

Annex 1: Legislation and Planning Policy

Relevant Legislation

- The following legislation is potentially relevant to the scope of this report:
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations);
- Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the 'Habitat Regulations');
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [the WCA];
- Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000; and
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

Prior to 31 December 2020, Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive listed rare and vulnerable species of regularly occurring or migratory wild birds that were subject to special conservation measures. The Directive also provided for the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the protection of these species, which formed part of the Natura 2000 network of sites protected by European wildlife legislation. European Union (EU) legislation as it applied to the UK on 31 December 2020 is now a part of UK domestic legislation as 'retained EU legislation'. Changes have been made to parts of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 so that they effectively continue the legislation which implemented the EU Habitats and Species Directive and parts of the Wild Birds Directive through the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Most of these changes involve transferring functions from the European Commission to the appropriate authorities in England. All other processes or terms of the 2017 Regulations remain unchanged. Internationally designated wetlands 'Ramsar Sites' are protected under the CRoW Act (2000) and are not affected by the exit from the EU.

The legislative provisions for the protection of wild birds in the UK are contained primarily within Sections 1-7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (W&CA). Under the W&CA, a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that is resident in or is a visitor to (in a wild state) the European Territory of any member state.

The WCA makes it an offence to:

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

Special penalties exist for offences related to species listed on Schedule 1, for which there are additional offences of disturbing these birds, their nests, eggs and / or their dependent young at their nests. For some species included in Schedule ZA1 under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) it is offence to take, damage or destroy the nest even when the nest is disused.

The NERC Act came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act.

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 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

Guidance

There are 49 bird species of principal importance included on the S41 List. These are the species found in England which were identified as requiring action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) and which continue to be regarded as conservation priorities under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

Species listed on the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red List species (Ref 9) are those that have declined in numbers by at least 50% over the last 25 years, those that have shown an historical population decline between 1800 and 1995 and species that are of global conservation concern. The species on the Red List are of the most urgent conservation concern.

Amber-listed species include those that have shown a moderate decline in numbers (25% - 49%) over the last 25 years and those with total populations of less than 300 breeding pairs. Also included are those species which represent a significant proportion (greater than 20%) of the European breeding or wintering population, those for which at least 50% of the British population is limited to 10 sites or less, and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

The remaining species are placed on the Green List, indicating that they are of low conservation priority. These species still receive full protection through the provisions of the WCA.

These lists confer no legal status. However, they are useful when assessing the significance of predicted impacts and determining the level of mitigation that may be required when birds are affected by development or any other activity.

Planning Policy

The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 13) published on 21st July 2021 sets out the government's planning policies for nature conservation in England and how these are expected to be applied. This revised Framework replaces the previous NPPF published in July 2018.

The NPPF states the commitment of the UK Government to minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity. It specifies the obligations that the Local Authorities and the UK Government have regarding statutory designated sites and protected species under UK and international legislation and how this is to be delivered in the planning system. Protected or notable habitats and species can be a material consideration in planning decisions and may therefore make some sites unsuitable for particular types of development, or if development is permitted, mitigation measures may be required to avoid or minimise impacts on certain habitats and species, or where impact is unavoidable, compensation may be required.

The local planning policies are detailed in the East Riding Local Plan 2012-2029 Strategy Document, adopted in 2016. Policies relevant to birds are outlined in the table below.

Table A1. Local Plan Policies relevant to birds

Policy Document	Policy Number	Policy Detail
East Riding Local Plan 2012-2029 Strategy Document	Policy ENV4: Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity	Proposals that are likely to have a significant effect on an International Site will be considered in the context of the statutory protection which is afforded to the site. Proposals that are likely to have an adverse effect on a National Site (alone or in combination) will not normally be permitted, except where the benefits of development in that location clearly outweigh both the impact on the site and any broader impacts on the wider network of National Sites. Development resulting in loss or significant harm to a Local Site, or habitats or species supported by Local Sites, whether directly or indirectly, will only be supported if it can be demonstrated there is a need for the development in that location and the benefit of the development outweighs the loss or harm.

Policy Document	Policy Number	Policy Detail
		<p>Where loss or harm to a National or Local designated site, as set out in Table 9, cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated, as a last resort, compensation for the loss/harm must be agreed. Development will be refused if loss or significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against or compensated for.</p> <p>Proposals should further the aims of the East Riding of Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan (ERYBAP), designated Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) and other landscape scale biodiversity initiatives.</p> <p>To optimise opportunities to enhance biodiversity, proposals should seek to achieve a net gain in biodiversity where possible and will be supported where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve, restore, enhance or recreate biodiversity and geological interests including the Priority Habitats and Species (identified in the ERYBAP) and Local Sites (identified in the Local Sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire). 2. Safeguard, enhance, create and connect habitat networks in order to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. protect, strengthen and reduce fragmentation of habitats; ii. create a coherent ecological network that is resilient to current and future pressures; iii. conserve and increase populations of species; and iv. promote and enhance green infrastructure.

Local Biodiversity Action Plans

The East Riding of Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Ref 14) is a group of documents drafted by the East Riding of Yorkshire Biodiversity Partnership, who are responsible for drafting habitat and species action plans and ensuring biodiversity targets are met and specific conservation objectives are achieved with respect to these taxa. There are 112 species of bird which are listed on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and which have been recorded in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Selby Biodiversity Action Plan (Ref 15) was drafted in 2004 by North Yorkshire County Council, Selby District Council and the Selby BAP Partnership. No bird species have species action plans drafted for them, however there are 53 bird species listed as 'regionally important', with four being recognised by the Regional Assembly as being 'biodiversity indicators' (red kite, northern gannet, curlew and lapwing).

Annex 2: BTO Data Report

SEGL2

Compiled on 28 June 2021



SUMMARY

Background The BTO Data Report collates and analyses comprehensive (2007–2011) and contemporary (2017–2021) bird data relating to the grid squares spanned by the site: 436 1-km squares, 133 tetrads and 14 10-km squares. For contextual analyses, data from these relevant squares are related to equivalent data from one country, two counties and three vice-counties to assess species' importance in the vicinity of the site to help inform delivery of habitat mitigation, enhancement and biodiversity net gain.

Data used Coverage of relevant squares spanned by the site from 2007–2011 is complete at the 10-km resolution and there is moderate coverage of the site by timed visits and good coverage from casual recording. Contemporary information for the period 2017–2021 is available from BirdTrack and from eight BBS squares.

Results During 2007–2011, 130 species with breeding evidence and 176 species in winter were recorded in the vicinity of the site at various spatial scales. Breeding season figures include 23 Schedule 1 species, 14 Annex 1 species and 30 BoCC4 Red list species. The following rare breeding birds were recorded in the same 20-km or 50-km squares as the site during 2007–2011: Crane, Honey-buzzard, Montagu's Harrier. For confidentiality reasons we cannot reveal fine-scale association with the site: further details may be available from the Rare Breeding Birds Panel.

During the breeding seasons of 2017–2021, 199 species were recorded in the vicinity of the site at various spatial scales. These included 49 Schedule 1 species, 36 Annex 1 species and 54 BoCC4 Red list species.

In a national context, the 10-km squares spanned by the site held four notable breeding species (where the site and vicinity accounted for at least 2% of the species' geographic range in Great Britain). In a regional (county) context, the site's 10-km squares accounted for up to 100% of species' abundance; there were 18 notable species in the breeding season and 18 in winter. In a local (vice-county) context, the site's 10-km squares accounted for up to 100% of species' abundance; there were 30 notable species in the breeding season and 30 in winter. Full details of notable species and those showing more positive population trends in the vicinity of the site compared to the wider context are given in the Report.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the BTO Data Report is to provide information on bird species associated with potential development sites at a range of spatial scales to inform desk studies for ecological impact assessments. The Report uses BTO's long-term ornithological datasets, providing **high quality** comprehensive and contemporary information. BTO is grateful to the volunteers who collected all the data, and to the funders and scheme partners, who are listed in Section 3 under the relevant data sources.

The species list in this report can guide the need for detailed field surveys in conjunction with [Bird Survey Guidelines](#) advice. This Report highlights the legal and conservation status assigned to each species in the relevant country. Beyond simple species lists, BTO data are uniquely able to provide context to help quantify the importance of a site and its surroundings in conservation terms. This includes assessments of the percentage of local, regional and national geographic range and population size associated with the site, plus recent population changes, offering the potential to highlight priorities for delivering habitat mitigation, enhancement and biodiversity net gain.

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2. SITE, SQUARES AND REGIONS

2.1 Relevant grid squares

Systematic bird recording in Britain and Ireland typically involves the collection of records for 1-km, 2-km ('tetrad') or 10-km squares, or using the boundaries of user-defined sites, nature reserves and other 'popular places'. Rarely can records be definitively attributed within the boundary of proposed development sites, especially small ones.

Unless otherwise stated, all species detailed in the BTO Data Report concern species present in grid squares *intersected* by the site boundary, rather than species that are definitively *within* the site boundary. Grid squares with at least 1ha overlapping the site are referred to as 'relevant' squares.

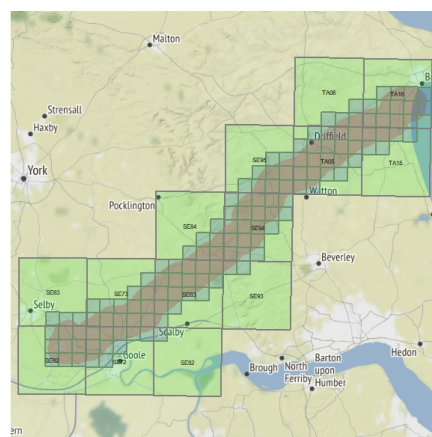
For example 'relevant tetrads' are all 2-km squares with at least 1ha overlapping the site. Data are summarised at the finest spatial scale possible, subject to the size of the site and the availability and spatial precision of BTO datasets in the vicinity of the site.

The number of relevant 1-km squares, tetrads and 10-km squares for the site are listed below. The map above shows the site in relation to relevant tetrads and relevant 10-km squares (for an equivalent map for 1-km squares, and for full lists of relevant 1-km squares, tetrads and 10-km squares, see Appendix 1).

- 436 relevant 1-km squares
- 133 relevant tetrads
- 14 relevant 10-km squares

For reasons of confidentiality the precise locations of certain rare breeding and wintering birds (typically those reported on by the [Rare Breeding Birds Panel](#)) cannot be revealed precisely in BTO Data Reports. For these species we follow the treatment introduced by *Bird Atlas 2007–11* where records were summarised for 20-km and 50-km squares. If any such rare breeding species have been recorded in the same 20-km or 50-km squares as the site, lists and maps of relevant 20-km and/or 50-km squares are included in Appendix 1.

All results in the BTO Data Report, especially those for larger grid resolutions, should be interpreted with respect to the habitats present on the site as some species listed may not occur within the site boundary.



2.2 Relevant administrative regions

The BTO Data Report contains contextual 'site importance' analyses that aim to highlight species for which the site and its relevant grid squares are important in local, regional and national contexts. For example, does the site and its surroundings support a regionally significant population of a protected species? For these analyses we identify the following relevant vice-counties, counties and countries that the site boundary falls within and/or intersects (see Appendix 1 for maps):

- Vice-county: **South-west Yorkshire, South-east Yorkshire, Mid-west Yorkshire**
- County: **East Riding of Yorkshire, North Yorkshire**
- Country: **England**

The grid squares associated with each of these relevant administrative area are used to determine overall range size and abundance at local, regional and national scales with which range size and abundance for the site's relevant grid squares can be calculated. For more information see Section 5.

3. DATA SOURCES AND COVERAGE

The BTO Data Report uses comprehensive atlas distribution data from 2007–11 to give a baseline of high-quality information about species status at and around the site and in the wider context. This is supplemented by the latest records from current schemes, including BirdTrack and BBS. The report considers **269 species** that regularly occur in Britain and Ireland. These include **221 breeding species** and **226 wintering species**. The report includes BOU Category C established non-native species but excludes exotic non-native species (i.e. those without self-sustaining populations). Breeding species are defined as those that were recorded with confirmed breeding evidence in at least one 10-km square in Britain or Ireland in *Bird Atlas 2007–11*. Wintering species are defined as those recorded in at least fifty 10-km squares in *Bird Atlas 2007–11*, plus six rare residents that the 50-square rule excluded (e.g. Cirl Bunting). Species on statutory and conservation status lists, such as Schedule 1, Birds of Conservation Concern, or Section 7 (Wales) are highlighted. Some lists consider subspecies or populations (e.g. Greenland White-fronted Goose, Hebridean Song Thrush) for which BTO data are not ideally suited. We therefore include the parent species in these analyses to ensure appropriate warnings are raised and dedicated surveys may be required.

Systematic bird recording often involves the assignment of 'breeding evidence' to records. Breeding evidence is hierarchical, having three levels: possible breeding, probable breeding and confirmed breeding. These are directly inferred from field observations and indicate the certainty that can be ascribed to the record that breeding is taking place at a location. For example, a bird singing in suitable territory is assigned possible breeding evidence, a bird carrying nesting material is assigned probable breeding evidence, whereas recently fledged young amounts to confirmed breeding evidence. Lack of breeding evidence (i.e. simple presence) can reflect either that the observer did not witness appropriate behaviours indicative of breeding, or that submission of breeding evidence was not mandatory for that particular data source.

