



Annex B: Baseline Ornithology Report – Breeding Bird Surveys 2025

Binn Farm Solar & BESS

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Basis of Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BBS	Breeding Bird Surveys
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BOU	British Ornithologists' Union
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CBC	Common Bird Census
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FNRC	Fife Nature Records Centre
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
NGR	National Grid Reference
NNR	National Nature Reserve
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SBL	Scottish Biodiversity List
SLR	SLR Consulting Limited
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

SLR Consulting Ltd (SLR) was commissioned by Trio Power Limited to carry out baseline ornithology surveys during the 2025 breeding season at the proposed Binn Farm Solar & Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). This report documents the methods and results of those surveys. The assessment of impacts resulting from the Proposed Development and the identification of mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this report and are covered in the separate Supporting Environmental Information Report (SEIR) in due course.

1.2 Site description

The Proposed Development is located approximately 4 km north-west of Strathmiglo and 5 km north-east of Glenfarg with an approximate central location at the National Grid Reference (NGR) NO 18188 12158. The Site boundary (the area within which is referred to as 'the Site') is illustrated in **Figure 1, Appendix A**. The size of the Site is approximately 59 hectares (ha).

The survey was conducted within the Core Survey Area based on the extended site boundary available at the beginning of the survey plus 100m buffer (Survey Area). The existing access track was included in the design late in May 2025 and was not surveyed (**Figure 1** Error! Reference source not found., **Appendix A**).

The habitat on Site consists mostly of grazing pasture with some arable land. The 100 m buffer contains a small forestry plantation in the northwest and patches of scrub around the perimeter. There are two outcrops of scrub protruding into the fields, with one being out-with red line boundary and the other being within the red line boundary.

1.3 Evidence of technical competence and experience

The breeding bird surveys were undertaken by Francesco Germi, an approved subcontractor of SLR with over 15 years of experience in ornithology. The report was authored by Lewis Lamond, a Project Ornithologist at SLR with over a year of ornithological consulting experience. Technical review was conducted by Daniel Piec and Michael Austin.

Daniel joined SLR in September 2023 as a Senior Ornithologist with over 20 years' experience in managing large conservation and ecology projects in the UK and abroad. He has contributed to the development of a number of EIA documents such as HRA screening reports, ornithology chapters and technical appendices, and reports to inform appropriate assessment (RIA). Based in Inverness, Daniel has been involved in baseline ornithology surveys across the Highlands.

Michael Austin, MCIEEM, who is an Associate Consultant specialising in ornithology. Mike has spent his entire career (over 30 years) working within conservation and more recently consultancy. Mike is a leading ornithology team member in Scotland for SLR with technical expertise in a wide range of onshore survey techniques - in lowland, upland and inter-tidal environments. He undertakes technical reporting and assessment, including Collision Risk Modelling, Ecological Impact Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment screening. He holds a Schedule 1 licence for survey work in Scotland, under which other SLR surveyors working in Scotland act as agents.



1.4 Nomenclature

The phylogenetic order and nomenclature throughout this report follows The British List (10th Edition)¹, updated by the British Ornithologists' Union (BOU) Records Committee. A full list of the species recorded as part of this survey, including scientific names, is provided in **Appendix D**.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desk study

The desk study was carried out as part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)². The desk study identified statutorily designated sites within 20 km of the Site which are designated for their ornithological interest including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and Ramsar sites.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and non-statutory ecological sites with ornithological interests within 2km of the Site were also searched for.

Bird species recorded within 2 km of the Site (within the last 15 years) was obtained from Fife Nature Records Centre (FNRC) on 10 April 2025.

Data searches were undertaken for records of protected and conservation priority species, which are those listed on:

- Annex I of European Council (EC) directive 2009/147/EC ('the Birds Directive');
- Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended);
- Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red and Amber; and
- Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL).

Table 2-1: Sources of existing ecological data

Source	Baseline Information Provided
NatureScot Sitelink web-based application ³ and the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) web-based mapping tool ⁴	Statutory designated nature conservation sites within 20 km of the Site boundary.
Fife Nature Records Centre	Records of bird species within 2 km of the Site boundary
Aerial imagery (Google Earth ⁵ and Bing Maps ⁶)	Habitats and features of nature conservation interest both within and surrounding the Site.
Ordnance Survey 1 st and 2 nd edition mapping	Habitats and features of nature conservation interest both within and surrounding the Site.

¹ British Ornithologists' Union. 2022. The British List: A Checklist of Birds of Britain (10th edition), Ibis 164: pp.860 – 910.

² SLR (2025) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report. Binn Solar & Battery Energy Storage System. In preparation.

³ <https://sitelink.nature.scot/map> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁴ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁵ <https://earth.google.com/web> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁶ <https://www.bing.com/maps/> [Accessed: August 2025]



2.2 Breeding bird walkover surveys

Breeding bird surveys followed the methodology described by the Bird Survey Guidelines⁷, which is based the Common Bird Census (CBC) methodology developed by Marchant (1983)⁸ and described in Gilbert *et al.* (1998)⁹. This involved the surveyor walking a survey route at a slow, ambling pace, ensuring all accessible land within the Site plus a 100 m buffer (Survey Area) was covered. CBC requires ten visits at least a week apart between April and July, although this is an adapted method based on the Bird Survey Guidelines⁷ with a reduced methodology of six visits taking place between April and early July.

Target species were all species listed on Annex I, Schedule 1, BoCC Red or Amber and Scottish Biodiversity List (SBL) species, all other species were regarded as non-target species.

All visual and auditory contact with all bird species were recorded, mapping the locations on a field map using [BTO species codes](#)¹⁰. Behavioural notation was used to record the bird behaviour for each encounter (e.g., singing, alarm calling and flight paths) as detailed in Marchant (1983). Observations of birds moving high overhead, and not associating with the Survey Area, were not recorded.

