



WHITESTONE

solar farm

WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

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Report

Whitestone Solar

Winter Bird Report 2024 /25

For Whitestone Net Zero Limited

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The Client, Whitestone Net Zero Limited, commissioned Logika Consultants Ltd. (Logika) to provide a wintering bird assessment across a large area of farmland between the towns of Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster east of the Rother Valley area of South Yorkshire, to accompany a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for an onshore solar farm. As wintering bird surveys were undertaken before design freeze, surveys were undertaken within the proposed Order Limits to form a baseline (worst case scenario) that can be used to assess the potential impacts of the proposed development. In undertaking these surveys during the early stages of project development, areas subject to survey may no longer fall within the Order Limits. However, the results remain representative of how wintering birds use the area. The Site area is presented in **Figure 1.1** (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

The Site does not contain any statutorily designated sites considered important for nature conservation or have any statutorily designated sites nearby for which ornithological importance is the primary reason for designation. However, due to the Site's scale, it is important to assess the potential for it to support important numbers of non-breeding (wintering) birds. A wintering bird survey was therefore undertaken during the winter of 2024 /25.

The wintering bird surveys were undertaken between October 2024 and March 2025, with monthly surveys across the Site to identify the number and distributions of wintering birds across the Site.

1.2 The Site

The Site covers approximately 1,408 hectares (ha) of farmland east of Sheffield and Rotherham, within the Rother Valley area see **Figure 1.1** below. For the purposes of the winter bird survey, the Site was split broadly into five Areas (Areas were divided from north to south and west to east) and covered across multiple days (per visit). Fields were labelled chronologically which could be surveyed independently, without overlapping effort. Survey Areas and field numbers are shown on **Figure 1.1a** to **Figure 1.1f**.

Area 1 – covering approximately 440 ha of open arable farmland within the north of the Site. This area is characterised by a large expanse of similar crop types (cereal or silage production).

Area 2 – covers approximately 39ha centrally within the Site, much of the area borders the M1 motorway. Field 77 is an outlier within this area and is shown on Figure 1.1c.

Area 3 – covers approximately 470ha of arable farmland along the western side of the M1 motorway (which bisects the Site). Similarly to Area 1, the area is characterised by large fields with little crop variation.

Area 4 – covers approximately 243ha on the eastern side of the M1 motorway. The area is characterised by large, long fields, with some field margin features (hedgerow / treelines). As other area within the Site there is little crop variation within or across the areas.

Area 5 – covering approximately 218ha within the south of the Site, bisected by the M1 motorway. This area is characterised by large expanses of cereal crop set within large fields.

