



Breeding Bird Survey Report

Margam, National Grid Electricity
Transmission

July 2025

Prepared for:
National Grid Electricity Transmission

Prepared by:
Stantec UK Limited

Project Number:
331201497



Breeding Bird Survey Report

Revision	Description	Date	Author	Quality Check	Independent Review
1	First Issue	November 2024	JA	MEH/ JG	NF/ HE
2	Update following client and legal comments	July 2025	HM	HE	HE



Breeding Bird Survey Report

The conclusions in the Report titled **Breeding Bird Survey Report** Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

Stantec has assumed all information received from National Grid Electricity Transmission (Client") and third parties in the preparation of the Report to be correct. While Stantec has exercised a customary level of judgment or due diligence in the use of such information, Stantec assumes no responsibility for the consequences of any error or omission contained therein.

This Report is intended solely for use by the Client in accordance with Stantec's contract with the Client. While the Report may be provided by the Client to applicable authorities having jurisdiction and to other third parties in connection with the project, Stantec disclaims any legal duty based upon warranty, reliance or any other theory to any third party, and will not be liable to such third party for any damages or losses of any kind that may result.

Prepared by:

Signature
Jamie Glossop

Printed Name

Reviewed by:

Signature
Hannah Mitchell

Printed Name

Approved by:

Signature
Helen Evriviades

Printed Name



Contents

Executive Summary.....	v
1 Introduction	1
1.2 Project Context	1
1.3 Objectives	1
2 Legislation	2
2.2 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	2
2.3 Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016	2
3 Methods.....	3
3.1 Overview	3
3.2 Desk Study.....	3
3.3 Survey Area	3
3.4 Breeding Bird Survey	3
3.5 Survey Personnel	5
3.6 Survey Limitations	5
3.7 Evaluation	6
3.8 Report Qualification	6
4 Results	7
4.1 Overview	7
4.2 Desk Study.....	7
4.3 Field Survey	8
5 Discussion and Recommendations	12
5.1 Key Component Species and Evaluation.....	12
5.2 General Recommendations.....	14
6 Conclusion.....	15
7 References.....	16

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan	17
Figures 2.1-2.6: Breeding Bird Survey Results	18

Tables

Table 3-1: Breeding status evidence	4
Table 3-2: Weather conditions at the Site during each survey	4
Table 4-1: Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation within the search area	7
Table 4-2: List of species recorded during breeding bird surveys between June and July 2024.	9

Appendices

Appendix A	Local Records Centre Results
Appendix B	British Trust for Ornithology Species Codes



Executive Summary

Stantec UK Ltd was commissioned by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to undertake Breeding Bird Surveys at an area of land owned by NGET at Margam, Port Talbot, Wales, proposed for a sub-station extension. This survey work was undertaken to determine ecological constraints and opportunities for the proposed development associated with the presence of breeding/nesting birds. Consideration of the BOC Ltd Land to the South of Site in regard to the likely value of the breeding assemblage it supports is also provided in this report, based on the habitats present and proximity to the Site and also taking account of prior breeding bird survey results from within land adjacent to the Site and BOC land (TataSteel) and a walkover survey of the BOC Ltd Land undertaken in September 2024.

The breeding bird survey of the Site recorded a total 25 bird species, with 22 species confirmed as probable or possible breeding species and with the majority of bird activity focussed in areas of reedbed and densely vegetated scrub and woodland habitats. Of the 25 species recorded during the surveys, 8 species are species of conservation concern. These included Cetti's warbler which is specially protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended) and bullfinch, wood pigeon, sedge warbler, willow warbler, whitethroat, dunnock and wren which are all species included on the Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Amber list. Despite Cetti's warbler being included as a Schedule 1 breeding species, this species has been increasing its range within the UK and is now relatively widespread. Bullfinch, wood pigeon, sedge warbler, willow warbler, whitethroat, dunnock and wren are principally included on the BoCC Amber list owing to declines in their population sizes but remain relatively common and widespread species within the UK. The remainder of the other bird species recorded were all relatively common and widespread species.

Taking into account the number of breeding bird species recorded within the Site, including the presence of specially protected species or species of conservation concern, albeit species which are widespread within the UK, the breeding bird assemblage present is considered to be of at least Local value. Individual populations of Cetti's warbler, bullfinch, wood pigeon, sedge warbler, willow warbler, whitethroat, dunnock and wren are considered to be no more than Local value. Despite the BOC land not having been surveyed, given the proximity and transition of habitats from the Site to the BOC land, and also taking account of the findings of prior survey work undertaken for the adjacent TataSteel site and a walkover survey of the BOC land in September 2024, the BOC land is considered likely to support a breeding bird assemblage of similar value to that within the Site (i.e. of Local Value).

The proposed development will result in the loss of breeding bird habitat. Recommendations to minimise impacts and provide additional, compensatory nesting habitat within the Site as part of the landscape proposals or as part of any proposed offsite compensation measures have been made. Direct impacts to nesting birds during construction works can be reasonably avoided through the appropriate timing of works or the implementation of precautionary methods of works.



1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Stantec UK Limited (Stantec) was commissioned by National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) to undertake a breeding bird survey of an area of land owned by NGET at Margam, Neath Port Talbot; hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

1.2 Project Context

Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in Margam, Port Talbot, at approximate central grid reference SS 78000 85000. The Site comprises an existing substation to the east of the Tata Steel Works and Network Rail railway line; the Site also lies to the south of the Tata Steel Sports and Social Club (golf course), to the west of woodland and to the north of the BOC Ltd works area and fields owned by BOC Ltd. Beyond the immediate Site surroundings, the M4 corridor lies to the east, Swansea Bay lies to the west, Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir to the south and Margam town to the north. The 'BOC land' described in this report lies immediately to the south of the Site, between the Site and the road to the north of the Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Heolcae'r Bont. The location of the Site and the BOC land is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.2.2 The Site was subject to habitat surveys completed in 2024 which identified that the Site comprises a mosaic of reedbed, scrub, grassland and small areas of open water associated with a number of ditches within the Site.

Description of Works

- 1.2.3 The Site and the BOC land are proposed for an extension to the existing substation and associated cabling works, with the substation extension proposed to the east of the existing substation within the Site and cabling works passing through the Site and the BOC land. The proposed substation extension and associated works within the Site will be progressed under a planning application. The cabling and associated temporary works to link the proposed new substation extension at Margam to the Port Talbot Steelworks will be progressing under NGET's permitted development rights.

Historic Project Understanding

- 1.2.4 The Site was subject to a successful prior planning application for a new substation which received planning consent in 2009. However, the development was not progressed by NGET.
- 1.2.5 A suite of ecological surveys, including breeding bird surveys, were completed during the course of 2008 to inform the planning application. The results of the survey work were presented within the Margam 275kV Substation Environmental Report (National Grid 2009).

