



Former Mepal  
Outdoor  
Centre, A142  
Ireton's Way,  
Ely,  
Cambridge-  
shire

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## Wintering Bird Survey Report

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February  
2020

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Ref: 19-6364

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The signatories below verify that this document has been prepared in accordance with our quality control requirements. These procedures do not affect the content and views expressed by the originator.

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### Note

The advice which we have prepared and provided within this report is in accordance with the CIEEM Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional opinions. Opinions and information provided in the report are based on Syntegra Group Ltd using reasonable skill, care and diligence in the preparation of the same in compliance with the CIEEM Code of Professional Conduct.

### Validity of Data

The findings of the site survey are valid for a period of 24 months from the date of the survey. If approved works have not commenced by this date, then an updated site survey could be required to inform any changes to the habitats present on site in order to inform any updated mitigation and or precautionary measures required on site.

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Forecast cost estimates do not include such costs associated with any negotiations, appeals or other non- technical actions associated with the agreement on measures to meet the requirements of the authorities, nor are potential business loss and interruption costs considered that may be incurred as part of any technical measures.

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## Executive Summary

A wintering bird survey (WBS) was conducted at land at the former Mepal Outdoor Centre, A142 Ireton's Way, Ely, CB6 2AY (Grid Ref: TL 42274 82982), during the period 23<sup>rd</sup> December and the 8<sup>th</sup> February, consisting of three site visits. This was undertaken by an experienced ornithologist, under favourable weather conditions between 08:00 and 12:00.

Methods were based on those described by Bibby *et al* (1992, 2000). All bird sightings were recorded and mapped, including birds flying over the site. A transect route was walked within and around the site boundaries.

The WBS identified thirty-two species of birds, thirty of which were present onsite, two of which flew over the site.

Three bird species identified as using the site are listed on the Birds of Conservation Concern 'Red' List. These species are fieldfare, song thrush and the herring gull.

The five bird species recorded that are listed on the Birds of Conservation Concern 'Amber' List, which includes the mallard, mute swan, black headed gull, kestrel and marsh harrier, were all recorded on the site itself.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Additional Species of Interest (CPASI) include the House Sparrow and the Turtle Dove. Both are UK Priority Species and Red list endangered species. The desktop study data revealed both species have been recorded within 2km of the application site.

The value of the site to overwintering birds was variable with moderate activity noted on the lake itself which comprises of over half of the site. The habitat areas most important in terms of their attraction to feeding birds are dense bramble patches and low number of birds feeding on the teasel seed heads, a valuable food source. The presence of more significant species were recorded on the hawthorn, blackthorn and willow boundary hedgerows.

The nature conservation value of the overwintering bird assemblage onsite is considered to be no greater than the 'local' value with respect to species associated with scrub, hedgerow, wetlands and farmland habitats.

The site is a County Wildlife Site (CWS) and within 2km of a RAMSAR, Special Protection Areas (SPA), and a Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). The site does not meet the 'Site of Biological Importance' criteria for overwintering birds in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Through retention of hedgerows, scrub, standard trees, and habitat enhancement, including but not limited to hedgerow planting/infill. It is recommended that areas of enclose teasel are secluded to allow for foraging. It is thought that the majority of overwintering bird species recorded using the onsite habitats will not be impacted and there will be minor positive increases in the suitability for some species.

The site has been considered with respect to its proximity to the, particularly to Mepal Gravel Pits, Block Fen Gravel Pits and Ouse washes, and which supports a wide variety of both resident and wintering bird species. Through the planting of additional screening between the lake and the site, disturbance to birds using this area is not expected to be any greater than that already experienced by users of the site and of the access road. Based on the results of this survey and desk study, with enhancements in place the development is unlikely to have an adverse effect on the features of the RAMSAR/SPA/SAC sites.

The mitigation and enhancement strategies recommended in this report will be merged in an Ecological Appraisal with those in the subsequent survey reports to create a comprehensive biodiversity enhancement plan for the site. This report should be read in conjunctions with accompanying reports.

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## 1. Introduction and Aims

Syntegra Group was commissioned by CDS Group on behalf of the applicant to undertake a Winter Bird Survey (WBS) at Land at the Former Mepal Outdoor Centre, A142 Ireton's Way, Ely, CB6 2AY (Grid Ref: TL 42274 82982).

This report has been prepared in support of planning application, submitted by CDS Group on behalf of 'Applicant', to Fenland District Council ('the Council') for the development of The Former Mepal Outdoor Centre, Ely ('the site').