Figure 1-1: Site Location

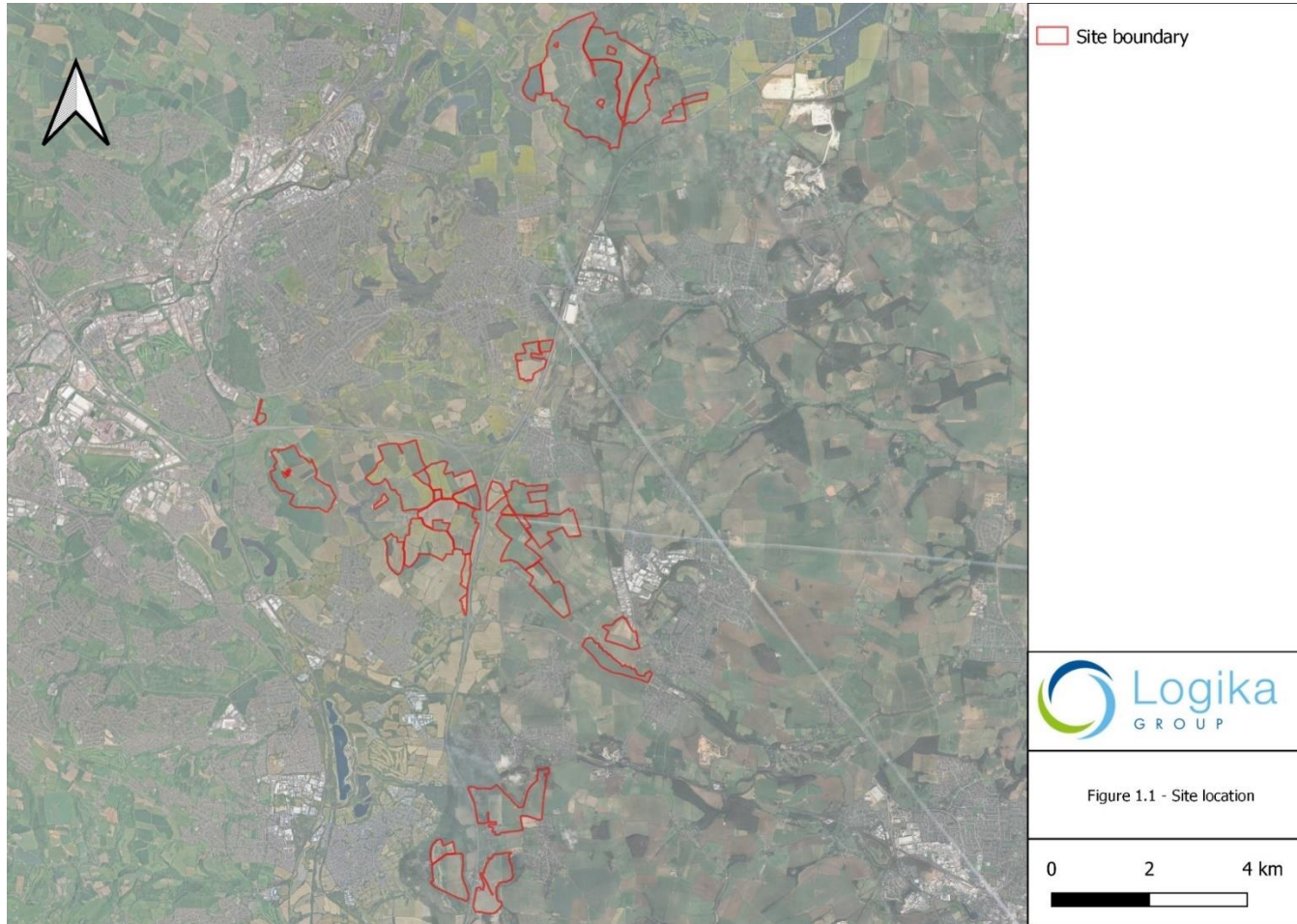


Figure 1-1a Area 1 location with field numbers



Figure 1-1b: Area 2 location with field numbers



Figure 1-1c - Area 2a location with field numbers

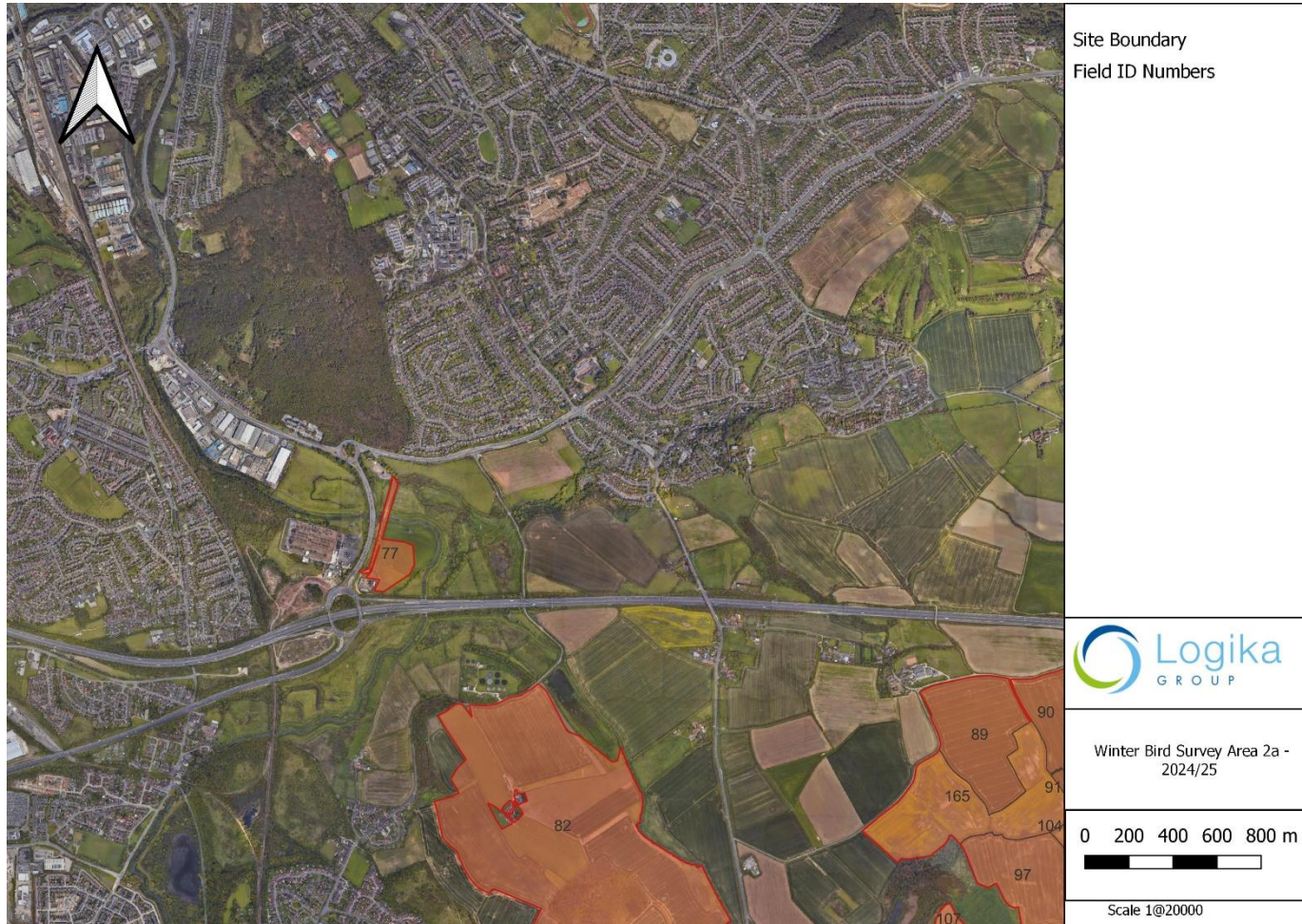


Figure 1-1d - Area 3 location with field numbers



Figure 1-1e - Area 4 location with field numbers



Figure 1-1f – Area 5 location with field numbers



The winter bird Survey Area covered large areas of farmland across the Site, with the potential to support important populations of non-breeding (wintering) birds. This Survey Area was selected to focus on the distribution of wintering birds in relation to proposed solar panel locations and omitted larger areas of woodland and marginal habitats (such as tree lines and hedgerows) that will be retained following the Proposed Development. Due to the scale of the Site, there were no buffers added to the Survey Area, however target and notable species located just beyond the Site boundary were recorded.

2 Methodology

As the erection of solar panels across a large area of arable land has the potential to negatively impact the wintering bird assemblage within the area, a wintering bird survey was undertaken between October 2024 and March 2025.

The purpose of the wintering bird survey was to collect data on the distribution, assemblages and behaviour of wintering birds, with a focus on farmland species (or other important wintering bird assemblages) that have potential to utilise the Site. The survey focused on diurnal distribution of target species (defined below) throughout the survey period.

The survey employed a roving observation point technique, used to observe all birds within the survey areas during the survey period. Survey coverage concentrated on large areas of open land likely to support target species, with routes taken within each survey area varied to ensure any flocks of birds present were not unduly disturbed as part of the survey effort.

Target species are defined as:

- All waders and wildfowl (excluding feral / domestic birds, mallard, Canada goose and greylag goose) for consideration to overall winter assemblage number;
- Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended)¹;
- Species listed on Annex I of the European Union (EU) Birds Directive²;
- Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) red list species (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021)³; and
- Species of Principal Importance (SPI) noted on The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended)⁴.

Surveyors recorded accurate locations of species directly onto survey maps alongside additional details including:

- Species (Using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) two-character codes);
- Number of individuals;
- Location of records; and
- Activity (foraging, loafing / preening, roosting, flying-over etc.).

The presence of species that do not qualify as notable using the criteria were noted to record a full species list for each survey area, however, information on numbers, distribution and behaviour were not recorded.

All surveys were undertaken in favourable condition where possible, avoiding periods of persistent heavy rain, or strong or cold winds, where possible, therefore minimising variation in bird activity levels due to weather conditions.

