

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3, Annex 3.13: Interim Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Birds Surveys Technical Report

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
AC connection cables	Alternating Current (AC) cables that will connect the proposed onshore land substation to the National Grid Hawthorn Pit Substation.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made under the Planning Act 2008, as amended, granting development consent.
Desk Study	A desk-based research method used to collect and analyse existing information, including the review of literature, previous survey reports, databases and maps to inform the baseline environment and the need for further surveys.
Expert Working Group (EWG)	A topic-specific group of specialists formed under the evidence plan process (EPP) to resolve technical issues and agree approaches for environmental assessments.
Field Survey	The direct on-site observation and collection of environmental data, through sampling and recording, undertaken within the Survey Area.
Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI)	Habitats of Principal Importance (HPIs) are priority habitats originally identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and now legislated under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 which are considered to be the most sensitive/threatened and crucial for conserving biodiversity.
High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC)	A HVAC electric power transmission system uses alternating current for electric power transmission that periodically reverses direction at regular intervals.
High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)	A HVDC electric power transmission system uses direct current for electric power transmission, in contrast to the more common alternating current systems. Most HVDC links use voltages between 100 kilovolts (kV) and 800kV.
Intertidal Bird Survey Area	The survey area considered for intertidal birds comprises intertidal habitats present within the MHPGC Project PEIR Onshore Red Line Boundary, including a 1.5km viewshed from the coast (to cover subtidal/marine habitat) and a 250m buffer of habitats on land.
Landfall	The area in which the offshore export cables make landfall (come onshore) and the transitional area between the offshore cabling and the onshore cabling. This term applies to the entire landfall area between the trenchless technique exit pits and the transition joint bay inclusive of all construction works.
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	LNRs are usually declared (designated) by local councils, but parish and town councils can also declare LNRs if they have the powers to do so delegated to them. LNRs can be large or small and be created where there are wildlife or geological features that are of special local interest. They must have a management plan. LNRs are intended for people and wildlife and used for purposes such as habitat management, quiet recreation, study and to interact with nature and enjoy it.
Marine Directorate Licensing Operations Team (MD-LOT)	The part of the Scottish Government's Marine Directorate responsible for assessing and administering applications for marine licences for Scottish waters and Section 36 consent (offshore) in Scotland.
Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	The MMO, as a UK government body, is responsible for licensing, regulating and overseeing activities in the marine environment for English waters. For a DCO and deemed marine licence, the MMO acts as a statutory consultee, advising on

Term	Meaning
	marine planning, environmental impacts, habitats and compliance with marine licensing regulations.
MHPGC Project Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach to, and information to support, the EIA and Habitats Regulations Assessment processes for certain topics.
MHPGC Project Scoping Boundary	The spatial extent of the area used to define the environmental baseline to inform impact assessments at the time the MHPGC Project Scoping Report was submitted.
MHPGC Project Scoping Opinions	Separate scoping opinions received from PINS (on behalf of the Secretary of State) and MD-LOT (on behalf of the Scottish Ministers) in response to the MHPGC Project Scoping Report. The MHPGC Project Scoping Opinions contain the range of issues that PINS, and MD-LOT in consultation with statutory stakeholders, have identified should be considered within the EIA process.
MHPGC Project Scoping Report	A Scoping Report for the MHPGC Project, scoping the likely significant effects of the project on the environment, was submitted and accepted by Planning Inspectorate (PINS) and submitted to the Scottish Ministers, via the Marine Directorate – Licencing Operations Team (MD-LOT) in February 2025.
MHPGC Project Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	A report that provides preliminary environmental information in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This is information that enables consultees to understand the likely significant environmental effects of a project and which helps to inform consultation responses.
MHPGC Project PEIR Red Line Boundary	"The area within which all components of the MHPGC Project will be located, including areas required on a temporary basis during construction and/or decommissioning (such as construction compounds)."
MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore	Spatial extent used to define the environmental assessment within the PEIR. The area within which all onshore components of the MHPGC Project will be located landward of MHWS, including areas required on a temporary basis during construction and/or decommissioning (e.g. construction compounds).
Mean High Water Springs	The most inshore level location reached by the sea at high tide during mean high water spring tide. This is defined as the average throughout the year, of two successive high waters, during a 24-hour period in each month when the range of the tide is at its greatest.
Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project	The MHPGC Project is comprised of the offshore export cables in Scottish and English waters from the Morven North or the Morven South offshore substation platform(s) (OSP), landfall, onshore export cables, the onshore land substation (LSS) and AC connection cables. Also referred to in this report as the MHPGC Project, for ease of reading.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Areas of natural heritage that are nationally important.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The NPPF sets out the core planning principles for England. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans can provide for housing and other development in a sustainable manner.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	UK legislation that establishes duties on public authorities in England to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity when exercising their functions. The Act also provides for statutory lists of habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (under Section 41).

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Term	Meaning
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Large scale development which requires development consent under the Planning Act 2008.
Offshore substation platforms	OSP(s) comprise the support structure, topside and electrical components used for collecting the electricity generated by the wind turbine generators, in Scottish waters, for the passage or transmission to landfall. These OSP(s) can be divided into two types: - HVAC collector substations; - HVDC converter substations.
Onshore export cables	HVDC cables which bring electricity from the TJB to the onshore land substation.
Onshore land substation	A purpose-built site comprising a compound containing the electrical components for converting the HVDC to HVAC power. The LSS site associated with the MHPGC Project adjusts the power quality and power factor to meet the requirements of power supply being fed to the National Grid Hawthorn Pit Substation.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The PINS is an executive agency of the UK Government responsible for administering and examining DCO applications for NSIPs in England. PINS manages the application process, oversees consultation and examination, and makes a recommendation to the relevant Secretary of State on whether consent should be granted.
Ramsar site	A wetland designated as being of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.
Schedule 1 Species	Birds listed on the Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, for which it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb them at or near an active nest or when they have dependent young.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Locations within the UK designated to conserve rare, vulnerable, and migratory bird species of international importance, as classified by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (in Scotland), the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (in England) and Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (in Scotland and England).
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Designated areas which feature rare flora or fauna or are host to important features (physiological or geological) which are of scientific interest, designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
Species	A group of living organisms that share common characteristics and can interbreed to produce fertile offspring. Members of a species have similar genetic makeup and are classified under the same scientific name.
Species of Principal Importance (SPI)	SPIs are priority species that are most threatened, in greatest decline or for which the UK holds a significant proportion of the global population, first identified in the UK BAP. The list is designed to help public bodies to meet their biodiversity duty by considering these species within decision-making.
Study Area	For each environmental topic, the baseline environment will be characterised and the likely significant effect will be described within a topic specific Study Area. Specific Study Areas are defined for each topic and are based on the maximum spatial extent across which likely significant effects of the MHPGC Project may be experienced by the relevant receptors (i.e. the Zone of Influence (ZoI))
Survey Area	The area within which field surveys for the environmental topic are undertaken. This would include all areas for which impacts from the MHPGC Project may occur on relevant receptors.

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Term	Meaning
the Applicant	The legal entity making the applications for consent; Morven Offshore Wind Limited (MvOWL).
Target Species	Bird species associated with overlapping or nearby designated sites, and Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5)
Transition Joint Bay (TJB)	An underground bay housing a joint which connects the offshore export cables to the onshore export cables. The TJB will be located in the vicinity of the onshore side of the landfall.
Zone of Influence	The area within which impacts arising from the MHPGC Project could occur upon receptors.
Wintering Bird Survey Area	The survey area considered for wintering birds which comprises the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, with a 250m buffer applied. Where appropriate, this was extended up to 650m (the maximum non-breeding distance for curlew (*Numenius arquata*) where impacts on such species are possible within designated sites. This size of the buffer for the Wintering Bird Survey Area is considered to represent the area within which potential impacts on birds would occur, including potential indirect effects from noise and visual disturbance.

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
BoCC5	Birds of Conservation Concern 5
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERIC NE	Environmental Records Information Centre North East
ES	Environmental Statement
EWG	Expert Working Group
HPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information from the Countryside
MD-LOT	Marine Directorate – Licencing Operations Team
MHPGC	Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NE	Natural England

Acronym	Meaning
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Species of Principal Importance
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TTTC	Through-the-Tidal-Cycle
WCA	Wildlife and Countryside Act
WeBS	Wetland Bird Survey
ZoI	Zone of Influence

Units

Unit	Meaning
km	Kilometre
m	Metre

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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the wintering, passage and intertidal bird desk study and field surveys undertaken for the Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project (hereafter 'MHPGC Project') to inform **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)**.

The desk study identified historical records provided from the Environmental Records Information Centre North East (ERIC NE) of target species (i.e. species associated with overlapping or nearby (within 10km of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore) designated sites and Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5)) within the Wintering and Intertidal Bird Study Area. These records show presence of species associated within Durham Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, and Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site within the Study Area. To supplement the desk study completed for the MHPGC Project Scoping Report, additional records were requested from ERIC NE and were obtained on 28 October 2025.

A suite of wintering bird surveys was undertaken following best practice guidance to inform the wintering birds baseline, between October 2023 and March 2024 and a further six visits undertaken between October 2025 and March 2026 inclusive. The 2023/24 wintering bird survey method was based on the non-breeding winter farmland bird survey methodology (Gillings *et al.* 2007) and the non-breeding walkover survey methods (Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. 2024). The 2025/26 wintering bird surveys were carried out in line with best practice guidance on survey approach, as adapted from Gilbert *et al*. 1998.

During the 2025/26 wintering bird surveys no qualifying species associated with the overlapping designated sites were recorded. These surveys found four Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5) Red List species: common gull (*Larus canus*), herring gull *(Larus argentatus*), fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) and lapwing *(Vanellus vanellus*) and one Amber List species: black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*). Two Schedule 1 species, barn owl (*Tyto alba)* and merlin *(Falco columbarius*), were recorded, while merlin, herring gull and lapwing are also listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI).

A suite of intertidal bird surveys were undertaken following relevant best practice guidance to inform the intertidal birds baseline. Intertidal surveys undertaken between April 2023 and March 2024 followed the Through-the-Tidal-Cycle (TTTC) approach, and surveys undertaken between October 2025 and June 2026 (with surveys scheduled to September 2026) followed the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) methodology (BTO, 2017). Intertidal surveys between October 2025 to March 2026 were completed alongside the wintering bird surveys.

During the 2025/26 intertidal bird surveys, 14 species were recorded within the Intertidal Bird Survey Area. The assemblage included four BoCC5 Red List species (herring gull, great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*), common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) and curlew and seven BoCC5 Amber List species (oystercatcher *(Haematopus ostralegus)*, black-headed gull, black-throated diver *(Gavia arctica)*, pink-footed goose *(Anser brachyrhynchus)*, redshank *(Tringa totanus)*, fulmar *(Fulmarus glacialis)* and guillemot *(Uria aalge)*). Seven species recorded are qualifying features of overlapping or nearby designated sites, including Durham Coast SSSI (oystercatcher, curlew and redshank) and Teesmouth SPA/Ramsar (oystercatcher, common scoter, curlew, black-throated diver, pink-footed goose, redshank and red-throated diver (G*avia stellata*). Three Schedule 1 species were recorded (common scoter, black-throated diver and red-throated diver), whilst eight species are listed as LBAP priorities (herring gull, oystercatcher, common scoter, curlew, pink-footed goose, black-throated diver, redshank and red-throated diver) and six are Species of Principal Importance (SPI) (herring gull, oystercatcher, common scoter, curlew, redshank and red-throated diver).

It is considered that there is potential for wintering and intertidal birds to be disturbed during the construction phase of the MHPGC Project, including those associated with the designated sites within the Wintering and Intertidal Birds Study Areas. Habitats present within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore are considered to be suitable to support various wintering, passage and intertidal bird species.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.1.1.1 This report presents the wintering, passage and intertidal bird surveys undertaken for the Morven Hawthorn Pit Grid Connection Project (hereafter 'the MHPGC Project'). It forms **Volume 3, Annex 3.14: Wintering, and Intertidal Bird Survey Technical Report, of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)** prepared for the MHPGC Project and supports **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the PEIR**.

1.1.1.2 The wintering surveys were completed to identify species utilising the habitats within the Wintering Bird Survey Area during the wintering season (surveys completed October to March), with specific attention to any protected and/or target species (i.e. species associated with overlapping or nearby designated sites, within 10 kilometres (km) and notable aggregations (such as wintering roost areas). This report presents the details of the surveys which were undertaken across October 2023 and March 2024 and a further six visits between October 2025 and March 2026 inclusive. The interim results of the surveys are intended to inform the assessment of potential impacts and mitigation measures, if required.

1.1.1.3 The intertidal surveys were completed to identify species utilising the habitats within the Intertidal Bird Survey Area between April 2023 and March 2024 and October 2025 to September 2026, with specific attention to any protected and/or target species (i.e. species associated with overlapping or nearby designated sites, within 10 kilometres (km) and notable aggregations (such as wintering roost areas). This report presents the details of the surveys which were undertaken across April 2023 and March 2024 and October 2025 to June 2026 inclusive. Data for surveys from July – September 2026 will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES). The interim results of the surveys are intended to inform the assessment of potential impacts and mitigation measures, if required.

1.2 Legislative and policy context

1.2.1 Wildlife & Countryside *Act* 1981

1.2.1.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) is a principal mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in England. This legislation is part of a suite of legislation which implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC) ('the Birds Directive') and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEFC) (the Habitats Directive) in England.

1.2.1.2 Under the WCA, all wild birds are protected from killing and injury, and their nests and eggs protected from taking, damage and destruction whilst in use. In addition to the protection afforded to all wild birds, bird species listed under Schedule 1 of this act are also afforded protection from disturbance during the breeding season.

1.2.2 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

1.2.2.1 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act places a duty on public bodies to conserve and enhance biodiversity in discharging their duties (including planning controls). The Secretary of State (SoS) is required to maintain lists of species and habitats which are regarded as being of principal importance for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in England. These habitats of principal importance (HPI) and species of principal importance (SPI) listed in Section 41 of the Act are used to guide decision makers in implementing their duties to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England when carrying out their normal functions.

1.3 Guidance

1.3.1 Birds of Conservation Concern 5

1.3.1.1 The UK's leading bird conservation organisations reviewed the most up to date information on the status of birds in the UK and elsewhere in their range to produce a review of the status of birds which occur regularly in the UK. This is presented as the Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC5) (Stanbury *et al*. 2021), comprising a 'BoCC5 red list' of species of high conservation concern, an 'amber' list of species of moderate conservation concern, with other species that do not qualify under BoCC5 red or amber list criteria included on the green list.

1.3.1.2 Red or amber Listing does not confer additional protection under legislation or planning policy, however it provides a basis for informing evaluation of a site and for targeting conservation effort and is a widely used resource for interpreting bird populations.

1.4 Consultation and engagement

1.4.1 EIA Scoping

1.4.1.1 The MHPGC Project Scoping Report was issued to the PINS and MD-LOT in November 2024 (RPS, 2025). Following consultation with the appropriate statutory bodies, PINS (on behalf of the SoS) and MD-LOT provided a Scoping Opinion in March 2025 (PINS, 2025; MD-LOT, 2025).

1.4.1.2 **Section 3.3** of **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the PEIR** sets out the key comments raised during the scoping process specific to terrestrial ecology and terrestrial and intertidal ornithology.

1.4.2 Expert Working Groups

1.4.2.1 The scope, methodology and findings of the wintering and intertidal bird surveys completed to date have been discussed and where appropriate, agreed with the Onshore Ecology and Onshore and Intertidal Ornithology Expert Working Group (EWG). Further detail regarding consultation undertaken with respect to terrestrial ecology and terrestrial and intertidal ornithology can be found in **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the PEIR**.

2 Methodology

2.1 Overview

2.1.1.1 A combination of a desk study and field surveys were undertaken for the MHPGC Project to identify species using terrestrial and intertidal habitat within and adjacent to the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore including intertidal ornithology which extends 1.5km from Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) into the offshore extent of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary during the wintering season, with specific attention to any protected and/or target species and notable aggregations (such as roosting areas). Protected and/or target species are considered to be those associated with overlapping or nearby designated sites (within 10km), which are notified for wintering bird populations.

2.1.1.2 The objectives of the desk study and field surveys were to map the distribution of wintering and intertidal birds, estimating the approximate size of wintering and intertidal bird populations within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore. This, in turn, affords the identification of any constraints associated with wintering and intertidal birds and/or mitigation requirements, if necessary.

2.2 Study area

2.2.1.1 The study area is intended to cover the area within which an impact (direct or indirect) can be reasonably expected to occur and describe the geographical extent subject to desk study.

2.2.1.2 The study area considered for wintering and intertidal birds (hereafter referred to as the Study Area) is the area subject to a desk study for wintering and intertidal birds and comprises the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, with a 10km buffer applied, as shown in **Figure 2.1**. The size of the Study Area was selected in order to assess the connectivity of potential key ornithological sites/species with the MHPGC Project.

2.3 Survey area

2.3.1.1 The survey area for both wintering and intertidal birds has been determined using species or site-specific guidance to define the area within which impacts could occur on relevant features, as a result of the MHPGC Project.

