AtkinsRéalis

Breeding Bird Survey Report 2026

Greater Cambridgeshire Partnership

24 September 2026

CAMBRIDGE SOUTH EAST TRANSPORT (CSET)

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Executive Summary

Report purpose	The aims of this report are to: ▪ Identify key ornithological constraints to the development; ▪ Assess whether ecological conditions at the Site have remained broadly consistent since 2020, through comparison of the 2026 survey results with those reported in the 2021 CAPITA report.
Proposed Scheme	The Greater Cambridge Partnership is the local delivery body for a City Deal signed by central Government to bring powers and investment to the region, including improvements to critical infrastructure. The Greater Cambridge Partnership comprises five partners: ▪ Cambridge City Council; ▪ Cambridgeshire County Council; ▪ Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Combined Authority Business Board; ▪ South Cambridgeshire District Council; and ▪ University of Cambridge. The Proposed Scheme is a mostly new, segregated, guided bus route, travel hub, and active travel path located to the southeast of the city. The Site comprises all the land within the red line boundary as shown on the proposed Order Limits as defined in the draft Transport and Works Act Order (TWAO) for the Proposed Scheme.
Desk studies and field surveys	This report presents ecological information obtained during the following: ▪ A desk-study undertaken on 03/08/2026, utilising Local Record Centre Data obtained in 2022 by CAPITA and in September 2025 by AtkinsRéalis; ▪ Field surveys undertaken between 03/06/2026 and 17/07/2026; and ▪ The results of surveys undertaken between April and June 2020, as presented in the CAPITA CSET Breeding Bird Report issued in January 2021[1]. These historical survey results have been included to provide a comparison between the findings recorded in 2020 and those obtained during the 2026 surveys.
Ecological features	In 2025, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC) returned 240 records of 39 bird species from within 2 km of the Site dating from 2016 onwards, including 37 priority species. The earlier 2022 search returned 224 records of 31 priority bird species. The 2026 breeding bird surveys indicate that the habitats within the Survey Area support an assemblage of breeding birds that is largely typical of agricultural, grassland, woodland, watercourse and scrub habitats within the Cambridgeshire. A total of 53 bird species were recorded within the Survey Area during surveys undertaken in June and July 2026, of which 27 were identified as priority species. Of these priority species, 26 are considered likely to be breeding within the Survey Area.
Summary of the 2020 and 2026 breeding bird survey comparison	The breeding bird assemblage appears to have remained broadly similar between the two survey years. A total of 61 species were recorded in 2020 compared with 53 species in 2026, with 46 species recorded during both survey periods. The slightly lower species richness in 2026 is likely attributable to the reduced survey effort and restricted Site access. Priority breeding bird diversity remained broadly similar, with 27 priority species found

[1] CAPITA 2021, Cambridgeshire South East Transport Phase 2 Breeding Bird Survey Report Rev 02

	potentially breeding in 2020, compared with 29 priority species found potentially breeding in 2026. Overall, there is no evidence of a substantial change in the Site's breeding bird assemblage since 2020.

Report Validity

In the event of scope or programme changes or if works do not commence within 12 months of the date of this report then updates to the surveys may be required to ensure the validity of the data, as per Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management guidance[2]

[2] CIEEM (2019) *Advice Note on the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys*.

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

AtkinsRéalis UK Limited was commissioned by Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP) to undertake a breeding bird survey between March and July 2026 inclusive, in connection with the Cambridge South East Transport (CSET) (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme). However, due to issues with obtaining appropriate access, surveys could only be undertaken in June and July 2026. The Proposed Scheme is located approximately 3.3 km southeast of Cambridge City Centre and includes the area shown within the Site Location Plan in **Appendix A.**

This report summarises the details of the breeding bird surveys undertaken between June and July 2026 inclusive, including the methods used and results of the field surveys.

This report is intended to provide a comparison between the breeding bird surveys undertaken in 2020 by CAPITA and the current survey, allowing an assessment of how the breeding bird assemblage within the vicinity of the Site may have changed over time. This comparison has been included to help address limitations associated with the 2026 survey visits.

Note that this document uses the original terms for features such as European Sites and refers to the legislation that was current when they were designated. However, it is recognised that the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) are now amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

1.2 The Site

The Site is located in southern Cambridgeshire and extends from Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OSNGR) TL4599155082 at its northern extent, running southeast through the wider countryside. The route passes to the east of Great Shelford and Sawston before terminating approximately 500 m east of Babraham at OSNGR TL5179850508.

The red line boundary (as shown on the Site Location Plan in **Appendix A**) covers a route of approximately 10 km in length and encompasses a total Site area of approximately 115.7 hectares. While the northern section of the Site is situated within a more urban environment, the surrounding landscape becomes increasingly rural towards the southeast, with the majority of the route passing through agricultural land and arable farmland.

For the purposes of the breeding bird survey, the Site was divided into four survey transects (as shown on the Breeding Bird Transect Plan in **Appendix B.2**):

- Transect 1: TL4599055114 to TL4728353033;
- Transect 2: TL4729953018 to TL4847151264;
- Transect 3: TL4854751246 to TL5070849575;
- Transect 4: TL5073249603 to TL5194550337.

These transects were designed to maximise coverage of suitable breeding bird habitat within the Site and included a range of habitat types, such as agricultural fields, field margins, hedgerows, and woodland edge habitats.

1.3 The Proposed Scheme

The Greater Cambridge Partnership is the local delivery body for a City Deal signed by central Government to bring powers and investment to the region, including improvements to critical infrastructure. The Greater Cambridge Partnership comprises five partners:

- Cambridge City Council;
- Cambridgeshire County Council;
- Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Combined Authority Business Board
- South Cambridgeshire District Council; and
- University of Cambridge.

The Proposed Scheme is a mostly new, segregated, guided bus route, travel hub, and active travel path located to the southeast of the city. The Site comprises all the land within the red line boundary. This is the proposed Order Limits as defined in the draft Transport and Works Act Order (TWAO) for the Proposed Scheme.

1.4 Scope of the Assessment

This report presents ecological information obtained during the following:

- A desk-study undertaken on 03/08/2026, utilising Local Record Centre Data obtained in 2022 by CAPITA and updated in September 2025 by AtkinsRéalis;
- Field surveys undertaken between 03/06/2026 and 17/07/2026; and
- The results of surveys undertaken between April and June 2020 by CAPITA, as presented in the CAPITA CSET Breeding Bird Report issued in January 2021[3]. These historical survey results have been included to provide a comparison between the findings recorded in 2020 and those obtained during the 2026 surveys undertaken by AtkinsRéalis.

[3] CAPITA (2021) Cambridgeshire South East Transport Phase 2: Breeding Bird Survey Report. Rev 02.

METHODS

2. Methods

2.1 Desk Study

The geographical area for obtaining ecological data through desk studies has been determined using professional judgement and based on current best practice guidance within the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance[4]. Baseline data has been gathered from a range of sources through data requests, consultation and using online resources as outlined below. This included data gathering in relation to statutory and non-statutory designated sites and protected and priority species (see Section 3 for details). For species records collected, only recent records (i.e., those within 10 years of the date of producing this report) have been considered within the assessment.

The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website[5] was reviewed to identify relevant statutory designated nature conservation sites within 2 km of the Site, and relevant European sites with a direct hydrological connection (i.e., those that have qualifying features that are species of breeding birds).

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC) was contacted to request recent records of protected and priority species, including breeding birds, in September 2025.

In addition, CAPITA commissioned a data search from the CPERC in 2022, covering a 2 km radius around the Site. The bird records obtained through this search have also been included in this report as a separate dataset.

2.2 Field Surveys

2.2.1 Breeding Bird Survey

The method employed for breeding bird surveys aligns with the UK Bird Survey Guidelines[6]. This survey method broadly conforms with that used for the Common Birds Census (CBC) methodology, as detailed in Gilbert et al. (1998)[7] and Bibby et al. (2000)[8]. This breeding bird survey method involves a number of survey visits being made to a site during the breeding season, and any observations of birds, by sight or sound, are then recorded on a map. This method effectively records a 'snapshot' sample of the numbers and distribution of all bird species present within and using the Survey Area on any particular visit.

The Survey Area was designed to ensure that the assessment considered all potential impacts on all breeding bird species present in the area within which an impact may occur, i.e. the Ecological Zone of Influence (EZoI), as well as those impacts which could occur within the footprint of the Site boundary. The Survey Area is shown on the Figures in **Appendix F.4** and comprised all areas within the Site boundary and accessible land within at least 100 m

[4] CIEEM (2020) Guidelines for Accessing, Using and Sharing Biodiversity Data in the UK. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester. Available at: https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Guidelines-for-Accessing-and-Using-Biodiversity-Data-March-2020.pdf

[5] Defra. (2019). Magic Map Application. [Online]. (Accessed: August 2026). Available from: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx

[6] Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group. (2024). Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts, https://birdsurveyguidelines.org (Accessed 04/09/2026).

[7] Gilbert, G., Gibbon, D.W. and Evans J. (1998). Bird Monitoring Methods: A Manual of Techniques for Key UK Species. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire

[8] Bibby C.J. Burgess, N.D. Hill D.A. Mustoe S. and Lambton S. (2000). Bird Census Techniques. Academic Press London

of the Site, although this was extended up to 250 m where there was potential for certain Schedule 1 species (such as raptors) that may be susceptible to disturbance at greater distances during the breeding season.

Four survey transects were designed to give suitable coverage of the Survey Area (as shown on the Figure in **Appendix B.2**). The direction in which the transect was walked was varied between visits to optimise detection and minimise recording bias. Due to site access constraints, only eight survey visits were completed. These surveys were distributed across the transects as follows:

- Transect 1: Dawn survey undertaken on 17/07/2026;
- Transect 2: Dawn survey undertaken on 16/07/2026;
- Transect 3: Dawn survey undertaken on 03/06/2026, dusk survey undertaken on 18/06/2026 and dawn survey undertaken on 03/07/2026; and
- Transect 4: Dawn survey undertaken on 03/06/2026, dusk survey undertaken on 17/06/2026 and dawn survey undertaken on 02/07/2026.

Six of the eight survey visits were undertaken in the morning, commencing within 30 minutes of sunrise (between 30 minutes before sunrise and 30 minutes after sunrise) and finished between 7 am and 9:30 am to coincide with peak bird activity. The two dusk surveys (Transect 3 & 4) commenced during the last few hours of the day, and extended beyond sunset for at least one hour. Surveys were not carried out in heavy rain, poor visibility or strong wind as birds are under-recorded in such conditions. Dates and times of survey visits are shown in Table B-1 in **Appendix B.1**, along with weather conditions on each visit.

The surveyors, with the aid of binoculars, recorded all observations of birds by either sight or sound by walking along the transects within the Survey Area at a slow and steady pace. The positions of the recorded birds were plotted as accurately as possible on a digital map (using ArcGIS FieldMaps), i.e. a 'visit map'. Standard BTO codes were used for mapping species and details including sex and age (e.g. juvenile, immature, or adult) and bird activity (including singing, alarm calling, nest-building, carrying food and faecal sacs, territorial disputes and aggressive interactions, copulation, foraging, loafing and in flight) were recorded where relevant.

2.2.2 Surveyor Competencies

All surveys were led by an experienced ornithologist, who is a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and are considered competent to undertake breeding bird surveys in accordance with AtkinsRéalis internal Ornithology Competency Framework.

2.3 Assessment

2.3.1 Defining Priority Bird Species

For the purpose of this assessment, priority bird species are defined as those which are:

- Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)[9];
- Red or Amber listed species on the Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC)[10];

[9] Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (legislation.gov.uk) (Accessed: [September 2026])

[10] Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win I. 2021. The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List. assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. British Birds 114: 723-747. Available at https://britishbirds.co.uk/content/status-our-bird-populations (Accessed: [September 2026])

- Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England[11];
- Annex 1 species on Directive 2009/147/EC (the Birds Directive)[12];
- Species listed as part of Local Nature Reserve Designations[13];
- Species listed in the Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan; and/or[14]
- Species listed as Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Additional Species of Interest (CPASI)[15]

Appendix C provides details of the legislation and conservation status of relevance to birds in England.

2.3.2 Defining Breeding Bird Species and Breeding Status

For the purposes of this report, breeding bird species are taken as those being present within the vicinity of the Site (i.e., within the desk study search area and Survey Area) during the breeding season, i.e., the months of March to August inclusive, are present in habitat suitable for breeding and have a population status of breeding resident or breeding visitor as stated within the Cambridgeshire Bird Report[16].

It is acknowledged that there is an overlap between the breeding and over-wintering/ passage periods. Therefore, certain species that use the Survey Area while over-wintering or on passage (i.e. those that are not resident or breeding species) may be present during the breeding bird surveys (e.g. certain wader and wildfowl species). These species are categorised as 'non-breeding' where they are not present in habitat suitable for breeding and do not have a population status of breeding resident or breeding visitor as stated within the Cambridgeshire Bird Report.

2.4 Limitations

This section identifies any limitations to the surveys or assessment and provides an explanation as to the effect of these on the appraisal.

2.4.1 General limitations

An absence of desk study records for a particular species does not necessarily convey an absence of such species in that area but is often a facet of under-recording and/ or reporting to the relevant local environmental records centre. Furthermore, birds are highly mobile, and many species migrate and are liable to occur in atypical habitats and situations while doing so (with observations being more likely to get reported to local environmental record centres). As such, records of scarce bird species in atypical habitats should be treated with caution and do not necessarily convey that the habitat supports breeding populations of those species. The desk study provides an overview of the species already recorded within the Survey Area and has been used to help inform the requirement for field surveys. As such this is not considered to be a constraint to the interpretation of the desk study records.

[11] Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 sets out the duty for public authorities to conserve biodiversity in England. Habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity as identified by the Secretary of State for England, in consultation with Natural England, are referred to in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 for England. The list of habitats and species was updated in 2008 and is known as the England Biodiversity List.

[12] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/threatened/index_en.htm (Accessed: [September 2026])

[13] Natural England (1987), The Beechwoods LNR Available at: Designated Sites View (Accessed: [August 2026])

[14] Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (2010). Available at; https://www.cperc.org.uk/information.php [Accessed: August 2026]. Comprising species listed as county BAP species in conjunction with UKBAP list as indicated on the website.