1.3 Objectives

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this breeding bird survey report is to
- (i) set out the methods for the desk study and field survey,
 - (ii) detail the results of the desk study and field survey and provide an assessment of the likely breeding status of the bird species recorded, along with confirmation of the conservation status of the species recorded;
 - (iii) discuss the value of the bird assemblage in the context of the Site and local area, with reference to both the desk study and field survey results;
 - (iv) provide a high-level overview of recommendations for the proposed development and any future works associated with it, to enable legal and policy compliance.



2 Legislation

2.1.1 In relation to breeding birds in Wales, the following legislation applies:

2.2 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

2.2.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), under subsection 1(1), protects all wild birds, their nests and eggs. Under this legislation a person shall be guilty of an offence if they intentionally:

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

2.2.2 Species listed under Schedule 1 of the Act receive a greater degree of protection whereby it is an offence to intentionally disturb a Schedule 1 species at, on, or near an active nest site.

2.3 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

2.3.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) places duties on competent authorities (including Local Authorities and National Park Authorities) in relation to wild bird habitat. These provisions relate back to Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (2009/147/EC, 'Birds Directive'36) (Regulation 10 (3)) whose objective is the 'preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of a sufficient diversity and area of habitat for wild birds in the United Kingdom, including by means of the upkeep, management and creation of such habitat, as appropriate, having regard to the requirements of Article 2 of the new Wild Birds Directive...' Regulation 10 (7) states: 'In considering which measures may be appropriate for the purpose of security or contributing to the objective in [Regulation 10 (3)] Paragraph 3, appropriate account must be taken of economic and recreational requirements'.

2.3.2 In relation to the duties placed on competent authorities under the 2017 Regulations, Regulation 10 (8) states: 'So far as lies within their powers, a competent authority in exercising any function [including in relation to town and country planning] in or in relation to the United Kingdom must use all reasonable endeavours to avoid any pollution or deterioration of habitats of wild birds (except habitats beyond the outer limits of the area to which the new Wild Birds Directive applies).'

2.4 Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016

2.4.1 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 makes requirements for more sustainable and pro-active planning and management of natural resources within Wales. Part 1 of this legislation relates to the sustainable management of natural resources, and, within this, Section 7 requires identification of species and habitats in Wales which are regarded as of 'principal importance' to maintain and enhance biodiversity. Section 7 replaces the duty described under Section 42 of the NERC (Natural Environment and Rural Communities) Act, 2006.



3 Methods

3.1 Overview

- 3.1.1 The following section provides an overview of the methods used to determine the breeding species which utilise the Site, including a desk study and breeding bird survey.

3.2 Desk Study

- 3.2.1 A desk study was carried out in October 2024 to identify existing records of designated sites of nature conservation interest and of protected or notable bird species within 2 km of the Site boundary. The search area was extended to 10 km from the Site boundary for Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites.
- 3.2.2 To ensure that the information reported in this desk study is current, only records from within the last ten years were considered. The following organisations/ web resources were consulted during the desk study:
- Local Records Centre (South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre);
 - Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) [online].
- 3.2.3 In addition to the above, survey reporting relating to the previous planning application (National Grid, 2009) was also reviewed. Whilst more than ten years' old and therefore would be considered out-of-date, it does however provide an historic record of breeding bird data collected specifically for the Site and therefore provides some useful context to the discussion in this report. Furthermore, the Winter and Breeding Bird Survey Report relating to land to the west of the western boundary of the Site, surveyed to inform TataSteel's Electric Arc Furnace project application (RSK Biocensus, June 2024) was also reviewed, given the proximity of this site, in order to provide further background and local contextual information.

3.3 Survey Area

- 3.3.1 For the purposes of this study, the Survey Area for the breeding bird survey included all habitat with NGETs land holding (i.e the Site) as shown in Figure 1.
- 3.3.2 In regard to the BOC land to the south of the Site, a review of previous survey data for the Site and adjacent areas (National Grid, 2009; RSK Biocensus, June 2024) and a review of aerial imagery was undertaken, along with a walkover survey of the habitats within the Site in September 2024. This information was then reviewed alongside the results of the breeding bird survey of the Site to infer the likely value of the BOC land to breeding birds.

3.4 Breeding Bird Survey

- 3.4.1 The breeding bird survey was undertaken in accordance with the Bird Survey Guidelines (Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group, 2022). These guidelines recommend a total of six survey visits are undertaken, spread evenly between late March and early July but also states that deviation from this can be justified on a project-by-project basis.
- 3.4.2 The six site visits were undertaken between June and July and were completed during appropriate weather conditions (i.e. periods of very heavy rain, dense fog or strong winds were avoided).
- 3.4.3 During each visit, the entire Site was walked slowly across a single transect by an experienced surveyor, approaching all suitable habitat within 50 m of the Site's boundaries and both visually scanning and listening for birds. In accordance with good practice guidance (Bibby et al., 2000) the starting point and direction of the route walked were varied on each



Breeding Bird Survey Report

survey visit; this serves to minimise bias, as birds may be active at different times of day in different areas. All dawn visits were completed during early morning to mid-morning hours and took two hours to complete. The dusk survey was commenced 30 minutes before sunset for a duration of two hours.

- 3.4.4 Where possible, the following details were recorded: bird numbers, species, age and sex, habitat associations and bird behaviour. Registrations (either by sight or by sound) of birds were assessed to confirm their breeding status, these were categorised into four sections as defined by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee (now the European Bird Census Council). See Table 3-1 for descriptions of these categories. Birds were recorded using the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) codes (Appendix B).

Table 3-1: Breeding status evidence

Breeder			Non-breeder
Possible	Probable	Confirmed	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observed in suitable nesting habitat Singing male 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pair in suitable nesting habitat Courtship and display Visiting probable nest site Agitated behaviour Brood patch (bird in hand) Nest building or excavating nest-hole Permanent territory (defended over at least 2 survey occasions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distraction display or injury feigning Used nest or eggshells found from this season Recently fledged young or downy young Adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating occupied nest Adult carrying faecal sac or food for young Nest containing eggs Nest with young 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flying over Migrant Summering non-breeder Observed in unsuitable nesting habitat

- 3.4.5 The dates and weather conditions for each survey visit are provided in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3-2: Weather conditions at the Site during each survey

Survey Visit	Date	Timing	Duration (hours)	Air temperature (°C)	Precipitation	Cloud cover	Wind strength/direction
1	10/06/2024	Dusk	2	15	None	10%	14 knots N
2	11/06/2024	Dawn	2	8	None	15%	0 knots N
3	04/07/2024	Dusk	2	11	Light rain	Overcast	16 knots W
4	05/07/2024	Dawn	2	12	Light rain	Overcast	7 knots N
5	09/07/2024	Dusk	2	17	None	Overcast	10 knots SSE
6	09/07/2024	Dawn	2	14	None	Overcast	13 knots W



