

Visual Impact Provision (VIP)

Peak District (East) Project

Appendix 7I Wintering Bird Survey Report

September 2018 Rev02

Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
HS Ecologist GradCIEEM	CM Principal Ecologist MCIEEM, CEnv	KW Associate Director MCIEEM CEcol	KW Associate Director MCIEEM CEcol

Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
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Prepared for:

National Grid

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited
5th Floor, 2 City Walk
Leeds LS11 9AR
United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)113 391 6800
aecom.com

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The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Report take into account information provided by the Client about the Proposed Project and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested and that such information is accurate. Information obtained by AECOM has not been independently verified by AECOM, unless otherwise stated in the Report.

The methods adopted and the sources of information used by AECOM in providing its services are outlined in this Report. The work described in this Report was undertaken between November 2015 and July 2018, and is based on the conditions encountered and the information available during those periods. The scope of this Report and the services are accordingly factual and therefore be subject to minor limitations as detailed in Section 3.3.

Where assessments of works or costs identified in this Report are made, such assessments are based upon the information available at the time and where appropriate are subject to further investigations or information which may become available.

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Where field investigations are carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to meet the stated objectives of the services. The results of any measurements taken may vary spatially or with time and further confirmatory measurements should be made after any significant delay in issuing this Report.

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Summary

AECOM was instructed by National Grid to carry out wintering bird surveys at Dunford Bridge, South Yorkshire (centred approximately on Ordnance Survey grid reference 416540 402440). The bird surveys were undertaken in relation to the Visual Impact Provision (VIP) Peak District (East) Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Project').

The Wintering Bird Survey Area included a strip of land (predominantly open moorland and acid grassland used as sheep pasture) from immediately east of Winscar Reservoir to (and including) Wogden Foot Local Wildlife Site (LWS) in the east. The Trans Pennine Trail runs from Dunford Bridge east towards Penistone through the Survey Area.

A total of 40 wintering species were recorded visibly using the habitats within the Survey Area on at least one of the surveys during the survey period, with another 10 species recorded flying over rather than utilising the habitats within the Survey Area. This included 11 species included on the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)[1] Amber list and 10 Red list species, some of which are also on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

The majority of species of conservation concern were recorded in fields on high ground to the north of the overhead line (including fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*, curlew *Numenius arquata* and lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*,) and around Winscar Reservoir (goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*, mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* and oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*) to the west of the Survey Area.

The wintering species richness within the Survey Area was determined to be of Local importance but individual species populations recorded were not determined to be of importance even at a local level.

[1] The RSPB (2015) and Eaton et al. (2015) have published lists of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC). Red list species are those whose breeding population or range is rapidly declining (50% or more in the last 25 years), recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern. Amber List species are those whose breeding population is in moderate decline (25 – 29% in the last 25 years), rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

These lists cover 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.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Proposed Project

AECOM was instructed by National Grid to carry out wintering bird surveys at Dunford Bridge, South Yorkshire (centred approximately on Ordnance Survey grid reference 416540 402440). The bird surveys were undertaken to inform the Visual Impact Provision (VIP) Peak District (East) Project, (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Project'). The Proposed Project is described in detail in Chapter 2 of the Environmental Assessment Report.

1.2 Defining the Study and Survey Areas

Within this report the following terminology is used when referring to the geographic areas within which the wintering bird assessment has been conducted:

- Ecological Study Area – (hereafter termed as the Study Area) the area which was subject to the collection of background information (desk study) to supplement the findings of the field surveys. The limits of the Study Area reflect standard good practice during the completion of the baseline survey particularly for mobile species such as birds. Accordingly, the Study Area identified wintering bird records within an area comprising of at least that which could be potentially affected by the Proposed Project plus a 2km buffer zone beyond this area. This Study Area is shown on Figure 7.1 accompanying Chapter 7 of the EAR.
- Wintering Bird Survey Area (hereafter termed as the Survey Area) - The boundary of the Wintering Bird Survey Area which extends to a total approximate area of 187.5 ha is shown on Figures 7I.1-6 (centred approximately on Ordnance Survey grid reference SE16540244). The Survey Area seeks to include all land within which the Proposed Project (as detailed in Section 3 of the EAR) may have potential to result in direct or indirect effects on wintering birds.

The Survey Area consists predominantly of acid grassland and moorland, with the village of Dunford Bridge to the west and the Trans Pennine Trail running east through the centre. There are scattered farms and private properties within the Survey Area, and scattered trees and scrub run parallel to the Trans Pennine Trail. Wogden Foot Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is located in the central to eastern part of the Survey Area. Just outside the western boundary of the Survey Area is Winscar Reservoir and the roads Windle Edge and Brook Hill Lane define the northern boundary of the Survey Area.

1.3 Survey Aims and Objectives

The aim and objectives of the wintering bird survey work and subsequent report presented here were to:

Aim

- Determine the status, distribution and assemblage of wintering birds within the Survey Area in order to inform the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA).

Objectives

- Undertake a desk based study to review existing information relating to the status of wintering birds within the Study Area;
- Undertake wintering bird surveys which would seek to establish the status of the Survey Area for its potential to support Wintering birds;
- Provide baseline information on the status of the Survey Area with respect to wintering birds;
- Evaluate the survey results to determine the value of the Survey Area for wintering birds and establish which species/ species groups should be deemed as a valued receptor and taken forward for assessment within the EcIA.

2. Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 Relevant Legislation

2.1.1 EC Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds

Annex 1 species are Species listed on Annex 1 of EC Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds, requiring the UK Government to take special measures, including the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA), to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species throughout their area of distribution.

2.1.2 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

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 W&CA 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 and / or their dependent young at their nests.

2.1.3 The NERC Act (2006)

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (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.

For some species (included in Schedule ZA1 under the NERC Act (2006) it is offence to take, damage or destroy the nest even when the nest is disused.

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. In addition, the hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) has also been included on the list because without continued conservation action it is unlikely that the Hen Harrier population will increase from its current very low levels in England.

2.1.4 National Planning Policy

The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24th July 2018 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This revised Framework replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012.

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 it 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.

2.1.5 Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

In addition, the Barnsley Local BAP (LBAP) lists 47 bird species as being a local priority, over-wintering and / or breeding within the region. Species include waders such as curlew (*Numenius arquata*) and lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), and farmland birds such as linnet (*Linaria cannabina*) and reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*). The Peak District LBAP, which covers much of the Peak District National Park and covers the Dark Peak area, immediately south of the Survey Area, lists three bird species for which species action plans have been drawn up; curlew, lapwing and twite (*Linaria flavirostris*).

Appendix A provides further details of the legislation and policy related to wintering birds.

2.1.6 Other Guidance

2.1.6.1 Species of Conservation Concern

Species listed on the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)[1] Red List species 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 Wildlife and Countryside Act. Certain introduced non – native species such as Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) are not listed and for the purposes of this report are classed as having no conservation status in the UK.

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. Furthermore, inclusion on the Red List is a factor in determining the species for which national or local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are developed.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk Study and Consultation

A desk study was carried out to identify protected and notable bird species potentially relevant to the Proposed Project. The approach taken involved searching the publically available data sources detailed in Table 3.1. The approach taken when defining the Study Area was based on the likely zone of influence of the Proposed Project on different ecological receptors and an understanding of the maximum distances typically considered by statutory consultees.

Table 3.1: Desk study data sources and main consultees – Birds

Data Source	Accessed/Contacted	Data Obtained
Barnsley Biological Records Centre	November 2015, Update request in August 2018	• Data provided detailing bird records within approximately 2km of the Survey Area.
Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)	Sarah Bird, PDNPA Officer, November 2015 Update request in September 2018	• Data provided detailing bird records within approximately 2km of the Survey Area. • PDNPA and AECOM agreed that given the possibility for short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) to use part of the Survey Area for foraging, surveys would be timed to include dusk in order to maximise the potential for recording foraging owls.

