

**Whitcher Wildlife Ltd.
Ecological Consultants.**



GRIMETHORPE SOLAR FARM.

OS REF: SE 401 092.

BREEDING BIRD SURVEY.

Ref No: 230603.

Date: 19th July 2023.

Cliff Edge, Cliff Road, Darfield, Barnsley, S73 9HR.
Tel. 01226 753271.
info@whitcher-wildlife.co.uk www.whitcher-wildlife.co.uk
Company No. 4401613.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Stantec are preparing a planning application for a solar farm development by Environmena on approximately 88Ha of land to the east and west of Engine Lane, Grimethorpe. A site plan can be found in Appendix II.

1.2. Whitcher Wildlife Ltd has been commissioned to carry out a breeding bird survey of the site to establish whether there are any issues that may affect the proposed works.

1.3. Three surveys were carried out between 30th May and 30th June 2023, and this report outlines the findings of that survey and makes appropriate recommendations.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.

2.1. Prior to visiting the site, the survey area was cross referenced to maps and aerial photographs to give a general idea of the habitats and potential issues within the area and to identify potential access and walking routes.

2.2. Transects were mapped in advance of the site visit on an aerial map. Where practical, transects were 50m from the edge of the site and spaced 100m apart so that all areas of the site were covered to within 50m and took in all broad habitat types. However, in arable fields containing crops, transect routes followed tramlines and field margins to avoid damage or excessive disturbance. In fields containing livestock, transects followed fence lines where possible to avoid disturbance. If it was not possible to enter fields with livestock, surveys were undertaken from a suitable vantage point.

2.3. Due to the late commission of these surveys, three visits were carried out between late May and late June and spaced two weeks apart. All surveys were carried out between half an hour before sunrise and 10:00am. Due to the size of the site, each survey was split over two consecutive mornings to ensure adequate coverage of the site within the survey timings. Surveys were carried out in fair weather conditions, avoiding heavy rain, strong winds or poor visibility.

2.4. All species detected by song, call, or visually were identified to species, sex where applicable, and their locations recorded on a field-map. The activity of each registration was assigned a behaviour code in accordance with standard BTO methodology.

2.5. Behaviour indicating breeding on site included displaying or singing; if nests, eggs or young were found; adults observed repeatedly alarm calling; if distraction displays were recorded; adults carrying food or nesting material; and, if territorial disputes were observed.

2.6. All surveys were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM) survey standards and advice.

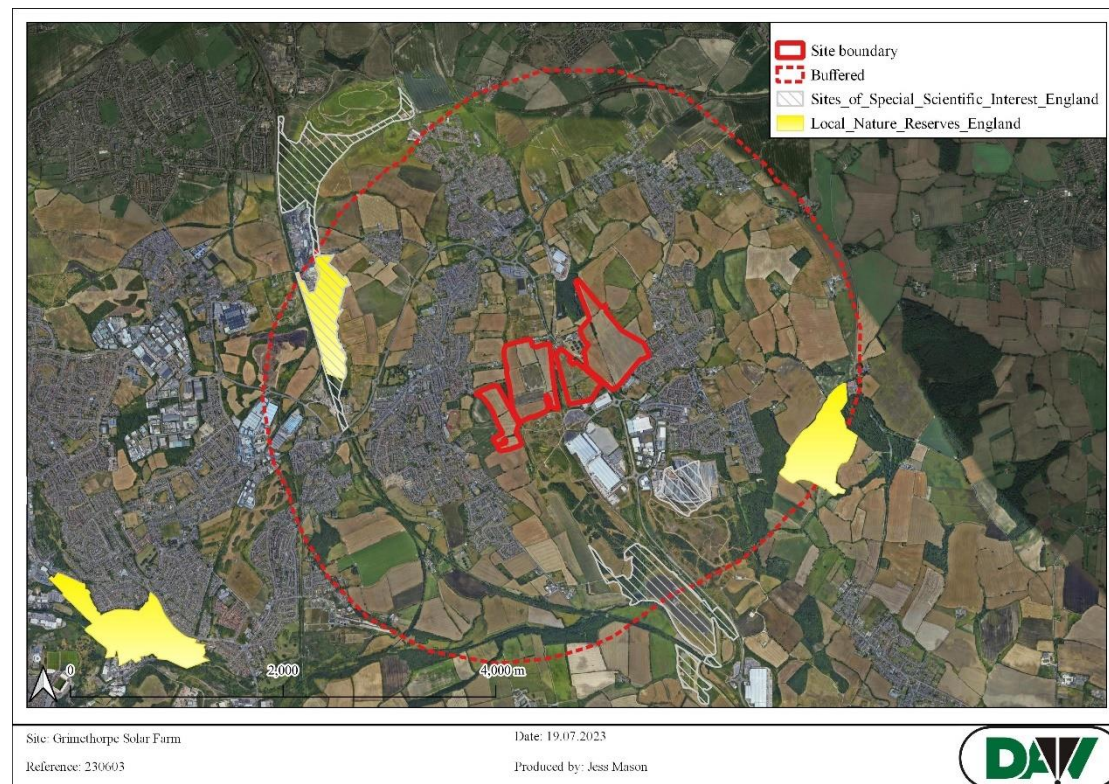
2.7. This survey was carried out by Jess Mason MSc ACIEEM FRGS. Since 2018 Jess has had experience in a professional capacity as an Ecologist carrying out protected species and habitat surveys. Jess holds a Natural England Level 2 survey licence in respect of bats, and a Scottish Natural Heritage survey licence in respect of