2.3.1.2 The survey area considered for wintering birds (hereafter referred to as the Wintering Bird Survey Area) comprises the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, with a 250m buffer applied. Where appropriate, this was extended up to 650m (the maximum non-breeding distance for curlew (Goodship and Furness, 2022) in line with Natural England's comments, where impacts on this and other sensitive species are possible. The geographic extent of the Wintering Bird Survey Area is shown in **Figure 2.2.** This size of the buffer for the Wintering Bird Survey Area is considered to represent the area within which potential impacts on ornithology would occur, including potential indirect effects from noise and visual disturbance, and has been reviewed and agreed by NE .

2.3.1.3 The survey area considered for intertidal birds (hereafter referred to as the Intertidal Bird Survey Area) comprises intertidal habitats present within **Figure 2.2**.and surrounding the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore. Survey coverage included intertidal and marine habitats extending up to 1.5km from the coast, together with adjacent terrestrial habitats extending up to 500m beyond MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore where relevant.

2.3.1.4 It should be noted that private gardens, roads and carriageway embankments, railways and railway embankments and areas under construction were excluded from the wintering and intertidal bird Survey Area. Where access was not possible to private land, a review of satellite mapping, together with surveys observing from adjacent land, was utilised.

2.4 Survey methodologies

2.4.1 Desk study

2.4.1.1 The purpose of the desk study was to collect and analyse existing baseline data in relation to wintering birds, with specific attention to any protected and/or target species associated with overlapping and nearby designated sites notified for wintering birds and other natural features of potential ornithological importance, within the Study Area. The existing baseline data have been gathered from the following sources:

- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)'s Multi-Agency Geographic Information from the Countryside (MAGIC) Map (Natural England, n.d.);
- Environmental Records Information Centre North East (ERIC NE, n.d.);
- National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas (National Biodiversity Network Trust, n.d.).

2.4.1.2 Supplementary information on the Study Area and its surroundings was obtained from aerial imagery available from Google™ Earth Pro.

2.4.1.3 Supplementary Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) data were also obtained from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), and are displayed in **Table 2-1** and **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-1 Total Counts – All Species Combined

Year	Peak Monthly Total	Month	Autumn Peak	Winter Peak	Spring Peak
2020/21	1243	May	1569	1177	1316
2021/22	1010	Jul	1852	603	935
2022/23	2028	Sep	2390	734	1221
2023/24	1563	Jul	2248	432	986
2024/25	1329	Aug	2425	654	873
MEAN	1437		2097	720	1066

Table 2-2 Five-year monthly counts of each species

Species	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Brent goose (Svalbard Light-bellied)	0	2	1	4	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
Barnacle goose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Greylag goose	0	0	0	15	12	1	15	0	0	2	3	16
Pink-footed goose	0	0	0	160	18	120	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mute swan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Whooper swan	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelduck	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wigeon	0	25	200	118	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mallard	0	0	0	4	4	2	1	0	0	1	2	0
Pintail	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Species	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Teal	9	649	48	11	5	7	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tufted duck	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eider	4	9	1	5	3	17	8	5	2	11	2	7
Velvet scoter	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long-tailed duck	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goldeneye	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goosander	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted merganser	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-throated diver	0	4	28	9	10	24	15	32	5	2	5	0
Black-throated diver	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Northern diver	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great-crested grebe	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grey heron	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Shag	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	2	5	0	4	0
Cormorant	12	42	21	18	8	6	4	5	6	5	12	16
Oystercatcher	8	45	40	30	100	54	18	154	50	42	10	13
Lapwing	0	195	236	261	152	155	120	5	0	0	1	0
Golden plover	0	100	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grey plover	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ringed plover	0	4	7	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Curlew	2	3	1	7	1	10	0	0	1	1	2	0
Bar-tailed godwit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turnstone	0	18	31	16	21	20	22	8	10	11	0	6
Dunlin	0	21	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purple sandpiper	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Common sandpiper	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redshank	0	62	27	46	68	84	3	56	62	20	0	0
Kittiwake	956	459	1410	18	1	3	0	4	291	503	953	747
Black-headed gull	32	21	30	58	108	135	35	35	7	30	1	12
Mediterranean gull	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring gull	233	208	150	115	91	69	53	78	84	178	235	313

Species	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Lesser black-backed gull	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sandwich tern	6	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	22
Common tern	14	13	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Arctic tern	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kingfisher	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

2.4.2 Field survey

2.4.2.1 A suite of wintering and intertidal bird surveys were undertaken within their respective Survey Areas during 2023/2024 and 2025/2026. The results of the 2023/2024 surveys were compiled and have been summarised in this report to provide context for the 2025/2026 results. This Technical Report includes Intertidal survey data up to June 2026, however surveys have continued from June – September 2026; the results of which will be reported in the Environmental Statement. Wintering surveys will also be carried out over the winter of 2026/2027, the results of which will be reported in the Environmental Statement.

Wintering bird surveys

2.4.2.2 The 2023/24 wintering bird survey method was based on the non-breeding winter farmland bird survey methodology (Gillings *et al.* 2007) and the non-breeding walkover survey methods (Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. 2024). The 2025/26 wintering bird surveys were carried out in line with best practice guidance on survey approach, as adapted from Gilbert *et al*. 1998.

2.4.2.3 The wintering bird surveys involved 12 visits (twice monthly) undertaken within the Initial Wintering Bird Survey Area (based on the MHPGC Scoping Red Line Boundary) between October 2023 and March 2024 inclusive, and a further six visits undertaken between October 2025 and March 2026 inclusive, as set out in **Table 2-3**. It should be noted that the 2023/2024 wintering surveys were completed at an earlier stage of MHPGC Project refinement and therefore were completed over a greater spatial extent, rather than the refined Wintering Bird Survey Area used for the 2025-2026 surveys, as set out in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3: Wintering bird survey dates and survey coverage

Years	Dates of completed survey visits	Coverage
2023/2024	11 October 2023 - 31 October 2023. 07 November 2023 - 22 November 2023. 01 December 2023 - 15 December 2023. 01 January 2024 - 24 January 2024. 07 February 2024 - 20 February 2024. 07 March 2024 - 27 March 2024.	Initial Wintering Bird Survey Area.
2025/2026	20 October 2025 - 23 October 2025. 24 November 2025 - 26 November 2025. 16 December 2025 - 18 December 2025 14 January 2026 - 16 January 2026 11 February 2026 - 13 February 2026 12 March 2026 - 13 March 2026	Wintering Bird Survey Area.

2.4.2.4 The aim of the wintering bird surveys was to identify species utilising the Wintering Bird Survey Area, as defined above, during the winter season, with specific attention to any protected and/or target species and notable aggregations (such as winter roosting areas). The objective was to map the

distribution of wintering birds and estimate the approximate size of wintering bird populations within the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore.

2.4.2.5 Surveys were undertaken by suitably experienced ornithologists who walked transects through the Wintering Bird Survey Area, including transects along the coast to account for seabirds and waders potentially feeding or roosting within intertidal and cliff habitats, including those associated with overlapping or nearby designated sites including Durham Coast SSSI, Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area and Ramsar site, and Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site. Transects were walked at a slow pace that allowed for surveyors to identify species. The survey design made species-specific considerations, such as disturbance thresholds for species such as curlew which are known to be disturbed by sources such as construction works at a distance of up to 650m (Goodship and Furness, 2022). In addition, habitat that was considered to be of high value for waterfowl and waders (rough/tall grassland, scrub edges) sheltering during harsh weather was checked, if safe and possible to do so[1]. When birds were observed, surveyors would plot the approximate location of the priority/target species using the FieldMaps application along with an approximate count of the number of birds of each species observed as well as behaviour (feeding, foraging, roosting).

Intertidal bird surveys

2.4.2.6 At the point of completion, Intertidal bird surveys will cover two non-consecutive years, between April 2023 to March 2024 and October 2025 to September 2026 (noting data up to and including June 2026 is included within this Technical Report). These survey periods will be used to establish the baseline of activity within the Intertidal Bird Survey Area It should be noted that the as with the wintering bird surveys, the 2023/2024 intertidal surveys were undertaken at an earlier stage of MHPGC Project refinement and therefore were completed over a greater spatial extent, the Initial Intertidal Survey Area being based on the the MHPGC Scoping Red Line Boundary.,.

2.4.2.7 On the dates identified in **Table 2-4**, intertidal bird surveys were completed between April 2023 and March 2024 and followed the Through-the-Tidal-Cycle (TTTC) approach. This involved seven counts across six hours between High and Low tide, or vice versa.

2.4.2.8 The 2025/26 intertidal bird surveys were carried out following the methodology set out in Wetland Bird Surveys (WeBS) methods (BTO, 2017). Transects were walked within the Intertidal Bird Survey Area, with attention paid to rocky shore areas that present suitable habitat for roosts of wading birds within the Intertidal Bird Survey Area. The survey design considered the appropriate strategy for non-breeding target species and any notable aggregations of target or non-target species at high and low tide by undertaking high and low tide counts. High tide counts were undertaken within two hours of high tide and aimed to establish a maximum count of bird species within intertidal habitats, as high tide is typically when birds congregate on roosts or gather on open water. Low tide counts were undertaken within two hours of low tide and aimed to assess the spatial distribution of non-breeding birds to help determine important foraging areas. In addition, habitat that was considered of high value for wildfowl or waders sheltering during harsh weather was checked, if safe and possible to do so. The intertidal bird surveys completed between October 2025 and March 2026 were undertaken alongside the wintering bird surveys.

Table 2-4: Intertidal bird survey dates and survey coverage

Years	Dates of completed survey visits	Coverage
2023/2024	21 April 2023 & 24 April 2023 16 May 2023 & 23 May 2023 4 July 2023 & 6 July 2023 21 August 2023 & 30 August 2023	Initial Intertidal Bird Survey Area

[1] As per Discretionary Advice Service (DAS) note received from Natural England via email correspondence 11 September 2025.

Years	Dates of completed survey visits	Coverage
	5 September 2023 & 28 September 2023 4 October 2023 & 16 October 2023 14 November 2023 & 27 November 2023 5 December 2023 & 12 December 2023 3 January 2024 & 10 January 2024 15 February 2024 & 26 February 2024 11 March 2024 & 14 March 2024	
2025/2026	20 October 2025 – 23 October 2025 24 November 2025 – 26 November 2025 16 December 2025 – 18 December 2025 14 January 2026 –16 January 2026 11 February 2026 – 13 February 2026 12 March 2026 – 13 March 2026 09 April 2026 – 10 April 2026 19 May 2026 – 20 May 2026 22 June 2026 – 23 June 2026	Intertidal Bird Survey Area

2.4.2.9 The aim of the surveys was to identify species utilising the intertidal areas within the Intertidal Bird Survey Area, as defined above, during the wintering season, with specific attention to any protected and/or non-breeding target species and notable aggregations (such as winter roosting areas). The objective was to map the distribution of birds utilising intertidal habitats adjacent to the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, extending into the offshore extent of the MHPGC Project PEIR Red Line Boundary, estimating the approximate size of intertidal bird populations within and adjacent to the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, extending into the offshore extent of the MHPGC Project PEIR Red Line Boundary,

2.4.3 Limitations

2.4.3.1 It should be noted that the availability and quality of the data obtained during desk studies is reliant on third party responses and recorders. This varies from region and for different species groups. Furthermore, the comprehensiveness of data often depends on the level of coverage, the expertise and experience of the recorder, and the submission of records to the local recorder. However, this is not considered to be a limitation on the desk study data and its ability to inform the baseline of the MHPGC Project, as this was further supplemented and verified with field surveys.

2.4.3.2 Any sighting (or evidence) of non-target species recorded during surveys were reported in the separate incidental records form on the FieldMaps ApplicationThere were differences in survey methodology deployed between the 2023–2024 and 2025–2026 intertidal bird surveys (i.e. through-the-tide timed counts vs. high and low-tide WeBS-style counts, respectively). However, despite these methodological differences, all intertidal bird surveys cover high-tide and low-tide count data and to this extent are therefore comparable (notwithstanding that survey extent was refined between the survey periods).

2.4.3.3

2.4.3.4 .

2.4.3.5 Behavioural observations were not fully recorded for some entries during Intertidal Survey Visits 2 and 4 and Visit 2 for the wintering bird survey. These results however have still been treated as birds that were interacting and utilising the site and are included in the final results. It should be noted that whilst species presence and abundance data remain valid and suitable for characterising the bird assemblage within the survey area, the lack of behavioural information reduces the ability to determine how birds were using the site (e.g. feeding, roosting or commuting). Consequently, the assessment of habitat function, the identification of important feeding and roosting areas, and the evaluation of potential effects from disturbance, displacement and habitat loss has been concluded using reasonable assumptions based on the data available. Wintering bird surveys will continue in

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the winter of 2026/2027 (these will not include intertidal bird surveys). These data will be presented in the Environmental Statement.

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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 2.1: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD STUDY AREA

0 1 2 km

Scale@A3: 1:100,000

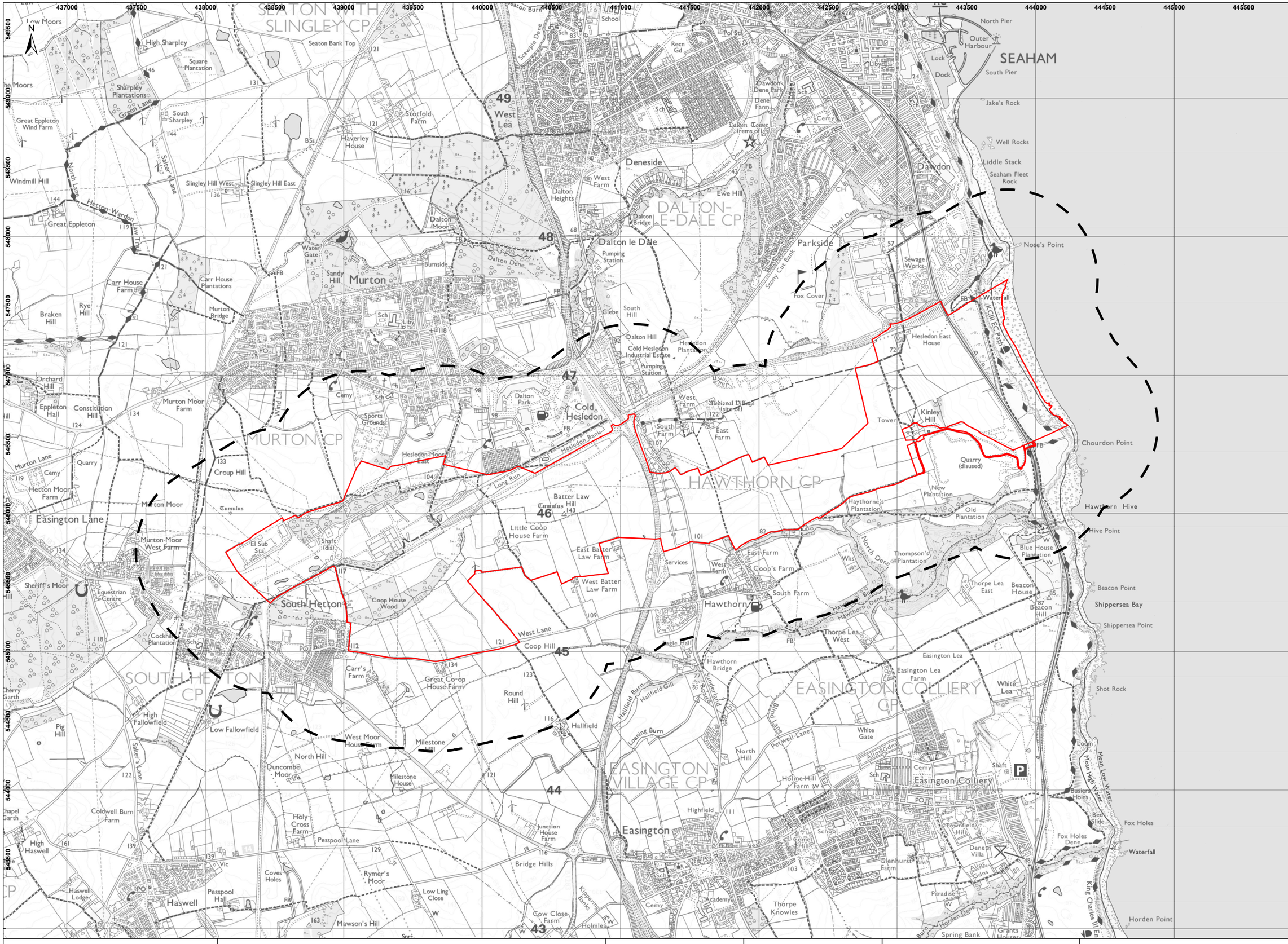
Geodetic Information:
Datum: OSGB 1936
Projection: British National Grid

Data Sources:
BP, Ordnance Survey

Service Layer Credits:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
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Drawing Number:
MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-125

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
01	13/08/2026	Initial Issue	EH	RE
-	-	-	-	-





LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering Bird Survey Area - 650m Buffer

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 2.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING BIRD SURVEY AREA	0 0.5 km Scale@A3: 1:25,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848263

Drawing Number: MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-126

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
01	28/09/2026	Initial Issue	EH	RE
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3 Baseline characterisation

3.1 Desk study

3.1.1 Statutory and non-statutory sites

3.1.1.1 There are six sites with statutory designations for ornithological interest identified within the Study Area, as detailed in **Table 3-1** and shown in **Figure 3.1**

Table 3-1: Statutory designated sites of ornithological interest within the Study Area

Site Name	Relevant Qualifying Species/Features	Distance to the MHPGC Project
Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar site	Migratory/wintering species: • turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*); • purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*).	Approximately 1.7km north of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site	Migratory/wintering species: • red knot (*Calidris canutus);* • redshank Non-breeding waterbird assemblage: • gadwall (*Mareca strepera*); • shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*); • sanderling (*Calidris alba*); • wigeon (*Mareca penelope*); • lapwing • herring gull; • black-headed gull; • shelduck*;* • ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*); • ruff (*Calidris pugnax*); • sandwich tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*).	Approximately 9.5km south of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore.
Durham Coast SSSI	Migratory/wintering species: • purple sandpiper; • turnstone; • red knot; • kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*); • fulmar; • Cormorant	Overlaps with the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore.
Durham Coast NNR	The area supports many birds and an important breeding population of little terns (*Sternula albifrons*).	Approximately 4.5km south of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore

3.1.1.2 There are three sites with non-statutory designations for ornithological interest within the Study Area, as detailed in **Table 3-2** which shows the non-statutory designated sites of ornithological importance within the Study Area.