[15] Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (2010). Available at; https://www.cperc.org.uk/information.php [Accessed: August 2026]. Comprising species listed as CAPASI.

[16] Cambridge Bird Club 2025, Cambridgeshire Bird Report 2023 No. 97

Birds are mobile species, and the likely absence of breeding birds should not be taken as conclusive proof that particular breeding bird species are not present or that they will not be present in the future. The above limitation has been addressed through taking a precautionary approach within the appraisal.

Ornithological surveys are affected by a variety of factors which affect the presence of birds, such as season, weather, climate, migration patterns, food availability, species behaviour, and the presence of predators. Therefore, bird surveys for this Proposed Scheme may not have produced a complete bird list, and the absence of evidence of any particular species within the Survey Area (or a part of the Survey Area) should not be taken as conclusive proof that the species is not present or that it will not be present in the future.

Exact dates of species records were not provided in either the 2022 or 2025 data returns from CPERC. Consequently, it was not possible to determine whether records related to observations made during the core breeding bird season (March to August inclusive). As a precautionary approach, all returned bird records were included in the assessment, provided they dated from 2016 onwards.

It is unclear what site boundary or search buffer was used for the 2022 local records centre search undertaken by CAPITA. Plotting the records indicates that the most distant records are approximately 5 km from the Site, although these occur to the north and south of the current red line boundary rather than within the areas adjacent to it. This suggests that the red line boundary may have been extended for the search, rather than a larger search buffer being applied. Records within the extent of the current red line boundary are generally located no more than approximately 3 km from the Site, which is consistent with a 2 km search buffer when using four-figure grid references. It is therefore likely that the search was undertaken using an extended red line boundary and a 2 km buffer. Records beyond the current boundary have been retained for completeness. This is not considered a significant constraint, as the updated 2025 search requested by AtkinsRéalis was undertaken using the latest red line boundary (at the time of writing) and has been included in full.

The report issued by CAPITA in 2021[17] used a more limited range of designations to assess priority bird species than those applied within this 2026 report. In addition, some of the designations presented within the full 2020 survey results provided in **Appendix F.2** have since been revised or superseded. Accordingly, all priority species designations relating to species recorded during the 2020 surveys have been reviewed and updated throughout this report, including within comparative assessments, to ensure consistency the methodology used within this assessment.

Within the 2025 desk study data only seven records were provided with six-figure grid references, giving a spatial accuracy of approximately 100 m. The remaining records were supplied with four-figure grid references, which have a precision of approximately 1 km. Consequently, the locations of many of the four-figure records are likely to be relatively inaccurate. This is not seen as a significant constraint as this data was used mainly as a broad indicator for species in vicinity of the Site rather than to determine the presence or absence of species within the Site boundary. The 2022 desk study data provided records at a much higher accuracy and included observations with 4-figure, 6-figure, and 8-figure grid references. However, similarly multiple gird references falling within the Site boundary used a 4-figure grid reference which are considered too imprecise to reliably confirm the presence of these species within the Site itself. However, they have been included on a precautionary basis nonetheless.

2.4.2 Survey Limitations

The 2026 breeding bird surveys for CSET were significantly constrained by access limitations. Under normal circumstances, each survey transect would receive six visits to provide adequate survey coverage and establish a robust baseline of the breeding bird assemblages present across the Site. However, due to access restrictions, Transects 1 and 2 were each surveyed on only one occasion, while Transects 3 and 4 received three survey visits each. Consequently, the survey effort achieved in 2026 is insufficient to accurately characterise the breeding bird

[17] CAPITA (2021) Cambridgeshire South East Transport Phase 2: Breeding Bird Survey Report. Rev 02.

assemblages present across the whole of the Site. All areas that could not be surveyed have been identified as such on the relevant survey plans provided in **Appendix F.4.**

Furthermore, although Transect 3 was surveyed on three occasions, access remained restricted throughout the survey period and only partial coverage was achieved. During the first survey visit on 03/06/2026, only the section between OSNGR TL5071549654 and TL4951250233 could be surveyed, leaving approximately half of Transect 3 inaccessible. During the subsequent two survey visits, additional access was obtained, extending the surveyed area from TL5071549654 to TL4868850840. However, no access was available beyond TL4868850840 to TL4815750677 during any of the surveys.

In order to address the above limitations, the 2026 results have been compared with 2020 breeding bird survey results (which comprised a more robust programme of surveys conducted between April and June 2020). In this context, the 2026 survey results were used to determine whether the baseline established in 2021 has remained broadly consistent or whether there have been any significant changes in the breeding bird assemblages using the Site. Desk study data from 2022 and 2025 have furthermore been used to supplement the data and to address this limitation.

During the surveys, a number of bird records were recorded outside the 250 m survey buffer. With the exception of Schedule 1 species, these records have been excluded from the results, as the Proposed Scheme is unlikely to affect non-Schedule 1 bird species at distances greater than 250 m.

Despite these limitations, it is considered that the information provided, and subsequent analysis (including the use of supporting data to address the 2026 survey limitations) has given sufficient information of the breeding bird assemblage present within the Survey Area to support this assessment.

2.4.3 Comparison Limitations

Comparison of peak counts between survey years is not considered meaningful. The 2020 survey results present peak counts for each survey visit across the entire Site, whereas the 2026 results present peak counts on a per-transect basis, with no complete Site visits undertaken. As such, the datasets are not directly comparable in terms of abundance.

It is unclear what survey buffer, if any, was applied during the 2020 surveys. Review of the available survey mapping suggests that a smaller survey buffer may have been used than that adopted in 2026. If this is the case, the larger survey area covered in 2026 may have increased the likelihood of recording additional species compared to the 2020 surveys. However, the majority of records obtained during the 2026 surveys were located in close proximity to the surveyed transects, indicating that the influence of the larger survey buffer on overall species richness is likely to have been limited. Consequently, whilst differences in survey extent should be acknowledged, they are unlikely to fully account for the similarities and differences observed between the two datasets.

The 2020 survey report assessed breeding status using the following methodology:

"*The maps from each survey were analysed to determine which species were possible, probable or definite breeders. Birds observed in the breeding season in suitable nesting habitat were deemed possible breeders and those seen/heard singing in the same location on more than one survey (holding a territory) and those seen carrying nesting materials were classed as probable breeders. Those seen entering or leaving nest sites, incubating eggs, with chicks present or carrying food or faecal sacs to a location on site were classed as confirmed breeders*."

The 2026 surveys did not include equivalent territorial mapping or breeding behaviour analysis. Instead, breeding status was assigned based on the relevant county bird report along with an assessment of suitable habitats within the Survey Area. Furthermore, the 2021 CAPITA report assigned breeding status to all bird species recorded during the surveys, whereas the 2026 assessment considered only priority breeding species. Consequently, breeding status classifications between the two survey periods are not directly comparable.

Nevertheless, a comparison of breeding status assigned to priority species has been undertaken and is presented in Section 4.1.

RESULT

3. Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites of Relevance to Breeding Birds

The Site lies within 2 km[18] of four Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).[19]. However, none of these sites are designated for features relating to breeding birds. As such, they are not considered relevant to this assessment and have been excluded from further consideration within this report.

No Special Protection Areas (SPA) or Ramsar Sites are present within 2 km of the Site.

One Local Nature Reserve (LNR) with relevance to breeding birds were identified within 2 km of the Site. See Table 3-1 for details and **Appendix D.1** for location of this LNR.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC) identified 12 non-statutory designated sites within 1 km[20] of the Site. This included five County Wildlife Sites (CWS)[21] and seven City Wildlife Sites (CiWS)[22]. However, none of these sites are designated for features relating to breeding birds and are therefore not considered relevant to this assessment. As such, they have been excluded from further consideration within this report.

Table 3-1 – Statutory designated site of relevance to breeding birds within 2 km[23] of the Site

Site name	Approximate location of designated site[24]	Relevant features of interest of relevance to breeding birds[25]
The Beechwoods LNR	1.5 km northeast of the Site, measured from OSGNR: TL4742353161	A small wood of majestic beeches on a chalk ridge above Cambridge which was planted in the 1840s. Local people planted a new plantation of broad-leaved trees in 1992. Wildlife includes white helleborine orchid, beech trees, fungi, great spotted and green woodpeckers, nuthatch, spotted flycatcher. In good beech-mast crop years large flocks of bramblings gather to eat the beech-mast.[26]

[18] This is the zone of influence for designated sites.

[19] Dernford Fen SSSI, Gog Magog Golf Course SSSI, Roman Road SSSI, and Sawston Hall Meadows SSSI.

[20] This is the search distance requested from the record centre as part of a wider search for the project in 2025.

[21] Magog Down and Stapleford Pit (CWS), River Granta (CWS), Shelford-Haverhill Disused Railway (Pampisford) (CWS), Signal Hill Plantation Grassland (CWS), and Triangle North of Long Road (CWS).

[22] Hedgerow West of Babraham Road (CiWS), Hobson's Brook Mid (CiWS), Hobson's Brook South (CiWS), Hobson's Conduit/Vicar's Brook (CiWS), Hobson's Park (CiWS), Long Road Plantation (CiWS), and Red Cross Lane Drain (CiWS).

[23] This is the zone of influence for designated sites.

[24] Where designated sites are situated outside of the Site boundary, the distance and direction is given to the closest point that the designated site is from the Site.

[25] including qualifying features of internationally designated sites and reasons for designation for LNRs

[26] Natural England (1987), The Beechwoods LNR Available at: Designated Sites View [Accessed: August 2026]

3.1.2 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre Records 2022

CPERC provided 224 records of 31 priority bird species within 2 km of the Site from 2016 onwards[27]:

- Eight species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (barn owl, fieldfare, kingfisher, marsh harrier, merlin, peregrine, red kite and redwing);
- A total of 16 species on the BoCC Red List (corn bunting, cuckoo, fieldfare, grasshopper warbler, grey partridge, house sparrow, lapwing, linnet, merlin, skylark, spotted flycatcher, starling, swift, turtle dove, yellow wagtail, and yellowhammer) and 9 species on the BoCC Amber List (barnacle goose, bullfinch, common tern, dunnock, green sandpiper, greylag goose, marsh harrier, reed bunting and song thrush);
- A total of 17 species listed as Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (bullfinch, corn bunting, cuckoo, dunnock, grasshopper warbler, grey partridge, house sparrow, lapwing, linnet, reed bunting, skylark, song thrush, spotted flycatcher, starling, turtle dove, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer);
- Nine species listed on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (barnacle goose, common tern, golden plover, kingfisher, little egret, marsh harrier, merlin, peregrine and red kite);
- A total of 14 species listed on Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (bullfinch, corn bunting, grasshopper warbler, grey partridge, house sparrow, lapwing, linnet, reed bunting, skylark, song thrush, spotted flycatcher, turtle dove, yellow wagtail, yellowhammer); and
- Two Species listed on Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Additional Species of Interest (barn owl and swift).

Records of 23 species fell within the Site boundary, (common tern, corn bunting, cuckoo, dunnock, fieldfare, golden plover, greylag goose, grey partridge, kingfisher, lapwing, linnet, little egret, marsh harrier, merlin, reed bunting, red kite, redwing, skylark, song thrush, starling, swift, yellow wagtail, and yellowhammer), all recorded within grid square TL4654. These have been included on a precautionary basis despite the 4-figure grid reference. The nearest 6-figure grid reference was again starling and song thrush records from 2016, located approximately 530 m south-east of the Site, measured from OSNGR TL51815 49352.

All records of priority species provided by CPERC in 2022 are given in Table D-2, **Appendix D.2**.

3.1.3 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre Records 2025

CPERC provided 240 records of 39 bird species within 2 km of the Site from 2016 onwards. This includes 37 priority species[28]:

- A total of 11 species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (brambling, fieldfare, green sandpiper, hobby, kingfisher, little ringed plover, marsh harrier, merlin, peregrine, red kite and redwing);
- A total of 17 species on the BoCC Red List (corn bunting, cuckoo, fieldfare, grey partridge, house sparrow, lapwing, lesser redpoll, linnet, merlin, ring ouzel, skylark, starling, swift, tree pipit, turtle dove, yellow wagtail, and yellowhammer.) and ten species on the BoCC Amber List (barnacle goose, bullfinch, common tern, crane, dunnock, green sandpiper, greylag goose, marsh harrier, reed bunting, and song thrush.);
- A total of 18 species listed as Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (bullfinch, corn bunting, cuckoo, dunnock, grey partridge, house sparrow, lapwing, lesser redpoll, linnet, reed bunting, ring ouzel, skylark, song thrush, starling, tree pipit, turtle dove, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer);
- Ten species listed on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (barnacle goose, common tern, crane, golden plover, kingfisher, little egret, marsh harrier, merlin, peregrine and red kite)

[27] The total number of priority species includes a number of species that are listed under more than one designation.

[28] The total number of priority species includes a number of species that are listed under more than one designation.

- One species mentioned as present within The Beechwoods LNR (brambling);
- A total of 13 species listed on Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (bullfinch, corn bunting, grey partridge, house sparrow, lapwing, lesser redpoll, linnet, reed bunting, skylark, song thrush, turtle dove, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer); and
- Three Species listed on Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Additional Species of Interest (barn owl, crane and swift)

The nearest record to the Site with a six-figure grid reference comprised starling and song thrush records from 2016, located approximately 530 m south-east of the Site, measured from OSNGR TL51815 49352.

All records of priority species provided by CPERC in 2025 are given in Table D-1, **Appendix D.2**.

3.2 CAPITA Breeding Bird Surveys 2020 Results

A total of 61 bird species were recorded within the Survey Area during the 2020 surveys. Please see **Appendix F.2** for full survey results.