barn owls. She has also successfully completed a number of courses run by FSC in the relative protected species and carrying out site assessment using vegetation and has a MSc in Biological Recording. Jess is an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Ecological and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

3. SURVEY RESULTS.

3.1. Data Search Results.

3.1.1. A search of publicly available records shows that the site lies within 2km of four statutory designated sites, shown on the map below.



3.1.2. The closest site, Carlton Main Brickworks SSSI, lies approximately 890m to the southeast of the site. However, this is a geological SSSI with no mention of bird species in the SSSI citation.

3.1.3. Two separate sites are designated as part of the “Dearne Valley Wetlands” SSSI. These lie approximately 1.1km to the south of the site and 1.2km to the northwest of the site. The following nationally important birds are listed as reasons for notification of these sites:

- Breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera*, shoveler *Spatula clypeata*, garganey *Spatula querquedula*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* and willow tit *Poecile montanus klienschmidtii*.
- Non-breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera* and shoveler *Spatula clypeata*.

- Diverse assemblages of breeding birds of Lowland damp grasslands, Lowland scrub and a mixed assemblage of Lowland open waters and their margins and Lowland fen.

3.1.4. Part of the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI is overlapped by Carlton Marshes LNR. Another LNR, West Haigh Wood, is located approximately 1.6km to the southeast of the survey area.

3.2. The Surveyed Area.

3.2.1. The survey area included four distinct areas to the east and west of Engine Lane, Grimethorpe. The aerial photographs below highlight each area included within the solar farm boundary in red. Each distinct area has been labelled 1-4 for the purposes of this report. A more detailed site plan including the land ownership boundaries can be found in Appendix II.



3.2.2. Survey areas 1, 2 and 4 were predominantly arable and with associated grassland field margins and hedgerows.

3.2.3. Survey area 3 comprised grassland fields used for horse grazing with hedgerow borders.

3.2.3. The survey area is situated within a semi-rural location and was surrounded by a mosaic of arable land, industrial units, woodland and residential estates. The aerial photograph below shows the location of the survey area within the wider landscape.



3.3. Breeding bird survey results.

3.3.1. Appendices III to V of this report contains annotated maps marked up with registrations of all bird sightings, using standard BTO species codes and behaviour codes.

3.3.2. Appendix VI of this report contains a summary table of all bird species recorded during these surveys.

3.3.3. Breeding bird survey – survey 1

3.3.3.1. The first visit was carried out on 30th and 31st May 2023. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 2, and good visibility. The survey started at 04:45 each morning and finished by 09:30 each morning.

3.3.3.2. A total of twenty-five species were recorded during the first survey, including species of conservation concern which are listed on the BoCC5 Red list, BoCC5 Amber list, Section 41 of the NERC Act (List of priority habitats and species in England), and the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Barnsley. The individual species are discussed below.

3.3.3.3. *Lapwing*

A pair of lapwings was observed displaying breeding behaviours within the horse-grazed fields identified as “survey area 3”. It was assessed that this was a single breeding pair due to the interactions observed between the two birds. Lapwing is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.3.4. *Yellowhammer*

Three individual yellowhammers were recorded during the first survey. All three birds were observed within hedgerows demarcating field boundaries and all were observed displaying breeding behaviours within suitable breeding habitat. Yellowhammer is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.3.5. *Starling*

A group of six birds was observed within the horse-grazed fields identified as “survey area 3”. The birds were recorded in flight but also appeared to interact with the site for feeding/foraging. It was not clear whether any of the birds were using the site to nest. Starling is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.3.6. Amber-listed species recorded during this species were black-headed gull, dunnock, greylag goose, mallard, oystercatcher, song thrush, woodpigeon, wren, and willow warbler. Dunnock and song thrush are also listed on the Barnsley LBAP, and song thrush is a Section 41 species.

