



Cove Communities

Medmerry Holiday Park

Breeding Bird Survey Report

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RSK GENERAL NOTES

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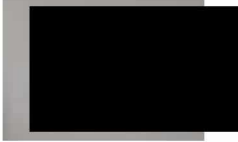

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK Biocensus.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of surveys for breeding birds undertaken in 2023 to inform the Medmerry Holiday Park re-development. These surveys were carried out to inform an assessment of the breeding bird assemblage in connection with the proposed development to be constructed within the Site. The Site predominantly comprises the urban areas that make up the holiday park, with surrounding grassland interspersed with scrub, ditches, hedgerows, ponds and woodland.

Background data obtained from the Sussex Biological Records Centre identified records of relevant specially protected and notable species from within 2 km of the Site. The six field survey visits of the Site and study area undertaken between April and July 2023 inclusive recorded a combined total of 83 species, 52 of which were breeding or potentially breeding within the study area (including the Stilt Pools) and 42 breeding or potentially breeding within the Site or directly adjacent (excluding the Stilt Pools). These included the following specially protected and notable species:

- " four species included under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): avocet, Cetti's warbler, Dartford warbler, and little ringed plover;
- " two species included under Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive: avocet and Dartford warbler;
- " nine NERC S41 Species of Principal Importance;
- " ten BoCC5 Red list species; and
- " 17 BoCC5 Amber list species.

Based on its diversity, the breeding bird assemblage recorded within the Site is considered to be of district level importance with breeding populations of Cetti's warbler, common whitethroat, cuckoo, greenfinch, linnets, and sedge warbler also considered to be of district level importance. If the wider study area is taken into account, which includes the Stilt Pools associated with the Medmerry Reserve, then the breeding assemblage is considered to be of county level importance with breeding populations of avocet, oystercatcher and ringed plover also considered to be of county level importance.

Habitats of particular value within the Site included the grassland and arable fields, hedgerows, scrub, ditches, and buildings, with the water lagoon areas and islands within the Stilt Pools providing an important breeding and foraging resources for a variety of waterbirds within the wider study area.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of surveys for breeding birds undertaken at the Medmerry Holiday Park, Stoney Ln, Chichester, PO20 7JP (central grid reference: SZ 82011 95765). These surveys were carried out to inform an assessment of the breeding bird assemblage in connection with the proposed re-development of the Medmerry Holiday Park (hereafter referred to as the **Proposed Development**). This assessment was completed by RSK Biocensus on behalf of Cove Communities.

1.2 Landscape context

- 1.2.1 The Medmerry Holiday Park (hereafter referred to as the **Site**) is located to the south-east of the town of West Wittering along the southern coast of West Sussex and comprises of a central urban area, that makes up the holiday park, surrounded by areas of semi-natural habitat including grassland, hedgerows, woodland, scrub, ditches, and ponds. The Site is centred at Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference SZ 82011 95765. The Site layout is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.2.2 Further afield, the Site lies within a mixed landscape of holiday developments, arable farmland, the urban area of West Wittering and areas designated for nature preservation including the neighbouring RSPB Medmerry Nature Reserve. Designated under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the Medmerry Reserve is made up of saltmarshes, mudflats, and coastal lagoons (e.g., the adjacent Stilt Pools bordering the east of the Site) and acts as compensatory habitat for predicted losses of such habitat elsewhere in the Solent.
- 1.2.3 Within this report, areas within the Site boundaries and the immediate surroundings (Figure 1) make up the **Site** whereas areas further afield, including the Stilt Pools within the Medmerry Reserve, make up the **study area**

1.2 Structure of this report

- 1.3.1 This report is structured as follows:
- " *Section 2* presents legislation and guidance relevant to breeding birds;
 - " *Section 3* describes the methods adopted for the collection and interpretation of breeding bird data;
 - " *Section 4* presents the results of the desk study and field surveys;
 - " *Section 5* evaluates the results of the desk study and field surveys and assesses the importance of the breeding bird populations recorded;
 - " *Section 6* summarises the findings of the breeding bird survey report;

2.0 LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 Relevant legislation and guidance relating to breeding birds is summarised below. This legislation and guidance have been used to inform the evaluation of the conservation statuses of the species recorded during the desk study and field surveys, and when assessing the importance of the breeding bird populations present.

2.2 Legislation

European Commission Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)

2.2.1 Certain UK bird species (including some breeding species) are protected at an international level under the European Commission (EC) Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009 (2009/147/EC). These species are afforded enhanced legal protection and European Union member states have a responsibility to maintain populations of these species. This Directive is transposed into English law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)¹.

2.2.2 Species listed on Annex 1 of the Directive are those for which the UK Government is required to take special conservation measures (including the designation of land as Special Protection Areas) to conserve populations of these species throughout their distributions. These sites form part of the UK's national site network of core sites that are protected for rare and threatened species.

2.2.3 Bird species listed on Annex 1 of the Directive are those which are deemed to be:

- " in danger of extinction;
- " vulnerable to specific changes to their habitats;
- " considered rare due to their small population sizes and/or restricted local distributions; and
- " in need of particular attention due to the specific nature of their habitat requirements.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

2.2.4 Wild birds are protected in the UK under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended). This protection was extended by the Countryside Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- " kill, injure or take any wild bird;

¹ As such, the requirements of the EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) apply despite the UK no longer being a member state of the European Union.

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

2.2.5 In addition, certain species are listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA and receive special protection under Sections 1(4) and 1(5), which confer penalties where the above-mentioned offences are committed, in addition to making it an offence to:

- " disturb any such bird whilst building its nest or whilst it is in or near a nest containing eggs or dependent young; and
- " disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

2.2.6 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 requires local and governmental authorities and departments to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity and a range of measures associated with public rights of way and other rural affairs.

2.2.7 Forty-nine bird species are listed as being Species of Principal Importance for conservation in England under Section 41 (S41) of the NERC Act 2006, and as such they are a material consideration during the planning process. These Species of Principal Importance are those identified as requiring action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP), which continue to be regarded as species of conservation priority under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (which succeeded the UKBAP in July 2012).

2.2 Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021) sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This includes requirements for the contribution to and enhancement of the natural environment, including habitats and biodiversity. The NPPF specifies the obligations that local authorities and the UK government have regarding statutory designated sites and protected species under UK and international legislation and how these are to be delivered in the planning system.

Birds of Conservation Concern

2.3.2 The Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red, Amber and Green lists categorise the UK's regularly occurring bird species according to their level of conservation concern (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021). Although these listings confer no legal protection, they are useful in guiding conservation action for individual species when birds may be affected by plans or projects.

Red list species

2.3.3 These are species of high conservation concern, including:

- " species that are globally threatened according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) criteria;
- " species with a historical breeding decline that have not shown a substantial recent recovery;
- " species that have shown a severe breeding decline over the last 25 years or longer term;
- " species that have shown a severe breeding range decline over the last 25 years or longer term; and
- " species whose non-breeding populations have declined over the last 25 years or longer term.

Amber list species

2.3.4 These are species of medium conservation concern, including:

- " species of European Conservation Concern;
- " species whose populations have declined historically but which have made a substantial recent recovery;
- " species whose breeding populations have declined moderately over the last 25 years or longer term;
- " species that have shown a moderate breeding range decline over the last 25 years or longer term;
- " species whose non-breeding populations have declined moderately over the last 25 years or longer term; and
- " rare breeders or non-breeding rarity species with internationally important or localised populations.

Green list species

2.3.5 Green list species fulfil none of the criteria detailed above. As such, they have stable or increasing populations and are not currently of conservation concern.

2.3.6 Non-native species such as Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) are not afforded Red, Amber or Green list status.