Six visits were completed across the breeding season on the following dates:

- Visit 1 – 9 April 2025
- Visit 2 – 22 April 2025
- Visit 3 – 2 May 2025
- Visit 4 – 28 May 2025
- Visit 5 – 3 June 2025
- Visit 6 – 24 June 2025

Five of the surveys were conducted in the early morning within the window of half an hour before or after sunrise and 10-11am, with one visit (visit 5) completed in the late evening within the window of the last few hours of the day until sunset. The direction that the survey transect route was walked was varied between visits to ensure different parts of the survey area were accessed at different times.

The dates, times and corresponding weather conditions for each survey are provided in **Appendix B**. Surveys were undertaken in suitable weather conditions, avoiding heavy rain, strong winds (Beaufort force >5) and low visibility (e.g. fog).

The survey method aims to establish the numbers and distribution of breeding territories in order to inform an impact assessment. This is achieved by presenting territory map figures, typically showing a single BTO species code to represent an indicative territory centre. This is done for all target species. Analysis guidelines are given in Marchant (1983), Bibby *et al.* (2000)¹¹ and summarised in Gilbert *et al.* (1998).

⁷ Bird Survey and Assessment Steering Group. 2025. Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts, <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org/> [Accessed September 2025]

⁸ Marchant, J.H. (1983) BTO Common Birds Census instructions. BTO, Tring.

⁹ Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W. & Evans, J. (1998) Bird Monitoring Methods: A Manual of Techniques for Key UK Species. RSPB, Sandy.

¹⁰ https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u16/downloads/forms_instructions/bto_bird_species_codes.pdf [Accessed July 2025]

¹¹ Bibby, C. J., Burgess, N. D., Hill, D. A., & Mustoe, S. H. (2000). Bird Census Techniques (2nd ed.). Academic Press. ISBN: 978-0120958313.



The breeding status of target species was determined using the below criteria:

- For resident bird species and summer migrants alike, a minimum of two registrations from two separate visits were required to generate a 'cluster'. This cluster was considered to represent a territory;
- Where clusters were mapped overlapping the edge of the Survey Area, the breeding territory represented by this cluster was counted as being within the Survey Area;
- Where a nest with eggs or young chicks was recorded, this record on its own constituted a confirmed breeding attempt and hence a breeding territory;
- For species without marked territories or which move widely outside their territories, e.g., starling, or larger bird species with large territories, e.g., kestrel, more diffuse clusters were treated as territories;
- For colonial or semi-colonial species, e.g., *hirundines* such as swallow, some finches such as linnet and sparrows such as house sparrow, clusters were identified representing groups of territories. Within each group cluster, the number of breeding pairs was based on the second highest count of males within a single visit (or half the total count of individuals for species that are not sexually dimorphic);
- Where clusters were mapped overlapping the edge of the Survey Area, the breeding territory represented by this cluster was counted as being within the Survey Area; and
- Where there were too few records to generate a cluster, with no evidence of any breeding behaviour, the individuals were not included in estimates for number of territories.

2.3 Limitations

The survey routes approached all parts of the survey area to within 50 m where possible, with slight deviations to reduce disturbance to active farmland. The route followed hedgerow or field boundary (if available) or tram lines. This has not affected the survey results as the surveyor was able to detect farmland birds from a distance.



3.0 Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Statutory Designated Sites

The data search for statutory designated sites of nature conservation interest returned two sites of international importance (Ramsar), two sites of European importance (SPA) and five sites of national importance (SSSI, NNR) within 10 km of the Site, extended to 20 km for statutory designated sites with avian interest. Details of each are provided in **Table 3-1**. Location and area of each are displayed in **Figure 2, Appendix A**.

Table 3-1: Statutory designated sites with ornithological interest within 20km

Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying features	Status of designated features and assessment date	Distance and direction from the Site at closest point (km)
Firth of Tay and Eden Sanctuary SPA & Ramsar	6947.62	<p>Breeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little tern Marsh harrier <p>Non-breeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterfowl assemblage Bar-tailed godwit Common scoter Cormorant Dunlin Eider Goldeneye Goosander Grey plover Greylag goose Icelandic black-tailed godwit Long-tailed duck Oystercatcher Pink-footed goose Red-breasted merganser 	<p>Unfavourable, no change March 2005</p> <p>Favourable maintained May 2023</p> <p>Favourable maintained March 2019</p> <p>Favourable declining March 2019</p> <p>Unfavourable declining February 2019</p> <p>Favourable maintained February 2019</p> <p>Favourable declining March 2024</p> <p>Favourable recovered March 2024</p> <p>Unfavourable declining March 2024</p> <p>Favourable maintained March 2024</p> <p>Favourable maintained March 2024</p> <p>Unfavourable declining February 2019</p> <p>Favourable maintained March 2024</p> <p>Favourable maintained February 2019</p> <p>Favourable maintained February 2019</p> <p>Unfavourable declining March 2024</p>	6 km north



Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying features	Status of designated features and assessment date	Distance and direction from the Site at closest point (km)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redshank • Sanderling • Shelduck • Velvet scoter 	Favourable declining March 2019 Favourable maintained February 2019 Unfavourable declining March 2024 Unfavourable declining March 2024	
Inner Tay Estuary SSSI	4115.38	<p>Breeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird assemblage • Bearded tit • Marsh harrier • Water rail <p>Non-breeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cormorant • Goldeneye • Greylag goose • Pink-footed goose 	Favourable maintained March 2011 Favourable maintained January 2018 Favourable maintained February 2018 Favourable maintained December 2017 Favourable recovered April 2011 Unfavourable declining March 2019 Unfavourable declining April 2011 Favourable maintained April 2011	6 km north
Ballo and Harperleas Reservoirs SSSI	95.68	Non-breeding:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whooper swan 	6.9 km south-east
Loch Leven SPA & Ramsar	1611.29	<p>Non-breeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterfowl assemblage • Cormorant • Gadwall • Goldeneye • Pink-footed goose • Pochard • Shoveler • Teal • Tufted duck 	Favourable maintained August 2009 Favourable maintained October 2009 Favourable maintained August 2009 Favourable maintained August 2009	8.3 km south



Site Name	Area (ha)	Qualifying features	Status of designated features and assessment date	Distance and direction from the Site at closest point (km)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whooper swan 	Favourable maintained September 2009	
Loch Leven SSSI	1611.59	Breeding:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bird assemblage 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gadwall 	Favourable declining June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tufted duck 	Unfavourable recovering December 2011	
		Non-breeding:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cormorant 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gadwall 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldeneye 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greylag goose 	Favourable recovered June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pink-footed goose 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pochard 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoveler 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teal 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tufted duck 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whooper swan 	Favourable maintained June 2014	
Lindores Loch SSSI	53.93	Breeding bird assemblage	Unfavourable recovering March 2009	8.5 km north-east

3.1.2 Non-Statutory Designated Sites

There are no non-statutory designated sites of ecological interest within 2 km of the Site.

