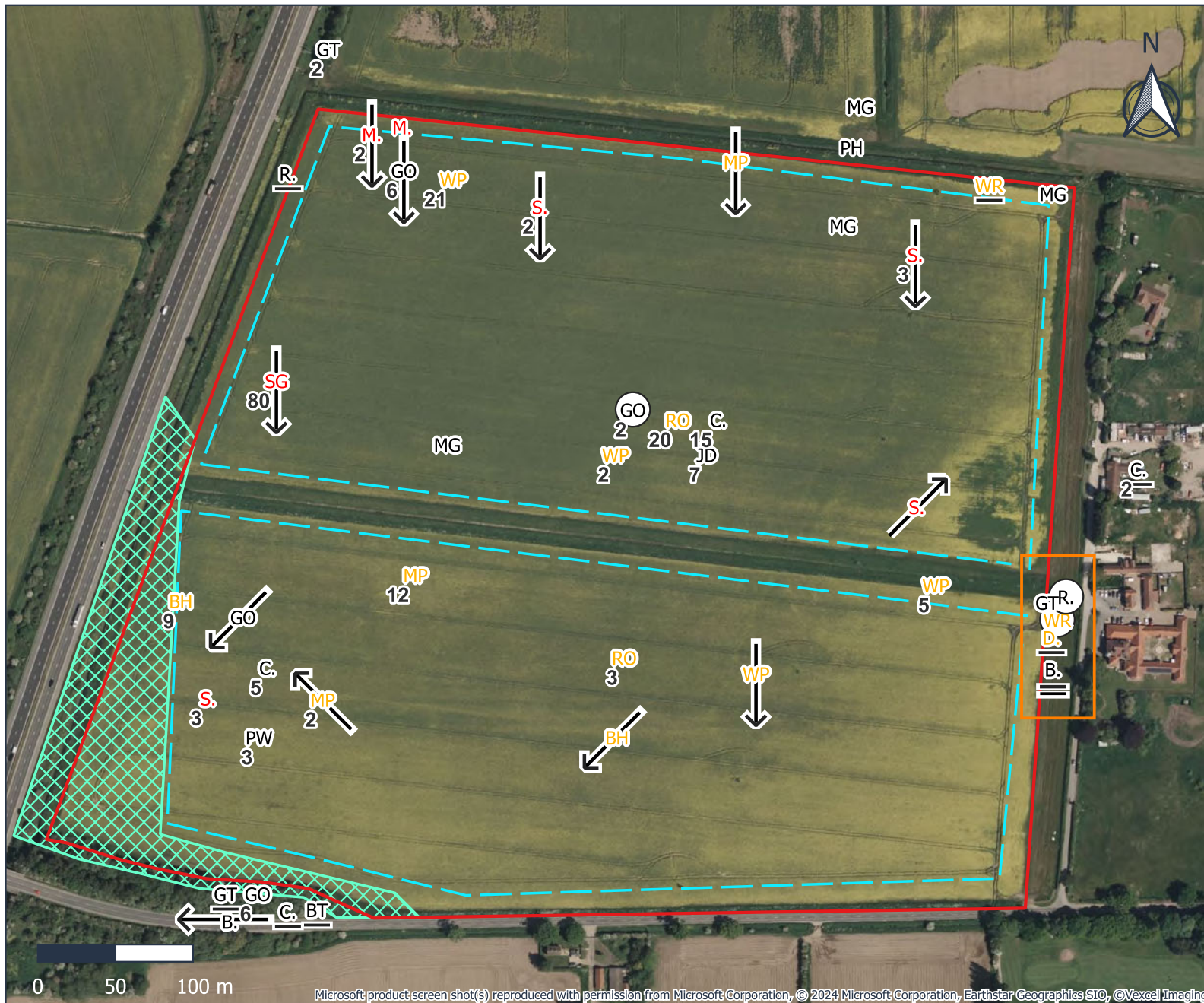
- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PPF

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-1-A. *Scale (A4):* 1:20,000

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Figure 2: NBWS Visit 1 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
 - Works
 - Transect route
 - B.** Species
 - BH Amber listed species
 - M. Red listed species
- Behaviour**
- Alarm calling
 - Calling
 - Singing
 - Flight direction



Tide	Time
High	10:19 AM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-2-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,700



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Figure 2: NBWS 1

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Figure 3: NBWS Visit 2 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- B.** Species
- D.** Amber listed species
- P.** Red listed species

Behaviour

- Alarm calling
- Calling
- Singing
- Flight direction
- ↶ Flight path

Tide	Time
High	4:39 PM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-3-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,500

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Figure 4: NBWS Visit 3 Survey Results



Legend

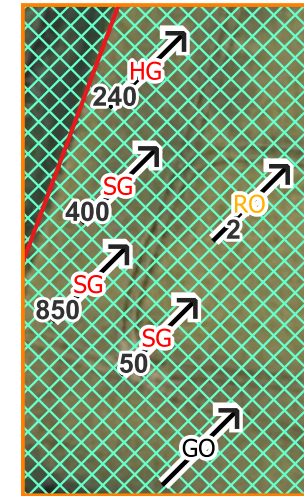
- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route

B. Species

- BH Amber listed species
- HG Red listed species

Behaviour

- Calling
- Flight direction



Tide	Time
High	3:30 PM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.:
23256.001-ECO-4-A.