A total of 32 priority species were recorded within the Survey Area which comprise[28]:

- Three species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (barn owl, kingfisher and red kite);
- A total of 11 species on the BoCC Red List (corn bunting, greenfinch, grey wagtail, herring gull, house sparrow, linnet, skylark, starling, swift, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer) and 15 species on the BoCC Amber List (black-headed gull, dipper, dunnock, house martin, greylag goose, kestrel, lesser black-backed gull, mallard, meadow pipit, reed bunting, rook, sparrowhawk, song thrush, whitethroat, willow warbler);
- A total of 12 species listed as Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (barn owl, corn bunting, herring gull, house sparrow, linnet, reed bunting, skylark, starling, song thrush, willow warbler, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer);
- Three species listed on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (kingfisher, little egret and red kite);
- Eight species listed on the Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (corn bunting, herring gull, house sparrow, linnet, skylark, song thrush, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer);
- Two species listed as a feature of The Beechwoods Local Nature Reserve (great spotted woodpecker and green woodpecker); and
- One species listed on Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Additional Species of Interest (swift).

3.3 Breeding Bird Survey Results 2026

A total of 53 bird species were recorded within the Survey Area during the June and July 2026 surveys, including a total of 29 priority species, which comprise[28]:

- Two species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) kingfisher and red kite);
- A total of 13 species on the BoCC Red List (corn bunting, greenfinch, herring gull, house sparrow, lapwing, linnet, mistle thrush, rock dove, skylark, starling, swift, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer) and 12 species on the BoCC Amber List (black-headed gull, dunnock, greylag goose, kestrel, mallard, rook, sparrowhawk, stock dove, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, wren);
- A total of 11 species listed as Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (corn bunting, dunnock, herring gull, house sparrow, lapwing, linnet, skylark, starling, song thrush, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer)

- Two species listed on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (kingfisher and red kite);
- Nine species listed on the Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (corn bunting, herring gull, house sparrow, lapwing, linnet, skylark, song thrush, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer);
- Two species listed as a feature of The Beechwoods Local Nature Reserve (great spotted woodpecker and green woodpecker); and
- One species listed on Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Additional Species of Interest (swift).

All 29 priority species recorded, are considered to be potentially breeding within the Survey Area.

Table 3-2 below lists the 29 priority species that were recorded within the Survey Area, along with conservation status/ legal protection, peak count (maximum count in one visit per transect) and potential breeding status within the Survey Area.

Bird species results maps are shown on the Figures in **Appendix F.4.** The full survey species list and relevant conservation status and legal protection is provided in Table E-1, **Appendix E**, with full numbers of bird recorded being provided in Table F-1, **Appendix F.1**_Full_Survey_Results.

Table 3-2 – Priority breeding species recorded during June and July 2026

Species	Conservation Status/ Legal Protection	County Status	Considered potentially breeding within Survey Area (Yes/No)	Peak Count[29]
Black-headed gull	Amber List BoCC	Common but very local breeder, abundant passage migrant/ winter visitor.	Yes	Transect 2: 6 Transect 3: 1
Corn bunting	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Fairly common but much declined local resident.	Yes	Transect 1: 8 Transect 2: 7 Transect 3: 6 Transect 4: 1
Dunnock	Amber List BoCC, SPI	Widespread and abundant resident, some evidence of passage migrants.	Yes	Transect 2: 1 Transect 3: 2 Transect 4: 2
Great spotted woodpecker	LNR	Fairly common, increased, resident, except in central fenland.	Yes	Transect 3: 1 Transect 4: 1
Green woodpecker	LNR	Fairly common resident, widespread except in fenland.	Yes	Transect 1: 1 Transect 2: 1 Transect 4: 1
Greenfinch	Red List BoCC	Common but declining resident, winter visitor and passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 3: 5 Transect 4: 1
Greylag goose	Amber List BoCC	Common resident. Re-established native.	Yes	Transect 2: 3 Transect 3: 1
Herring gull	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Very common winter visitor and passage migrant. Scarce breeder since 2005.	Yes	Transect 4: 5

[29] Transects for which none of the corresponding species were recorded have been excluded.

Species	Conservation Status/ Legal Protection	County Status	Considered potentially breeding within Survey Area (Yes/No)	Peak Count[29]
House sparrow	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Abundant but declining resident.	Yes	Transect 3: 6
Kestrel	Amber List BoCC	Fairly common resident, winter visitor and autumn passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 3: 1 Transect 4: 2
Kingfisher	Sch. 1, Annex 1	Fairly common, but local resident; numbers affected by severity of winters.	Yes	Transect 4: 1
Lapwing	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Fairly common but decreased resident; very common winter visitor/ passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 3: 2 Transect 4: 2
Linnet	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Common but declining resident, winter visitor and passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 1: 12 Transect 2: 29 Transect 3: 4 Transect 4: 2
Mallard	Amber List BoCC	Very common resident and winter visitor. Partially feral population and released birds/ escapes.	Yes	Transect 3: 1 Transect 4: 6
Mistle thrush	Red List BoCC	Fairly common and widespread resident; some passage migrants.	Yes	Transect 3: 1
Red kite	Sch. 1, Annex 1	Uncommon but increasing resident; bred since 2004.	Yes	Transect 3: 2 Transect 4: 3
Rock dove	Red List BoCC	Common feral resident; increased in rural but not urban areas (where control measures are often used).	Yes	Transect 4: 9
Rook	Amber List BoCC	Very common and widespread resident.	Yes	Transect 3: 16
Skylark	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Very common, but much declined, resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.	Yes	Transect 1: 7 Transect 2: 5 Transect 3: 14

Species	Conservation Status/ Legal Protection	County Status	Considered potentially breeding within Survey Area (Yes/No)	Peak Count[29]
				Transect 4: 18
Sparrowhawk	Amber List BoCC	Fairly common resident. Some passage migrants and winter visitors.	Yes	Transect 2: 1
Starling	Red List BoCC, SPI	Very common, but declined resident; abundant winter visitor/ passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 2: 21 Transect 3: 30 Transect 4: 10
Stock dove	Amber List BoCC	Common resident and winter visitor.	Yes	Transect 3: 2
Swift	Red List BoCC, CAPASI	Common but declining migratory breeder and passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 3: 3 Transect 4: 12
Song thrush	Amber List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Common but declined resident, winter visitor and passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 1: 1 Transect 2: 1 Transect 3: 1 Transect 4: 3
Whitethroat	Amber List BoCC	Very common migratory breeder and passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 2: 1 Transect 3: 9 Transect 4: 2
Wood pigeon	Amber List BoCC	Abundant resident and winter visitor	Yes	Transect 1: 19 Transect 2: 10 Transect 3: 40 Transect 4: 43
Wren	Amber List BoCC	Widespread and abundant resident	Yes	Transect 1: 4 Transect 2: 3 Transect 3: 3 Transect 4: 6

Species	Conservation Status/ Legal Protection	County Status	Considered potentially breeding within Survey Area (Yes/No)	Peak Count[29]
Yellow wagtail	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Fairly common but much declined migratory breeder and passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 2: 7 Transect 3: 3
Yellowhammer	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	Common but declining resident, winter visitor and passage migrant.	Yes	Transect 1: 2 Transect 2: 4 Transect 3: 4 Transect 4: 2

3.3.1 Description of Breeding Bird Assemblages

The assemblage of breeding birds is considered to be largely typical of agricultural, grassland, woodland, watercourse and scrub habitats within Cambridgeshire.

The presence of agricultural habitats such as arable and grassland fields, bounded by hedgerows and ditches, along with smaller areas of woodland within the Survey Area has corresponded with the recording of associated priority species including black-headed gull, dunnock, greylag goose, kestrel, linnet, rook, skylark, starling, stock dove, yellow wagtail and yellowhammer.

Priority breeding species associated with watercourses, ditches and riparian habitats within the Survey Area has corresponded with priority breeding species recorded including kingfisher and mallard.

EVALUATION

4. Evaluation

4.1 2020 and 2026 Survey Results Comparison

It should be noted, as highlighted in the limitations section, that this comparison is constrained by differences in survey effort and methodology between the 2020 and 2026 surveys. The 2020 surveys comprised three complete visits covering the entire Site, whereas the 2026 surveys were restricted to specific transects due to access limitations. Consequently, direct comparisons between the datasets should be interpreted with caution. This comparison has been undertaken to help address the limitations of the 2026 survey effort and to determine whether the results are broadly comparable with previous surveys conducted using a more robust survey programme.

4.1.1 Species, Priority Status & Breeding

Full survey results from the 2020 breeding bird surveys are provided in **Appendix F.2**. These tables exclude kingfisher, barn owl and dipper, which were recorded during the survey period but reported separately in other documents. For completeness, these species have been included within the present comparison.

4.1.1.1 Species

The 2020 surveys recorded a total of 61 species, compared with 53 species recorded during the 2026 surveys. A total of 46 species were recorded during both survey periods, leaving 14 species recorded only in 2020 and six species recorded only in 2026.

- Species recorded in 2020 only: barn owl, dipper, cormorant, grey wagtail, house martin, lesser black-backed gull, lesser whitethroat, little egret, meadow pipit, moorhen, reed bunting, reed warbler, tufted duck and willow warbler.
- Species recorded in 2026 only: coal tit, lapwing, little owl, mistle thrush, rock dove and stock dove.

4.1.1.2 Priority Status

Of the 14 species recorded in 2020 but not in 2026, one species (barn owl) is listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, one species (little egret) is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive, one species (grey wagtail) is Red-listed, six species are Amber-listed (dipper, house martin, lesser black-backed gull, meadow pipit, reed bunting and willow warbler), and three species (barn owl, reed bunting and willow warbler) are UK Priority/BAP species.

Of the six species recorded in 2026 but not in 2020, two species (lapwing and rock dove) are Red-listed, two species (mistle thrush and stock dove) are Amber-listed, and one species (lapwing) is a UK Priority/ BAP species. None of these species are Schedule 1 species or Annex I species.

4.1.1.3 Breeding

Of the 34 priority species recorded in 2020, five were classified as confirmed breeders, 15 as probable breeders and seven as possible breeders, while three were recorded as non-breeding. This indicates that 27 priority bird species were potentially breeding within or adjacent to the Survey Area in 2020. As detailed in comparison limitations in Section 2.4.3, territorial analysis was not undertaken for the 2026 surveys. However, a total of 29

priority species recorded in 2026 were considered to be potentially breeding within the Survey Area, as detailed in Section 3.2.[30]

A full comparison table is provided within Table F-2, **Appendix F.3.**

At a broad level, the breeding bird assemblage recorded across the Site appears to remain largely consistent between survey years, with the majority of species recorded in both 2020 and 2026. Although a greater number of species were recorded during the 2020 surveys, this is likely to reflect the substantially greater survey effort, which comprised three complete visits of the entire Site, compared with the more limited survey effort undertaken in 2026.

4.1.2 Summary

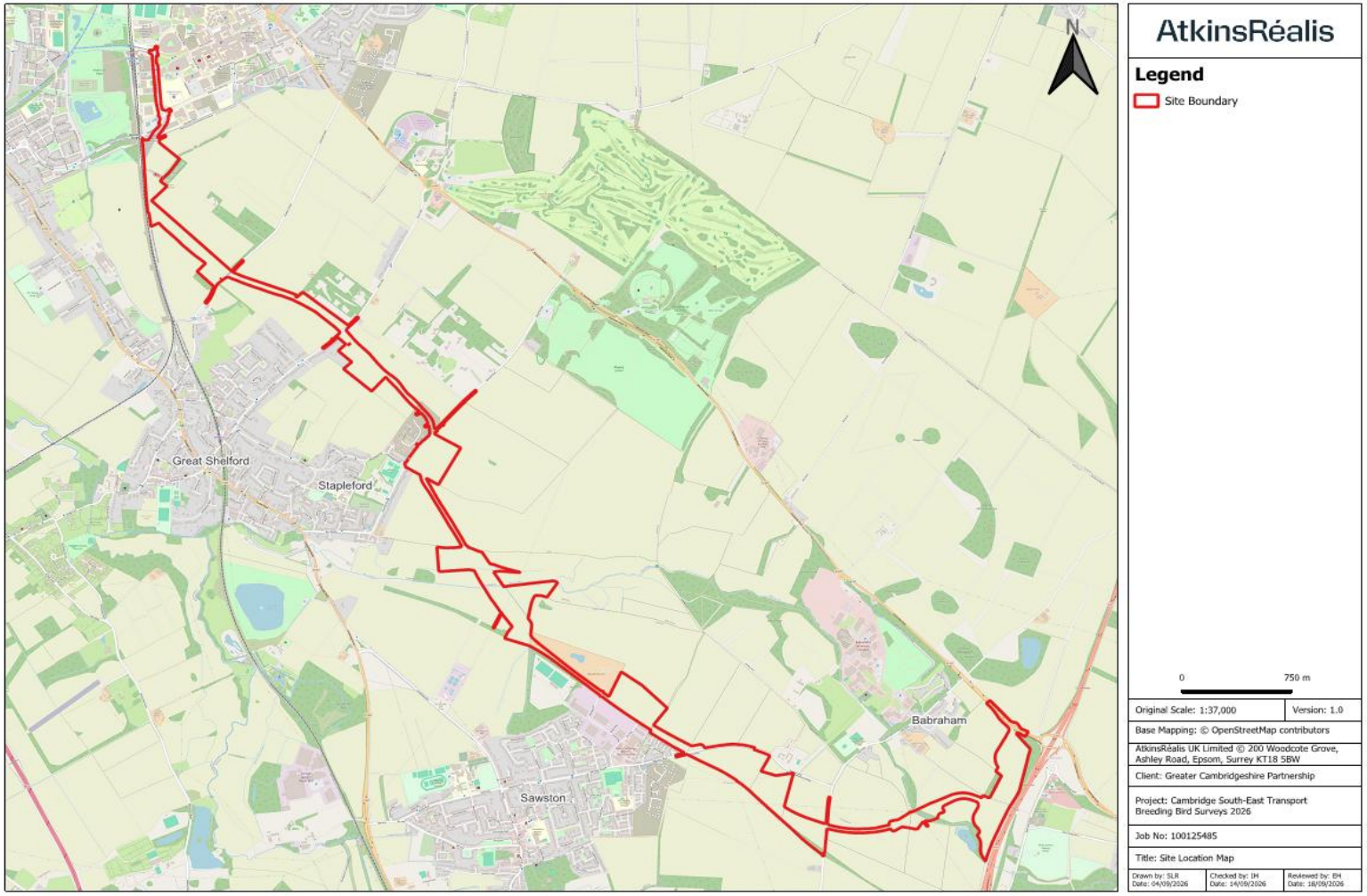
Overall, when the differences in survey effort and methodology are taken into account, the available evidence suggests that the breeding bird assemblage associated with the Site has remained broadly similar since 2020. This is unsurprising given that the Site remains predominantly agricultural in character and a review of historical Google Earth imagery[31] along the Site corridor confirms that land use and habitat composition have remained broadly consistent during this period.