Lack of breeding evidence in the data should not be assumed to indicate lack of breeding.

See below for details about each dataset and an assessment of the quantity of data relating to the site and its relevant grid squares.

3.1 Comprehensive species assessment 2007–2011



Bird Atlas 2007–11 (BTO, BirdWatch Ireland and the Scottish Ornithologists' Club) provides data at two resolutions: complete 10-km distribution datasets and sample 2-km distribution and relative abundance datasets. Although the Bird Atlas data are now 10 years old, they still provide the most recent and comprehensive assessment of bird distributions available. **All 14 relevant 10-km squares** that the site spans will have been surveyed in winter and the breeding season to provide 10-km resolution distribution information. Unstructured data (i.e. casual records) at tetrad resolution were provided for **81 relevant tetrads** in the breeding season and for **70 relevant tetrads** in winter. The total numbers of records submitted across this set of tetrads in the breeding season and winter were **1658 records** and **1357 records** respectively.

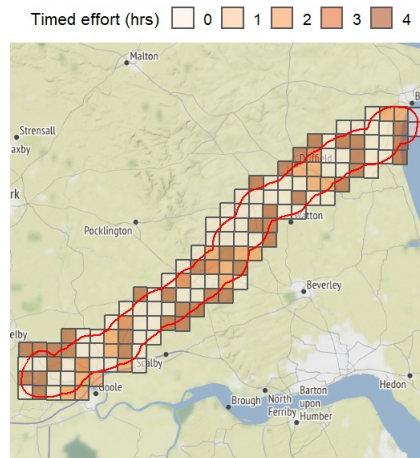
Additionally, at least 32% of tetrads in each 10-km square received timed visits, amounting to structured data for 50089 tetrads across Britain and Ireland. Of the 133 relevant tetrads that the site spans, **62 (46.6%)** received Timed Tetrad Visits in the breeding season (207 hours of recording effort). Similarly, **59 tetrads (46.6%)** were visited in winter (189 hours).

Data quality control: All records have been manually verified prior to use.

Distribution of casual records (breeding)



Distribution of timed effort (breeding)



3.2 Contemporary species assessment 2017–2021

The current species assessment is based on the following data sources.

3.2.1 Breeding Bird Survey



The UK *Breeding Bird Survey* (BBS hereafter; BTO, JNCC, RSPB) is an annual survey of over 4000 randomly selected 1-km squares across the UK. Each square is surveyed twice per breeding season, providing up to date records of bird occurrence in this c.3% sample of the UK. The BBS does not require observers to provide breeding evidence information. Consequently, all records relate to presence information; *it should not be assumed that lack of breeding evidence means species were not breeding at or near the site*. This Report queries data from the 4900 1-km squares surveyed for the BBS during 2017–2020. In total, **eight relevant 1-km squares** (SE9953, SE9449, SE7231, SE6427, TA0455, TA1662, TA0454, SE9040) were also BBS squares, providing 23 square*years of data, with the most recent data being from 2020.

Data quality control: All records have been manually verified prior to use.

3.2.2 BirdTrack



BirdTrack (BTO, RSPB, BirdWatch Ireland, Scottish Ornithologists' Club and Welsh Ornithological Society) provides information on recent sightings of birds throughout Britain and Ireland. Unlike *Bird Atlas*, which has a structured component ensuring complete coverage of 10-km squares, *BirdTrack* is unstructured and coverage is strongly associated with the distribution and birdwatching preferences of observers. The consequent variation in recording effort means that for some areas there be less information to generate a report. A further difference from *Bird Atlas* is that observers are not required to provide breeding evidence information. Consequently, some searches may yield only presence information; it should not be assumed that lack of breeding evidence means species were not breeding at or near the site. Observers are free to birdwatch where they choose, and can provide records with varying levels of spatial precision, from pin-pointed records, to large polygons that may span multiple grid squares. The assessment includes breeding season (March–July inclusive) data for the last five years and is summarised with respect to the relevant grid squares, summarising records to the finest spatial precision that the records permit.

Data quality control: Observers are warned of 'threshold breaking' records at the point of data entry (unusual place or date for a species; unusually high count) and given the opportunity to correct mistakes. Further manual verification occurs but as BirdTrack data are 'live', the verification status of individual records varies. Rejected records and any in an active state of query are excluded from the Report.

4. SPECIES LISTS

4.1 Species assessment 2007–2011

This section summarises comprehensive *Bird Atlas 2007–11* distribution data for the 133 relevant tetrads and 14 relevant 10-km squares the site spans. It also considers data from the five relevant 20-km squares and three relevant 50-km squares for any confidential RBBP species records.

4.1.1 Breeding season

Bird Atlas 2007–11 indicate **130 species** with breeding evidence in the vicinity of the site at a range of spatial resolutions (Table 1). At the highest level of spatial resolution achievable with Bird Atlas data, 92 species were recorded with breeding evidence in the site's relevant tetrads. The following confidential species were recorded with breeding evidence during 2007–11 in the same 50-km square(s) as the site: Crane, Honey-buzzard, Montagu's Harrier. See Appendix 3 for the full list of species with breeding evidence recorded in the vicinity of the site.

Table 1. Numbers of species in the breeding season recorded during 2007–11 at different spatial resolutions relative to the site. Rows give figures for all species, and according to various lists of important features. Columns indicate status in relevant grid squares of different sizes.

Species category	2-km	10-km	20-km	50-km
All species	92	35	0	3
Schedule 1 UK	4	17	0	2
BoCC4 Red	23	7	0	0
BoCC4 Amber	22	13	0	3
Annex 1	2	9	0	3
RBBP	5	19	0	3
Section 41 England	23	6	0	0

4.1.2 Winter

Bird Atlas 2007–11 indicates **176 species** were recorded in the vicinity of the site in winter at a range of spatial resolutions (Table 2). At the highest level of spatial resolution achievable with Bird Atlas data, 125 species were recorded in winter in the site's relevant tetrads. No confidential species were recorded in winter in any of the site's relevant 20-km or 50-km squares. See Appendix 3 for the full list of species recorded in the vicinity of the site.

Table 2. Numbers of species in winter during 2007–11 at different spatial resolutions relative to the site. Rows give figures for all species, and according to various lists of important features. Columns indicate status in relevant grid squares of different sizes.

Species category	2-km	10-km	20-km	50-km
All species	125	51	0	0
Schedule 1 UK	16	22	0	0
BoCC4 Red	25	11	0	0
BoCC4 Amber	43	22	0	0
Annex 1	15	9	0	0
RBBP	27	28	0	0
Section 41 England	21	7	0	0

4.2 Species assessment 2017–2021

4.2.1 Breeding season

The assessment of current species associated with the site is based on BBS and BirdTrack and currently only considers the breeding season. This information summarises species with and without breeding evidence as (unlike Bird Atlas data) these data sources do not such require evidence to be submitted. These sources indicate **199 species** recorded in the vicinity of the site in the breeding season at a range of spatial resolutions (Table 3). At the highest level of spatial resolution achievable with these data, 82 species were recorded in the same 1-km square(s) as the site. Some BirdTrack sites spanned 10-km square boundaries; any species associated with these BirdTrack sites and not present at a finer resolution are summarised in the '>10-km' column. Particular care should be taken with such records as the species could have been recorded some distance from the site. See Appendix 4 for the full list of species recorded in the vicinity of the site during 2017–2021.

Table 3. Numbers of species in the breeding season during 2017–2021 at different spatial resolutions relative to the site. Rows give figures for all species, and according to various lists of important features. Columns indicate status in relevant grid squares of different sizes.

Species category	1-km	2-km	10-km	>10-km
All species	82	87	24	6
Schedule 1 UK	3	29	14	3
BoCC4 Red	16	33	3	2
BoCC4 Amber	25	29	12	2
Annex 1	5	21	7	3
RBBP	1	40	19	4
Section 41 England	18	15	4	0
Schedule ZA1 England & Wales	1	1	0	0

5. SITE IMPORTANCE

A site may be important if it supports a high proportion of a species' local, regional or national population, or if its population trends are more positive at the site compared to elsewhere. Whilst data are not available at sufficiently fine scales to assess the site itself (see Section 2), here we used *Bird Atlas 2007–11* distribution and relative abundance data for relevant 10-km squares to assess the area in which the site falls.

For each species we calculate the percentage of local, regional or national range found in the vicinity of the site. This requires determining how many of the relevant 10-km squares spanned by the site are occupied (e.g. one) and how many 10-km squares in the larger region are occupied (e.g. 20); in this case the site and its vicinity account for 5% ($= 1/20$) of the species' range in the region. As large sites will tend to account for a higher percentage of range than small sites, such figures need to be benchmarked to allow comparability across sites. This requires knowing how many of the site's relevant 10-km squares fall in the region (e.g. one) and the total number of 10-km squares in the region (e.g. 100); in this case the site's 'percentage size' is 1% ($= 1/100$). We define **Notable species** as those that for which percentage range is at least twice the site's percentage size. In the above examples the percentage range (5%) is more than double the site's percentage size (1%) so the species would be highlighted as Notable. The exception to this rule is at the scale of Great Britain where we mark species as **Notable** if the site and vicinity account for 2% or more of the species' Great Britain range.

Distribution data are available for all species for the above analysis. However, distribution data ignore the fact that some species vary widely in abundance within their range. Therefore, to supplement the results above, we undertake a similar exercise using relative abundance data which can help to highlight species for which the site and its vicinity is a particular hotspot of locally, regionally or nationally high density. *Bird Atlas 2007–11* data give a relative density measure for each terrestrial species in each 10-km square (**colonial seabirds are excluded**). These can be summarised in the same way as distribution data to estimate the percentage of the region's total abundance found at the site and its vicinity. Calculations of percentages and derivation of Notable species are as above.

Lastly, breeding season relative abundance data are available for two periods, 1988–91 and 2008–11, allowing for an assessment of relative abundance change for terrestrial bird species over this interval for the site and its vicinity (**colonial seabirds are excluded**). By comparing such values with corresponding change measures for the wider region we can identify species for which the site and its vicinity has had more positive population trends (i.e. increasing more than elsewhere, or declining less). This may indicate that the 10-km squares in which the site falls are an important refuge for these species in a local, regional or national context. When interpreted alongside the species lists in Section 4 and the result of any commissioned field surveys, these results can help to identify species for which the site may be particularly important. For very small sites spanning only a single 10-km square these results should be interpreted with caution.

It is important to remember that all these calculations use 10-km resolution data so relate to the site and its vicinity, not strictly to the site alone.

5.1 National

5.1.1 Great Britain

Overall, 14 of the 10-km squares that include the site fall in Great Britain, accounting for 0.49% of 10-km squares in Great Britain. According to *Bird Atlas* data, these squares support between 0.05% and 5.26% of the geographic range in Great Britain of all the species considered (breeding and winter combined). In terms of abundance, these squares represent between 0% and 15.93% of the total population size in Great Britain. In the context of Great Britain, **notable species** are defined as those for which the site's relevant 10-km squares account for at least 2% of geographic range in Great Britain. If any species qualify they are listed below:

- Breeding range, four species: Spotted Crake, Marsh Harrier, Savi's Warbler, Corn Bunting
- Winter range, 8 species: Golden Pheasant, Taiga/Tundra Bean Goose, Garganey, Green-winged Teal, Manx Shearwater, Marsh Harrier, House Martin, Corn Bunting
- Breeding abundance, 13 species: Grey Partridge, Quail, Garganey, Ruddy Duck, Avocet, Marsh Harrier, Barn Owl, Willow Tit, Bearded Tit, Tree Sparrow, Yellow Wagtail, Corn Bunting, Reed Bunting
- Winter abundance, 18 species: Grey Partridge, Golden Pheasant, Gadwall, Red-necked Grebe, Golden Plover, Ruff, Spotted Redshank, Bittern, Marsh Harrier, Barn Owl, Little Owl, Willow Tit, Bearded Tit, Tree Sparrow, Water Pipit, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer, Reed Bunting

Between 1988–91 and 2008–11, there were 76 species for which relative abundance increased more (or decreased less) at/near the site compared to the relative abundance changes apparent across the rest of Great Britain. The ten species with the most positive difference in trend between site and region are listed below and all species can be seen in Figure 5.1.1 in Appendix 5.

- Stock Dove, Curlew, Marsh Harrier, Marsh Tit, Chiffchaff, Blackcap, Mistle Thrush, Tree Sparrow, Bullfinch, Goldfinch

There were 38 species for which the opposite was the case, i.e. that they were declining more (or increasing less) at/near the site compared to the rest of Great Britain. The ten species with the most negative difference in trend between site and region were:

- Red-legged Partridge, Mandarin Duck, Water Rail, Great Crested Grebe, Black-tailed Godwit, Jay, Sand Martin, Willow Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Siskin

5.2 National: countries/devolved administrations

10-km squares associated with the site fall in one country. Results are summarised below.