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan

2.3.7 *Biodiversity and Planning in Sussex* (Sussex Wildlife Trust, 2014) identifies habitats and species of particular conservation value in Sussex in order to raise awareness of biodiversity issues and provide a mechanism through which conservation targets for these habitats and species can be delivered.

2.3.8 Whilst *Biodiversity and Planning in Sussex* does not specify Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species at a local or county level, it does highlight the presence of various UK BAP species; notably farmland bird species such as bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*), grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*), linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*), skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*), and yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).

3.0 METHODS

2.1 Desk study

- 3.1.1 A desk-based review was undertaken to identify any international statutory designated sites with features of ornithological interest (e.g. Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Ramsar sites) within 10 km of the Site, and any relevant national statutory designated sites (e.g. Sites of species Scientific Interest (SSSI)) within 2 km of the Site. This review was undertaken using the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (MAGIC, 2023).
- 3.1.2 To provide supplementary data to inform this report, ornithological records for the Site and a 2 km buffer were obtained from Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SxBRC) in March 2023. Further ornithological data was additionally obtained from the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS) for information on the county status of individual species and on populations recorded within the Medmerry Reserve.

2.2 Field surveys

- 3.2.1 The field surveys for breeding birds were undertaken between April and July 2023 inclusive in reference to guidance provided within the *Bird Survey Guidelines for Assessing Ecological Impacts* (BSG) (Bird Survey and Assessment Steering Group, 2023). These comprised a series of six survey visits, during which suitably experienced RSK Biocensus ornithologists walked a pre-determined transect route throughout the Site, recording all bird species encountered (either visually or through their vocalisations) onto GIS Field Maps software using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species codes and behaviour notation (Marchant, 1983).
- 3.2.2 The transect route following during the surveys is indicated in Figure 1. The transect route extended throughout the fields within the holiday park along with the urban areas and other semi-natural habitats, approaching within 100m of all areas of field margin, woodland, and scrub, whilst larger fields were scanned in their entirety from appropriate viewing points. The Stilt Pools, associated with the Medmerry Reserve on the eastern boundary of the Site were additionally incorporated within the transect as part of the study area, scanning them with binoculars and telescopes from the eastern most field (see Figure 1). Any specially protected and notable bird species encountered within 50 m of the Site boundary were also recorded. The direction in which the transect route was walked was alternated between survey visits so that different areas of the Site were surveyed at different times of day.
- 3.2.3 All six survey visits commenced shortly after dawn and in suitable weather conditions, avoiding extreme temperatures, heavy rain, snow, or fog during which bird activity may be atypical and/or surveying may be impractical. The dates, timings, and weather conditions for the six survey visits are indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Survey timings and weather conditions.

Survey visit	Date	Timing	Temp. (°C)	Weather conditions
1	06/04/23	06:00-09:30	10-11	Dry, light-moderate breeze (BF2-4), partial cloud to overcast (35-100% cloud cover), excellent visibility
2	25/04/23	04:55-8:38	5-10	Dry, light air-gentle breeze (BF1-3), partial cloud cover (25-50% cloud cover), excellent visibility
3	10/05/23	04:33-7:28	10-12	Dry, light air-light breeze (BF1-2), largely cloudy (70-100% cloud cover), good visibility
4	31/05/23	16:50-20:35	19-23	Dry, light air-gentle breeze (BF1-3), clear skies to few clouds (0-25% cloud cover), excellent visibility
5	22/06/23	4:01-8:13	16-21	Dry, calm-light air (BF0-1), partial cloud to overcast (35-100% cloud cover), good visibility
6	06/07/23	4:15-8:05	14-19	Dry, light-gentle breeze (BF2-3), partially cloudy (35-60% cloud cover), good visibility

2.2 Interpretation of survey results

Assessment of breeding status

3.3.1 The results from the six survey visits were used to assess the breeding statuses of the bird species recorded, in accordance with the criteria presented in Gilbert *et al.* (1998)² and taking into consideration understanding of the breeding ecology of the species in question. These criteria are based on the principle that many species are territorial during the breeding season and, as such, observation of certain behaviours (e.g. singing, displaying, aggressive interactions) can be used to infer breeding or likely breeding by a given species.

3.3.2 Breeding by a particular species within the Site can be assessed as being **Confirmed** if:

- " a nest or used nest was found;
 - " a nest with young was seen or heard;
 - " recently-fledged young were seen or heard;
 - " adults were seen entering or leaving a nest site, or an adult was seen incubating;
- or

² As summarised at: <https://www.bto.org/our-science/projects/birdatlas/methods/breeding-evidence> [accessed 12/10/2023].

- " a territory was positively identified due to the number and type of observations recorded (i.e. a combination of observations of a male singing from the same area of suitable nesting habitat on multiple occasions, adults seen visiting a probable nest site at that location and/or observation of a pair at that location).

3.3.3 Breeding by a particular species within the Site can be assessed as being **Probable** if:

- " nest-building was observed;
- " a bird was seen visiting a probable nest site on a single occasion;
- " agitated behaviour or alarm calls were observed in or near suitable nesting habitat;
- " a pair was seen in suitable nesting habitat during the breeding season;
- " courtship and/or display were seen; or
- " a male was heard singing in the same location on two or more occasions;

3.3.4 Breeding by a particular species within the Site can be assessed as being **Possible** if:

- " birds were seen in or near suitable nesting habitat during the breeding season; or
- " a male was heard singing on one occasion during the breeding season.

3.3.5 Species not observed exhibiting the behaviours above are assessed as **Non-breeding**

Conservation status

3.3.6 The assessment of the importance of the breeding bird populations recorded took into consideration the conservation statuses of the species recorded. Species afforded special statutory protection or included on lists of species of conservation interest were evaluated. These included:

- " Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 species;
- " EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) Annex 1 species;
- " NERC Act 2006 S41 Species of Principal Importance; and
- " BoCC Red and Amber list species.

Species abundance

3.3.7 The importance of the breeding bird populations recorded was assessed in the context of the sizes of those populations relative to international, national, and regional population estimates for the species in question.

3.3.8 International 1% population thresholds (i.e. the size at which a population is assessed as being of international importance, as it comprises over 1% of the international population for a given species) were obtained from Wetlands International³.

3.3.9 National 1% population thresholds (i.e. the size at which a population is assessed as being of national importance, as it comprises over 1% of the national population for a

³ As detailed by Wetlands International. Available at: [Waterbird Population Estimates \(wetlands.org\)](https://www.wetlands.org/) [accessed 23/10/2023].

given species) were calculated from the national population estimates detailed by Woodward *et al.* (2020).

- 3.3.10 Assessment of county, district and local importance was based on professional judgement and in reference to county population and status data for individual species detailed within the *Sussex Bird Report 2021* (Sussex Ornithological Society, 2022).

Species diversity

- 3.3.11 The importance of the breeding bird assemblage recorded within the Site was assessed according to its level of species diversity, in reference to the criteria described by Fuller (1980), as indicated in below.
- 3.3.12 It should be recognised that breeding birds have undergone widespread decline since these criteria were devised. As such, the qualifying number of species for a given importance category proposed by Fuller (1980) is now considered to be relatively high. This disparity is taken into account within the adapted importance criteria indicated in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Breeding bird assemblage importance criteria.

Breeding bird assemblage importance category	Number of breeding bird species recorded	
	Fuller (1980) criteria	Adapted criteria
National	More than 85	More than 85
Regional	70-84	70-84
County	50-69	50-69
District	-	25-49
Local	25-49	Fewer than 25

- 3.3.13 The breeding bird assemblage was also evaluated in the context of the relevant Local Wildlife Site (LWS) selection criteria, which provide a mechanism for the designation and protection of areas of land that are especially important for their wildlife at a county level.
- 3.3.14 *Sussex Local Wildlife Selection Criteria (2017)*⁴ sets out the criteria for the selection of LWSs within the county. Selection criteria specified include criteria for habitats and species. Reference will be given to the following information in regard to LWS selection:
- " Sussex Rare Species Inventory;
 - " Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; and
 - " Natural and Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), Section 41, Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England.