Furthermore a review of statutory and non-statutory designated sites within the Study Area was also conducted to determine the presence of designated sites for bird interests.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 The Survey Area

The Survey Area is approximately 187.5 ha in extent and is shown in Figures 7I.1-6. All of the habitats within the Survey Area were surveyed either from adjacent public rights of way or, where access was given, from private land. Given the relatively close proximity of Winscar Reservoir to the west of the Survey Area and those habitats immediately neighbouring the Survey Area (such as north of Windle Edge and Brook Hill Lane to the north of the Survey Area), these areas were also surveyed for their wintering birds. The bird records within these peripheral areas however are presented separately.

3.2.2 Number and Timing of Visits

The surveys consisted of six visits to the Survey Area, at monthly intervals between November 2015 and March 2016, with the exception of November, when two surveys were undertaken (early and late in the month). The surveys lasted approximately 4.5 – 5 hours and were largely undertaken during daylight hours. However, during December – March, the surveys were timed to include dusk to increase the probability of detecting owls foraging within the Survey Area at that time.

Surveys were undertaken on days with suitable weather conditions, and avoided very windy, wet and foggy days (refer to Appendix B), which may have adversely affected the quality of the count and/or the detection rates of birds. There was no notable disturbance from third parties or external sources during any of the surveys.

3.2.3 Survey Methodology

A survey team, including an experienced AECOM ornithologist equipped with high powered optical equipment (binoculars and a telescope) walked along a pre-determined transect route that provided adequate visual coverage of all parts of the Survey Area. The transect included field boundaries so that detection rates of smaller, cryptic and elusive species were not compromised. At the end of the December - March surveys the survey team walked through Wogden Foot LWS to survey the area for foraging owls. All birds seen or heard during the survey were recorded and marked onto base maps. Records were made of birds flying over (and close to) the Survey Area where these occurred. Winscar Reservoir was surveyed from the shore-line using a high powered telescope during all surveys.

3.3 Evaluation Methodology

The method of evaluation that has been utilised has been developed with reference to the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) 'Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland – Terrestrial, Freshwater and Coastal – Second Edition (CIEEM, 2016). These give advice on scoping and carrying out environmental assessments and place appraisal in the context of relevant policies. Data received through consultation, desk-based studies and field-based surveys are used to allow relevant ecological features (i.e. designated sites, ecosystems, habitat and species) of value (or potential value) to be identified, and the main factors contributing to their value described and related to available guidance.

Ecological features may be important for multiple different reasons (e.g. rarity in a particular geographic context; role in habitat connectivity; or a species on the edge of their range). Relevant reasons for which an ecological feature is important are described and considered in order to assign each relevant ecological feature an overall value in accordance with the following geographical frames of reference:

- international (i.e. European);
- national (i.e. England);
- regional (i.e. Northern England);
- county (i.e. South Yorkshire/Derbyshire);
- district (i.e. Barnsley Metropolitan Borough/Dark Peak);
- local (i.e. Survey Area and up to 2km radius); and
- negligible (used where the value is lower than the Local level).

In determining the value of relevant ecological features the social and economic values are considered separately. Where appropriate the significance of relevant social and economic effects are defined and reported within separate community and/or socio-economic assessments.

3.4 Survey Limitations

Access was permitted to private land where necessary (moorland in the south) and good views across the Survey Area were achieved from public rights of way. A survey was not undertaken in October but instead the first survey was undertaken on the 3rd November, so this is not considered a limitation to the survey.

4. Results

4.1 Desk Study and Consultation

The Barnsley Biological Records Centre and the PDNPA provided bird records from within and close to the Study Area. The resolution of the data provided was variable, including records at the tetrad, kilometre square and specific grid reference level. A summary of records of significant bird species of conservation concern and their conservation status (recorded within the last 10 years) potentially relevant to the wintering bird survey is provided in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Wintering bird species relevant or potentially relevant to the Proposed Project

Common Name	Latin Name	Conservation Status
Black grouse	*Tetrao tetrix*	**Birds Dir**; **NERCS41**; Red listed
Black-headed gull	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	Amber listed
Brambling	*Fringilla montifringilla*	**W&CA**; Green listed
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed
Common crossbill	*Loxia curvirostra*	**W&CA**; Green listed
Common snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*	**LBAP**; Amber listed
Curlew	*Numenius arquata*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**[1]; Red listed
Dipper	*Cinclus cinclus*	Amber listed
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	**W&CA**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*	**W&CA(Part II)**; Amber listed
Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	**W&CA**; Green listed
Grey partridge	*Perdix perdix*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Grey wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*	**LBAP**; Red listed
Greylag goose	*Anser anser*	Amber listed
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*	**LBAP**; Amber listed
Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**[1]; Red listed
Lesser black-backed gull	*Larus fuscus*	Amber listed
Lesser redpoll	*Acanthis cabaret*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Linnet	*Linaria cannabina*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Meadow pipit	*Anthus pratensis*	Amber listed
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	**Birds Dir**; **W&CA**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Mistle thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*	**LBAP**; Red listed

Common Name	Latin Name	Conservation Status
Oystercatcher	*Haematopus ostralegus*	Amber listed
Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	**Birds Dir**; **W&CA**; Green listed
Pink-footed goose	*Anser brachyrhynchus*	Amber listed
Red grouse	*Lagopus lagopus scoticus*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	**LBAP**; **W&CA**; Red listed
Reed bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed
Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*	Amber listed
Short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	**Birds Dir**; Amber listed
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Snow bunting	*Plectrophenax nivalis*	**W&CA**; Amber listed
Song thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Stock dove	*Columba oenas*	Amber listed
Tawny owl	*Strix aluco*	Amber listed
Whooper swan	*Cygnus cygnus*	**Birds Dir**; **W&CA**; Amber listed
Willow tit	*Poecile montana*	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Woodcock	*Scolopax rusticola*	**LBAP**; Red listed

Abbreviation	
Birds Dir	Annex 1 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979 (79/409/EEC)
W&CA	Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Part II refers to species protected during close season (February to August inclusive) but may be killed or taken outside this period
NERCS41	Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species for Barnsley [1] Curlew and Lapwing are also LBAP species for the Peak District, which includes the Black Peak area which is on the periphery of the Survey Area
Red listed	Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (2015) Red Listed Species
Amber listed	Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (2015) Amber Listed Species
Green listed	Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (2015) Green Listed Species

4.2 Field Survey

The results of the birds recorded across all surveys within the Survey Area are presented in Table 4.2 and Figures 7I.1-6 present the location of the bird records recorded during the survey period. Table 4.3 presents the bird records from the Winscar Reservoir and from habitats immediately neighbouring the Survey Area. If a species was recorded flying over the Survey Area and neighbouring habitats, it is only presented in Table 4.2 as this is most relevant to the proposed development. The Table in Appendix B presents the survey details, including dates, times and weather conditions.