Table 3-2: Non-statutory designated sites of ornithological interest within the Study Area

Site Name	Relevant Qualifying Species/Features	Distance to the MHPGC Project
Cowtons Pond LWS	A pond and marsh which retains open water/extensive emergent vegetation and some marsh. The southern aspect supports curlew, snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) and common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*).	220m south of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore, within the Wintering and Intertidal Study Bird Area.
Hendon Cliffs LWS	Cliff tops/ledges support an interesting coastal flora. Cliffs provide nesting opportunities for a variety of seabirds; namely small numbers of fulmars whilst the rocky shores are feeding grounds for various wading birds; turnstone, redshank, oystercatcher , and purple sandpiper.	6.2km north of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore.
Hetton Lyons LWS	Semi-improved neutral and acidic grasslands. Breeding wetland birds include; little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), coot (*Fulica atra.*), moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*). Acid and neutral grassland are present and dry meadows have breeding populations of skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) and meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).	2.4km northwest of the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore.

3.1.2 Local records

3.1.2.1 To inform the Desk Study, records were requested from ERIC NE and were obtained on 28 October 2025. Records specific to the protected or target bird species, for which this report is focussed, are listed in **Table 3-3** and shown in **Figure 3.2**. To ensure a baseline informed by representative records, the ERIC NE data was sorted to only include bird records dating back to 2016, which includes a total of 1,030 records. Only records within 2km of the updated MHPGC Project PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore are included. It is important to note that these are records of occurrence and do not necessarily reflect the numbers of wintering and intertidal birds that regularly utilise habitats within the Study Area.

Table 3-3: Summary of protected or targeted bird records obtained from ERIC NE

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years
Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)	7	2017
Arctic tern	1	2017
Barn owl (*Tyto alba*)	1	2017
Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*)	1	2017
Black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*)	14	2017
Black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*)	26	2016-2018
Black-throated diver (*Gavia arctica*)	4	2017 & 2022
Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*)	2	2017
Brent goose (*Branta bernicla*)	5	2017

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years
Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*)	16	2017, 2020-2024
Guillemot	5	2016, 2017 & 2023
Common gull (*Larus canus*)	6	2016 & 2017
Common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*)	1	2017
Common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*)	14	2016 – 2018
Cormorant	23	2016 – 2021
Curlew (*Numenius arquata*)	4	2017, 2018, 2020 & 2021
Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*)	24	2017 – 2020, 2023 & 2024
Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)	19	2016, 2017, 2020 & 2022
Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*)	1	2017
Fulmar	31	2016 – 2020, 2023
Gadwall (*Fulmarus glacialis*)	1	2017
Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)	17	2016 – 2020
Glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)	1	2017
Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)	4	2017
Goosander (*Mergus merganser*)	2	2017
Grasshopper warbler	10	2017 – 2019, 2022
Great Black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*)	18	2016-2017
Great Northern diver (*Gavia immer)*	3	2017
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua)*	6	2017
Greenfinch (Chloris chloris)	5	2017 & 2023
Grey partridge	11	2017, 2019, 2022 & 2023
Grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*)	6	2017 & 2023
Greylag goose (*Anser anser)*	1	2017
Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)	2	2017 & 2023
Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*)	42	2016 – 2020, 2023

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Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years
House martin (*Delichon urbicum*)	4	2017, 2018 & 2020
House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)	15	2017-2023
Kestrel	60	2016 – 2025
Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)	4	2017 & 2023
Kittiwake	21	2017 - 2020
Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*)	24	2017, 2020 – 2022
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus)*	3	2017 – 2019
Linnet	29	2017 – 2022
Little gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*)	2	2017
Long-tailed gull (*Stercorarius longicaudus*)	2	2017
Mallard	6	2017, 2020, 2021 & 2023
Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)	6	2017
Marsh tit (*Poecile palustris*)	8	2017
Mediterranean gull (*Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*)	3	2017
Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)	2	2017
Mistle thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*)	11	2017, 2020 – 2024
Moorhen	2	2019 & 2020
Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)	48	2016, 2017, 2019-2023
Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus)*	4	2017
Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*)	11	2017, 2020-2024
Pintail (Anas acuta)	2	2017
Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)	2	2017
Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)	6	2017
Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)	1	2022
Razorbill (*Alca torda*)	4	2016, 2017 & 2023
Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*)	1	2017

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Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years
Red-necked grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*)	1	2017
Redpoll[2] (*Acanthis flammea*)	5	2017, 2022 & 2023
Redshank (*Tringa totanus*)	22	2016, 2017, 2020, 2021
Red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*)	25	2016 & 2017
Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*)	4	2017 & 2023
Reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*)	32	2017 – 2025
Ring ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*)	1	2017
Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*)	10	2017 & 2023
Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*)	1	2017
Roseate tern	1	2017
Sandwich tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)	2	2017
Scaup (*Aythya marila*)	3	2017
Shag (*Gulosus aristotelis*)	6	2016 & 2017
Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*)	2	2017
Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*)	1	2017
Skylark	36	2017 – 2025
Snipe (*Gallinago Gallinago*)	1	2020
Snow bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)	1	2017
Song thrush	20	2017, 2019, 2020, 2022 & 2023
Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*)	9	2017, 2023 & 2024
Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)	24	2017, 2020, 2022 – 2024
Stock dove (*Columba oenas*)	8	2017, 2019 & 2025
Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)	12	2017, 2020-2025
Swift (*Apus apus*)	2	2020 & 2024

[2] Common redpoll and lesser redpoll records have been combined into Redpoll as per British Ornithologists Union 2024 grouping of Arctic, Mealy and Lesser redpoll

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years
Tawny owl (*Strix aluco)*	1	2017
Teal (*Anas crecca)*	9	2017
Tree sparrow (*Passer montanus)*	9	2017 & 2022
Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres)*	29	2017, 2020 – 2022
Twite (*Linaria flavirostris)*	4	2017, 2020 & 2022
Velvet scoter (*Melanitta fusca*)	3	2017
Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus)*	2	2017 & 2023
Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra)*	2	2017
Whitethroat	25	2017 – 2025
Whooper swan (*Curruca communis)*	3	2017 & 2023
Wigeon (*Mareca Penelope)*	6	2017
Willow tit (*Poecile montanus)*	31	2017, 2018, 2020 – 2024
Willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus)*	12	2017, 2019 – 2025
Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola)*	1	2017
Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola)*	1	2017
Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*)	11	2017, 2020 & 2022
Yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava)*	4	2017, 2024 & 2025
Yellowhammer	19	2017, 2019 – 2024

3.2 Field survey

Wintering birds

3.2.1.1 Baseline wintering bird surveys undertaken between October 2023 and March 2024 to inform the MHPGC Project Scoping Report recorded 39 species, of which 12 were Target Species, within the Initial Wintering Birds Survey Area.

3.2.1.2 No wintering bird species designated as qualifying features of Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar site, Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site, and Durham Coast SSSI were recorded. There were 10 wetland and waterbird species recorded that could be associated with the waterbird assemblage of Northumbria Coast Ramsar site, Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site, and Durham Coast SSSI, these being black-headed gull, common gull, lesser black-backed gull, grey heron *(Ardea cinerea)*, herring gull, lapwing, little gull *(Hydrocoloeus minutus)*, mallard, moorhen and oystercatcher. Of which herring gull and lapwing are both SPI.

3.2.1.3 The remaining 29 species recorded during wintering surveys were woodland and farmland species: blackbird (*Turdus merula*), bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*), chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*), dunnock (*Prunella modularis*), fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*), greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*), grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*), grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*), kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), meadow pipit, mistle thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), pied wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), reed bunting, lesser redpoll (*Acanthis cabaret*), redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), rook (*Corvus frugilegus*), siskin (*Spinus spinus*), skylark , song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), stonechat (*Saxicola rubicola*), stock dove (*Columba oenas*), tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*), willow tit (*Poecile montanus*), wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), and yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Of which bullfinch, grey partridge, linnet, reed bunting, lesser redpoll, skylark, starling, tree sparrow, willow tit, and yellowhammer are SPI.

3.2.1.4 During the 2025/26 survey season, nine target species were recorded within the Wintering Bird Survey Area:

- Four BoCC5 red-listed species of high conservation concern: common gull, herring gull, fieldfare and lapwing;
- Two BoCC5 amber-listed species of medium conservation concern: black-headed gull and redwing;
- Three Schedule 1 species: barn owl, merlin and redwing;
- Three SPI: merlin, herring gull and lapwing;

3.2.1.5 No species associated with the designated sites within the Wintering Bird Study Area were recorded. A summary of the 2025/26 wintering bird survey data is illustrated in **Table 3-4** and presented in **Figure 3.3-.3.8**

Table 3-4: 2025/2026 wintering bird survey results

Species	Wintering birds 2025/2026			BoCC5 Status
	Visit Number	Number of records	Count (total no. of individuals)	
Black-headed gull	1	2	17	Amber-listed
Herring gull	1	2	9	Red-listed
Merlin	1	2	2	Red-listed/Sch1
Barn owl	1	1	1	Green listed
Black-headed gull	2	3	13	Amber-listed
Herring gull	2	6	14	Red-listed
Redwing	2	1	2	Amber-listed/Sch1
Black-headed gull	3	1	1	Amber-listed
Fieldfare	3	1	10	Red-listed
Fieldfare	4	1	90	Red-listed
Lapwing	4	1	25	Red-listed
Herring gull	4	2	14	Red-listed
Common gull	4	1	6	Red-listed
Grey heron	4	1	1	Green-listed
Herring gull	5	1	8	Red-listed
Fieldfare	5	1	5	Red-listed
Black-headed gull	6	1	6	Amber-listed
Herring gull	6	2	5	Red-listed

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Species	Wintering birds 2025/2026			BoCC5 Status
	Visit Number	Number of records	Count (total no. of individuals)	
Fieldfare	6	1	40	Red-listed

Intertidal birds

3.2.1.6 The 2023/2024 intertidal bird surveys recorded a total of 33 species withing the Initial Intertidal Bird Survey Area. The species recorded included one classifying species for Northumbria Coast SPA: turnstone. Of the species mentioned on the SSSI citation for Durham Coast, cormorant, fulmar and kittiwake were recorded during surveys, with little tern and purple sandpiper not recorded.

3.2.1.7 Ten BoCC5 red-listed species of high conservation concern were recorded: common gull, curlew, common scoter, goldeneye *(Bucephala clangula)*, herring gull, kittiwake, lapwing, grey partridge, golden plover and great black-backed gull.

3.2.1.8 The eighteen BoCC5 Amber listed species included: shag (*Gulosus aristotelis*) black-headed gull, common tern, common sandpiper, eider (*Somateria mollissima*), fulmar, guillemot (*Uria aalge*), lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*), mallard, oystercatcher, razorbill (*Alca torda*), redshank, shelduck, teal (*Anas crecca*), tufted duck, Sandwich tern, turnstone and wigeon.

3.2.1.9 Green listed species include cormorant, little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), great-crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), grey heron and red-throated diver.

3.2.1.10 For the 2025/2026 intertidal bird surveys completed to date, 14 target species were recorded during the intertidal bird surveys within the Intertidal Bird Survey Area (excluding non-target passerine species):

- Four BoCC5 red-listed species: herring gull, common scoter, curlew and great black-backed gull;
- Seven BoCC5 amber-listed species: oystercatcher, black-headed gull, black-throated diver, pink-footed goose, redshank, fulmar, guillemot, common tern and avocet;
- Seven qualifying species associated with the designated sites within the Study Area:
  - **Durham Coast SSSI**: oystercatcher, curlew, redshank
  - **Teesmouth SPA/Ramsar**: oystercatcher, common scoter, curlew, black-throated diver, pink-footed goose, redshank, red-throated diver
- Four Schedule 1 species: common scoter, black-throated, red-throated diver and avocet;
- Seven SPI: herring gull, oystercatcher, common scoter, curlew, redshank, red-throated diver and avocet.

3.2.1.11 A summary of the 2025/26 intertidal survey data is illustrated in **Table 3-5** to **Table 3-13**.

Table 3-5: Visit 1 Intertidal Survey Results

Species	Tidal State		Visit 1 October 2025		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Common scoter	High tide	-	2	30	Red-listed/Sch1
Common scoter	-	Low tide	1	25	Red-listed/Sch1
Cormorant	High tide	-	1	3	Green-listed
Cormorant	-	Low tide	1	1	Green-listed
Black-throated diver	High tide	-	2	1	Amber- listed
Oystercatcher	-	Low tide	7	24	Amber- listed

Species	Tidal State		Visit 1 October 2025		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Herring gull	-	Low tide	5	15	Red- listed
Grey heron	-	Low tide	2	2	Green - listed
Curlew	-	Low tide	1	1	Red- listed
Great black-backed gull	-	Low tide	1	1	Red-listed
Pink-footed goose	-	Low tide	1	1	Amber- listed
Lesser black-backed gull	-	Low tide	1	1	Amber- listed

Table 3-6: Visit 2 Intertidal Survey Results

Species	Tidal State		Visit 2 November 2025		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Black-headed gull	High tide	-	8	82	Amber-listed
Herring gull	High tide		18	46	Red-listed
Herring gull		Low tide	12	29	Red-listed
Lesser black-backed gull	High tide		5	28	Amber-listed
Lesser black-backed gull		Low tide	3	3	Amber-listed
Cormorant		Low tide	3	3	Green-listed
Oystercatcher	High tide		1	12	Amber-listed
Oystercatcher		Low tide	1	20	Amber-listed
Common tern		Low tide	1	1	Amber-listed
Black-throated diver		Low tide	1	1	Amber-listed/Sch1
Common gull		Low tide	2	4	Red-listed
Avocet	High tide		1	1	Amber-listed/Sch1
Grey heron	High tide		1	1	Green-listed

Table 3-7: Visit 3 Intertidal Survey Results

Species	Tidal State		Visit 3 December 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Fulmar	High tide	-	4	29	Amber- listed
Fulmar	-	Low tide	4	41	Amber- listed
Black-headed gull	High tide	-	2	4	Amber- listed
Oystercatcher	-	Low tide	2	36	Amber-listed
Grey heron	-	Low tide	1	1	Green- listed
Cormorant	-	Low tide	1	1	Green-listed

Confidential

Species	Tidal State		Visit 3 December 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Curlew	-	Low tide	1	1	Red- listed

Table 3-8: Visit 4 Intertidal Survey Results

Species	Tidal State		Visit 4 January 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Common scoter	High tide	-	1	2	Amber-listed/Sch1
Fulmar	High tide		26	152	Amber-listed
Fulmar		Low tide	18	153	Amber-listed
Herring gull	High tide		5	7	Red-listed
Lesser black-backed gull		Low tide	2	4	Amber-listed
Black-headed gull		Low tide	1	1	Amber-listed
Oystercatcher		Low tide	2	4	Amber-listed
Oystercatcher	High tide		1	3	Amber-listed
Red-throated diver		Low tide	2	3	Green-listed/Sch1
Grey heron		Low tide	1	1	Green listed

Table 3-9: Visit 5 Intertidal Survey Results

Species	Tidal State		Visit 5 February 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Fulmar	High tide	-	12	80	Amber- listed
Fulmar	-	Low tide	4	41	Red-listed
Herring gull	High tide	-	8	28	Red-listed
Herring gull	-	Low tide	4	9	Red- listed
Oystercatcher	High tide	-	1	3	Amber- listed
Oystercatcher	-	Low tide	2	39	Amber-listed
Black-headed gull	High tide	-	3	6	Amber- listed
Black-headed gull	-	Low tide	1	1	Amber-listed
Cormorant	-	Low tide	1	1	Green- listed
Little grebe	High tide	-	1	1	Green- listed

Table 3-10: Visit 6 Intertidal Survey Results

Species	Tidal state		Visit 6 March 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Herring gull	High tide	-	5	46	Red- listed
Herring gull	-	Low tide	4	7	Red- listed
Black-headed gull	High tide	-	2	2	Amber- listed
Black-headed gull	-	Low tide	1	2	Amber- listed
Red-throated diver	High tide	-	2	2	Green- listed/Sch1
Guillemot	-	Low tide	1	1	Amber- listed
Oystercatcher	-	Low tide	2	2	Amber- listed
Redshank	-	Low tide	1	1	Amber-listed

