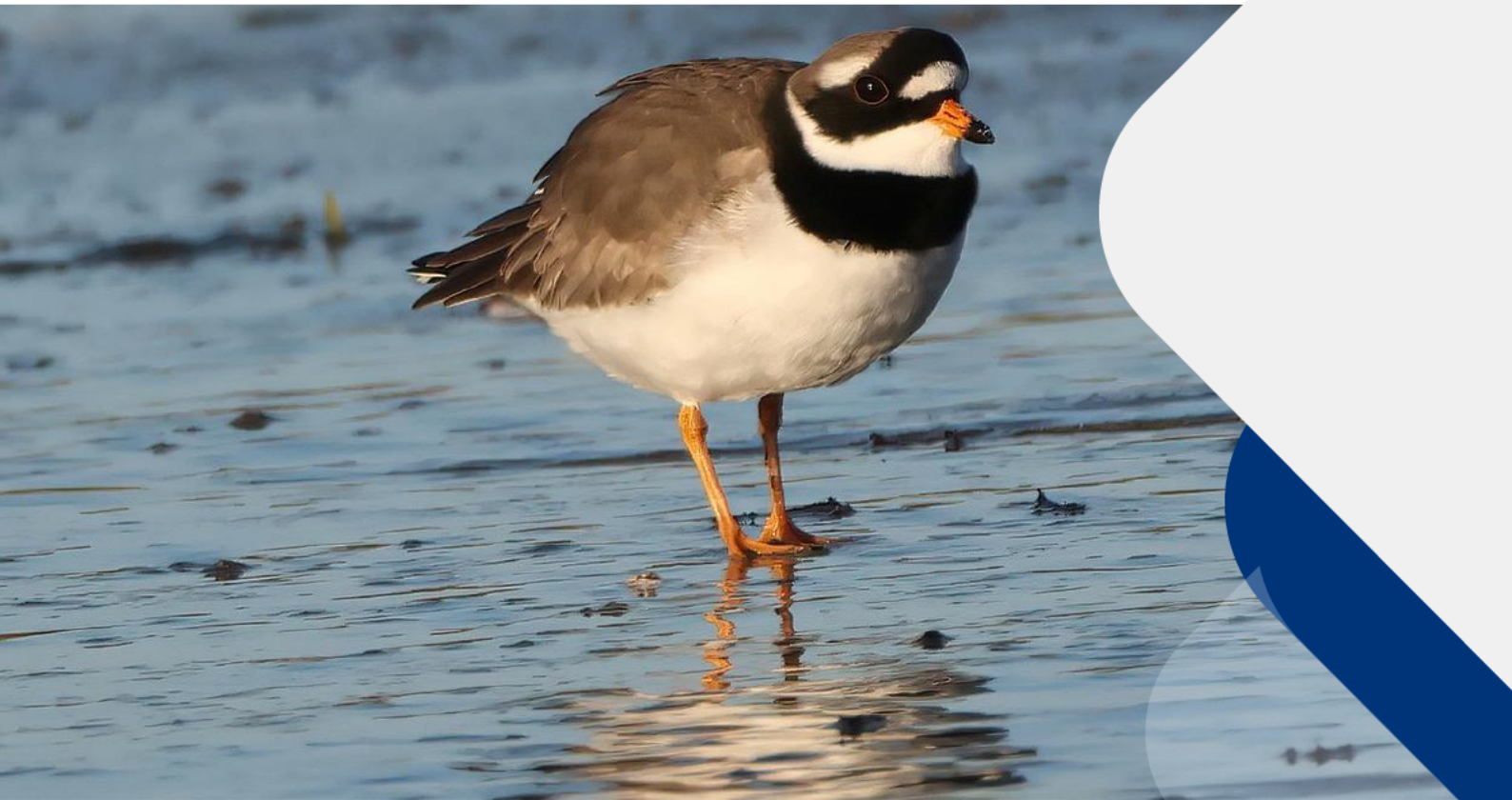


Ballyholme Yacht Club

Ecological Survey for Birds Report



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Prepared by	Prepared for
Tetra Tech	Ards & North Down Borough Council

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1 Introduction

1.1 Tetra Tech was commissioned by Ballyholme Yacht Club to undertake an Ecological Survey for Birds. The proposed project involves redevelopment of the Club's existing premises into a Watersports Centre as part the transformative Bangor Waterfront Redevelopment Programme co-funded by the Council; Belfast Region City Deal and the Department for Communities. The location of the site and the red line boundary are illustrated in **Figure 1: Location Plan**.