The objectives of this WBS were to:

- Identify the presence and distribution of birds on and adjacent to the site,
- evaluate the importance of local bird populations,
- evaluate the conservation importance of the site,
- Identify habitat of ornithological interest, and
- Recommend mitigation, compensation and enhancements to minimize the potential impact of the development on overwintering birds.

## 2. Legislation

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) is the principal legislation affording protection to UK wild birds. Under this legislation all birds, their nests and eggs are protected by law and it is an offence, with certain exceptions to recklessly or intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while in use or being built;
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

Species listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 (as amended) are specially protected at all times.

A number of birds feature on the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, Section 41 (S41) as species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the NERC Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

In addition to statutory protection, some bird species are classified according to their conservation status, such as their inclusion on the Red and Amber lists of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) (2009)<sup>1</sup>:

- Red list (high conservation concern) species are those that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population has declined rapidly (50% or more) in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.
- Amber list (medium conservation concern) species are those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately (between 25% and 49%) in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.
- Green list (low conservation concern) species fulfil none of the above criteria.

### 3. Methodology

#### *Desktop Study*

Syntegra Consulting undertook a basic internet-based search of statutory designated sites within 2km of the site using the Natural England/DEFRA web-based MAGIC database ([www.MAGIC.gov.uk](http://www.MAGIC.gov.uk)) for MAGIC. The applicant has also commissioned a local biological records search carried out by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre, CPERC, due to sensitivity of records, the exact locations of protected species are not disclosed in this report.

Ordnance survey maps and aerial images of the site were examined online using [bing.com/maps](http://bing.com/maps) and [maps.google.co.uk](http://maps.google.co.uk).

The Fenland Local Plan (2014) was consulted for details on policies relevant to designated sites, protected species and general ecology protection.

#### *Zone of Influence (Zoi)*

The Zoi is used to assess any potential direct and indirect impacts or risks to the site and the immediate surrounding habitats. The Zoi is also used to determine the feasibility for enhancements for the site and within the surrounding areas/habitats. The Zoi is based on the following: the site itself, the areas directly adjacent to the site and areas up to 2 km outside of the site including statutory and non-statutory designated sites. The Zoi looks for potential impacts to habitats and species with possible connectivity to the site itself.



*Field Survey*

The survey was undertaken by John Johnson BSc (Hons), student CIEEM, as a student member, follow the institutes Code of Professional conduct when undertaking ecological surveys (CIEEM 2016) and Jo Robins King, BSc (Hons) 4 years as Ecological Consultant conducting protected species surveys including ornithological surveys.

The survey methodology employed was broadly based on the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Winter Farmland Birds Survey. A route was mapped out prior to the surveys being undertaken, with particular attention to linear features, such as hedgerows and tree lines, and natural features such as areas of scrub and waterbodies. The site was walked over a one-day period by an ecologist experienced in bird survey, between 08:00 and 12:00. All birds encountered (seen or heard) were recorded on a field survey plan, using BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities where appropriate. Bird surveys were not undertaken in unfavourable conditions such as heavy rain or strong wind, which may negatively affect the results (Table 1).

A total of three winter bird surveys were undertaken during the winter period of 2019/20 to determine winter bird use and assess the sites importance to local bird populations. Particular attention focused on the presence of over wintering or passage waders and passerines. Standard BTO species codes and symbols for bird activities were used. Table 1 provides details of the survey’s dates and weather conditions.

Date	Cloud cover	Air Temperature	Rain	Wind	Visibility
23/12/2019	10%	8°C	None	Gentle breeze	Excellent
17/01/2020	20%	9°C	None	Gentle breeze	Excellent
08/02/2020	100%	7°C	None	Light breeze	Good

**Table 1.** Wintering Bird Survey Dates and Conditions

The conservation value of bird populations has been measured using two separate approaches: nature conservation value and conservation status. The IEEM guidance on ecological impact assessment assesses nature conservation value within a geographical context, and this has been broadly followed here. To attain each level of value, an ornithological resource or one of the features (species population or assemblage of species) should meet the criteria set out in Table 2 below. In some cases, professional judgement may be required to increase or decrease the allocation of specific value, based upon local knowledge.