[30] It should be noted that kingfisher, barn owl and dipper are excluded from the 2020 survey results tables due to being covered in separate reports and, therefore, their breeding status cannot be determined from the 2021 CAPITA report.

[31] Google Earth, 2026 Available from: earth.google.com/static/multi-threaded/versions/20260820_1201_RC00/index.html?hl=en-GB [Accessed: 16/09/2026].

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Site Location Plan



Appendix B. Survey & Transect Information

B.1 Survey Information

Table B-1 - Survey dates, times, and weather conditions at start of survey

Transect No.	Visit no.	Date	Survey start/ end time	Sunrise/ sunset time	Temperature (ºC)	Wind (Beaufort)[32]	Rain[33]	Cloud (Oktas)[34]
1	1	17/07/2026	04:57 / 06:45	05:06	13	2	0	8
2	1	16/07/2026	04:27 / 06:03	05:02	14	4	0	6
3	1	03/06/2026	04:30 / 09:20[35]	04:56	12	2	0	3
	2	18/06/2026	19:19 / 21:09	21:34	23	4	0	3
	3	03/07/2026	04:30 / 06:50	04:51	11	2	0	4
4	1	03/06/2026	04:30 / 09:20[36]	04:56	12	2	0	3
	2	17/06/2026	18:31 / 20:49	21:32	22	4	0	6
	3	02/07/2026	04:30 / 06:50	04:47	16	3	0	8

[32] Wind speed score of 0-12 against Beaufort scale: 0 = calm, 2 = light breeze, 4 = Moderate breeze, 6 = strong breeze, 7 = High wind, 9 = Strong gale, 12 = Hurricane.

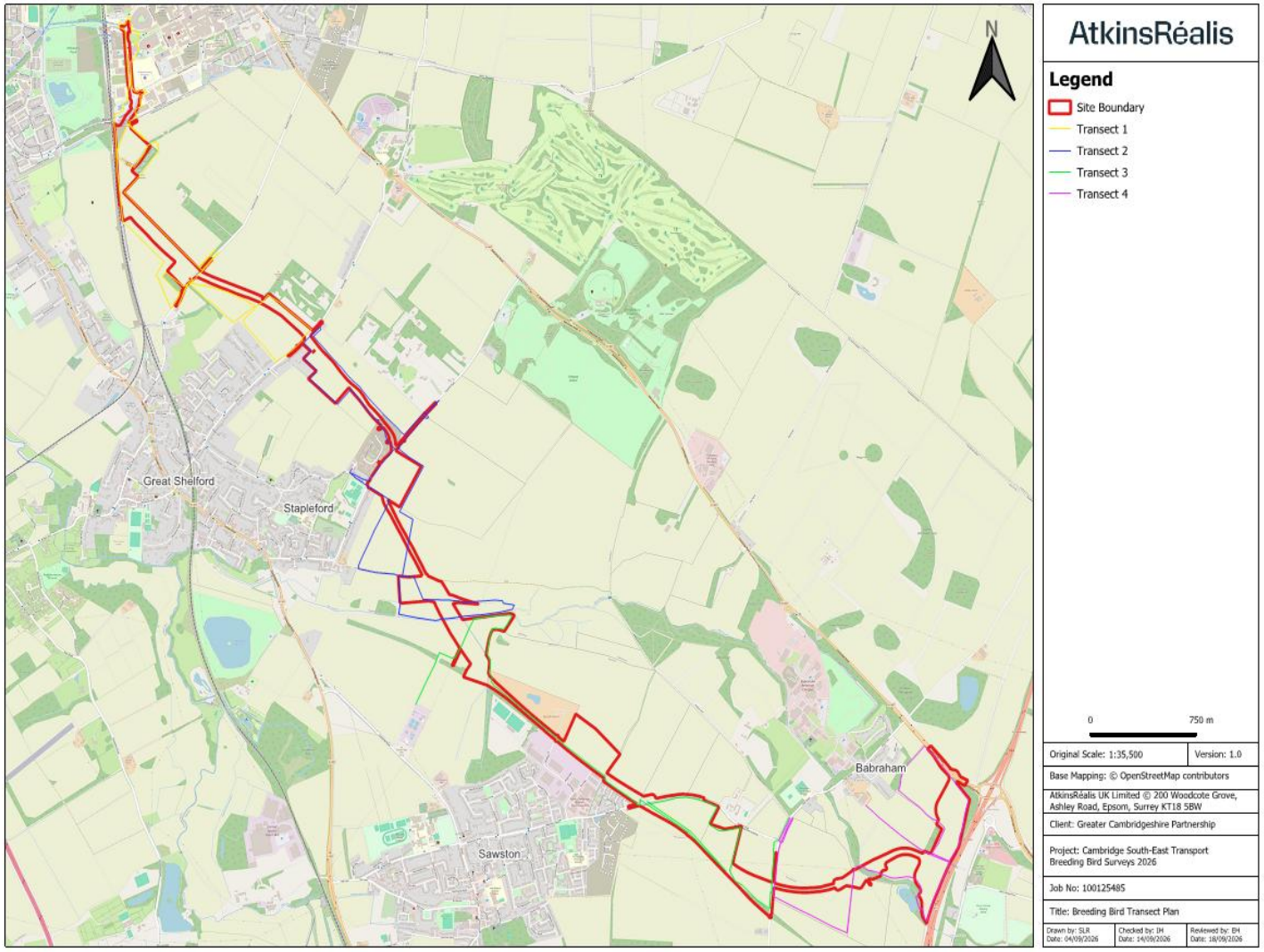
[33] Precipitation intensity on scale of 0-5: 0 = Dry, 1 = Light drizzle, 2 = Light rain, 3 = Moderate rain, 4 = Heavy rain, 5 = Torrential rain.

[34] Cloud cover on a scale of 0-8: 0 = Sky completely clear, 4 = Sky half cloudy, 8 = Sky completely cloudy.

[35] Survey start and end time split over Transect 3 and 4, as both were walked on the same day.

[36] Survey start and end time split over Transect 3 and 4, as both were walked on the same day.

B.2 Breeding Bird Transect Plan



Appendix C. Legislative and Conservation Concern Status Background

Bird species listed under Annex 1 of the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC are considered endangered or important migratory species in Europe. These species have been protected by the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which comprise all the most suitable habitats to ensure the survival and reproduction of these species in their area of distribution.

All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), making it illegal to kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy a nest (whilst being built or in use) or their eggs. Birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Act have special protection against intentionally or recklessly disturbing these birds whilst building a nest, or whilst in or near a nest containing eggs or young, or the disturbance of dependent young of such a bird.

The UK's leading bird conservation organisations have worked together on the latest review of the status of the birds that occur regularly in the UK (Stanbury et al., 2021[37]). Bird species have been assessed against a set of objective criteria to place each on one of three lists – green, amber and red – indicating an increasing level of conservation concern. The criteria used in assessments are intended to ensure that Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) listings reflect each species' global and European status as well as that within the UK and additionally measure the importance of the UK population in international terms. Updated status assessments were provided for additional seabird species following the BoCC in a 2024 seabirds addendum[38].

Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England; this is known as England Biodiversity List[39].

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP), as updated by the UK Biodiversity Partnership in 2007, was used to draw up the England Biodiversity List. The UK BAP has been succeeded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework in 2012, due to a change in government strategy by all UK countries, focussing on managing the environment as a whole rather than dealing with different aspects of biodiversity and environment separately[40]. However, the UK BAP list of priority habitats and species continue to be regarded as conservation priorities in the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

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[37] Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win I. (2021). The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. British Birds 114: 723-747. Available at https://britishbirds.co.uk/content/status-our-bird-populations (Accessed: [August 2026]).

[38] Stanbury, A., Burns, F., Aebischer, N., Baker, H., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Dunn, T., Lindley, P., Murphy, M., Noble, D., Owens, R. and Quinn, L. (2024). The status of the UK's breeding seabirds: an addendum to the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. British Birds, 117(9), 471-487.

[39] Natural England (2012) Habitats and species of principal importance. (http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx: accessed October 2022).

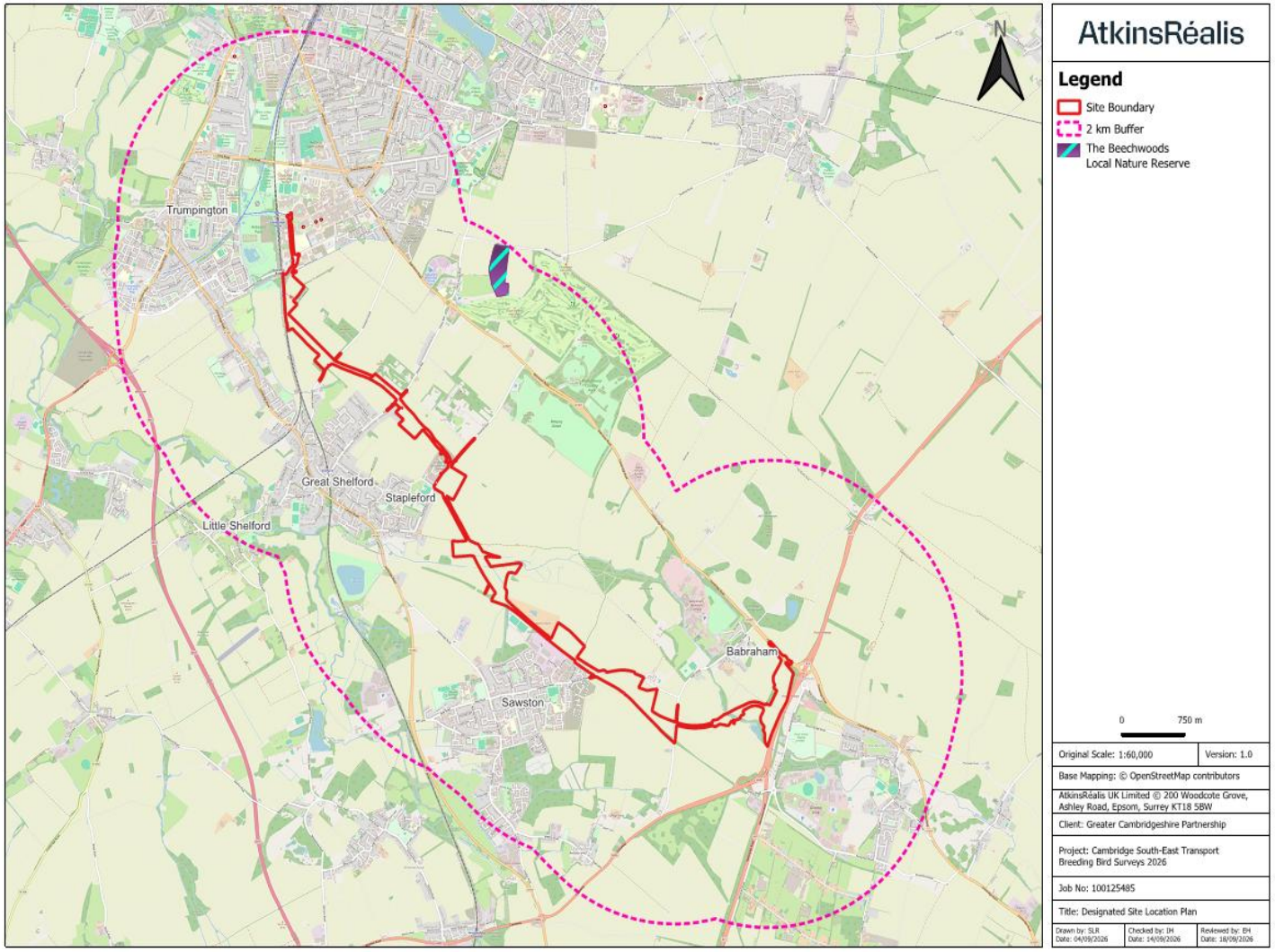
[40] JNCC and Defra (on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group). 2012. UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. Available at: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UK_Post2010_Bio-Fwork.pdf (Accessed: [August 2026]).

Forty-nine bird Species of Principal Importance (SPI) are included on the England Biodiversity List. These include 48 of the 53 bird species listed for England in the UK BAP[41], with the addition of hen harrier whose population in England is at very low levels and is unlikely to increase without continued conservation action. The England Biodiversity List is used as a guide for decision makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England when carrying out their normal functions.

[41] Arctic skua, black-throated diver, red-backed shrike, red-necked phalarope and wryneck are listed for England in the UK BAP but are not included in the England biodiversity list.

Appendix D. Desk Study Results

D.1 Designated Sites Plan



D.2 Local Records Centre Search Results

Table D-1 **- Summary of recent CPERC records 2025 of bird species within 1 km of the Site**

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status	Number of records	Distance of closest record to Site and grid reference [42]
Barn owl	*Tyto alba*	Sch. 1, CPASI	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Barnacle goose	*Branta leucopsis*	Amber List BoCC, Annex 1	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Brambling	*Fringilla montifringilla*	Sch. 1	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	Amber List BoCC, SPI, BAP	6	Within the Site (TL4654)
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*	-	6	Within the Site (TL4654)
Common tern	*Sterna hirundo*	Amber List BoCC, Annex 1	6	Within the Site (TL4654)
Corn bunting	*Emberiza calandra*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	10	Within the Site (TL4654)
Crane	*Grus grus*	Amber List BoCC, Annex 1, CPASI	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*	Red List BoCC, SPI	3	Within the Site (TL4654)
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	Amber List BoCC, SPI	11	Within the Site (TL4654) Six-figure: TL469523 650 m southwest of the Site
Egyptian goose	*Alopochen aegyptiaca*	-	**1**	Within the Site (TL4654)
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	Red List BoCC , Sch. 1	8	Within the Site (TL4654)
Golden plover	*Pluvialis apricaria*	Annex 1	5	Within the Site (TL4654)
Green sandpiper	*Tringa ochropus*	Amber List BoCC, Sch. 1	1	Within the Site (TL4654)

[42] CPERC returned records for only five separate grid references. Therefore, the nearest grid reference for each record has also been provided, as described in the Limitations section. Most records were supplied with only a four-figure grid reference, which provides relatively low spatial accuracy. Where available, a six-figure grid reference has also been included to improve locational precision however this has been limited to where it lies within 1 km of the original four-figure reference.