3.1.3 Bird Records

The FNRC data returned numerous records of protected bird species occurring within 2 km of the Site within the last 15 years.

The FNRC data search returned records of four species of bird which are included within Annex I of the Birds Directive:

- Merlin *Falco columbarius*;
- Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*; and
- White-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*.



Seven species of bird which are included within Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended in Scotland):

- Barn owl *Tyto alba*;
- Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*;
- Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*;
- Merlin;
- Osprey;
- Redwing *Turdus iliacus*; and
- White-tailed eagle.

Several other birds of national and/or local importance that Red or Amber-listed, SBL priority species and/or LBAP priority species (**Appendix C**).

3.2 Walkover breeding bird surveys

A total of 39 bird species has been recorded over the six breeding bird survey visits, including 22 target species of which:

- 11 were SBL species;
- 10 were BoCC5 Red-listed species;
- 11 were BoCC5 Amber-listed species;
- 16 were BoCC5 Green-listed species; and
- two species were not assessed for conservation status.

A total of 69 territories from 22 different species have been identified, including 14 target species with a total of 40 territories, of which;

- seven were BoCC5 Red-listed species;
- seven were BoCC5 Amber-listed species;
- one was BoCC5 Green-listed and SBL species; and
- seven were SBL listed species.

The full list of species records is **Appendix D**.

A full breakdown of the identified target species territories and corresponding legal and conservation status is in **Table 3-2**. A full breakdown of the identified non-target species territories and corresponding legal and conservation status is in **Table 3-3**. All identified territories are illustrated in **Figure 3, Appendix A**.

Table 3-2: The number of breeding territories for target species in 2025

Species	Conservation status*	No of territories	Summary of observations and distribution
Mallard	Amber	2	A total of two mallard territories were identified on small bodies of water in the site buffer.
Woodpigeon	Amber	3	Three woodpigeon territories were identified,



Species	Conservation status*	No of territories	Summary of observations and distribution
			all near trees in the western half of the site.
Skylark	Red, SBL	8	Eight skylark territories were identified. Four territories were found in the field in the north-east. Two territories were found in the field in buffer in the south-west. And one territory was found in the west.
Willow warbler	Amber	2	Two willow warbler territories were identified in the woodlands in the north-west.
Whitethroat	Amber	3	Three whitethroat territories were identified in the scrub to the west.
Wren	Amber	2	Two wren territories were identified in scrub near the centre of the Site.
Starling	Red, SBL	1	One starling territory was identified in a farm building in the north-west.
House sparrow	Red, SBL	2	Two house sparrow colonies were identified in farm buildings in the north-west.
Dunnock	Amber, SBL	4	Four dunnock territories were identified in scrub around the buffer of the Site.
Pied wagtail	Amber	5	Five pied wagtail territories were found in open land neighbouring scrub in the west of the Site.
Greenfinch	Red	1	One greenfinch territory was identified in the inwards protruding scrub in the west.
Linnet	Red, SBL	4	Four linnet territories were identified, all in scrub from the west to the centre.
Siskin	Green, SBL	2	Two siskin territories were identified in the woodlands in the north-west.



Species	Conservation status*	No of territories	Summary of observations and distribution
Yellowhammer	Red, SBL	1	One yellowhammer territory was identified in the protruding scrub in the south-west.
Key	<p>*BoCC5 status (green, amber, or red) – indicates the current Birds of Conservation Concern status category; SBL = on the Scottish Biodiversity List</p> <p>In addition, all wild birds and their nests are afforded general protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p>		

Table 3-3: The number of breeding territories for non-target species in 2025

Species	Conservation status*	No of territories	Summary of observations and distribution
Pheasant	Not Assessed	8	Eight pheasant territories were identified, found near the buffer around the whole Site.
Red-legged partridge	Not Assessed	2	Two red-legged partridge territories were identified. A pair with chicks were found in the scrub protruding inwards from the west. A second territory was identified to the South of the farm track in the north-west.
Great tit	Green	2	Two great tit territories were identified in the woodlands in the north-west.
Swallow	Green	1	One swallow colony was identified in the farm buildings in the north-west.
Blackbird	Green	5	Five blackbird territories were identified in scrub to the west.
Robin	Green	2	Two robin territories were identified. One territory in the woodlands to the north, and the other in the scrub protruding inwards from the west.



Species	Conservation status*	No of territories	Summary of observations and distribution
Chaffinch	Green	6	Six chaffinch territories were identified. Four territories were identified in the woodland in the north-west, one territory in the scrub to the Southwest, and another territory in the scrub to the north-east.
Goldfinch	Green	3	Three goldfinch territories were identified,
Key	<p>*BoCC5 status (green, amber, or red) – indicates the current Birds of Conservation Concern status category; SBL = on the Scottish Biodiversity List</p> <p>In addition, all wild birds and their nests are afforded general protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p>		



4.0 Summary

A total of 39 bird species were recorded across six breeding bird survey visits, including 22 target species. Territorial mapping identified 69 breeding territories in total, comprising 40 territories held by target species and 29 by non-target species. These territories were primarily located along field margins, within scrub habitats, forestry blocks, and around farm buildings.