Nature Conservation Value	Examples of Selection Criteria
<b>International</b>	A species which is part of the cited interest of an SPA and which regularly occurs in internationally or nationally important numbers.
<b>National</b>	A species which is part of the cited interest of a SSSI and which regularly occurs in nationally or regionally important numbers. A nationally important assemblage of breeding or over-wintering species. A species present in nationally important numbers (>1% UK population). Rare breeding species (<300 breeding pairs in the UK).
<b>Regional</b>	Species of principle importance under S41 of the NERC Act, which are not covered above, and which regularly occur in regionally important numbers. Species present in regionally important numbers (>1% of regional population). Sustainable populations of rare or scarce species within a region. Species on the BoCC Red List and which regularly occurs in regionally important numbers.
<b>County</b>	Species of principle importance under S41 of the NERC Act, which are not covered above, and which regularly occur in county important numbers. Species present in county important numbers (>1% of county population). Sustainable populations of rare or scarce species within a county or listed in a county BAP. A site designated for its county important assemblage of birds (e.g. a SINC Site).

	Species on the BoCC Red List and which regularly occur in county important numbers.
<b>District</b>	Species of principle importance under S41 of the NERC Act, which are not covered above, and are rare in the locality or in the relevant Natural Area profile. Species present in numbers just short of county importance. Sustainable populations of rare or scarce species within the locality. A site whose designation falls just short for inclusion for its county important assemblage of birds (e.g. a SINC Site). Other species on the BoCC Red List and which are considered to regularly occur in district important numbers.
<b>Local</b>	Other species of conservation interest (e.g. all other species of principle importance under S41 of the NERC Act and on the BoCC Red and Amber lists which are not covered above) regularly occurring in locally sustainable populations.
<b>Site</b>	All other BoCC Green-listed common and widespread species.

**Table 2.** Definition of terms relating to nature conservation value

Particularly attention will be given to bird species with an associated conservation status as either WCA Schedule 1, NERC S41 species and / or BoCC Red or Amber list species. These species are likely to be of the greatest threat in relation to further decline and are commonly referred to as ‘notable’ species.

#### 4. Constraints

The local biological records results are a list of known species reported within 2km, but this should not be considered a definitive list.

The client is responsible for reading and understanding the advice given in this report. The client must ensure that, where recommended, mitigation is followed through.

Please note that ecological reports provide only a photograph in time of the bird activity occurring on the site and are considered by many Local Planning Authorities to have a shelf-life of 1 year, after which reports may require updating.

#### 5. Results

##### *Desktop Study*

Pre-existing information on bird species locally

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental records centre (CPERC). The ecological records and designated site search carried out by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental records centre (CPERC) has provided records for numerous bird species within 2km of the application site. The list of recorded birds is provided in Table 3 below with locations of some bird species illustrated in the Desk Study Information. As the CPERC query produced over 5,600 bird records, species from within the 2km radius search area these have been mostly recorded within the Ouse Washes. It is very important to also mention that the site is within 2km of a RAMSAR/ SPA/SAC. Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar sites are important sites for birds, which are protected under European and/or National legislation and planning policy. Whilst not legally protected, other wintering habitats or migration stopover points can be just as important to bird populations as breeding sites. For brevity, the details have not been provided in this report but can be made available upon request, if necessary.

Bird Species	
Cetti's Warbler	Ruff
Goldeneye	Redwing
Black-necked Grebe	Red Kite
Common Tern	Pintail
Arctic Tern	Marsh Harrier
Cuckoo	Lapwing
Redwing	Hobby
Bittern	Greenshank
Scaup	Garganey
Kingfisher	Corn Bunting
Turtle dove	Black-tailed Godwit
Willow Tit	Red Kite
Whooper Swan	Pintail
Yellowhammer	Bewick's Swan
Starling	Barnacle Goose
Spotted Crake	Avocet
Spoonbill	Barn Owl
Short-eared Owl	Little Ringed Plover

**Table 3.** Bird species recorded within 2km of the application site.

## Wintering Bird Survey Results

### Survey Results Summary

A total of 32 bird species were recorded within the survey area over the three visits and a full list of results are presented in Appendix A.

Of the 32 species recorded, 9 have some conservation status as either WCA Schedule 1, NERC S41 species and/or BoCC Red or amber list species. Conservation status details for each species are presented in Table 3 along with recent county status and whether present or absence within the application boundary. The locations and conservation status for each is mapped and presented in the WBS plan (Figure 1 – Figure 3).

