



Baseline Ornithology Report – Breeding Bird Survey 2025

Dupplin Solar

TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Limited

St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EU

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01	20 October 2025	Frank Simpson	Daniel Piec	Michael Austin
02	21 January 2026	Daniel Piec	Emma Quinn	Emma Quinn
	Click to enter a date.			
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	Click to enter a date.			

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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
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
NBN	National Biodiversity Network
NGR	National Grid Reference
NNR	National Nature Reserve
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
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 Dupplin Solar LLP (the ‘Applicant’) to carry out baseline bird surveys during the 2025 breeding season at the proposed Dupplin Solar Site. 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 presented in **Chapter 6** of this **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report**.

1.2 Site description

The Proposed Development is located approximately 4km west of Perth with an approximate address of Gateside, Tibbermore, Perth, PH1 1QH (Grid reference: NO 04530 21766) and the developable area (hereafter ‘the Site’) is illustrated in **Appendix A, Figure 1**. The Site is comprised of 13 arable fields, sitting within the wider arable farmland around Tibbermore, west of Perth. The Site borders the A9 to the south and coniferous plantation woodland, Cultmalundie Woods, to the west.

1.3 Evidence of technical competence and experience

Surveys were undertaken by Francesco Geremi, an approved sub-contractor of SLR with over 15 years of experience in ornithology. This report was authored by Frank Simpson, a Graduate Ornithologist at SLR with over two years of ornithological survey 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 (RIAA). Based in Inverness, Daniel has been involved in baseline ornithology surveys across the Highlands.

Michael Austin, MCIEEM, 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 referred to in this report, including scientific names, is provided in **Appendix D**.

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



2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desk study

The desk study was carried out as part of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal². The desk study identified statutorily designated sites within 20km 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 data within 2km of the Site (within the last 15 years) was obtained from the National Biodiversity Network Atlas (NBN). Note that only records available for commercial use have been reported, with the data owner(s) cited or acknowledged as required³.

Data searches were undertaken for records of protected and conservation priority species, which are 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 ⁴ and the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) web-based mapping tool ⁵	Statutory designated nature conservation sites within 10 km (non-avian) and 20 km (relating to ornithological interests) of the Site boundary.
Spatial Hub online tool ⁶	Non-statutory designated nature conservation sites within 2 km of the Site boundary
National Biodiversity Network Atlas ⁷	Records of protected and notable species and non-statutory sites within 2 km of the Site boundary
Aerial imagery (Google Earth ⁸ and Bing Maps ⁹)	Habitats and features of nature conservation interest both within and surrounding the Site.

² SLR (2025) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report. Baseline Ornithology Report – Breeding Bird Survey 2025

³ <https://docs.nbnatlas.org/data-licenses/> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁴ <https://sitelink.nature.scot/map> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁵ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁶ <https://data.spatialhub.scot/> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁷ <https://docs.nbnatlas.org/> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁸ <https://earth.google.com/web> [Accessed: August 2025]

⁹ <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 Guidelines¹⁰, which is based on the Common Bird Census (CBC) methodology developed by Marchant (1983)¹¹ and described in Gilbert *et al.* (1998)¹². 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. The adapted method assumed six visits taking place between April and early July 2025.

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 codes¹³. 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 – 8 April 2025;
- Visit 2 – 16 April 2025;
- Visit 3 – 25 April 2025;
- Visit 4 – 27 May 2025;
- Visit 5 – 23 June 2025; and
- Visit 6 – 1 July 2025.

Five of the surveys were conducted in the early morning within the window of half an hour before or after sunrise and 10-11 am, with one visit completed in the late evening within the window of the last few hours of the day extending beyond 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)¹⁴ and summarised in Gilbert *et al.* (1998).

¹⁰ Bird Survey and Assessment Steering Group. 2025. Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts, <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org/> [Accessed September 2025]

¹¹ Marchant, J.H. (1983) BTO Common Birds Census instructions. BTO, Tring.

¹² Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W. & Evans, J. (1998) Bird Monitoring Methods: A Manual of Techniques for Key UK Species. RSPB, Sandy.

¹³ https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u16/downloads/forms_instructions/bto_bird_species_codes.pdf [Accessed July 2025]

¹⁴ Bird Census Techniques, Second Edition. Colin J. Bibby, Neil D. Burgess, David A. Hill, and Simon H. Mustoe. 2000.



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 a nest with eggs or young chicks was recorded, this record on its own constituted a breeding territory;
- For species without marked territories or which move widely outside their territories, e.g., starling, more diffuse clusters were treated as territories;
- For colonial or semi-colonial species, e.g., some finches such as linnet and sparrows, 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.