Table 4.2: Wintering bird survey results within the Survey Area

Species (code)	Latin Name	Numbers on 3rd Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 27th Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 16th Dec 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 25th Jan 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 24th Feb 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers 16th Mar 2016 () = birds flying over	Conservation status (see footnotes)
Blackbird (B)	*Turdus merula*	1	6	11	3	7	23	Green listed
Black-headed gull (BH)	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	17	0	0	0	0	(8)	Amber listed
Blue tit (BT)	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	2	3	3 (3)	3	9	3	Green listed
Bullfinch (BF)	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	0	1	0	0	0	0	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed
Buzzard (BZ)	*Buteo buteo*	(2)	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	Green listed
Canada goose (CG)	*Branta canadensis*	0	0	0	0	0	(7)	None
Carrion crow (C)	*Corvus corone*	0	2	0	0	0	(1)	Green listed
Chaffinch (CH)	*Fringilla coelebs*	5	4	5	2	10	6	Green listed
Coal tit (CT)	*Periparus ater*	3	1	1	2	4	1	Green listed
Collared dove (CD)	*Streptopelia decaocto*	0	0	11	2	4	3 (2)	Green listed
Common gull (CM)	*Larus canus*	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	Amber listed
Coot (CO)	*Fulica atra*	2	0	0	0	0	0	Green listed
Curlew (CU)	*Numenius arquata*	0	0	0	0	(35)	5 (28)	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**[1]; Red listed

Species (code)	Latin Name	Numbers on 3rd Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 27th Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 16th Dec 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 25th Jan 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 24th Feb 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers 16th Mar 2016 () = birds flying over	Conservation status (see footnotes)
Dipper (DI)	*Cinclus cinclus*	0	0	1	0	0	0	Amber listed
Dunnock (D)	*Prunella modularis*	0	1	7	1	1	1	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed
Feral pigeon (FP)	*Columba livia*	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	(5)	None
Fieldfare (FF)	*Turdus pilaris*	27	33	4	0	80	201	**W&CA**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Goldcrest (GC)	*Regulus regulus*	0	0	3	2	1	3	Green listed
Goldfinch (GO)	*Carduelis carduelis*	0	4	3	10	6	17	Green listed
Great tit (GT)	*Parus major*	2	0	2	3	2	7	Green listed
Greenfinch (GR)	*Chloris chloris*	1	0	0	3	2	4	Green listed
Grey heron (H)	*Ardea cinerea*	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	Green listed
Hawfinch (HF)	*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	**NERCS41**; Red listed
House sparrow (HS)	*Passer domesticus*	0	2	0	0	4	4	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Jay (J)	*Garrulus glandarius*	0	0	0	2	0	1	Green listed
Kestrel (K)	*Falco tinnunculus*	0	0	0	1	0	(2)	**LBAP**; Amber listed

Species (code)	Latin Name	Numbers on 3rd Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 27th Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 16th Dec 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 25th Jan 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 24th Feb 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers 16th Mar 2016 () = birds flying over	Conservation status (see footnotes)
Lesser black-backed gull (LB)	*Larus fuscus*	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	Amber listed
Lesser redpoll (LR)	*Acanthis cabaret*	14 (3)	0	1	0	0	0	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Long-tailed tit (LT)	*Aegithalos caudatus*	5	2	1	1	4	0	Green listed
Magpie (MG)	*Pica pica*	2	1	0	2	0	0	Green listed
Mallard (MA)	*Anas platyrhynchos*	0	0	0	0	2	2 (5)	Amber listed
Meadow pipit (MP)	*Anthus pratensis*	5	1	0	2	0	0	Amber listed
Mistle thrush (M)	*Turdus viscivorus*	2	0	4	2	2	6	**LBAP**; Red listed
Peregrine falcon (PE)	*Falco peregrinus*	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	**Birds Dir**; **W&CA**; Green listed
Pheasant (PH)	*Phasianus colchicus*	5	7	2	1	3	15	None
Pied wagtail (PW)	*Motacilla alba*	0	2	0	1	0	1	Green listed
Pink-footed goose (PG)	*Anser brachyrhynchus*	0	0	(50)	0	0	0	Amber listed
Raven (RN)	*Corvus corax*	1	(1)	0	(2)	0	0	Green listed
Red grouse (RG)	*Lagopus lagopus scoticus*	7	5	11	14	5	9	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed

Species (code)	Latin Name	Numbers on 3rd Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 27th Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 16th Dec 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 25th Jan 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 24th Feb 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers 16th Mar 2016 () = birds flying over	Conservation status (see footnotes)
Redwing (RE)	*Turdus iliacus*	0	0	10	0	4	25	**W&CA**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Robin (R)	*Erithacus rubecula*	2	1	3	7	15	15	Green listed
Rook (RO)	*Corvus frugilegus*	3	0	0	4	0	0	Green listed
Siskin (SK)	*Spinus spinus*	1	0	0	0	0	0	Green listed
Song thrush (ST)	*Turdus philomelos*	3	1	0	1	5	4	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Sparrowhawk (SH)	*Accipiter nisus*	0	0	1	0	1	0	Green listed
Starling (SG)	*Sturnus vulgaris*	44	28 (12)	75	3 (17)	20 (12)	(35)	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Treecreeper (TC)	*Certhia familiaris*	0	1	0	0	0	0	Green listed
Woodpigeon (WP)	*Columba palumbus*	0	0	0	28	27	41 (1)	Green listed
Woodcock (WK)	*Scolopax rusticola*	0	0	0	0	0	(2)	**LBAP**; Red listed
Wren (WR)	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	2	3	9	1	3	5	Green listed

Abbreviation	
Birds Dir	Annex 1 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979 (79/409/EEC)

Abbreviation	
W&CA	Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
NERCS41	Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species for Barnsley [1] Curlew is also LBAP species for the Peak District, which includes the Black Peak area which is on the periphery of the Survey Area
Red listed	Birds of Conservation Concern (2015) Red Listed Species
Amber listed	Birds of Conservation Concern (2015) Amber Listed Species
Green listed	Birds of Conservation Concern (2015) Green Listed Species
None	No Conservation Status – Introduced/Non-native species.

Table 4.3: Wintering bird survey results for Winscar Reservoir and habitats immediately outside the Survey Area

Species (code)	Latin Name	Numbers on 3rd Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 27th Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 16th Dec 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 25th Jan 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 24th Feb 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers 16th Mar 2016 () = birds flying over	Conservation status (see footnotes)
Blackbird (B)	*Turdus merula*	0	1	4	0	2	5 (3)	Green listed
Black-headed gull (BH)[2]	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	3	33 (4)	1	25	26	50	Amber listed
Blue tit (BT)	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	0	0	0	0	2	0	Green listed
Canada goose (CG)[2]	*Branta canadensis*	0	2	4	4	7	26	None
Carrion crow (C)	*Corvus corone*	0	0	4	0	0	2	Green listed
Chaffinch (CH)	*Fringilla coelebs*	0	1	2	0	5	4	Green listed
Coal tit (CT)	*Periparus ater*	0	0	0	0	5	1	Green listed
Collared dove (CD)	*Streptopelia decaocto*	0	0	0	0	2	0	Green listed
Common gull (CM)[2]	*Larus canus*	0	0	0	0	1	0	Amber listed
Curlew (CU)	*Numenius arquata*	0	0	0	0	0	5 (16)	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**[1]; Red listed
Dunnock (D)	*Prunella modularis*	0	0	0	0	0	2	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed
Feral duck (ZF)[2]	*Anas* sp.	0	0	3	6	9	3	None
Feral goose (ZL)[2]	*Anser* sp.	0	8	9	9	9	9	None