⁴ Available at: https://lws-sussex.org.uk/downloads/East_and_WestSussexLWSCriteriaMay_17.pdf

3.3.15 The selection criteria that could be relevant to the Site include:

- " a site containing areas of Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan habitats (CH1) and significant areas⁵ of Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) in England (CH2), as defined in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006;
- " a site that would not necessarily warrant selection on its own provides a significant and clearly identifiable extension to the habitat of an adjacent or nearby LWS or other statutory designated wildlife site (e.g., SSSI) (CH6); and
- " a site that supports significant populations of internationally, nationally, or locally rare species, or species assemblages would be eligible for LWS selection (CS1). Under this criteria, ⁹may be defined as sites that either directly support breeding populations of birds or provide a significant ecological function for the life cycle of that species (including resident and migratory species to the region).

2.2 Limitations

3.4.1 The Site was subject to a series of six breeding bird survey visits between early April and July 2023 inclusive. Considering the habitats present, and as these survey visits were all conducted in suitable weather conditions, these are considered to be sufficient to inform the evaluation of the breeding bird assemblage undertaken within this report.

3.4.2 Whilst desk study data are useful in providing supplementary ecological information for a site, it should be acknowledged that these data are dependent on the submission of records to the relevant organisation. As such, a lack of records for a particular species does not necessarily mean that the species is absent from the Site and/or wider search area. Similarly, records of a particular species do not necessarily mean that the species is still present within the Site and/or wider search area.

3.4.3 It should be noted that ecological features (e.g. bird populations) are transient, and that the distributions of habitats and species may be subject to change. As such, in line with Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance, the ecological survey data presented in this report are considered valid for at least two years (CIEEM, 2019), after which if the habitat conditions on Site change significantly, it may be necessary for further field surveys to be undertaken.

2.2 Quality assurance

3.5.1 These surveys and reporting were undertaken by RSK Biocensus ornithologists who are experienced in conducting ornithology work in relevant habitats. These ornithologists are CIEEM members at the appropriate level and follow their code of professional conduct when undertaking ecological work.

⁵ *Significant areas are those capable of providing a substantive contribution to the conservation of HPI in England, and/or sustaining viable species populations comprising HPI in England, and/or providing a genetic resource for species comprising HPI in England*⁹

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Desk study

Designated sites

- 4.1.1 The desk study identified six internationally designated sites with features of ornithological interest within 10 km of the Site. Table 3 provides information on these sites and includes a summary of the reasons for designation and their distances from the Medmerry Holiday Park.
- 4.1.2 The Medmerry Reserve lies directly adjacent to the Site to the west and is protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) acting as compensation for predicted losses of SAC and SPA intertidal habitat elsewhere in the Solent over the next 20 years due to rising sea levels causing coastal squeeze effects. The reserve is made up of saltmarshes, mudflats, and coastal lagoons and includes the Stilt Pools, which border the Site on that western boundary.

Table 3. Internationally designated sites pertaining to birds within 10 km of the Site.

Site Name	Designation	Distance (m) and orientation
Medmerry Reserve (Compensatory Habitat)	Internationally protected site (under paragraph 118 of the NPPF)	Adjacent 3 E
<p>Qualifying Features / Reason for Designation</p> <p>The Medmerry Reserve is protected as compensatory habitat under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Compensatory habitat is given the same protection as European Sites by paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Medmerry Reserve does not have any designated features yet but has been designed to create saltmarsh, mudflats, and coastal lagoons to replace the losses in the Solent and is being managed to support the assemblage of wintering and breeding birds for which the Solent sites are currently designated. Therefore, the qualifying features of the Solent internationally designated sites being compensated for will be listed under the Medmerry Reserve accordingly.</p>		
Solent and Dorset Coast	SPA	10 3 S
<p>Qualifying Features / Reason for Designation</p> <p>The Solent and Dorset Coast SPA was classified in January 2020 to protect important foraging areas at sea used by the below designated species that are qualifying features of adjacent SPAs. The site is located along the coasts of Dorset, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, and West Sussex, and adjacent areas offshore. It overlaps, abuts, and is close to many areas designated for nature conservation importance. The site qualifies under Article 4 of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) for regularly supporting more than 1% of the Great Britain breeding populations of three species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive. Therefore, the site qualifies for SPA classification in accordance with the UK SPA selection guidelines (stage 1.1).</p> <p>Article 4.1 qualifying species (79/409/EEC)</p>		

Site Name	Designation	Distance (m) and orientation
<p>" Breeding season: Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) (4.01% of GB breeding population); common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) (4.77% of GB breeding population); little tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>) (3.31% of GB breeding population).</p>		
Pagham Harbour	Ramsar site	2719 3 E
<p>Qualifying Features / Reason for Designation The Pagham Harbour Ramsar site and SPA 3 (see below) is located between Bognor Regis and Chichester. The estuarine basin is made up of an extensive central area of saltmarsh and intertidal mud-flats, surrounded by lagoons, shingle, open water, reed swamp, and wet permanent grassland. The mud-flats are rich in invertebrates and algae and provide important feeding areas for the many bird species that use the site. Criterion 6 species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. " Species with peak counts in winter: dark-bellied brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>). Possible future designated under Criterion 6 " Species with peak counts in winter: black-tailed godwit (<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>).</p>		
Pagham Harbour	SPA	2719 3 E
<p>Qualifying Features / Reason for Designation Article 4.1 qualifying species (79/409/EEC) " Breeding season: little tern, common tern " Wintering season: ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) Article 4.2 qualifying species (migratory) (79/409/EEC) " Wintering season: dark-bellied brent goose</p>		
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	Ramsar site	4481 3 NW
<p>Qualifying Features / Reason for Designation Chichester and Langstone Harbours covers two large, estuarine basins and forms one of the most sheltered intertidal areas on the South Coast of England. The area has a complex arrangement of tidal channels, which create areas of saltmarsh, grazing marsh, and mud-flats rich in invertebrates. The mix of different coastal habitats support important numbers of waterbirds. In summer, the estuary supports breeding terns, whilst in winter it supports important numbers of geese, ducks, and waders. Criterion 6 species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. " Species with peak counts in winter: dark-bellied brent goose Possible future designated under Criterion 6 " Species with peak counts in winter: black-tailed godwit</p>		
Chichester and Langstone Harbours	SPA	4481 3 NW
<p>Qualifying Features / Reason for Designation Article 4.1 qualifying species (79/409/EEC) " Breeding season: little tern, common tern, Sandwich tern. Article 4.2 qualifying species (migratory) (79/409/EEC)</p>		

Site Name	Designation	Distance (m) and orientation
<p>" Wintering season: northern pintail (<i>Anas acuta</i>), northern shoveler (<i>Spatula clypeata</i>), teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>), wigeon (<i>Anas tilize</i>), ruddy turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>), dark-bellied brent goose, sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>), dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>), ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>), red-breasted merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>), curlew (<i>Numenius arquata</i>), grey plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>), shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) and redshank (<i>Tringa tilize</i>).</p> <p>Article 4.2 assemblage qualification (79/409/EEC)</p> <p>" Over winter, the area regularly supports 93,230 individual waterfowl (5-yr peak mean 1991/92 3 1995/96).</p>		

4.1.3 There is one nationally designated site within the proposed enhancement area of the Site (i.e., within the blue line boundary on Figure 1), namely the Bracklesham Bay SSSI. This SSSI consists of coastline with rough unimproved grazing pasture that are important for bird populations. Coastal habitats include a small area of saltmarsh, shingle bank, rifes (wide flowing ditches), and associated reed beds. Seasonal flooding of the pasture forms a community with species such as red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), sea coach (*Elymus pycnanthus*) and creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*). On the banks of the rifes, rough grassland is dominated by sea coach, sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*), with local abundances of saltmarsh plants such as common saltmarsh grass (*Puccinellia maritima*), sea aster (*Aster tripolium*) and sea purslane (*Halimione portulacoides*). Breeding birds include redshank, ringed plover, snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) and lapwing. Wintering birds include dark-bellied brent goose, ruff, and golden plover. Many of these species are qualifying for the nearby SPAs.