Scale
(A4): 1:3,700

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Figure 5: NBWS Visit 4 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- B.** Species
- BH** Amber listed species
- FF** Red listed species

Behaviour

- Calling
- Flight direction

Tide	Time
High	3:11 PM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-5-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,800



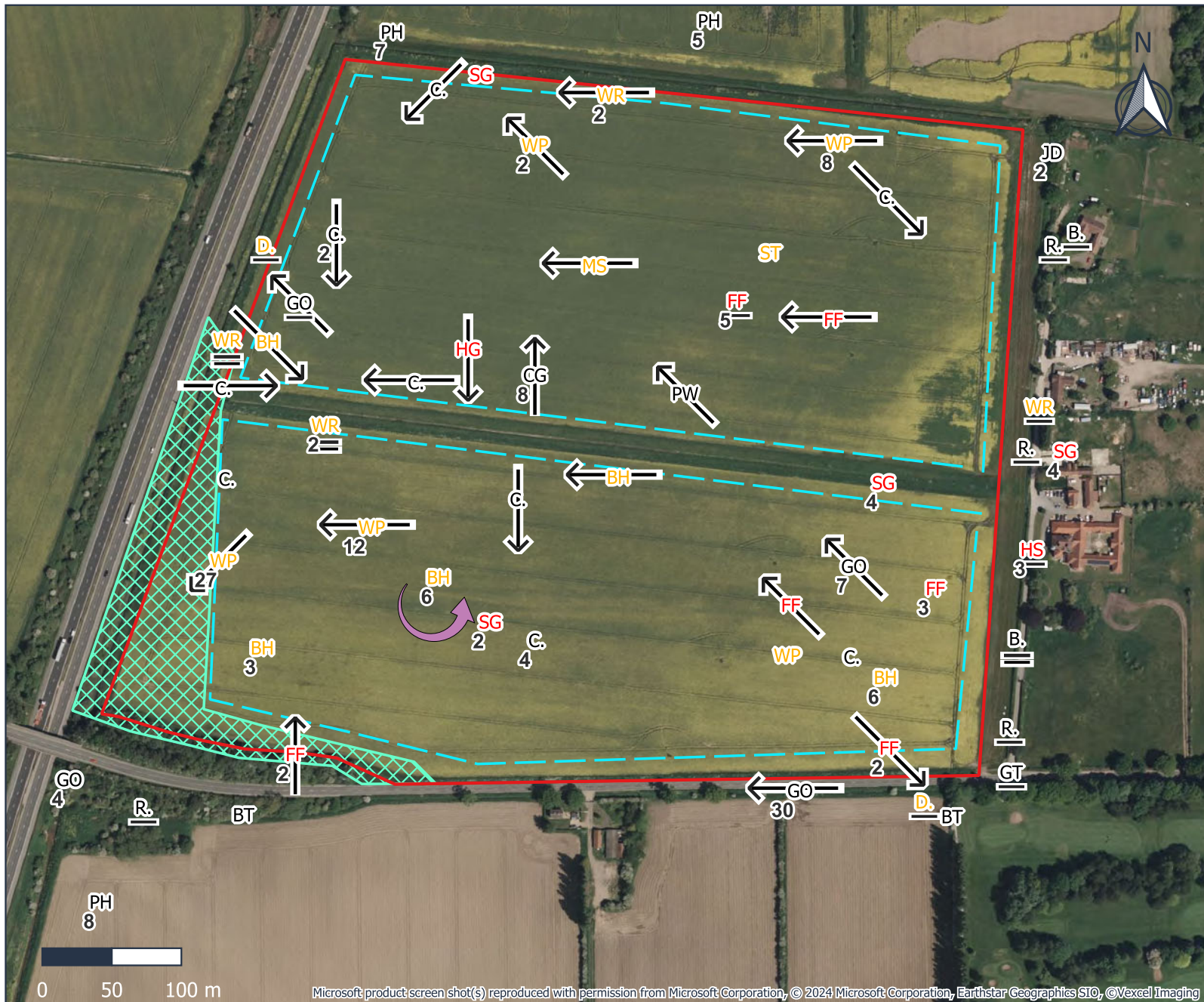
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Figure 5: WBS4

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Figure 6: NBWS Visit 5 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- B. Species
- BH Amber listed species
- FF Red listed species

Behaviour

- Alarm calling
- Calling
- Flight direction
- Flight path

Tide	Time
High	9:30 AM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-6-A. Scale (A4): 1:4,100