Breeding Bird Survey Report

3.4.6 The transect route was undertaken from an existing path and accessible areas and was walked at a slow and steady pace with point observations made at strategic locations. Sightings were registered on a base map using standard BTO codes. Survey maps of each visit were reviewed, and notable bird species were extracted and combined to form a plan of notable bird registration for subsequent analysis. Notable bird species comprise:

- Species listed on Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive;
- Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- Species on the Red or Amber list according to Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) (Stanbury et al. 2021);
- Species listed in accordance with Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016;
- Rare and scarce species considered by the Rare Breeding Bird Panel¹;
- Localised or highly specialised species regardless of inclusion above (e.g. crossbill in coniferous woodland);
- Nationally or locally declining species regardless of inclusion above;
- Colonial nests or roost sites containing more than one individual of any species; and,
- Exceptional counts or aggregations of any species.

3.5 Survey Personnel

3.5.1 All survey work was carried out by suitability qualified and experienced ecologists including lead surveyor and Senior Ecologist Zak Mitchell, Consultant Ecologist Lucy Janus and Graduate Ecologist Amy Freeland.

3.6 Survey Limitations

3.6.1 The BOC land to the south of the Site was not included within the Survey Area, however, based on a review of previous survey data (National Grid, 2009) and aerial images it is considered that the habitats present within the BOC land transition from those dominant within the Site to a similar composition of habitats present in the southern fields of the TataSteel land (adjacent to the Site and the BOC land to the west). On this basis it is considered that the breeding bird assemblage within the BOC land is also likely to be comparable to the Site in terms of its value. Therefore, recommendations made in regard to mitigation measures within the Site can be reasonably predicted to also be appropriate for the BOC land. It is therefore not considered that the lack of specific survey data in relation to the BOC land is a significant constraint to determining ecological value or appropriate mitigation/compensation response.

3.6.2 Due to access restrictions, the surveys could not be completed when first proposed. The entry gate lock code was changed when surveyors arrived at the Site for the first visit and the surveys had to be rearranged. Consequently, a greater number of dusk visits were carried instead (three) of the recommended minimum of one dusk visit due to concerns regarding access. Visits were subsequently carried out between June and July, once access to the Site was made available by NGET. The required six visits were still undertaken. Other access restrictions included overgrown vegetation which prevented access to areas of the Site. During the final two surveys, the transect was reduced due to safety concerns resulting from the presence of cattle on Site.

3.6.3 Due to the late start and condensed schedule of the survey there is a possibility that some early or late breeding bird species were missed, or some birds were no longer using the Site

¹ <https://rbbp.org.uk/>



after fledging during the survey. However, a comprehensive assessment of local records has been carried out and it is considered unlikely that other notable species would have been using the Site before June and July.

- 3.6.4 It should be noted the survey methods provides only a 'snapshot' of bird presence at the time of the surveys. However, a total of three early morning visits plus three crepuscular visits is deemed appropriate to gather information on the overall assemblage present and to enable a reasonable estimate of likely numbers of pairs/territories present in the breeding season. These numbers (and presence/absence of individual species) may vary year to year, but the data gathered gives a good basis for assessment at the time of survey.

3.7 Evaluation

- 3.7.1 The importance of any particular notable species recorded as well as the breeding bird assemblage as a whole was evaluated using Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) guidance (CIEEM, 2023). These guidelines recommend that the valuation of ecological feature, in this case breeding birds associated with a site is made with reference to a geographical framework, i.e. a feature may be of importance within the following context:

- International and European;
- National (Wales);
- Regional (South Wales);
- County (Neath Port Talbot); and
- Local (Port Talbot).

- 3.7.2 Features which do not meet the threshold for local value are described as being of 'less than local value'. However, such features may still receive legal protection.

3.8 Report Qualification

- 3.8.1 The survey described here was undertaken in accordance with the best practice methodologies current at the time of commissioning. Site circumstances, scientific knowledge or methodological requirements can change during the course of a project, and these external factors may impact on the scope of subsequent work requirements.
- 3.8.2 All survey work and reporting was undertaken by experienced and qualified ecologists, in accordance with the Code of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).
- 3.8.3 All ecological surveys have an expected validity period owing to the tendency of the natural environment to change over time. This validity period varies from receptor to receptor and is also dependent on the degree of change in a site's management and overall landscape ecology. Where the potential for change is considered to be relevant to the site, this is highlighted in the appropriate section.
- 3.8.4 This report does not purport to provide detailed, specialist legal advice. Where legislation is referenced, the reader should consult the original legal text, and/or the advice of a qualified environmental lawyer.



4 Results

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The following section presents the results from the desk study and field surveys undertaken.

4.2 Desk Study

Statutory Designated Sites

- 4.2.1 The desk study identified Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located approximately 660 m south east of the Site and Margam Moors SSSI is located approximately 735 m south. Kenfig Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and SSSI lies is located 2.5 km south of the Site.
- 4.2.2 No other statutory sites were identified within the 2 km search area, and no other SACs, SPAs or Ramsar sites (including candidate/ proposed/ potential sites) were identified within the 10 km search area. Further details are provided in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4-1: Statutory Designated Sites for Nature Conservation within the search area

Site Name	Description	Distance/ Direction from the Site
Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir SSSI	The Eglwys Nunydd is a 260-acre supply reservoir in Margam, originally constructed to provide water for the large steelworks at Margam. Bird species recorded at the reservoir include a range of breeding and migrant species including great crested grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> , little grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> , mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> , gadwall <i>Mareca strepera</i> and Eurasian coot <i>Fulica atra</i> , tufted duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> , common pochard <i>Aythya farina</i> , goosander <i>Mergus merganser</i> , smew <i>Mergellus albellus</i> , long-tailed duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> , greater scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> and great northern diver <i>Gavia immer</i> .	660 m south southeast
Margam Moors SSSI	The majority of the moors is recognised for its fen and marshy grassland as well as ditches criss-crossing the area. It is home to a number of rare plants and invertebrates and supports birds such as Cetti's warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i> and whitethroat <i>Sylvia communis</i> .	735 m southwest
Kenfig/ Cynffig SAC and SSSI	Kenfig is a largely intact dune system with extensive areas of fixed coastal dunes and humid dune slacks with herbaceous vegetation. The primary reason for the selection of this site is that Kenfig is one of two sites selected for petalwort <i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i> in south Wales and holds the largest populations of fen orchid <i>Liparis loeselii</i> in the UK.	2.5 km south

Non-Statutory Designated Sites

- 4.2.3 Part of the Site is designated as 'Junction 38 Wetland Complex' as it supports areas of lowland fen, woodland and purple moor grass dominated habitat. There are no other non-statutory designated sites within 2 km of the Site.