Species (code)	Latin Name	Numbers on 3rd Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 27th Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 16th Dec 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 25th Jan 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 24th Feb 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers 16th Mar 2016 () = birds flying over	Conservation status (see footnotes)
Fieldfare (FF)	*Turdus pilaris*	0	2	0	0	1	2	**W&CA**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Goldcrest (GC)	*Regulus regulus*	0	0	0	4	2	0	Green listed
Goldeneye (GN)[2]	*Bucephala clangula*	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	**W&CA(Part II)**; Amber listed
Goldfinch (GO)	*Carduelis carduelis*	0	5	0	0	5	11 (5)	Green listed
Great tit (GT)	*Parus major*	0	0	0	0	0	1	Green listed
Greenfinch (GR)	*Chloris chloris*	0	0	0	0	2	1	Green listed
House sparrow (HS)	*Passer domesticus*	0	0	0	0	0	8	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Kestrel (K)	*Falco tinnunculus*	0	(1)	0	1	2	0	**LBAP**; Amber listed
Lapwing (L)	*Vanellus vanellus*	0	(1)	0	0	18	40	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**[1]; Red listed
Lesser black-backed gull (LB)	*Larus fuscus*	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	Amber listed
Lesser redpoll (LR)	*Acanthis cabaret*	0	0	0	0	1	1	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Linnet (LI)	*Linaria cannabina*	0	0	0	0	0	2	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Little grebe (LG)[2]	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	0	1	0	0	0	0	Green listed

Species (code)	Latin Name	Numbers on 3rd Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 27th Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 16th Dec 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 25th Jan 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 24th Feb 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers 16th Mar 2016 () = birds flying over	Conservation status (see footnotes)
Long-tailed tit (LT)	*Aegithalos caudatus*	0	0	0	1	6	0	Green listed
Magpie (MG)	*Pica pica*	0	0	0	0	0	1	Green listed
Mallard (MA)[2]	*Anas platyrhynchos*	0	42	60	67	85 (3)	40 (4)	Amber listed
Mistle thrush (M)	*Turdus viscivorus*	0	0	2	1	8	0	**LBAP**; Red listed
Oystercatcher (OC)[2]	*Haematopus ostralegus*	0	0	0	0	3	1 (1)	Amber listed
Pheasant (PH)	*Phasianus colchicus*	0	1	1	0	4	2	None
Pied wagtail (PW)	*Motacilla alba*	1	1	0	0	0	1 (1)	Green listed
Raven (RN)	*Corvus corax*	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	2 (2)	Green listed
Red-breasted merganser (RM)[2]	*Mergus serrator*	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	Green listed
Red grouse (RG)	*Lagopus lagopus scoticus*	0	3	7	4	9	5 (1)	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Amber listed
Redwing (RE)	*Turdus iliacus*	0	0	4	0	0	0	**W&CA**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Robin (R)	*Erithacus rubecula*	0	0	2	0	5	5	Green listed
Song thrush (ST)	*Turdus philomelos*	0	0	0	0	3	3	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed

Species (code)	Latin Name	Numbers on 3rd Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 27th Nov 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 16th Dec 2015 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 25th Jan 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers on 24th Feb 2016 () = birds flying over	Numbers 16th Mar 2016 () = birds flying over	Conservation status (see footnotes)
Starling (SG)	*Sturnus vulgaris*	0	1	25	0	3	30	**NERCS41**; **LBAP**; Red listed
Stock dove (SD)[2]	*Columba oenas*	0	0	0	0	0	2	Amber listed
Tufted duck (TU)[2]	*Aythya fuligula*	0	0	1	0	0	0	Green listed
Woodpigeon (WP)	*Columba palumbus*	0	0	0	0	7	19 (4)	Green listed
Wren (WR)	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	0	0	1	0	0	3	Green listed

[2] These species were recorded exclusively (or almost exclusively) in and around Winscar Reservoir

Abbreviation	
W&CA	Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Part II refers to species protected during close season (February to August inclusive) but may be killed or taken outside this period
NERCS41	Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species for Barnsley [1] Curlew and Lapwing are also LBAP species for the Peak District, which includes the Black Peak area which is on the periphery of the Survey Area
Red listed	Birds of Conservation Concern (2015) Red Listed Species
Amber listed	Birds of Conservation Concern (2015) Amber Listed Species
Green listed	Birds of Conservation Concern (2015) Green Listed Species
None	No Conservation Status – Introduced/Non-native species.

4.2.1 Specially Protected Species

Three species on Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive and / or Schedule 1 of the W&CA were recorded during the survey within the Survey Area. This consisted of a peak of 201 fieldfare and 25 redwing during the March survey and a peregrine falcon flying over the Survey Area during the December survey. Fieldfare and redwing were typically more active foraging in fields on high ground north of the Overhead Line (OHL).

4.2.2 Species of Conservation Concern

Eleven Amber listed species and 10 Red listed species were recorded within the Survey Area during the surveys. The most notable of these (including flyovers), in terms of number, were peaks of 201 fieldfare, 75 Starling, 50 pink-footed goose and 35 curlew.

Of these, all of the pink-footed geese flew overhead during the December survey (and did not use the Survey Area) and all curlew flew overhead during the February survey, with a peak of only five using fields on higher ground to the north of the OHL in March.

Similarly to curlew, other species like kestrel, fieldfare and redwing were typically recorded using high-reaching fields to the north of the OHL. Red grouse and meadow pipit were recorded using the moorland to the south of the OHL, two woodcock were recorded flying above the Trans Pennine Trail in the centre of the Survey Area in March, and a dipper was recorded using a brook in Dunford Bridge in the west of the Survey Area in December.

Species of conservation concern like lapwing and linnet were also present just outside the Survey Area, particularly using fields immediately north of the Survey Area, with peak counts of 40 lapwing and two linnet in March using peripheral fields to the Survey Area.

Duck species (including goldeneye and mallard), geese, gulls and oystercatcher were typically recorded at Winscar Reservoir to the west of the Survey Area.

5. Evaluation

5.1 Wintering Bird Assemblage

The number of species recorded in an area is a simple measure of diversity that can indicate its importance or conservation value at each season of the year. An area's importance will be determined by a number of factors, such as geographical location, diversity of habitats present and size. Fuller (1980) gives the following diversity criteria with respect to species number:

Table 5.1: Diversity Criteria with respect to Species Number (Fuller, 1980)

National	Regional	County	Local
85+	70-84	50-69	25-49

Although the criteria are principally concerned with breeding populations, they are used here as an indication of the importance of the wintering bird population. Based on Fuller's Criteria, the wintering bird assemblage of the Survey Area is of local importance (40 species that were recorded visibly using the habitats within the Survey Area on at least one of the surveys; the additional 10 species that were recorded only in flight over the Survey Area were excluded from the assessment since they cannot be regarded as depending on the habitats within it) It should be noted however that Fuller's analysis was developed in the 1970's, since which time species diversity has declined significantly (Eaton *et al.*, 2015). As a result, Fuller's thresholds are too high for today's bird populations (given the decline in many species since the 1970's). With these changes in bird populations considered, along with consideration given to the number of species of conservation interest recorded, it is considered most likely that the wintering bird assemblage within the Survey Area is of Local importance.

5.2 Wintering Bird Abundance

In addition to evaluating a site based on its wintering bird assemblage, consideration has to be given to the value of the site for the population of individual species that it supports. This can be done by comparing the population present within the Survey Area with the national and county breeding population for a given species. National population estimates are published in Musgrove *et al.* (2013). No wintering population within the Survey Area approaches the 1% level of the national population, which would have constituted a nationally significant wintering population.

At County level, a Local Wildlife Site designation in the Barnsley region is largely based on the habitats present, rather than specific assemblage of wintering birds per se. However, if a wintering bird population approaches the 0.5% level of the national population, this is likely a good indication that this is a locally (County level) significant wintering population. None of the species recorded during the course of the survey period within the Survey Area were recorded in numbers that would constitute a locally significant wintering population.

5.3 Overall Summary of Results in Context of Proposed Project

A total of 21 species of conservation concern was recorded within the Survey Area, and some of these are also on Schedule 1 of the W&CA. In addition peregrine falcon which is on Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive and Schedule 1 of the W&CA was recorded flying over the Survey Area during one survey.