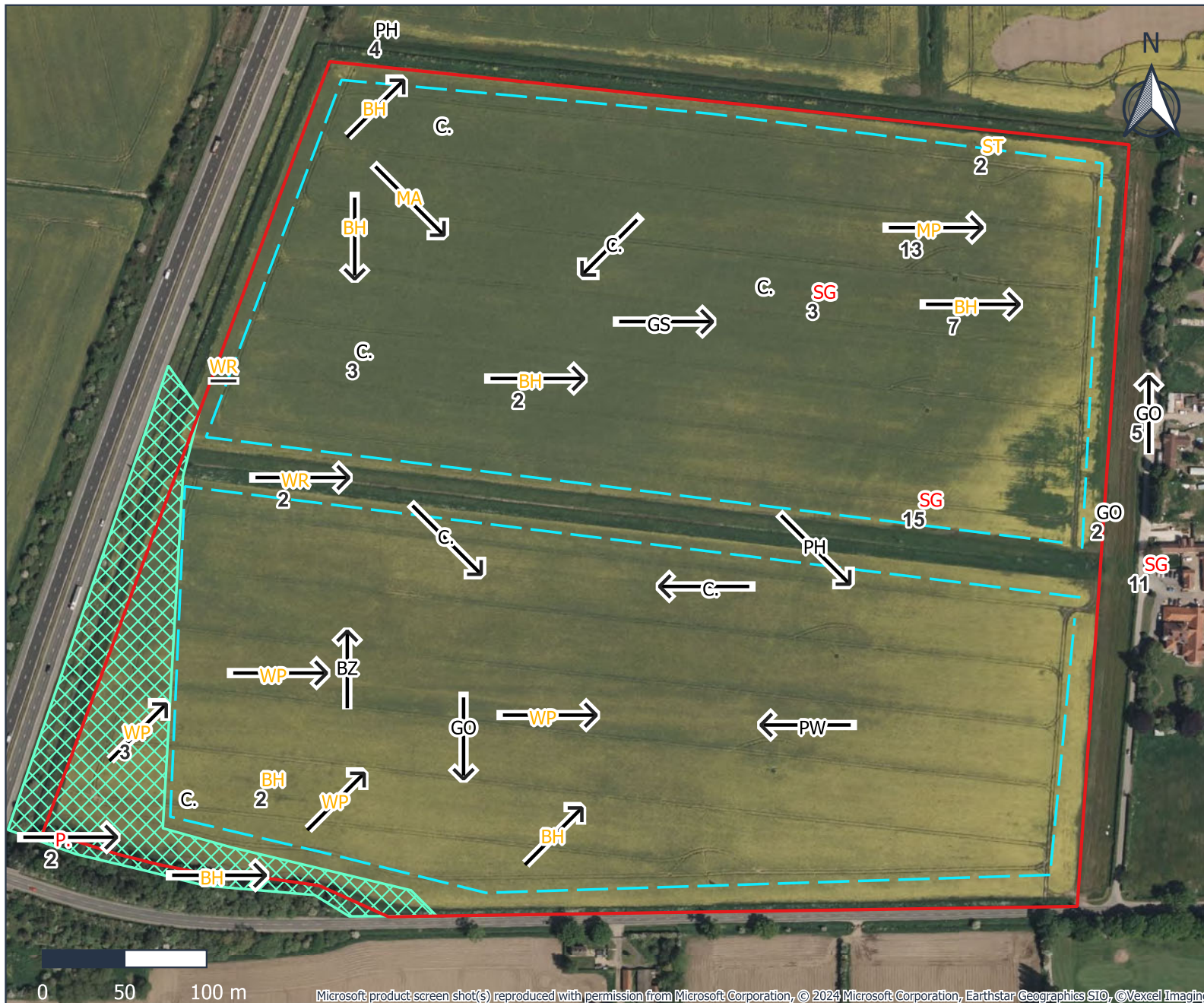
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Figure 6: NBWS 5

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Figure 7: NBWS Visit 6 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- BZ Species
- BH Amber listed species
- P. Red listed species

- Behaviour**
- Calling
 - Flight direction

Tide	Time
High	1:45 PM

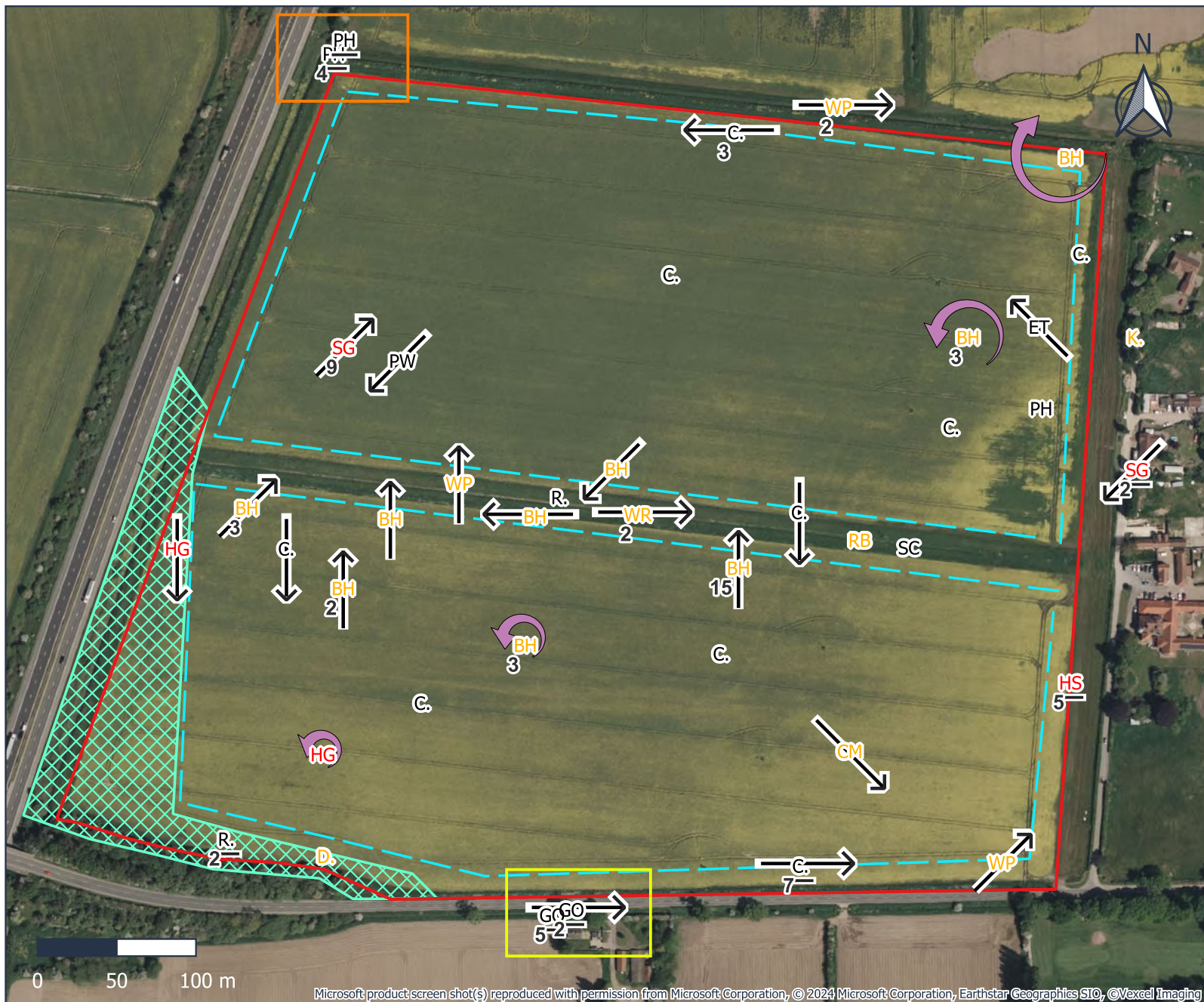
Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-7-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,500