Following a revision of the Site boundary, two fields located in the north west corner of the original Survey Area were excluded from further survey effort after the second visit. However, adjacent fields situated north of the revised boundary remained within the scope of the survey (**Appendix A, Figure 1**).

A subsequent boundary amendment incorporated four arable fields adjoining the southeastern edge of the Survey Area. Due to the timing of this change, these fields were not surveyed; however, they exhibit similar habitat characteristics to the arable fields bordering woodland in the central portion of the Survey Area. Breeding records from comparable habitats included skylark territories within arable plots, and willow warbler and woodpigeon territories within woodland edge buffer zones.

Based on habitat similarity and proximity, it is anticipated that the newly added fields would support a comparable assemblage and density of breeding species, estimated at approximately 2–3 skylark territories, 1–2 willow warbler territories, and up to one woodpigeon territory (**Appendix A, Figure 3**).



3.0 Results

3.1 Desk study

3.1.1 Designated sites

Table 3-1 documents those designated ornithological sites identified within the search area. The locations of these sites relative to the Site are illustrated in **Appendix A, Figure 2**.

Table 3-1: Statutory sites designated for avian interest within 20 km from the Site

Site Name	Qualifying features	Status of designated features and assessment date	Distance and direction from the Site at closest point (km)
Dupplin Lakes SSSI	Breeding:		0 km bordering the Site at south west corner, on opposite side of Roman Road
	• Bird assemblage	Unfavourable declining 29 November 2011	
	Non-breeding:		
	• Pink-footed goose	Favourable maintained 18 March 2019	
South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA and Ramsar	Breeding:		0.8 km south west
	• Wigeon	Unfavourable declining 16 August 2024	
	Non-breeding:		
	• Waterfowl assemblage	Unfavourable, no change 15 August 2024	
	• Graylag goose	Unfavourable declining 16 October 2017	
	• Pink-footed goose	Unfavourable declining 18 March 2019	
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA and Ramsar	Breeding:		14.2 km east
	• Little tern	Unfavourable, no change March 2005	
	• Marsh harrier	Favourable maintained May 2023	
	Non-breeding:		
	• Waterfowl assemblage	Favourable maintained March 2019	
	• Bar-tailed godwit	Favourable declining March 2019	
	• Common scoter	Unfavourable declining February 2019	
	• Cormorant	Favourable maintained February 2019	
	• Dunlin	Favourable declining March 2024	
	• Eider	Favourable recovered March 2024	
	• Goldeneye	Unfavourable declining March 2024	
	• Goosander	Favourable maintained March 2024	
• Grey plover	Favourable maintained		



Site Name	Qualifying features	Status of designated features and assessment date	Distance and direction from the Site at closest point (km)
		March 2024	
	• Greylag goose	Unfavourable declining February 2019	
	• Icelandic black-tailed godwit	Favourable maintained March 2024	
	• Long-tailed duck	Unfavourable declining March 2024	
	• Oystercatcher	Favourable maintained February 2019	
	• Pink-footed goose	Favourable maintained February 2019	
	• Red-breasted merganser	Unfavourable declining March 2024	
	• Redshank	Favourable declining March 2019	
	• Sanderling	Favourable maintained February 2019	
	• Velvet scoter	Unfavourable declining March 2024	
Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar	Non-breeding		19 km south east
	• Waterfowl assemblage	Favourable maintained August 2009	
	• Cormorant	Favourable maintained August 2009	
	• Gadwall	Favourable maintained August 2009	
	• Goldeneye	Favourable maintained August 2009	
	• Pink-footed goose	Favourable maintained August 2009	
	• Pochard	Favourable maintained August 2009	
	• Shoveler	Favourable maintained October 2009	
	• Teal	Favourable maintained August 2009	
	• Tufted duck	Favourable maintained August 2009	
• Whooper swan	Favourable maintained September 2009		
Loch Leven SSSI and NNR	Breeding		19 km south east
	• Bird assemblage	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Gadwall	Favourable declining June 2014	
	• Tufted duck	Unfavourable recovering December 2011	
	Non-breeding		



Site Name	Qualifying features	Status of designated features and assessment date	Distance and direction from the Site at closest point (km)
	• Cormorant	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Gadwall	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Goldeneye	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Greylag goose	Favourable recovered June 2014	
	• Pink-footed goose	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Pochard	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Shoveler	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Teal	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Tufted duck	Favourable maintained June 2014	
	• Whooper swan	Favourable maintained June 2014	

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 Protected and Notable Species Records

The National Biodiversity Network (NBN) data search returned records of protected bird species occurring within 2 km of the Site within the last 15 years. The ornithological records are summarised below.