Of the species and assemblages recorded, those of note included relatively large numbers of wintering thrush species (particularly fieldfare) and starling typically foraging in fields on higher ground to the north of the OHL. Other species of interest recorded within the Survey Area included curlew using fields to the north of the OHL, mistle thrush and song thrush regularly active in fields and residential areas (particularly north of the OHL), a dipper using a watercourse through the village of Dunford Bridge in the west of the Survey Area, 14 lesser redpoll active in scattered trees along the Trans Pennine Trail in early November, a hawfinch flying over the Trans Pennine Trail in early November, two woodcock flying along the Trans Pennine Trail in March, dunnock and groups of house sparrow associated with the buildings, small numbers of meadow pipit using the moorland in the south of the Survey Area, numerous red grouse (peak of 14) in the same moorland habitat and a flock of 50 pink-footed geese flying over the Survey Area in December.

Following the survey of the Wogden Foot LWS and neighbouring habitat for short-eared owl at dusk between December and March, no owls were recorded. It is likely however, given the suitability of the habitats within the Survey Area that owls, including short-eared owl, will use habitats onsite during the winter/ passage period.

Lapwing was not recorded within the Survey Area but was active in fields just outside the Survey Area, particularly north of Brook Hill Lane. Curlew and linnet were also active in the same field in March.

Wetland species, including gulls, ducks, geese and oystercatcher were most active around Winscar Reservoir to the west of the Survey Area or typically only flew over the Survey Area.

6. References

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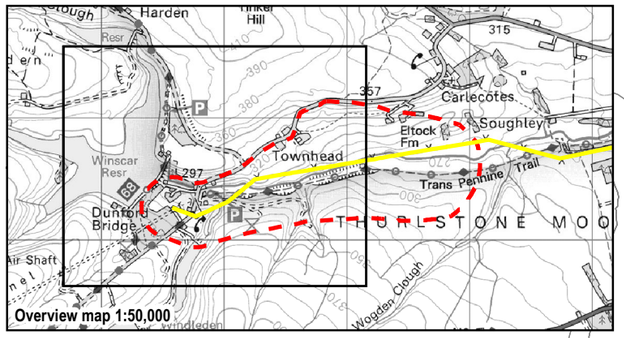
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Figure 7I.1-7I.6

Please note the grey shading on Figures 7I.1-7I.6 identifies the overlap between the west and east map for each Figure, e.g. the overlap between Figure 1a and 1b



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LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity

- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

For bird points and flight lines colour indicates conservation status (BOCC 2015).
Black text indicates the species has no conservation status.

Labels give bird species based on key below, where more than 1 bird is recorded the number is shown.

Species Code	Name	Species Code	Name
B.	Blackbird	ST	Song Thrush
BH	Black headed Gull	WR	Wren
BT	Blue Tit		
BZ	Buzzard		
CH	Chaffinch		
CO	Coot		
CT	Coal Tit		
D.	Dunnock		
FF	Fieldfare		
PW	Pied Wagtail		
GR	Greenfinch		
GT	Great Tit		
HF	Hawfinch		
LR	Redpoll Lesser		
LT	Long tailed Tit		
M.	Mistle Thrush		
MG	Magpie		
MP	Meadow Pipit		
PH	Pheasant		
R.	Robin		
RO	Rook		
SG	Starling		
SK	Siskin		

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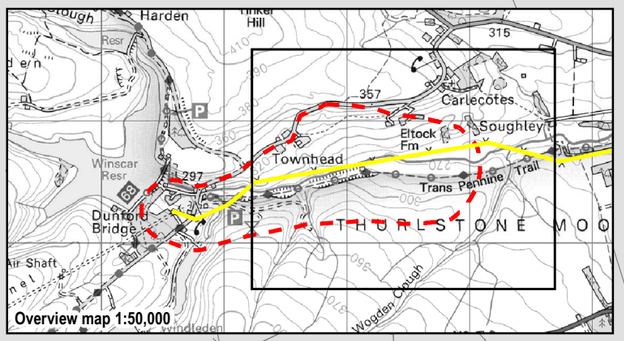
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GR	Greenfinch		
GT	Great Tit		
LR	Redpoll Lesser		
LT	Long tailed Tit		
M.	Mistle Thrush		
MG	Magpie		
MP	Meadow Pipit		
PH	Pheasant		
R.	Robin		
RO	Rook		
SG	Starling		
SK	Siskin		

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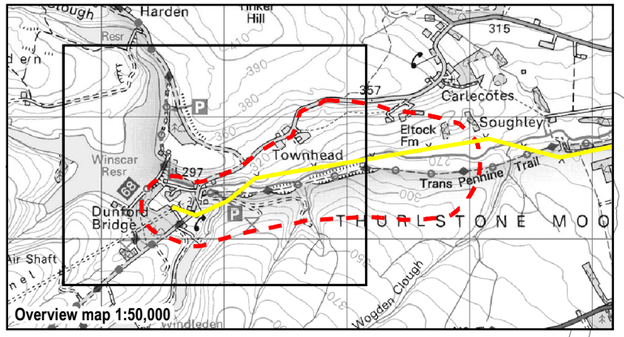
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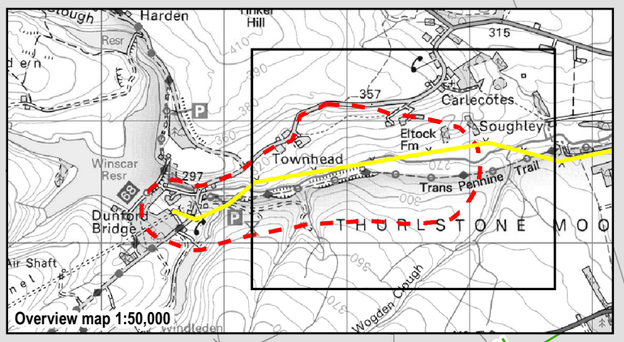
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K.	Kestrel		
L.	Lapwing		
LG	Little Grebe		
LT	Long tailed Tit		
MA	Mallard		
MG	Magpie		
MP	Meadow Pipit		
PH	Pheasant		
PW	Pied Wagtail		

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Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 27/11/2015 EAST EXTENT

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	CN	CB	AUG 2018

AECOM Internal Project No.	Scale @ A3
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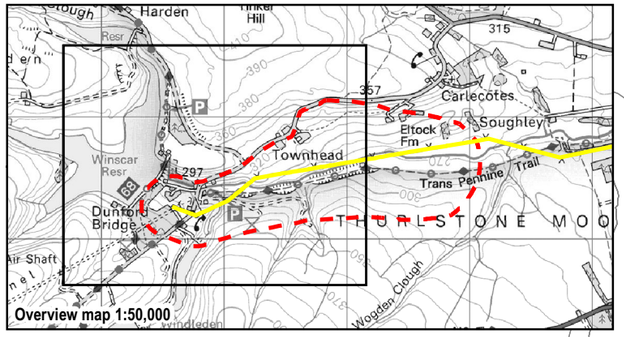
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Scott House
Alençon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
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TU
R.
9ZL
BH
4CG
60MA
3ZF
7RG
RM
PE
35SG
FF
3RE
CH
WR
2GC
R.
CH
SH
R.
2D.
B.
3GO
CT
CH
DI
LR
2RG
RN
3BT
4C.
3FP
M.
4RE
PH
WR
2M.
7B.
R.
CH
GT
FF
PH
GC
4B.
GT
2D.
9CD
2CD
BT
BZ
40SG
B.
50PG
2WR
BT
D.
B.
6RG
B.
RG
CH
RG
PH
WR
RG
D.
R.
CH

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 m

N

File Name:K:\5004 - Information Systems\60478116_National_Grid_VIP\project_files\MXDs\Peak District\Phase 2\Appendix 7I - Wintering Birds\Figure 7I-3A Wintering Birds_Dec_West.mxd

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LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity
- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

For bird points and flight lines colour indicates conservation status (BOCC 2015).
Black text indicates the species has no conservation status.