3.3.3.7. Black-headed gull, greylag goose, and mallard were all recorded within the horse-grazed fields identified as “survey area 3” and appeared to be using the site for feeding/foraging. Oystercatcher flew over the site displaying alarm calls, but appeared to have been flushed from outside of the site boundary and then subsequently returned to an area outside of the site boundary. No evidence was found to suggest these species were breeding within the site.

3.3.3.8. Dunnock, song thrush, woodpigeon, wren, and willow warbler were all recorded within the hedgerows that demarcate the field boundaries. All were displaying breeding behaviours within suitable breeding habitat and therefore were assessed as breeding. Neither the number nor the density of individual birds recorded was considered to be notable.

3.3.3.9. A further thirteen BoCC5 Green-listed or introduced species were recorded within the first survey (blackbird, blackcap, blue tit, buzzard, crow, chiffchaff, Canada goose, chaffinch, garden warbler, jackdaw, magpie, pheasant, robin). The majority of these species, excluding buzzard, were recorded singing from within the hedgerows or flying to/from hedgerows. A single buzzard was recorded foraging over the arable fields.

3.3.4. Breeding bird survey – survey 2

3.3.4.1. The second visit was carried out on 12th and 13th June 2023. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 1, and good visibility. The survey started at 04:05 each morning and finished by 09:00 each morning.

3.3.4.2. A total of twenty-four species were recorded during the second survey, including species of conservation concern which are listed on the BoCC5 Red list, BoCC5 Amber list, Section 41 of the NERC Act (List of priority habitats and species in England), and the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Barnsley. The individual species are discussed below.

3.3.4.3. *Lapwing*

A pair of lapwings was observed displaying breeding behaviours within the horse-grazed fields identified as “survey area 3”, in the same area as observed in the first survey. Lapwing is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.4.4. *Yellowhammer*

Two individual yellowhammers were recorded during the second survey. Both birds were observed within hedgerows demarcating field boundaries and were observed displaying breeding behaviours within suitable breeding habitat. Yellowhammer is a

BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.4.5. *Starling*

A pair of starlings was observed flying the horse-grazed fields identified as “survey area 3”. It was not clear whether either of the birds were using the site to nest, although the birds were observed within the same fields where starlings were recorded during the first survey, so it is possible that starlings may be nesting within this area. Starling is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.4.6. *Skylark*

A single skylark was observed in a display flight over one of the crop fields in the area identified as “survey area 1”. Skylark is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.4.7. Amber-listed species recorded during this species were dunnock, greylag goose, kestrel, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren. Dunnock, kestrel, and song thrush are also listed on the Barnsley LBAP, and song thrush is a Section 41 species.

3.3.4.8. Greylag geese were recorded within the horse-grazed fields identified as “survey area 3” and appeared to be using the site for feeding/foraging.

3.3.4.9. A single kestrel flew over “survey area 4” and was using the site for feeding/foraging.

3.3.4.10. Dunnock, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren were all recorded within, or flying to/from the hedgerows that demarcate the field boundaries. All were displaying breeding behaviours within suitable breeding habitat and therefore were assessed as breeding. Neither the number nor the density of individual birds recorded was considered to be notable.

3.3.4.11. A further thirteen BoCC5 Green-listed or introduced species were recorded within the first survey (blackbird, blackcap, blue tit, buzzard, crow, chiffchaff, chaffinch, goldfinch, great tit, magpie, pheasant, robin, and red-legged partridge). The

majority of these species, excluding buzzard, were recorded singing from within the hedgerows or flying to/from hedgerows. A single buzzard was recorded foraging over the arable fields. The pheasant and red-legged partridge were recorded within the base of the hedgerows.

3.3.5. *Breeding bird survey – survey 3*

3.3.4.1. The third visit was carried out on 29th and 30th June 2023. The weather conditions were good with no rain, a gentle breeze not exceeding Beaufort 2, and good visibility. The survey started at 04:05 each morning and finished by 09:00 each morning.

3.3.4.2. A total of twenty-nine species were recorded during the third survey, including species of conservation concern which are listed on the BoCC5 Red list, BoCC5 Amber list, Section 41 of the NERC Act (List of priority habitats and species in England), and the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Barnsley. The individual species are discussed below.

3.3.4.3. *Lapwing*

A single lapwing was observed within the horse-grazed fields identified as “survey area 3”, in the same area as observed in the first and second surveys. As lapwings have been recorded within the same area of suitable breeding habitat during all three surveys, and have been observed displaying breeding behaviours, it is likely that one pair of lapwings were breeding on the site. Lapwing is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.4.4. *Yellowhammer*

Two individual yellowhammers were recorded during the third survey. Both birds were observed within hedgerows demarcating field boundaries and were observed displaying breeding behaviours within suitable breeding habitat. Yellowhammer is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.4.5. *Starling*

A single starling was observed flying into the horse-grazed fields identified as “survey area 3”. It was not clear whether the bird was using the site to nest, although the birds were observed within the same group of fields where starlings were recorded during the first survey, so it is possible that starlings may be nesting within this area. Starling is a BoCC5 Red-listed species and is also listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act and the Barnsley LBAP.