1.2 Ecological Survey for Birds

1.1 The Ecological Survey Report has been written in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM) *Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing* (CIEEM 20). The aim of the report is to provide a description of the bird survey methods used; to provide the detailed results of bird surveys; and to provide an interpretation of the results. The Ecological Survey for Birds is used to inform the Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (sHRA).

1.3 Legislation

1.3.1 The conservation status of bird species in Northern Ireland can be assigned in relation to a species inclusion on various schedules or annexes of Northern Irish or British legislation or on relevant conservation lists. Northern Ireland is internationally important for its waterfowl and seabird populations. Swans, geese, ducks and waders occur in internationally important numbers in winter on coastal and freshwater wetlands. Breeding waders and wildfowl occur in globally significant numbers on wetlands and coastal areas and islands support breeding seabird colonies

1.3.2 Birds are protected under the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 (as amended). Under the Order, it is an offence:

- to intentionally or recklessly kill or injure any wild bird
- to capture or keep (alive or dead) any wild bird
- to destroy, damage or take the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- to destroy or take the egg of any wild bird
- to disturb any wild bird whilst it is building a nest or is in, or near a nest containing eggs or young
- to sell or advertise for sale any wild bird (except for woodpigeon) or its eggs.

1.3.3 Certain species return to their nest sites year after year. In order to help their long-term breeding success, statutory protection is now provided against damage and destruction to their nests all year round.

1.3.4 In addition, more than 60 species of bird are given additional protection either because they have a history of persecution or because they are particularly rare (see Appendix A). These birds are protected in exactly the same way as other species from any form of intentional or reckless disturbance when they are nesting or rearing dependant young.

1.3.5 The conservation status of bird species in Northern Ireland can be assigned in relation to a species inclusion on various schedules or annexes of Northern Irish or British legislation or on relevant conservation lists. However, for the purposes of reporting and considering their conservation status, a species is considered to be of "conservation concern" if it is included on one or more of the following:

- The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc.) Regulations 1995 (Northern Ireland) (as amended).
- Schedule 1 of the Wildlife (NI) Order 1985 (as amended);
- Annex I of the EU Birds Directive;

- Northern Ireland Priority Species;
- Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland (BoCCI) red list (Gilbert et al., 2021); and
- BoCCI amber list (Gilbert et al., 2021).

2 Methodology

2.1 Statement of Authority

- 2.1.1 Tetra Tech confirm that the professional judgement expressed herein is the true and bona fide opinion of our professional ecologists. The information prepared and provided is accurate at the time of issue of this report and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the CIEEM Code of Professional Conduct (CIEEM 2025).
- 2.1.2 The report has been approved for issue by [REDACTED] Technical Director of Ecology with Tetra Tech. [REDACTED] holds a BA (Hons) in Natural Sciences (Mod) Botany and a MSc in Habitat Creation and Management. [REDACTED] is a Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv), a Chartered Ecologist (CEcol), a Chartered Biologist (CBiol) and a full member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and the Royal Society of Biology (MRSB). [REDACTED] is a former member of the CIEEM Irish Section Committee and CIEEM Policy Review Group in Ireland and a member of the CIEEM technical working group updating the Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom and Ireland. [REDACTED] currently sits on the CIEEM technical working group for EclA accreditation across the Institutes practitioner network.
- 2.1.3 This report has been reviewed and edited by [REDACTED], a Principal Ecologist within Tetra Tech. [REDACTED] is a Principal Ecologist with Tetra Tech and holds a BSc (Hons) in Palaeoecology and Archaeology with over 15 years' experience in the field of ornithology. [REDACTED] has extensive expertise in breeding bird surveys, vantage point surveys, wetland bird surveys, and wintering bird surveys. [REDACTED] is the County Antrim Regional Representative for the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and is a Trustee of the Northern Ireland Raptor Study Group (NIRSG) and an active member of Copeland Bird Observatory (CBO). [REDACTED] is a Full member CIEEM (MCIEEM) and is currently a member of the CIEEM Irish Section Committee.
- 2.1.4 [REDACTED], ornithological surveyor and author, carried out the Wetland Bird Surveys. [REDACTED] is a Senior Ecologist with Tetra Tech and holds a PhD in Avian Ecology, a MSc in Animal Behaviour and Welfare, a BSc (Hons) in Psychology and over 15 years' experience in the field of conservation and ornithology. [REDACTED] has extensive experience in breeding bird surveys, vantage point surveys, wetland bird surveys, winter bird surveys and nesting bird surveys. [REDACTED] is the County Down regional representative for the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), the President of Copeland Bird Observatory (CBO), an active member of the Northern Ireland Raptor Study Group (NIRSG), a member of the scientific committee for CBO, a licensed BTO bird ringer and bird ringing trainer, a member of Birdwatch Ireland, the British Trust for Ornithology, British Ornithological Union, the British Ecological Society, the Irish Ecological Society and a full member of CIEEM (MCIEEM).