Local Records Centre

- 4.2.4 During the desk study a total of 50 bird species were identified with full details provided within Appendix A. Species recorded included a range of common and widespread species as well as a number of rarer species, including barn owl (*Tyto Alba*) and Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) which were both recorded within or directly adjacent to the Site.



Previous Survey Data

- 4.2.5 The breeding bird survey completed in 2008 survey recorded a total of 31 bird species, with an estimated 15 species likely to be using habitats within the site for breeding or for foraging whilst rearing chicks nearby. The included the following notable species, Cetti's warbler, kingfisher (foraging only), bullfinch, reed bunting, dunnock, goldcrest, kestrel and willow warbler.

4.3 Field Survey

- 4.3.1 A total of 25 bird species were recorded across the survey area comprising four species categorised as confirmed or probable breeders; and 18 present within suitable breeding habitat (possible breeding species). Of the species recorded the following were considered to notable:
- Cetti's Warbler, listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
 - Seven Amber list species according to Birds of Conservation Concern 5: Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Wren, Sedge Warbler, Willow Warbler, Whitethroat and Dunnock.
 - Two species identified under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (local importance): Dunnock, Bullfinch.
- 4.3.2 In addition to the above, grey heron and feral pigeon were recorded flying over the Site on an occasional basis and barn swallow was recorded flying over the Site and foraging. These records were regarded as non-breeding records.
- 4.3.3 Full details of the survey results are provided in Table 4.2, with the location of the species recorded provided on Figures 2.1-2.6. BTO species codes used on Figures 2.1-2.6 and within Table 4.2 are provided at Appendix B.



Breeding Bird Survey Report

Table 4-2: List of species recorded during breeding bird surveys between June and July 2024.

English (British) name	Scientific name	BTO Code	10 June 24	11 June 24	4 July 24	5 July 24	9 July 24	10 July 24	Breeding status within site	EWA ^{*2}	BoC ³	Sch 1 ⁴	RBBP ⁵	Annex 1 ⁶	S. 7 ⁷
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	H.	✓.						Non-breeder: Observed flying over Site						
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	BZ					✓.		Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						
Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	FP			✓.		.		Non-breeder: Observed flying over Site						
Wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	WP	✓.	✓.		✓.		✓.	Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat		A				
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	SL					✓.	✓.	Non-breeding: flying over and foraging						
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	WR	✓.	✓.		✓.		✓.	Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat		A				
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	D.	✓.	✓.		✓.			Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat	✓.	A				✓.
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	R.	✓.	✓.					Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						

² EWA = Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016

³ Birds of Conservation Concern 5

⁴ Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

⁵ Rare Breeding Birds Panel

⁶ Annex 1 of the EU Birds Directive

⁷ Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. A – Amber listed



Breeding Bird Survey Report

English (British) name	Scientific name	BTO Code	10 June 24	11 June 24	4 July 24	5 July 24	9 July 24	10 July 24	Breeding status within site	EWA ^{*2}	BoC ³	Sch 1 ⁴	RBBP ⁵	Annex 1 ⁶	S. 7 ⁷
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	SC	✓.						Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	B.	✓.	✓.		✓.	✓.		Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	BC		✓.					Possible: singing male observed						
Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	CW	✓.	✓.		✓.		✓.	Probable: adult observed carrying nest material, and building a nest			✓.			
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	CC	✓.	✓.	✓.	✓.	✓.	✓.	Probable: pair observed in suitable nesting habitat						
Reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	RW	✓.	✓.		✓.	✓.	✓.	Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						
Sedge warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	SW		✓.		✓.		✓.	Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat		A				
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	WH	✓.	✓.					Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat		A				
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	WW	✓.						Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat		A				
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	GT		✓.		✓.		✓.	Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	BT	✓.	✓.	✓.	✓.	✓.	✓.	Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						



Breeding Bird Survey Report

English (British) name	Scientific name	BTO Code	10 June 24	11 June 24	4 July 24	5 July 24	9 July 24	10 July 24	Breeding status within site	EWA *2	BoC ³	Sch 1 ⁴	RBBP ⁵	Annex 1 ⁶	S. 7 ⁷
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	LT	✓.	✓.			✓.		Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	MG	✓.	✓.	✓.				Probable: adult making alarm calls and exhibiting agitated behaviour						
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	JD	✓.	✓.	✓.			✓.	Probable: adult observed carrying nest material, and building a nest						
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	C.	✓.			✓.		✓.	Possible: species calling in suitable nesting habitat						
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	GO	✓.	✓.			✓.	✓.	Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat						
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	BF	✓.						Possible: species observed in suitable nesting habitat	✓.	A				✓.



5 Discussion and Recommendations

5.1 Key Component Species and Evaluation

- 5.1.1 Of the 50 bird species provided by data search, 18 have been recorded as present within or directly adjacent to the Site. This included a range of common and widespread species as well as a number of rare species such as barn owl, marsh harrier and bittern. Suitable breeding habitat is present within the Site which could support some of the more common and widespread species which have been recorded, however, for the rarer species, given the lack of suitable breeding habitat within the Site (Barn owls- buildings, large hollow trees; marsh harrier/ bittern- extensive reedbed/ arable land) it is unlikely that these species breed within the Site.
- 5.1.2 Of the 25 species recorded during the surveys, eight species (approximately 32% of the species assemblage) are subject to some level of protection or conservation criteria. However, of these only Cetti's warbler was considered a probable breeder. Further consideration of the species and an assessment of the overall breeding bird assemblage within the Site is provided below.

Cetti's Warbler

- 5.1.3 Cetti's warbler was confirmed as a probable breeder during four of the surveys, where a peak count of nine birds was recorded during the dawn survey on 11th June. Whilst no population data specific for Wales could be ascertained, the nine individuals recorded at the Site (assuming each individual represents part of a breeding pair) represents 0.26% of the UK population (3450 pairs). Despite listed on Schedule 1, this species is a Green listed species on the BoCC and is expanding its range within the UK⁸. The species inhabits reedbeds and dense scrub which is widely present on Site and within the local area, as such the breeding population within the Site is considered to be of local value only.

Bullfinch

- 5.1.4 Bullfinch were recorded during one survey only where 2 individuals were observed in suitable nesting habitat. Birds were not recorded carrying nesting material or exhibiting other breeding behaviours therefore it is likely that bullfinch are not breeding in significant numbers on the Site and the Site is likely to be of low value to the species with respect to breeding with the population present (if breeding) likely to be of less than local value.