3.1.3.1 Birds

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

- Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*; and
- Smew *Mergellus albellus*;

Two species which are included within Schedule 1 of the WCA:

- Barn owl *Tyto alba*; and
- Greylag goose *Anser anser*.

Moreover, several other bird species were reported, which are of national and/ or local importance, BoCC Red or Amber listed, SBL priority species and/ or LBAP priority species (**Appendix C**).



3.2 Walkover breeding bird survey

A total of 38 bird species were recorded over the six breeding bird survey visits. No species recorded are listed on the Annex I of the Birds Directive or Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Nine target species were recorded breeding on site, including six BoCC5 Red-listed and three BoCC5 Amber-listed (**Table 3-2**)

Table 3-2: Number of territories recorded for target species, their conservation status and summary of observations on Site

Species	Conservation status (BoCC, SBL)	Number of territories	Summary of observations and distribution
Woodpigeon	Amber	3	Territories were found along the forest edge on the western sides of the site.
Skylark	Red, SBL	9	Territories were distributed evenly across arable fields within the Site
Willow warbler	Amber	8	Territories were found along the forest edge on the southern and western sides of the site.
Starling	Red, SBL	4	At least four territories were confirmed, three nests were found within the vicinity of the farmhouse on the northern side of the Site, and one was found at the farmhouse in the north west side of the site. However, more breeding pairs could have been present as the number of birds for each sighting ranged from four to 14 birds at these locations.
House sparrow	Red, SBL	3	At least three territories were confirmed, two nest were found at the farmhouse on the north side of the Site and one was found at the farmhouse on the north west side of the site. However, more territories could have been present as the number of birds for each sighting ranger from four to 12 birds at these locations.
Dunnock	Amber, SBL	2	One territory was in the north east side of the Site, and one in the north west.
Greenfinch	Red	1	Recorded singing on multiple visits in the forestry on the western side of the Site.
Linnet	Red, SBL	3	Birds recorded singing on multiple visits across the north side of the Site
Yellowhammer	Red, SBL	1	Yellowhammer was recorded on two visits on the north east corner of the site including singing on one visit.



Species	Conservation status (BoCC, SBL)	Number of territories	Summary of observations and distribution
Key: SBL = on the Scottish Biodiversity List ¹⁵ ; BoCC5 Red/Amber = BoCC5 status category - Red or Amber.			
In addition, all wild birds and their nests are afforded general protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).			

Table 3-3 provides a total number of registrations for all the remaining 12 target species recorded along with a summary of observations.

Table 3-3: Total number of registrations and observation summaries for target species for which breeding was not confirmed

Species	Conservation Status (BoCC, SBL)	Total Number of Registrations	Summary of Observations
Grey partridge	Red, SBL	12	Twelve observations were registered over all visits in six records. Each record involved a pair of birds and were recorded on once on all visits apart from the 1st visit where two pairs were seen and the 6th where no birds were seen
Swift	Red, SBL	3	Three individuals seen above fields on the 6th visit
Cuckoo	Red, SBL	1	One individual was recorded calling in the forestry on the south side of the site on the 6th visit
Herring gull	Red, SBL	2	Two observations of herring gull were made both involving a single bird on the 2nd visit. One was recorded at the north edge of site within the survey area, and one was recorded in a field in the south of the site
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Amber	31	Twelve observations of 31 individuals were recorded from the 2nd visit onwards. The number of individuals recorded from each sighting ranged from a single bird to four birds. All records were located on the east side of site.
Kestrel	Amber, SBL	2	Two kestrels, both females, were seen over the fields on the west side of the site on visits 4 and 5
Wren	Amber	12	A total of 12 wrens were recorded. They were recorded around the site boundary apart from one that was seen in the middle of the site. Seven of the twelve records involved singing birds
Song thrush	Amber, SBL	6	A total of six song thrushes were recorded, all on the 1st visit, they were all recorded along the north edge of the site.
Fieldfare	Red	25	A flock of 25 were seen on the 2nd visit in the forestry on the northwest of the site.