Species	Scientific Name	Conservation Status	Breeding Status in Cambridgeshire
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	NERC, Red list	Very common winter visitor and passage migrant. Scarce breeder since 2005.
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	NERC, Red list	Common but declined resident, winter visitor and passage migrant (including immigration of continental race <i>T. p. philomelos</i> ).
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA Sch 1, Red list	Abundant winter visitor and passage migrant, particularly in autumn.
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber list	Very common resident and winter visitor. Partially feral population and released birds/escapes.
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Amber list	Fairly common resident; large non-breeding population.
Black headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Amber list	Common but very local breeder; abundant passage migrant/winter visitor.
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Amber list	Uncommon passage migrant and breeder; scarcer but increasing in winter.
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser</i>	Amber list	Fairly common resident. Re-established native.

Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber list	Fairly common resident, winter visitor and autumn passage migrant.
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**Table 4.** WCA Schedule 1, NERC S41 and BoCC Red and Amber listed bird species recorded at Mepal Outdoor Centre during wintering bird surveys 2019/20, and their recent status within the county, 2017.

## 6. Survey Observations

### Survey 1 - 23/12/2019

46 Mallards, 28 coots and 17 Tufted ducks were observed in the Lake upon arrival. Two Great Crested Grebe were observed on the lake along 2 Cormorants, 1 Little Grebe, 2 Mute Swans were also noted on the Lake. 2 Herring gulls and a flock of 12 Black headed gulls were situated on the Lake, 2 Black headed gulls were seen flying over the site to the North.

5 Blue Tits, 6 Long tailed Tits, 6 Gold finches were foraging on the teasel patch close to the car park. 5 Gold finches were feeding on the teasel patch at South Boundary of the site.

Robin, 1 Wren, 2 blackbirds, were observed in the hedgerow forming the western boundary of the site. Also, to note that a flock of wood pigeons flew over to adjacent farmland.

### Survey 2 - 17/01/2020

A group of 8 Mallards, 10 Tufted ducks, 7 Coots, 2 Great Crested Grebe, 1 Little Grebe, and 8 Black Headed Gulls were observed within the Lake. Moorhens and Coots was seen foraging in the shoreline vegetation and scrub. 15 Greylag goose flew over site during survey.

Within the application site the birds noted along the western boundary hedgerow were 3 Jackdaws, 1 robin, a blue tit, a green woodpecker, a goldfinch, a blackbird and 7 woodpigeons.

*Survey 3 - 08/02/2020*

8 Tufted ducks were observed feeding in the lake along with 10 Coots observed on the North section of the lake. A little grebe was seen feeding on fish in the lake. A single Great Crested Grebe and cormorant was observed on arrival. During the visit 6 black headed gulls flew down into the centre of the lake. A Marsh Harrier was observed soaring high over the lake.

Within the application site a flock of 5 Blue Tits were foraging along the bramble patch near the shooting range along with 3 Long-tailed Tits and 1 Great Tit these were observed foraging on willow trees in this area. 2 Song thrushes were foraging near the shooting range and sand pile within the brambles. Goldfinches were foraging on teasel heads, close to the car parks entrance and at the South boundary of site. Also, of note were 12 Fieldfare seen perched in a mature willow tree between the application site boundary and the neighbouring farmland, which then flew through the site showing foraging behaviour within. A kestrel showed hunting behaviour at the site boundary to the West. Coots was seen foraging in the shoreline vegetation and scrub. Green woodpeckers were foraging at ground level on grassland near the Toilet blocks, 1 was heard at the North section on site close to the pump house.

**7. Description**

*Summary*

The teasel patches attracted good numbers of foraging birds, such as goldfinches, long tailed tits, blue tits, chaffinches and great tits. The dense bramble patches around the shooting range provided cover and foraging habitat for such species as well as Song Thrushes.

The Western Boundary of site was the most productive where a range of generalist species were observed.

The Lake and reeds provided resting areas and foraging sites for a wide range of wetland birds. With good numbers of Mallards and Coots observed. A Marsh Harrier was observed to fly over the site only on one occasion.

The surrounding arable fields attracted large numbers of woodpigeons in flocks approaching around 200 which were observed with the presence of mixed corvid flocks.



## 8. Evaluation and Impacts

The following section provides an indication of the ecological value of features present either onsite or locally and assesses the level of impact from the proposal on those features. The valuation is based on the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment (CIEEM, 2016).

### *Habitat Value*

The value of the site to overwintering birds was variable with little activity noted within the car park and around the residential building and activity centre which comprises of the proposed development site. The possibility of jackdaws previously nesting in the centre apex of the activity centre. The habitat areas most important in terms of their attraction to bird numbers and the presence of more significant species were the teasel and bramble areas around the shooting range North of the Carpark, and the on the Western boundary. The lake and shoreline which supports reeds and shrub is an important feature for wintering waterfowl species, for foraging and shelter.