Species records

4.1.4 Data obtained from SxBRC in March 2023 included records of various bird species which could potentially be present within or in close proximity to the Site in a breeding context (see Table 4 below). These included species listed on WCA Schedule 1, Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive, NERC S41 Species of Principal Importance and BoCC Red and Amber listed species. A full list of the bird species recorded can be found in Annex C.

Table 4. Relevant specially protected and notable bird species recorded within 2 km of the Site boundary.

Species		Conservation status	Most recent record
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet	WCA1.1, Amber	2021
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Tit	WCA1.1	2017

Species		Conservation status	Most recent record
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	WCA1.1, S41, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2012
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2021
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	WCA1.1, Amber	2015
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Curruca undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2021
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	WCA1.1	2020
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	WCA1.1	1992
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	WCA1.2, Amber	2021
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey-buzzard	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2005
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2021
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier	WCA1.1, Amber	2022
<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	WCA1.1, Amber	2021
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(EN)	2021
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2019
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	WCA1.1, Amber	2019
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	WCA1.1, S41, Red, GB RDB(EN),	2017
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2021
<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>	Stone-curlew	WCA1.1, S41, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2018
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2022
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	WCA1.1, S41, GB RDB(VU)	2014

Species		Conservation status	Most recent record
Scientific name	Common name		
<p>WCA 1.1: Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 species.</p> <p>GB RDB: IUCN Red list species</p> <p>S41: NERC Act 2006 S41 Species of Principal Importance.</p> <p>Red: BoCC Red list species.</p> <p>Amber: BoCC Amber list species.</p>			

4.1.5 Data obtained from SOS in March 2023 returned records from the last ten years for grid squares SZ8195/6 AND SZ8295/6 with 12,773 observations and evidence of breeding for 19 species, the most significant being:

- " Avocet: 343 observations between 2012-2023. Sussex bird report confirmed 21 breeding pairs on the Medmerry Reserve in 2021, a breeding population of county importance (90 pairs recorded in the county overall);
- " Shelduck: 271 observations between 2012-2023 with evidence of fledged young.
- " Corn bunting: 79 observations recorded between 2012-2023 with evidence of fledged young.
- " Dartford warbler: 64 observations recorded between 2012-2023 with evidence of fledged young.
- " Gadwall: 257 observations recorded between 2012-2023 with evidence of fledged young.
- " Linnet: 204 observations recorded between 2012-2023 with evidence of fledged young.
- " Little ringed plover: 289 observations recorded between 2012-2023 with evidence of fledged young.
- " Ringed plover: 173 observations recorded between 2012-2023 with evidence of birds occupying nests and fledged young.

4.1.6 Species listed as breeding qualifying interests of the nearby internationally designated sites included Sandwich tern, common tern, and little tern. Background data shows no evidence of these species breeding within the Site. Wetland Bird Survey data⁶ from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) online data showed 5-year moving average for common tern (13), Sandwich tern (11), and little tern (0) within the neighboring Medmerry Reserve. This data shows low activity within the reserve. SOS recorded 43 observations of common tern, 85 observations of little tern, and 85 observations of Sandwich tern between 2012-2023. Such data, however, confirmed no records of breeding between 2012-2023 within the reserve, with this area most likely used for foraging only.

⁶ Available at: <https://app.bto.org/webs-reporting/numbers.jsp?locid=LOC1045696> Data released under the Open Government license contains Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data from waterbirds in the UK. WeBS is a partnership jointly funded by the BTO, RSPB, and JNCC, in association with WWT.

4.2 Field surveys

4.2.1 A total of 80 bird species were recorded during the field surveys of the Site and the Stilt Pools adjacent to the Site within the Medmerry Reserve (as well as three incidental sightings during other surveys), undertaken between April and July 2023 inclusive. The peak counts and breeding statuses of these species are summarised in Table 5 below in reference to the criteria described in *Section 3.3*, with descriptions provided where necessary. Full breeding bird survey data are provided in Annex A.

Table 5. Summary of species recorded within the Site during the 2023 surveys.

Species		Peak count	Breeding status	Description
Common name	Scientific name			
Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	1	Non-breeding	Recorded on one occasion foraging within the Stilt Pools.
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	29	Confirmed	Exclusively recorded within the Stilt Pools. Nine-ten nests recorded over the six visits including observations of young recorded. Pairs utilised the islands within the Stilt Pools for nesting.
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	10	Confirmed	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	1	Possible	
Brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	1	Non-breeding	One individual recorded foraging around the Stilt Pools on the first visit.
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	63	Probable	Possibly nesting within the Stilt Pools with two pairs present in suitable nesting habitat. No young or further activity was recorded on subsequent visits.
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	12	Confirmed	Presence of recently fledge young recorded on three different occasions.
Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	1	Non-breeding	One individual recorded feeding within the Stilt Pools.
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	Non-breeding	
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	28	Confirmed	
Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	4	Non-breeding	Four individuals recorded foraging within farmland east of the Stilt Pools.
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	18	Non-breeding	Recorded flying over the Site on multiple occasions or resting and foraging on the Stilt Pools.

Species		Peak count	Breeding status	Description
Common name	Scientific name			
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	1	Possible	One individual recorded perching or flying on the eastern boundary of the Site over three separate visits.
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	3	Probable	
Collard dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	4	Possible	
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	24	Possible	All observations within the Stilt Pools. Family group with advanced young recorded on the fifth visit but no nests recorded.
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	4	Probable	
Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	3	Non-breeding	Recorded on only one visit foraging within the Stilt Pools.
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	9	Probable	All observations recorded within the Stilt Pools. One probable pair recorded on the six visits.
Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1	Non-breeding	One observation of one individual recorded foraging within the Stilt Pools.
Curlew	<i>Numenius aquata</i>	1	Non-breeding	One observation of one individual recorded foraging within the Stilt Pools
Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	6	Confirmed	Six breeding territories recorded, mostly within the scrub towards the west to south-west of the Site.
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1	Possible	One male recorded singing on a bat survey on 07.06.2023 within the scrub in the south-west of the Site.
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	8	Confirmed	Five-six breeding territories recorded around the Site in suitable scrub/hedgerow habitat.
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	10	Non-breeding	All observations recorded within the Stilt Pools of individuals foraging.
Dartford warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>	1	Probable	Individual recorded singing within the scrub to the south-west of the Site on three survey visits.
Egyptian goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	8	Confirmed	One adult pair with goslings recorded over three visits exclusively within the Stilt Pools.
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	3	Non-breeding	Individuals recorded resting and foraging within the Stilt Pools.
Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	14	Possible	

Species		Peak count	Breeding status	Description
Common name	Scientific name			
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	3	Confirmed	Presence of recently fledged young recorded within a large conifer tree adjacent to the entrance gate to the holiday park.
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	1	Non-breeding	One observation of one individual recorded loafing within the Stilt Pools.
Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	2	Non-breeding	
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	5	Non-breeding	One observation of five individuals foraging on the Stilt Pools.
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	2	Non-breeding	Two individuals recorded foraging within the Stilt Pools on the same visit.
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1	Non-breeding	
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	49	Confirmed	Presence of recently fledged young recorded along with consistently singing individuals across all survey visits.
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	4	Confirmed	Three breeding territories recorded within suitable scrub habitat fairly close to the urban areas of the holiday park.
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	8	Confirmed	
Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	1	Possible	
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	Non-breeding	
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	24	Non-breeding	Most observations associated with the Stilt Pools. One observation of an individual mobbing a heron, possibly as a distraction display to deter from a possible nearby nest off-Site.
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	38	Confirmed	At least six colonies identified. One within scrub towards the south adjacent to the public footpath, the other within the hedgerow north-west of the main carpark.
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	2	Non-breeding	
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3	Non-breeding	At least one individual recorded on every survey visit, most commonly hunting over the two most northern fields.
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	Non-breeding	One individual seen flying over the ditch in the south-west of the Site during a bat survey on 03/10/2023.