2.2 Zone of Influence

- 2.2.1 The Zone of Influence (Zol) is the area over which ecological features may be affected by biophysical changes resulting from the Proposed Project and its associated activities. The Zol varies for different ecological features depending on their sensitivity to environmental change and therefore further details on the specific Zol for each ecological feature is described below under the relevant sections. In some instances, the Zol may extend beyond the red line boundary of the site.

2.3 Desktop Study

- 2.3.1 A desk study was undertaken to review existing information relevant to the site of the proposed project and the surrounding environment. The information gathered is third party controlled data purchased or obtained for the purposes of this report only. Tetra Tech cannot guarantee its accuracy and cannot be held liable for any inaccuracies.

- 2.3.2 The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) Natural Environment Map Viewer (DAERA 2024) was used to identify the location of designated sites of nature conservation importance; priority habitats, priority species and other features of natural heritage importance that have the potential to be affected by the proposed project.

2.4 Wetland Bird Survey

- 2.4.1 The methodology employed was based on the BTO's wetland bird survey (WeBS) Core Counts which use the so-called 'look-see' method (Bibby *et al.*, 2000), whereby the observer, familiar with the species involved, surveys the whole of a predefined area.
- 2.4.2 Counts were made at all wetland habitats within the surveys area including lakes, ponds, rivers and streams. Numbers of all waterbird species, as defined by Wetlands International (Rose and Scott, 1997), were recorded. Target species for the purposes of this survey includes divers, grebes, cormorants, herons, swans, geese, ducks, rails, cranes, waders and Kingfisher. Gulls, which are optional in WeBS counts, and cormorants were also noted.
- 2.4.3 All species observed during survey(s) were mapped and coded using standard BTO species codes (Appendix B).

2.5 Survey for Black guillemot *Cepphus grylle*

- 2.5.1 The Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle* (or Tystie) is a circumpolar species which in the UK has historically been a predominantly Scottish species, with around half of the UK's population breeding in the Northern Isles. Between the Operation Seafarer census (1969-70) and Seabird Colony Register (1985-91), there was an expansion in the range of black guillemots and the colonisation of new sites around the Irish Sea, including man-made structures such as harbour walls, jetties and piers. This increase has continued through Seabird 2000 to this day (JNCC, 2016). Black Guillemots nest in crevices, both natural and man-made.
- 2.5.2 The methodology employed was that set out in Walsh *et al* (1995). Two visits were made between 26th March and 15th May, between 05.00 and 09.00 where the ornithologist counted all Black Guillemots on or within c.300m of the jetties and associated structures (Figure 2).

3 Results

3.1 Desktop Study

3.1.1 Consultation with the Northern Ireland Environment Map Viewer indicates that the site of the proposed development lies wholly within the following European Designated Sites:

- Outer Ards SPA and RAMSAR site; and
- Proposed East Coast (NI) Marine SPA.

3.2 Wetland Bird Survey

3.2.1 Two monthly visits were made to each survey area during the winter season October 2025 to March 2026, coinciding each with high and low tide (**Table 3.1: Wetland bird survey weather conditions**) in order to monitor for wetland birds.