Table 3-11: Visit 7 Intertidal Results

Species	Tidal state		Visit 7 April 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Black-headed gull	High Tide		1	2	Amber-listed
Curlew		Low Tide	1	2	Red-listed
Fulmar	High Tide		2	4	Amber-listed
Fulmar		Low Tide	11	49	Amber-listed
Herring gull		Low Tide	2	8	Red-listed
Oystercatcher		Low Tide	3	19	Amber-listed
Redshank		Lowtide	1	1	Amber-listed

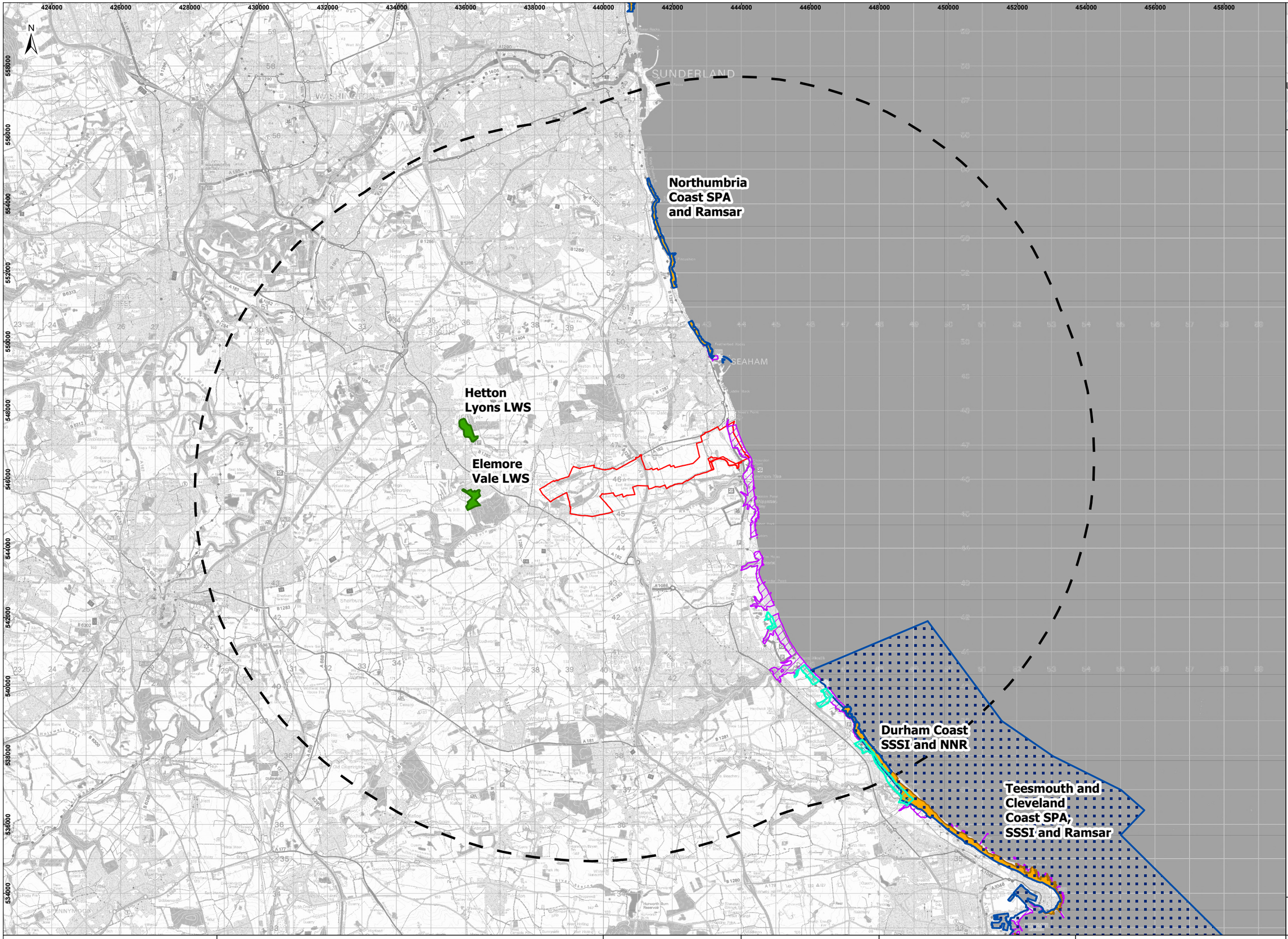
Table 3-12: Visit 8 Intertidal results

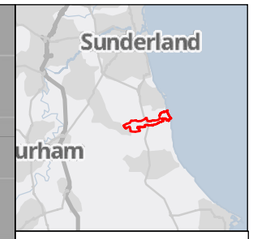
Species	Tidal state		Visit 8 May 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Cormorant	High Tide		1	1	Green-listed
Fulmar	High tide		18	113	Amber-listed
Greylag goose		Low Tide	1	4	Green-listed
Herring gull	High tide		2	4	Red-listed
Lesser black-backed gull	High tide		1	5	Amber-listed

Species	Tidal state		Visit 8 May 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Oystercatcher		Low Tide	3	4	Amber-listed

Table 3-13: Visit 9 Intertidal results

Species	Tidal state		Visit 9 June 2026		BoCC5 Status
	High tide	Low Tide	Occurrence (no. of records)	Peak Count (total no. of individuals)	
Cormorant	High Tide		2	2	Green-listed
Eider		Low Tide	1	1	Amber-listed
Fulmar	High Tide		5	26	Amber-listed
Fulmar		Low Tide	9	42	Amber-listed
Gannet	High Tide		5	37	Amber-listed
Guillemot	High Tide		2	3	Amber-listed
Herring gull		Low Tide	1	1	Red-listed





LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer
- Ramsar
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Local Wildlife Site (LWS)

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 3.1: MHPGC PROJECT ORNITHOLOGICAL DESIGNATED SITES

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Scale@A3: 1:100,000

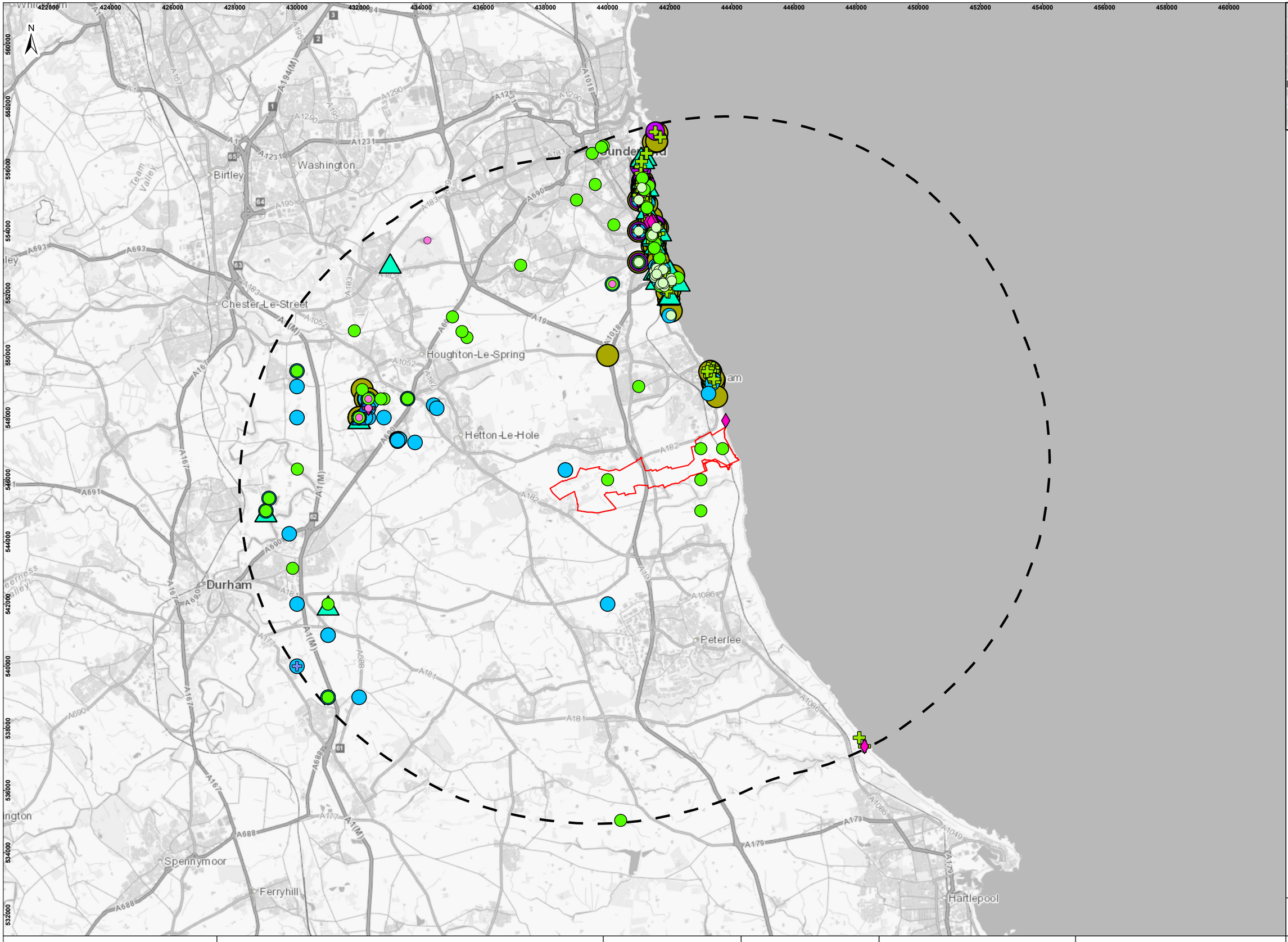
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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Avocet
- Black-headed Gull
- Common Tern
- Golden Plover
- Herring Gull
- Lapwing
- Purple Sandpiper
- Redshank
- Ringed Plover
- Sanderling
- Shoveler
- Turnstone
- Wigeon

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS
SHEET 1 OF 12

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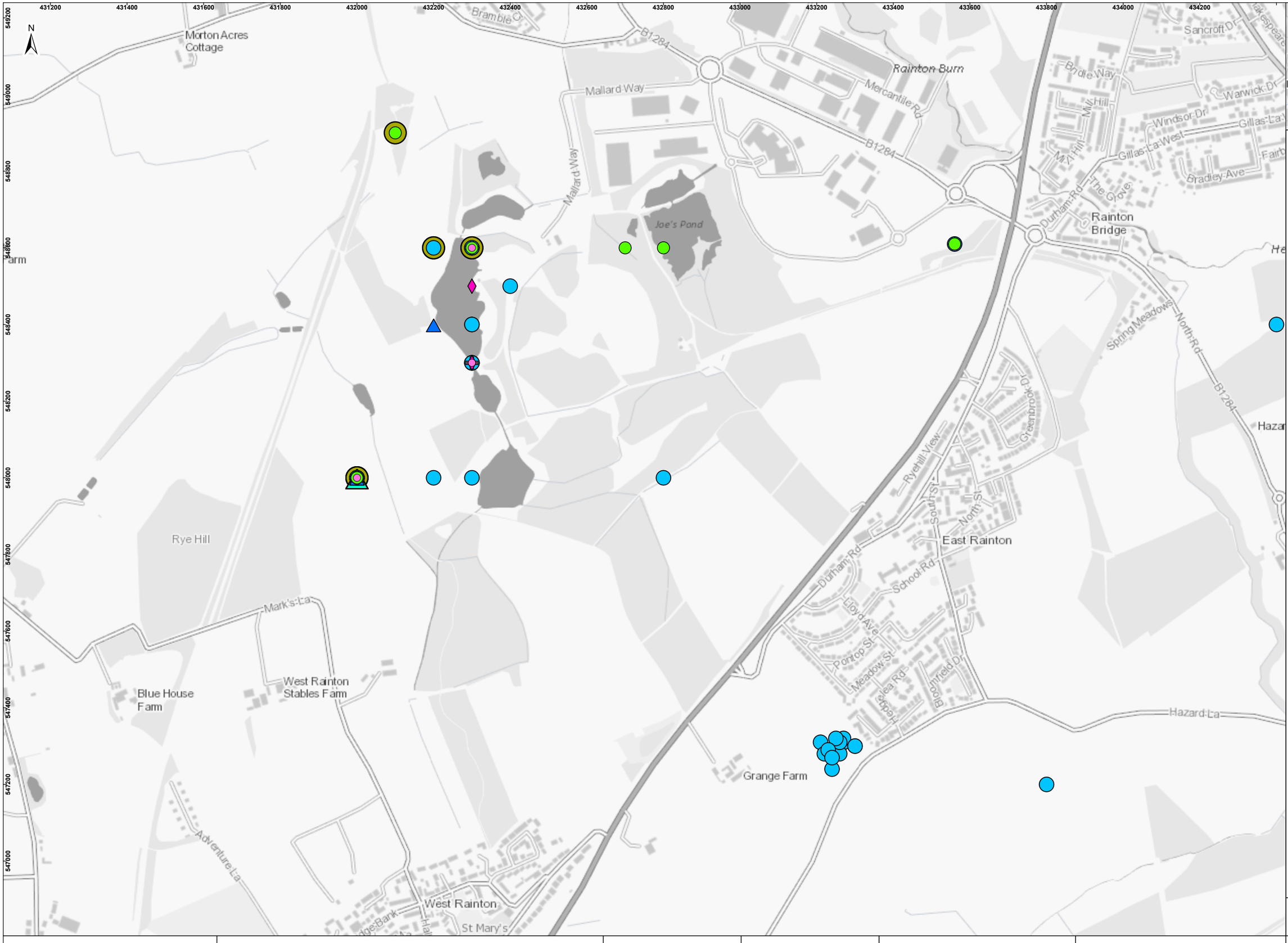
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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Avocet
- Black-headed Gull
- Common Tern
- Herring Gull
- Lapwing
- Redshank
- Ringed Plover
- Shoveler
- Wigeon

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS SHEET 2 OF 12	0 50 100 150 200 m Scale@A3: 1:9,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** OS Open Grey with Labels Tile Layer: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283	**Drawing Number:** MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-128

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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Black-headed Gull
- Golden Plover
- Herring Gull
- Purple Sandpiper
- Redshank
- Ringed Plover
- Turnstone

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS
SHEET 3 OF 12

0 50 100 150 200 m

Scale@A3: 1:9,000

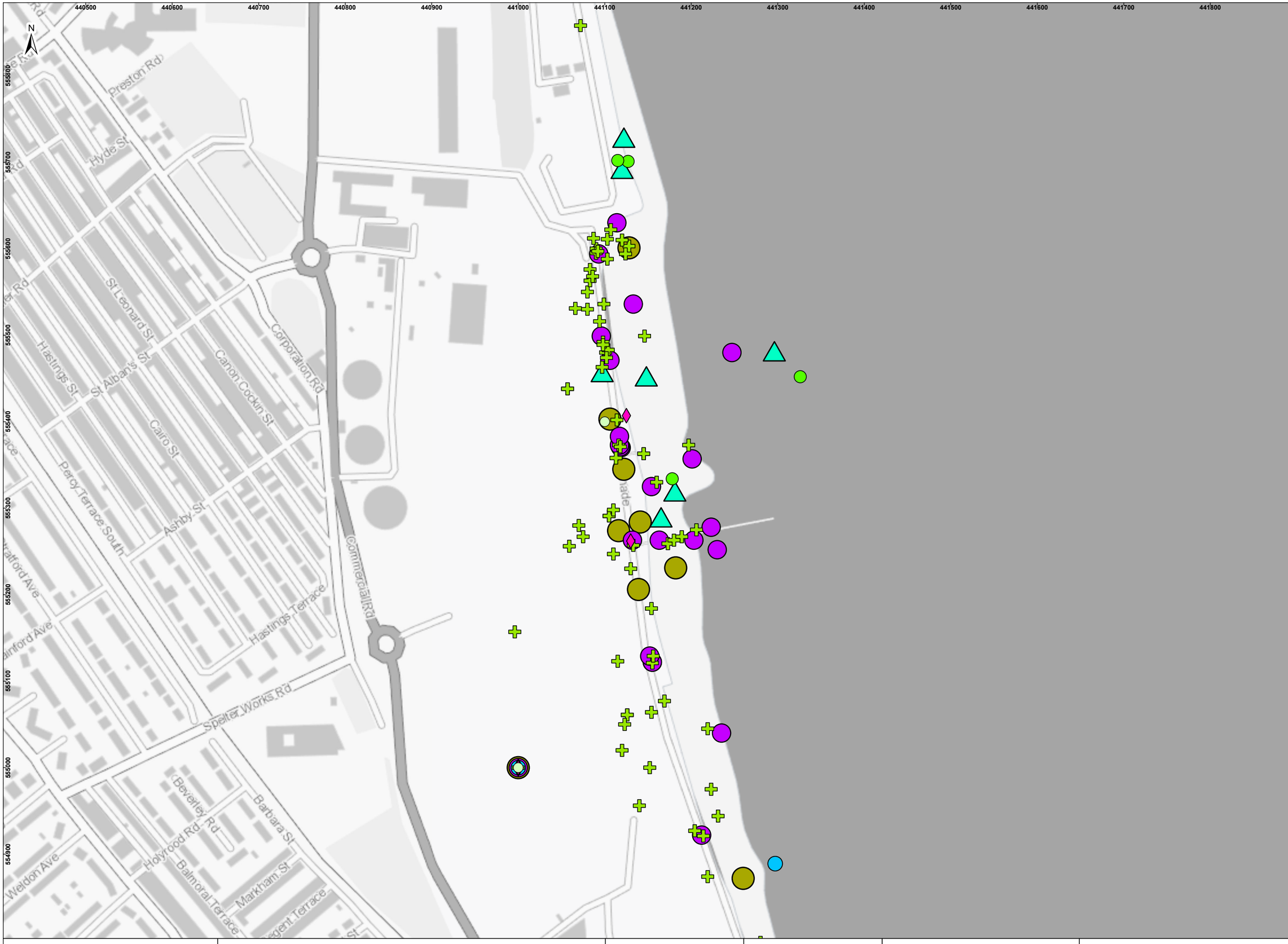
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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Black-headed Gull
- Golden Plover
- Herring Gull
- Lapwing
- Purple Sandpiper
- Redshank
- Ringed Plover
- Sanderling
- Turnstone