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status	Number of records	Distance of closest record to Site and grid reference [42]
Grey partridge	*Perdix perdix*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	11	Within the Site (TL4654) Six-figure: TL469523 650 m southwest of the Site
Greylag goose	*Anser anser*	Amber List BoCC	8	Within the Site (TL4654)
Hobby	*Falco subbuteo*	Sch. 1	5	Within the Site (TL4654)
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	Sch. 1, Annex 1	6	Within the Site (TL4654)
Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	SPI, BAP	8	Within the Site (TL4654)
Lesser redpoll	*Acanthis cabaret*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Linnet	*Linaria cannabina*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	10	Within the Site (TL4654)
Little egret	*Ardea alba*	Annex 1	7	Within the Site (TL4654)
Little ringed plover	*Charadrius dubius*	Sch. 1	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Marsh Harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*	Amber List BoCC , Annex 1, Sch.1	3	Within the Site (TL4654)
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	Red List BoCC, Annex 1, Sch.1	5	Within the Site (TL4654)
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*	Annex 1, Sch.1	4	Within the Site (TL4654)
Red kite	*Milvus milvus*	Annex 1, Sch.1	8	Within the Site (TL4654) Six-figure: TL469523 650 m southwest of the Site
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	Amber List BoCC Sch.1	8	Within the Site (TL4654)
Reed bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	Amber List BoCC, SPI, BAP	12	Within the Site (TL4654)
Ring ouzel	*Turdus torquatus*	Red List BoCC, SPI	1	Within the Site (TL4654)

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status	Number of records	Distance of closest record to Site and grid reference [42]
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	13	Within the Site (TL4654) Six-figure: TL469523 650 m southwest of the Site
Song thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	Amber List BoCC, SPI, BAP	11	Within the Site (TL4654) Six-figure: TL522490 530 m southeast of the Site
Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	12	Within the Site (TL4654) Six-figure: TL522490 530 m southeast of the Site
Swift	*Apus apus*	Red List BoCC, CPASI	8	Within the Site (TL4654)
Tree pipit	*Anthus trivialis*	Red List BoCC, SPI	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Turtle dove	*Streptopelia turtur*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Yellow wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	7	Within the Site (TL4654)
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citrinella*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP,	12	Within the Site (TL4654)

Table D-2 - Summary of recent CPERC records 2022 of bird species within 2 km of the Site

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status	Number of records	Distance of closest record to Site and grid reference [43]
Barn owl	*Tyto alba*	Sch. 1, CPASI	2	2 km west of the Site (TL43885478)
Barnacle goose	*Branta leucopsis*	Amber List BoCC, Annex 1	1	2.5 km south of the Site (TL4649)
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	Amber List BoCC, SPI, BAP	4	Within the Site (TL4654)
Common tern	*Sterna hirundo*	Amber List BoCC, Annex 1	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Corn bunting	*Emberiza calandra*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*	Red List BoCC, SPI	4	Within the Site (TL4654)
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	Amber List BoCC, SPI	47	Within the Site (TL4654)
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	Red List BoCC, Sch. 1	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Golden plover	*Pluvialis apricaria*	Annex 1	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Grasshopper warbler	*Locustella naevia*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	1	2 km north of the Site (TL444569)
Grey partridge	*Perdix perdix*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Greylag goose	*Anser anser*	Amber List BoCC	3	Within the Site (TL4654)
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	29	1 km southwest of the Site (TL487494)
Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	Sch. 1, Annex 1	3	Within the Site (TL4654)
Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	SPI, BAP	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Linnet	*Linaria cannabina*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Little egret	*Egretta garzetta*	Annex 1	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Marsh harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*	Amber List BoCC , Annex 1,	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	Red List BoCC, Annex 1, Sch.1	1	Within the Site (TL4654)
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*	Annex 1, Sch.1	5	2.5 km east of the Site (TL484557)

[43] The nearest grid reference for each record is provided. Most records were supplied with only a four-figure grid reference. Where available, a corresponding six-figure grid reference has been included to improve spatial precision, but only where it lies within 1 km of the original four-figure grid reference.

Common name	Scientific name	Conservation Status	Number of records	Distance of closest record to Site and grid reference [43]
Red kite	*Milvus milvus*	Annex 1, Sch.1	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	Amber List BoCC Sch.1	3	Within the Site (TL4654)
Reed bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	Amber List BoCC, SPI, BAP	3	Within the Site (TL4654)
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	6	Within the Site (TL4654)
Song thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	Amber List BoCC, SPI, BAP	8	Within the Site (TL4654) Six-figure: TL522490 530 m southeast of the Site
Spotted flycatcher	*Muscicapa striata*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	5	2 km west of the Site (TL434545)
Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	42	Within the Site (TL4654) Six-figure: TL522490 530 m southeast of the Site
Swift	*Apus apus*	Red List BoCC, CPASI	39	Within the Site (TL4654)
Turtle dove	*Streptopelia turtur*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	1	2.5 km southwest of the Site (TL5347)
Yellow wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	2	Within the Site (TL4654)
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citrinella*	Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP	3	Within the Site (TL4654)

Appendix E. Survey Results

Table E-1 - Summary of Survey Results: Species list and Conservation status

Common name[44]	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	-
Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	-
Black-headed Gull	***Chroicocephalus ridibundus***	**Amber List BoCC**
Blue Tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	-
Buzzard	*Buteo buteo*	-
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	-
Carrion Crow	*Corvus corone*	-
Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*	-
Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	-
Coal Tit	*Periparus ater*	-
Collared Dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	-
Corn Bunting	***Emberiza calandra***	**Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP**
Dunnock	***Prunella modularis***	**Amber List BoCC, SPI**
Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	-
Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	-
Great Spotted Woodpecker	***Dendrocopos major***	**LNR**
Great Tit	*Parus major*	-
Green Woodpecker	***Picus viridis***	**LNR**
Greenfinch	***Chloris chloris***	**Red List BoCC**
Greylag Goose	***Anser anser***	**Amber List BoCC**
Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	-
Herring Gull	***Larus argentatus***	**Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP**
House Sparrow	***Passer domesticus***	**Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP**
Jackdaw	*Coloeus monedula*	-
Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*	-
Kestrel	***Falco tinnunculus***	**Amber List BoCC**
Kingfisher	***Alcedo atthis***	**Sch. 1, Annex 1**
Lapwing	***Vanellus vanellus***	**Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP**
Linnet	***Linaria cannabina***	**Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP**
Little Owl	*Athene noctua*	-

[44] Priority species shown in bold.

Common name[44]	Scientific name	Conservation Status
Long-tailed Tit	*Aegithalos caudatus*	-
Magpie	*Pica pica*	-
Mallard	***Anas platyrhynchos***	**Amber List BoCC**
Mistle Thrush	***Turdus viscivorus***	**Red List BoCC**
Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla alba*	-
Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	-
Red Kite	***Milvus milvus***	**Sch. 1, Annex 1**
Red-legged Partridge	*Alectoris rufa*	-
Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	-
Rock Dove	***Columba livia***	**Red List BoCC**
Rook	***Corvus frugilegus***	**Amber List BoCC**
Skylark	***Alauda arvensis***	**Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP**
Song Thrush	***Turdus philomelos***	**Amber List BoCC, SPI, BAP**
Sparrowhawk	***Accipiter nisus***	**Amber List BoCC**
Starling	***Sturnus vulgaris***	**Red List BoCC, SPI**
Stock Dove	***Columba oenas***	**Amber List BoCC**
Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	-
Swift	***Apus apus***	**Red List BoCC, CAPASI**
Whitethroat	***Curruca communis***	**Amber List BoCC**
Woodpigeon	***Columba palumbus***	**Amber List BoCC**
Wren	***Troglodytes troglodytes***	**Amber List BoCC**
Yellow Wagtail	***Motacilla flava***	**Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP**
Yellowhammer	***Emberiza citrinella***	**Red List BoCC, SPI, BAP**

Key:

- Sch. 1: species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- Annex 1: species listed on Annex 1 of the Directive 2009/147/EC (the Birds Directive);
- Red List BoCC: species on the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern 5;
- Amber List BoCC: species on the Amber List of Birds of Conservation Concern 5;
- SPI: species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England;
- BAP: Species listed on Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan;
- LNR: Listed feature of The Beechwoods Local Nature Reserve;
- CAPASI: Species listed on Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Additional Species of Interest.

Appendix F. Full Breeding Bird Survey Results

F.1 Full Survey Results 2026

Table F-1 - Full survey results (colour coded based on transect)

Common name[45]	Visit/number of birds									
	Transect 1 Visit 1 17/07/26	Transect 2 Visit 1 16/07/26	Transect 3			Transect 4			Transect 3 Peak Count	Transect 4 Peak Count
			Visit 1 03/06/26	Visit 2 18/06/26	Visit 3 03/07/26	Visit 1 03/06/26	Visit 2 17/06/26	Visit 3 02/07/26		
Blackbird	3	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	3
Blackcap	0	1	1	0	1	7	1	1	1	7
Black-headed gull	**0**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Blue tit	10	0	14	0	10	19	3	4	14	19
Buzzard	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	3
Canada goose	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Carrion crow	1	3	6	30	0	2	2	0	30	2
Chaffinch	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chiffchaff	1	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	3	3
Coal tit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Collared dove	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Corn bunting	**8**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**1**
Dunnock	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**
Goldcrest	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Goldfinch	0	2	0	0	5	7	0	2	5	7
Great spotted woodpecker	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Great tit	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	4
Green woodpecker	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

[45] Priority species shown in bold.

Common name[45]	Visit/number of birds									
	Transect 1 Visit 1 17/07/26	Transect 2 Visit 1 16/07/26	Transect 3			Transect 4			Transect 3 Peak Count	Transect 4 Peak Count
			Visit 1 03/06/26	Visit 2 18/06/26	Visit 3 03/07/26	Visit 1 03/06/26	Visit 2 17/06/26	Visit 3 02/07/26		
Greenfinch	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**
Greylag goose	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Grey heron	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Herring gull	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**
House sparrow	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**
Jackdaw	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	3
Jay	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kestrel	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**
Kingfisher	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Lapwing	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Linnet	**12**	**29**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**
Little owl	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Long-tailed tit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Magpie	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	3
Mallard	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**6**
Mistle thrush	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Pied wagtail	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pheasant	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Red kite	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**3**
Red-legged partridge	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	1
Robin	3	0	1	0	2	7	0	0	2	7
Rock dove	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
Rook	**0**	**0**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**0**
Skylark	**7**	**5**	**14**	**5**	**9**	**18**	**14**	**16**	**14**	**18**
Sparrowhawk	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Starling	**0**	**21**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**30**	**10**

Common name[45]	Visit/number of birds									
	Transect 1 Visit 1 17/07/26	Transect 2 Visit 1 16/07/26	Transect 3			Transect 4			Transect 3 Peak Count	Transect 4 Peak Count
			Visit 1 03/06/26	Visit 2 18/06/26	Visit 3 03/07/26	Visit 1 03/06/26	Visit 2 17/06/26	Visit 3 02/07/26		
Stock dove	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**
Swallow	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Swift	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**12**
Song thrush	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Whitethroat	**0**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**9**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**2**
Woodpigeon	19	10	16	4	40	43	4	26	40	43
Wren	4	3	1	0	3	6	2	6	3	6
Yellow Wagtail	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**
Yellowhammer	**2**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**
Number of species	*18*	*22*	*29*	*13*	*26*	*28*	*20*	*24*		

F.2 Survey Results 2020

Table 3 - Bird Survey Results with Breeding and Conservation Status

Species	BTO Code	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3	Breeding Status	[1]BTO Red or Amber Status/ Schedule 1	[2] UK SPI / Local Priority
Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)	B.	19	18	20	Probably	-	-
Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)	BC	17	26	22	Confirmed	-	-
Black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*)	BH	1	-	4	Non-breeding	Amber	-
Blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*)	BT	6	15	18	Confirmed	-	-
Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*)	BZ	4	3	4	Probably	-	-
Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*)	CG	11	8	8	Confirmed	-	-
Carrion crow (*Corvus corone*)	C.	30	9	6	Probably	-	-
Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*)	CH	7	6	8	Probably	-	-
Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*)	CC	10	10	17	Probably	-	-
Collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)	CD	-	-	5	Confirmed	-	-
Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)	CA	1	-	1	Non-breeding	-	-
Corn bunting (*Emberiza calandra*)	CB	6	19	18	Probably	Red	UK / Local
Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*)	D.	6	9	5	Probably	Amber	UK
Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*)	GC	-	1	2	Possibly	-	-
Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*)	GO	7	16	14	Probably	-	-
Great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*)	GS	-	6	1	Probably	-	-
Great tit (*Parus major*)	GT	9	9	4	Confirmed	-	-
Greenfinch (*Carduelis chloris*)	GR	3	5	4	Confirmed	-	-

Green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*)	G.	4	3	3	Probably	-	-
Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*)	H.	2	1	1	Non-breeding	-	-
Greylag goose (*Anser anser*)	GJ	7	3	-	Possibly	-	-
Grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*)	GL	-	2	-	Possibly	Red	-
Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*)	HE	1	-	1	Non-breeding	Red	-
House martin (*Delichon urbica*)	HM	-	-	5	Possibly	Amber	-
House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)	HS	4	12	4	Confirmed	Red	UK / Local
Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*)	J.	-	2	2	Possibly	-	-
Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*)	JD	6	8	18	Probably	-	-
Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)	K.	1	2	-	Possibly	Amber	-
Lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*)	LB	4	-	-	Non-breeding	Amber	-
Lesser whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*)	LW	-	1	1	Possibly	-	-
Linnet (*Linaria cannabina*)	LI	1	35	23	Probably	Red	UK / Local
Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*)	ET	-	1	-	Non-breeding	-	-
Long tailed tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*)	LT	4	14	9	Probably	-	-
Magpie (*Pica pica*)	MG	8	4	7	Probably	-	-
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)	MA	14	9	12	Probably	Amber	-
Meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*)	MP	5	-	-	Possibly	Amber	-
Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)	MH	1	1	1	Probably	-	-
Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)	PH	11	4	3	Probably	-	-
Pied wagtail (*Motacilla alba*)	PW	-	1	4	Possibly	-	-
Red legged partridge (*Alectoris rufa*)	RL	13	4	1	Probably	-	-
Reed warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*)	RW	-	3	3	Probably	-	-
Reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*)	RB	-	3	5	Confirmed	Amber	UK / Local

Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*)	R.	10	19	13	Probably	-	-
Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*)	RO	51	3	10	Probably	-	-
Red kite (*Milvus milvus*)	KT	-	1	1	Possibly	-	-
Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*)	S.	46	43	66	Probably	Red	UK / Local
Song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)	ST	4	2	7	Probably	Red	UK / Local
Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*)	SH	1	-	-	Possibly	-	-
Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)	SG	-	-	14	Possibly	Red	UK
Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)	SL	7	3	7	Confirmed	-	-
Swift (*Apus apus*)	SI	-	6	14	Possibly	Amber	Local *
Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*)	TU	7	2	2	Probably	-	-
Whitethroat (*Sylvia communis*)	WH	19	24	18	Probably	-	-
Willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*)	WW	3	-	1	Probably	Amber	-
Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*)	WP	74	272	127	Probably	-	-
Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)	WR	27	40	38	Probably	-	-
Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*)	Y.	14	12	25	Probably	Red	UK / Local
Yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)	YW	1	3	2	Probably	Red	UK / Local

NB kingfisher and dipper *Cinclus cinclus* field records are detailed in the separate kingfisher report

NB individuals in 'fam' (family groups) where total number of young are not counted individually are counted as one record in the table.