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Figure 8: NBWS Visit 7 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- C. Species
- BH Amber listed species
- HG Red listed species

Behaviour

- Calling
- Flight direction
- Flight path

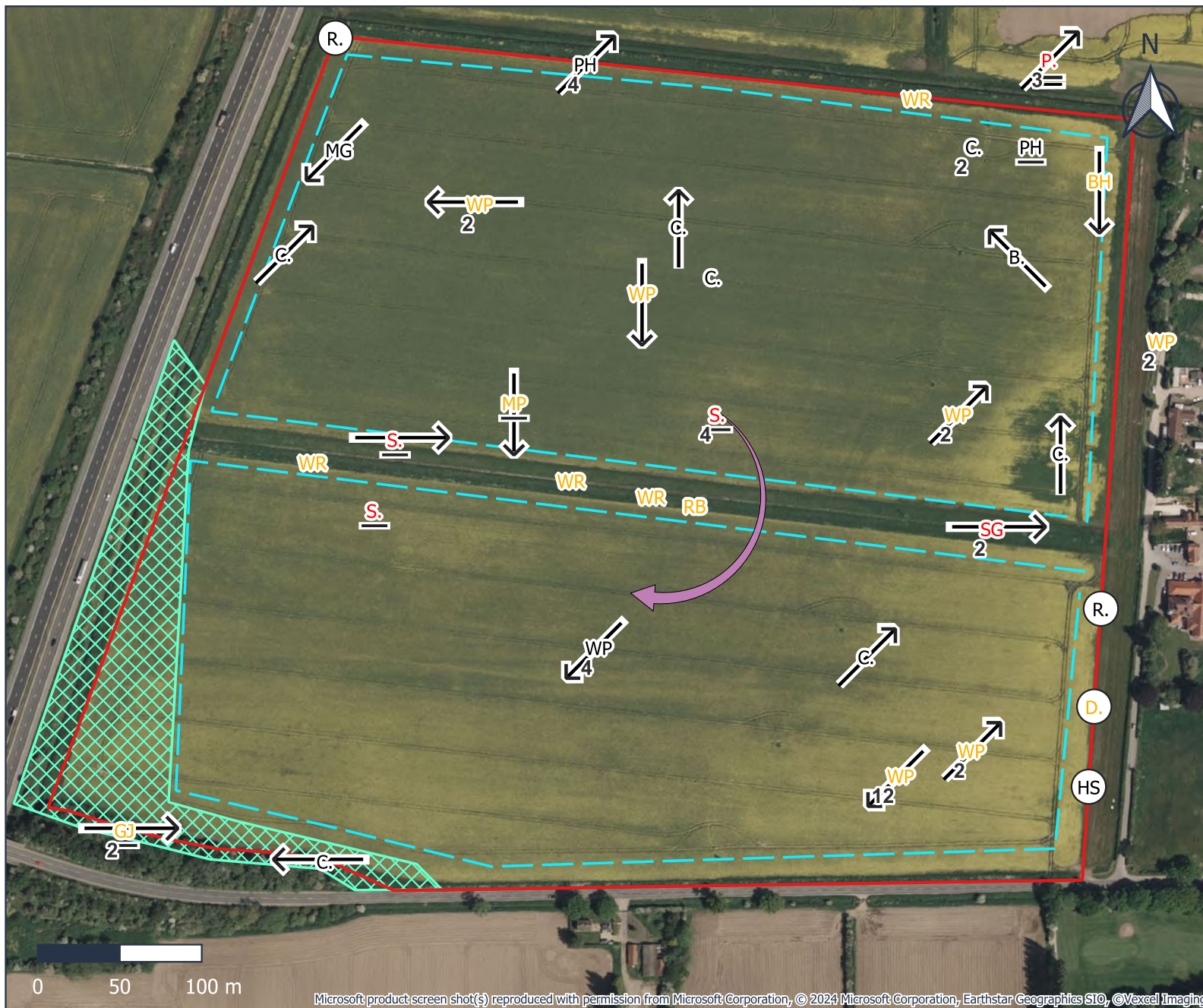
Tide	Time
Low	1:04 PM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-8-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,600

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Figure 9: NBWS Visit 8 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- B.** Species
- BH** Amber listed species
- P.** Red listed species
- Alarm calling
- Calling
- Singing
- Flight direction
- ↩ Flight path

Tide	Time
High	6:48 AM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	31.01.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-9-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,500