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS
SHEET 4 OF 12

0 50 m

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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Black-headed Gull
- Golden Plover
- Herring Gull
- Lapwing
- Purple Sandpiper
- Redshank
- Ringed Plover
- Sanderling
- Turnstone

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS
SHEET 5 OF 12

0 50 m
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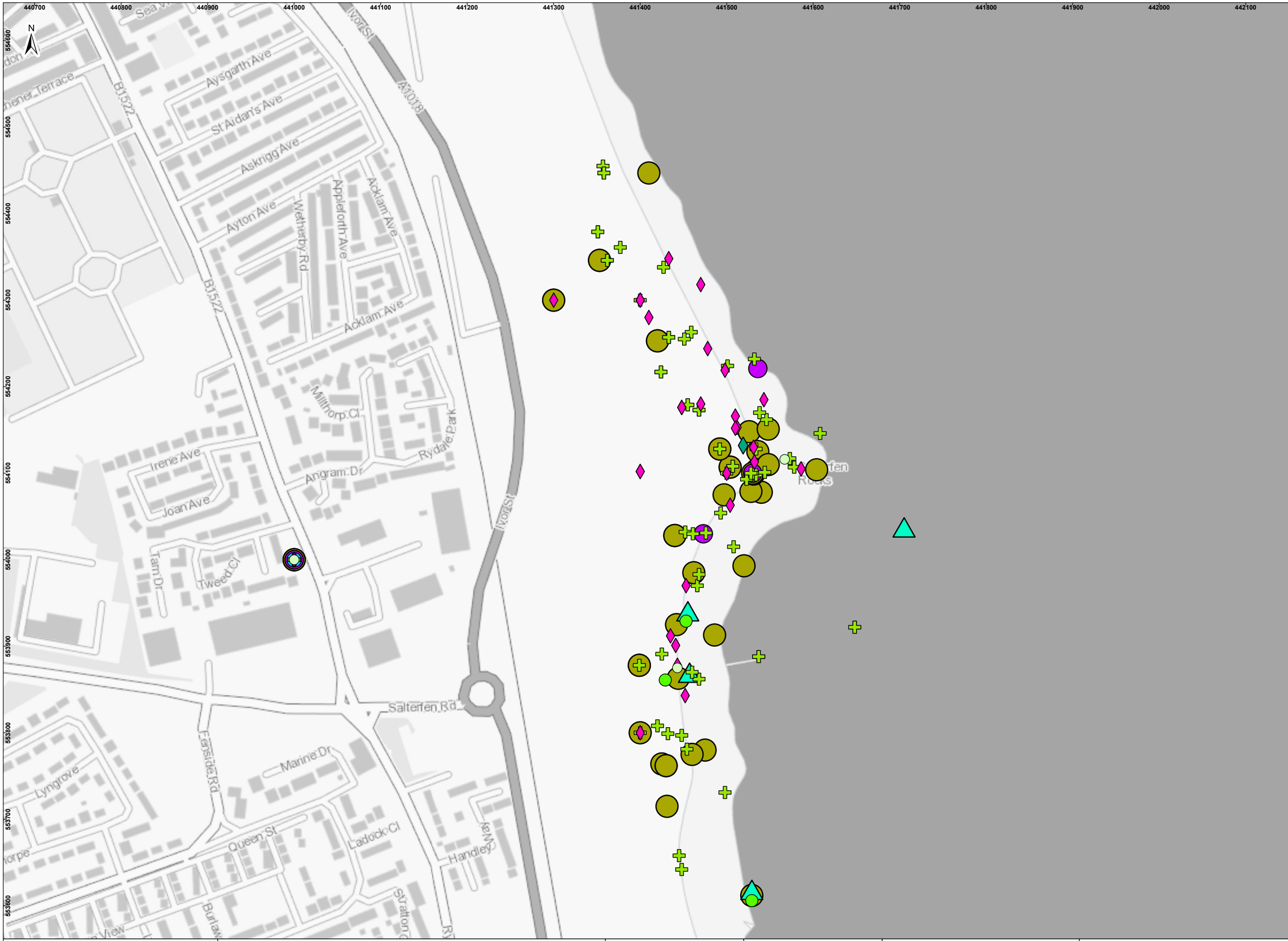
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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Black-headed Gull
- Golden Plover
- Herring Gull
- Lapwing
- Purple Sandpiper
- Redshank
- Ringed Plover
- Sanderling
- Turnstone

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS SHEET 6 OF 12	0 — 50 m Scale@A3: 1:4,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** OS Open Grey with Labels Tile Layer: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283	**Drawing Number:** MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-128

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Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS SHEET 7 OF 12	0 50 m Scale@A3: 1:4,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** OS Open Grey with Labels Tile Layer: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283	**Drawing Number:** MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-128

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553000 552900 552800 552700 552600 552500 552400 552300 552200 552100

The Green
Robson Pl
B1287
Station Rd
Scotland St
George St
Sea View
Athol Gdns
Regent Rd
Woodland View



LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

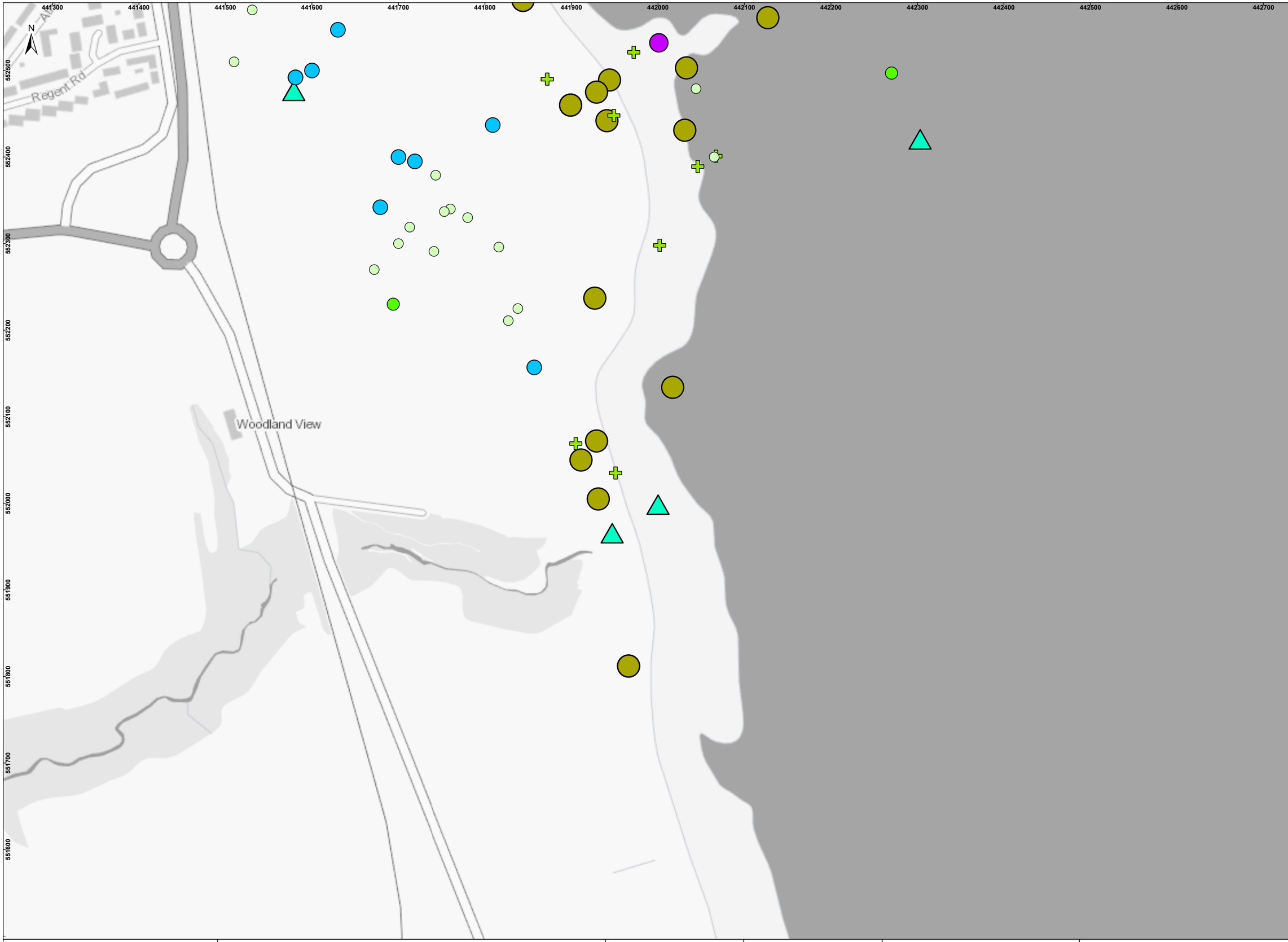
Species

- Black-headed Gull
- Golden Plover
- Herring Gull
- Lapwing
- Purple Sandpiper
- Redshank
- Turnstone
- Wigeon

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS SHEET 8 OF 12	0 50 m Scale@A3: 1:4,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** OS Open Grey with Labels Tile Layer: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283	**Drawing Number:** MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-128

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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Black-headed Gull
- Golden Plover
- Herring Gull
- Lapwing
- Purple Sandpiper
- Redshank
- Turnstone

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS
SHEET 9 OF 12

0 50 m
Scale@A3: 1:4,000

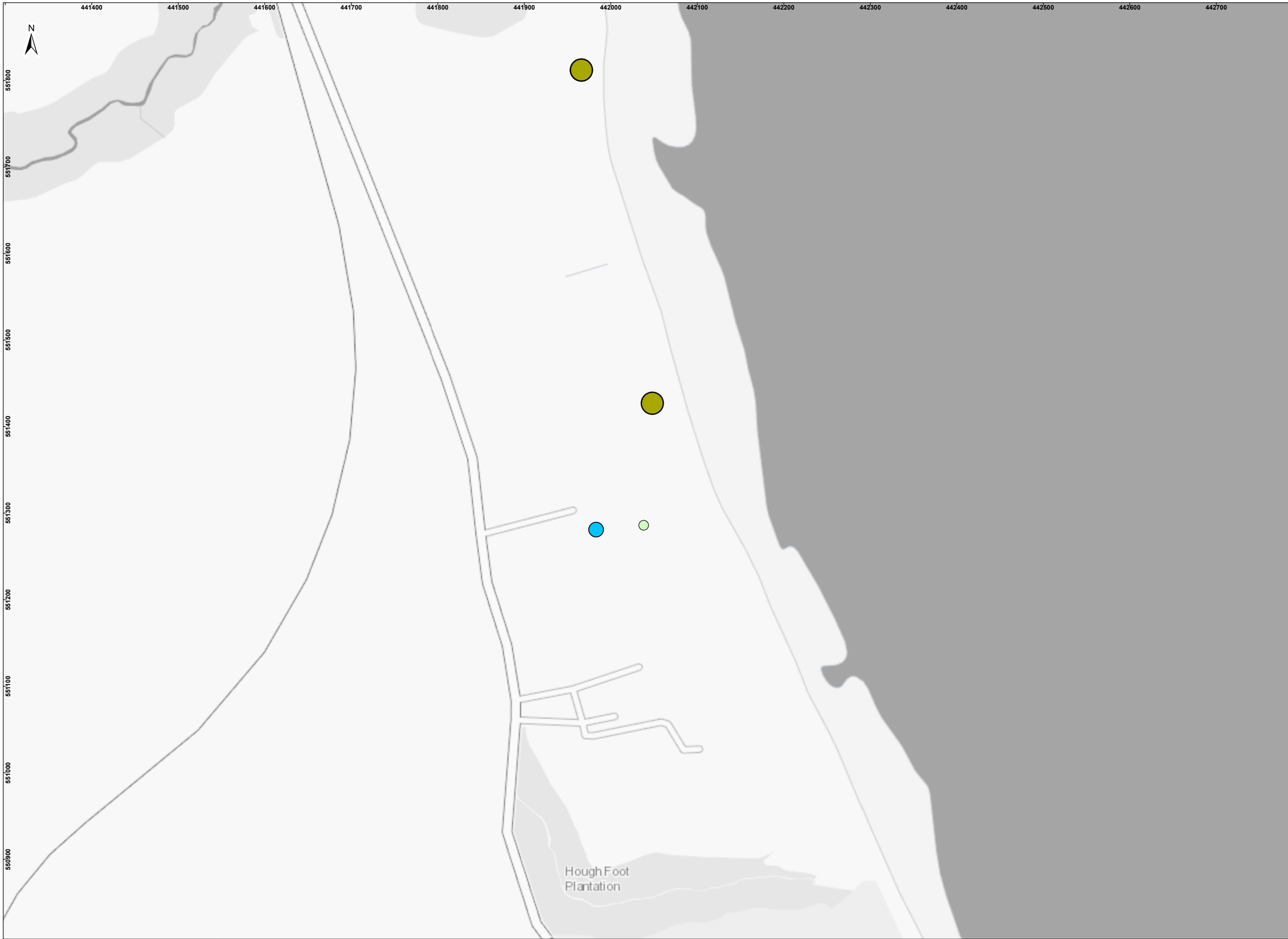
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MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-128

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
01	25/09/2026	Initial Issue	EH	RE
-	-	-	-	-





LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Golden Plover
- Lapwing
- Redshank

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS SHEET 10 OF 12	0 50 m Scale@A3: 1:4,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** OS Open Grey with Labels Tile Layer: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283

Drawing Number: MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-128

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
01	25/09/2026	Initial Issue	EH	RE
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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Study Area - 10km Buffer

Species

- Lapwing
- Redshank
- Turnstone

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

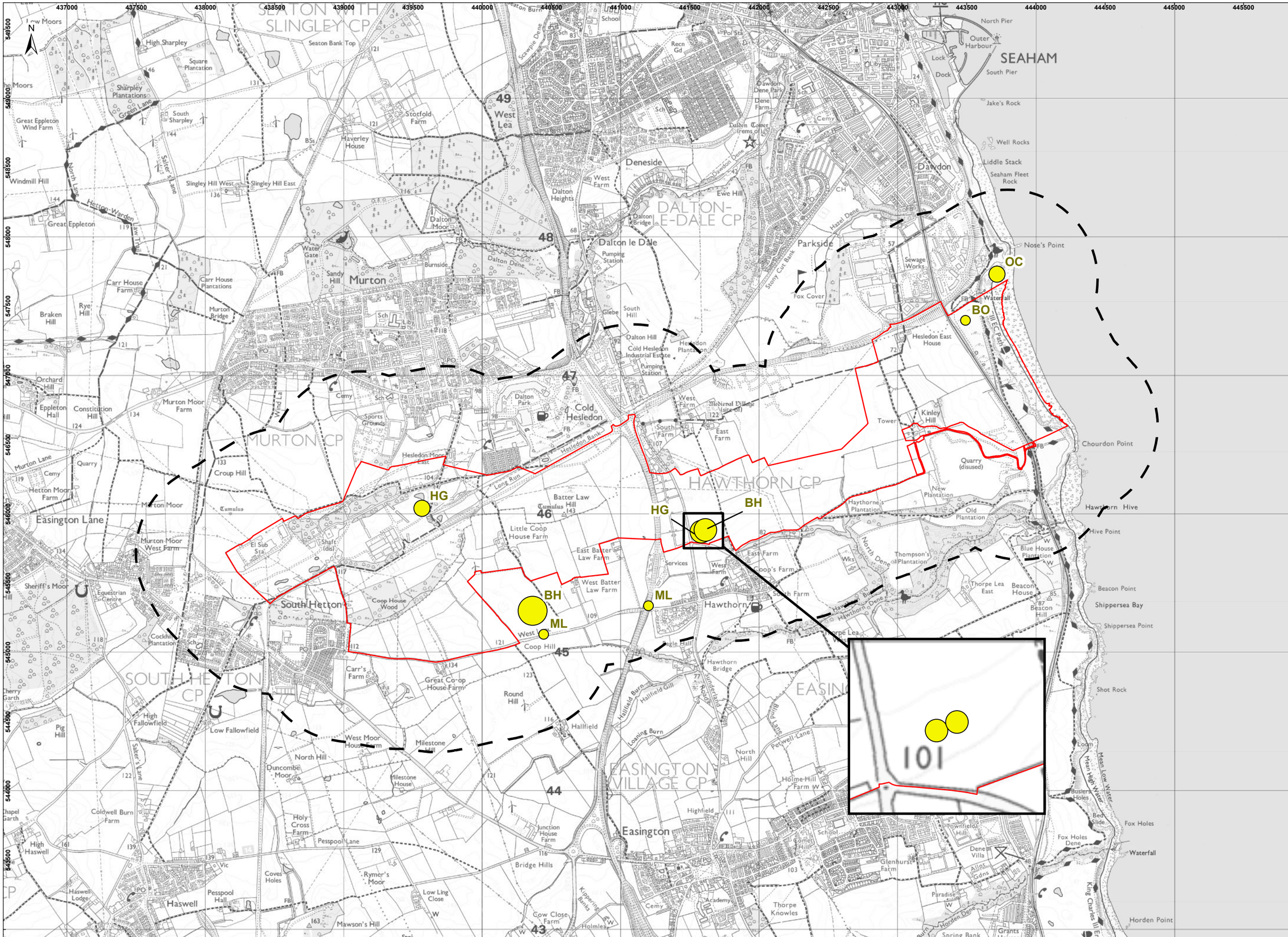
Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS SHEET 11 OF 12	0 50 m Scale@A3: 1:4,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** OS Open Grey with Labels Tile Layer: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283	**Drawing Number:** MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-128