3.3.4.6. Amber-listed species recorded during this species were bullfinch, black-headed gull, dunnock, kestrel, sparrowhawk, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren. Bullfinch, dunnock, kestrel, and song thrush are also listed on the Barnsley LBAP, and song thrush is a Section 41 species.

3.3.4.7. A single kestrel flew over “survey area 2”, and a single sparrowhawk flew over “survey area 1”. Both birds were observed using the site for feeding/foraging, and no breeding behaviours were observed.

3.3.4.8. A single black-headed gull was observed flying over the site, and did not appear to interact with the site. There is no suitable breeding habitat for this species within the site, so it is unlikely that this species was breeding within the site boundary.

3.3.4.10. Bullfinch, dunnock, song thrush, whitethroat, woodpigeon, and wren were all recorded within, or flying to/from the hedgerows that demarcate the field boundaries. All were displaying breeding behaviours within suitable breeding habitat and therefore were assessed as breeding. Neither the number nor the density of individual birds recorded was considered to be notable.

3.3.4.11. A further seventeen BoCC5 Green-listed or introduced species were recorded within the first survey (blackbird, blackcap, blue tit, buzzard, crow, chiffchaff, chaffinch, Canada goose, goldfinch, great spotted woodpecker, great tit, jackdaw, magpie, pheasant, robin, red-legged partridge, and swallow). The majority of these species, excluding buzzard, were recorded singing from within the hedgerows or flying to/from hedgerows. A single buzzard was recorded foraging over the arable fields. The pheasant and red-legged partridge were recorded within the base of the hedgerows.

4. EVALUATION OF FINDINGS.

4.1. The following bird species are listed as reasons for designation of the nearby Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI:

- Breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera*, shoveler *Spatula clypeata*, garganey *Spatula querquedula*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, black-headed gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* and willow tit *Poecile montanus klieenschmidtii*.
- Non-breeding gadwall *Mareca strepera* and shoveler *Spatula clypeata*.

4.1.1. Black-headed gull is the only species from this list that was recorded within the site. However, it was assessed that this species was not breeding within the survey area, as the birds did not display any behaviours to suggest breeding and there are no suitable wetland breeding habitats for this species within the site.

4.1.2. Gadwall, shoveler, garganey, pochard, and bittern all require wetland habitats and access to significant bodies of water for breeding, neither of which are available on this site. It is highly unlikely that any these species would use this site for breeding in its current state as agricultural fields, and none of these species were recorded during these surveys.

4.1.3. Although willow tit was not recorded during these surveys, it should be noted that the surveys were not carried out at the optimal time of year for recording willow tits. However, an assessment of the habitats on site was made. The site did not provide any wet/damp woodland or scrub, and no standing deadwood was found. The dry crop/grassland habitats and lack of species diversity or structural variety is unlikely to be suitable for breeding willow tits. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that willow tits are using the site to breed in its current state as agricultural fields.

4.1.4. The survey area lies over 1km from the closest Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI sites, and there are no direct ecological corridors between the survey area and the SSSI sites. In its current state as agricultural fields surrounded by residential and industrial areas, and with no waterbodies present, the survey area does not provide any connectivity for bird species between the separate areas of the SSSI. The change of use from agricultural fields to a solar farm is unlikely to have any effect on the ecological connectivity between the SSSI sites.

4.1.5. Therefore, overall, the proposed development will have no impact on the Dearne Valley Wetlands SSSI or any other designated sites.

4.2. A total of thirty-five species were recorded over three visits, including four red-listed species, thirteen amber-listed species, fifteen green-listed species, and three introduced species. Five are listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act (List of priority habitats and species in England), and eight are listed on the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Barnsley.

4.2.1. The habitats on site with by far the highest concentration of breeding activity, and therefore the habitats with the highest value for birds, were the field boundary hedgerows and the woodland edges surrounding the site. Current plans provided to Whitcher Wildlife at the time of this survey indicate that all trees and hedgerows will be retained. Therefore, there will be no loss of these habitats and no impact on bird species using these habitats for nesting. Furthermore, the grassland habitats underneath the solar panels will continue provide feeding and foraging habitat for bird species.

4.2.2. The arable fields provided some feeding/foraging habitat for raptors, including buzzard, kestrel, and sparrowhawk which were recorded during these surveys. However, grassland habitats will remain throughout the site underneath the solar panels, and the hedgerows and field margins will remain. Therefore, prey availability for raptor species is likely to be unaffected by the proposed works. No raptor species were found to be breeding within the site boundary. Therefore, there will be no impact on raptor species as a result of the proposed development.