5.2.1 England

Overall, 14 of the 10-km squares that include the site fall in England, accounting for 0.94% of 10-km squares in England. According to *Bird Atlas* data, these squares support between 0.1% and 12.5% of the geographic range in England of all the species considered (breeding and winter combined). In terms of abundance, these squares represent between 0% and 16.16% of the total population size in England. **Notable species** for England are listed below:

- Breeding range, nine species: Pintail, Corncrake, Spotted Crake, Black-necked Grebe, Kittiwake, Marsh Harrier, Savi's Warbler, Tree Sparrow, Corn Bunting
- Winter range, 10 species: Golden Pheasant, Taiga/Tundra Bean Goose, Garganey, Green-winged Teal, Arctic Tern, Manx Shearwater, Marsh Harrier, Hooded Crow, House Martin, Corn Bunting
- Breeding abundance, 23 species: Grey Partridge, Quail, Greylag Goose, Garganey, Gadwall, Mallard, Ruddy Duck, Swift, Little Grebe, Avocet, Lapwing, Woodcock, Marsh Harrier, Barn Owl, Willow Tit, Bearded Tit, Sand Martin, Sedge Warbler, Tree Sparrow, Yellow Wagtail, Linnets, Corn Bunting, Reed Bunting
- Winter abundance, 32 species: Red-legged Partridge, Grey Partridge, Pheasant, Golden Pheasant, Greylag Goose, Gadwall, Teal, Rock Dove, Woodpigeon, Water Rail, Red-necked Grebe, Golden Plover, Ruff, Green

Sandpiper, Spotted Redshank, Common Gull, Glaucous Gull, Bittern, Marsh Harrier, Barn Owl, Little Owl, Merlin, Willow Tit, Bearded Tit, Tree Sparrow, Water Pipit, Brambling, Linnet, Snow Bunting, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer, Reed Bunting

Between 1988–91 and 2008–11, there were 80 species for which relative abundance increased more (or decreased less) at/near the site compared to the relative abundance changes apparent across the rest of England. The ten species with the most positive difference in trend between site and region are listed below and all species can be seen in Figure 5.21 in Appendix 5.

- Common Scoter, Stock Dove, Marsh Harrier, Marsh Tit, Blackcap, Mistle Thrush, Tree Sparrow, Bullfinch, Linnet, Goldfinch

There were 34 species for which the opposite was the case, i.e. that they were declining more (or increasing less) at/near the site compared to the rest of England. The ten species with the most negative difference in trend between site and region were:

- Red-legged Partridge, Mandarin Duck, Water Rail, Great Crested Grebe, Black-tailed Godwit, Buzzard, Jay, Magpie, Sedge Warbler, Stonechat

5.3 County: counties and administrative areas

10-km squares associated with the site fall in two counties. Results are summarised below.

5.3.1 East Riding of Yorkshire

Overall, 14 of the 10-km squares that include the site fall in East Riding of Yorkshire, accounting for 30% of 10-km squares in East Riding of Yorkshire. According to *Bird Atlas* data, these squares support between 9.09% and 100% of the geographic range in East Riding of Yorkshire of all the species considered (breeding and winter combined). In terms of abundance, these squares represent between 0.05% and 100% of the total population size in East Riding of Yorkshire. **Notable species** for East Riding of Yorkshire are listed below:

- Breeding range, six species: Spotted Crake, Mediterranean Gull, Red Kite, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Lesser Redpoll, Common Crossbill
- Winter range, 8 species: Golden Pheasant, Egyptian Goose, Green-winged Teal, Caspian Gull, Arctic Tern, Manx Shearwater, Hooded Crow, House Martin
- Breeding abundance, 12 species: Quail, Wigeon, Avocet, Woodcock, Marsh Harrier, Red Kite, Hobby, Marsh Tit, Bearded Tit, Woodlark, Rock Pipit, Lesser Redpoll
- Winter abundance, 20 species: Golden Pheasant, Bewick's Swan, Red-necked Grebe, Avocet, Ruff, Sanderling, Purple Sandpiper, Jack Snipe, Spotted Redshank, Glaucous Gull, Great Northern Diver, Bittern, Goshawk, Red Kite, Little Owl, Marsh Tit, Bearded Tit, Woodlark, Blackcap, Water Pipit

Between 1988–91 and 2008–11, there were 77 species for which relative abundance increased more (or decreased less) at/near the site compared to the relative abundance changes apparent across the rest of East Riding of Yorkshire. The ten species with the most positive difference in trend between site and region are listed below and all species can be seen in Figure 5.31 in Appendix 5.

- Stock Dove, Hobby, Rook, Blackcap, Garden Warbler, Mistle Thrush, Tree Sparrow, Rock Pipit, Bullfinch, Lesser Redpoll

There were 32 species for which the opposite was the case, i.e. that they were declining more (or increasing less) at/near the site compared to the rest of East Riding of Yorkshire. The ten species with the most negative difference in trend between site and region were:

- Shelduck, Water Rail, Great Crested Grebe, Kittiwake, Barn Owl, Short-eared Owl, Magpie, Stonechat, Yellow Wagtail, Reed Bunting

5.3.2 North Yorkshire

Overall, five of the 10-km squares that include the site fall in North Yorkshire, accounting for 4.3% of 10-km squares in North Yorkshire. According to *Bird Atlas* data, these squares support between 1.04% and 100% of the geographic

range in North Yorkshire of all the species considered (breeding and winter combined). In terms of abundance, these squares represent between 0.01% and 100% of the total population size in North Yorkshire. **Notable species** for North Yorkshire are listed below:

- Breeding range, 16 species: Garganey, Shoveler, Gadwall, Pintail, Pochard, Turtle Dove, Water Rail, Corncrake, Spotted Crake, Black-necked Grebe, Common Tern, Marsh Harrier, Willow Tit, Woodlark, Reed Warbler, Corn Bunting
- Winter range, 22 species: Taiga/Tundra Bean Goose, Bewick's Swan, Egyptian Goose, Green-winged Teal, Ruddy Duck, Great Crested Grebe, Bar-tailed Godwit, Black-tailed Godwit, Ruff, Dunlin, Green Sandpiper, Kittiwake, Iceland Gull, Little Egret, Marsh Harrier, Bearded Tit, Woodlark, House Martin, Cetti's Warbler, Firecrest, Water Pipit, Corn Bunting
- Breeding abundance, 18 species: Grey Partridge, Gadwall, Swift, Stock Dove, Turtle Dove, Marsh Harrier, Barn Owl, Hobby, Willow Tit, Woodlark, Sedge Warbler, Reed Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Lesser Whitethroat, Whitethroat, Yellow Wagtail, Corn Bunting, Reed Bunting
- Winter abundance, 38 species: Red-legged Partridge, Grey Partridge, Pink-footed Goose, Bewick's Swan, Whooper Swan, Shoveler, Gadwall, Wigeon, Pintail, Teal, Rock Dove, Stock Dove, Woodpigeon, Collared Dove, Moorhen, Golden Plover, Black-tailed Godwit, Ruff, Jack Snipe, Snipe, Green Sandpiper, Little Egret, Short-eared Owl, Merlin, Peregrine, Waxwing, Willow Tit, Woodlark, Skylark, Blackcap, Song Thrush, House Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, Pied Wagtail, Water Pipit, Linnet, Corn Bunting, Reed Bunting

Between 1988–91 and 2008–11, there were 60 species for which relative abundance increased more (or decreased less) at/near the site compared to the relative abundance changes apparent across the rest of North Yorkshire. The ten species with the most positive difference in trend between site and region are listed below and all species can be seen in Figure 5.32 in Appendix 5.

- Stock Dove, Blackcap, Wren, Song Thrush, Mistle Thrush, Robin, Tree Sparrow, Dunnock, Pied Wagtail, Corn Bunting

There were 38 species for which the opposite was the case, i.e. that they were declining more (or increasing less) at/near the site compared to the rest of North Yorkshire. The ten species with the most negative difference in trend between site and region were:

- Red-legged Partridge, Greylag Goose, Shelduck, Shoveler, Cuckoo, Coot, Great Crested Grebe, Jay, Sedge Warbler, Reed Bunting

5.4 Local: vice-counties

10-km squares associated with the site fall in three vice-counties. Results are summarised below.

5.4.1 South-west Yorkshire

Overall, three of the 10-km squares that include the site fall in South-west Yorkshire, accounting for 5.8% of 10-km squares in South-west Yorkshire. According to *Bird Atlas* data, these squares support between 2.22% and 100% of the geographic range in South-west Yorkshire of all the species considered (breeding and winter combined). In terms of abundance, these squares represent between 0.26% and 100% of the total population size in South-west Yorkshire.

Notable species for South-west Yorkshire are listed below:

- Breeding range, 15 species: Shelduck, Garganey, Shoveler, Wigeon, Pochard, Turtle Dove, Spotted Crake, Common Tern, Bittern, Marsh Harrier, Bearded Tit, Cetti's Warbler, Savi's Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Corn Bunting
- Winter range, 30 species: Brent Goose, Taiga/Tundra Bean Goose, Egyptian Goose, Green-winged Teal, Velvet Scoter, Long-tailed Duck, Red-necked Grebe, Avocet, Grey Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Black-tailed Godwit, Turnstone, Ruff, Little Stint, Common Sandpiper, Redshank, Spotted Redshank, Greenshank, Kittiwake, Little Egret, Marsh Harrier, Rough-legged Buzzard, Marsh Tit, Bearded Tit, House Martin, Cetti's Warbler, Water Pipit, Rock Pipit, Lapland Bunting, Corn Bunting
- Breeding abundance, 30 species: Red-legged Partridge, Grey Partridge, Greylag Goose, Shelduck, Garganey, Shoveler, Wigeon, Ruddy Duck, Stock Dove, Little Grebe, Avocet, Redshank, Sparrowhawk, Marsh Harrier, Barn Owl, Hobby, Willow Tit, Bearded Tit, Skylark, Sedge Warbler, Reed Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Lesser Whitethroat, Whitethroat, Tree Sparrow, Yellow Wagtail, Linnet, Lesser Redpoll, Corn Bunting, Reed

Bunting

- Winter abundance, 50 species: Red-legged Partridge, Grey Partridge, Barnacle Goose, Shelduck, Shoveler, Gadwall, Wigeon, Teal, Stock Dove, Woodpigeon, Collared Dove, Water Rail, Avocet, Lapwing, Golden Plover, Curlew, Black-tailed Godwit, Turnstone, Ruff, Dunlin, Snipe, Redshank, Spotted Redshank, Great Black-backed Gull, Bittern, Little Egret, Marsh Harrier, Hen Harrier, Barn Owl, Short-eared Owl, Merlin, Peregrine, Waxwing, Marsh Tit, Willow Tit, Bearded Tit, Skylark, Cetti's Warbler, Fieldfare, Song Thrush, Stonechat, Tree Sparrow, Pied Wagtail, Meadow Pipit, Water Pipit, Greenfinch, Linnets, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer, Reed Bunting

Between 1988–91 and 2008–11, there were 55 species for which relative abundance increased more (or decreased less) at/near the site compared to the relative abundance changes apparent across the rest of South-west Yorkshire. The ten species with the most positive difference in trend between site and region are listed below and all species can be seen in Figure 5.41 in Appendix 5.

- Stock Dove, Green Woodpecker, Skylark, Blackcap, Wren, Mistle Thrush, Tree Sparrow, Pied Wagtail, Meadow Pipit, Corn Bunting

There were 44 species for which the opposite was the case, i.e. that they were declining more (or increasing less) at/near the site compared to the rest of South-west Yorkshire. The ten species with the most negative difference in trend between site and region were:

- Red-legged Partridge, Canada Goose, Shelduck, Gadwall, Water Rail, Coot, Great Crested Grebe, Tawny Owl, Jay, Sand Martin

5.4.2 South-east Yorkshire

Overall, 14 of the 10-km squares that include the site fall in South-east Yorkshire, accounting for 28% of 10-km squares in South-east Yorkshire. According to *Bird Atlas* data, these squares support between 7.69% and 100% of the geographic range in South-east Yorkshire of all the species considered (breeding and winter combined). In terms of abundance, these squares represent between 0.05% and 100% of the total population size in South-east Yorkshire.

Notable species for South-east Yorkshire are listed below:

- Breeding range, three species: Spotted Crake, Mediterranean Gull, Red Kite
- Winter range, 4 species: Golden Pheasant, Green-winged Teal, Raven, House Martin
- Breeding abundance, 11 species: Quail, Wigeon, Avocet, Woodcock, Marsh Harrier, Red Kite, Hobby, Bearded Tit, Woodlark, Rock Pipit, Lesser Redpoll
- Winter abundance, 17 species: Golden Pheasant, Bewick's Swan, Red-necked Grebe, Avocet, Sanderling, Jack Snipe, Spotted Redshank, Glaucous Gull, Great Northern Diver, Bittern, Marsh Harrier, Red Kite, Little Owl, Bearded Tit, Woodlark, Blackcap, Water Pipit

Between 1988–91 and 2008–11, there were 79 species for which relative abundance increased more (or decreased less) at/near the site compared to the relative abundance changes apparent across the rest of South-east Yorkshire. The ten species with the most positive difference in trend between site and region are listed below and all species can be seen in Figure 5.42 in Appendix 5.