Although the boundary hedgerows were defunct with gaps and often poor in structure from lack of management, the shrubs that remained did provide a fair amount of cover for overwintering birds such as the generalist species seen here: robin, wren, blue tit, dunnock, etc. The hawthorn berries are the favourite berry of blackbirds, redwings and fieldfares as well as starlings and are valued by other bird species as well. A flock of fieldfare were recorded clustering within the large willows and hawthorn trees.

If possible, an area of teasel should remain or be grown to provide a food source for species such finches and small passerine birds. Silver birch trees should also be planted or maintained, as the catkins contain seeds and provide a food source.

It is important that the hedgerows, scrub and standard trees are retained and managed for their value to birds and other wildlife. These areas should not be over managed and have areas of succession, allowing for increased areas for foraging and shelter. Holly, Honeysuckle, Rowan, Hawthorn would be suitable vegetation to plant within the site boundary or to infill the hedgerow, these plants will provide a food source in the winter months.

Additional habitat enhancements will help to ensure that the development meets the National Planning Policy Framework's (NPPF) sustainability criterion for no net loss, but rather net gain.

### Assessing Impacts of Proposed Development on Overwintering Birds

In identifying particularly sensitive or important overwintering birds that would be more significantly impacted from disturbance, habitat loss/change, etc. the BoCC lists, UK and Local BAP lists and legislation were used together with the current status of birds in Cambridgeshire. The populations most sensitive to impacts to their habitats are thus the species that are either red listed, Schedule 1 and/or UK/Local BAP.

The species habitat requirements, observations during the surveys are summarised in Table 5 along with impacts from the development proposal and suggested mitigation. The mitigation and enhancement strategies recommended in this report will be merged in an Ecological Appraisal with those in the subsequent survey reports (breeding bird, etc.) to create a comprehensive biodiversity enhancement plan for the site. This report should be read in conjunctions with accompanying reports.

Ecological Feature	Habitat Requirements	Observations	Evaluation	Unmitigated Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Hierarchy Applied	Residual Impact
Fieldfare	Winter visitor to the UK in large numbers. Feeds on a variety of fruits so associated with hedgerows, woodland edges, orchards, gardens.	Up to 12 seen perching in the boundary trees; traveling across site.	Local	<p>Permanent loss of small areas of grassland considered to provide limited foraging opportunity.</p> <p>Temporary impact from low level of disturbance during construction phase; occasional impact during operational phases from human presence; some disturbance already occurs from use of road.</p> <p>The scope of the proposal is small and there is sufficient pasture around the site to support the local populations of these species.</p>	Enhancements: Hedgerow infill and new hedge planting with berry bearing species; ensure trees are protected and retained in the long-term	Negligible

<p><b>Song Thrush</b></p>	<p>Prefers trees, bushes &amp; hedges next to open grassland or other habitats supporting sufficient invertebrate prey. Also feeds on smaller fruits</p>	<p>Individuals seen within the site's hedge boundaries and bramble patches</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>Permanent loss of small areas of grassland considered to provide limited foraging opportunity.</p> <p>Loss of bramble areas will reduce foraging opportunities.</p> <p>Impact from low level of disturbance during construction and operational phases.</p> <p>The scope of the proposal is small and there are sufficient pasture habitats around the site to support the local populations of these species.</p>	<p>Enhancements: Hedgerow infill and new hedge planting with berry bearing species; native planting scheme to attract invertebrates; additional tree and shrub planting</p> <p>Wetland/pond creation and management with reedbeds will increase invertebrate presence onsite to benefit these and other species</p> <p>Bramble areas to remain in places if possible, if not translocation within suitable areas on site. This increase foraging and benefit other species present.</p>	<p>Minor Positive</p>
<p><b>Mallard</b></p>	<p><i>Native and a winter visitor. Feeds on a variety of vegetation and invertebrates. Associated with rivers, ponds, lake and man-made water bodies. Can appear in both habitats' freshwater and saltwater wetlands such as estuaries.</i></p>	<p><i>Moderate numbers seen of up to 46 within main water body</i></p>	<p><i>Local</i></p>	<p><i>Impact from low level of disturbance during construction and operational phases.</i></p> <p><i>Temporary impact from low level of disturbance during construction phase; occasional impact during operational phases from human presence on walkways around the lake; some disturbance already occurs from use of road and public disturbance from fishing.</i></p>	<p><i>Enhancements: Wetland/pond creation and management with reedbeds will increase invertebrate presence onsite to benefit these and other species</i></p>	<p><i>Minor Positive</i></p>