4.2.3. The southernmost fields within “survey area 3” supported a single pair of lapwing. Additionally, a single skylark territory was recorded within the survey area. Although the solar farm is likely to offer some foraging opportunities for lapwings and skylarks, both species prefer to nest in open habitats and therefore it unlikely that they would nest within the solar farm. Therefore, both territories would likely be lost from the site as a result of the development. However, due to the very low densities recorded, it is likely that the surrounding arable fields and the open areas of previously developed land to the south of the survey area will absorb the additional territories, and the solar farm will continue to provide valuable foraging habitat.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. Although it is highly unlikely that willow tits are using the site to breed, it is recommended that an additional survey visit is carried out in the early breeding season (March-April) to ensure that any other early breeding species are recorded. Due to the relatively low value of the arable fields to bird species, the retention of all highest value habitats (woodland and hedgerows) within the development boundary, and the retention of grassland habitats for birds beneath the solar panels, it is assessed that the resulting total of four surveys across the entire breeding season will provide sufficient data to inform this project. Once the additional survey is completed, the impacts of the development of breeding birds can be reassessed and the report can be updated and reissued.

5.2. It is recommended that the construction phase of the development, including installation of the solar panels and any associated access roads and/or infrastructure, takes place outside of the nesting bird season, which extends from March to September each year. If this work is required during the nesting bird season, this must be immediately preceded by a thorough nesting bird survey. Any active nests found must be left undisturbed with a suitable buffer zone until young have fledged. Due to the scale of the habitats on site, this may delay work in large areas of the site and/or several areas at a time for several weeks.

5.3. It is recommended that a buffer of at least 5m is retained around the hedgerows and woodland to ensure that no damage occurs and that the habitats remain in good condition for breeding birds.

5.4. It is recommended that the grassland underneath the solar panels is seeded with a diverse mix of native species to maximise the availability of invertebrate prey for breeding birds. A management plan including a relaxed mowing regime should be implemented to maintain good condition of the grassland.

Prepared by:	
Jess Mason MSc ACIEEM FRGS	Date: 4 th August 2023

Checked by:	
Ruth Georgiou. BSc, MCIEEM.	Date: 14 th August 2023

6. REFERENCES.

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Appendix I. NESTING BIRD INFORMATION.

Ecology

The nesting season will vary according to the weather each year but generally commences in March, peaks during May and June and continues until September. It is also worth remembering that some birds nest in trees and scrub but others are ground nesting or prefer man-made structures or buildings.

Surveys

Nesting bird surveys search for potential nest sites in vegetation, buildings etc. Potential nesting sites are observed over a suitable period of time for bird movements or calling male birds that would indicate the presence of a nest. The presence of a nest can be identified from the field signs without the necessity to see the nest itself, thereby avoiding any disturbance of the nests. The best way to avoid this issue is to plan for vegetation clearance to be carried out outside the bird-nesting season.

Legislation

Nesting birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Part 1. -(1) Of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - kills, injures or takes any wild bird; takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or takes or destroys an egg of any wild bird, he shall be guilty of an offence.