Among target species, skylark held the highest number of territories (eight), predominantly in open fields and scrubland. Pied wagtail followed with five territories, all in open areas adjacent to scrub. Linnet and dunnock each held four territories, typically associated with scrub bordering agricultural fields.

The farm buildings in the north-west of the Site supported nesting activity for three species: two nests of house sparrow, one nest of starling, and one nest of swallow. Both ponds within the Survey Area supported mallard territories.

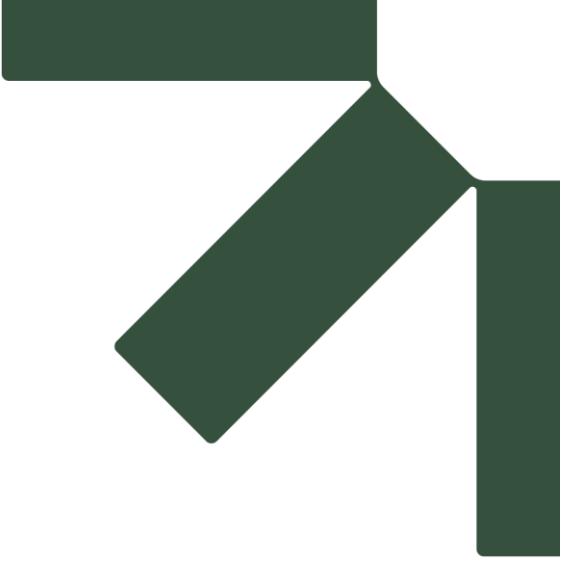
The northern forestry block provided breeding habitat for six species, with 12 territories recorded. Of these, four were attributed to willow warbler and siskin, both considered target species. Scrub habitats across the Site supported 21 territories from nine target species.

In terms of abundance, the most numerous (however not a breeding) target species was lesser black-backed gull (310 individuals), followed by rook (219) and starling (151). Among non-target species, jackdaw was most abundant (215 individuals), followed by carrion crow (113) and pheasant (100).

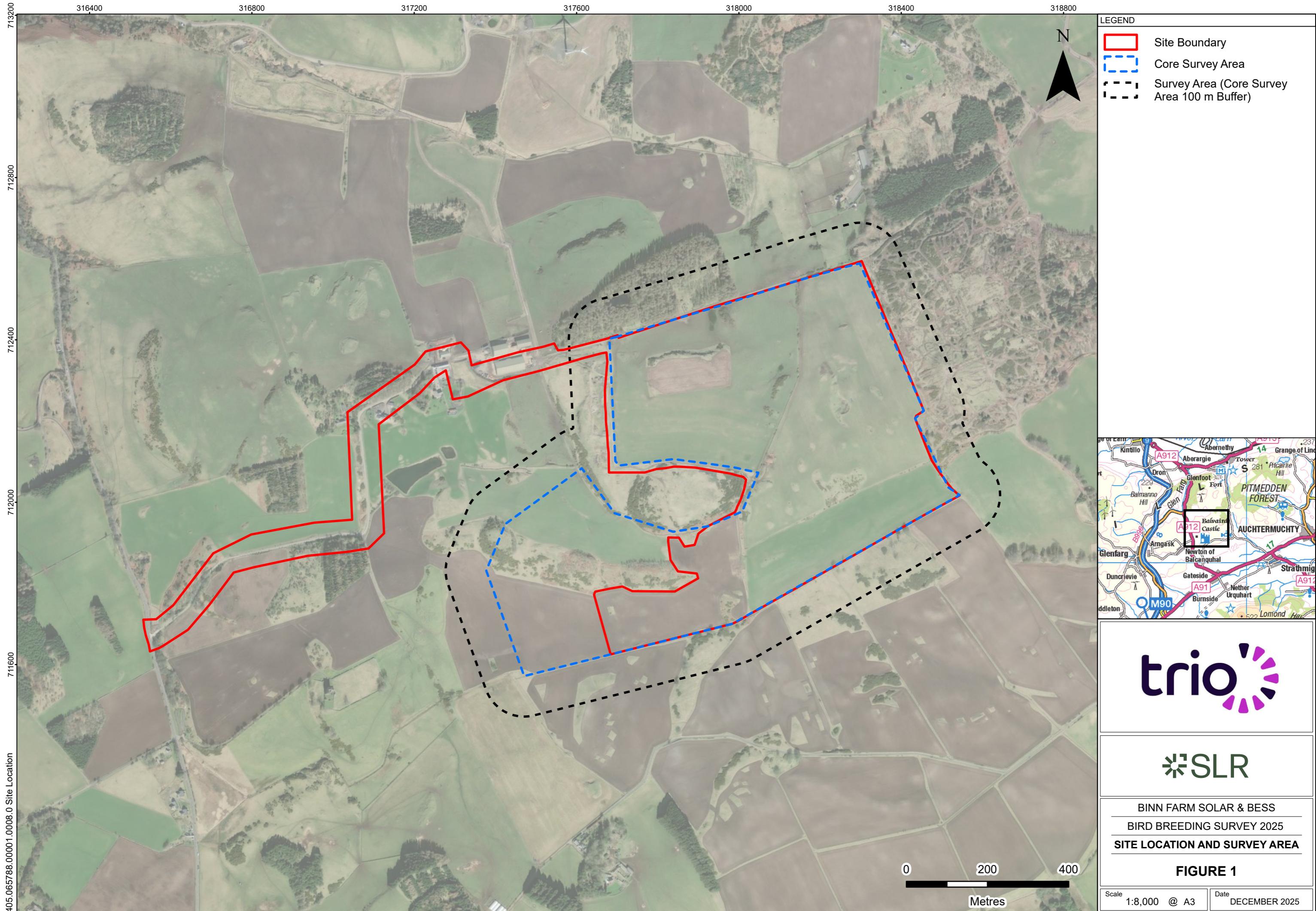
Fields across the Site were regularly used as foraging grounds by flocks of herring gull, common gull, and lesser black-backed gull, alongside corvids such as rook, carrion crow, jackdaw, and magpie. Additionally, curlew and snipe were observed foraging, while kestrel and buzzard were recorded foraging or roosting. Repeated kestrel observations in the eastern part of the Site across two months suggest potential territorial use.