Species		Peak count	Breeding status	Description
Common name	Scientific name			
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2	Confirmed	One occupied nest identified on the Stilt Pools in visit 4. However, subsequent visits did not identify any young.
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	3	Non-breeding	
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	45	Confirmed	Six-eight breeding territories all of which are in suitable scrub habitat around the perimeters with the most significant area being the scrub within the south-west of the Site.
Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2	Probable	Pair in suitable breeding habitat recorded on visit four within the Stilt Pools, but no activity recorded on subsequent visits.
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	2	Possible	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	37	Confirmed	At least three family groups with juveniles recorded primarily within the central rife.
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	12	Confirmed	
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	Non-breeding	Female seen flying over Stilt Pools on a great crested newt survey (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) on 05.05.2023.
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	19	Confirmed	Three-four family groups recorded, primarily within the central rife.
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	2	Possible	
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2	Non-breeding	
Mediterranean gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	1	Non-breeding	
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	12	Confirmed	Two nests confirmed within the Stilt Pools, with young recorded on subsequent visits.
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	2	Non-breeding	
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	3	Possible	
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	11	Confirmed	
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	3	Probable	One breeding territory recorded in sparse scrub to the east, adjacent to the Stilt Pools.

Species		Peak count	Breeding status	Description
Common name	Scientific name			
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	3	Possible	
Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	5	Probable	Two pairs recorded within the Stilt Pools. No nests or young recorded on subsequent visits.
Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	11	Confirmed	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	21	Confirmed	18-22 breeding territories within suitable grassland fields within the Site and directly adjacent within the Medmerry Reserve and within farmland to the north.
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	5	Confirmed	
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	22	Possible	
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	67	Confirmed	Juveniles and family groups recorded. Presence of recently fledged young recorded within industrial buildings just east of the Site boundary.
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	50	Non-breeding	Large numbers foraging distantly above Site.
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	30	Confirmed	Possible nesting recorded within the central buildings of the holiday park (buildings behind reception). A colony was observed during a bat survey (07.06.2023) utilising open roof space of a building used as offices and warehouse in the centre of the Site.
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	4	Probable	One breeding territory recorded in a hedgerow in the north of the Site.
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	3	Non-breeding	
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	2	Non-breeding	
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	9	Confirmed	Six-seven breeding territories. Mostly associated with the ditches in the south-east of the Site.
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	3	Non-breeding	
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	20	Possible	Pairs recorded over three visits within the Stilt Pools.

Species		Peak count	Breeding status	Description
Common name	Scientific name			
Common whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	31	Confirmed	19-21 breeding territories present within suitable scrub habitat around the perimeters of the Site.
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	98	Probable	Recorded singing across much of the Site.
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	23	Confirmed	Recorded singing across much of the Site.
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	Possible	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	6	Possible	One possible territory adjacent to the Stilt Pools.
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	1	Non-breeding	

4.2.2 In summary, in reference to the criteria described in *Section 3.3*, the breeding statuses of the species recorded within and adjacent to the Site as well as within the Stilt Pools were as follows:

- " Confirmed: 27 species;
- " Probable: 10 species;
- " Possible: 15 species; and
- " Non-breeding: 31 species.

5.0 EVALUATION

2.1 Overview

5.1.1 The assessment of the importance of the breeding bird populations recorded within the Site and study area is provided below, taking into consideration:

- " their relevance to any nearby designated sites with features of ornithological interest;
- " the conservation statuses of the species recorded (i.e. their inclusion on the legislation and guidance described in *Section 2* of this report);
- " the sizes of the populations of the species recorded (i.e. species abundance);
- " the overall diversity of the breeding bird assemblage (i.e. species diversity), including the fulfilment of any LWS criteria; and
- " the spatial patterns of breeding bird usage of the Site, including any areas of particular importance to breeding bird populations.

2.2 Designated sites

5.2.1 Species listed as breeding qualifying interests of the internationally designated sites within 10km of the Site included Sandwich tern, common tern, and little tern. As stated within *Section 4.1.6*, background data shows no records of these species breeding within the Site or within the adjacent Medmerry Reserve. Additionally, these current and previous surveys have not recorded Sandwich tern, common tern, and little tern breeding within the Site, with the habitats within the Medmerry holiday park being unsuitable for breeding by these species. WeBS online data also showed low usage within the Medmerry Reserve, with this area most likely used for foraging on an infrequent basis. The development Site and the directly adjacent area are therefore not considered to be integral to the internationally designated sites or the avian species they support.

5.2.2 Bracklesham Bay SSSI falls partially within the Site within the enhancement area (Figure 1). Of the breeding species contributing to the SSSI's designation one was recorded breeding within the Stilt Pools in the Medmerry Reserve: namely lapwing (peak count of 2, with one occupied nest). None, however, were recorded breeding within the Site boundaries, with limited suitable breeding habitat available. The development Site is therefore not considered to be integral to the Bracklesham Bay SSSI or the avian species it supports.

2.2 Conservation status

5.3.1 Of the 83 species recorded during the 2023 field surveys, 55 are included on the legislation and guidance described in *Section 2* of this report (as indicated in Table 6 below).

5.3.2 In summary, the 52 species recorded breeding or potentially breeding included the following:

- " four WCA Schedule 1 species;
- " two EC Birds Directive Annex 1 species;
- " nine NERC S41 Species of Principal Importance;
- " ten BoCC Red list species; and
- " 17 BoCC Amber list species.

Table 6. Specially protected and notable species recorded during the 2023 surveys.

Species	Breeding status	Conservation status category				
		Schedule 1	Annex 1	S41	Red	Amber
Little tern	Non-breeding	7	7			7
Avocet	Confirmed	7	7			7
Dark-bellied brent goose	Non-breeding					7
Black-headed gull	Probable					7
Black-tailed godwit	Non-breeding	7		7	7	
Cattle egret	Non-breeding					7
Corn bunting	Possible			7	7	
Common tern	Non-breeding		7			7
Common sandpiper	Non-breeding					7
Curlew	Non-breeding			7	7	
Cetti's warbler	Confirmed	7				
Cuckoo	Possible			7	7	
Dunnock	Confirmed			7		7
Dunlin	Non-breeding		7		7	
Dartford warbler	Probable	7	7			7
Little egret	Non-breeding		7			
Gadwall	Non-breeding					7
Great black-backed gull	Non-breeding					7
Greylag goose	Non-breeding					7
Greenshank	Non-breeding	7				7