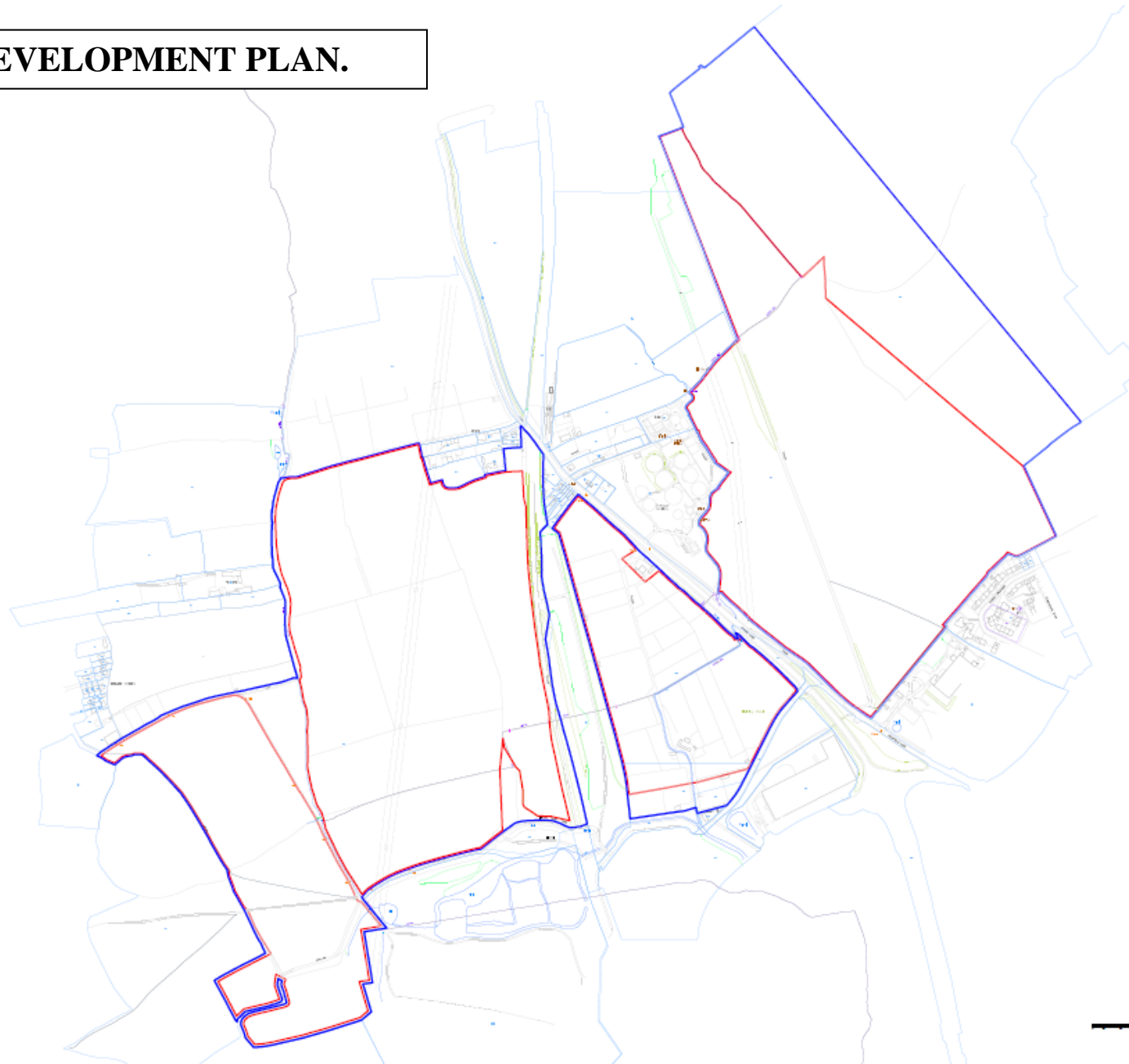
Part 1. -(5) of the Act states that: - If any person intentionally: - disturbs any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or is in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young; or disturbs young of such a bird, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a special penalty.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 amends the above by inserting after “intentionally” the words “or recklessly”.

Appendix II. DEVELOPMENT PLAN.



— Site Boundary
— Landfill Theory



COMMENTS:	Revised by:	APPROVED BY:	DATE:	Revised by:	APPROVED BY:	DATE:	SITE ADDRESS: Engine Lane Barnsley Grimthorpe S72 7BN	PROJECT NAME: Grimthorpe	
	Rev A	AMS	08/11/2022						
								ADDRESS: Enviromena Project Management UK Ltd Tel: +44 333 107 1415 15 Didsdenham Court, Gnasley Rixwong, RG7 1JQ, United Kingdom	
								DRAWING NO: P.Grimthorpe_04_SiteLocationPlan	REV: Rev A
							SCALE: 1:2500	DRAWN BY: AMS	CHECKED BY: [Blank]
							DESIGNED BY: [Blank]	SIGNED BY: [Blank]	DATE CHECKED: [Blank]
							PAGE: 1 of 1	AD: [Blank]	SHEET NO: [Blank]