Table 3.1: Wetland bird survey weather conditions

Date	Start	End	Tidal state	Cloud	Survey conditions			
					Wind	Visibility	Precipitation	Temperature
06.10.25	10:00	12:00	High tide	8	SW3	>20km	0	12
13.10.25	09:00	11:00	Low tide	8	SW2	>25km	0	10
10.11.25	12:30	14:30	High tide	8	SW3	>25km	0	6
17.11.25	12:00	14:00	Low tide	8	N2	>25km	0	7
01.12.25	11:45	13:45	Low tide	7	S2	>25km	0	6
08.12.25	11:30	13:30	High tide	6	SSW3	>25km	0	10
06.01.26	11:15	13:15	High tide	5	SSW3	>25km	0	2
12.01.26	10:15	12:15	Low tide	2	SW3	>25km	0	4
02.02.26	09:30	11:30	High tide	8	ESE3	10-15km	0-1	4
09.02.26	08:00	10:00	Low tide	7	SW3	>25km	0	10
02.03.26	08:30	10:30	High tide	4	S3	>25km	0	7
19.03.26	15:30	17:30	Low tide	6	ENE2	>25km	0	8

3.2.2 A total of 14 species were recorded (**Table 3.2: Wetland bird survey results**).

3.2.3 All 14 species recorded were species of conservation concern were recorded, including three SPA qualifying interest species (**Table 4.1: Comparison of results to WeBS and SPA qualifying data**):

- Eider *Somateria mollissima*;
- Ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*; and
- Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*.

Table 3.2: Wetland bird survey results

Species	October		November		December		Conservation status	SPA QI
	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	Low tide	High tide		
Black-headed gull	4	25	2	19	8	12	Amber (B/W), NI	
Common gull	0	0	0	2	5	2	Amber (B/W)	
Cormorant	1	0	3	0	1	2	Amber (B/W)	
Curlew	0	0	1	2	0	2	Red (B/W), NI, WO	
Dunlin	0	0	0	20	30	0	Red (B/W), NI, WO, A1	
Eider*	0	35	4	6	0	4	Red (B/W)	Proposed East Coast Marine SPA
Grey heron	0	0	0	0	1	1	Green, WO	
Herring gull	18	60	8	34	16	6	Amber (B/W), NI	
Lesser black-backed gull	2	12	9	4	10	2	Amber (B/W), NI	
Mallard	0	0	0	2	0	0	Amber (B/W)	
Oystercatcher	1	14	14	10	2	4	Red (B/W), NI	
Redshank	0	2	0	4	4	0	Red (B/W), NI, WO	
Ringed plover*	0	0	0	0	45	0	Amber (B/W)	Outer Ards SPA
Turnstone*	0	0	21	20	16	21	Amber (W)	Outer Ards SPA
Key to Table								
Bold* - SCI Qualifying Species					Amber – Amber listed BoCCI species			
A1 – Annex I Birds Directive					B – BoCCI listed due to breeding population			
Red – Red listed BoCCI species					W – BoCCI listed due to wintering population			

Species	January		February		March		Conservation status	SPA QI
	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide	High tide	Low tide		
Black-headed gull	1	0	2	1	4	0	Amber (B/W), NI	
Common gull	0	2	0	0	0	0	Amber (B/W)	
Cormorant	1	0	1	0	1	0	Amber (B/W)	
Curlew	0	0	0	0	3	1	Red (B/W), NI, WO	
Dunlin	0	14	0	18	0	11	Red (B/W), NI, WO, A1	
Eider*	6	2	4	0	4	0	Red (B/W)	Proposed East Coast Marine SPA
Grey heron	0	1	0	0	0	1	Green, WO	
Herring gull	4	7	4	3	6	24	Amber (B/W), NI	
Lesser black-backed gull	2	1	1	1	2	11	Amber (B/W), NI	
Mallard	0	2	0	0	0	0	Amber (B/W)	
Oystercatcher	19	8	2	12	2	2	Red (B/W), NI	
Redshank	0	12	0	1	0	0	Red (B/W), NI, WO	
Ringed plover*	0	32	0	18	0	16	Amber (B/W)	Outer Ards SPA
Turnstone*	16	26	10	6	2	10	Amber (W)	Outer Ards SPA
Key to Table								
Bold* - SCI Qualifying Species					Amber – Amber listed BoCCI species			
A1 – Annex I Birds Directive					B – BoCCI listed due to breeding population			
Red – Red listed BoCCI species					W – BoCCI listed due to wintering population			