Labels give bird species based on key below, where more than 1 bird is recorded the number is shown.

Species Code	Name	Species Code	Name
B.	Blackbird	PG	Pink footed Goose
BH	Black headed Gull	PH	Pheasant
BT	Blue Tit	R.	Robin
BZ	Buzzard	RE	Redwing
C.	Carrion Crow	RG	Red Grouse
CD	Collared Dove	RM	Red breasted Merganser
CG	Canada Goose	RN	Raven
CH	Chaffinch	SG	Starling
CT	Coal Tit	SH	Sparrowhawk
D.	Dunnock	TU	Tufted Duck
DI	Dipper	WR	Wren
FF	Fieldfare	ZL	Feral hybrid goose
FP	Feral Pigeon		
GC	Goldcrest		
GO	Goldfinch		
GT	Great Tit		
LR	Lesser Redpoll		
LT	Long tailed Tit		
M.	Mistle Thrush		
MA	Mallard		
PE	Peregrine		

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Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 16/12/2015 WEST EXTENT

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	CN	CB	AUG 2018

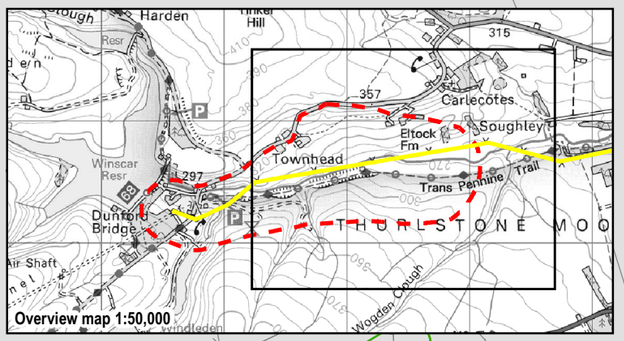
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Scott House
Alençon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
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Rev: 02



25SG 4RE 3M. 2FF 3RE M. 4RE 4C. 3FP 3BT 40SG 7B. R. CH GT PH WR 2M. FF PH 9CD GC 4B. GT 2D. 2CD BT BZ 50PG B. BT LT WR 2WR BT B. B. D. RG CH WR WR WR WR D. PH RG RG D. R. CH

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 m

N

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity

- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

For bird points and flight lines colour indicates conservation status (BOCC 2015).
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Species Code	Name	Species Code	Name
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CD	Collared Dove	RM	Red breasted Merganser
CG	Canada Goose	RN	Raven
CH	Chaffinch	SG	Starling
CT	Coal Tit	SH	Sparrowhawk
D.	Dunnock	TD	Turtle Dove
DI	Dipper	WR	Wren
FF	Fieldfare	ZL	Feral hybrid goose
FP	Feral Pigeon		
GC	Goldcrest		
GO	Goldfinch		
GT	Great Tit		
LR	Lesser Redpol		
LT	Long tailed Tit		
M.	Mistle Thrush		
MA	Mallard		
PE	Peregrine		

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Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 16/12/2015 EAST EXTENT

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	CN	CB	AUG 2018

AECOM Internal Project No.	Scale @ A3
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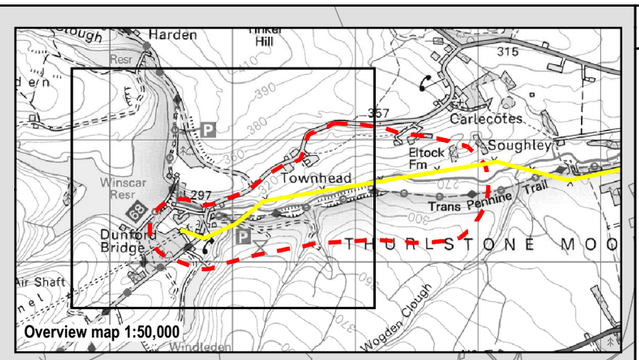
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Scott House
Alençon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
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Drawing Number: FIGURE 7I.3B

Rev: 02

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THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity

- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

For bird points and flight lines colour indicates conservation status (BOCC 2015).
Black text indicates the species has no conservation status.

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B.	Blackbird	R.	Robin
BH	Black headed Gull	RG	Red Grouse
BT	Blue Tit	RN	Raven
BZ	Buzzard	RO	Rook
CG	Canada Goose	SG	Starling
CH	Chaffinch	ST	Song Thrush
CT	Coal Tit	WP	Woodpigeon
FP	Feral Pigeon	WR	Wren
GC	Goldcrest	ZF	Feral hybrid mallard type
GO	Goldfinch	ZL	Feral hybrid goose
GR	Greenfinch		
GT	Great Tit		
J.	Jay		
K.	Kestrel		
LB	Lesser Black backed Gull		
LT	Long tailed Tit		
M.	Mistle Thrush		
MA	Mallard		
MG	Magpie		
MP	Meadow Pipit		
PW	Pied Wagtail		

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Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 26/01/2016 WEST EXTENT

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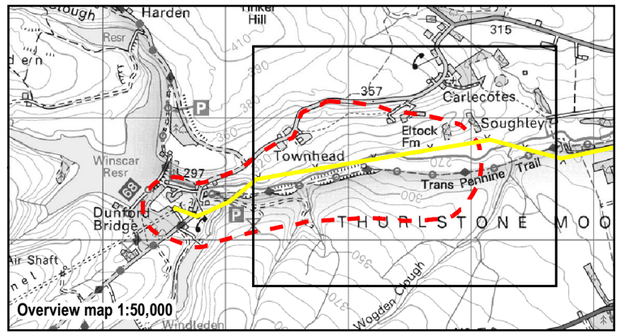
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Scott House
Alençon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
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Drawing Number: FIGURE 7I.4A

Rev: 02

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LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity

- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

For bird points and flight lines colour indicates conservation status (BOCC 2015).
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BH	Black headed Gull	RG	Red Grouse
BT	Blue Tit	RN	Raven
BZ	Buzzard	RO	Rook
CG	Canada Goose	SG	Starling
CH	Chaffinch	ST	Song Thrush
CO	Coot	WP	Woodpigeon
CT	Coal Tit	WR	Wren
FP	Feral Pigeon	ZF	Feral hybrid mallard type
GC	Goldcrest	ZL	Feral hybrid goose
GO	Goldfinch		
GR	Greenfinch		
GT	Great Tit		
J.	Jay		
K.	Kestrel		
LB	Lesser Black backed Gull		
LT	Long tailed Tit		
M.	Mistle Thrush		
MA	Mallard		
MG	Magpie		
MP	Meadow Pipit		
PW	Pied Wagtail		

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Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 26/01/2016 EAST EXTENT

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	CN	CB	AUG 2018

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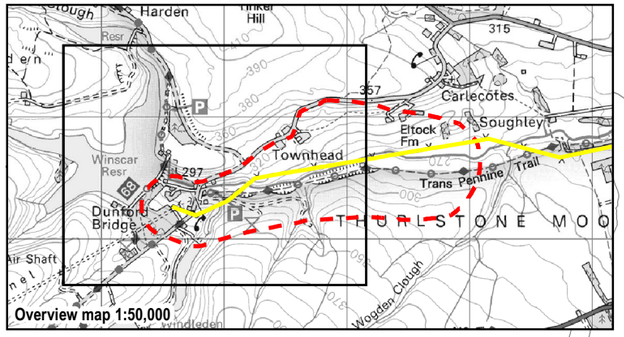
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Fax (01256) 310201
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Drawing Number: FIGURE 7I.4B

Rev: 02

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THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity

- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

For bird points and flight lines colour indicates conservation status (BOCC 2015).
Black text indicates the species has no conservation status.