Appendix III. BIRD REGISTRATIONS – SURVEY 1



Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 1 of 3

Date: 30th/31st May 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason





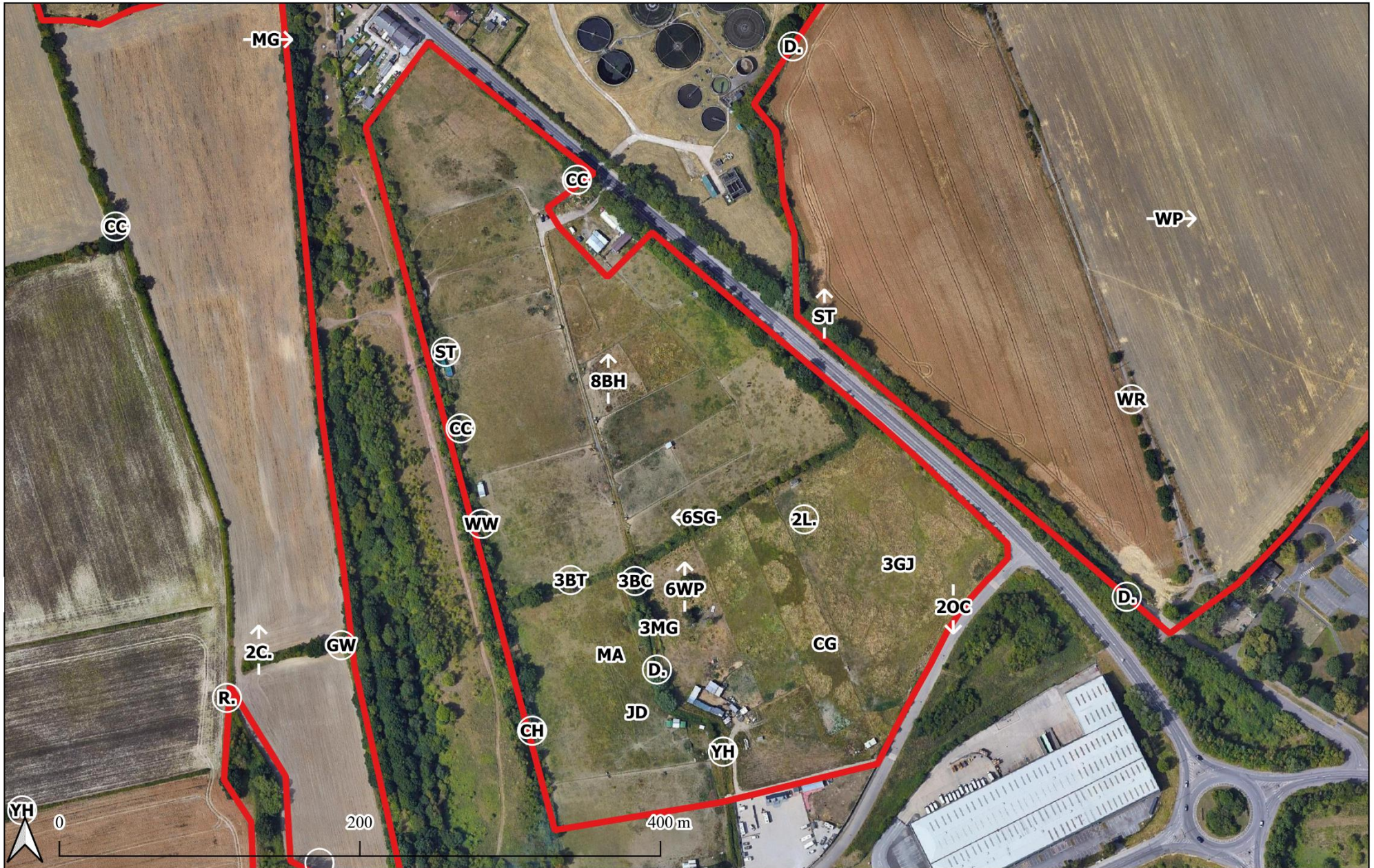
Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 1 of 3