- Stock Dove, Woodcock, Redshank, Jackdaw, Blackcap, Garden Warbler, Mistle Thrush, Rock Pipit, Greenfinch, Corn Bunting

There were 30 species for which the opposite was the case, i.e. that they were declining more (or increasing less) at/near the site compared to the rest of South-east Yorkshire. The ten species with the most negative difference in trend between site and region were:

- Canada Goose, Shelduck, Water Rail, Little Grebe, Great Crested Grebe, Kittiwake, Barn Owl, Short-eared Owl, Stonechat, Reed Bunting

5.4.3 Mid-west Yorkshire

Overall, three of the 10-km squares that include the site fall in Mid-west Yorkshire, accounting for 5.2% of 10-km squares in Mid-west Yorkshire. According to *Bird Atlas* data, these squares support between 1.92% and 100% of the geographic range in Mid-west Yorkshire of all the species considered (breeding and winter combined). In terms of abundance, these squares represent between 0.11% and 100% of the total population size in Mid-west Yorkshire.

Notable species for Mid-west Yorkshire are listed below:

- Breeding range, 21 species: Garganey, Shoveler, Gadwall, Wigeon, Pintail, Pochard, Ruddy Duck, Turtle Dove, Water Rail, Corncrake, Spotted Crane, Black-necked Grebe, Common Tern, Marsh Harrier, Hobby, Willow Tit, Woodlark, Reed Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Corn Bunting
- Winter range, 25 species: Taiga/Tundra Bean Goose, Bewick's Swan, Egyptian Goose, Shoveler, Gadwall, Green-winged Teal, Ruddy Duck, Bar-tailed Godwit, Black-tailed Godwit, Ruff, Green Sandpiper, Redshank, Kittiwake, Glaucous Gull, Little Egret, Marsh Harrier, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Willow Tit, Bearded Tit, Woodlark, House Martin, Cetti's Warbler, Firecrest, Water Pipit, Corn Bunting
- Breeding abundance, 27 species: Grey Partridge, Shelduck, Wigeon, Stock Dove, Turtle Dove, Moorhen, Little Grebe, Sparrowhawk, Marsh Harrier, Barn Owl, Green Woodpecker, Hobby, Willow Tit, Woodlark, Skylark, Sedge Warbler, Reed Warbler, Grasshopper Warbler, Blackcap, Lesser Whitethroat, Whitethroat, Tree Sparrow, Yellow Wagtail, Linnet, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer, Reed Bunting
- Winter abundance, 44 species: Red-legged Partridge, Grey Partridge, Pink-footed Goose, Bewick's Swan, Whooper Swan, Shoveler, Gadwall, Wigeon, Pintail, Teal, Rock Dove, Stock Dove, Woodpigeon, Collared Dove, Water Rail, Moorhen, Golden Plover, Black-tailed Godwit, Jack Snipe, Snipe, Green Sandpiper, Redshank, Little Egret, Barn Owl, Short-eared Owl, Green Woodpecker, Merlin, Peregrine, Waxwing, Willow Tit, Woodlark, Skylark, Song Thrush, House Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, Pied Wagtail, Meadow Pipit, Water Pipit, Greenfinch, Linnet, Goldfinch, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer, Reed Bunting

Between 1988–91 and 2008–11, there were 54 species for which relative abundance increased more (or decreased less) at/near the site compared to the relative abundance changes apparent across the rest of Mid-west Yorkshire. The ten species with the most positive difference in trend between site and region are listed below and all species can be seen in Figure 5.43 in Appendix 5.

- Stock Dove, Sparrowhawk, Green Woodpecker, Chiffchaff, Blackcap, Mistle Thrush, Tree Sparrow, Pied Wagtail, Tree Pipit, Corn Bunting

There were 41 species for which the opposite was the case, i.e. that they were declining more (or increasing less) at/near the site compared to the rest of Mid-west Yorkshire. The ten species with the most negative difference in trend between site and region were:

- Red-legged Partridge, Greylag Goose, Shelduck, Cuckoo, Coot, Great Crested Grebe, Tawny Owl, Jay, House Martin, Sedge Warbler

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Contextual maps

Maps of the site with reference to country, county, vice-county and different sized grids used for data extraction.

Country

Country = England



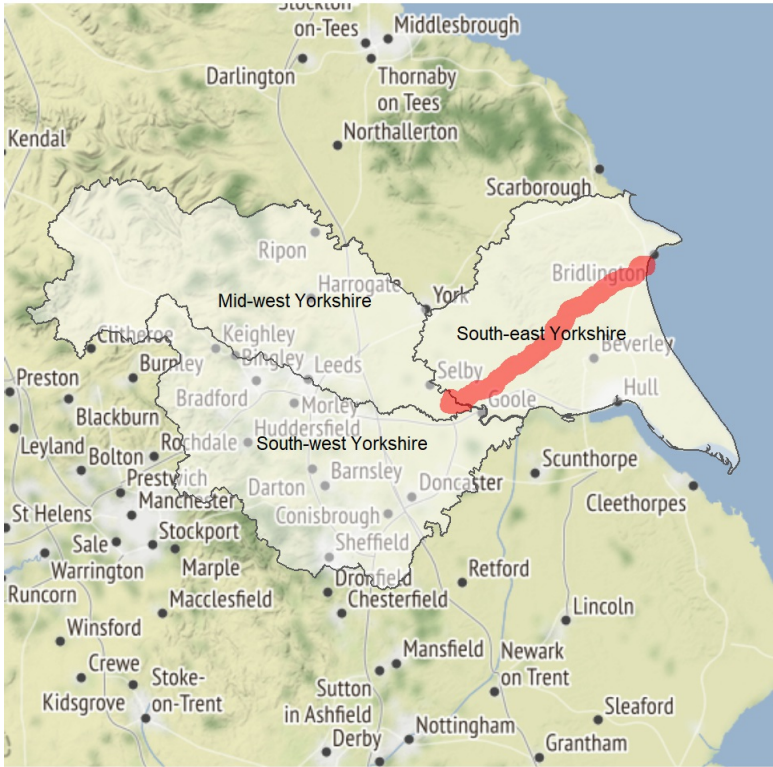
County

County = East Riding of Yorkshire, North Yorkshire



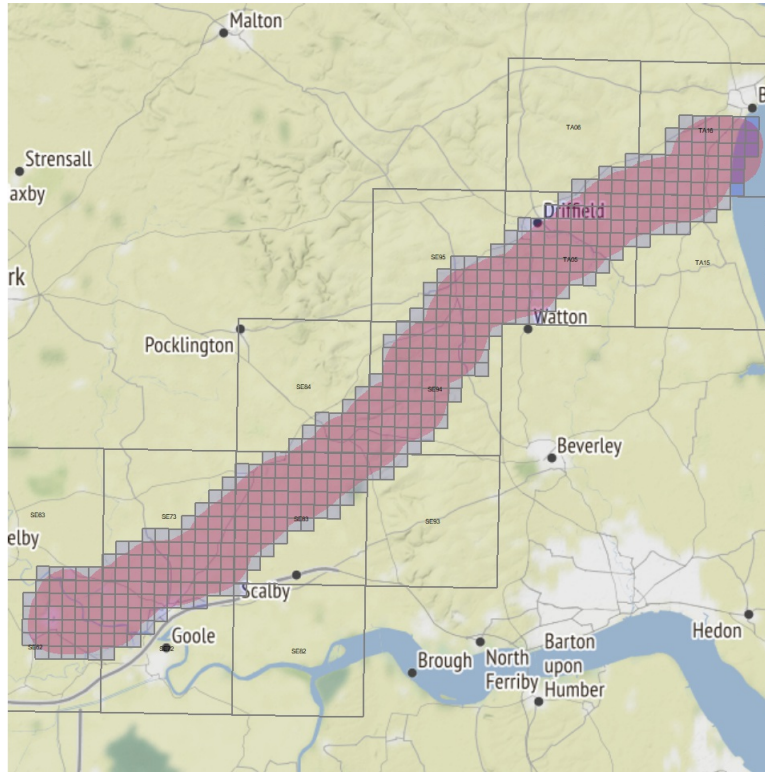
Vice-county

Vice-county = South-west Yorkshire, South-east Yorkshire, Mid-west Yorkshire



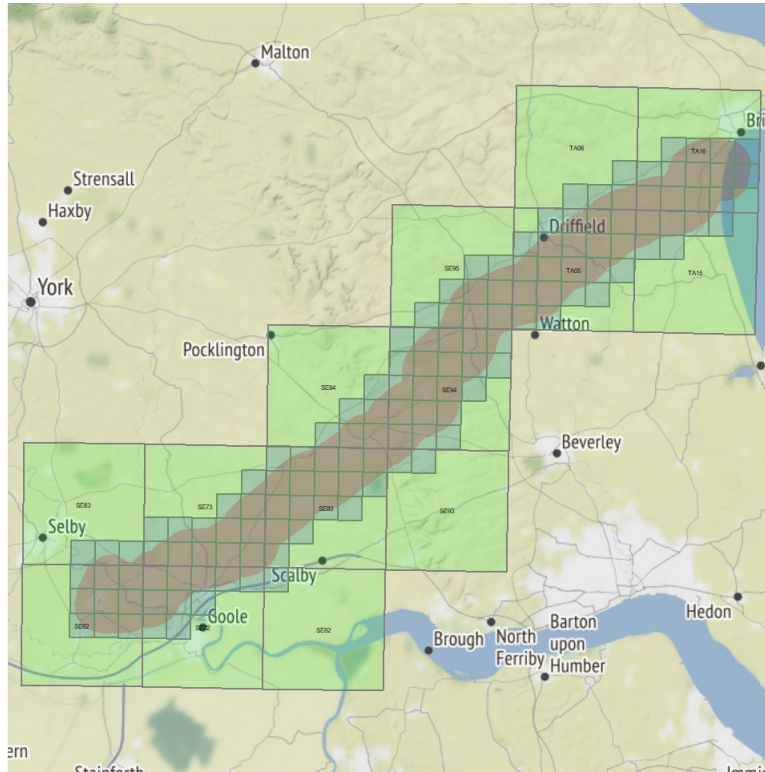
Site with 1-km squares

Four hundred thirty-six relevant 1-km squares (too many to list).



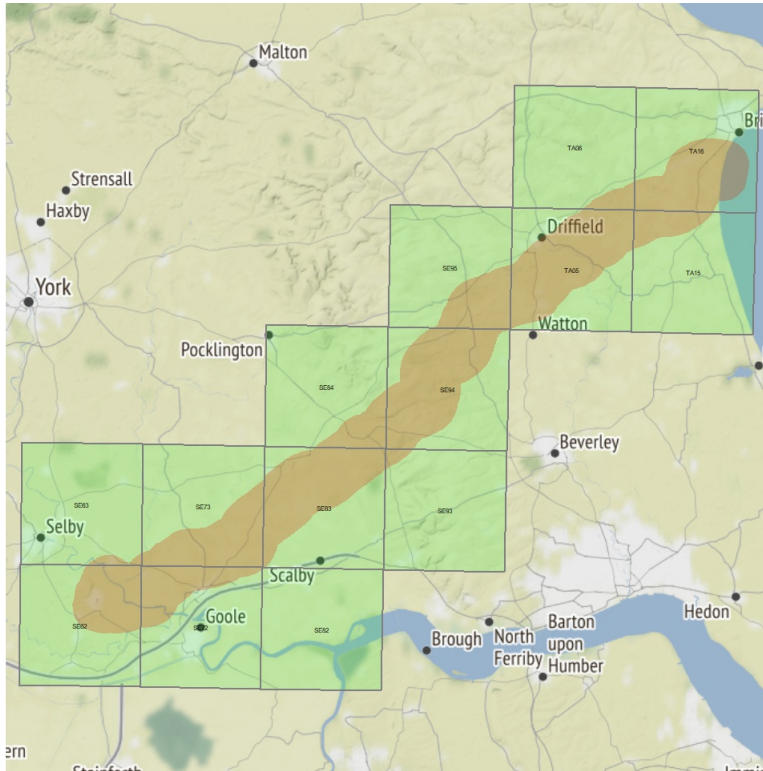
Site with tetrads

One hundred thirty-three relevant tetrads (too many to list).