Wood Pigeon

- 5.1.5 Wood pigeon were observed across four surveys with a maximum count of four individuals during the dawn survey on 11th June. Birds were observed in suitable nesting habitat including trees and larger areas of scrub however none were recorded as carrying nesting material.
- 5.1.6 Woodpigeons are currently Amber listed under the UK Birds of Conservation Concern (Stanbury et al. 2021). However, these species are still frequently recorded in Wales with data from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) showing the population of woodpigeon to be currently increasing in Wales. On this basis, the population of woodpigeons within the Site (if breeding) is likely to be of less than local value.

Sedge Warbler

- 5.1.7 Sedge warbler were recorded across three surveys where a maximum count of two birds were recorded in suitable nesting habitat and are considered to be possibly breeding within the Site.

⁸ <https://www.bto.org/understanding-birds/birdfacts/cettis-warbler>



Breeding Bird Survey Report

Sedge warbler have recently moved from Green to Amber listing following a -38% decline in breeding and non-breeding populations.

- 5.1.8 The Site contains suitable breeding habitat amongst the wetland areas where birds usually nest on or near the ground. The Site does not appear to support significant numbers of sedge warbler and no direct evidence of breeding was recorded during the surveys. Any population of sedge warbler within the Site is likely to be of no more than local value.

Willow Warbler

- 5.1.9 An individual will warbler was recorded during one survey only with no directing breeding behaviour observed. This species is Amber listed on the BoCC although is fairly widespread within the UK. Given that only one individual was recorded on only one survey visit it is considered that any breeding population present is of less than local value.

Whitethroat

- 5.1.10 Whitethroat were observed across two surveys with a maximum count of 2 individuals. This species is Amber listed on the BoCC although is fairly widespread within the UK. Suitable breeding habitat on Site for this species includes scrub and reedbed however birds no direct observations of breeding behaviour such nest building was observed. The breeding population within the Site is likely to be of less than local value

Dunnock

- 5.1.11 Although suitable habitat is present for dunnock, a maximum count of one bird was recorded over three surveys. Dunnock are amber listed on the BoCC with numbers having experienced a 40% decrease between 1967 and 2022. This species prefers fairly dense deciduous understory for nesting which was largely absent from the Site and any population present is likely to be less than Local value.

Wren

- 5.1.12 Wren was recorded over four surveys with a maximum count of seven birds on two of the surveys. Although birds were not confirmed as breeding. Despite the wren having the highest population in the UK for any bird species and experiencing a 107% increase between 1967 and 2022 (with particularly strong increase in Wales), the species still qualified for Amber list criteria due its vulnerability to severe weather which can have long lasting effects on populations. Although a recorded-on Site in relatively high numbers compared to other species, given that they are a common and widespread species any population present is likely to be of less than local value.

Breeding bird assemblage

- 5.1.13 The bird community overall was typical for the type of habitats present in this part of southern Wales and is largely comparable to the bird assemblage recording during the 2008 surveys (National Grid, 2009). Whilst Cetti's warbler (recorded in both 2008 and 2024) is a Schedule 1 species and likely breeding within the Site, this species is increasing in population size and distribution within the UK.
- 5.1.14 Taking the above into account, the breeding bird assemblage present within the Site is considered to be of Local value.
- 5.1.15 As previously discussed, the BOC land to the south of the Site was not included within the Breeding Bird Survey Area. However, based on a review of previous survey data (National Grid, 2009; RSK Biocensus 2024) and the walkover survey completed in September 2024, it is considered that the habitats present within the BOC land provide an extension and transition of those habitats present within the Site and at the southern-most end are not dissimilar to the southern fields of the TataSteel land (adjacent to the Site and BOC land to the west). The



breeding bird assemblage recorded from within the TataSteel site includes species associated with habitat types that are not present within the BOC land (e.g. buildings and lagoon areas). Taking all these points into account and the size and diversity of habitats associated with the BOC land, the breeding bird assemblage within the BOC land therefore is considered to likely also to be of Local Value.

5.2 General Recommendations

- 5.2.1 To enable the proposed development to be demonstrably compliant with planning policy and legislation and to protect features of ecological value within and around the Site, the 'Mitigation Hierarchy' needs to be applied to the scheme design at planning, construction and operational phases
- 5.2.2 This is a set of principles, in sequential order of preference which can be defined as follows
- **Avoidance:** measures taken to avoid creating impacts from the outset to avoid impacts on certain components of biodiversity.
 - **Minimisation:** measures taken to reduce the duration, intensity and / or extent of impacts (including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, as appropriate) that cannot be completely avoided, as far as is practically feasible.
 - **Restoration:** measures taken to restore degraded habitats/ ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided and/ or minimised.
 - **Compensation:** measures taken to compensate for any residual significant, adverse impacts that cannot be avoided, minimised and / or rehabilitated or restored.
- 5.2.3 In general, it is recommended that as much suitable habitat for breeding birds is retained as possible, to include both breeding and foraging habitat. Furthermore, new planting as part of any landscape proposals and/ or Biodiversity Net Gain requirements should aim to include suitable vegetation of native and locally appropriate species, to replicate the existing mosaic of habitats wherever possible.
- 5.2.4 Where a significant loss of habitat is proposed that cannot be reasonably mitigated or compensated for on-site then appropriate off-site compensation measures may need to be considered.
- 5.2.5 During construction works, to avoid direct impacts to breeding birds resulting in the contravention of their legal protection, any vegetation removal should be completed outside the main nesting period, e.g. completed during September to February inclusive. If this is not possible, areas to be cleared would require a pre-works check for breeding birds by a suitably experienced ecologist no more than 48 hours before clearance. If an active nest were found, that is either in use or being built during this inspection, it will need to be left undisturbed with an appropriate buffer placed around the nest for the entire nesting period. In regard to Cetti's warbler which are afforded a higher degree of protection, any buffer zone would need to ensure there is no risk of disturbing birds away from the nest.



6 Conclusion

- 6.1.1 Stantec UK Ltd was commissioned by NGET to undertake breeding bird surveys at an area of land owned by NGET at Margam, Port Talbot, Wales. The survey recorded a total 25 bird species, with 22 species confirmed as probable or possible breeding species. Of the 25 species recorded during the surveys, 8 species are species of conservation concern. These included Cetti's warbler, bullfinch, wood pigeon, sedge warbler, willow warbler, whitethroat, dunnock and wren. However, despite declines in population for some of these species, these species are still considered to be either common or widespread within the UK.
- 6.1.2 Taking into account the number of species recorded within the Site and their conservations status, the breeding bird assemblage present is considered to be of at least Local value with individual populations of Cetti's warbler, bullfinch, wood pigeon, sedge warbler, willow warbler, whitethroat, dunnock and wren considered to be of no more than Local value.
- 6.1.3 Despite the BOC land not having been directly surveyed for breeding birds, given the proximity to, and transition of habitats between the BOC land and the Site, and also taking account of the findings of survey work undertaken for the TataSteel site and a walkover survey of the BOC land in September 2024, the BOC land is considered likely to support a breeding bird assemblage of similar value (i.e. of Local Value).
- 6.1.4 The proposed development within the Site will likely result in the loss of breeding bird habitat and recommendations to minimise impacts and provide additional, compensatory nesting habitat within the Site as part of the landscape proposals or as part of any proposed offsite compensation measures have been made. Direct impacts to nesting birds during construction works can be reasonably avoided through the appropriate timing of works or the implementation of precautionary methods of works.