Labels give bird species based on key below, where more than 1 bird is recorded the number is shown.

Species Code	Name	Species Code	Name
RG	Red Grouse	RE	Redwing
LT	Long tailed Tit	L.	Lapwing
WR	Wren	CT	Coal Tit
GC	Goldcrest	MA	Mallard
PH	Pheasant	OC	Oystercatcher
R.	Robin	CG	Canada Goose
WP	Woodpigeon	ZL	Feral hybrid goose
B.	Blackbird	CM	Common Gull
ST	Song Thrush	ZF	Feral hybrid mallard type
M.	Mistle Thrush	K.	Kestrel
RN	Raven	D.	Dunnock
GO	Goldfinch	LR	Lesser Redpoll
GR	Greenfinch	SI	Swift
CD	Collared Dove	SH	Sparrowhawk
CH	Chaffinch	H.	Grey Heron
HS	House Sparrow	CU	Curlew
GT	Great Tit		
BT	Blue Tit		
BH	Black headed Gull		
FF	Fieldfare		
SG	Starling		

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Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 24/02/2016 WEST EXTENT

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
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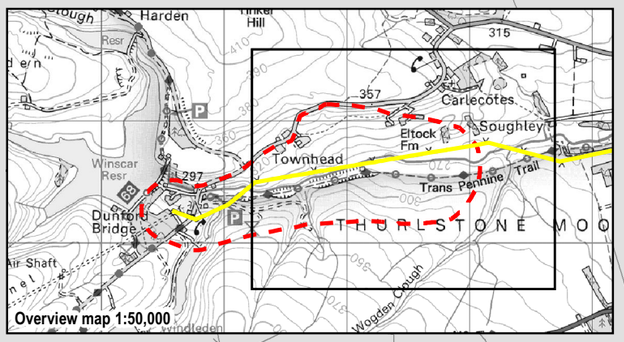
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RG
M.
RN
7WP
B.
2GO
PH
M.
2CD
2HS
R.
GT
2GR
2B.
ST
2PH
R.
2CH
CH
CD
BT
R.
R.
CH
WP
FF
80FF
PH
4RE
15SG
25WP
R.
R.
B.
R.
PH
GC
LT
12SG
35CU
ST
WR
H.
RG
R.
RG
RG
RG
2BT
PH
BT
RG
N
100 0 100 200 300 400 500 m

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LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity

- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

For bird points and flight lines colour indicates conservation status (BOCC 2015).
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Species Code	Name	Species Code	Name
RG	Red Grouse	RE	Redwing
LT	Long tailed Tit	L.	Lapwing
WR	Wren	CT	Coal Tit
GC	Goldcrest	MA	Mallard
PH	Pheasant	OC	Oystercatcher
R.	Robin	CG	Canada Goose
WP	Woodpigeon	ZL	Feral hybrid goose
B.	Blackbird	CM	Common Gull
ST	Song Thrush	ZF	Feral hybrid mallard type
M.	Mistle Thrush	K.	Kestrel
RN	Raven	D.	Dunnock
GO	Goldfinch	LR	Redpoll Lesser
GR	Greenfinch	SI	Swift
CD	Collared Dove	SH	Sparrowhawk
CH	Chaffinch	H.	Grey Heron
HS	House Sparrow	CU	Curlew
GT	Great Tit		
BT	Blue Tit		
BH	Black headed Gull		
FF	Fieldfare		
SG	Starling		

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Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 24/02/2016 EAST EXTENT

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	CN	CB	AUG 2018

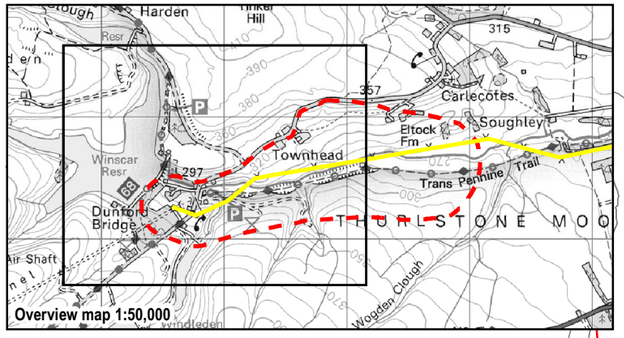
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Scott House
Alençon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
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LEGEND

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- B. Bird

Activity
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B.	Blackbird	LB	Lesser Black backed Gull
BH	Black headed Gull	LR	Lesser Redpoll
BT	Blue Tit	LI	Linnet
C.	Carrion Crow	M.	Mistle Thrush
CD	Collared Dove	MA	Mallard
CG	Canada Goose	MG	Magpie
CH	Chaffinch	OC	Oystercatcher
CM	Common Gull	PH	Pheasant
CT	Coal Tit	PW	Pied Wagtail
CU	Curlew	R.	Robin
D.	Dunnock	RE	Redwing
FF	Fieldfare	RG	Red Grouse
FP	Feral Pigeon	RN	Raven
GC	Goldcrest	SD	Stock Dove
GO	Goldfinch	SG	Starling
GR	Greenfinch	ST	Song Thrush
GT	Great Tit	WP	Woodpigeon
HS	House Sparrow	WR	Wren
J.	Jay	ZF	Feral hybrid mallard type
L.	Lapwing	ZL	Feral hybrid goose

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Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 16/03/2016 WEST EXTENT

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	CN	CB	AUG 2018

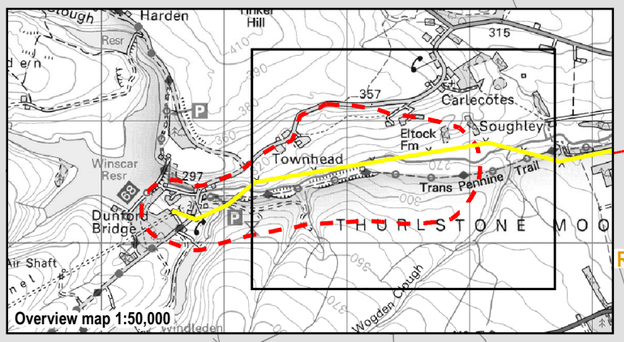
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Scott House
Alençon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
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Drawing Number: FIGURE 7I.6A
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See Figure 7I.6C Inset Map

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LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity

- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

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CD	Collared Dove	MG	Magpie
CG	Canada Goose	OC	Oystercatcher
CH	Chaffinch	PH	Pheasant
CM	Common Gull	PW	Pied Wagtail
CT	Coal Tit	R.	Robin
CU	Curlew	RE	Redwing
D.	Dunnock	RG	Red Grouse
FF	Fieldfare	RN	Raven
FP	Feral Pigeon	SD	Stock Dove
GC	Goldcrest	SG	Starling
GO	Goldfinch	ST	Song Thrush
GR	Greenfinch	WP	Woodpigeon
GT	Great Tit	WR	Wren
HS	House Sparrow	ZF	Feral hybrid mallard type
J.	Jay	ZL	Feral hybrid goose
K.	Kestrel		
L.	Lapwing		

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Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 16/03/2016 EAST EXTENT

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	CN	CB	AUG 2018

AECOM Internal Project No.	Scale @ A3
60495529	1:7,000/1:50,000 (Inset)

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AECOM
Scott House
Alençon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
www.aecom.com

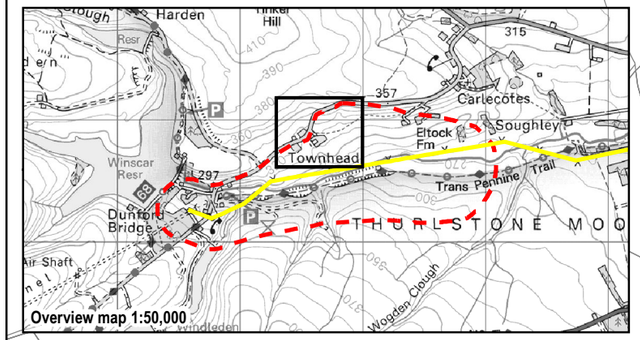
Drawing Number: FIGURE 7I.6B

Rev: 02

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LEGEND

- Wintering Bird Survey Area
- Tower location
- T4ZO line route
- B. Bird

Activity

- B. → Flying
- B. → Landing
- B. → Take off

For bird points and flight lines colour indicates conservation status (BOCC 2015).
Black text indicates the species has no conservation status.