¹⁵ [Scottish Biodiversity List \(webarchive.org.uk\)](http://webarchive.org.uk)



Species	Conservation Status (BoCC, SBL)	Total Number of Registrations	Summary of Observations
Pied wagtail	Amber	31	A total of 31 pied wagtails were recorded. They were found across the site in proximity to hedgerows/field margins
Meadow pipit	Amber	1	One meadow pipit was recorded on the 1st visit on the northwest corner of the site.
Siskin	Green, SBL	4	Four siskins were recorded. They were observed in the forestry on the west of the site and were recorded singing on the second, third and fourth visit.

Further 17 non-target species were recorded (**Table 3-4**).

Table 3-4: Total number of registrations and observation summaries for non-target species

Species	Total Number of Registrations	Summary of Observations
Pheasant	59	A total of 59 pheasants was recorded. They were observed all over site mainly on field edges
Buzzard	1	One buzzard was recorded over all visits. A single bird was recorded in the 500m buffer on the southeast of the site on the 4th visit
Jay	4	A total of four jay records were made. One record was made of an alarm calling bird in the northwest of the site on the 1st visit. The remainder of the records were noted in the southeast of the site, a bird was seen there on the 1st visit and a bird was heard alarm calling in the same location on the 2nd and 5th visit.
Magpie	2	Two records of magpie were made, one on the southeast of site on the 3rd visit and one on the east on the 4th visit.
Jackdaw	169	A total of 169 jackdaws was recorded. The records were distributed evenly across the fields on the site and were present on every visit. The number of birds observed on each record ranged from a single individual up to 14 birds.
Carrion crow	35	A total of 35 carrion crows was recorded. The records were distributed across the fields on the site and were present on every visit. The number of birds observed on each record was low, ranging from one to four birds.
Blue tit	10	Ten blue tits were recorded on the site. Nine out of the ten birds were recorded in or around the forestry to the south and west of the site. The remaining bird was heard calling in the northeast corner of the site on the first visit.
Great tit	13	A total of 13 great tits was recorded. All birds were recorded in the forestry to the south and west of the site.
Swallow	51	A total of 51 swallows was recorded during the surveys; they were seen flying above the fields across the site



Species	Total Number of Registrations	Summary of Observations
Chiffchaff	3	Three chiffchaffs were recorded, all on the west side of the site. Two were recorded on the 1st visit and one on the 2nd visit, all were recorded singing.
Blackcap	1	A single blackcap was recorded singing in the forestry on the southeast corner of the site on the 1st visit
Goldcrest	2	Two goldcrests were recorded calling on the 2nd visit in the forestry on the southwest corner of the site.
Blackbird	16	A total of 16 blackbirds was seen in total. Mostly they were recorded near the farmhouse on the north of the site, but they were also recorded in the forestry on the south and west of the site and also along the north edge of the site
Robin	10	Ten robins were seen in total. They were seen along the north and east side of the site.
Stonechat	6	A total of six stonechats was recorded. Three were recorded near the farmhouse on the north side of site. The remaining three were recorded over three visits in a field in the middle of the site.
Chaffinch	54	A total of 54 chaffinch was recorded. They were recorded all around the site boundary but were primarily recorded around the forestry to the south and west of the site and also around the farmhouse to the north.
Goldfinch	42	A total of 42 goldfinches were recorded; they were observed across the whole site



4.0 Summary

A total of 38 bird species were recorded across six breeding bird survey visits conducted on the Site. Of these, 21 were classified as primary target species (listed as BoCC Red, Amber or SBL). The remaining 17 species were considered as non-target species (BoCC Green or not assessed).

A total of 34 breeding territories were identified for nine primary target species. These territories were distributed across various habitat zones, including:

- Forestry and woodland edges on the southern and western boundaries of the Site;
- Farm buildings located on the northern side; and
- Open fields, particularly for skylark.

Skylark was the most prominent species, with nine territories identified throughout the Site's fields. Willow warbler followed closely, with eight territories concentrated along the southern and western forestry edges.

Linnet and woodpigeon each accounted for three territories. Linnet territories were located along the northern edge, while woodpigeon territories were confined to the western woodland.

The northern farm buildings supported at least seven territories, comprising four starling and three house sparrow territories. However, due to high numbers and lack of sex-specific data, the actual number of territories may be higher.

Additional target species with confirmed territories included:

- Dunnock: two territories (northeast and northwest corners)
- Yellowhammer: one territory (northeast corner)
- Greenfinch: one territory (western forestry area)

The Site's fields were frequently used as foraging grounds by a variety of species, including starling, carrion crow, jackdaw, herring gull, and lesser black-backed gull. Notably, kestrel and buzzard were also observed utilising these areas.

