

Ringed Plover	Red List
Skylark	Red list
Whimbrel	Red List
Bar-tailed godwit	Amber List
Common Sandpiper	Amber List
Green Sandpiper	Amber List
Grey Plover	Amber List
Redshank	Amber List
Shelduck	Amber List
Snipe	Amber List
Turnstone	Amber List
Wigeon	Amber List
Little egret	Green List
Tufted duck	Green List

Dowlais Farm is identified as having redshank, shelduck, lapwing, curlew on its land. Of these birds, curlew and lapwing are on the Red List while redshank, snipe and shelduck are on the Amber List.

Dowlais Farm [Ref. 46] Qualifying features: redshank, shelduck, lapwing	Waymarked route from (c) to (f) Access rights to the embankment overlooking the roost.	Path use is not a concern because the roost is screened from the coast path route by the embankment and people rarely stray into view.	No appreciable risk
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**Assessment of the Coastal Access programme
under regulation 63 of the
Habitats Regulations 2017
(‘Habitats Regulations Assessment’)**

Other species cited as contributing to the assemblage: curlew Other species that are part of the assemblage: snipe		The field with the roost in it is not part of the coastal margin and is separated from it by a stock fence. There is a path which meets the coast path at (e) which may attract more use indirectly as a result of the access proposals. It follows a lane next to the field with the roost in it. There is a hedge along it which screens walkers and dogs from birds and a fence which discourages unauthorised entry to the field. Birds are not normally disturbed by walkers on this path.	
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Channel View has the following birds: dunlin, redshank, curlew, snipe and little egret. Of these birds, Curlew is on the Red List while Redshank and Snipe are on the Amber List. On the Channel View Seawall, ringed plover, dunlin, whimbrel, curlew are on the Red List while grey plover and turnstone are on the Amber List.

<i>Roost 4F: saltmarsh at Channel View</i> Qualifying features: dunlin, redshank Other species cited as contributing to the assemblage: curlew Other species that are part of the assemblage: snipe, little egret	Waymarked route from (g) to (h). Access rights to upper saltmarsh where birds roost.	The new path between (g) and (h) is within 200 metres of the roost and visible to roosting birds. There is no existing physical barrier between the path and the roost. Waterbirds only roost here on very high tides when Kingston Pill (48) is submerged. Even when these specific circumstances occur, it is unusual for waterbirds to roost here. On very high tides, the path at (c) is temporarily submerged and walkers	Disturbance risk will increase here. This is not considered significant, because birds rarely roost in this location and alternative roosts are available nearby, so limiting the energy cost of disturbance.
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		from Clevedon may be held up until the tide recedes.	
<i>Roost 4G: Channel View seawall</i> Qualifying features: ringed plover, dunlin, whimbrel, redshank Other species cited as contributing to the assemblage: curlew, grey plover Other species that are part of the assemblage: turnstone, bar-tailed godwit	Waymarked route from (h) to (i). Access rights to seaward land excluded to the extent shown on maps D1 and D2 Stock fence with one strand wire between path and bank crest. Viewpoints at (h) Observation screen at (i). Notice on seawall access at (h) to explain sensitivity	The path will be landward of the main embankment, out of sight to roosting birds. The viewpoints provided will encourage people to follow it. The fence and notice will strongly discourage trespass in areas where users are currently visible. It will also prevent dogs from straying on to the bank. The viewpoints will encourage people to follow the waymarked route.	Current disturbance levels will reduce, because the coast path will provide a pleasant alternative to that is out of sight of roosting birds.
<i>Fields immediately landward of roost 4G [Ref. 47]</i> Qualifying features: whimbrel Other species cited as contributing to the assemblage: curlew	Waymarked route from (h) to (j) Direction requiring path users to keep dogs on leads between (i) and (j) as indicated on map D2. Notices on gates at (i) and (j) to explain this.	The new path between (h) and (j) is within 200 metres of the roost and visible to roosting birds. Between (h) and (i) there is a ditch between the path and the roost. Between (i) and (j) there is no physical barrier between path and roost. Between (h) and (i) people on the path will be visible to roosting birds,	Disturbance risk will increase here but not significantly, because the position of the route and the requirement to keep dogs on leads significantly reduce the likelihood that birds will leave the roost. There are other nearby roosts, so reducing the energy cost if birds are displaced.

At Wharf Farm, the following birds are on the Red List: Dunlin, Whimbrel, Curlew while grey plover, turnstone are on the Amber List.

At the Congressbury Yeo, Dunlin and Curlew are on the Red List while Redshank and Snipe are both on the Amber List.

		but below the bank crest and not silhouetted against the skyline, so reducing the likelihood of disturbance. Between (i) and (j) there is a risk of dogs running freely in the direction of roosting birds. The direction will reduce this risk.	
<i>Roost 4H: Wharf Farm sea defence</i> Qualifying features: dunlin, whimbrel, redshank Other species cited as contributing to the assemblage: curlew, grey plover Other species that are part of the assemblage: turnstone	Waymarked route from (h) to (l). Access rights to seaward land excluded to the extent shown on D2. New stock fence seaward of the route from (h) to (i). Observation screen at (i)	The new path is inland between (i) and (l), avoiding the sensitive area altogether and there will be no new access rights to the intervening land. There are stock fences and ditches to discourage access there and the farm manager already actively discourages access. The observation screen will encourage people to keep to the route.	Disturbance risk will remain at current low levels.
<i>Roost 4I: Congressbury Yeo mouth</i> Qualifying features: dunlin, redshank Other species cited as contributing to the assemblage: curlew	Waymarked route from (r) to (t). Access rights to seaward land excluded to the extent shown on D2. Observation screen at (s)	People on the far side of the river mouth are visible to birds roosting at 4I, which is within 200 metres at its closest point.	Disturbance risk will remain at current low levels.