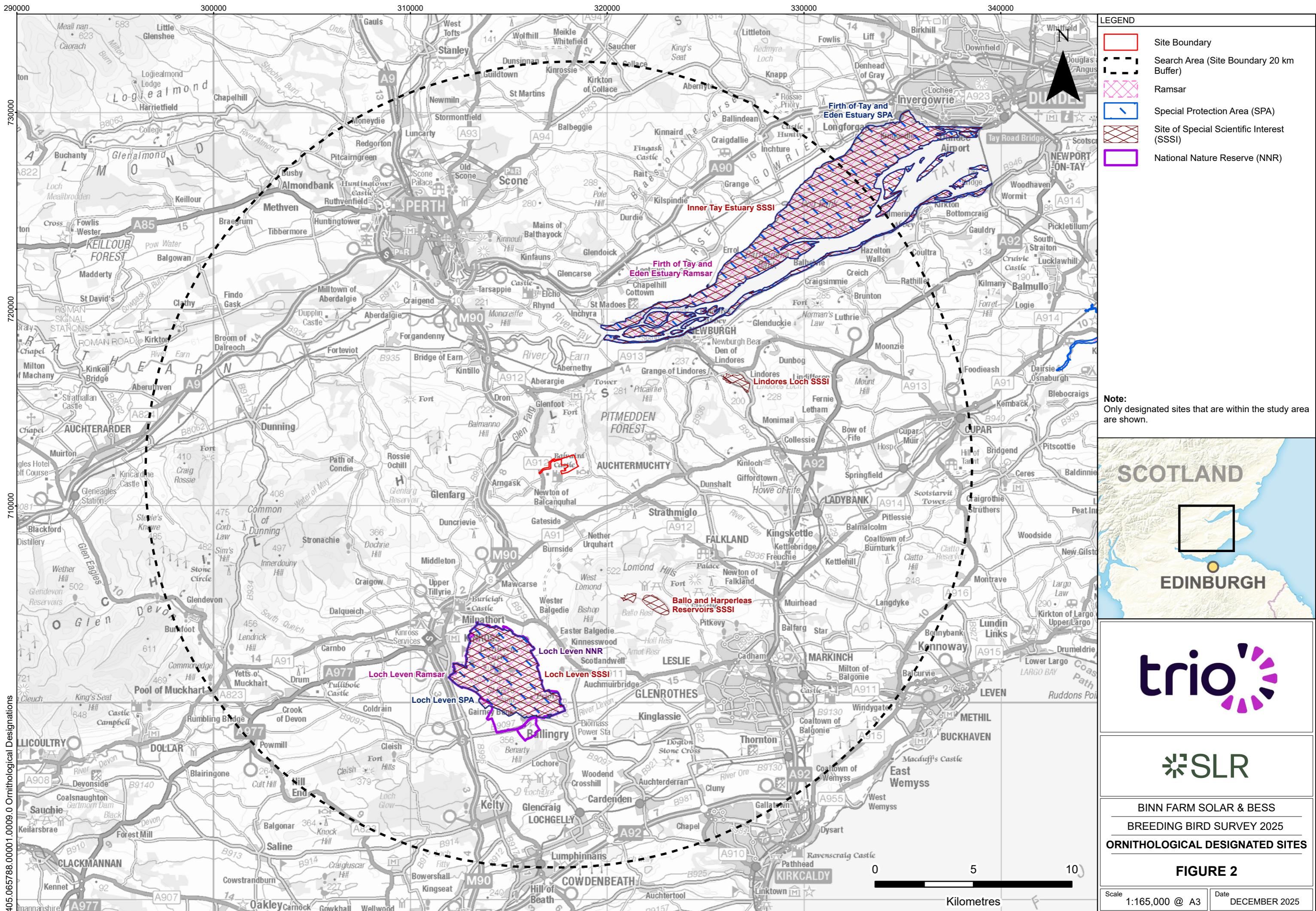
The Site supports a diverse mosaic of habitats suitable for both breeding and foraging bird species. The overall breeding bird assemblage present is considered to be of local importance with the target species observed having a common county status, either as a common/ abundant resident or common summer visitor. No further survey effort is recommended for individual species.