NB cuckoo recorded off site (not in table).

* Local 'additional species of interest' under the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Partnership.

F.3 2020 and 2026 survey comparison

Table F-2 - Full survey comparison

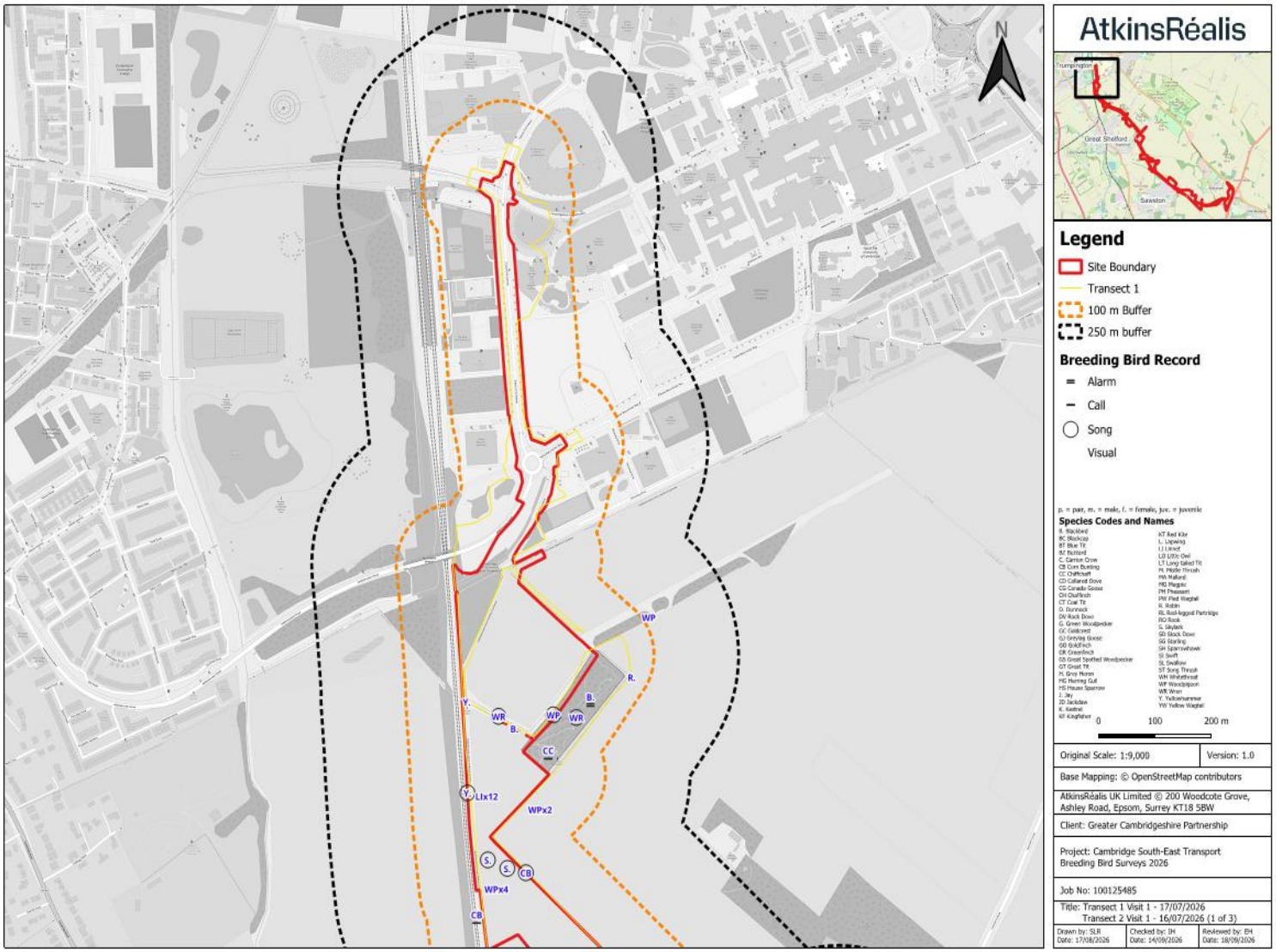
Priority species in **bold**

Present in both 2020 & 2026	2020 only	2026 only
Blackbird	**Barn owl**	Coal tit
Blackcap	**Dipper**	**Lapwing**
Black-headed gull	Cormorant	Little owl
Blue tit	**Grey wagtail**	**Mistle thrush**
Buzzard	**House martin**	**Rock dove**
Canada goose	**Lesser black-backed gull**	**Stock dove**
Carrion crow	Lesser whitethroat	
Chaffinch	**Little egret**	
Chiffchaff	**Meadow pipit**	
Collared dove	**Moorhen**	
Corn bunting	**Reed bunting**	
Dunnock	Reed warbler	
Goldcrest	Tufted duck	
Goldfinch	**Willow warbler**	
Great spotted woodpecker		
Great Tit		
Green woodpecker		
Greenfinch		
Greylag goose		
Grey heron		
Herring gull		
House sparrow		
Jackdaw		
Jay		
Kestrel		
Kingfisher		
Linnet		
Long-tailed tit		
Magpie		
Mallard		
Pied wagtail		
Pheasant		
Red kite		
Red-legged partridge		
Robin		
Rook		
Skylark		
Sparrowhawk		
Starling		
Swallow		
Swift		
Song thrush		

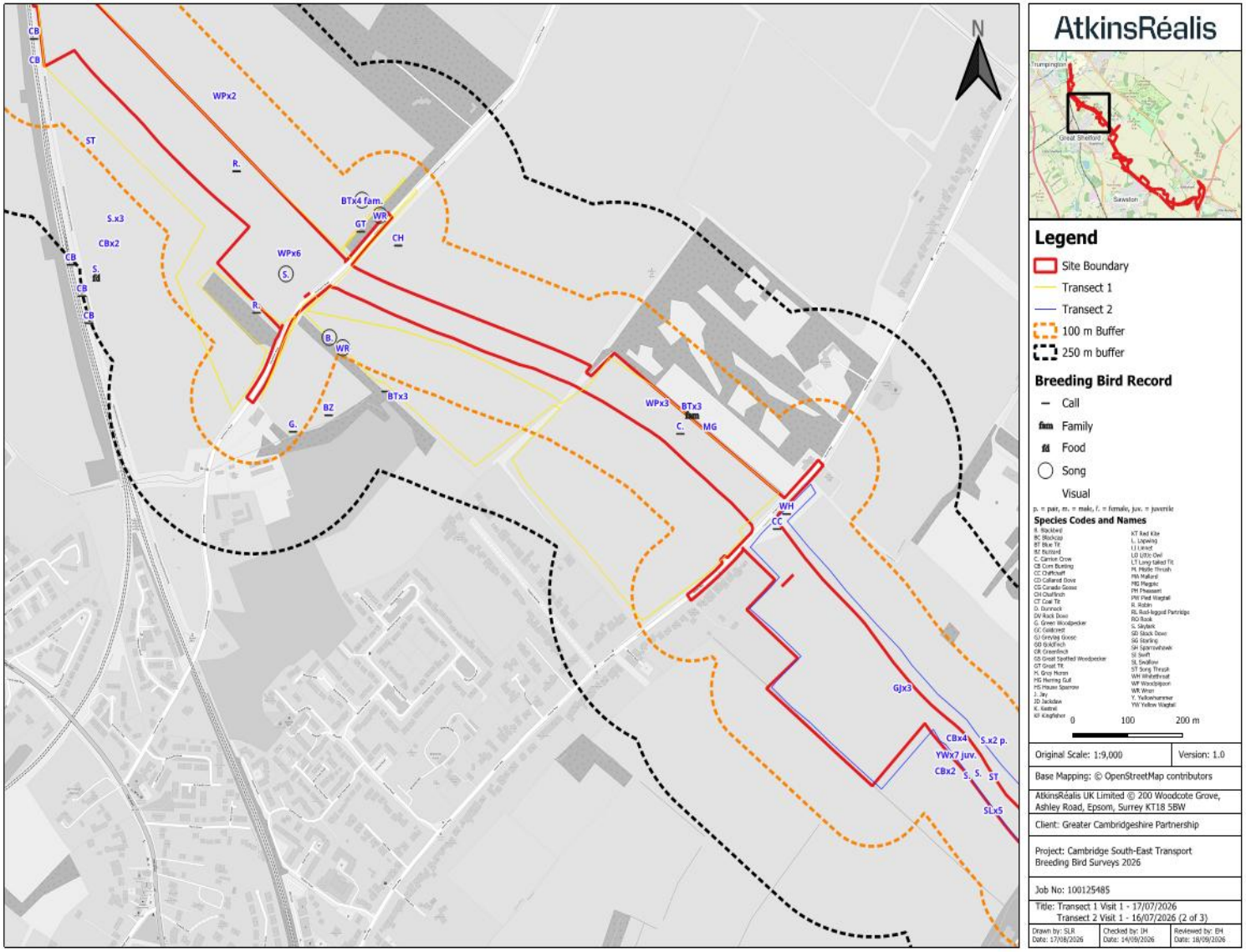
Present in both 2020 & 2026	2020 only	2026 only
Whitethroat		
Woodpigeon		
Wren		
Yellow wagtail		
Yellowhammer		

F.4 Breeding Bird Survey Results Map(s) 2026

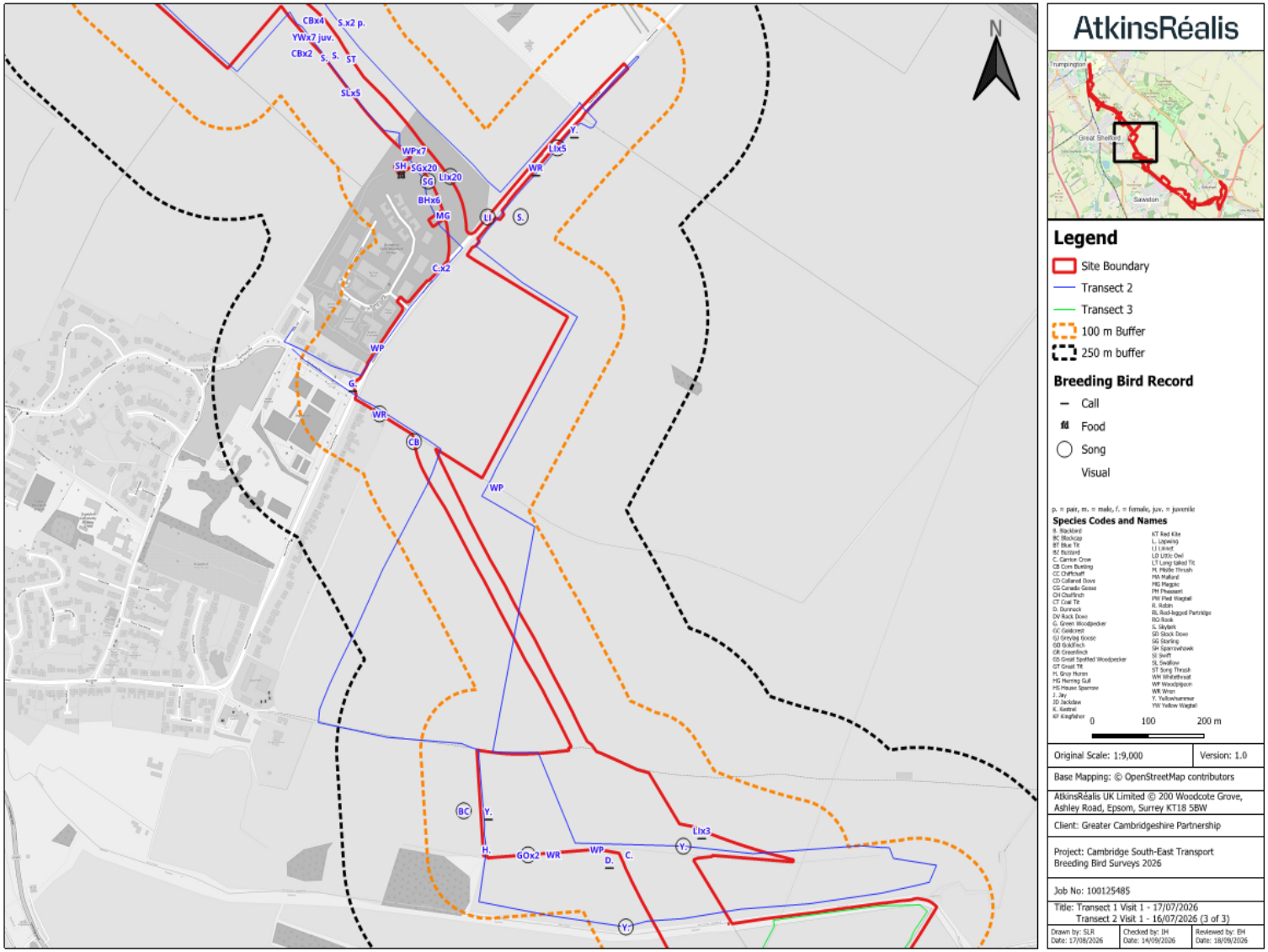
F.4.1 Transect 1 & 2 Visit 1 (16 & 17 July 2026) 1/3