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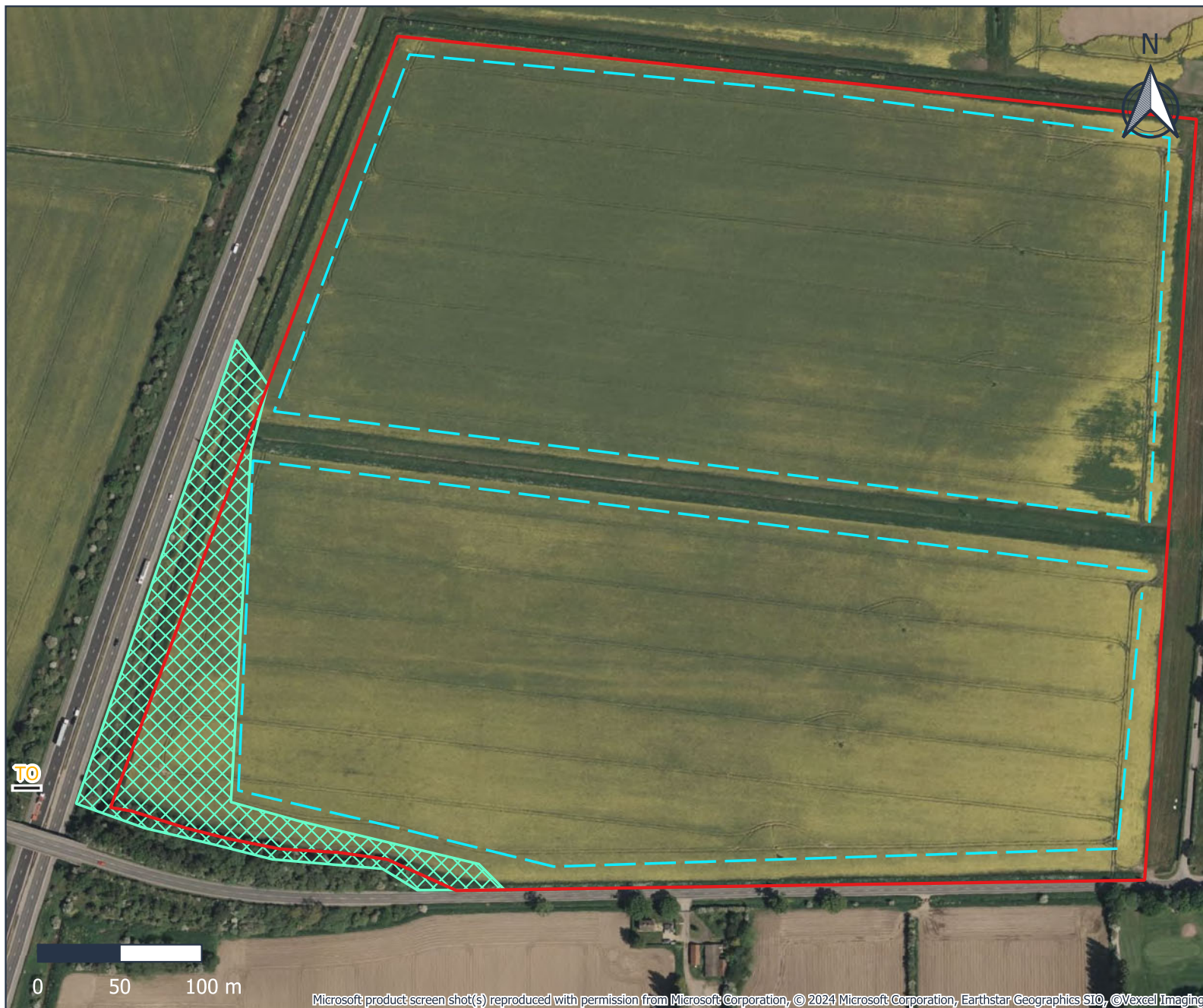


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Figure 9: NBWS 8

Figure 10: NBWS Visit 9 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- TO Amber listed species