Species	Breeding status	Conservation status category				
		Schedule 1	Annex 1	S41	Red	Amber
Grey wagtail	Non-breeding					7
Greenfinch	Confirmed				7	
Herring gull	Non-breeding			7	7	
House sparrow	Confirmed			7	7	
Kestrel	Non-breeding					7
Kingfisher	Non-breeding	7	7			7
Lapwing	Confirmed			7	7	
Lesser black-backed gull	Non-breeding					7
Linnet	Confirmed				7	
Little ringed plover	Probable	7				
Mallard	Confirmed					7
Marsh harrier	Non-breeding	7	7			7
Moorhen	Confirmed					7
Meadow pipit	Possible					7
Mute swan	Non-breeding					7
Mediterranean gull	Non-breeding	7	7			7
Oystercatcher	Confirmed					7
Pied wagtail	Possible					7
Reed bunting	Probable			7		7
Ringed plover	Probable				7	
Skylark	Confirmed				7	
Stock dove	Possible					7
Starling	Confirmed			7	7	
Swift	Non-breeding				7	
Song thrush	Probable			7		7
Shelduck	Non-breeding					7
Shoveler	Non-breeding					7
Sedge warbler	Confirmed					7

Species	Breeding status	Conservation status category				
		Schedule 1	Annex 1	S41	Red	Amber
Teal	Non-breeding					7
Common whitethroat	Confirmed					7
Woodpigeon	Probable					7
Wren	Confirmed					7
Willow warbler	Possible					7
Yellowhammer	Possible			7	7	
Yellow wagtail	Non-breeding			7	7	

Schedule 1: Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 species.
Annex 1: EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) Annex 1 species.
S41: NERC Act 2006 S41 Species of Principal Importance.
Red: BoCC Red list species.
Amber: BoCC Amber list species.

4.2 Species abundance

- 5.4.1 Based on the peak counts and the number of territories recorded for the species encountered during the 2023 field surveys, no species are assessed as having been recorded in numbers of international or national importance.
- 5.4.2 Evaluation of population importance at the county, district, and local level is presented below, in reference to population data presented within the Sussex Bird Report 2021.
- 5.4.3 The following species were present in numbers that are considered to have potentially been important at a district or county level within the Site and immediate surroundings (excluding the Stilt Pools):
- " **Cetti's warbler** (peak count of 6, with 6 breeding territories recorded): fairly common and increasing resident species in Sussex. Significant breeding records cited within the Sussex Bird Report included 20 singing males at Pagham Harbour and eight at the Medmerry Reserve. Considering the numbers recorded on Site in the context of the 2021 counts for important sites for this species in the county, the breeding population of Cetti's warbler recorded within the Site is considered to be of **district level importance**;
 - " **Common whitethroat** (peak count of 31, with 19-21 breeding territories recorded): very common summer visitor in Sussex. 25 birds recorded at the Medmerry Reserve in 2021 with only three broods of recently fledged young. Considering the number of pairs breeding across key sites in Sussex, and the numbers recorded within the Site, the breeding population within the Site is considered to be of **potential district level importance**;

- " **Cuckoo** (peak count of 1, with 1 possible breeding territory); fairly common but declining summer visitor in Sussex. Breeding was only confirmed in Sussex in 2021 on the Pevensey Levels although individuals were recorded across key sites in the county. Considering the low numbers of breeding records present within the Sussex Bird Report, the breeding population is considered to be of **potential district level importance**;
- " **Greenfinch** (peak count of 4, with 3 breeding territories recorded): very common resident species that has undergone dramatic declines nationally and in Sussex. Significant breeding records in Sussex was 11 pairs at Thorney Island, although they were recorded in 55% of the squares surveyed. Considering this, and the numbers recorded on Site, the breeding population of greenfinches is considered to be of **district level importance**;
- " **Linnet** (peak count of 45, with 6-8 breeding territories recorded): common resident species in Sussex but has undergone significant declines. Considering this, and the numbers recorded on Site, the breeding population of linnets recorded is considered to be of **district level importance**;
- " **Sedge warbler** (peak count of 9, with 6-7 breeding territories recorded): fairly common summer visitor species in Sussex. Eight pairs were recorded breeding within the Medmerry Reserve in 2021 with other important areas within the county including Rye Harbour and Pulborough brooks. Considering the number of pairs breeding across key sites in Sussex, and the numbers recorded on Site, the breeding population of sedge warblers is considered to be of **district level importance**.

5.4.4 In addition to the above species, the following species have been further identified as being present in numbers that are considered to have potentially been important at a district or county level within the wider study area (inclusive of the Stilt Pools):

- " **Avocet** (peak count of 29 with 9-10 nests recorded): scarce and localised breeder in Sussex. 90 breeding pairs were recorded across Sussex in 2021 with average county totals of individuals from Wetland Bird Surveys ranging from 20-88 between April and July. Considering the number recorded within the Stilt Pools in the context of the 2021 counts, the breeding population recorded within the study area is considered to be of **county level importance**;
- " **Oystercatcher** (peak count of 12, with 2 nests recorded): scarce breeder in Sussex with 80 breeding pairs were recorded across the county in 2021. Considering the number recorded within the Stilt Pools in the context of the 2021 counts, the breeding population recorded within the study area is considered to be of **county level importance**; and
- " **Ringed plover** (peak count of 5, with 2 pairs recorded): scarce breeder in Sussex, with a total of 48 species recorded in 2021 across key sites in the county including five pairs in the Medmerry Reserve. Considering this, and the numbers recorded within the Stilt Pools, the breeding population of ringed plovers within the study area is considered to be of **potential county level importance**.

- 5.4.5 Although they have not been identified as being of potential district or county level importance, it should be noted that the surveys identified important local populations of Dartford warbler and skylark. Dartford warbler is a scarce resident species in Sussex, with only 50 pairs recorded in the county in 2021 by the Rare Breeding Birds Panel (Eaton, 2019). The breeding territory recorded within the Site is therefore considered to be an important local population that is likely associated with the Dartford warbler population within the Medmerry Reserve identified by the SOS. Skylarks are a very common but declining species in Sussex, and so a population assemblage of 18-22 breeding territories recorded within the Site and study area will be important in a local context.
- 5.4.6 Breeding populations of other species recorded on Site are considered to be of no more than local level importance.

2.2 Species diversity

- 5.5.1 A total of 52 species were recorded breeding or potentially breeding within the study areas during the 2023 field surveys. In line with the guidance described in *Sections 3.3.11* and *3.3.12*, the breeding bird assemblage recorded is therefore considered to be of **county level importance**. Of those 52 species, 42 were recorded breeding within the Site itself and the immediate surroundings (excluding the Stilt Pools), meaning that the Site is considered to be of **district level importance**. In particular these assemblages included a range of scarce and/or nationally and regionally declining species including Dartford warbler, avocet, oystercatcher, ringed plover, skylark, linnet, house sparrow, starling, corn bunting, greenfinch, cuckoo, and yellowhammer.
- 5.5.2 In reference to the LWS criteria described in *Section 3.3.14*, based on the breeding bird populations recorded in 2023, the Site is considered unlikely to qualify for LWS designation, owing to the lack of significant populations of internationally, nationally, or local rare species or species assemblages. Additionally, the Site does not contain significant areas of NERC Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) and would unlikely qualify as a clear extension to the habitat of an adjacent statutory designated site.

2.2 Site usage by breeding birds

- 5.6.1 Habitats of particular value to the breeding bird populations recorded during the 2023 field surveys are indicated in Figure 2. Photographs of these habitats are provided in Annex B.
- 5.6.2 The Stilt Pools within the Medmerry Reserve have shown to be an important resource for breeding waterbirds including avocets, oystercatchers, ringed plovers, and lapwings. These shallow water lagoons with islands comprises a freshwater flood accommodation area that was designed specifically with the intention of providing appropriate habitat for waterbirds. The Stilt Pools additionally have restricted public access, making sure that breeding waterbirds are not disturbed. In addition to the wetland habitats associated with the Stilt Pools, the ditches/rifes running through and around the Site proved valuable for breeding sedge and reed warblers as well as moorhens and mallards.