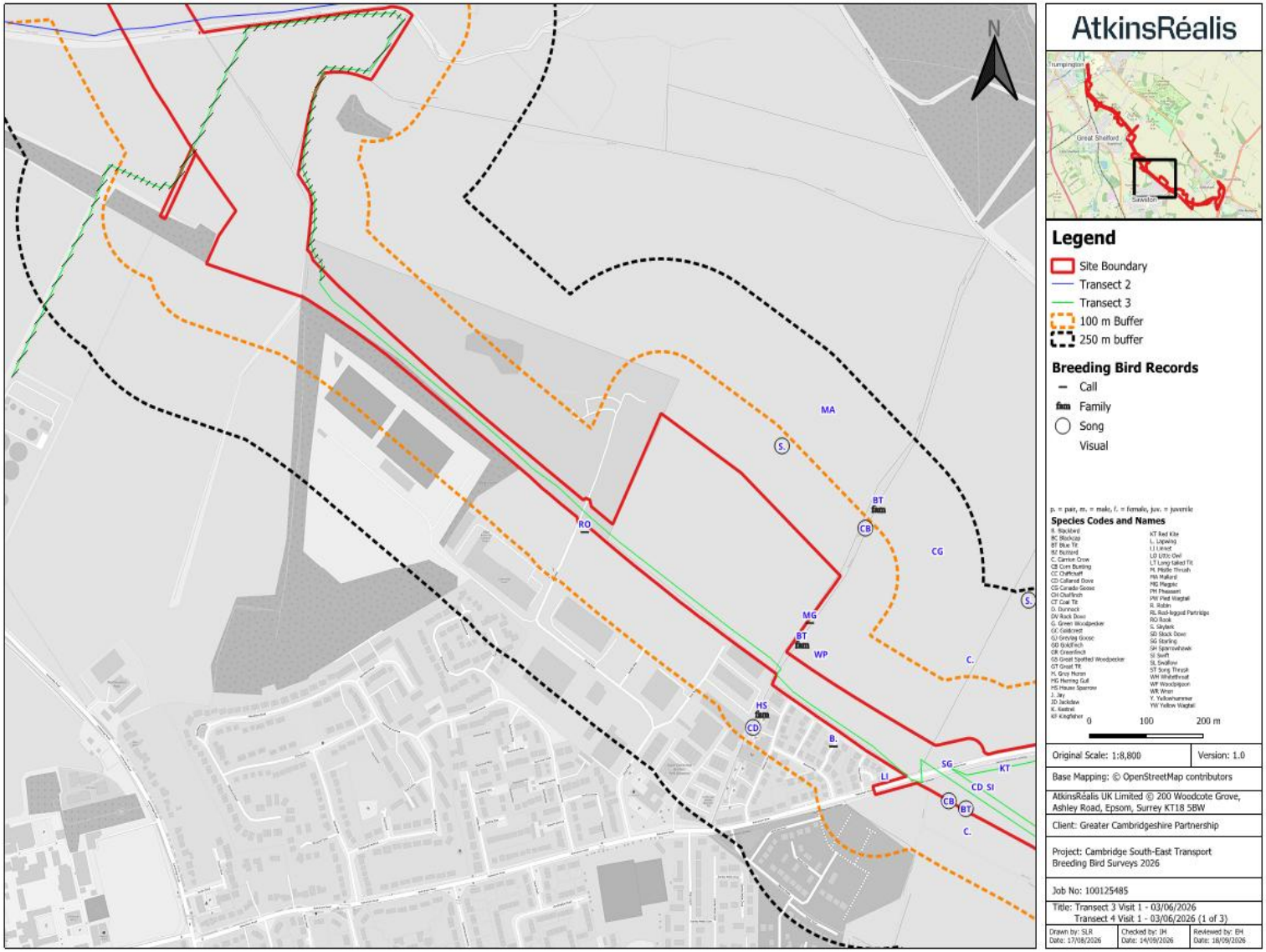
F.4.2 Transect 1 & 2 Visit 1 (16 & 17 July 2026) 2/3



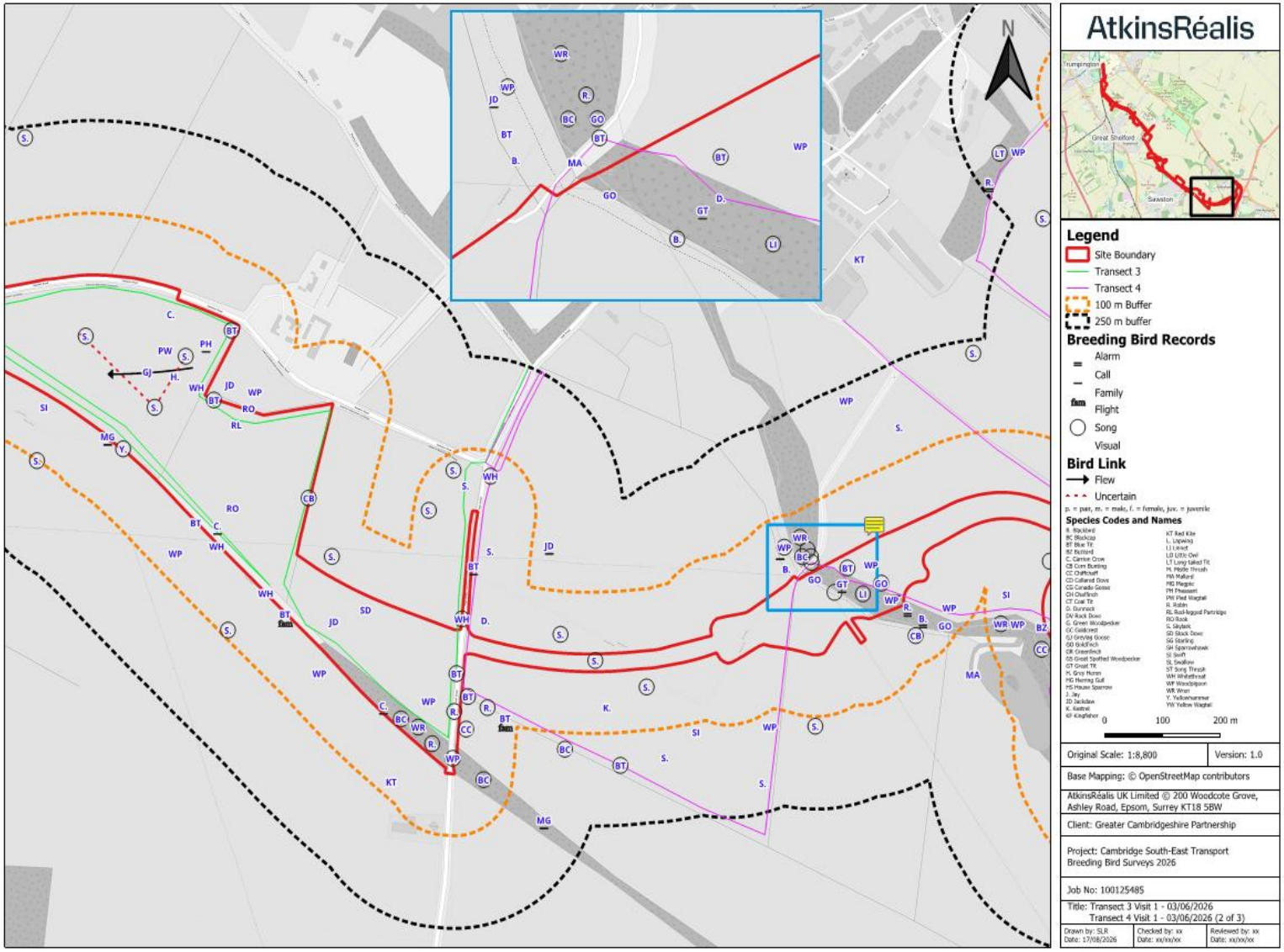
F.4.3 Transect 1 & 2 Visit 1 (16 & 17 July 2026) 3/3



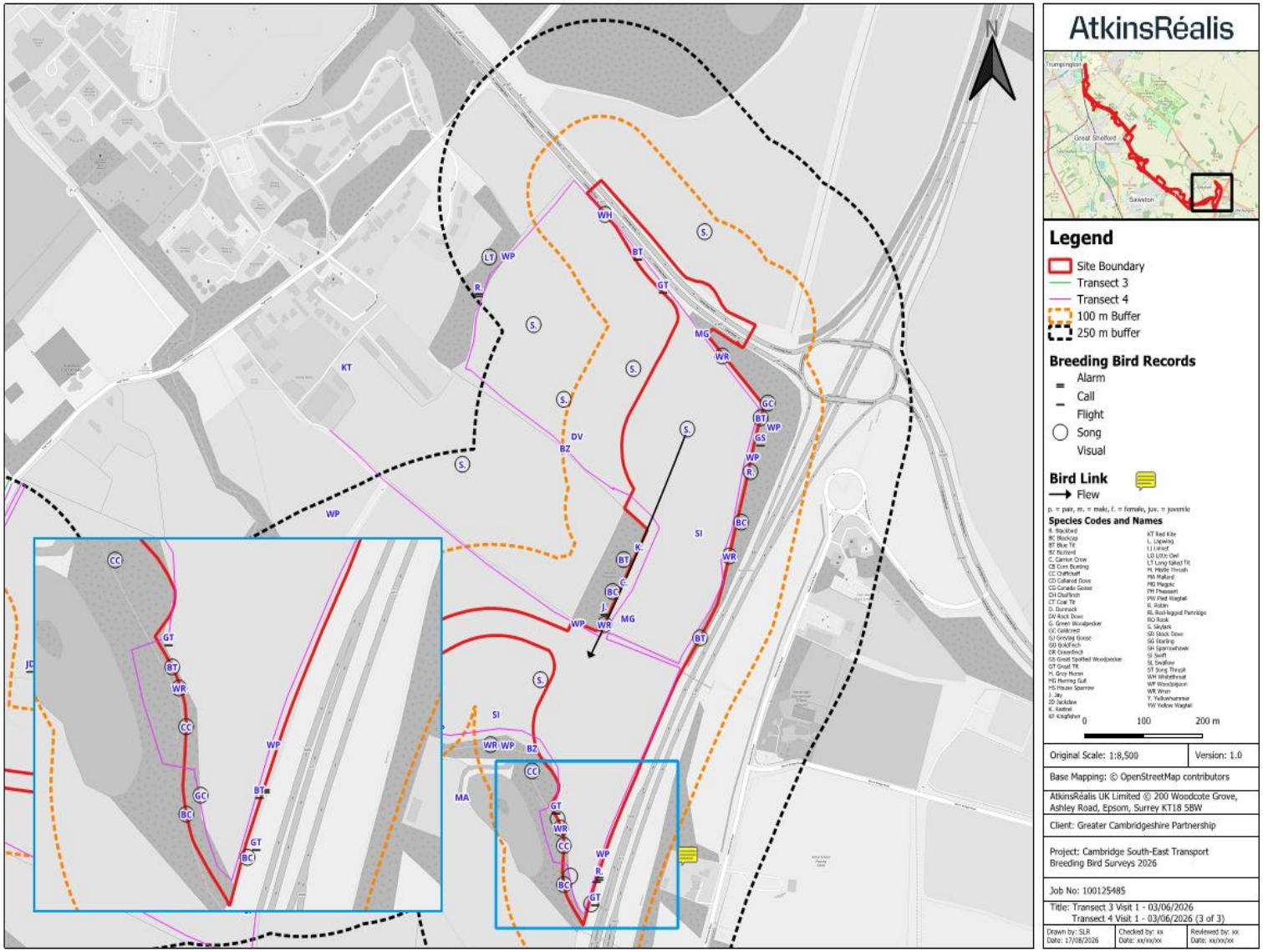
F.4.4 Transect 3 & 4 Visit 1 (3 June 2026) 1/3