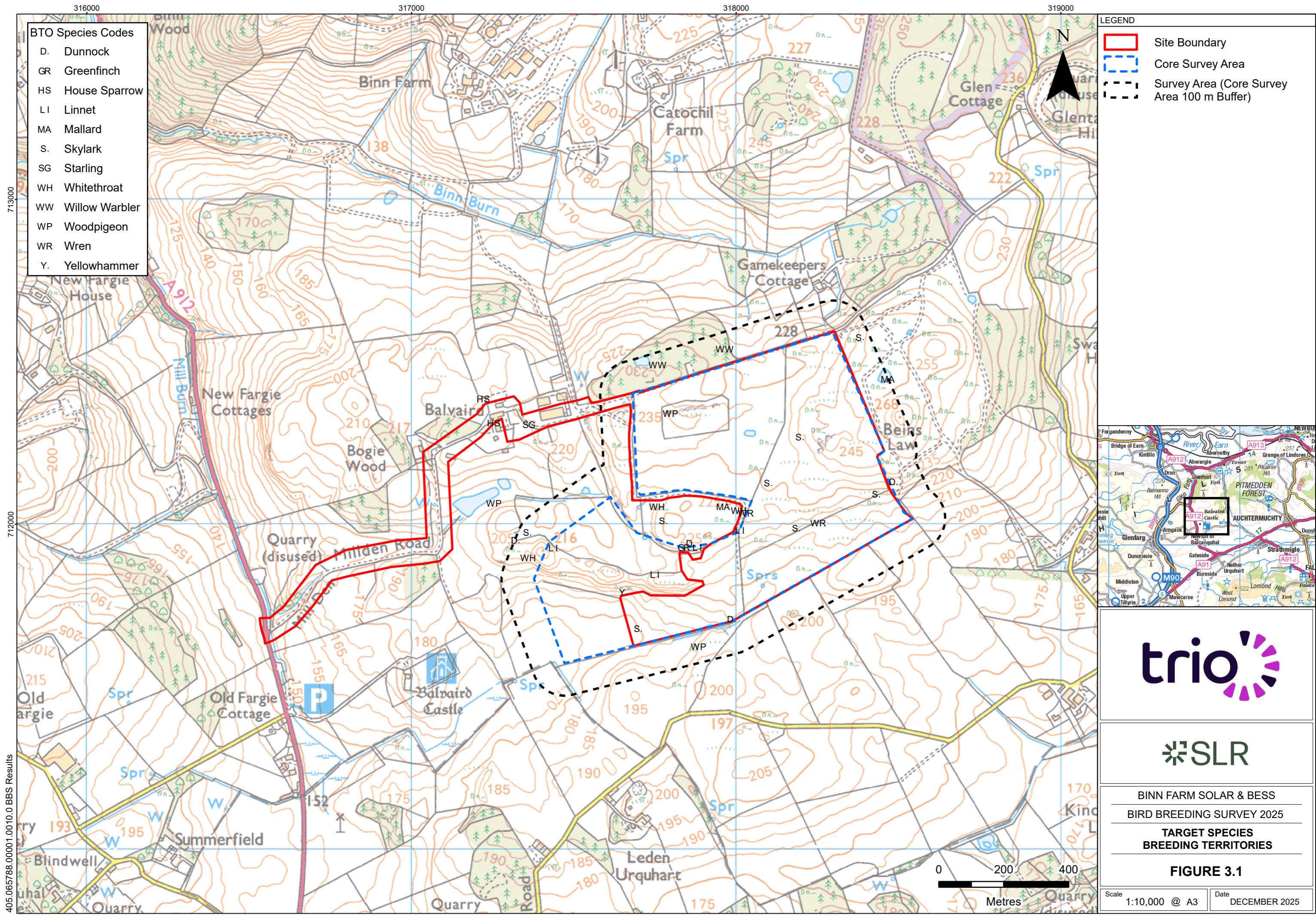


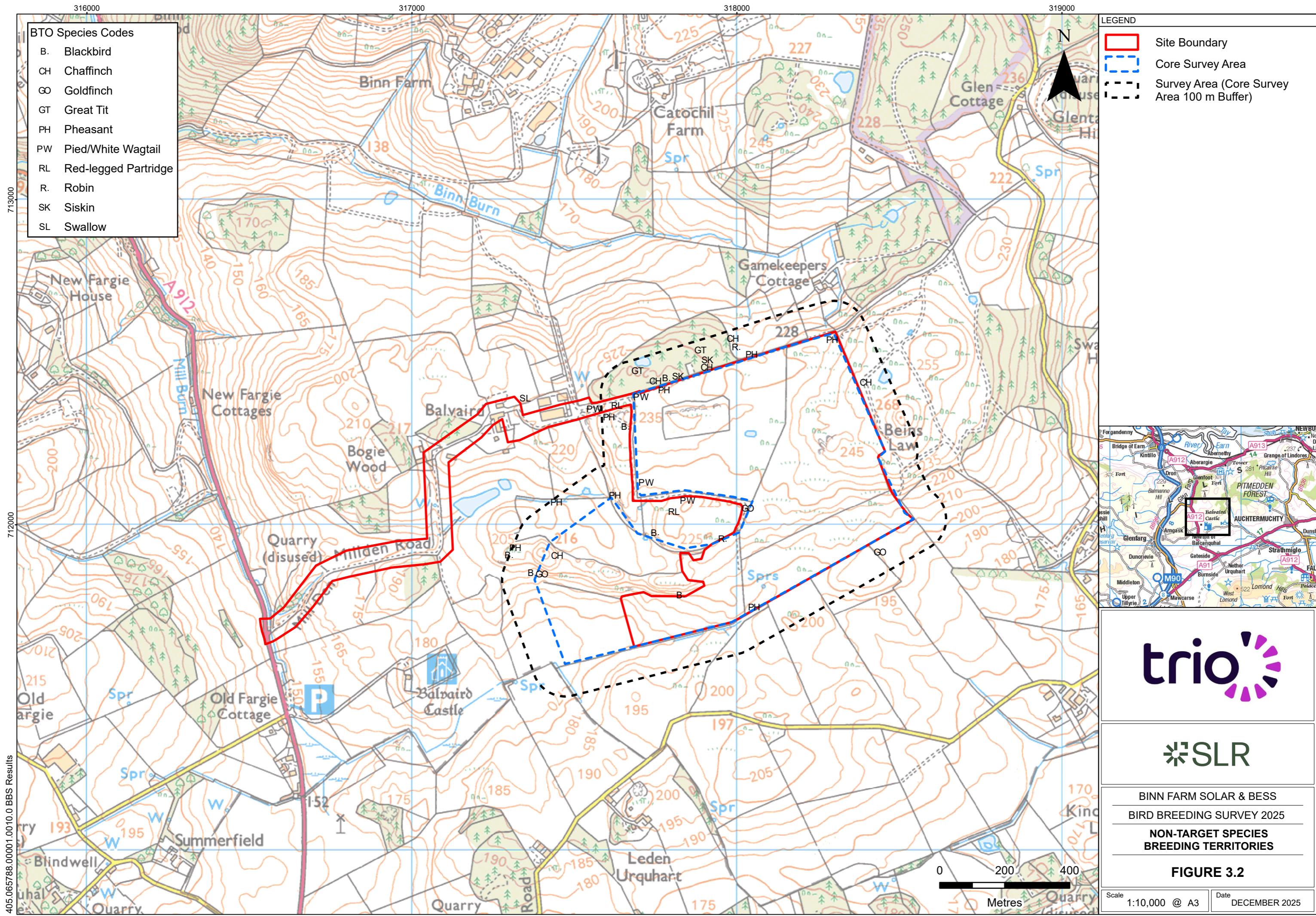


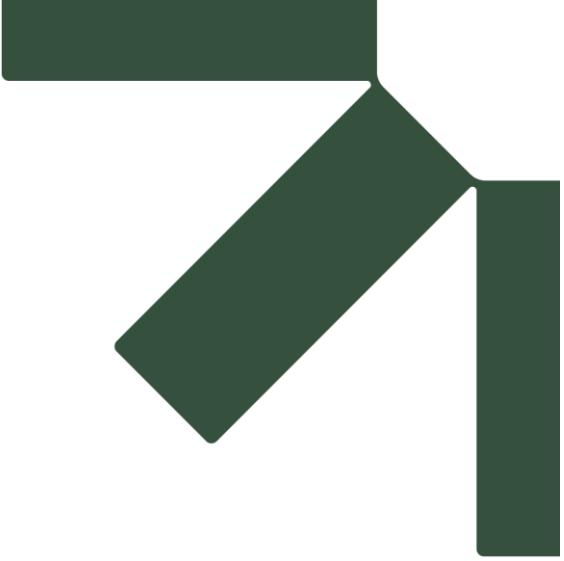
Appendix A Figures











Appendix B Survey Metadata

Table B-1: Summary of BBS weather data and recorded disturbances

Survey Date	Start	Finish	Average Wind Speed & Direction	Average Precipitation	Average Cloud Cover	Average Temperature (degrees Celsius)	Disturbance
09/04/2025	06:40	11:10	1, SE	0	8	6	No disturbance
22/04/2025	06:15	10:50	3, SW	0	5	7	Farm activity, livestock, and vehicles
02/05/2025	05:40	10:35	3, W	0	6	10*	Farm activity and livestock
28/05/2025	05:10	10:55	2, W	0	2	12.5*	Farm activity, livestock, and vehicles
03/06/2025	16:50	21:55	5, SW	0	1	10	No disturbance
24/06/2025	04:25	10:55	3, SW	0	8	13	No disturbance

Key: Wind Speed 0-12 (Beaufort Scale), Rain (0-4), where 0 = none and 4 = heavy rain, Cloud cover (0/8-8/8), *Inferred temperature



Table B-2: Hourly survey weather conditions

Survey ID	Date	Surveyor	Survey Start	Survey End	Hr	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain	Cloud Cover	Cloud Height	Visibility	Snow	Frost	Temp (°c)
BN25_001	09/04/2025	FG	06:40	11:10	1	1	SW	0	8	2	2	0	0	4
BN25_001	09/04/2025	FG	06:40	11:10	2	1	SE	0	8	2	2	0	0	4
BN25_001	09/04/2025	FG	06:40	11:10	3	1	SE	0	8	2	2	0	0	6
BN25_001	09/04/2025	FG	06:40	11:10	4	1	SE	0	8	2	2	0	0	7
BN25_001	09/04/2025	FG	06:40	11:10	5	1	SE	0	8	2	2	0	0	9
BN25_002	22/04/2025	FG	06:45	10:50	1	2	SW	0	6	1	2	0	0	4
BN25_002	22/04/2025	FG	06:45	10:50	2	2	SW	0	6	1	2	0	0	5
BN25_002	22/04/2025	FG	06:45	10:50	3	3	SW	0	4	1	2	0	0	6
BN25_002	22/04/2025	FG	06:45	10:50	4	3	SW	0	4	2	2	0	0	9
BN25_002	22/04/2025	FG	06:45	10:50	5	3	SW	0	4	2	2	0	0	11