7 References

Bibby C.J, Burgess N.D, Hill D.A, Mustoe S.H. (2000) Bird Census Techniques. Second Edition. Elsevier Ltd.

Bibby. (1982). Polygamy and the breeding ecology of the Cetti's warbler *Cettia cetti*. Ibis 124:288-301.

Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2022). *Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts*, v.0.1.6. <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org>

British Standards Institute (2013). *BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity. Code of practice for planning and development*. British Standards Institution: London.

CIEEM (2023). *Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine, version 1.3*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester

Hagemeijer, W. & Blair, M. (eds) 1997. *The EBCC Atlas of European breeding birds*. Their distribution and abundance. T. & A.D. Poyser.

McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win I. 2021. The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. *British Birds* **114**: 723-747

National Grid (2009) Margam 275kV Substation Environmental Report March 2009.

RBBP- Rare Breeding Birds Panel [Species – overview – UK Rare Breeding Birds Panel \(rbbp.org.uk\)](https://rbbp.org.uk)

RSK Biocensus (2024) Tata Steel UK Ltd. Electric Arc Furnace. Wintering and Breeding Bird Survey Report. 2487033 P&C EAF (Issue for PAC). June 2024

Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P.,

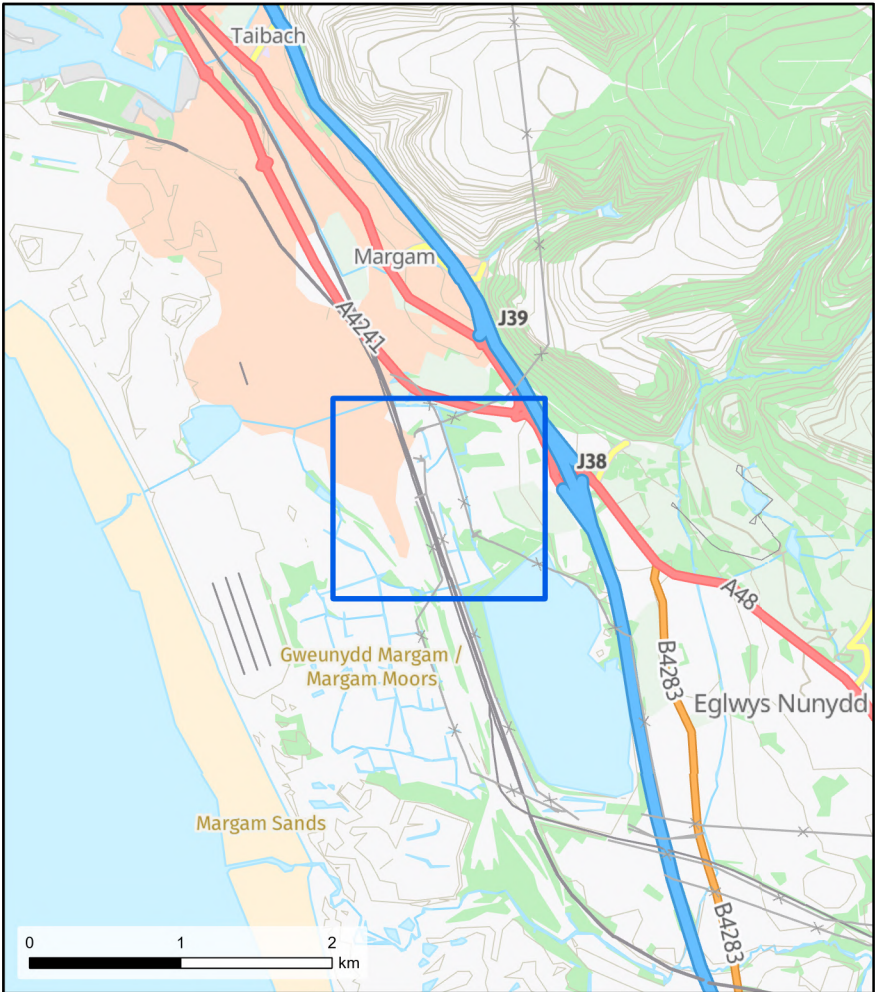
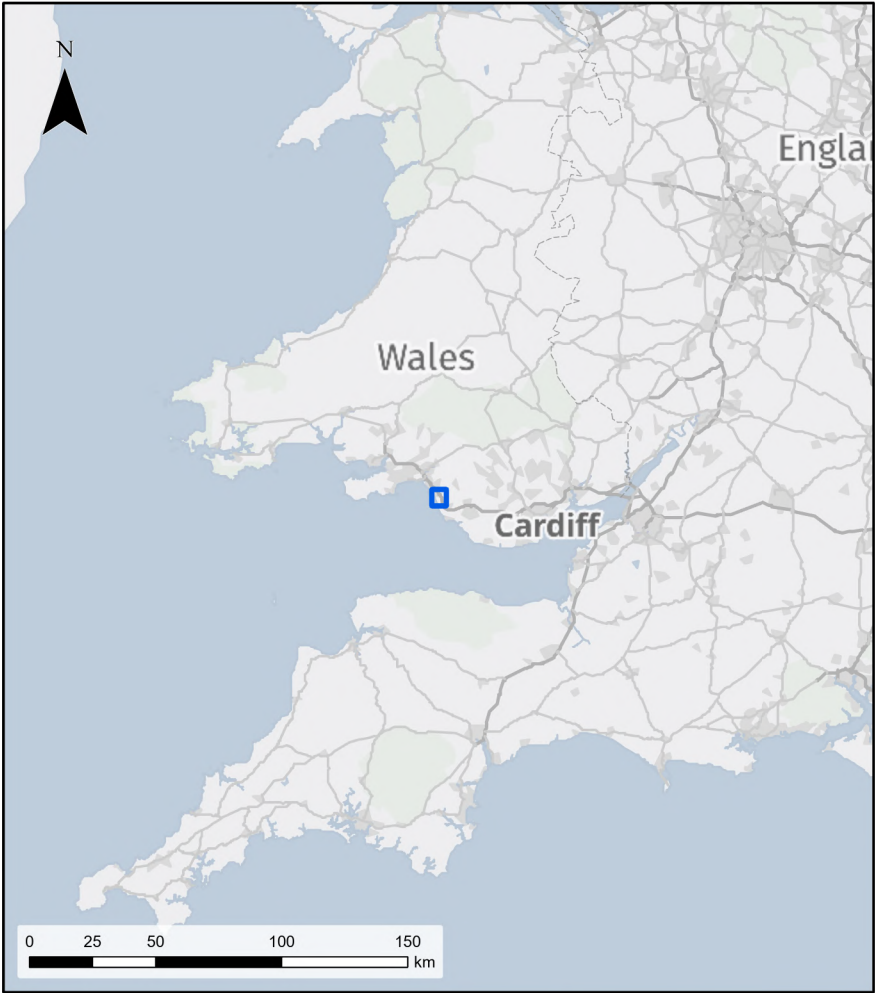
Stantec (2024) Margam, Nation Grid Preliminary Ecological Assessment.



Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan





Breeding Bird Survey Report

Figures 2.1-2.6: Breeding Bird Survey Results





BTOCode	Species
B.	Blackbird
BC	Blackcap
BT	Blue Tit
BF	Bullfinch
BZ	Buzzard
C.	Carrion Crow
CW	Cetti's Warbler
CC	Chiffchaff
D.	Dunnock
FP	Feral Pigeon
GO	Goldfinch
GT	Great Tit
H.	Grey Heron
JD	Jackdaw
KF	Kingfisher
LT	Long-tailed Tit
MG	Maggie
RW	Reed Warbler
R.	Robin
SW	Sedge Warbler
SC	Stonechat
SL	Swallow
WH	Whitethroat
WW	Willow Warbler
WP	Woodpigeon
WR	Wren



BTOCode	Species
B.	Blackbird
BC	Blackcap
BT	Blue Tit
BF	Bullfinch
BZ	Buzzard
C.	Carrion Crow
CW	Cetti's Warbler
CC	Chiffchaff
D.	Dunnock
FP	Feral Pigeon
GO	Goldfinch
GT	Great Tit
H.	Grey Heron
JD	Jackdaw
KF	Kingfisher
LT	Long-tailed Tit
MG	Maggie
RW	Reed Warbler
R.	Robin
SW	Sedge Warbler
SC	Stonechat
SL	Swallow
WH	Whitethroat
WW	Willow Warbler
WP	Woodpigeon
WR	Wren



BTOCode	Species
B.	Blackbird
BC	Blackcap
BT	Blue Tit
BF	Bullfinch
BZ	Buzzard
C.	Carrion Crow
CW	Cetti's Warbler
CC	Chiffchaff
D.	Dunnock
FP	Feral Pigeon
GO	Goldfinch
GT	Great Tit
H.	Grey Heron
JD	Jackdaw
KF	Kingfisher
LT	Long-tailed Tit
MG	Maggie
RW	Reed Warbler
R.	Robin
SW	Sedge Warbler
SC	Stonechat
SL	Swallow
WH	Whitethroat
WW	Willow Warbler
WP	Woodpigeon
WR	Wren





Site Boundary

BOC Land

Breeding Status

Breeding - Possible

Breeding - Probable

Non-Breeding

BTOCode	Species
B.	Blackbird
BC	Blackcap
BT	Blue Tit
BF	Bullfinch
BZ	Buzzard
C.	Carrion Crow
CW	Cetti's Warbler
CC	Chiffchaff
D.	Dunnock
FP	Feral Pigeon
GO	Goldfinch
GT	Great Tit
H.	Grey Heron
JD	Jackdaw
KF	Kingfisher
LT	Long-tailed Tit
MG	Maggie
RW	Reed Warbler
R.	Robin
SW	Sedge Warbler
SC	Stonechat
SL	Swallow
WH	Whitethroat
WW	Willow Warbler
WP	Woodpigeon
WR	Wren

Appendix A Local Records Centre Results

The table in below details the bird species records provided by the local records centre within a search area covering the site and a 2 km buffer zone, along with a summary of the bird species' conservation status.

Species	No. of Records	Closest distance (m – if sufficient record resolution provided)	Most Recent Date	Conservation status
Barn Owl	43	0	08/09/2023	Schedule 1
Bittern	9	430	14/11/2020	Annex 1, Schedule 1 Amber list
Black Redstart	7	92	03/11/2022	Schedule 1 Amber List
Blackbird	71	0	31/10/2022	Green list
Bullfinch	38	0	10/01/2018	Amber List
Cetti's Warbler	71	0	31/10/2022	Schedule 1
Chiffchaff	62	0	11/06/2024	Green List
Coot	26	0	22/04/2017	Green List
Crossbill	6	56	16/06/2023	Schedule 1
Cuckoo	22	145	08/06/2023	Red list
Dunnock	64	0	28/11/2023	Amber List
Firecrest	5	430	31/10/2017	Schedule 1
Garden Warbler	14	0	22/05/2017	Green List
Goldcrest	42	0	31/10/2022	Green List
Goldfinch	72	0	12/01/2023	Green List
Goshawk	19	56	28/11/2023	Schedule 1
Grasshopper Warbler	15	56	13/04/2022	Red List
Green Woodpecker	30	56	11/06/2024	Green List
Greenfinch	28	0	09/11/2017	Red List
Hobby	11	56	09/05/2022	Schedule 1
House Sparrow	22	0	09/02/2022	Red List
Jackdaw	40	0	12/01/2023	Green List
Kestrel	52	0	18/08/2022	Amber List
Kingfisher	26	0	06/02/2023	Schedule 1
Lesser Redpoll	14	56	28/05/2016	Green List
Lesser Whitethroat	19	0	10/05/2019	Green List
Linnet	76	0	31/10/2022	Red List
Long-tailed Tit	50	0	12/01/2023	Green List
Marsh Harrier	18	0	12/06/2020	Schedule 1 Amber List
Meadow Pipit	81	0	05/05/2023	Amber List
Mistle Thrush	38	0	31/10/2022	Red List
Raven	37	56	31/10/2022	Green List
Red Kite	23	56	07/11/2023	Schedule 1
Reed Bunting	54	0	23/01/2023	Amber List
Reed Warbler	46	0	08/06/2023	Green List
Sedge Warbler	64	0	08/06/2023	Amber List