The site supports a diverse mosaic of habitats suitable for both breeding and foraging bird species, particularly for BoCC5 red and amber-listed 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. The presence of pheasant together with the overall species diversity and abundance indicate that the Site is set within a typical British farmland countryside including shooting activities. No further survey effort is recommended for individual species.





Appendix A Figures

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Dupplin Solar & Battery Energy Storage System

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SLR Project No.: 405.065787.00001 405.065787.00001

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Appendix B Survey metadata

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Table A-1: Summary of the survey weather data and recorded disturbances

Survey Date	Start	Finish	Average Wind Speed & Direction	Average Precipitation	Average Cloud cover	Average Temperature (degrees Celsius)	Disturbance
08/04/2025	06:10	11:05	0 NNE	0	0	8	Vehicles
16/04/2025	06:15	10:50	3 NNE	0	8	9*	Farm activity and vehicles
25/04/2025	06:10	10:40	3 E	0	7	8	Farm activity and vehicles
27/05/2025	05:00	10:55	2 SW	0	4	9	Farm activity and vehicles
23/06/2025	04:50	10:45	3 W	0	4	11	None noted
01/07/2025	16:15	22:40	0 E	0	8	12.5	None noted
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							



Appendix C Desk study results

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Table C- 1: Bird species 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	Record Rightsholder(s)
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	9	17.03.21	WCA1, BoCC-Amb, LBAP	BTO
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	7	20.01.19	BoCC-Amb, LBAP	BTO
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	100	14.04.21	LBAP	BTO
Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	1	22.10.20	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	18	14.11.20	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	33	22.02.21	BoCC-Amb, LBAP	BTO
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	81	14.04.21	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	34	22.10.20	BoCC-Amb, LBAP	BTO
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	12	17.12.20	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	1	12.03.09	BD1, BoCC-Red, SBL	BTO
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	26	06.02.20	LBAP	BTO
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	2	13.05.18	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	RSPB
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	14	02.06.21	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	7	30.07.19	LBAP	BTO
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	53	14.04.21	BoCC-Amb, LBAP	BTO
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	14	02.06.21	BoCC-Amb, LBAP	BTO
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1	12.05.13	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	7	02.06.21	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	18.04.21	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	24	13.11.19	BoCC-Amb, SBL	BTO
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	4	11.12.18	BoCC-Amb	BTO



Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records within the Last 15 Years	Date of Last Record	Protection/ Conservation Status	Record Rightsholder(s)
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	1	11.05.14	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	3	11.06.19	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	4	14.04.21	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	63	22.02.21	LBAP	BTO
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	1	05.02.16	WCA1, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	22.10.20	WCA1, BD1, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	9	02.06.21	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	14	02.06.21	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	10	11.06.19	LBAP	BTO
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	5	11.06.19	BoCC-Red, LBAP	BTO
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	11	02.06.21	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	1	28.06.17	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	11	02.06.21	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	8	28.06.17	BoCC-Red, SBL	BTO
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	5	02.06.21	LBAP	BTO
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	2	01.05.19	BoCC-Amb, LBAP	BTO
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	2	11.06.19	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	10	02.06.21	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	8	02.06.21	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	4	28.06.14	BoCC-Amb	BTO
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	4	21.05.17	BoCC-Amb, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	3	28.06.16	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO



Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of Records within the Last 15 Years	Date of Last Record	Protection/ Conservation Status	Record Rightsholder(s)
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	5	28.06.17	LBAP	BTO
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	14	02.06.21	BoCC-Red, SBL, LBAP	BTO
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1	12.05.13	BoCC-Amb, SBL, LBAP	BTO



Appendix D Bird species names

Baseline Ornithology Report – Breeding Bird Survey 2025 2025

Dupplin Solar & Battery Energy Storage System

TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP

SLR Project No.: 405.065787.00001

20 October 2025



Table D- 1 Summary of species recorded during the survey and legal/conservation status

Species (English name)	Scientific Name	Legal & Conservation Status in Scotland (BoCC5, SBL)
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Red, SBL
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Not Assessed
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Red, SBL
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Red, SBL
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Amber
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
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Green
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Green
Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Green
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</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
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Green
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red, SBL
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber, SBL
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red
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
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber



Species (English name)	Scientific Name	Legal & Conservation Status in Scotland (BoCC5, SBL)
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><i>BoCC5 status (green, amber, or red) – indicates the current Birds of Conservation Concern status category; SBL = on the Scottish Biodiversity List</i></p> <p><i>In addition, all wild birds and their nests are afforded general protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</i></p>	





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