- 5.6.3 Scrub within and adjacent to the Site was of particular value to breeding birds in 2023. This was predominantly located along the Site boundaries, with areas exhibiting especially high levels of bird activity located in the south-western area of gorse scrub. Specially protected and notable species breeding or potentially breeding within the scrub habitats included linnet, Dartford warbler, Cetti's warbler, greenfinch, cuckoo, dunnock, yellowhammer, and house sparrow.
- 5.6.4 The majority of the Site and the immediate surroundings are made up of grassland and arable fields. A large number of skylark breeding territories were recorded within these areas with meadow pipits also potentially breeding within the grasslands. These fields also proved an important foraging resource for kestrels, which were recorded hunting over the fields over multiple visits.
- 5.6.5 Buildings associated with the holiday park were used by nesting swallows, starlings, and house sparrows and could provide further potential suitability for more species that habitually nest within human built structures such as house martins and black redstarts (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) which were identified within the background data search.
- 5.6.6 Habitats within and adjacent to the Site were suitable for additional species not recorded during the field surveys. These included snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), with the wetter grasslands with reeds and scrub to the south of the Site providing suitable foraging habitat and sufficient cover for nesting. The Stilt Pools have the potential to be inhabited by other breeding waders and waterfowl, including those identified breeding within the Medmerry Reserve by SOS such as shelduck and gadwall.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The field surveys undertaken between April and July 2023 inclusive to inform the Medmerry Holiday Park re-development recorded a total of 83 bird species, 52 of which were breeding or potentially breeding within the study area (including the Stilt Pools) and 42 breeding or potentially breeding within the Site or directly adjacent (excluding the Stilt Pools). These included the following specially protected and notable species:
- " four species included under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): avocet, Cetti's warbler, Dartford warbler, and little ringed plover;
 - " two species included under Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive: avocet and Dartford warbler;
 - " nine NERC S41 Species of Principal Importance;
 - " ten BoCC5 Red list species; and
 - " 17 BoCC5 Amber list species.
- 6.1.2 Based on its diversity, the breeding bird assemblage recorded within the Site is considered to be of **district level importance** with breeding populations of Cetti's warbler, common whitethroat, cuckoo, greenfinch, linnets, and sedge warbler also considered to be of district level importance. If the wider study area is taken into account, which includes the Stilt Pools associated with the Medmerry Reserve, then the breeding assemblage is considered to be of **county level importance** with breeding populations of avocet, oystercatcher and ringed plover also considered to be of county level importance.
- 6.1.3 Habitats of particular value within the Site included the grassland and arable fields, hedgerows, scrub, ditches, and buildings, with the water lagoon areas and islands within the Stilt Pools providing an important breeding and foraging resources for a variety of waterbirds within the wider study area.

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FIGURES

Figure 1. Site boundaries

Figure 2. Summary of 2023 survey results



- Legend:**
- Site Boundary
 - Off-site Enhancement Area
 - Survey Transect



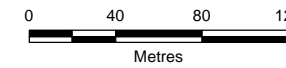
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Medmerry Holiday Park



RSK
biocensus
EXPERTS IN ECOLOGY

TITLE: Figure 1
Site Layout



0 40 80 120
Metres
SCALE: 1:3,500 @ A3

REV 00



- Legend:**
- Site Boundary
 - Off-site Enhancement Area
- Breeding Areas**
- Avocet
 - Corn bunting
 - Cuckoo
 - Cetti's warbler



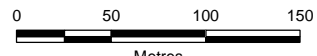
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Medmerry Holiday Park



RSK
biocensus
EXPERTS IN ECOLOGY

TITLE: Figure 2a
Summary of 2023 Survey Results
Avocet, corn bunting, cuckoo and
cetti's warbler



Metres

SCALE: 1:4,000 @ A3

REV 00



- Legend:**
- Site Boundary
 - Off-site Enhancement Area
- Breeding Areas**
- Dunnock
 - Dartford warbler
 - Greenfinch
 - House sparrow



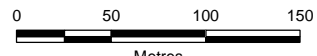
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Medmerry Holiday Park



RSK
biocensus
EXPERTS IN ECOLOGY

TITLE: Figure 2b
Summary of 2023 Survey Results
Dunnock, dartford warbler, greenfinch
and house sparrow



Metres

SCALE: 1:4,000 @ A3

REV 00



- Legend:**
- Site Boundary
 - Off-site Enhancement Area
- Breeding Areas**
- Lapwing
 - Linnet
 - Little ringed plover
 - Oystercatcher



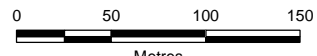
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Medmerry Holiday Park



RSK
biocensus
EXPERTS IN ECOLOGY

TITLE: Figure 2c
Summary of 2023 Survey Results
Lapwing, linnet, little ringer plover
and oystercatcher



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Metres

SCALE: 1:4,000 @ A3

REV 00



- Legend:**
- Site Boundary
 - Off-site Enhancement Area
- Breeding Areas**
- Reed bunting
 - Ringed plover
 - Skylark
 - Starling



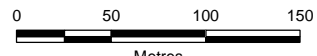
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00	02/11/2023	2485083	TG	SP	TW

Medmerry Holiday Park



RSK
biocensus
EXPERTS IN ECOLOGY

TITLE: Figure 2d
Summary of 2023 Survey Results
Reed bunting, ringed plover, skylark
and starling



Metres

SCALE: 1:4,000 @ A3

REV 00



- Legend:**
- Site Boundary
 - Off-site Enhancement Area
- Breeding Areas**
- Swallow
 - Song thrush
 - Sedge warbler
 - Whitethroat



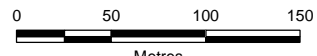
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Medmerry Holiday Park



RSK
biocensus
EXPERTS IN ECOLOGY

TITLE: Figure 2e
Summary of 2023 Survey Results
Swallow, song thrush, sedge warbler
and whitethroat



Metres

SCALE: 1:4,000 @ A3

REV 00

ANNEX A 3 SURVEY DATA

Full breeding bird survey data for the transect surveys of the Site undertaken between April and July 2023 inclusive are provided below.

Table 7. Full breeding bird surveys data.

Species				Number of individuals recorded					
BTO code	Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	06/04/23	25/04/23	10/05/23	31/03/23	22/06/23	06/07/23
AF	Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Schedule 1, Annex 1, Amber	0	0	0	1	0	0
AV	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Schedule 1, Annex 1, Amber	20	28	15	20	28	11
B.	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green	4	7	8	4	10	7
BC	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Green	0	1	0	0	1	0
BG	Brent goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Amber	1	0	0	0	0	0
BH	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Amber	63	50	50	17	4	28
BT	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Green	12	4	6	0	9	5
BW	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Schedule 1, Annex 1, Red	0	0	0	1	0	0

Species				Number of individuals recorded					
BTO code	Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	06/04/23	25/04/23	10/05/23	31/03/23	22/06/23	06/07/23
BZ	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Green	0	1	0	0	0	0
C.	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Green	23	28	10	4	21	14
CA	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Green	4	7	12	18	11	9
CB	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	S41, Red	0	0	0	1	1	1
CC	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Green	3	3	3	1	2	0
CD	Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Green	4	2	0	1	2	1
CG	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Green	2	2	4	8	7	24
CH	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Green	4	2	0	0	3	2
CN	Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Annex 1, Amber	0	0	3	0	0	0
CO	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Green	6	5	1	4	7	9
CS	Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Amber	0	0	0	0	0	1
CU	Curlew	<i>Numenius aquata</i>	S41, Red	0	0	1	0	0	0
CW	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Schedule 1, Green	3	4	6	2	4	1
D.	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S41, Amber	5	8	1	1	2	5