Date: 30th/31st May 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason





Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 1 of 3

Date: 30th/31st May 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason





Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 1 of 3

Date: 30th/31st May 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason





Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 2 of 3

Date: 12th/13th June 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason





Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 2 of 3

Date: 12th/13th June 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason



Appendix V. BIRD REGISTRATIONS – SURVEY 3



Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 3 of 3

Date: 29th/30th June 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason





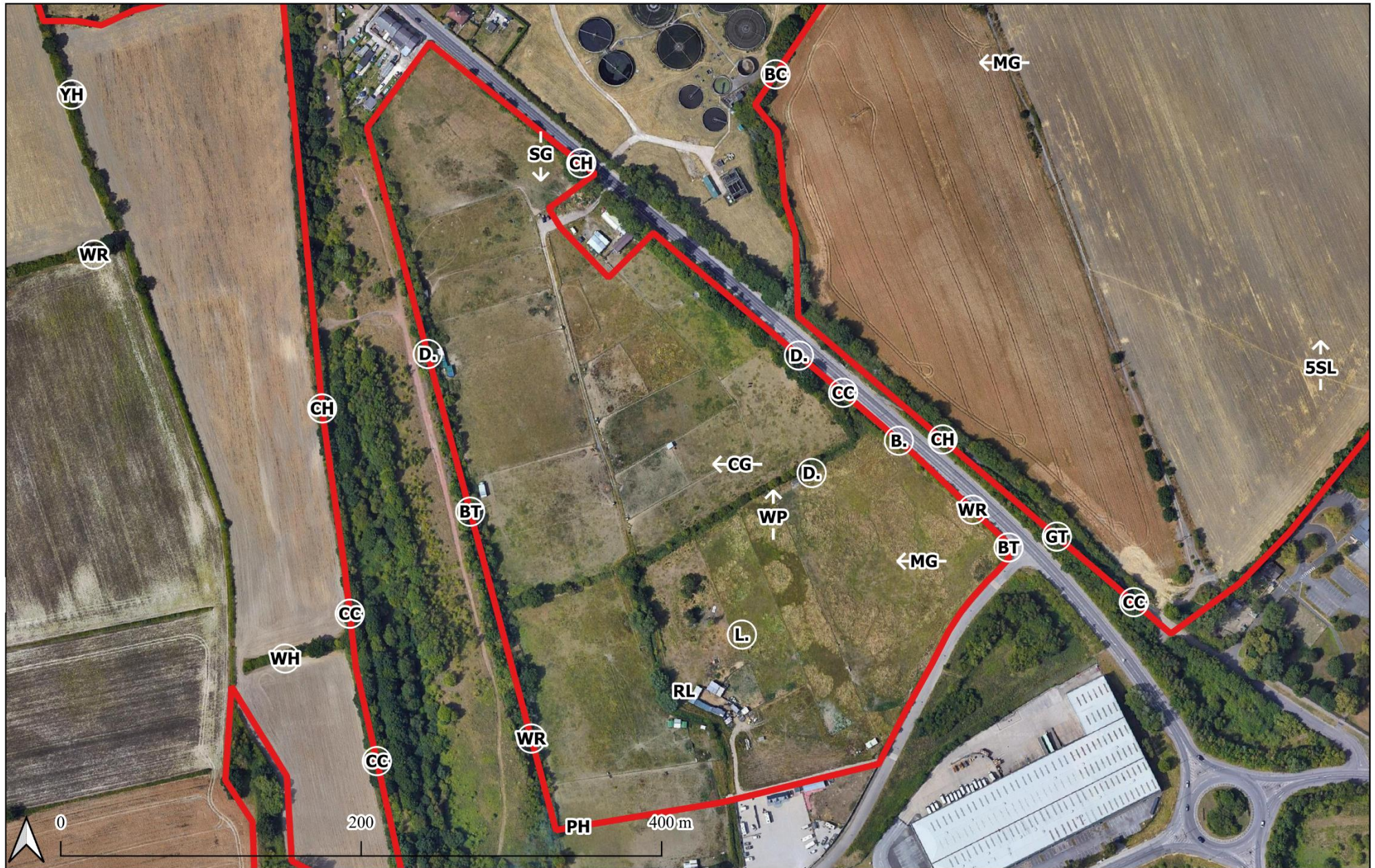
Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 3 of 3

Date: 29th/30th June 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason





Site: Grimethorpe Solar Farm - Survey 3 of 3

Date: 29th/30th June 2023

Reference: 230603

Produced by: Jess Mason



Appendix VI. SUMMARY OF SPECIES

BTO Code	Species		Number of registrations			Peak count	Conservation status
	Common name	Latin name	Survey 1	Survey 2	Survey 3		
B.	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	4	5	5	BoCC5 Green
BC	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	3	2	1	3	BoCC5 Green
BF	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	0	0	1	1	BoCC5 Amber; LBAP
BH	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	8	0	1	8	BoCC5 Amber
BT	Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	7	6	8	8	BoCC5 Green
BZ	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	1	1	1	BoCC5 Green
C.	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	3	3	2	3	BoCC5 Green
CC	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	4	3	5	5	BoCC5 Green
CG	Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	1	0	1	1	Introduced
CH	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	3	5	4	5	BoCC5 Green
D.	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	6	14	8	14	BoCC5 Amber; LBAP
GJ	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	3	2	0	3	BoCC5 Amber
GO	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	0	1	1	1	BoCC5 Green
GS	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	0	0	1	1	BoCC5 Green
GT	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	0	3	2	3	BoCC5 Green
GW	Garden warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	1	0	0	1	BoCC5 Green
JD	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	1	0	1	1	BoCC5 Green
K.	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	0	1	1	1	BoCC5 Amber; LBAP
L.	Lapwing	<i>Vannellus vanellus</i>	2	2	1	2	BoCC5 Red; LBAP; S41
MA	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1	0	0	1	BoCC5 Amber
MG	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	4	2	5	5	BoCC5 Green
OC	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	2	0	0	2	BoCC5 Amber
PH	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	1	1	2	2	Introduced

R.	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	2	3	3	BoCC5 Green
RL	Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	0	1	1	1	Introduced
S.	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	0	1	0	1	BoCC5 Red; LBAP; S41
SG	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	6	2	1	6	BoCC5 Red; LBAP; S41
SH	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	0	0	1	1	BoCC5 Amber
SL	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	0	0	5	5	BoCC5 Green
ST	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2	2	1	2	BoCC5 Amber; LBAP; S41
WH	Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	0	1	2	2	BoCC5 Amber
WP	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	9	4	2	9	BoCC5 Amber
WR	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	6	11	8	11	BoCC5 Amber
WW	Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	0	0	1	BoCC5 Amber
YH	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	3	2	2	3	BoCC5 Red; LBAP; S41