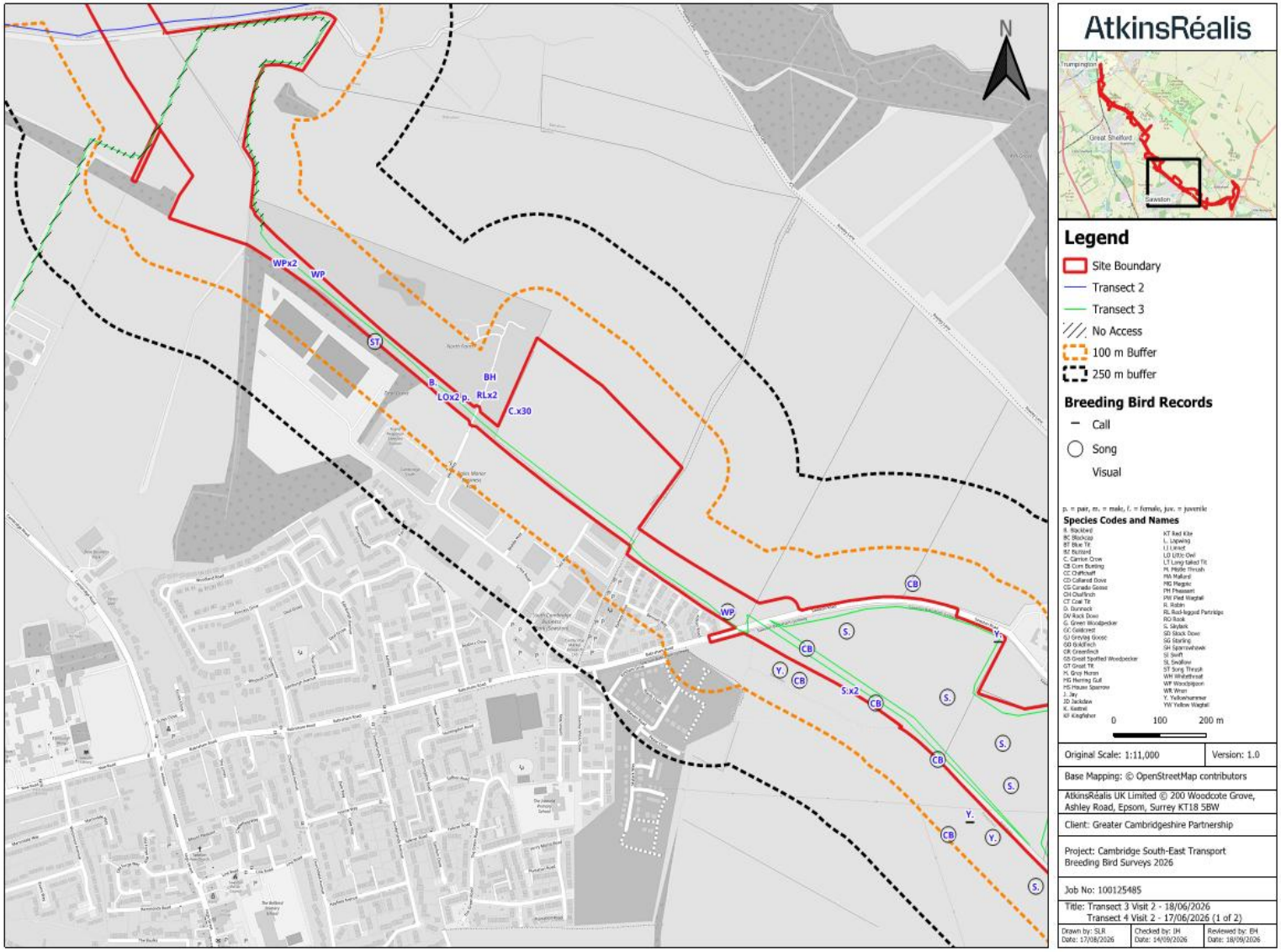
F.4.5 Transect 3 & 4 Visit 1 (3 June 2026) 2/3



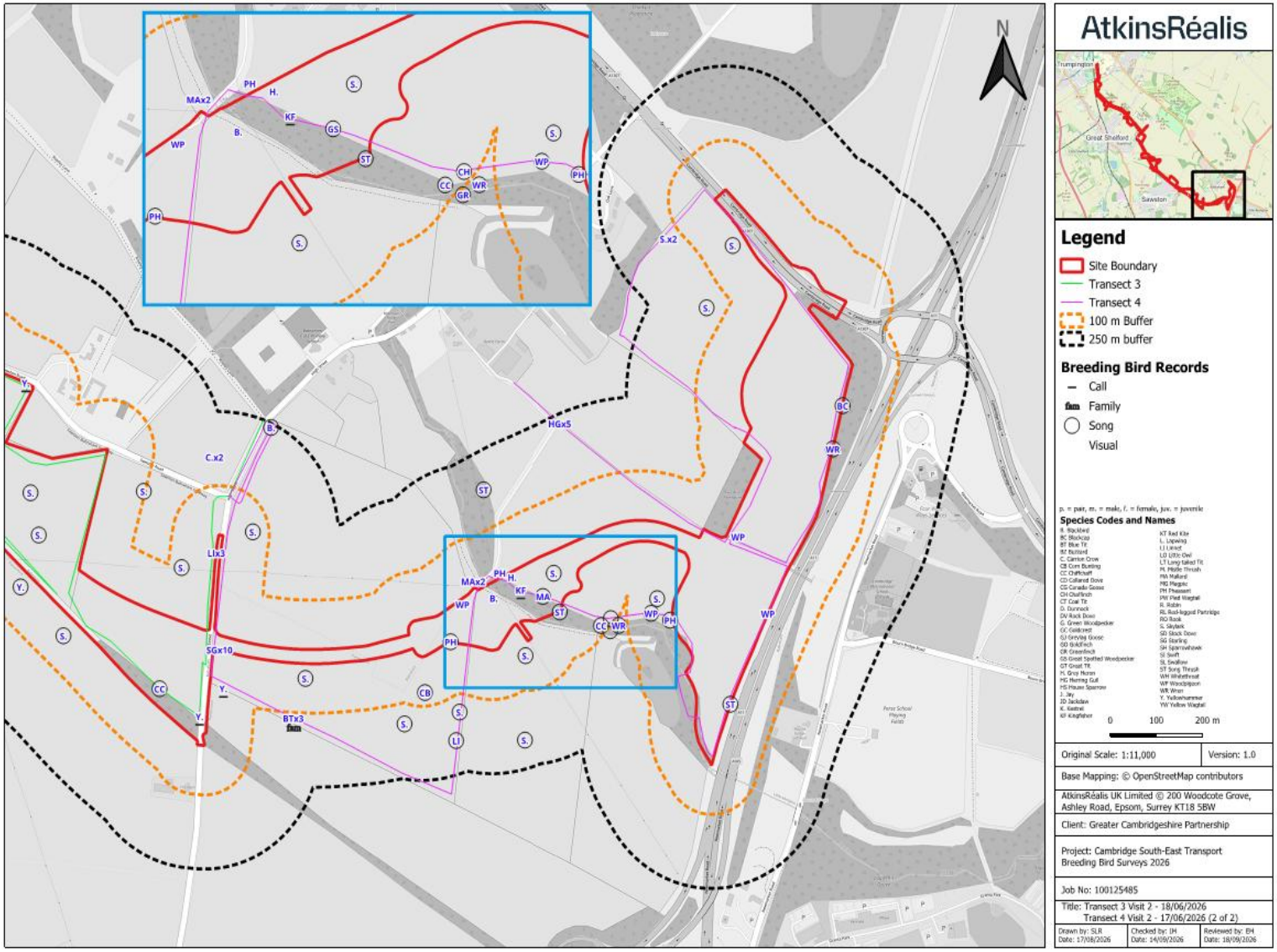
F.4.6 Transect 3 & 4 Visit 1 (3 June 2026) 3/3



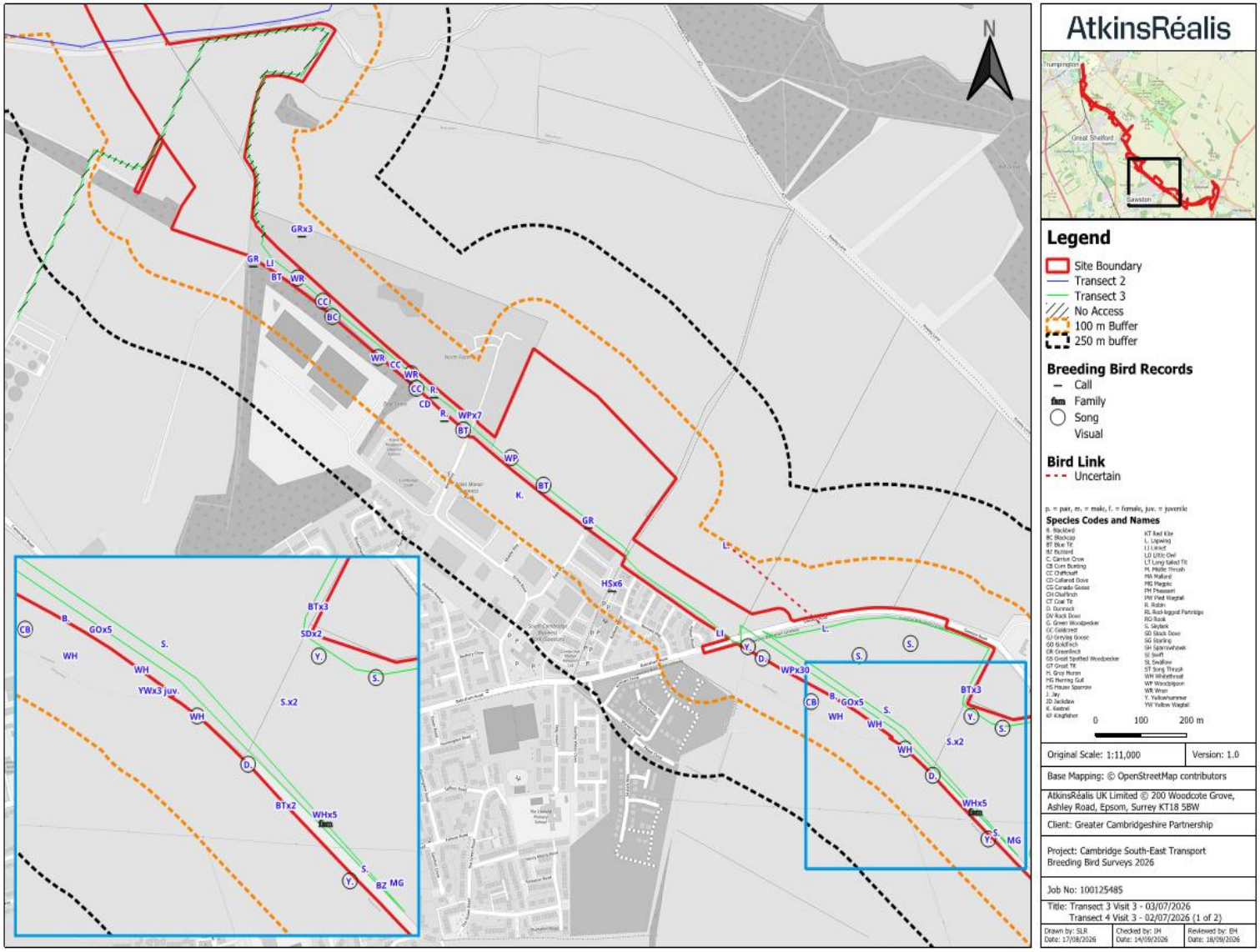
F.4.7 Transect 3 & 4 Visit 2 (17 & 18 June 2026) 1/2



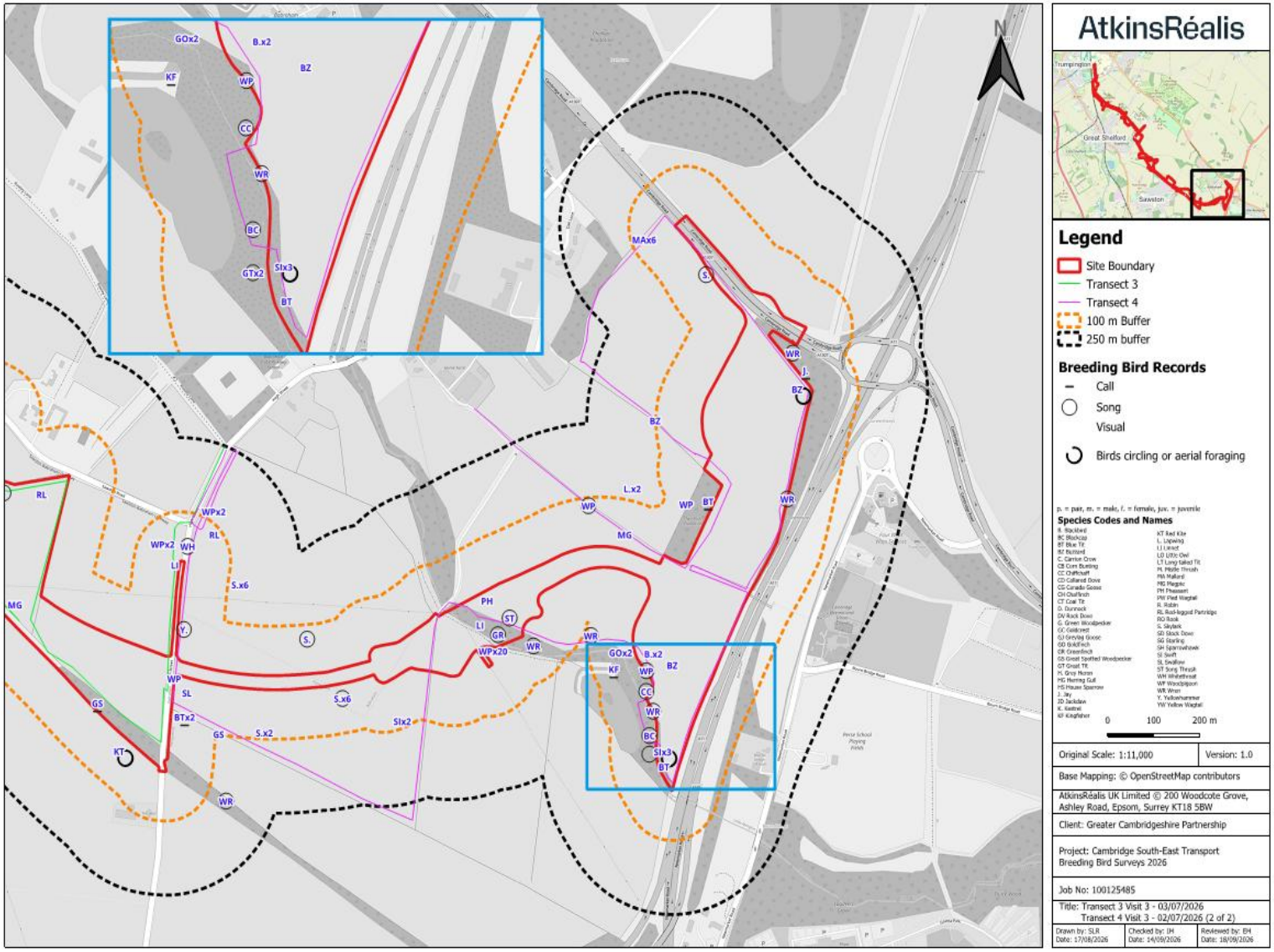
F.4.8 Transect 3 & 4 Visit 2 (17 & 18 June 2026) 2/2



F.4.9 Transect 3 & 4 Visit 3 (02 & 03 July 2026) (1/2)



F.4.10 Transect 3 & 4 Visit 3 (02 & 03 July 2026) 2/2



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