3.3 Black guillemot Survey

3.3.1 Two visits were made to the survey area during April 2025 (Table 3.9)

Table 3.3: Black guillemot survey weather conditions

Date	Location	Start	End	Survey conditions				
				Cloud	Wind	Visibility	Precipitation	Temperature (°C)
02.04.2026	Ballyholme Yacht Club	06:30	08:30	4/8	SSW1	>10km	None	4
30.04.2026	Ballyholme Yacht Club	06:30	08:30	6/8	NNE3	>10km	None	6

Table 3.4: Black guillemot survey results

Date	Location / VP	Number
02.04.2026	Ballyholme Yacht Club	0
30.04.2026	Ballyholme Yacht Club	0

4 Discussion & analysis of results

- 4.1.1 In the absence of mitigation, there is no likelihood of a significant impact on the overwintering populations of any principal interests of the SPAs or RAMSAR site. However, the site itself and areas of adjacent and nearby shoreline habitat and marine waters are a significant winter roosting habitat for Ringed plover and Turnstone, both SPA species of Outer Ards SPA. The roosting population of Ringed plover accounts for 21.5% of the Outer Ards SPA population and 65.7% of the 5-year Belfast Lough WeBS population, exceeding the all-Ireland importance threshold. Similarly, the Turnstone population accounts for 12.2% of the Outer Ards SPA population and 36.0% of the 5-year Belfast Lough WeBS population, exceeding the all-Ireland importance threshold. (Table 4.1: Comparison of results to WeBS and SPA qualifying data).

Table 4.1: Comparison of results to WeBS and SPA qualifying data

Species	BoCCI	Total number recorded	Peak WeBS (5yr avg)	pEast Coast (NI) SPA	Outer Ards SPA	% WeBS population	% SPA population (East Coast)	% SPA population (Outer Ards)
Eider	Red (B/W)	65	3286	3126	-	1.98%	2.08%	-
Ringed plover	Amber (B/W)	111	169		516	65.68%	-	21.51%
Turnstone	Amber (W)	148	411		1210	36.01%	-	12.23%

The percentage of the SPA population in the survey area is calculated as the total number of SPA species recorded per site, per season, divided by the total qualifying SPA population. WeBS five year average data 19/20-23/24 for Belfast Lough SPA.

4.2 SPA qualifying species

Three SPA qualifying species were recorded at Ballyholme Yacht Club across a variety of tides and times:

Eider

- 4.2.1 A red-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Eider nest colonially on offshore islets and along low-lying coasts. They are regularly found on shallow, inshore coastal waters near estuary mouths along the northwest and northeast coastlines during winter. The non-breeding population of Eider Duck in the East Coast (Northern Ireland) marine area is the largest aggregation of this species in the whole of the island of Ireland. This population includes birds which breed along the County Antrim and County Down coast, other birds from elsewhere along the Irish coast, and probably birds from Scotland as well.

Ringed plover

- 4.2.2 An amber-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Ringed plover are a resident and a winter visitor from Northern areas (Iceland, Baltics, Scandinavia), with peak winter numbers between August and October, stabilising through November and January. They have a characteristic feeding action, with a short run along the ground, pause, bend to pick up a food item followed by another run. They feed on a variety of invertebrates, particularly polychaete worms and crustaceans. They have a mostly coastal breeding distribution, nesting on exposed wide sandy or shingle beaches. In winter, they are found along sandy stretches and the upper shores of estuaries and non-estuarine coastlines.

Turnstone

- 4.2.3 An amber-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Turnstone are widespread across rocky shores. Turnstone are mainly a winter visitor, with numbers passing through Ireland in Spring and Autumn migration, with non-breeding individuals resident through summer. They feed on sandhoppers, marine invertebrates and fish carrion.

4.3 Non-SPA qualifying species

11 non-SPA but qualifying as BoCCI species were recorded at Ballyholme Yacht Club across a variety of tides and times:

Black-headed gull

4.3.1 An amber-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, the winter population in Ireland is augmented by wintering birds from northern and eastern Europe. Colonies in Ireland are not widespread, and numbers breeding inland have declined dramatically. They nest on the ground in wetland areas, making them particularly vulnerable to predation by predators such as American mink. They feed on insects and will also exploit domestic and fisheries waste.