At Blakes's Pool, Lapwing is on the Red List while Redshank, Shelduck, Green Sandpiper and Common Sandpiper are on the Amber List.

Other species that are part of the assemblage: snipe		Roosting birds at 4l do not, in our experience, move when people are present at (s), but show signs of increased alertness. This happens at other locations on the Severn where there is a river or pill between a path and nearby roost. The observation screen will allow people to observe roosting birds without standing in full view.	
<i>Blake's Pools</i> [Ref. 3] Qualifying features: redshank, shelduck, lapwing Other species cited as contributing to the assemblage: tufted duck Other species that are part of the assemblage: little grebe, little egret, green sandpiper, common sandpiper	Waymarked route from (k) to (l). Willow screen along the edge of the path around (k). Include fence with barbed wire and sheep netting to prevent browsing by stock and stop dogs from getting through while willow establishes. Observation screen at (k).	At (k) the path passes along the northern edge of a freshwater marsh where birds roost and feed. The screen will allow users to view roosting birds without disturbing them.	Disturbance risk will remain at current low levels.
<i>Pond A</i> No count data available	Waymarked route from (l) to (n)	This is a new pond that appears to be attracting waterbirds to roost and loaf. It is visible from the route at (m) which is within 200 metres of the	Disturbance will remain at current low levels.

Ground nesting birds include Lapwing, Curlew, Skylarks Redshank and Snipe and their habitat is protected from disturbance by law. Ground-nesting birds are some of the most threatened bird species in the UK, with many of them on the 'red list' of birds that need urgent action to stop them from dying out. Lapwings, curlews, skylarks and ringed plovers are just a handful of the ground-nesting birds on the red list.

Natural England's response to a Planning Application for the Congresbury Yeo Tidal Banks Realignment Scheme and comments on notable wildlife.

Natural England also commented on the following document: Natural England response to planning application consultation: **Congresbury Yeo Tidal Banks Managed Realignment Scheme which is available at: file:///C:/Users/61400/Documents/Flood/14_P_2188_F-NATURAL_ENGLAND-2427725.pdf**

This report contained commentary on wildlife that might be impacted by the proposal.

The Report specifically mentions the need to protect: Great Crested Newts, badgers, Slender hare's-ear Bupleurum tenuissimum, SPA/RAMSAR birds. In addition, any bat, Otter and Great Crested Newt found in any surveys are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (European Protected Species). Reptiles and wild birds including their nests and eggs are also protected under the former. Badgers are protected by The Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

Removal of hedgerows damaged by salt incursion is also mentioned.

A summary of relevant wildlife information is provided below as it pertains to the Congresbury Yeo section of the seawall in Kingston Seymour. Page4 states:

The following comments relate to species recorded on the site during surveys undertaken to inform the design of the scheme proposed in the application.

All species of bat, Otter and Great Crested Newt are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 making them European Protected Species.

Reptile species found during surveys undertaken to support the application are protected against intentional killing or injuring under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Wild birds are protected from being killed, injured or captured, while their nests and eggs are protected from being damaged, destroyed or taken under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In addition, certain species are included in Schedule 1 of the Act and are protected against disturbance while nesting and while they have dependent young.

Badgers are protected by The Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Where interference with an active sett cannot be avoided during a development, a licence should be sought from Natural England.

Brown Hare is a priority species under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and has limited protection under legislation.

The Report specifically mentions the need to protect: Great Crested Newts, badgers, Slender hare's-ear Bupleurum tenuissimum, SPA/RAMSAR birds. Removal of hedgerows damaged by salt incursion is also mentioned. These would be relocated outside of the intertidal zone to promote biodiversity.

Kingston Seymour (ST3966) Bird Survey – Winter 2023/24 and Spring 2024

Bird survey data for Kingston Seymour was extracted from the following reports:

- North Somerset Levels Winter Bird Survey 2023 - 2024
- North Somerset Levels Breeding Bird Survey Spring 2024

Jon Thobroe and colleagues of the Yatton & Congresbury Wildlife Action Group (YACWG) conducted four (4) x 3-hour surveys of birds during 2023 and 2024 in a specified part of Kingston Seymour (see map). In total, the results were as follows:

- 589 birds were counted during the two spring surveys across 39 species.
- 1489 birds were counted during the two winter surveys across 47 species.
- All the surveys were carried out in the morning so bird species that are active late in the evening and at night were not observed. Barn Owls, Tawney Owls and Little Owls are

known to be resident in the Kingston Seymour area but were not included in these surveys.

Many birds observed in the surveys are on the UK Birds of Conservation 5 Red and Amber Lists.

Red List Birds	Amber List Birds
Greenfinch	Shelduck
Starling	Kestrel
House Sparrow	Song Thrush
Mistle Thrush	Wren
Fieldfare	Bullfinch
Herring Gull	Sparrowhawk
	Rook
	Lesser black-backed gull
	Moorhen
	Redwing
	Dunnock
	Meadow Pipit

These bird surveys show a significant number of critically endangered birds are dependent on the current wild-life habitat in Kingston Seymour. Red list birds include Greenfinch, Starling, House Sparrow, Mistle Thrush, Fieldfare and Herring Gull. Amber List birds include Shelduck, Kestrel, Song Thrush, Wren, Bullfinch, Sparrowhawk, Rook, Lesser black-backed gull, Moorhen, Redwing, Dunnock and Meadow Pipit. Any destruction of or change to habitat including removal of hedgerows or breeding grounds would have a severe detrimental effect on the survival of these rare and endangered bird species.