Labels give bird species based on key below, where more than 1 bird is recorded the number is shown.

Species Code	Name	Species Code	Name
B.	Blackbird	LB	Lesser Black backed Gull
BH	Black headed Gull	LI	Linnet
BT	Blue Tit	M.	Mistle Thrush
C.	Carrion Crow	MA	Mallard
CD	Collared Dove	MG	Magpie
CG	Canada Goose	OC	Oystercatcher
CH	Chaffinch	PH	Pheasant
CM	Common Gull	PW	Pied Wagtail
CT	Coal Tit	R.	Robin
CU	Curlew	RE	Redwing
D.	Dunnock	RG	Red Grouse
FF	Fieldfare	RN	Raven
FP	Feral Pigeon	SD	Stock Dove
GC	Goldcrest	SG	Starling
GO	Goldfinch	ST	Song Thrush
GR	Greenfinch	WP	Woodpigeon
GT	Great Tit	WR	Wren
HS	House Sparrow	ZF	Feral hybrid mallard type
J.	Jay	ZL	Feral hybrid goose
K.	Kestrel		
L.	Lapwing		

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Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: NATIONAL GRID

Project Title: VISUAL IMPACT PROVISION (VIP) PEAK DISTRICT (EAST) PROJECT

Drawing Title: WINTERING BIRD SURVEY 16/03/2016 INSET MAP

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	CN	CB	AUG 2018

AECOM Internal Project No.	Scale @ A3
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AECOM
Scott House
Alençon Link, Basingstoke
Hampshire, RG21 7PP
Telephone (01256) 310200
Fax (01256) 310201
www.aecom.com

Drawing Number: FIGURE 7I.6C

Rev: 02

File Name:K:\5004 - Information Systems\60478116_National_Grid_VIP\project_files\MXDs\Peak District\Phase 2\Appendix 7I - Wintering Birds\Figure 7I-6C Wintering Birds_Mar_Inset.mxd

Appendix A Relevant Legislation and Policy

Relevant Legislation and Policy

Statutory Legislation

Key legislation for birds in the UK includes:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [W&CA]; and
- Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (the EC Birds Directive).

Part 1 of the W&CA sets out how the provisions of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention'), the EC Birds Directive and the EC Habitats Directive are implemented in Great Britain. Under Part 1, Section 1 of the W&CA it is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird intentionally;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; and
- Take or destroy the egg(s) of any wild bird.

Schedule 1 of the W&CA lists a number of species which, in addition to the provisions listed above, are protected by special penalties at all times, including against disturbance when breeding.

The W&CA requires the prosecuting authority to prove that an offence was intentional, however the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 strengthens the provisions of the W&CA by introducing an additional offence of “reckless” disturbance, which means that ignorance of the presence of a protected species cannot be used as a reliable defence should a breach of the W&CA be committed. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 strengthens the W&CA further with respect to the protection of the nests of certain birds listed on Schedule ZA1, even when they are not in use. The NERC Act also offers additional protection to birds released into the wild as part of a repopulation programme and provides minor amendments to the W&CA with respect to captive birds.

Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive lists rare and vulnerable species of regularly occurring or migratory wild birds that are subject to special conservation measures. The Directive also provides for the designation of Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) for the protection of these species, which form part of the Natura 2000 network of sites protected by European wildlife legislation.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, places a duty on all public authorities “to have regard”, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions, to the purpose of conserving biological diversity in accordance with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. Under the terms of the Act, conserving biodiversity includes restoring or enhancing populations and/or habitats. Section 41 of the Act requires that a list is compiled of the species and habitats which are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity, and that steps are taken for their conservation. The local planning authority (LPA) or other determining authority must therefore consider the effects of planning applications upon biodiversity and how it can be mitigated for or enhanced.

Planning Policy

There are a number of national, regional and local policies relating to biodiversity mitigation and enhancement that are relevant to the Site and the proposed development.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2018) recognises that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. It came into effect in July 2018 and Section 15 of the NPPF relates specifically to “Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment”. The relevant sections are as follows:

Paragraph 170. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soil (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

Development should wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and

Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

Paragraph 171: Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries

Paragraph 174: To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and

b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

Paragraph 175. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

Paragraph 176. The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;

b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and

c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

Paragraph 177. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment because of its potential impact on a habitats site is being planned or determined.

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Birds of Conservation Concern

The RSPB (2015) and Eaton *et al.* (2015) have published lists of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC). Red List species are those whose breeding population or range is rapidly declining (50 % or more in the last 25 years), recently or historically, and those of global conservation concern. Amber List species are those whose

breeding population is in moderate decline (25 – 49 % in the last 25 years), rare breeders, internationally important and localised species and those of unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

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. Furthermore, inclusion on the Red List is a factor in determining the species for which Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are developed.

UK Biodiversity Framework

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity was published in 1992, following which BAPs were produced in the UK at a national and a local level, setting out priority species and habitats and the measures required to halt and reverse their loss. Biodiversity strategy is delivered at a local level via a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP), in this case Barnsley LBAP lists 47 bird species as being a local priority, over-wintering and / or breeding within the region. Species include waders such as curlew (*Numenius arquata*) and lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), and farmland birds such as like linnet (*Linaria cannabina*) and reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*). The Peak District LBAP, which covers much of the Peak District National Park and covers the Dark Peak area, immediately south of the Survey Area, lists three bird species for which species action plans have been drawn up; curlew, lapwing and twite (*Linaria flavirostris*).

The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework follows on from the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. It outlines biodiversity actions to be taken across the UK between now and 2020 in order to achieve strategic goals and the ‘Aichi’ targets set in Nagoya 2010 to halt global declines of biodiversity.

Appendix B Survey Details

Survey Date	Survey Details
3rd November 2015	09:00-13:00 hrs; Cloudy (80% cloud cover); 8°C ; calm; dry
27th November 2015	09:00-12:00 hrs; Cloudy (90% cloud cover); 10°C; Moderate wind; Dry
16th December 2015	10:30-16:50 hrs; Cloudy (100% cloud cover); 11°C; Intermittent light drizzle until 14:00 hrs, then fine
25th January 2016	10:00-17:00 hrs; Sunny (10% cloud cover); 10°C; Moderate-strong wind; Clear
24th February 2016	14:00-18:20 hrs; Sunny (65% cloud cover); 3°C; Light wind
16th March 2016	14:30-19:00 hrs; Sunny (60% cloud cover); 7°C; Moderate wind

AECOM Limited
5th Floor, 2 City Walk
Leeds LS11 9AR
United Kingdom

T: +44 (0)113 391 6800
aecom.com