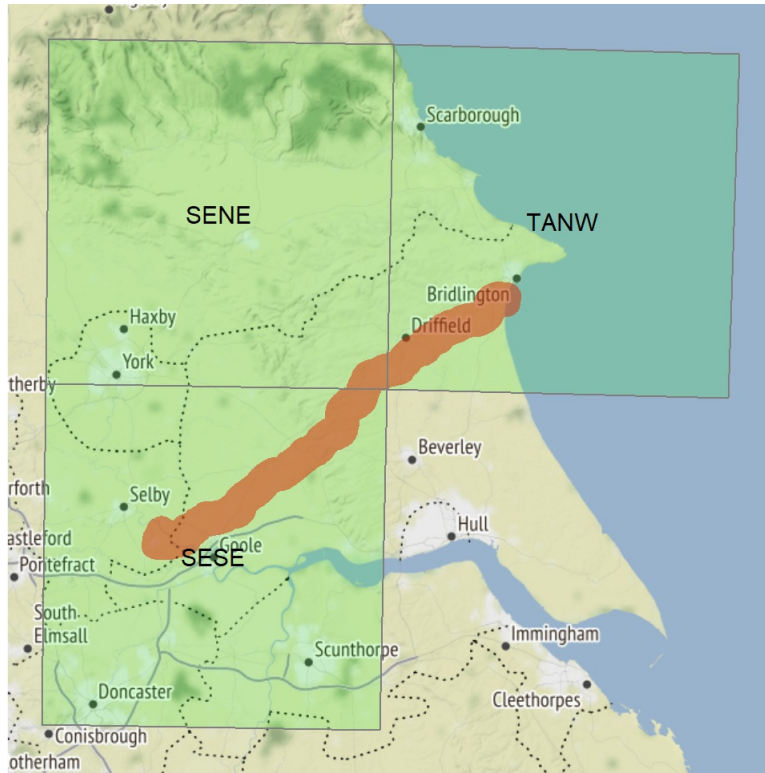
Site with 10-km squares

Fourteen relevant 10-km squares : SE62, SE63, SE72, SE73, SE82, SE83, SE84, SE93, SE94, SE95, TA05, TA06, TA15, TA16



Site with 50-km squares

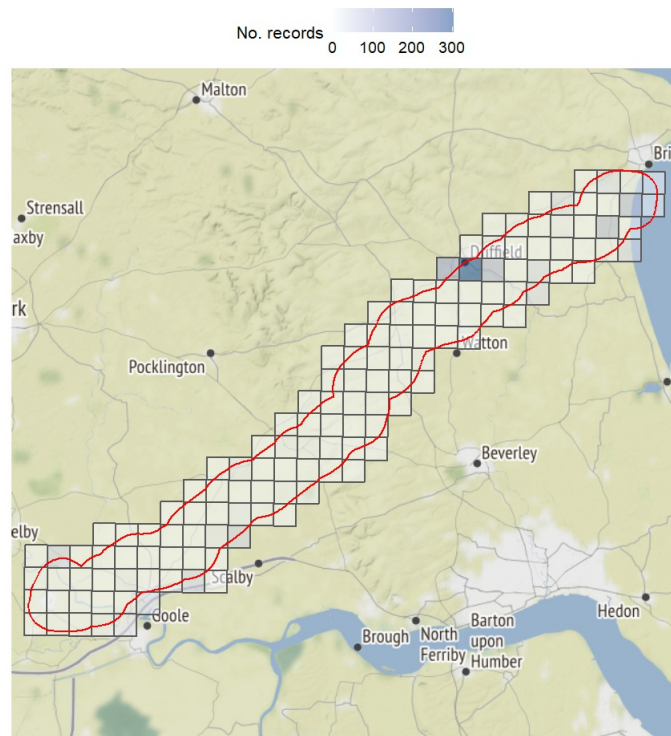
Three relevant 50-km squares : SENE, SESE, TANW



Appendix 2. Bird Atlas winter coverage

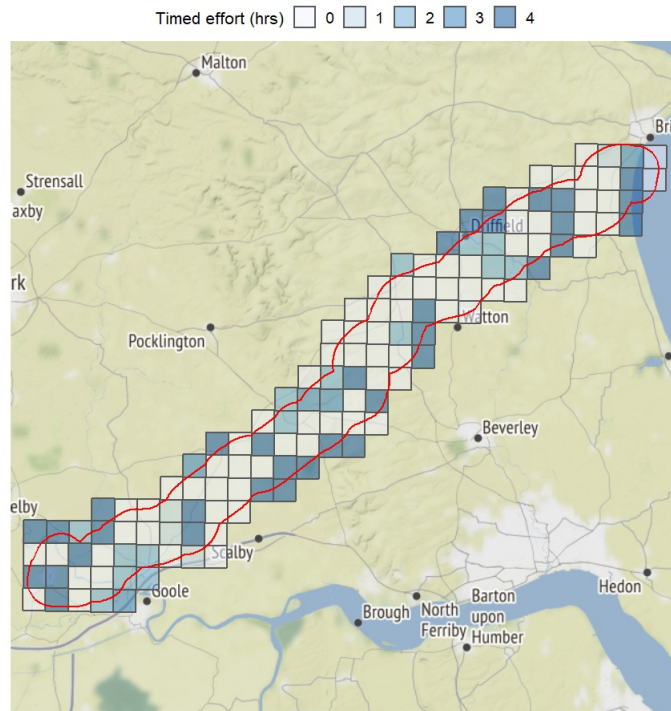
Map of unstructured Bird Atlas coverage in winter

Distribution of casual records (winter)



Map of structured Bird Atlas coverage in winter

Distribution of timed effort (winter)



Appendix 3. Species list 2007–11

Feature column heading abbreviations: S1 = Schedule 1 UK; A1 = Annex 1; Amber = BoCC4 Amber list, Red = BoCC4 Red list; S41E = Section 41 England; SZA1EW = Schedule ZA1 England & Wales; S1AS = Schedule 1A Scotland; SA1S = Schedule A1 Scotland; SBL = Scottish Biodiversity List; S7W = Section 7 Wales.

Breeding season

Code	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	Tetrad	10-km/20-km/50-km
RL	Red-legged Partridge								Confirmed	Confirmed
P.	Grey Partridge					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
Q.	Quail	Y		Y	Y				Probable	Confirmed
PH	Pheasant								Confirmed	Confirmed
CG	Canada Goose								Probable	Confirmed
GJ	Greylag Goose				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
MS	Mute Swan				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
SU	Shelduck				Y				Probable	Confirmed
GY	Garganey	Y		Y	Y					Confirmed
SV	Shoveler			Y	Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
GA	Gadwall				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
WN	Wigeon			Y	Y					Confirmed
MA	Mallard				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
PT	Pintail			Y	Y					Probable
T.	Teal				Y				Probable	Confirmed
PO	Pochard			Y		Y				Confirmed
TU	Tufted Duck								Confirmed	Confirmed
RY	Ruddy Duck									Confirmed
SI	Swift				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
CK	Cuckoo					Y	Y		Probable	Probable
DV	Rock Dove								Confirmed	Confirmed
SD	Stock Dove				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
WP	Woodpigeon								Confirmed	Confirmed
TD	Turtle Dove			Y		Y	Y		Probable	Confirmed
CD	Collared Dove								Confirmed	Confirmed
WA	Water Rail									Confirmed
CE	Corncrake	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Probable
AK	Spotted Crake	Y	Y	Y	Y					Probable
MH	Moorhen								Confirmed	Confirmed
CO	Coot								Confirmed	Confirmed
AN	Crane		Y	Y	Y					Confirmed (50-km)
LG	Little Grebe								Confirmed	Confirmed
GG	Great Crested Grebe								Confirmed	Confirmed
BN	Black-necked Grebe	Y		Y	Y					Confirmed
OC	Oystercatcher				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
AV	Avocet	Y	Y	Y	Y					Confirmed
L.	Lapwing					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
RP	Ringed Plover					Y				Probable
LP	Little Ringed Plover	Y		Y					Possible	Confirmed

Code	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	Tetrad	10-km/20-km/50-km
CU	Curlew					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
WK	Woodcock					Y			Probable	Confirmed
SN	Snipe				Y				Possible	Confirmed
RK	Redshank				Y					Confirmed
KI	Kittiwake					Y				Confirmed
BH	Black-headed Gull				Y					Confirmed
MU	Mediterranean Gull	Y	Y	Y	Y					Probable
HG	Herring Gull					Y	Y		Probable	Confirmed
LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull				Y					Confirmed
CN	Common Tern		Y		Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
CA	Cormorant									Probable
BI	Bittern	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Confirmed
H.	Grey Heron								Confirmed	Confirmed
HZ	Honey-buzzard	Y	Y	Y	Y					Confirmed (50-km)
SH	Sparrowhawk								Confirmed	Confirmed
GI	Goshawk	Y		Y						Probable
MR	Marsh Harrier	Y	Y	Y	Y					Confirmed
MO	Montagu's Harrier	Y	Y	Y	Y					Confirmed (50-km)
KT	Red Kite	Y	Y							Confirmed
BZ	Buzzard								Probable	Confirmed
BO	Barn Owl	Y							Confirmed	Confirmed
TO	Tawny Owl				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
LO	Little Owl								Confirmed	Confirmed
LE	Long-eared Owl			Y						Possible
KF	Kingfisher	Y	Y		Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
LS	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker			Y		Y	Y			Probable
GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker								Confirmed	Confirmed
G.	Green Woodpecker								Confirmed	Confirmed
K.	Kestrel				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
HY	Hobby	Y		Y						Confirmed
PE	Peregrine	Y	Y	Y						Confirmed
J.	Jay								Probable	Confirmed
MG	Magpie								Confirmed	Confirmed
JD	Jackdaw								Confirmed	Confirmed
RO	Rook								Confirmed	Confirmed
C.	Carrion Crow								Confirmed	Confirmed
CT	Coal Tit								Confirmed	Confirmed
MT	Marsh Tit					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
WT	Willow Tit			Y		Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
BT	Blue Tit								Confirmed	Confirmed
GT	Great Tit								Confirmed	Confirmed
BR	Bearded Tit	Y		Y						Confirmed
WL	Woodlark	Y	Y	Y			Y			Confirmed
S.	Skylark					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
SM	Sand Martin								Confirmed	Confirmed
SL	Swallow								Confirmed	Confirmed
HM	House Martin				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed

Code	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	Tetrad	10-km/20-km/50-km
CW	Cetti's Warbler	Y								Possible
LT	Long-tailed Tit								Confirmed	Confirmed
WW	Willow Warbler				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
CC	Chiffchaff								Confirmed	Confirmed
SW	Sedge Warbler								Confirmed	Confirmed
RW	Reed Warbler								Confirmed	Confirmed
GH	Grasshopper Warbler					Y	Y		Possible	Confirmed
VI	Savi's Warbler	Y	Y			Y	Y			Probable
BC	Blackcap								Confirmed	Confirmed
GW	Garden Warbler								Confirmed	Confirmed
LW	Lesser Whitethroat								Confirmed	Confirmed
WH	Whitethroat								Confirmed	Confirmed
GC	Goldcrest								Confirmed	Confirmed
WR	Wren								Confirmed	Confirmed
NH	Nuthatch									Confirmed
TC	Treecreeper								Confirmed	Confirmed
SG	Starling					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
B.	Blackbird								Confirmed	Confirmed
ST	Song Thrush					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
M.	Mistle Thrush					Y			Confirmed	Confirmed
SF	Spotted Flycatcher					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
R.	Robin								Confirmed	Confirmed
RT	Redstart				Y					Probable
SC	Stonechat									Confirmed
HS	House Sparrow					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
TS	Tree Sparrow					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
D.	Dunnock				Y		Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
YW	Yellow Wagtail					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
GL	Grey Wagtail					Y			Confirmed	Confirmed
PW	Pied Wagtail								Confirmed	Confirmed
MP	Meadow Pipit				Y				Confirmed	Confirmed
TP	Tree Pipit					Y	Y			Confirmed
RC	Rock Pipit									Probable
CH	Chaffinch								Confirmed	Confirmed
BF	Bullfinch				Y		Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
GR	Greenfinch								Confirmed	Confirmed
LI	Linnet					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
LR	Lesser Redpoll					Y	Y		Possible	Probable
CR	Common Crossbill	Y								Possible
GO	Goldfinch								Confirmed	Confirmed
SK	Siskin								Possible	Possible
CB	Corn Bunting					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
Y.	Yellowhammer					Y	Y		Confirmed	Confirmed
RB	Reed Bunting				Y		Y		Confirmed	Confirmed

Winter

Cd	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	Tetrad	10-km/20-km/50-km
RL	Red-legged Partridge								Present	Present
P.	Grey Partridge					Y	Y		Present	Present
PH	Pheasant								Present	Present
GF	Golden Pheasant									Present
BG	Brent Goose				Y		Y		Present	Present
CG	Canada Goose								Present	Present
BY	Barnacle Goose		Y		Y				Present	Present
GJ	Greylag Goose				Y				Present	Present
PG	Pink-footed Goose			Y	Y				Present	Present
BE	Taiga/Tundra Bean Goose				Y					Present
WG	White-fronted Goose					Y	Y			Present
MS	Mute Swan				Y				Present	Present
BS	Bewick's Swan		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Present
WS	Whooper Swan		Y	Y	Y	Y			Present	Present
EG	Egyptian Goose								Present	Present
SU	Shelduck				Y				Present	Present
GY	Garganey		Y		Y	Y				Present
SV	Shoveler				Y	Y			Present	Present
GA	Gadwall				Y				Present	Present
WN	Wigeon				Y	Y			Present	Present
MA	Mallard				Y				Present	Present
PT	Pintail				Y	Y				Present
T.	Teal				Y				Present	Present
TA	Green-winged Teal				Y					Present
PO	Pochard				Y		Y		Present	Present
TU	Tufted Duck								Present	Present
SP	Scaup		Y		Y		Y	Y		Present
E.	Eider					Y			Present	Present
VS	Velvet Scoter		Y		Y		Y			Present
CX	Common Scoter		Y		Y		Y	Y	Present	Present
LN	Long-tailed Duck		Y		Y		Y			Present
GN	Goldeneye				Y	Y			Present	Present
GD	Goosander								Present	Present
RM	Red-breasted Merganser				Y					Present
RY	Ruddy Duck									Present
DV	Rock Dove								Present	Present
SD	Stock Dove					Y			Present	Present
WP	Woodpigeon								Present	Present
CD	Collared Dove								Present	Present
WA	Water Rail								Present	Present
MH	Moorhen								Present	Present
CO	Coot								Present	Present
LG	Little Grebe								Present	Present
RX	Red-necked Grebe				Y		Y			Present
GG	Great Crested Grebe								Present	Present