Common gull

4.3.2 An amber-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Common gull are a localised breeding species and a winter visitor to all Irish coasts. They nest on the ground in a wide variety of situations, making them vulnerable to mammalian predation. They feed on a variety of terrestrial and aquatic insects, invertebrates and fish. The winter population in Ireland is augmented by wintering birds from central and northern Scotland, Scandinavia and the Baltic.

Cormorant

4.3.3 An amber-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Cormorant rely on inshore and offshore areas for foraging for fish, and coastal areas for breeding. Distinctive from the similar looking Shag, lacking the crest. They breed in colonies around coastal cliffs, and inland, in trees. They are widespread at sea and inland across winter.

Curlew

4.3.4 A red-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Curlew are a widespread winter visitor across a wide range of coastal and inland wetland habitats. The winter population is augmented by Scottish and Scandinavian birds. They feed on invertebrates, mainly molluscs, crabs and ragworms and roost communally along salt marshes and sand banks. They are not a common breeder in Ireland but found in most parts of the country nesting on the ground in rough pastures, meadows and heather. As ground-nesting birds, they are vulnerable to predation. The number and range of resident breeding curlew in Ireland has declined dramatically due to increased afforestation and agricultural intensification.

Dunlin

4.3.5 A red-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, and an Annex 1 species, Dunlin are a summer visitor from NW Africa and SW Europe and mainly occur during the mid-winter period from Greenland and Scandinavia to Siberia. They prefer machair habitats for breeding and in Ireland are a scarce breeding bird. In winter they are commonly found on tidal mudflats and estuaries. They feed predominantly on small invertebrates of estuarine mudflats such as polychaete worms and small gastropods, feeding in flocks close to the tide edge.

Herring gull

4.3.6 An amber-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, the population is widespread on the coast and inland, commonly breeding in Donegal, Galway and Dublin and are resident through winter. Herring gull diet is both predatory and scavenging, feeding along the coast, following fishing boats and using landfill sites.

Lesser black-backed gull

- 4.3.7 An amber-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, the population in Ireland breed colonially, often with Herring gull. Most colonies are found along the west coast, mainly in Mayo and Donegal. They take a wide variety of prey including fish, waste from fisheries, rubbish from landfills, insects, young birds, food from other birds and human-introduced food. They are found across a wide variety of habitats both inland and along the coast in winter.

Mallard

- 4.3.8 An amber-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Mallard is resident and widespread across the island all year round, building hidden nests in vegetation and wintering across all wetland habitats. They are opportunistic foragers, with a diet predominantly made up of seeds but a range of animal material (molluscs and crustaceans), grains, stubble and food presented by humans are all taken.

Oystercatcher

- 4.3.9 A red-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Oystercatchers principally nest on single beaches and rocky shores around the coast. They feed on mussels and cockles on sandy coasts as well as on grasslands for earthworms. In winter they can be found across all coastal habitats.

Redshank

- 4.3.10 A red-listed species of conservation concern in Ireland, Redshank breed on the ground in grassy tussocks, and are at risk from agricultural intensification. They feed singularly or in small groups, along the upper shore of estuaries and along muddy river channels, foraging for *Hydrobia* sp, *Corophium* sp and nereid worms. They winter around the coast of Ireland, in mudflats, large estuaries and inlets. Small numbers may be found wintering at inland lakes and large rivers.

4.4 Specially protected species

One species was recorded which, although they are not considered a bird of conservation concern, they have special protected status:

Grey Heron

- 4.4.1 Grey heron are a common resident at wetlands, estuaries and along rivers. They feed on fish, amphibians, small mammals, insects and reptiles. Grey herons breed in large trees and can form large breeding heronries. They are found in the same wetland habitats year-round and are thought to be sedentary.