**Table 5. Evaluation of Species Considered Potentially Sensitive to Habitat Loss/Change**

## 9. Conclusions

The results of the wintering bird surveys show that the site supports a species assemblage consisting in the most part of widespread, common and abundant species associated with arable farmland, woodland edge habitats and wetlands. No significant populations of any notable species were recorded, although it was recognised that the site supported moderate flocks' waterfowl such as Mallards during the winter, for which negative residual impacts have been recognised.

Given the presence of a number of NERC S41 and BoCC red and amber listed species and only the occasional use of the site by more specialised species, the overall bird assemblage is considered to be of Local nature conservation value.

It is recognised that the species assemblage is unlikely to change in composition and diversity with the proposed development. In addition, habitat creation throughout the hedgerow, tree and shrub planting and the wetland management is likely to provide further opportunities for other notable species currently absent from the site. Although due to the development the recreational pressure is increased on site, it is expected that visitor numbers during the winter season is likely to be lower as a result. The hedgerow should not be over managed and contain areas of succession allowing for areas of foraging and shelter, teasel areas should remain if possible or recreated elsewhere on site. The resultant bird assemblage that develops is likely to equivalent in value to that recorded.

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**Appendix I: Full Wintering Bird Survey Results**

Species	Scientific name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Maxima	Conversation Status
Herring gull	<i>Larus argebtatus</i>	2	8	4	8	NERC, Red list
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	0	0	1	1	NERC, Red list
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	0	0	12	12	WCA Sch 1, Red list
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2	0	0	2	Amber list
Black headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	14	18	16	18	Amber list
Greylag	<i>Anser Anser</i>	0	15	0	15	Amber list
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	0	0	1	1	Amber list
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	46	8	0	46	Amber list
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	0	0	1	1	Amber list
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	3	2	3	3	Green list
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	7	3	6	7	Green list
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	2	2	0	2	Green list
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	1	1	2	2	Green list
Magpies	<i>Pica pica</i>	5	2	2	5	Green list

Collard dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	2	2	3	3	Green list
Woodpigeons	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	11	4	14	14	Green list
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	0	0	1	Green list
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	28	10	12	28	Green list
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	4	4	2	4	Green list
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	1	3	3	Green list
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	17	10	8	17	Green list
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1	1	1	1	Green list
Great cresented grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	2	2	0	2	Green list
Bluetits	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	5	1	6	6	Green list
Long tail tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	6	1	3	6	Green list
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1	1	2	2	Green list
Wren	<i>Troglodytes</i>	1	1	2	2	Green list
Black bird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	1	3	3	Green list
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	1	1	0	1	Green list
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	8	1	9	9	Green list
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	11	1	6	11	Green list
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	1	3	3	Green list

**Appendix II: Wintering Bird Survey 2019/20 - Location of Notable Species**



**Former Mepal Outdoors Centre  
Wintering Birds Survey 1  
23.12.19**

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) red listed

HG Herring gull

BoCC amber listed species

MA Mallard

BH Black-headed gull

MS Mute swan

- Bird only seen in flight at this location
- Site boundary (indicative)

Map data © Google 2020

**Figure 1.** Wintering Bird Survey 23/12/2019, location map of notable species

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**Former Mepal Outdoors Centre  
Wintering Birds Survey 2  
17.1.20**

Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) red listed

**HG** Herring gull

BoCC amber listed species

**MA** Mallard

**BH** Black-headed gull

**GJ** Greylag goose

— Bird only seen in flight at this location

— Site boundary (indicative)

Map data © Google 2020

**Figure 2.** Wintering Bird Survey 17/01/2020, location map of notable species



**Former Mepal Former  
Outdoors Centre  
Wintering Birds Survey 3  
08.02.2020**

Birds of Conservation  
Concern (BoCC) red listed

- FF Fieldfare
- ST Song thrush

BoCC amber listed species

- MH Marsh harrier
- BH Black-headed gull
- KZ Kestrel

- Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 1
- Section 41 NERC Act 2006
- Bird only seen in flight at this location
- Site boundary (indicative)

Map data © Google 2020

**Figure 3.** Wintering Bird Survey 08/02/2020, location map of notable species