Cd	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	Tetrad	10-km/20-km/50-km
BN	Black-necked Grebe	Y		Y	Y					Present
OC	Oystercatcher				Y				Present	Present
AV	Avocet	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present
L.	Lapwing					Y	Y		Present	Present
GP	Golden Plover		Y						Present	Present
GV	Grey Plover				Y				Present	Present
RP	Ringed Plover					Y			Present	Present
CU	Curlew					Y	Y		Present	Present
BA	Bar-tailed Godwit		Y	Y	Y				Present	Present
BW	Black-tailed Godwit	Y		Y		Y				Present
TT	Turnstone			Y	Y				Present	Present
KN	Knot				Y				Present	Present
RU	Ruff	Y	Y	Y		Y				Present
SS	Sanderling			Y	Y				Present	Present
DN	Dunlin		Y		Y				Present	Present
PS	Purple Sandpiper	Y		Y	Y				Present	Present
LX	Little Stint									Present
WK	Woodcock					Y			Present	Present
JS	Jack Snipe			Y					Present	Present
SN	Snipe				Y				Present	Present
PL	Grey Phalarope								Present	Present
CS	Common Sandpiper				Y					Present
GE	Green Sandpiper	Y		Y	Y				Present	Present
RK	Redshank				Y				Present	Present
DR	Spotted Redshank				Y					Present
GK	Greenshank	Y		Y	Y					Present
KI	Kittiwake					Y			Present	Present
BH	Black-headed Gull				Y				Present	Present
LU	Little Gull	Y	Y	Y						Present
MU	Mediterranean Gull	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present
CM	Common Gull				Y				Present	Present
GB	Great Black-backed Gull				Y				Present	Present
GZ	Glaucous Gull			Y	Y				Present	Present
IG	Iceland Gull				Y					Present
HG	Herring Gull					Y	Y		Present	Present
YC	Caspian Gull				Y					Present
LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull				Y				Present	Present
AE	Arctic Tern		Y		Y				Present	Present
LK	Little Auk								Present	Present
GU	Guillemot				Y				Present	Present
RA	Razorbill				Y					Present
RH	Red-throated Diver	Y	Y	Y					Present	Present
BV	Black-throated Diver	Y	Y	Y	Y				Present	Present
ND	Great Northern Diver	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present
MX	Manx Shearwater				Y					Present
GX	Gannet				Y					Present
SA	Shag					Y				Present

Cd	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	Tetrad	10-km/20-km/50-km
CA	Cormorant								Present	Present
BI	Bittern	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Present
H.	Grey Heron								Present	Present
ET	Little Egret		Y	Y					Present	Present
SH	Sparrowhawk								Present	Present
GI	Goshawk	Y		Y						Present
MR	Marsh Harrier	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present
HH	Hen Harrier	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Present
KT	Red Kite	Y	Y						Present	Present
RF	Rough-legged Buzzard			Y						Present
BZ	Buzzard								Present	Present
BO	Barn Owl	Y							Present	Present
TO	Tawny Owl					Y			Present	Present
LO	Little Owl								Present	Present
LE	Long-eared Owl			Y						Present
SE	Short-eared Owl		Y	Y	Y				Present	Present
KF	Kingfisher	Y	Y		Y				Present	Present
LS	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker			Y		Y	Y			Present
GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker								Present	Present
G.	Green Woodpecker								Present	Present
K.	Kestrel				Y				Present	Present
ML	Merlin	Y	Y	Y		Y			Present	Present
PE	Peregrine	Y	Y	Y					Present	Present
SR	Great Grey Shrike			Y						Present
J.	Jay								Present	Present
MG	Magpie								Present	Present
JD	Jackdaw								Present	Present
RO	Rook								Present	Present
C.	Carrion Crow								Present	Present
HC	Hooded Crow									Present
RN	Raven									Present
WX	Waxwing			Y					Present	Present
CT	Coal Tit								Present	Present
MT	Marsh Tit					Y	Y		Present	Present
WT	Willow Tit			Y		Y	Y		Present	Present
BT	Blue Tit								Present	Present
GT	Great Tit								Present	Present
BR	Bearded Tit	Y		Y						Present
WL	Woodlark	Y	Y	Y			Y		Present	Present
S.	Skylark					Y	Y		Present	Present
SL	Swallow									Present
HM	House Martin				Y					Present
CW	Cetti's Warbler	Y								Present
LT	Long-tailed Tit								Present	Present
CC	Chiffchaff								Present	Present
BC	Blackcap								Present	Present
FC	Firecrest	Y								Present

Cd	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	Tetrad	10-km/20-km/50-km
GC	Goldcrest								Present	Present
WR	Wren								Present	Present
NH	Nuthatch								Present	Present
TC	Treecreeper								Present	Present
SG	Starling					Y	Y		Present	Present
B.	Blackbird								Present	Present
FF	Fieldfare	Y		Y		Y			Present	Present
RE	Redwing	Y		Y		Y			Present	Present
ST	Song Thrush					Y	Y		Present	Present
M.	Mistle Thrush					Y			Present	Present
R.	Robin								Present	Present
SC	Stonechat								Present	Present
HS	House Sparrow					Y	Y		Present	Present
TS	Tree Sparrow					Y	Y		Present	Present
D.	Dunnock				Y		Y		Present	Present
GL	Grey Wagtail					Y			Present	Present
PW	Pied Wagtail								Present	Present
MP	Meadow Pipit				Y				Present	Present
WI	Water Pipit				Y					Present
RC	Rock Pipit								Present	Present
CH	Chaffinch								Present	Present
BL	Brambling	Y		Y					Present	Present
BF	Bullfinch				Y		Y		Present	Present
GR	Greenfinch								Present	Present
TW	Twite					Y	Y			Present
LI	Linnet					Y	Y		Present	Present
FR	Common Redpoll			Y	Y					Present
LR	Lesser Redpoll					Y	Y		Present	Present
FQ	Common/Lesser Redpoll									Present
CR	Common Crossbill	Y								Present
GO	Goldfinch								Present	Present
SK	Siskin								Present	Present
LA	Lapland Bunting	Y		Y	Y					Present
SB	Snow Bunting	Y		Y	Y				Present	Present
CB	Corn Bunting					Y	Y		Present	Present
Y.	Yellowhammer					Y	Y		Present	Present
RB	Reed Bunting				Y		Y		Present	Present

Appendix 4. Species list 2017–2021

Feature column heading abbreviations: S1 = Schedule 1 UK; A1 = Annex 1; Amber = BoCC4 Amber list, Red = BoCC4 Red list; S41E = Section 41 England; SZA1EW = Schedule ZA1 England & Wales; S1AS = Schedule 1A Scotland; SA1S = Schedule A1 Scotland; SBL = Scottish Biodiversity List; S7W = Section 7 Wales.

Breeding season

Code	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	1-km	2-km	10-km	>10-km
RL	Red-legged Partridge								Present	Probable	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
P.	Grey Partridge					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
Q.	Quail	Y		Y	Y					Possible	Possible	Possible (>10-km)
PH	Pheasant								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
GF	Golden Pheasant											Present (>10-km)
CG	Canada Goose									Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
GJ	Greylag Goose				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
PG	Pink-footed Goose			Y	Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
MS	Mute Swan				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
WS	Whooper Swan	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
EG	Egyptian Goose									Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
SU	Shelduck				Y				Present	Present	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
MN	Mandarin Duck										Present	Present (>10-km)
GY	Garganey	Y		Y	Y						Probable	Possible (>10-km)
SV	Shoveler			Y	Y					Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
GA	Gadwall				Y				Present	Probable	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
WN	Wigeon			Y	Y					Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
MA	Mallard				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
PT	Pintail			Y	Y						Present	
T.	Teal				Y					Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
PO	Pochard			Y		Y				Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
TU	Tufted Duck									Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
E.	Eider				Y					Present	Present	
CX	Common Scoter	Y		Y		Y	Y			Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
GN	Goldeneye			Y	Y						Probable	Present (>10-km)
GD	Goosander									Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
RM	Red-breasted Merganser			Y						Present	Present	
NJ	Nightjar		Y		Y		Y				Present	
SI	Swift				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
CK	Cuckoo					Y	Y		Present	Possible	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
DV	Rock Dove									Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
SD	Stock Dove				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
WP	Woodpigeon								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
TD	Turtle Dove			Y		Y	Y			Probable	Probable	
CD	Collared Dove								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
WA	Water Rail										Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
CE	Corncrake	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Possible	Possible	Possible (>10-km)
MH	Moorhen								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
CO	Coot									Confirmed	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)

Code	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	1-km	2-km	10-km	>10-km
AN	Crane		Y	Y	Y					Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
LG	Little Grebe									Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
GG	Great Crested Grebe									Confirmed	Confirmed	
SZ	Slavonian Grebe	Y	Y	Y		Y						Present (>10-km)
BN	Black-necked Grebe	Y		Y	Y						Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
OC	Oystercatcher					Y			Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
IT	Black-winged Stilt	Y	Y	Y							Present	
AV	Avocet	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
L.	Lapwing					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
GP	Golden Plover		Y						Present	Present	Present	
RP	Ringed Plover					Y				Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
LP	Little Ringed Plover	Y		Y						Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
DO	Dotterel	Y	Y	Y		Y				Present	Present	
WM	Whimbrel	Y		Y		Y				Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
CU	Curlew					Y	Y		Present	Probable	Probable	Confirmed (>10-km)
BW	Black-tailed Godwit	Y		Y		Y				Present	Possible	
DN	Dunlin		Y		Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
PS	Purple Sandpiper	Y		Y	Y						Present	
WK	Woodcock					Y				Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
SN	Snipe				Y					Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
NK	Red-necked Phalarope	Y	Y	Y		Y					Present	
CS	Common Sandpiper				Y					Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
GE	Green Sandpiper	Y		Y	Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
RK	Redshank				Y					Present	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
OD	Wood Sandpiper	Y	Y	Y	Y						Present	Present (>10-km)
GK	Greenshank	Y		Y	Y						Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
KI	Kittiwake					Y				Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
BH	Black-headed Gull				Y				Present	Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
MU	Mediterranean Gull	Y	Y	Y	Y					Possible	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
CM	Common Gull				Y				Present	Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
GB	Great Black-backed Gull				Y				Present	Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
HG	Herring Gull					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
YG	Yellow-legged Gull			Y	Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull				Y				Present	Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
TE	Sandwich Tern		Y		Y				Present	Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
AF	Little Tern	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
CN	Common Tern		Y		Y				Present	Probable	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
AE	Arctic Tern		Y		Y					Present	Present	
NX	Great Skua				Y					Present	Present	
AC	Arctic Skua			Y		Y				Present	Present	
GU	Guillemot				Y					Present	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
RA	Razorbill				Y				Present	Present	Present	
PU	Puffin					Y				Present	Present	
RH	Red-throated Diver	Y	Y	Y						Present	Present	
BV	Black-throated Diver	Y	Y	Y	Y							Present (>10-km)
TM	Storm Petrel		Y		Y							Present (>10-km)
F.	Fulmar				Y				Present	Present	Present	

Code	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	1-km	2-km	10-km	>10-km
MX	Manx Shearwater				Y					Present	Present	
GX	Gannet				Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
SA	Shag					Y				Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
CA	Cormorant								Present	Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
NB	Spoonbill	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present	Present	
BI	Bittern	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
EC	Cattle Egret			Y							Present	
H.	Grey Heron								Present	Possible	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
UR	Purple Heron	Y	Y	Y							Present	
ET	Little Egret		Y	Y						Possible	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
OP	Osprey	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Present	Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
HZ	Honey-buzzard	Y	Y	Y	Y					Present	Present	
SH	Sparrowhawk								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
GI	Goshawk	Y		Y						Present	Present	
MR	Marsh Harrier	Y	Y	Y	Y					Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
HH	Hen Harrier	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
MO	Montagu's Harrier	Y	Y	Y	Y						Possible	Present (>10-km)
KT	Red Kite	Y	Y						Present	Present	Probable	Present (>10-km)
WE	White-tailed Eagle	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
BZ	Buzzard								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
BO	Barn Owl	Y							Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
TO	Tawny Owl				Y				Present	Probable	Probable	Confirmed (>10-km)
LO	Little Owl								Present	Probable	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
LE	Long-eared Owl			Y							Present	Present (>10-km)
SE	Short-eared Owl		Y	Y	Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
KF	Kingfisher	Y	Y		Y					Possible	Probable	Present (>10-km)
LS	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker			Y		Y	Y			Possible	Possible	
GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
G.	Green Woodpecker									Possible	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
K.	Kestrel				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
ML	Merlin	Y	Y	Y		Y				Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
HY	Hobby	Y		Y						Present	Possible	Present (>10-km)
PE	Peregrine	Y	Y	Y						Possible	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
RI	Ring-necked Parakeet									Present	Present	
OL	Golden Oriole	Y		Y		Y						Present (>10-km)
J.	Jay								Present	Probable	Probable	Present (>10-km)
MG	Magpie								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
JD	Jackdaw								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
RO	Rook								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
C.	Carrion Crow								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
HC	Hooded Crow										Present	Present (>10-km)
RN	Raven									Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
CT	Coal Tit								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
MT	Marsh Tit					Y	Y			Confirmed	Confirmed	
WT	Willow Tit			Y		Y	Y			Probable	Probable	Possible (>10-km)
BT	Blue Tit								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
GT	Great Tit								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)