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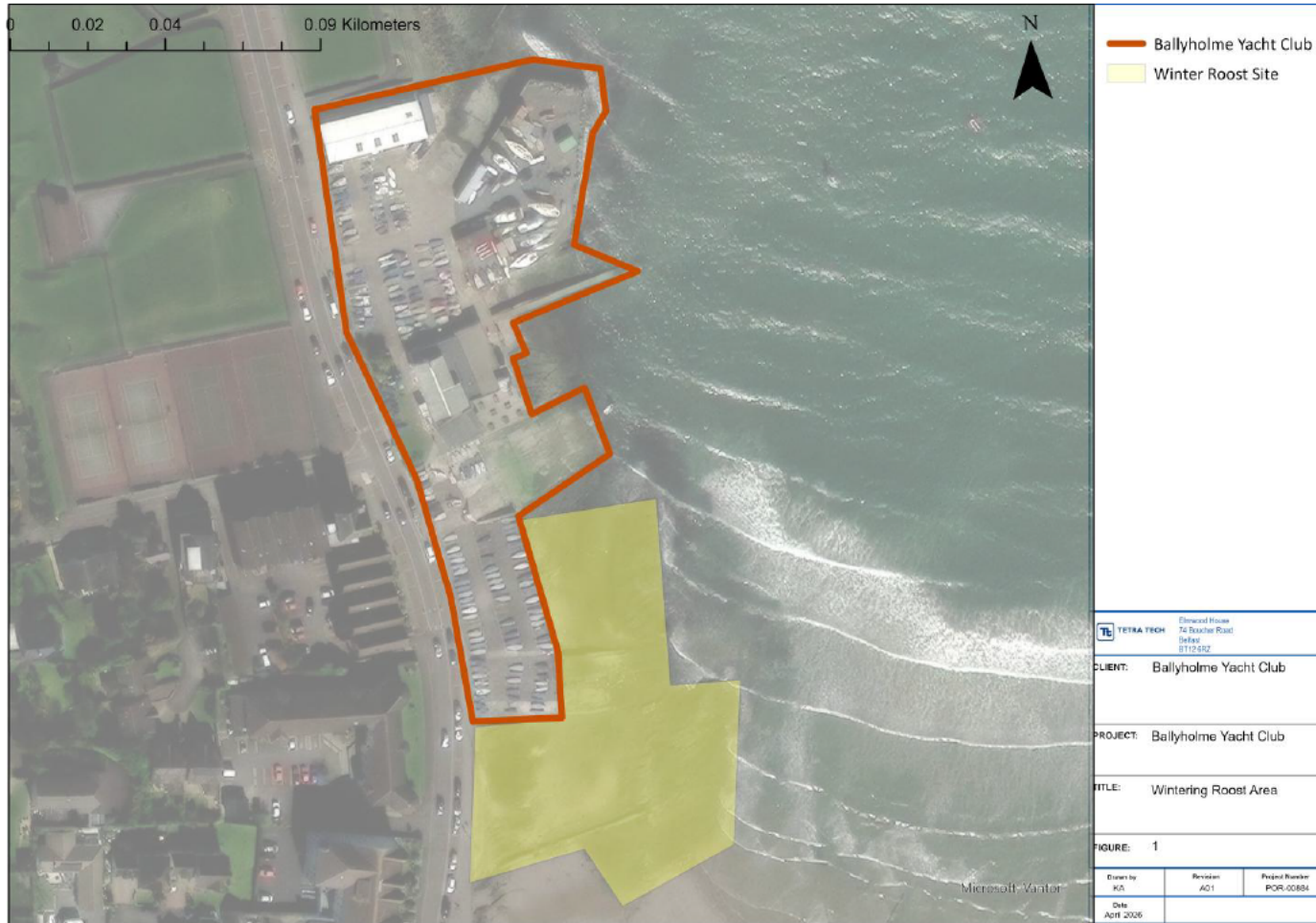
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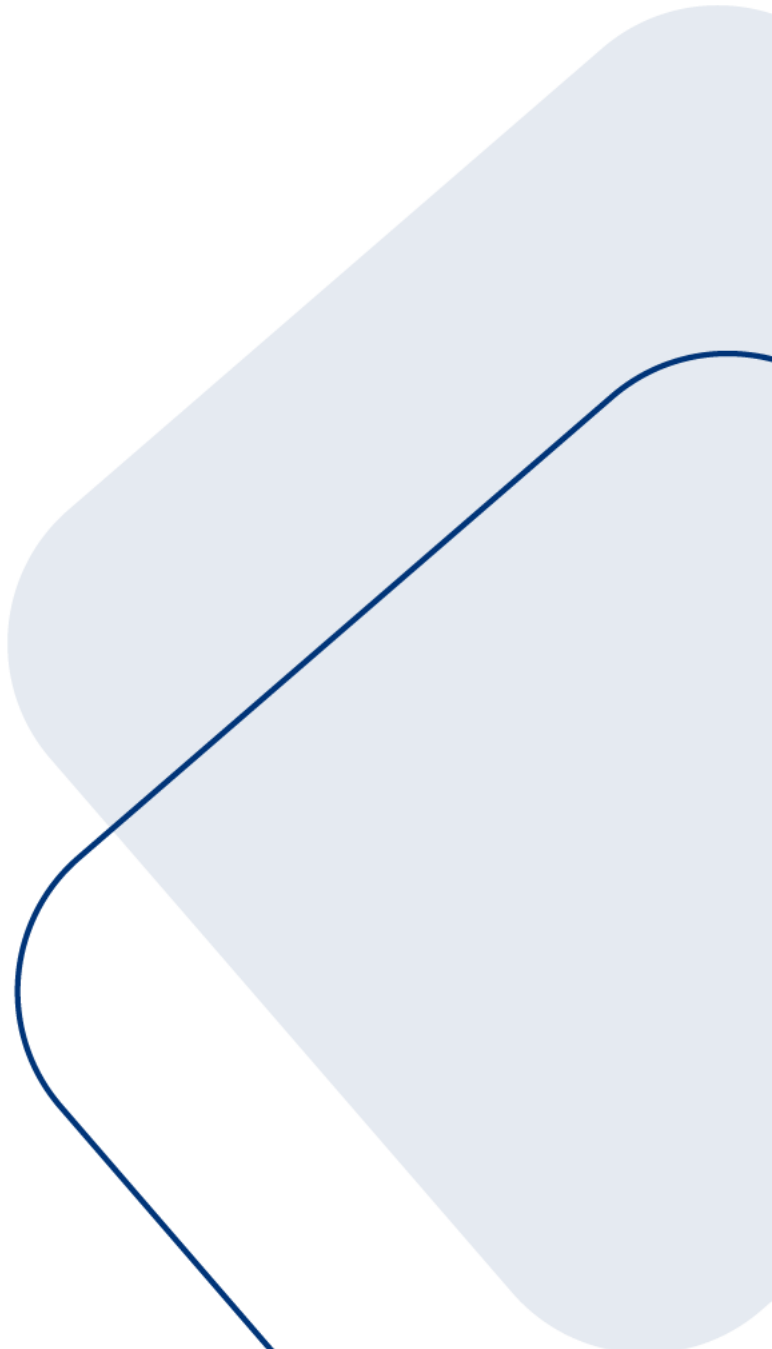
Figures