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
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Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.2: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING, PASSAGE AND INTERTIDAL BIRD ERIC NE RECORDS SHEET 12 OF 12	0 50 m Scale@A3: 1:4,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** OS Open Grey with Labels Tile Layer: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283	**Drawing Number:** MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-128

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
01	25/09/2026	Initial Issue	EH	RE
-	-	-	-	-



LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Survey Area - 650m Buffer

Wintering Birds Visit 1 (October 2025)

Number of Birds

- 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 25

OC: Oystercatcher
BO: Barn Owl
HG: Herring Gull
BH: Black-headed Gull
ML: Merlin

Project Name:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT

Drawing Title:
FIGURE 3.3: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS - VISIT 1

0 0.5 km

Scale@A3: 1:25,000

Geodetic Information:
Datum: OSGB 1936
Projection: British National Grid

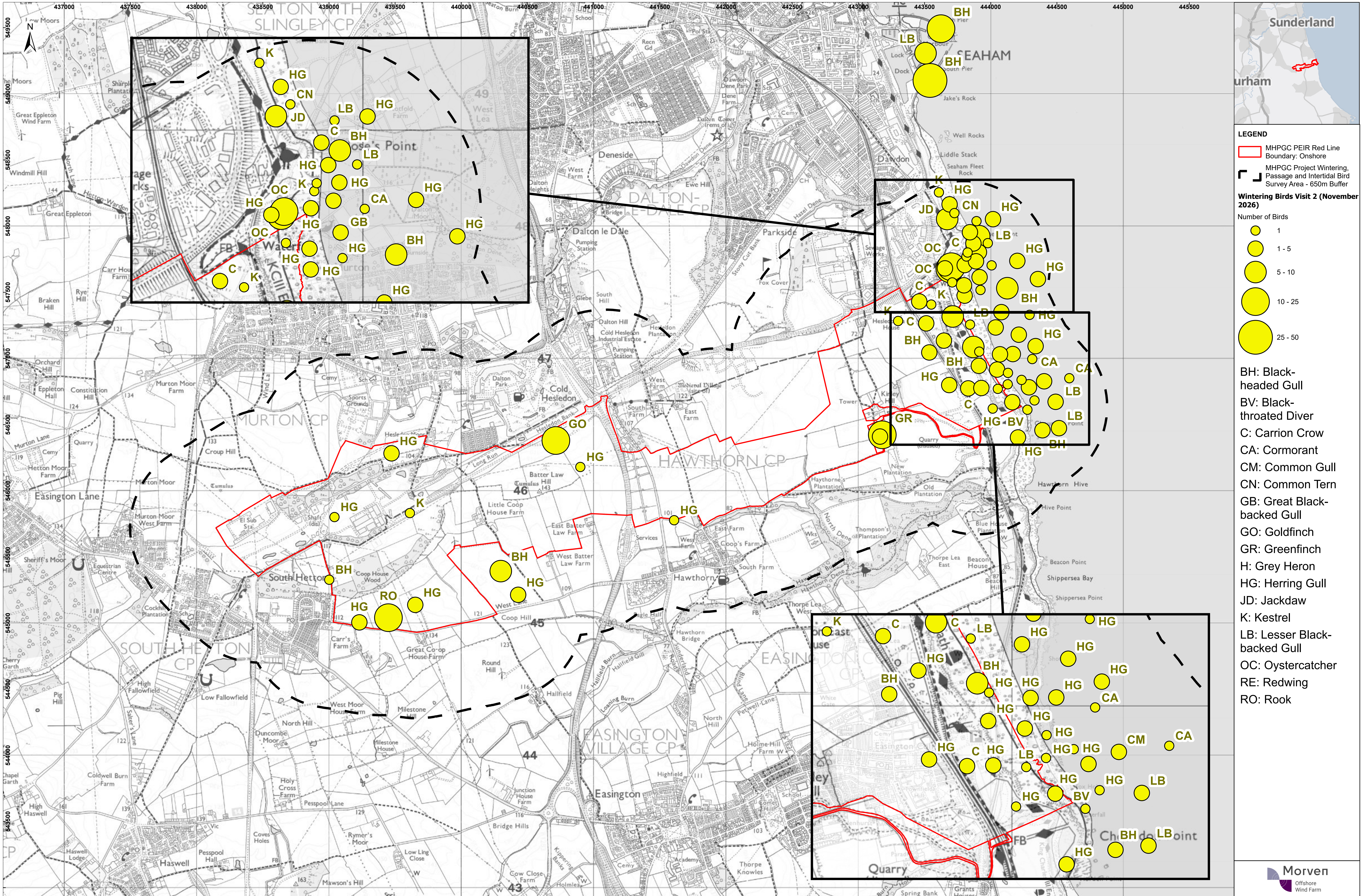
Data Sources:
BP, Ordnance Survey

Service Layer Credits:
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Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Drawing Number:
MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-126

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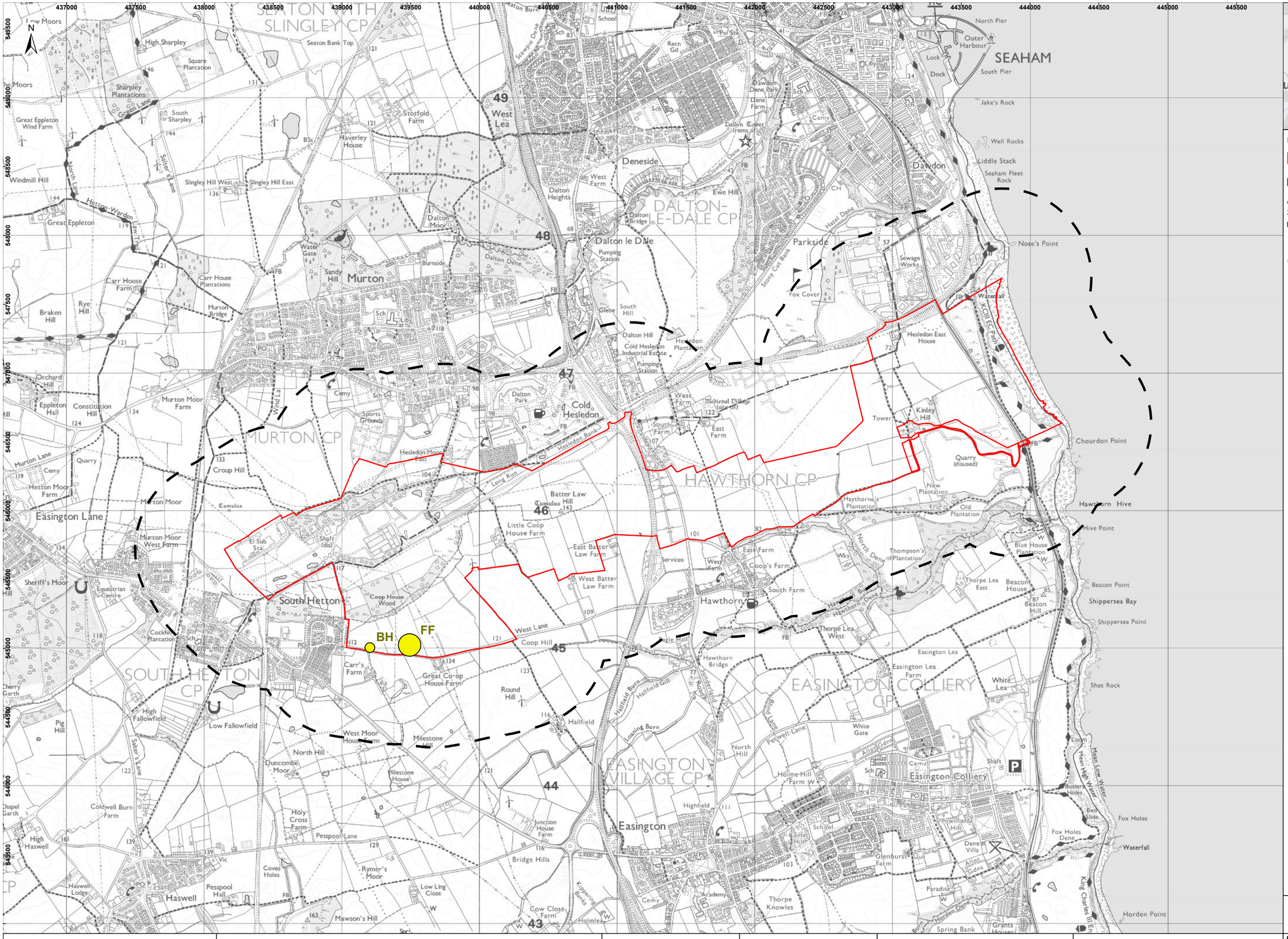


Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name:	Drawing Title:	Scale	Geodetic Information:	Data Sources:	Service Layer Credits:
MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	FIGURE 3.4: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS - VISIT 2	0 – 0,5 km Scale@A3: 1:25,000	Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	BP, Ordnance Survey	GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283

Drawing Number: MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-130

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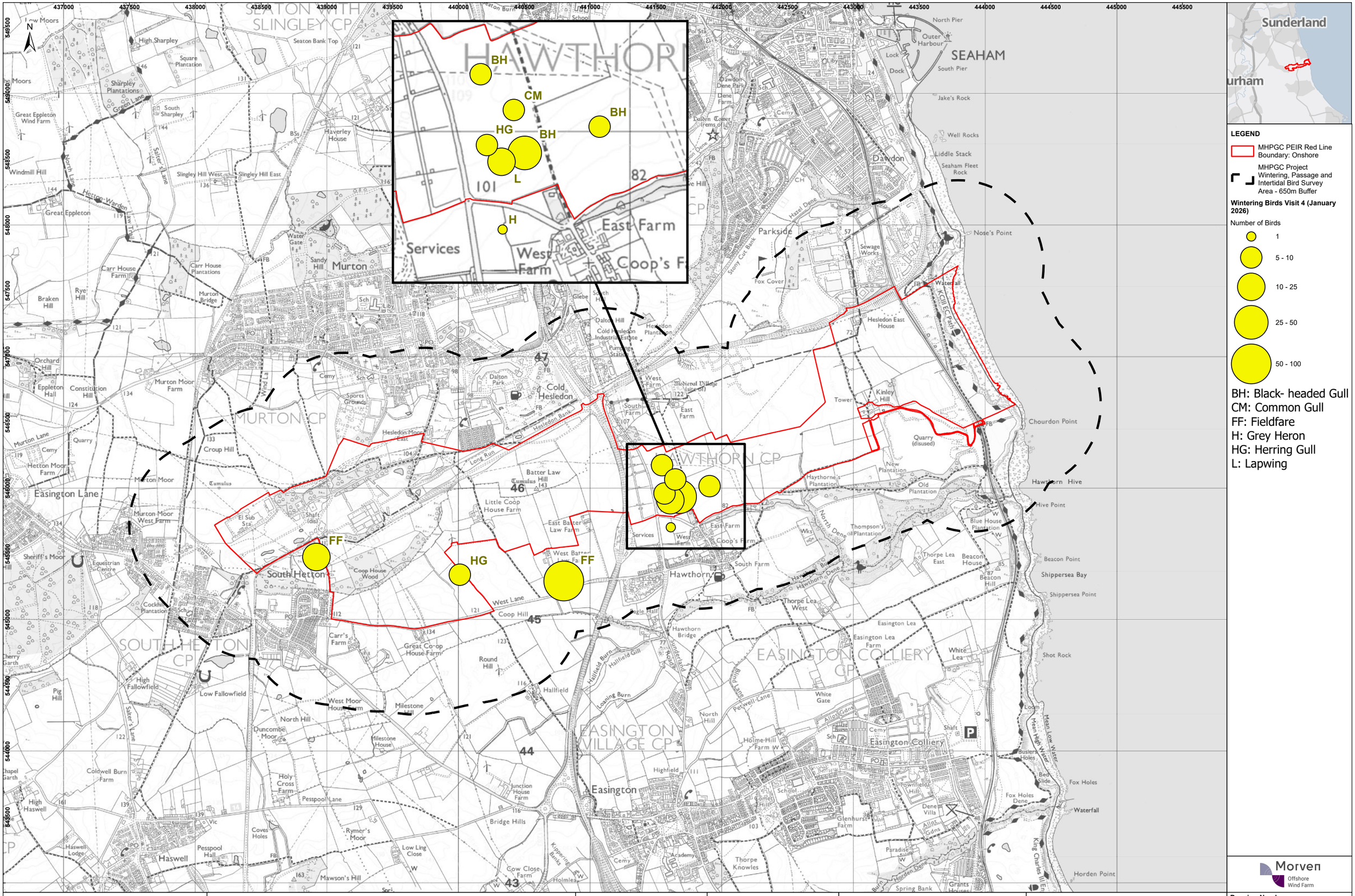


Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.5: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS - VISIT 3	0 0.5 km Scale@A3: 1:25,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey	**Service Layer Credits:** GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack Contains public sector information licensed under the Open government License v3.0. © Crown copyright and database rights 2026 Ordnance Survey AC0000848283

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Drawing Number: MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-130

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
02	30/09/2026	Initial Issue	RE	LT
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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Survey Area - 650m Buffer

Wintering Birds Visit 4 (January 2026)

Number of Birds

- 1
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100

BH: Black- headed Gull
CM: Common Gull
FF: Fieldfare
H: Grey Heron
HG: Herring Gull
L: Lapwing

Morven Offshore Wind Farm

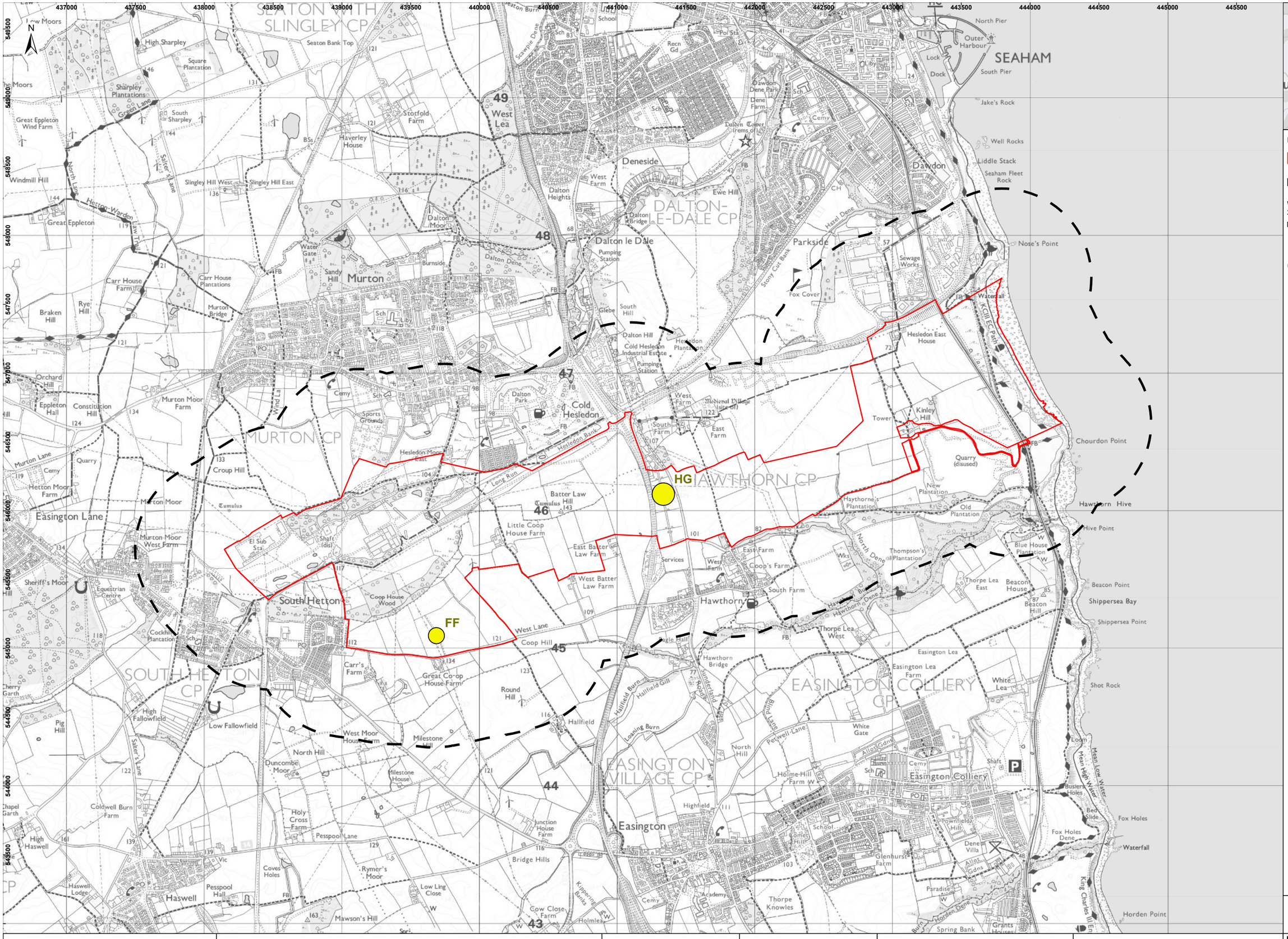
Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.6: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS - VISIT 4	0 0.5 km Scale@A3: 1:25,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid

Data Sources: BP, Ordnance Survey

Service Layer Credits: GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
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Drawing Number: MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-131

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
02	30/09/2026	Initial Issue	RE	LT
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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Survey Area - 650m Buffer

Wintering Birds Visit 5 (February 2026)

Number of Birds

- 1 - 5
- 5 - 10

HG: Herring Gull
FF: Fieldfare

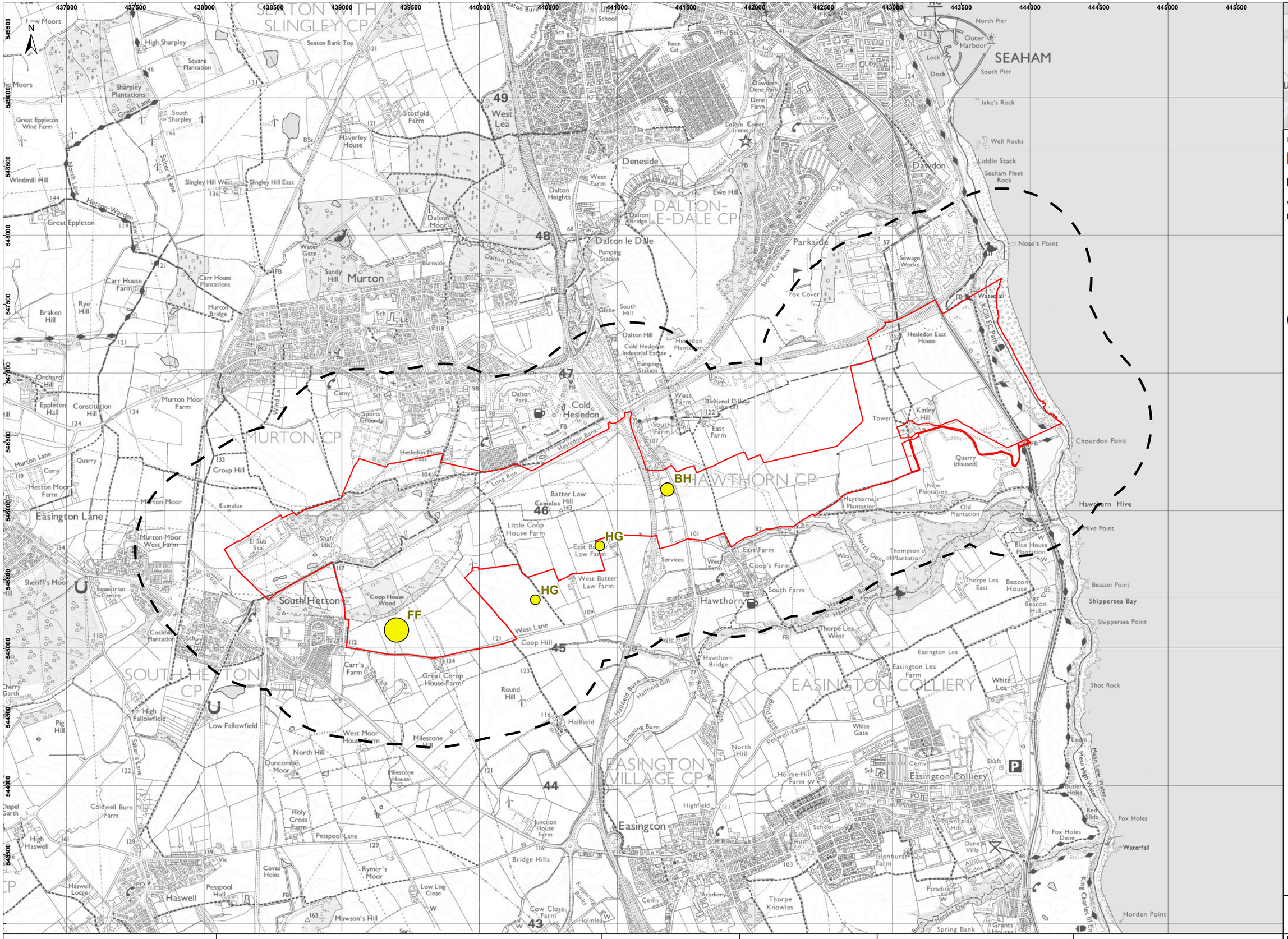
Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.7: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS - VISIT 5	0 0.5 km Scale@A3: 1:25,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey

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Drawing Number: MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-132

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
02	30/09/2026	Initial Issue	RE	LT
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LEGEND

- MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary: Onshore
- MHPGC Project Wintering, Passage and Intertidal Bird Survey Area - 650m Buffer

Wintering Birds Visit 6 (March 2026)

Number of Birds

- 1 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40

HG: Herring Gull
BH: Black-headed Gull
FF: Fieldfare

Project Name: MORVEN HAWTHORN PIT GRID CONNECTION PROJECT	**Drawing Title:** FIGURE 3.8: MHPGC PROJECT WINTERING BIRD SURVEY RESULTS - VISIT 6	0 — 0.5 km Scale@A3: 1:25,000	**Geodetic Information:** Datum: OSGB 1936 Projection: British National Grid	**Data Sources:** BP, Ordnance Survey

Service Layer Credits:
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Morven Offshore Wind Farm

Drawing Number: MHPGC-WSP-PEIR-BIO-133

VER	DATE	DETAILS	BY	CHECK
02	30/09/2026	Initial Issue	RE	LT
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4 Summary

4.1.1.1 This report presents the results of the wintering and intertidal bird desk study and field surveys undertaken for the MHPGC Project to inform **Volume 3, Chapter 3: Terrestrial Ecology and Terrestrial and Intertidal Ornithology, of the PEIR.**

4.1.1.2 The desk study identified historical records provided from ERIC NE of activity by target species within the Study Area. These records show presence of species associated within Durham Coast SSSI, Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar site, and Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA, SSSI and Ramsar site within the Study Area.

4.1.1.3 The desk study completed to inform the baseline of the MHPGC Project Scoping Report returned 264 records for 63 Schedule 1 bird species within 2km of the MHPGC Project Scoping Boundary. To supplement the desk study completed for the MHPGC Project Scoping Report, additional records were requested from ERIC NE and were obtained on 28 October 2025. To ensure a baseline informed by representative records, the ERIC NE data was sorted to only include bird records dating back to 2020, which includes a total of 1,894 records.

4.1.1.4 A suite of wintering and intertidal bird surveys have been undertaken in 2023/2024 and 2025/2026.

4.1.1.5 Wintering bird surveys undertaken between October 2023 and March 2024 recorded 39 species, including 12 SPI within the Initial Wintering Bird Survey Area These included black-headed gull, herring gull, lapwing and moorhen associated with the designated sites recorded around the MHPGC Project. The remaining SPI recorded were woodland and farmland species.

4.1.1.6 No qualifying bird species features of the Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar, Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast SPA/SSSI/Ramsar, or Durham Coast SSSI were recorded within the Initial Intertidal Bird Survey Area. However, ten species associated with the waterbird assemblages of these designated sites were recorded: black-headed gull, common gull, lesser black-backed gull, grey heron, herring gull, lapwing, little gull, mallard, moorhen and oystercatcher. Of these, herring gull and lapwing are Species of Principal Importance (SPI).

4.1.1.7 During the 2025/26 wintering bird survey undertaken between October 2025 and March 2026, nine target species were recorded within the Wintering Bird Survey Area. No qualifying species associated with the overlapping or nearby designated sites were recorded. The assemblage included Four BoCC5 Red List species of high conservation concern (common gull, herring gull, fieldfare and lapwing) and two BoCC5 Amber List species of medium conservation concern (black-headed gull and redwing). Three Schedule 1 species, barn owl, merlin and redwing were recorded, while merlin, herring gull and lapwing are also listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI).

4.1.1.8 During the 2025/26 intertidal bird surveys, fourteen species were recorded within the Intertidal Bird Survey Area, within the reporting period for this report between October 2025 and May 2026 The assemblage included four BoCC5 Red List species of high conservation concern (herring gull, common scoter, curlew and great black-backed gull) and eight BoCC5 Amber List species (oystercatcher, black-headed gull, black-throated diver, pink-footed goose, redshank, fulmar, guillemot and common tern). Seven species recorded are qualifying features of overlapping or nearby designated sites, including Durham Coast SSSI (oystercatcher, curlew and redshank) and Teesmouth SPA/Ramsar (oystercatcher, common scoter, curlew, black-throated diver, pink-footed goose, redshank and red-throated diver). Four Schedule 1 species were recorded (common scoter, black-throated diver, red-throated diver and avocet), and seven Species of Principal Importance (SPI) (herring gull, oystercatcher, common scoter, curlew, redshank, red-throated diver and avocet).

4.1.1.9 It is considered that there is potential for wintering and intertidal birds to be disturbed during construction of the MHPGC Project, particularly those utilising habitats in proximity to where the Offshore Export Cable will make landfall. It is considered that land within and immediately adjacent to the MHPGC PEIR Red Line Boundary is functionally linked to Northumbria Coast SPA and Ramsar site as species for which this site is notified have been recorded utilising habitat within the Wintering and Intertidal Bird Survey Areas.

4.1.1.10 At the time of writing, wintering bird surveys are due to be undertaken over the winter of 2026/2027. These data will be presented in the Environmental Statement.

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Appendix A (Full) Bird desk study data obtained from ERIC NE

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*	102	2020	• 433000, 556000 • 433400, 556200
		2021	• 433500, 556200 • 433200, 556000 • 433300, 555800 • 433400, 556000 • 437700, 561400 • 437840, 561390 • 437860, 561380 • 439400, 560800 • 437850, 561400 • 437730, 561390 • 437700, 561300 • 437740, 561390 • 437800, 561400 • 437750, 561400 • 437750, 561400 • 437600, 561200 • 437810, 561400 • 437820, 561370 • 437830, 561380 • 437870, 561390 • 438100, 560900
		2022	• 437800, 561400 • 433600, 556300 • 433610, 556350 • 433600, 556400 • 433000, 556000 • 433300, 556000 • 432000, 548000
		2023	• 433183, 555707 • 433000, 556000 • 437700, 561400
		2024	• 432000, 548000
Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	114	2020	• 430000, 560000 • 433300, 556100 • 432000, 554600 • 433200, 556100 • 433400, 556200

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Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 431800, 554200 • 433500, 553000 • 433500, 555900 • 432600, 555200 • 440800, 558700 • 433400, 556200 • 432000, 548000
		2021	• 433200, 556000 • 432700, 557000 • 433500, 556200 • 432700, 557200 • 433300, 556100 • 433400, 556000 • 437700, 561400 • 432000, 548000 • 431900, 537700
		2022	• 441457, 553871 • 441579, 552478 • 442033, 552724 • 441705, 554039 • 441148, 555454 • 441181, 555321 • 441229, 556468 • 433600, 556300 • 433000, 556000 • 441077, 556430 • 441253, 557969 • 440968, 558386 • 440830, 559694 • 440713, 560132 • 441504, 552778 • 441947, 551967 • 441097, 555459 • 441120, 555694 • 441316, 558007
		2023	• 430000, 560000 • 433000, 556000 • 433183, 555707 • 441060, 558407 • 440612, 559991 • 440859, 559786 • 440913, 558435 • 441508, 558786 • 441427, 558921 • 441060, 558157

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 440837, 559812
		2024	• 428195, 551521 • 437000, 561000 • 429000, 545000
Common Redshank *Tringa totanus*	292	2020	• 441300, 554300 • 441500, 555000 • 441400, 553800 • 441583, 556885 • 443303, 549488 • 443318, 549387 • 443429, 549182 • 443370, 549126 • 441442, 553925 • 441399, 553878 • 441844, 552581 • 432000, 554600 • 433200, 556100 • 433400, 556200 • 441355, 557470 • 434845, 556700 • 433300, 556100 • 441504, 554107 • 441966, 551812 • 441931, 552005 • 441497, 554075 • 441608, 553125 • 441504, 554107 • 441844, 552581 • 441966, 551812 • 442048, 551427 • 441927, 552237 • 441399, 553878 • 441425, 553764 • 441430, 553762 • 441543, 553349 • 441526, 554148 • 441535, 554104 • 441531, 554099 • 441585, 557149 • 440919, 558143 • 441577, 556897 • 430000, 560000 • 441543, 558238 • 441941, 552442 • 441435, 553529

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441548, 554151 • 433100, 556100 • 432705, 553200 • 433400, 556200 • 441430, 553762 • 441535, 554100 • 441500, 554000 • 441515, 553310 • 441500, 553000 • 441266, 552250 • 441300, 561800 • 443509, 548673 • 432200, 548600 • 432300, 548600 • 432000, 548000
		2021	• 443327, 549459 • 441540, 554078 • 441431, 553715 • 441944, 552489 • 441106, 554403 • 441139, 555206 • 441473, 556867 • 443413, 549105 • 440999, 558219 • 441014, 558231 • 441420, 554253 • 441353, 554346 • 441899, 552460 • 440873, 558874 • 433300, 556000 • 441492, 554128 • 433300, 556000 • 441492, 554128 • 433200, 556000 • 432100, 548900 • 441440, 554028 • 443411, 549243 • 441122, 555345 • 441444, 553863 • 443289, 549477 • 441492, 554128 • 441440, 554028 • 441420, 554253 • 441353, 554346 • 441899, 552460

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 440873, 558874 • 441498, 553514 • 441630, 553044 • 437700, 561400 • 437856, 561360 • 437800, 561400 • 437866, 561370 • 440901, 561393 • 437800, 561400 • 441147, 561680 • 441147, 561680 • 440901, 561393 • 432300, 547000
		2022	• 442033, 552503 • 441462, 553985 • 441528, 554079 • 441536, 554125 • 433500, 556300 • 441795, 552760 • 433600, 556300 • 433300, 556000 • 441929, 552072 • 441520, 553993 • 441529, 553612 • 442127, 552561 • 442017, 552134 • 440998, 558379 • 440908, 559735 • 441500, 553000 • 441500, 554000 • 433000, 556000 • 435500, 559000 • 433000, 556000 • 441615, 553050 • 440975, 558181 • 441604, 554104 • 441486, 553913 • 441548, 554110 • 441475, 553780 • 441460, 553775 • 441128, 555601 • 441182, 555231 • 441410, 554447 • 441260, 554872 • 441043, 558230

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441056, 558416 • 441205, 558904 • 442031, 552431 • 441911, 552050 • 441116, 555274 • 440978, 558157 • 440726, 559226 • 440694, 559396 • 440666, 559436 • 441141, 555284 • 441600, 552000 • 437900, 561300 • 441041, 561558 • 441204, 561690 • 441168, 560925 • 441226, 561691 • 441241, 561710 • 440807, 560966 • 441156, 561658 • 441084, 561171 • 441041, 561558 • 441241, 561710 • 441204, 561690 • 441226, 561691 • 441277, 562153 • 437856, 561400 • 441308, 560877 • 440797, 561011 • 432000, 548000
		2023	• 433000, 556000 • 433183, 555707 • 440152, 559728 • 441929, 552475 • 440979, 558151 • 441014, 558392 • 441300, 563200 • 437700, 561400 • 437800, 561400 • 440847, 561243 • 441148, 561361 • 440916, 561415 • 441012, 561417 • 440981, 561437 • 441220, 561473 • 441391, 561731

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441095, 561494
Common Tern *Sterna Hirundo*	28	2020	• 434200, 553700 • 433500, 555900 • 430925, 553420 • 441266, 552250 • 432300, 548600
		2021	• 433500, 556100 • 433500, 556200 • 433200, 556000 • 437700, 561400 • 437800, 561400 • 432000, 548000
		2022	• 433600, 556400 • 433000, 556000 • 428500, 550200 • 433000, 556000 • 433600, 556300
		2023	• 430000, 560000 • 433000, 556000 • 440153, 552298
		2024	• 430000, 560000
Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope*	145	2020	• 433200, 556100 • 433400, 556200 • 432000, 548000 • 432300, 548600 • 432300, 548300
		2021	• 437800, 561400 • 438500, 561400 • 437766, 561380 • 437856, 561420 • 437866, 561400 • 432000, 548000
		2022	• 433500, 556300 • 435500, 559000 • 441335, 558198 • 441795, 552760 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400 • 437876, 561350 • 437900, 561300 • 437900, 561400 • 432000, 548000
		2023	• 433000, 556000