Behaviour

- Calling

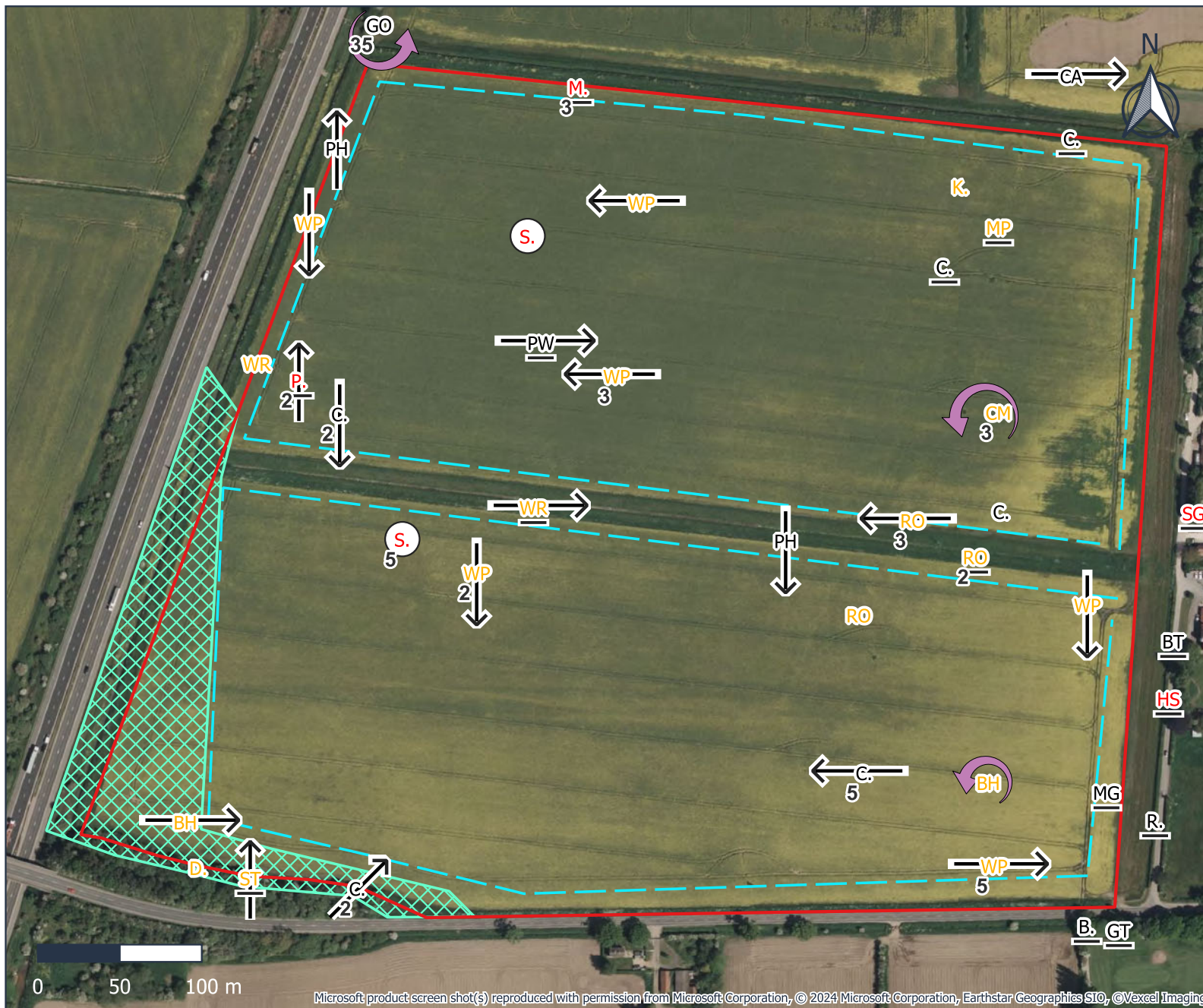
Tide	Time
High	9:48 PM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	20.02.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-10-A. *Scale (A4):* 1:3,500

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Figure 11: NBWS Visit 10 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- B.** Species
- BH** Amber listed species
- P.** Red listed species

Behaviour

- Calling
- Singing
- Flight direction
- Flight path

Tide	Time
High	10:05 AM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	20.02.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-11-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,500



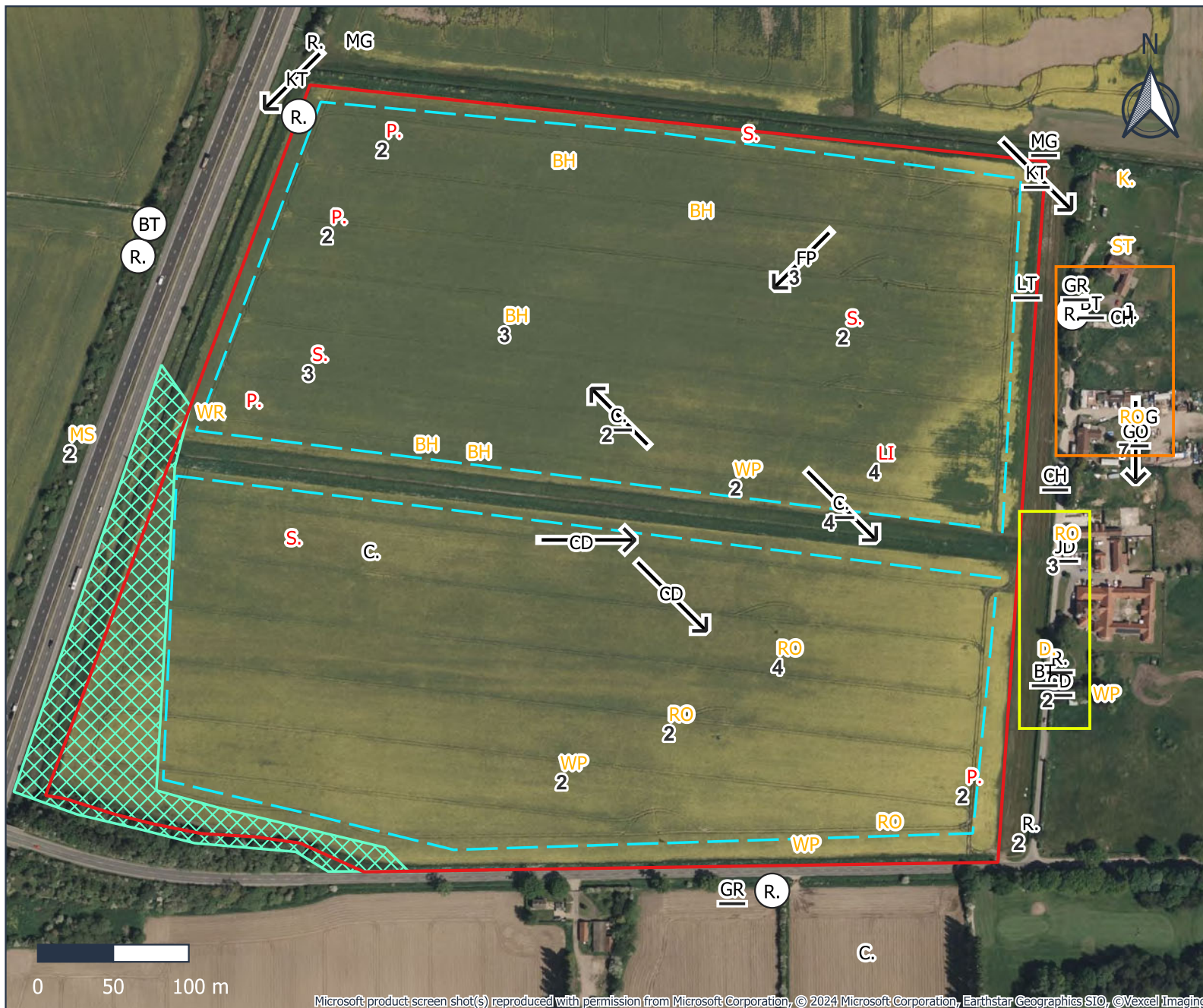
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Figure 11: NBWS 10