Figure 1: Site location and Winter Roost location



Appendices



Appendix A

Wildlife (NI) Order, 1985 (as amended). Schedule 1 Species (DAERA 2016)

Schedule 1 Part 1 Birds which are protected by special penalties at all times		
Bittern	Stock Dove	Goosander
Corn bunting	Turtle Dove	Goshawk
Buzzard	Dunlin	Black-necked Grebe
Chough	Golden Eagle	Greenshank
Corncrake	White-tailed Eagle	Mediterranean Gull
Crossbill	Little Egret	Gyr Falcon
Cuckoo	Pied Flycatcher	Hen Harrier
Curlew	Spotted Flycatcher	Marsh Harrier
Red - throated Diver	Garganey	Sparrowhawk
Dotterel	Black - tailed Godwit	Heron
Hobby	Peregrine	Common Tern
Kestrel	Storm Petrel	Little Tern
Kingfisher	Pipit, Tree	Roseate Tern
Kite Red	Puffin	Sandwich Tern
Lapwing	Quail	Twite
Sand Martin	Redshank	Yellow Wagtail (all races)
Merlin	Redstart	Garden Warbler
Nightjar	Ruff	Reed Warbler
Osprey	Common Scoter	Wood Warbler
Ring Ousel	Manx Shearwater	Whimbrel
Barn owl	Tree Sparrow	Whinchat
Long-eared Owl	Bewick's Swan	Lesser Whitethroat
Short-eared Owl	Whopper Swan	Yellowhammer

Appendix B

BTO Species Codes

BTO SPECIES CODES

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