BN25_003	02/05/2025	FG	05:40	10:35	1	2	W	0	4	2	2	0	0	6*
BN25_003	02/05/2025	FG	05:40	10:35	2	2	W	0	5	2	2	0	0	8*
BN25_003	02/05/2025	FG	05:40	10:35	3	3	W	0	7	1	2	0	0	10*
BN25_003	02/05/2025	FG	05:40	10:35	4	3	W	1	8	1	2	0	0	12*
BN25_003	02/05/2025	FG	05:40	10:35	5	3	W	0	8	1	2	0	0	13*
BN25_004	28/05/2025	FG	05:10	10:55	1	2	W	0	1	2	2	0	0	8*
BN25_004	28/05/2025	FG	05:10	10:55	2	2	W	0	1	2	2	0	0	10*
BN25_004	28/05/2025	FG	05:10	10:55	3	2	W	0	1	2	2	0	0	12*
BN25_004	28/05/2025	FG	05:10	10:55	4	2	W	0	3	2	2	0	0	14*
BN25_004	28/05/2025	FG	05:10	10:55	5	2	W	0	3	2	2	0	0	14*



Survey ID	Date	Surveyor	Survey Start	Survey End	Hr	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain	Cloud Cover	Cloud Height	Visibility	Snow	Frost	Temp (°c)
BN25_004	28/05/2025	FG	05:10	10:55	6	2	W	0	3	2	2	0	0	17*
BN25_005	03/06/2025	FG	16:50	21:55	1	5	SW	0	1	2	2	0	0	12
BN25_005	03/06/2025	FG	16:50	21:55	2	5	SW	0	1	2	2	0	0	12
BN25_005	03/06/2025	FG	16:50	21:55	3	5	SW	0	1	2	2	0	0	11
BN25_005	03/06/2025	FG	16:50	21:55	4	5	SW	0	2	2	2	0	0	10
BN25_005	03/06/2025	FG	16:50	21:55	5	5	SW	0	2	2	2	0	0	8
BN25_005	03/06/2025	FG	16:50	21:55	6	5	SW	0	1	2	2	0	0	7
BN25_006	24/06/2025	FG	04:55	10:55	1	3	SW	0	8	1	1	0	0	12
BN25_006	24/06/2025	FG	04:55	10:55	2	3	SW	0	8	1	1	0	0	12
BN25_006	24/06/2025	FG	04:55	10:55	3	3	SW	0	8	1	1	0	0	12
BN25_006	24/06/2025	FG	04:55	10:55	4	2	SW	1	8	1	1	0	0	13
BN25_006	24/06/2025	FG	04:55	10:55	5	2	S	2	7	1	1	0	0	13
BN25_006	24/06/2025	FG	04:55	10:55	6	2	S	0	7	1	1	0	0	14
BN25_006	24/06/2025	FG	04:55	10:55	7	3	SW	0	7	1	1	0	0	14

*No temperature data recorded. Historic temperature inferred from historic records available at <https://www.timeanddate.com>.