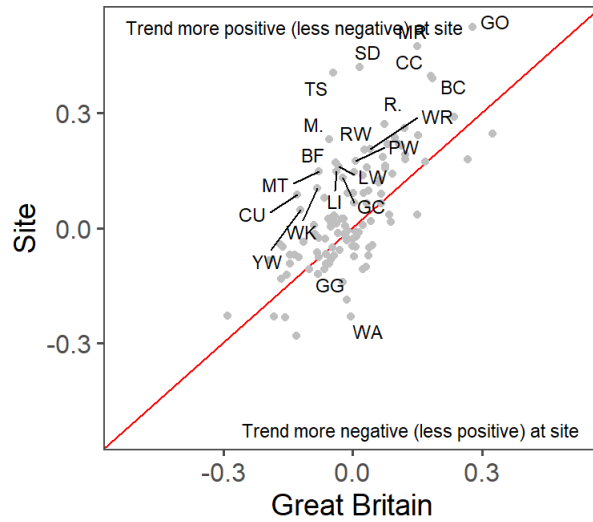
Code	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	1-km	2-km	10-km	>10-km
BR	Bearded Tit	Y		Y							Confirmed	
WL	Woodlark	Y	Y	Y				Y		Possible	Confirmed	
S.	Skylark					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
SM	Sand Martin								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
SL	Swallow								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
HM	House Martin				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
CW	Cetti's Warbler	Y								Possible	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
LT	Long-tailed Tit								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
WO	Wood Warbler					Y	Y			Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
WW	Willow Warbler				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
CC	Chiffchaff								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
SW	Sedge Warbler								Present	Probable	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
RW	Reed Warbler									Possible	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
IC	Icterine Warbler			Y								Present (>10-km)
GH	Grasshopper Warbler					Y	Y			Possible	Possible	Confirmed (>10-km)
VI	Savi's Warbler	Y		Y		Y	Y					Possible
BC	Blackcap								Present	Probable	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
GW	Garden Warbler								Present	Probable	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
LW	Lesser Whitethroat								Present	Probable	Probable	Possible (>10-km)
WH	Whitethroat								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
GC	Goldcrest								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
WR	Wren								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
NH	Nuthatch									Possible	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
TC	Treecreeper								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
SG	Starling					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
RZ	Ring Ouzel					Y	Y			Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
B.	Blackbird								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
FF	Fieldfare	Y		Y		Y				Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
RE	Redwing	Y		Y		Y				Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
ST	Song Thrush					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
M.	Mistle Thrush					Y			Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
SF	Spotted Flycatcher					Y	Y		Present	Probable	Probable	Present (>10-km)
R.	Robin								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
N.	Nightingale					Y				Possible	Possible	
PF	Pied Flycatcher					Y				Possible	Possible	
BX	Black Redstart	Y		Y		Y				Present	Possible	Present (>10-km)
RT	Redstart				Y					Present	Possible	
WC	Whinchat					Y				Possible	Possible	
SC	Stonechat									Possible	Confirmed	Possible (>10-km)
W.	Wheatear								Present	Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
DI	Dipper				Y					Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
HS	House Sparrow					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
TS	Tree Sparrow					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
D.	Dunnock				Y		Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
YW	Yellow Wagtail					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
GL	Grey Wagtail					Y				Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
PW	Pied Wagtail								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)

Code	Species	S1	A1	RBBP	Amber	Red	S41E	SZA1EW	1-km	2-km	10-km	>10-km
MP	Meadow Pipit				Y				Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
TP	Tree Pipit					Y	Y			Possible	Probable	Present (>10-km)
RC	Rock Pipit										Present	Present (>10-km)
CH	Chaffinch								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
HF	Hawfinch			Y		Y	Y			Present	Present	
BF	Bullfinch				Y		Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Present (>10-km)
GR	Greenfinch								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
TW	Twite					Y	Y			Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
LI	Linnet					Y	Y		Present	Probable	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
FR	Common Redpoll			Y	Y						Present	Present (>10-km)
LR	Lesser Redpoll					Y	Y			Probable	Probable	Present (>10-km)
CR	Common Crossbill	Y								Possible	Possible	Present (>10-km)
GO	Goldfinch								Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
SK	Siskin									Present	Present	Present (>10-km)
SB	Snow Bunting	Y		Y	Y						Present	Present (>10-km)
CB	Corn Bunting					Y	Y		Present	Probable	Confirmed	Probable (>10-km)
Y.	Yellowhammer					Y	Y		Present	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)
CL	Cirl Bunting	Y		Y		Y	Y				Present	
RB	Reed Bunting				Y		Y		Present	Probable	Confirmed	Confirmed (>10-km)

Appendix 5. Abundance change figures 2017–2021

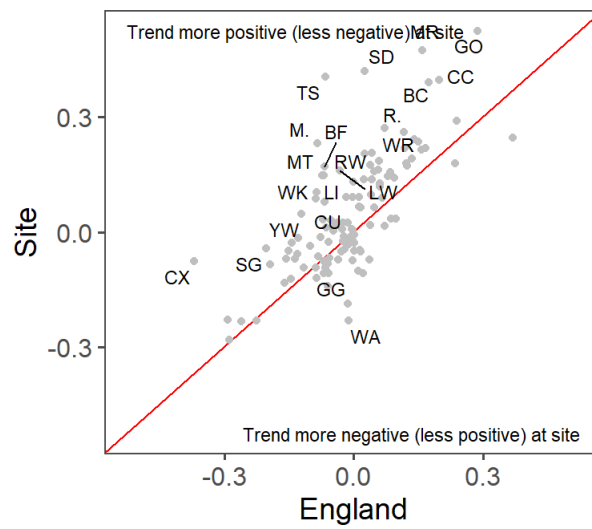
Great Britain

Figure 5.1.1 Breeding season relative abundance changes for the site and its vicinity compared to the rest of Great Britain. Species above the line of equality have more positive/less negative trends at/near the site compared to the region (see Appendix 4 for species codes).



Country

Figure 5.2.1 Relative abundance changes for the site and its vicinity compared to the rest of England. Species above the line of equality have more positive/less negative trends at/near the site compared to the country (see Appendix 4 for species codes).



County

Figure 5.3.1 Relative abundance changes for the site and its vicinity compared to the rest of East Riding of Yorkshire. Species above the line of equality have more positive/less negative trends at/near the site compared to the county (see Appendix 4 for species codes).

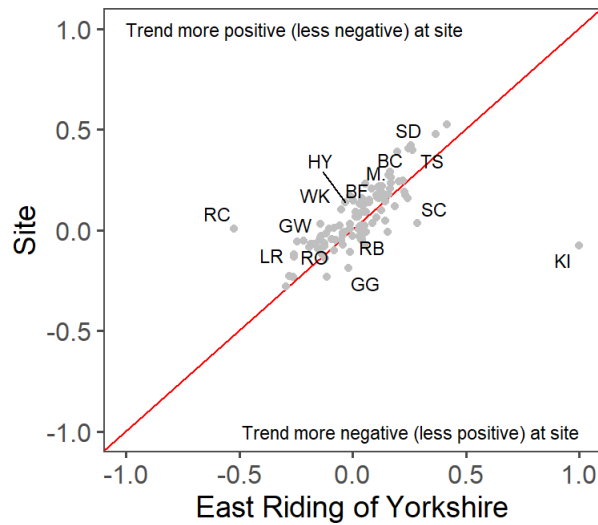
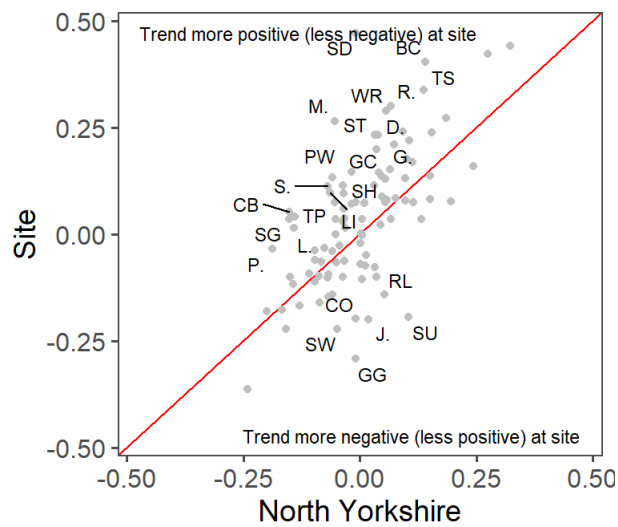


Figure 5.3.2 Relative abundance changes for the site and its vicinity compared to the rest of North Yorkshire. Species above the line of equality have more positive/less negative trends at/near the site compared to the county (see Appendix 4 for species codes).



Vice-county

Figure 5.4.1 Relative abundance changes for the site and its vicinity compared to the rest of South-west Yorkshire. Species above the line of equality have more positive/less negative trends at/near the site compared to the vice-county (see Appendix 4 for species codes).

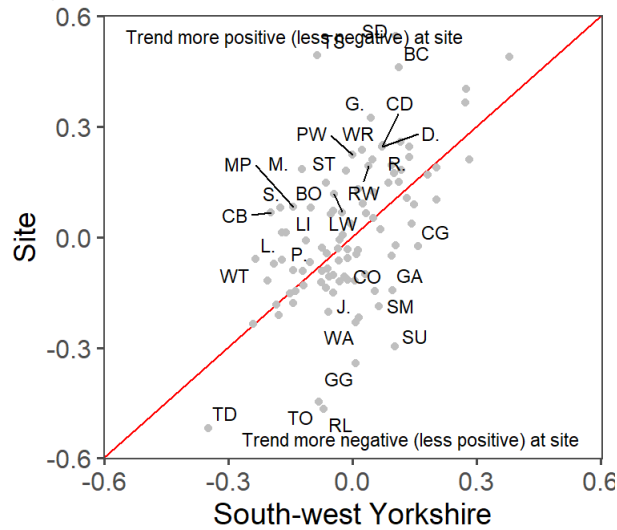


Figure 5.4.2 Relative abundance changes for the site and its vicinity compared to the rest of South-east Yorkshire. Species above the line of equality have more positive/less negative trends at/near the site compared to the vice-county (see Appendix 4 for species codes).

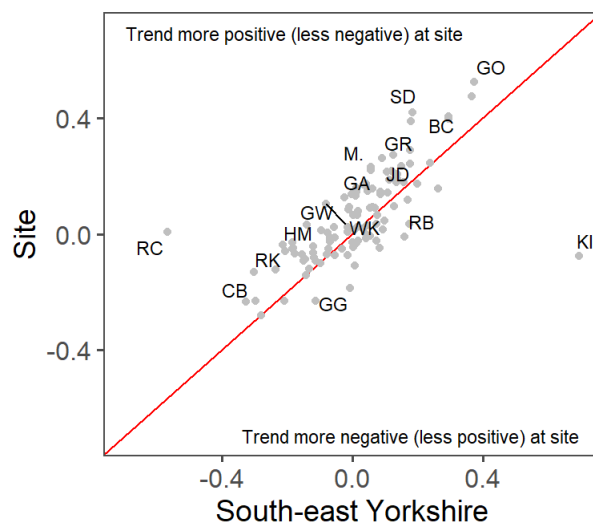
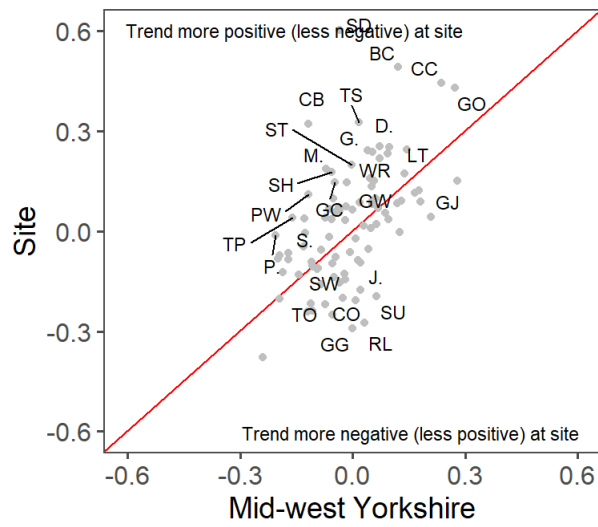


Figure 5.4.3 Relative abundance changes for the site and its vicinity compared to the rest of Mid-west Yorkshire. Species above the line of equality have more positive/less negative trends at/near the site compared to the vice-county (see Appendix 4 for species codes).