Species				Number of individuals recorded					
BTO code	Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	06/04/23	25/04/23	10/05/23	31/03/23	22/06/23	06/07/23
DN	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Annex 1, Red	4	0	10	4	0	0
DW	Dartford warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>	Schedule 1, Annex 1, Amber	1	1	0	0	0	1
EC	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Amber	0	0	4	0	0	0
EG	Egyptian goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Green	0	0	0	8	6	5
ET	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Annex 1	0	0	3	0	0	0
FP	Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Green	14	0	3	0	0	0
G.	Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green	1	2	1	0	2	3
GA	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Amber	0	0	1	0	0	0
GB	Great black-backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Amber	0	0	2	0	0	1
GJ	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Amber	0	0	0	5	0	0
GK	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Schedule 1, Amber	0	0	0	2	0	0
GL	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Amber	1	0	0	0	0	0
GO	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Green	49	49	42	18	47	27

Species				Number of individuals recorded					
BTO code	Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	06/04/23	25/04/23	10/05/23	31/03/23	22/06/23	06/07/23
GR	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Red	3	4	1	0	3	1
GT	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Green	8	4	7	3	0	0
GW	Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Green	1	0	0	0	0	0
H.	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Green	0	0	1	1	2	2
HG	Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S41, Red	24	4	21	10	17	10
HS	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S41, Red	26	23	19	19	38	27
JD	Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Green	0	2	1	0	0	0
K.	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber	1	1	2	3	1	2
L.	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	S41, Red	0	0	2	2	2	0
LB	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber	0	0	3	0	0	0
LI	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red	38	45	25	5	33	32
LP	Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Schedule 1, Green	0	0	0	2	0	0
LW	Lesser whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	Green	0	1	1	0	0	2
MA	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber	17	17	15	21	37	17

Species				Number of individuals recorded					
BTO code	Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	06/04/23	25/04/23	10/05/23	31/03/23	22/06/23	06/07/23
MG	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Green	10	5	5	9	12	6
MH	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Amber	5	19	13	3	13	6
MP	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber	0	2	0	0	0	0
MS	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Amber	2	2	2	1	2	0
MU	Mediterranean gull	<i>Ichthyaeus melanocephalus</i>	Schedule 1, Annex 1, Amber	0	0	0	1	0	0
OC	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Amber	5	4	12	2	12	12
PH	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Green	2	2	0	1	1	2
PW	Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Amber	3	0	1	2	0	0
R.	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Green	11	6	6	7	10	4
RB	Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S41, Amber	0	1	0	3	2	1
RL	Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Green	0	0	3	0	0	0
RP	Ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Red	0	0	5	2	4	3

Species				Number of individuals recorded					
BTO code	Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	06/04/23	25/04/23	10/05/23	31/03/23	22/06/23	06/07/23
RW	Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Green	0	0	1	4	11	6
S.	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red	13	13	15	9	17	21
SC	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Green	1	0	5	2	2	0
SD	Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Amber	0	3	0	0	22	9
SG	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S41, Red	8	41	17	67	6	6
SI	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Red	0	0	0	5	0	50
SL	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Green	5	11	25	21	30	18
ST	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S41, Amber	2	1	0	0	4	0
SU	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Amber	3	3	0	1	1	0
SV	Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Amber	2	0	1	0	0	0
SW	Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Amber	0	7	9	0	2	0
T.	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Amber	0	0	3	0	0	0
TU	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Green	12	20	1	14	2	6
WH	Common whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Amber	1	31	17	7	25	21

Species				Number of individuals recorded					
BTO code	Common name	Scientific name	Conservation status	06/04/23	25/04/23	10/05/23	31/03/23	22/06/23	06/07/23
WP	Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber	98	79	58	43	62	60
WR	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber	14	17	7	6	23	17
WW	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber	1	1	0	0	0	0
Y.	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	S41, Red	3	1	6	0	1	1
YW	Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S41, Red	0	0	0	0	1	0

Schedule 1: Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 1 species

S41: NERC Act 2006 S41 Species of Principal Importance

Red: BoCC Red list species

Amber: BoCC Amber list species

Green: BoCC Green list species

* Marsh harrier recorded flying over the Stilt Pools 05.05.2023

* Cuckoo recorded singing in the scrub to the south-west of the holiday park 07.06.2023

* Kingfisher recorded flying along the southern-most 09.20.2023

ANNEX B 3 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: Stilt Pools within the Medmerry Reserve, directly adjacent to the Site on the east, used by breeding avocets and oystercatchers (photographed 05/05/23).



Photograph 2: scrub towards the south-east of the Site, where a colony of house sparrows was recorded (photographed 23/02/23).



Photograph 3: grassland field on the east of the Site, used by potentially breeding skylarks and meadow pipits (photographed 23/02/23).



Photograph 4: Dartford warbler recorded singing within gorse scrub to the south-west of the Site (photographed 25/04/23)



Photograph 5: gorse scrub adjacent to a pond in the south-west of the Site, used for breeding by linnets, Dartford warbler, whitethroats, Cetti's warblers, dunnocks etc. (photographed 23/02/23)



Photograph 6: ditch running along the east of the Site, used by breeding reed and sedge warblers (photographed 18/04/23).



Photograph 7: rife running through the centre of the Site, used by breeding moorhen and mallards (photographed 17/04/23).



Photograph 8: built up area of the Site used by breeding swallows, starlings, and house sparrows (photographed 23/02/23).

ANNEX C - BDS DATA

Data returned from the Sussex Biological Record Centre (SxBRC) on bird records within 2km of the Site in March 2023.

Table 8. Bird records within 2km of the Site in March 2023.

Species		Conservation status	Most recent record
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet	WCA1.1, Amber	2021
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Tit	WCA1.1	2017
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bee-eater	WCA1.1	2018
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan	WCA1.1, S41, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2012
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	WCA1.1, S41, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2012
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2021
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2009
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	WCA1.1, S41, Red, GB RDB(EN)	2022
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2018
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	WCA1.1, Amber	2015
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	WCA1.1	2007
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter	WCA1.1, S41, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Curruca undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2021

Species		Conservation status	Most recent record
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Dotterel	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(EN)	2020
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	WCA1.1	2020
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye	WCA1.2, Red, GB RDB(VU)	2019
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk	WCA1.1	1992
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver	WCA1.1, Amber	2021
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2021
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Greenshank	WCA1.1, Amber	2021
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	WCA1.2, Amber	2021
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	WCA1.1, S41, Red, GB RDB(VU)	2021
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey-buzzard	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2005
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	WCA1.1	2015
<i>Gavia</i>	Indet. Diver	WCA1.1	2016
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Bunting	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2010
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2021
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	WCA1.1, Red	2017

Species		Conservation status	Most recent record
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Marsh Harrier	WCA1.1, Amber	2022
<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	WCA1.1, Amber	2021
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(EN)	2021
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2019
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	WCA1.1, Amber	2021
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail	WCA1.2, Amber, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	WCA1.1	2017
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	WCA1.1, Amber	2019
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(CR)	1996
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	WCA1.1, S41, Red, GB RDB(EN), OSPAR	2017
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup	WCA1.1, S41, Red, GB RDB(EN)	2018
<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Serin	WCA1.1	2018
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2021

Species		Conservation status	Most recent record
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2019
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2021
<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>	Stone-curlew	WCA1.1, S41, Amber, GB RDB(VU)	2018
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint	WCA1.1	2021
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(VU)	2021
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	WCA1.1, Red, GB RDB(CR)	2021
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2022
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2019
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	WCA1.1, Amber, GB RDB(EN)	2021
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	WCA1.1, S41, GB RDB(VU)	2014
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Wryneck	WCA1.1	2015