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Figure 12: NBWS Visit 11 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- BT Species
- BH Amber listed species
- P. Red listed species

Behaviour

- Calling
- Singing
- Flight direction

Tide	Time
Low	1:08 PM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	20.02.2025	SB	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-12-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,800

0 50 100 m

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Figure 12: NBWS 11

Figure 13: NBWS Visit 12 Survey Results



Legend

- Site boundary
- Works
- Transect route
- B.** Species
- BH** Amber listed species
- HS** Red listed species

Behaviour

- Calling
- Singing
- Flight direction

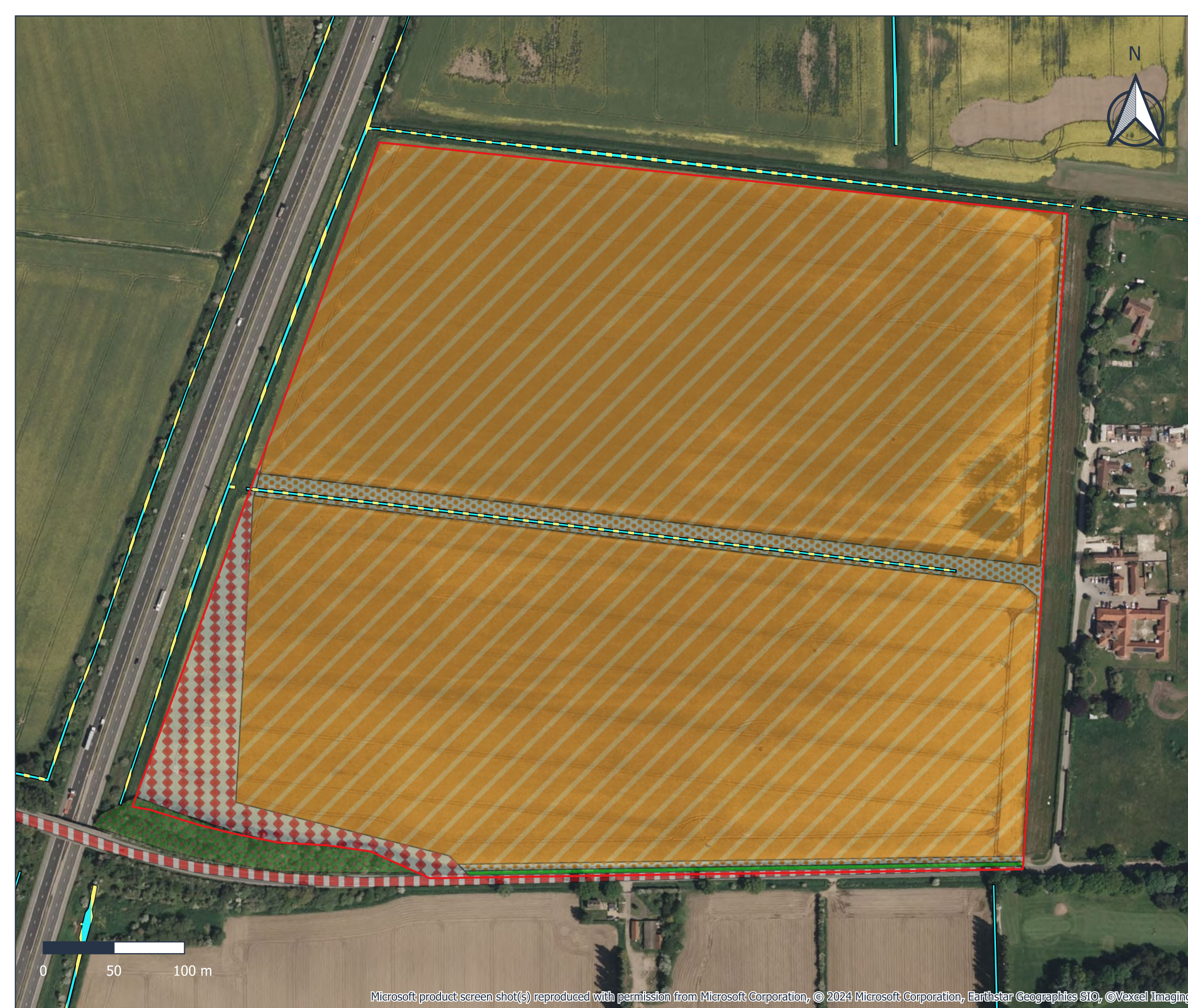
Tide	Time
High	4:55 PM

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	12.03.2025	SA	PFP

Drg. Ref.: 23256.001-ECO-13-A. Scale (A4): 1:3,600

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Figure 14: Site Habitats



Legend

Site boundary

Habitat

g4 - modified grassland

w1g - other broadleaved woodland

c1a - arable field margins

c1c5 - winter stubble

u1b - developed land; sealed surface

u1d - suburban mosaic of developed and natural surface

r2b - other rivers and streams (ditches)

Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
A	27.03.25	SA	PFP

Drg. Ref.:
23256-ECO-14-A

Scale
(A3):

1:2,800

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Appendix A: 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
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
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Breeding

Qualifying Species of National Importance:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Residential Status
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Breeding
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	All year
Dark-bellied brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	All year
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</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
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Breeding
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Non-breeding
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	All year
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Breeding
Little tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Breeding
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	All year
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	All year
Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>	Non-breeding
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Non-breeding
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Non-breeding
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Breeding
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Non-breeding

SPA**Qualifying Species of International Importance:**

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

Internationally Important Winter Assemblage Species:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Dark-bellied brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Great bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
Greater scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>

Non-qualifying species of Interest:

- based on the Humber Estuary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) 5-year average count (British Trust for Ornithology, 2024).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Residential Status
Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	Non-breeding
Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Non-breeding
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Non-breeding
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Non-breeding
Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhyn</i>	Non-breeding
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeatachus</i>	Non-breeding

Appendix B: Key to Bird Species Recorded using BTO Species Codes on Figures 2-13

Common name	Scientific name	BTO Code	Conservation Status
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	Green BoCC
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	BH	Amber BoCC
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	BT	Green BoCC
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	BZ	Green BoCC
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	CG	Sch 9
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	C.	Green BoCC
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	CH	Green BoCC
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	CD	Green BoCC
Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	CM	Amber BoCC
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	CA	Green BoCC
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	Amber BoCC, NERC S41
Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia feral</i>	FP	Green BoCC
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	FF	Sch 1, Red BoCC
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	GO	Green BoCC
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	GS	Green BoCC
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	GT	Green BoCC
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	GR	Red BoCC
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	P.	Red BoCC, NERC S41
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	GJ	Amber BoCC
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	HG	Red BoCC, NERC S41
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	HS	Red BoCC, NERC S41
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	JD	Green BoCC
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	J.	Green BoCC
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	K.	Amber BoCC
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	L.	Red BoCC, NERC S41
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	LI	Red BoCC, NERC S41
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	ET	Green BoCC
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	LT	Green BoCC
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	MG	Green BoCC
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	MA	Amber BoCC
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	MP	Amber BoCC
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	M.	Red BoCC
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	MS	Green BoCC
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	PH	Green BoCC
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	PW	Green BoCC
Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	KT	Sch 1, Green BoCC

Common name	Scientific name	BTO Code	Conservation Status
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	RE	Sch 1, Amber BoCC
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	RB	Amber BoCC, NERC S41
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	Green BoCC
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	RO	Amber BoCC
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S.	Red BoCC, NERC S41
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	ST	Amber BoCC, NERC S41
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	SG	Red BoCC, NERC S41
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	SC	Green BoCC
Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	TO	Amber BoCC
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	Amber BoCC

Appendix C: Species Recorded During the NBWS Visits – Peak and Total Counts

Common Name	Peak Count	Total	Site Use
Blackbird	2	16	Flying over and shelter
Black-headed gull	52	190	Flying over and foraging
Blue tit	3	12	Shelter
Buzzard	1	4	Flying over
Canada goose	8	16	Flying over
Carrion crow	23	139	Flying over and foraging
Chaffinch	3	10	Shelter
Collared dove	4	8	Flying over and shelter
Common gull	3	7	Flying over and foraging
Cormorant	1	3	Flying over
Dunnock	3	14	Foraging and shelter
Feral pigeon	3	6	Flying over
Fieldfare	16	46	Flying over and foraging
Goldfinch	42	173	Foraging and shelter
Great spotted woodpecker	1	2	Flying over
Great tit	4	10	Shelter
Greenfinch	2	4	Shelter
Grey partridge	7	26	Flying over, foraging and shelter
Greylag goose	2	6	Flying over
Herring gull	240	483	Flying over
House sparrow	5	16	Shelter
Jackdaw	7	19	Foraging and shelter
Jay	1	2	Foraging and shelter
Kestrel	2	8	Flying over and foraging
Lapwing	70	158	Flying over and foraging
Linnet	4	8	Flying over
Little egret	1	3	Flying over
Long-tailed tit	1	4	Flying over
Magpie	4	17	Flying over and foraging
Mallard	4	13	Flying over
Meadow pipit	22	79	Flying over, foraging and shelter
Mistle thrush	3	10	Flying over and foraging
Mute swan	2	5	Flying over
Pheasant	20	72	Flying over and shelter
Pied wagtail	7	24	Flying over, foraging and shelter
Red kite	2	4	Flying over
Redwing	3	6	Foraging

Common Name	Peak Count	Total	Site Use
Reed bunting	1	4	Foraging and shelter
Robin	8	38	Shelter
Rook	32	98	Flying over and foraging
Skylark	9	40	Flying over, foraging and shelter
Song thrush	2	7	Flying over and foraging
Starling	4014	8411	Flying over and foraging
Stonechat	2	5	Flying over, foraging and shelter
Tawny owl	1	2	Calling off-site
Woodpigeon	50	201	Flying over and foraging
Wren	6	34	Foraging and shelter