Breeding Bird Survey Report

Siskin	27	56	05/01/2019	Green List
Skylark	62	0	05/05/2023	Red List
Song Thrush	56	0	06/04/2024	Amber List
Spotted Flycatcher	17	56	25/05/2021	Red List
Starling	36	0	31/10/2022	Red List
Swallow	71	0	11/06/2024	Green List
Swift	38	0	19/08/2018	Red List
Tree Pipit	18	0	06/06/2018	Red List
Wheatear	36	56	05/05/2023	Amber List
Whinchat	14	0	09/07/2017	Red List
Whitethroat	61	0	12/05/2014	Amber List
Willow Warbler	61	0	05/05/2023	Amber List
Woodcock	13	430	19/12/2021	Red List
Wren	75	0	28/11/2023	Amber List



Appendix B British Trust for Ornithology Species Codes

AC	Arctic Skua	GA	Gadwall	LE	Long-eared Owl	SM	Sand Martin
AE	Arctic Tern	GX	Gannet	LT	Long-tailed Tit	SS	Sanderling
AV	Avocet	GW	Garden Warbler	MG	Magpie	TE	Sandwich Tern
BO	Barn Owl	GY	Garganey	MA	Mallard	VI	Savi's Warbler
BY	Barnacle Goose	GC	Goldcrest	MN	Mandarin Duck	SQ	Scarlet Rosefinch
BA	Bar-tailed Godwit	EA	Golden Eagle	MX	Manx Shearwater	SP	Scaup
BR	Bearded Tit	OL	Golden Oriole	MR	Marsh Harrier	CY	Scottish Crossbill
BS	Berwick's Swan	GF	Golden Pheasant	MT	Marsh Tit	SW	Sedge Warbler
BI	Bittern	GP	Golden Plover	MW	Marsh Warbler	NS	Serin
BK	Black Grouse	GN	Goldeneye	MP	Meadow Pipit	SA	Shag
TY	Black Guillemot	GO	Goldfinch	MU	Mediterranean Gull	SU	Shelduck
BX	Black Redstart	GD	Goosander	ML	Merlin	SX	Shorelark
BJ	Black Tern	GI	Goshawk	M.	Mistle Thrush	SE	Short-eared Owl
B.	Blackbird	GH	Grasshopper Warbler	MO	Montagu's Harrier	SV	Shoveler
BC	Blackcap	GB	Great Black-backed Gull	MH	Moorhen	SK	Siskin
BH	Black-headed Gull	GG	Great Crested Grebe	MS	Mute Swan	S.	Skylark
BN	Black-necked Grebe	ND	Great Northern Diver	N.	Nightingale	SZ	Slavonian Grebe
BW	Black-tailed Godwit	NX	Great Skua	NJ	Nightjar	SN	Snipe
BV	Black-throated Diver	GS	Great Spotted Woodpecker	NH	Nuthatch	SB	Snow Bunting
BT	Blue Tit	GT	Great Tit	OP	Osprey	ST	Song Thrush
BU	Bluethroat	GE	Green Sandpiper	OC	Oystercatcher	SH	Sparrowhawk
BL	Brambling	G.	Green Woodpecker	PX	Peafowl/Peacock	AK	Spotted Crane
BG	Brent Goose	GR	Greenfinch	PE	Peregrine	SF	Spotted Flycatcher
BF	Bullfinch	GK	Greenshank	PH	Pheasant	DR	Spotted Redshank
BZ	Buzzard	H.	Grey Heron	PF	Pied Flycatcher	SG	Starling
CG	Canada Goose	P.	Grey Partridge	PW	Pied Wagtail	SD	Stock Dove
CP	Capercaillie	GV	Grey Plover	PG	Pink-footed Goose	SC	Stonechat
C.	Carriac Crow	GL	Grey Wagtail	PT	Pintail	TN	Stone-curlew
CW	Cetti's Warbler	GJ	Greylag Goose	PO	Pochard	TM	Storm Petrel
CH	Chaffinch	GU	Guillemot	PM	Ptarmigan	SL	Swallow
CC	Chiffchaff	FW	Guineafowl (Helmeted)	PU	Puffin	SI	Swift
CF	Chough	HF	Hawfinch	PS	Purple Sandpiper	TO	Tawny Owl
CL	Cirl Bunting	HH	Hen Harrier	Q.	Quail	T.	Teal
CT	Coal Tit	HG	Herring Gull	RN	Raven	TK	Temminck's Stint
CD	Collared Dove	HY	Hobby	RA	Razorbill	TP	Tree Pipit
CM	Common Gull	HZ	Honey Buzzard	RG	Red Grouse	TS	Tree Sparrow
CS	Common Sandpiper	HC	Hooded Crow	KT	Red Kite	TC	Treecreeper
CX	Common Scoter	HP	Hoopoe	ED	Red-backed Shrike	TU	Tufted Duck
CN	Common Tern	HM	House Martin	RM	Red-breasted Merganser	TT	Turnstone
CO	Coot	HS	House Sparrow	RQ	Red-crested Pochard	TD	Turtle Dove
CA	Cormorant	JD	Jackdaw	FV	Red-footed Falcon	TW	Twite
CB	Corn Bunting	J.	Jay	RL	Red-legged Partridge	WA	Water Rail
CE	Corncrake	K.	Kestrel	NK	Red-necked Phalarope	W.	Wheatear
CI	Crested Tit	KF	Kingfisher	LR	Redpoll (Lesser)	WM	Whimbrel
CR	Crossbill (Common)	KI	Kittiwake	RK	Redshank	WC	Whinchat
CK	Cuckoo	KN	Knot	RT	Redstart	WG	White-fronted Goose
CU	Curlew	LM	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	RH	Red-throated Diver	WH	Whitethroat
DW	Dartford Warbler	LA	Lapland Bunting	RE	Redwing	WS	Whooper Swan
DI	Dipper	L.	Lapwing	RB	Reed Bunting	WN	Wigeon
DO	Dotterel	TL	Leach's Petrel	RW	Reed Warbler	WT	Willow Tit
DN	Dunlin	LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull	RZ	Ring Ouzel	WW	Willow Warbler
D.	Duncock	LS	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	RP	Ringed Plover	OD	Wood Sandpiper
EG	Egyptian Goose	LW	Lesser Whitethroat	RI	Ring-necked Parakeet	WO	Wood Warbler
E.	Eider	LI	Linnet	R.	Robin	WK	Woodcock
FP	Feral Pigeon	ET	Little Egret	DV	Rock Dove (not feral)	WL	Woodlark
ZL	Feral/hybrid goose	LG	Little Grebe	RC	Rock Pipit	WP	Woodpigeon
ZF	Feral/hybrid mallard type	LU	Little Gull	RO	Rook	WR	Wren
FF	Fieldfare	LO	Little Owl	RS	Roseate Tern	WY	Wryneck
FC	Firecrest	LP	Little Ringed Plover	RY	Ruddy Duck	YW	Yellow Wagtail
F.	Fulmar	AF	Little Tern	RU	Ruff	Y.	Yellowhammer