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400 • 441127, 561419 • 429000, 545000
		2024	• 437000, 561000
Gadwall *Anas strepera*	65	2020	• 433400, 556200 • 433300, 556100 • 433500, 555900 • 432000, 548000 • 432200, 548000 • 432400, 548500 • 432800, 548600 • 432300, 548300
		2021	• 433200, 556000 • 433700, 557600 • 432700, 557000 • 433500, 556200 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400 • 432000, 548000
		2022	• 433600, 556300 • 432700, 557100 • 433500, 556300 • 432835, 573900 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561300 • 432000, 548000 • 432800, 548600
		2023	• 433183, 555707 • 433000, 556000 • 437700, 561400 • 429000, 545000
		2024	• 432000, 548000
Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*	96	2020	• 441552, 552700 • 441515, 525100 • 441765, 523400 • 441531, 525700 • 441672, 522700 • 441838, 522250 • 442038, 512860 • 441500, 554000 • 441500, 555000 • 441500, 553000 • 441266, 552250

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
		2021	• 441652, 552600 • 441443, 538750 • 441713, 523190 • 437700, 561400 • 441425, 562531 • 441261, 562273 • 437800, 561400 • 438500, 561400 • 441025, 561515 • 441261, 562273 • 441025, 561515
		2022	• 441743, 523790 • 441567, 541160 • 441570, 528020 • 442044, 524790 • 442065, 524000 • 441643, 527270 • 441753, 523370 • 441827, 522110 • 441816, 522960 • 441795, 552760 • 441585, 526200 • 435500, 559000 • 441785, 523300 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400 • 437900, 561300 • 437856, 561400 • 437900, 561400 • 441157, 623930
		2023	• 441155, 554000 • 441608, 526030 • 441741, 522910
		2024	• 441752, 523000
Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*	135	2020	• 430000, 560000 • 440400, 559000 • 437200, 552900 • 433400, 556200 • 440800, 558700 • 430000, 549500 • 433200, 556100 • 433400, 556200 • 439600, 555500 • 433300, 556100

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 439857, 557200 • 439856, 556700 • 443400, 547000 • 432000, 548000 • 443450, 547000 • 443460, 547000 • 432000, 548000 • 431800, 537700 • 429100, 545400 • 443747, 547000 • 432300, 548600
		2021	• 432700, 557200 • 432100, 548900 • 433700, 557600 • 432800, 548600 • 432000, 548000 • 432700, 548600
		2022	• 441453, 539290 • 441529, 536060 • 441674, 531320 • 441499, 580560 • 441321, 586220 • 440861, 597470 • 440625, 604780 • 441829, 586470 • 441500, 554000 • 433600, 556300 • 432700, 557200 • 441359, 579200 • 440685, 596790 • 441096, 599610 • 441694, 522300 • 441326, 554520 • 442270, 524970 • 441270, 547490 • 441127, 555701 • 441429, 538610 • 441178, 553340 • 441382, 579330 • 440826, 597380 • 440713, 560110 • 433300, 556000 • 433500, 556300 • 441501, 534530 • 441115, 555702

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441475, 580230 • 433000, 556000 • 440254, 542000 • 437800, 561400 • 441279, 609050 • 441089, 611360 • 432000, 548000
		2023	• 431848, 507920 • 435472, 505760 • 435311, 507670 • 439500, 555000 • 433000, 556000 • 440153, 522298 • 433183, 555707 • 433183, 555707 • 441406, 579540 • 441498, 580620 • 440753, 599540 • 440874, 598250 • 440948, 590910 • 441025, 583770 • 441269, 599330 • 441565, 582020 • 441431, 582940 • 441407, 579470 • 440291, 574560 • 441559, 582110 • 441083, 584090 • 440686, 597090 • 440873, 598210 • 440689, 596630 • 440902, 584870 • 441462, 588090 • 441453, 589550 • 441554, 581740 • 440839, 596850 • 440994, 589400 • 441283, 579430 • 441461, 580120 • 440970, 588740 • 435006, 512400 • 440959, 613050 • 441161, 613040 • 441279, 608860 • 440599, 605250

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441244, 609070 • 440781, 607470 • 440874, 614160 • 429864, 431500 • 431400, 542000 • 440460, 547000 • 430014, 463400 • 440423, 550400
		2024	• 433000, 556000 • 441490, 547000 • 439556, 565000 • 439835, 567200 • 439865, 567400 • 430000, 560000 • 429000, 545000 • 433564, 486100
		2025	• 431390, 540000
Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*	280	2020	• 441500, 555000 • 441555, 528700 • 441983, 512810 • 441627, 528620 • 441297, 548890 • 441604, 527770 • 441857, 521570 • 443321, 549392 • 443406, 492210 • 443421, 492090 • 443382, 491290 • 433300, 556100 • 433400, 556200 • 432257, 557500 • 433400, 556200 • 441500, 554000 • 441500, 553000 • 430000, 549500 • 438640, 463130 • 429145, 545400 • 432248, 548600 • 432348, 548300 • 432348, 548400 • 432348, 548600 • 432000, 548000 • 432448, 548500 • 434548, 548300 • 432248, 548000

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
		2021	• 441630, 525470 • 441719, 523950 • 441809, 524370 • 443370, 491050 • 441581, 524920 • 441752, 524000 • 441581, 524920 • 441652, 525000 • 433500, 556200 • 433300, 556100 • 433200, 556000 • 433400, 556000 • 433300, 556000 • 433700, 557600 • 441679, 523420 • 437700, 561400 • 437726, 561390 • 439460, 608000 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400 • 441261, 562275 • 441311, 562937 • 437876, 561390 • 438500, 561400 • 441261, 562275 • 441311, 562937 • 432000, 548000 • 438640, 463130 • 430420, 540000 • 431410, 541000 • 432348, 548000 • 434448, 548400 • 432848, 548000 • 432348, 548300 • 431380, 540000
		2022	• 433500, 556300 • 433000, 556000 • 433600, 556300 • 433300, 556000 • 433600, 556400 • 435500, 559000 • 441795, 552760 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400 • 437876, 561350

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 437900, 561300 • 437846, 561371 • 437700, 561400 • 437856, 561400 • 432000, 548000 • 443248, 487720 • 432390, 540000 • 431390, 540000 • 431410, 541000
		2023	• 433000, 556000 • 440153, 522298 • 433183, 555707
		2024	• 433000, 556000 • 430490, 540000 • 437000, 561000 • 430000, 540000 • 433274, 473100 • 433274, 473200 • 433564, 486100 • 433214, 473100 • 429000, 545000 • 430000, 540000 • 440420, 547000 • 431380, 540000 • 431390, 540000 • 433224, 472800 • 433304, 473000 • 433234, 472900
		2025	• 430480, 548000 • 431390, 540000
Northern Shoveler *Spatula clypeata*	129	2020	• 433300, 556100 • 433400, 556200 • 432000, 548000
		2021	• 433200, 556000 • 433700, 557600 • 432700, 557000 • 433100, 555800 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400 • 432000, 548000
		2022	• 433500, 556300 • 432700, 557100 • 432700, 557200 • 441405, 586840

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 432857, 573000 • 433600, 556300 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400 • 437876, 561350 • 437700, 561300 • 437900, 561400 • 432000, 548000
		2023	• 433183, 555707 • 433000, 556000 • 433183, 555707 • 437700, 561400 • 432000, 548000
		2024	• 432000, 548000 • 430000, 540000
Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima*	76	2020	• 441557, 583000 • 441475, 580360 • 441154, 553250 • 441223, 552780 • 441201, 553570 • 441093, 555940 • 441132, 552630 • 441473, 540300 • 441119, 553700 • 441118, 553710 • 441155, 551220 • 441117, 553730 • 441212, 549220 • 430000, 560000 • 441355, 574700 • 441500, 554000 • 441500, 553000 • 441535, 541000 • 441095, 559800 • 441500, 554000 • 441500, 555000 • 441155, 551220 • 441532, 572170 • 441152, 551290
		2021	• 440870, 588710 • 441203, 552630 • 441230, 552520 • 441235, 550400 • 441117, 553830

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 440870, 588710 • 442001, 525320 • 440909, 614000 • 440900, 613910 • 440998, 614890 • 441148, 561680 • 440998, 614890 • 440900, 613910 • 440909, 614000
		2022	• 440969, 581360 • 440674, 594490 • 441096, 555499 • 441536, 542221 • 441247, 554800 • 441070, 561310 • 441029, 560880 • 441114, 556300 • 441133, 555360 • 441106, 554710 • 441212, 616860 • 441216, 616940 • 441158, 616900 • 441168, 560925 • 441193, 616850 • 441238, 609500 • 441212, 616860 • 441193, 616850 • 441216, 616940 • 441158, 616900 • 441187, 616770
		2023	• 440805, 598180 • 430000, 560000 • 441163, 552630 • 441238, 609500 • 441084, 612830 • 441012, 614910 • 441180, 612960 • 441089, 615090 • 430530, 550000
Red Knot *Calidris canutus*	1	2023	• 430000, 560000
Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*	95	2020	• 430000, 560000 • 441415, 542800 • 441453, 538000 • 441454, 543000

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441475, 541800 • 441500, 553000 • 433000, 556000 • 441500, 554000 • 441500, 555000 • 441254, 547000 • 441531, 541300 • 441130, 552620 • 441433, 543480 • 441532, 541130 • 441504, 540630 • 441426, 574390 • 441478, 542440 • 441510, 541520 • 441354, 543000 • 441354, 536180 • 432300, 548600
		2021	• 441554, 541000 • 441400, 541020 • 441452, 538430 • 441400, 541020 • 441448, 541760 • 440909, 588680 • 441453, 539700 • 441125, 554070 • 441443, 538780 • 441435, 539120 • 441448, 541760 • 441454, 543000 • 440909, 588680 • 437856, 561370 • 437726, 561380 • 437700, 561400 • 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561300 • 437736, 561380 • 437736, 561390 • 437856, 561370 • 437836, 561360 • 439460, 608000 • 432348, 548500
		2022	• 441498, 542190 • 441512, 541530 • 441510, 541660 • 441586, 541050

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441543, 541850 • 441441, 539010 • 441470, 543180 • 437800, 561400 • 441346, 619670 • 437700, 561300 • 441168, 609250 • 441346, 619670
		2023	• 430000, 560000 • 440152, 597280 • 441570, 584050 • 441620, 554000 • 437700, 561400 • 441110, 612800 • 441001, 614400 • 443847, 479000
		2024	• 448273, 742000
Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*	40	2020	• 430695, 533300 • 433500, 556100 • 433000, 556000 • 432615, 552600
		2021	• 437800, 561400 • 437700, 561400
		2022	• 433000, 556000 • 437800, 561400 • 437900, 561300 • 437700, 561400
		2023	• 437700, 561400 • 437800, 561400
Sanderling *Calidris alba*	42	2020	• 430000, 560000 • 440855, 588200 • 441519, 541320 • 441551, 582140 • 441500, 555000 • 441361, 536180
		2021	• 440934, 614200 • 441310, 629370 • 440998, 614830 • 440934, 614200 • 441310, 629370 • 440998, 614830
		2022	• 440600, 560000 • 440859, 589250

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441620, 554000 • 441276, 621500 • 441198, 616840 • 441212, 616870 • 441168, 609250 • 441212, 616870 • 441276, 621500 • 440803, 610360 • 440795, 609940
		2023	• 430000, 560000 • 440618, 602440 • 440842, 611950 • 440903, 612680 • 441043, 614300 • 440988, 614610 • 441090, 613260 • 441107, 615030
Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*	6	2023	• 430000, 560000 • 441640, 554000 • 448000, 537100
		2024	• 430000, 560000
Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*	248	2020	• 441103, 556110 • 441098, 554920 • 441459, 542630 • 441101, 554880 • 441169, 550770 • 441140, 549560 • 441358, 544470 • 441090, 555950 • 441105, 552910 • 441126, 550610 • 441355, 574700 • 430000, 560000 • 441507, 541080 • 430000, 560000 • 441453, 538000 • 441515, 533000 • 441500, 554000 • 441125, 550200 • 441125, 556100 • 441075, 552800 • 441085, 555500 • 441500, 553000 • 441095, 556000

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441535, 541000 • 441126, 550610 • 441155, 551121 • 441399, 538780 • 441104, 554830 • 441130, 552300 • 440996, 551570 • 441506, 533890 • 441475, 534710 • 441214, 549210 • 441274, 547600 • 441523, 540930 • 441355, 575220 • 441534, 571880 • 441238, 564810 • 443302, 494880 • 443298, 493710 • 443441, 491510 • 443284, 493330 • 441165, 553300 • 441500, 555000 • 441254, 547000 • 441114, 554020 • 441197, 553730 • 441087, 556120 • 441113, 553580 • 441219, 548740 • 441451, 542550 • 441452, 540320 • 441461, 540300 • 441553, 533370 • 441090, 555950 • 441455, 535360 • 441358, 544470 • 441507, 541080 • 441118, 553710 • 441110, 552470 • 441066, 555310 • 441105, 552910 • 441455, 535360 • 440958, 583310 • 441552, 582690 • 441696, 570210 • 441152, 550000 • 441173, 552590

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441123, 550500 • 441092, 555970 • 441476, 540310 • 441266, 562250 • 441361, 536180
		2021	• 443336, 494660 • 443282, 493980 • 441099, 555360 • 441204, 549270 • 441115, 551230 • 441951, 520350 • 441206, 552750 • 441219, 550450 • 441466, 539700 • 441116, 553730 • 441554, 541000 • 441537, 538880 • 441424, 542170 • 441648, 539220 • 441351, 543790 • 441872, 524900 • 441057, 554380 • 441492, 541280 • 441362, 543460 • 441083, 555630 • 441528, 541000 • 441083, 555760 • 441133, 552570 • 441156, 551290 • 441420, 538080 • 441059, 560700 • 441377, 543610 • 441362, 543460 • 441433, 542570 • 441468, 541730 • 441424, 542170 • 441455, 541790 • 441872, 524900 • 440909, 588650 • 440873, 588750 • 441223, 549750 • 441433, 542570 • 441455, 541790 • 441468, 541730 • 441454, 543000

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 440873, 588750 • 440909, 588650 • 441154, 551840 • 443395, 494910 • 443415, 492400 • 443314, 495060 • 441356, 580560 • 441247, 588930 • 443242, 495750 • 441107, 556220 • 441425, 538900 • 441094, 555160 • 441086, 555680 • 441445, 536580 • 443207, 494830 • 441492, 541280 • 441648, 539220 • 441057, 554380 • 441351, 543790 • 441310, 562937 • 441263, 562275 • 440909, 614000 • 440996, 614830 • 441263, 562775 • 437800, 561400 • 441263, 562275 • 441310, 562937 • 440996, 614830 • 440909, 614000
		2022	• 443405, 495940 • 443427, 494970 • 441231, 549440 • 441432, 537990 • 441427, 543380 • 441546, 541620 • 441468, 538620 • 441972, 525210 • 441128, 556030 • 441189, 552670 • 441534, 541280 • 441498, 537310 • 441608, 541460 • 441075, 552670 • 441059, 552560 • 441534, 540980

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441146, 554990 • 441280, 547980 • 441531, 581430 • 441552, 587540 • 440952, 588870 • 441905, 520690 • 441493, 540540 • 441097, 554630 • 441097, 554630 • 441035, 583720 • 440943, 584060 • 441523, 587760 • 440684, 594260 • 440000, 550000 • 441072, 558580 • 441033, 584040 • 441492, 580760 • 441090, 562410 • 441124, 555940 • 441501, 542240 • 441357, 544550 • 442002, 522980 • 441448, 536420 • 441705, 530250 • 442067, 524010 • 441468, 539830 • 441544, 541010 • 441454, 537810 • 441465, 538700 • 441795, 527600 • 441180, 552630 • 441538, 541700 • 441573, 541170 • 441102, 554740 • 440961, 581260 • 441422, 588230 • 440664, 594570 • 441110, 552980 • 441532, 542320 • 441103, 555880 • 441271, 547370 • 441578, 541070 • 441252, 565010 • 441508, 540150 • 442046, 523890

Confidential

Species	Occurrence (no. of records)	Years	Records per year/OSGB36 British National Grid
			• 441574, 582220 • 440848, 596210 • 441096, 560906 • 441264, 562674 • 441276, 562152 • 441204, 561677 • 441210, 561684 • 441213, 561690 • 441168, 609250 • 440802, 610130 • 437800, 561400 • 441213, 561690 • 441204, 561677 • 441210, 561684 • 441276, 562152 • 441264, 562674
		2023	• 441034, 583720 • 440655, 594960 • 441407, 588370 • 430000, 560000 • 441085, 555300 • 441098, 554890 • 441448, 537970 • 441949, 524480 • 441004, 588820 • 441555, 581940 • 440856, 612120 • 441223, 560907 • 441132, 612285 • 440969, 614510 • 441088, 615020
		2024	• 448100, 537700 • 448273, 742000

Confidential