Images: Landscape, Simon Gillings; Barn Owl, Liz Cutting

BTO Data Report

BTO Data Reports provide rigorous scientific information to inform desk studies for ecological impact assessment of proposed development sites. Reports collate comprehensive and contemporary bird distribution and abundance data from the BTO's ornithological datasets. As most biological data are collected in grid squares, spatial analyses identify which grid squares can be associated with the site and its vicinity at different spatial scales. Reports lists all species present at or near the site in the breeding season and in winter, highlighting those of statutory or conservation importance (e.g. Schedule 1, Red List). They also assess the potential importance of the site across a local, regional and national context, listing species for which the site and vicinity account for a high proportion of local, regional or national geographical range and population size.

BTO Data Reports provide unique insights into the bird community present in the vicinity of potential development sites, helping to guide the need for detailed field surveys and highlighting potential priorities for delivering habitat mitigation, enhancement and biodiversity net gain.

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Annex 3: BTO WeBS Core Count Data

Five year summary for Bridlington Bay - Harbour to Auburn Farm

Table 1: Total Counts - All Species Combined.

Peak monthly total = maximum of the sum of the counts of all species within each month.

Seasonal peaks = sum of the maximum counts of for each species within each Season.

Year	Peak Monthly Total	Autumn Peak	Winter Peak	Spring Peak
15/16	651 (JAN)	N/C	726	N/C
16/17	504 (FEB)	415	578	N/C
17/18	414 (FEB)	N/C	451	N/C
18/19	302 (FEB)	216	390	N/C
19/20	303 (NOV)	N/C	394	N/C
MEAN	435	316	508	N/C

Data provided by the British Trust for Ornithology on behalf of The Wetland Bird Survey.

These tabulations are based exclusively on data collected as part of the monthly Core Counts.

For some species (e.g. wintering geese) data collected by other surveys may be more appropriate for the purpose of site assessment.

Missing or unexpectedly low counts for gulls and terns should be treated with caution - counting these groups is optional and determination of count effort not always possible.

The Wetland Bird Survey is a partnership jointly funded by the British Trust for Ornithology, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, in association with the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, with fieldwork conducted by volunteers.

Five year summary for Bridlington Bay - Harbour to Auburn Farm

Table2: Five-year average monthly counts of each species.

Figure in parentheses give number of complete and incomplete counts upon which the average is based. Incomplete counts are excluded from calculations where, if included, they would depress the mean.

Species	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Barnacle Goose	N/C	N/C	N/C	0(2,.)	1(5,.)	0(1,.)	1(3,.)	0(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Greylag Goose (British/Irish)	N/C	N/C	N/C	0(2,.)	0(5,.)	0(1,.)	0(3,.)	0(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Mallard	N/C	N/C	N/C	25(2,.)	15(5,.)	27(1,.)	19(3,.)	16(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Red-throated Diver	N/C	N/C	N/C	1(2,.)	0(5,.)	0(1,.)	0(3,.)	7(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Great Crested Grebe	N/C	N/C	N/C	1(2,.)	0(5,.)	1(1,.)	0(3,.)	4(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Shag	N/C	N/C	N/C	0(2,.)	2(5,.)	8(1,.)	0(3,.)	1(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Cormorant	N/C	N/C	N/C	4(2,.)	4(5,.)	0(1,.)	3(3,.)	9(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Oystercatcher	N/C	N/C	N/C	13(2,.)	9(5,.)	8(1,.)	6(3,.)	6(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Turnstone	N/C	N/C	N/C	29(2,.)	42(5,.)	13(1,.)	72(3,.)	54(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Knot	N/C	N/C	N/C	1(2,.)	0(5,.)	3(1,.)	0(3,.)	0(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Sanderling	N/C	N/C	N/C	11(2,.)	22(5,.)	27(1,.)	30(3,.)	9(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Dunlin	N/C	N/C	N/C	0(2,.)	14(5,.)	33(1,.)	25(3,.)	16(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Purple Sandpiper	N/C	N/C	N/C	6(2,.)	8(5,.)	11(1,.)	11(3,.)	10(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Redshank	N/C	N/C	N/C	43(2,.)	47(5,.)	22(1,.)	29(3,.)	42(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Black-headed Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	31(2,.)	25(5,.)	5(1,.)	32(3,.)	42(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Common Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	1(2,.)	2(5,.)	0(1,.)	1(3,.)	0(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Great Black-backed Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	44(2,.)	27(5,.)	17(1,.)	10(3,.)	11(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Herring Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	110(2,.)	67(5,.)	70(1,.)	128(3,.)	113(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Lesser Black-backed Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	0(2,.)	0(5,.)	0(1,.)	1(3,.)	0(5,.)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C

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For some species (e.g. wintering geese) data collected by other surveys may be more appropriate for the purpose of site assessment.

Missing or unexpectedly low counts for gulls and terns should be treated with caution - counting these groups is optional and determination of count effort not always possible.

Five year summary for Bridlington Bay - Harbour to Auburn Farm

Table3: Five-year peak monthly counts of each species.

The value reported represents the highest count obtained over the five-year period during the month in question and the species in question.

Species	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Barnacle Goose	N/C	N/C	N/C	0	1	0	1	1	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Greylag Goose (British/Irish)	N/C	N/C	N/C	0	0	0	0	1	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Mallard	N/C	N/C	N/C	30	32	27	36	32	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Red-throated Diver	N/C	N/C	N/C	1	1	0	0	36	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Great Crested Grebe	N/C	N/C	N/C	1	2	1	0	19	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Shag	N/C	N/C	N/C	0	10	8	0	4	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Cormorant	N/C	N/C	N/C	5	13	0	8	29	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Oystercatcher	N/C	N/C	N/C	22	20	8	12	16	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Turnstone	N/C	N/C	N/C	35	54	13	86	71	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Knot	N/C	N/C	N/C	1	1	3	0	0	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Sanderling	N/C	N/C	N/C	18	39	27	78	29	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Dunlin	N/C	N/C	N/C	0	28	33	45	43	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Purple Sandpiper	N/C	N/C	N/C	7	15	11	19	28	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Redshank	N/C	N/C	N/C	43	65	22	31	78	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Black-headed Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	53	32	5	86	126	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Common Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	1	9	0	4	1	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Great Black-backed Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	48	51	17	14	21	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Herring Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	184	86	70	260	220	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
Lesser Black-backed Gull	N/C	N/C	N/C	0	0	0	2	0	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C

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Missing or unexpectedly low counts for gulls and terns should be treated with caution - counting these groups is optional and determination of count effort not always possible.

Five year summary for Bridlington Bay - Harbour to Auburn Farm

Table 4a: Five-year autumn peak counts, and month in which this was recorded, of each species.

The value reported represents the highest count obtained between July and October for the year in question and the species in question
 Where a count is enclosed by parentheses this indicates that it was considered incomplete
 i.e. those parts of the site not visited typically holds at least 25% of the species in question.
 Incomplete counts are excluded from calculation where, if included, they would depress the mean.
 When all counts are considered to be incomplete the maximum replaces the mean.

Species	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Mean of Peaks
Mallard	N/C	30 (OCT)	N/C	20 (OCT)	N/C	25
Red-throated Diver	N/C	0	N/C	1 (OCT)	N/C	1
Great Crested Grebe	N/C	0	N/C	1 (OCT)	N/C	1
Cormorant	N/C	5 (OCT)	N/C	3 (OCT)	N/C	4
Oystercatcher	N/C	22 (OCT)	N/C	4 (OCT)	N/C	13
Turnstone	N/C	22 (OCT)	N/C	35 (OCT)	N/C	29
Knot	N/C	1 (OCT)	N/C	0	N/C	1
Sanderling	N/C	4 (OCT)	N/C	18 (OCT)	N/C	11
Purple Sandpiper	N/C	4 (OCT)	N/C	7 (OCT)	N/C	6
Redshank	N/C	42 (OCT)	N/C	43 (OCT)	N/C	43
Black-headed Gull	N/C	53 (OCT)	N/C	9 (OCT)	N/C	31
Common Gull	N/C	0	N/C	1 (OCT)	N/C	1
Great Black-backed Gull	N/C	48 (OCT)	N/C	39 (OCT)	N/C	44
Herring Gull	N/C	184 (OCT)	N/C	35 (OCT)	N/C	110

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Five year summary for Bridlington Bay - Harbour to Auburn Farm

Table 4b: Five-year winter peak counts, and month in which this was recorded, of each species.

The value reported represents the highest count obtained between November and March for the winter in question and the species in question

Where a count is enclosed by parentheses this indicates that it was considered incomplete

i.e. those parts of the site not visited typically holds at least 25% of the species in question.

Incomplete counts are excluded from calculation where, if included, they would depress the mean.

When all counts are considered to be incomplete the maximum replaces the mean.

Species	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Mean Peak
Barnacle Goose	1 (NOV)	1 (NOV)	1 (NOV)	0	0	1
Greylag Goose (British/Irish)	0	0	0	1 (FEB)	0	0
Mallard	36 (JAN)	32 (NOV)	24 (FEB)	18 (FEB)	0	22
Red-throated Diver	1 (NOV)	0	0	36 (FEB)	1 (NOV)	8
Great Crested Grebe	1 (DEC)	0	2 (NOV)	19 (FEB)	0	4
Shag	10 (NOV)	0	0	4 (FEB)	0	3
Cormorant	1 (NOV)	3 (NOV)	10 (FEB)	29 (FEB)	13 (NOV)	11
Oystercatcher	14 (NOV)	20 (NOV)	5 (JAN)	5 (FEB)	6 (NOV)	10
Turnstone	70 (JAN)	45 (FEB)	61 (JAN)	48 (FEB)	86 (JAN)	62
Knot	3 (DEC)	0	0	0	0	1
Sanderling	78 (JAN)	12 (NOV)	7 (JAN)	39 (NOV)	30 (NOV)	33
Dunlin	45 (JAN)	15 (FEB)	26 (JAN)	9 (NOV)	28 (NOV)	25
Purple Sandpiper	28 (FEB)	5 (NOV)	10 (NOV)	8 (FEB)	9 (JAN)	12
Redshank	65 (NOV)	78 (FEB)	48 (NOV)	32 (NOV)	59 (FEB)	56
Black-headed Gull	86 (JAN)	126 (FEB)	22 (FEB)	38 (FEB)	29 (NOV)	60
Common Gull	9 (NOV)	0	0	0	0	2
Great Black-backed Gull	18 (NOV)	51 (NOV)	13 (FEB)	23 (NOV)	35 (NOV)	28
Herring Gull	260 (JAN)	190 (FEB)	220 (FEB)	81 (NOV)	98 (FEB)	170
Lesser Black-backed Gull	0	0	2 (JAN)	0	0	0

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Five year summary for Bridlington Bay - Harbour to Auburn Farm

Table 4d: Five-year annual peak counts, and month in which this was recorded, of each species.

The value reported represents the highest count obtained between July and June for the year in question and the species in question
 Where a count is enclosed by parentheses this indicates that it was considered incomplete
 i.e. those parts of the site not visited typically holds at least 25% of the species in question.
 Incomplete counts are excluded from calculation where, if included, they would depress the mean.
 When all counts are considered to be incomplete the maximum replaces the mean.

Species	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	Mean Peak
Barnacle Goose	1 (NOV)	1 (NOV)	1 (NOV)	0	0	1
Greylag Goose (British/Irish)	0	0	0	1 (FEB)	0	0
Mallard	36 (JAN)	32 (NOV)	24 (FEB)	20 (OCT)	0	22
Red-throated Diver	1 (NOV)	0	0	36 (FEB)	1 (NOV)	8
Great Crested Grebe	1 (DEC)	0	2 (NOV)	19 (FEB)	0	4
Shag	10 (NOV)	0	0	4 (FEB)	0	3
Cormorant	1 (NOV)	5 (OCT)	10 (FEB)	29 (FEB)	13 (NOV)	12
Oystercatcher	14 (NOV)	22 (OCT)	5 (JAN)	5 (FEB)	6 (NOV)	10
Turnstone	70 (JAN)	45 (FEB)	61 (JAN)	48 (FEB)	86 (JAN)	62
Knot	3 (DEC)	1 (OCT)	0	0	0	1
Sanderling	78 (JAN)	12 (NOV)	7 (JAN)	39 (NOV)	30 (NOV)	33
Dunlin	45 (JAN)	15 (FEB)	26 (JAN)	9 (NOV)	28 (NOV)	25
Purple Sandpiper	28 (FEB)	5 (NOV)	10 (NOV)	8 (FEB)	9 (JAN)	12
Redshank	65 (NOV)	78 (FEB)	48 (NOV)	43 (OCT)	59 (FEB)	59
Black-headed Gull	86 (JAN)	126 (FEB)	22 (FEB)	38 (FEB)	29 (NOV)	60
Common Gull	9 (NOV)	0	0	1 (OCT)	0	2
Great Black-backed Gull	18 (NOV)	51 (NOV)	13 (FEB)	39 (OCT)	35 (NOV)	31
Herring Gull	260 (JAN)	190 (FEB)	220 (FEB)	81 (NOV)	98 (FEB)	170
Lesser Black-backed Gull	0	0	2 (JAN)	0	0	0

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