Appendix C Desk Study Records

Table C- 1: Bird records within 2km of the Site within the last 15 years

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records within the Last 15 Years	Date of Last Record	Protection/Conservation Status
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	2	07/06/2018	WCA1, BoCC-Amb, LBAP
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	2	12/09/2023	BoCC-Amb, LBAP
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	30	23/04/2019	BoCC-Amb
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	13	16/04/2016	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	10	16/07/2020	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1	24/05/2015	BoCC-Red, SBL
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	9	01/06/2019	BoCC-Amb
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	76	24/08/2023	BoCC-Amb
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	9	20/05/2019	BoCC-Amb, LBAP
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	19	23/05/2021	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	4	07/06/2018	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	1	20/01/2019	BD1, BoCC-Red, SBL
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	1	13/05/2014	BoCC-Red, SBL
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	3	09/03/2019	BoCC-Amb, LBAP
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	5	16/04/2017	BoCC-Amb, SBL
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	13	24/08/2023	BoCC-Amb
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	2	03/07/2019	BoCC-Amb
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	29	11/02/2019	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	3	16/04/2017	BoCC-Amb
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	17/08/2017	WCA1, BD1, BoCC-Amb, SBL, LBAP
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	Nov-20	BoCC-Amb, LBAP
White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	28/09/2012	WCA1, BD1, BoCC-Amb, SBL

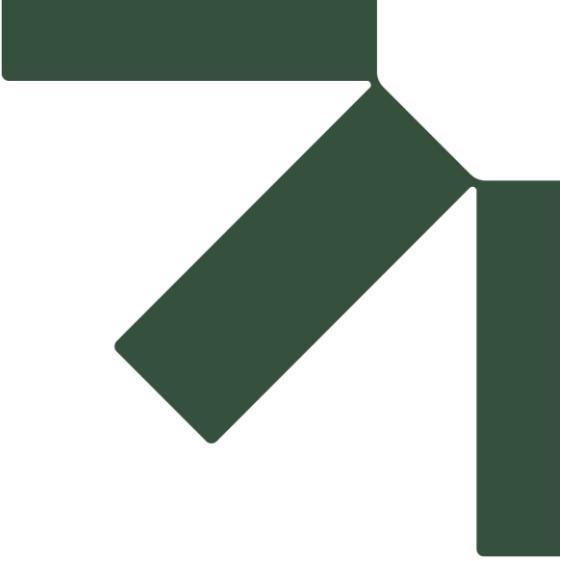


Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records within the Last 15 Years	Date of Last Record	Protection/Conservation Status
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	7	2019	WCA1, SBL, LBAP
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	7	27/02/2019	BD1, LBAP
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	10	04/09/2023	BoCC-Amb, SBL, LBAP
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	2	10/08/2014	WCA1, BD1, BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	51	20/04/2023	BoCC-Amb
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	21	23/05/2021	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	10	16/07/2020	BoCC-Red, LBAP
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	41	20/08/2023	BoCC- Amb
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	2	23/05/2021	BoCC-Amb
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	10	20/05/2019	BoCC- Amb
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	43	24/08/2023	BoCC-Amb
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	20	Oct-20	BoCC-Red, SBL
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	46	20/08/2023	BoCC-Amb, SBL, LBAP
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	9	14/06/2020	BoCC-Red
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	1	26/11/2013	WCA1, BoCC-Amb, SBL, LBAP
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	1	26/03/2013	WCA1, BoCC-Red, LBAP
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	3	24/08/2023	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	2	2011	BoCC-Red, LBAP
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	3	20/04/2023	BoCC-Amb, LBAP
Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	5	22/02/2011	BoCC-Amb
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	17	23/04/2019	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	21	Oct-20	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	29	23/05/2021	BoCC-Amb
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	1	2009	BoCC-Red, SBL



Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records within the Last 15 Years	Date of Last Record	Protection/Conservation Status
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	5	16/04/2017	BoCC-Amb
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	6	23/05/2017	BoCC-Amb
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	7	24/08/2023	BoCC-Amb, SBL, LBAP
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	25	Sep-20	BoCC-Red
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	18	24/04/2017	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	19	23/05/2021	SBL
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	5	24/08/2023	WCA1
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	14	24/08/2023	SBL
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	72	23/05/2021	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	7	20/05/2019	BoCC-Amb, SBL, LBAP





Appendix D Bird Species Names

Table D- 1: Summary of species results and legal/conservation status

Species (English name)	Scientific Name	Legal & Conservation Status in Scotland (BoCC5, SBL)
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	No conservation status
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	No conservation status
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber
Curlew	<i>Numenius Arquata</i>	Red, SBL
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Amber
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Red
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Red, SBL
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Green
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber, SBL
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Green
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Green
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber
Carriion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Green
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	Green
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Green
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Green
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red, SBL
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Green
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Green



Species (English name)	Scientific Name	Legal & Conservation Status in Scotland (BoCC5, SBL)
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Amber
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red, SBL
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Red, SBL
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Green
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Green
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red, SBL
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber, SBL
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Amber
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Green
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Red
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red, SBL
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Green
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Green, SBL
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>	Red, SBL
Key	<p>BoCC5 status (green, amber, or red) – indicates the current Birds of Conservation Concern status category; SBL = on the Scottish Biodiversity List</p> <p>In addition, all wild birds and their nests are afforded general protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p>	





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