¹ [Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/1) <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/1>

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147>

³ <https://www.bto.org/sites/default/files/publications/bocc-5-a5-4pp-single-pages.pdf>

⁴ https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fassets.publishing.service.gov.uk%2Fmedia%2F6384cbb98fa8f54d5aba1620%2FSection_41_of_the_Natural_Environment_and_Rural_Communities_NERC_Act_2006_habitats_and_species_of_principal_importance_in_England.ods&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK

Full survey details, including dates, timings and weather conditions can be found in **Table A1, Appendix A.**

2.1 Limitations

Some areas of the Site received more systematic coverage than other areas during the winter bird surveys. Notably areas 1, 2 and 5 received full coverage. Area 3 received approximately 62% coverage, with 290 ha of the ~470ha subject to survey. Area 4 received approximately 86% coverage, with 210 ha of 243ha subject to survey. Areas without coverage were due to no landowner agreements and therefore cover large blocks of land within similar locations (farmsteads / estates) It is considered that despite the land access limitations posed during the winter bird survey, sufficient coverage has been achieved across the entirety of the Site.

3 Results

3.1 Field Survey Results

A total of 32 target species were recorded within or flying-over the Site during the survey period, of which:

- Five species are listed on Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 (as amended): Barn owl, Brambling, Fieldfare, Redwing and Red kite – of which barn owl and red kite have the potential to nest within the area affording them increased levels of protection through Schedule 1 listing.
- 12 species are listed as SPI: Corn bunting, curlew, grey partridge, herring gull, house sparrow, lapwing, linnet, redpoll, reed bunting, skylark, starling and yellowhammer.
- 15 species are listed on the BoCC red list: Corn bunting, curlew, fieldfare, grey partridge, greenfinch, herring gull, house sparrow, lapwing, linnet, mistle thrush, redpoll, skylark, starling, woodcock and yellowhammer; and
- Four species listed on Annex I of the EU Birds Directive: Golden plover, little egret, red kite and short-eared owl.

Table 3.1 below presents the total number of records for each target species as well as the maximum number recorded within a single record (peak count), along with relevant legislative protection or conservation status.

A full list of species recorded during the surveys is provided in **Table A2, Appendix A2**.

Table 3-1 Target species recorded during the winter bird surveys.

BTO Code	Species	No. of records	Peak count	Legislative protection or conservation status.
BL	Brambling	2	2	Sch.1
BO	Barn owl	9	2	Sch.1
CB	Corn bunting	1	1	SPI, BoCC Red
CU	Curlew	3	4	SPI, BoCC Red
ET	Little egret	3	1	Annex I
FF	Fieldfare	56	120	Sch.1, BoCC Red
GP	Golden plover	6	75	Annex I
GR	Greenfinch	37	9	BoCC Red
HG	Herring gull	81	365	SPI, BoCC Red
HS	House sparrow	26	32	SPI, BoCC Red
HW	Great white egret	5	1	
JS	Jack snipe	1	1	
KT	Red kite	11	1	Sch.1, Annex I

BTO Code	Species	No. of records	Peak count	Legislative protection or conservation status.
L.	Lapwing	17	49	SPI, BoCC Red
LG	Little grebe	1	6	
LI	Linnet	67	370	SPI, BoCC Red
LR	Redpoll	2	32	SPI, BoCC Red
M.	Mistle thrush	11	2	BoCC Red
MH	Moorhen	10	3	
OC	Oystercatcher	1	1	
P.	Grey partridge	24	34	SPI, BoCC Red
PG	Pink-footed goose	4	237	
RB	Reed bunting	28	5	SPI
RE	Redwing	67	43	Sch.1
S.	Skylark	172	139	SPI, BoCC Red
SE	Short eared owl	1	1	Annex I
SG	Starling	58	439	SPI, BoCC Red
SN	Snipe	18	9	
T.	Teal	2	4	
TU	Tufted duck	1	3	
WK	Woodcock	4	2	BoCC Red
Y.	Yellowhammer	5	2	SPI, BoCC Red

The survey area covered an expanse of arable farmland characterised by large monoculture fields, with relatively little vegetative cover available from hedgerows and treelines. Agricultural verges, and winter stubble were widespread and provided some cover for passerines and game birds.

Target species were recorded widely across the survey area, though both the frequency of occurrences, and number of individuals recorded within occurrences varied significantly between species. Wildfowl and waders were notable due to the lack of observations. Species typical of farmland habitats were also recorded infrequently and in low numbers indicating that the Site is not important for wintering bird assemblages.

The distribution of Schedule 1 listed birds (red kite and barn owl) recorded during the winter bird surveys are mapped on **Figures 3.1** and **3.2, Appendix A3**. Below are summaries for select target species, with the potential to constrain development and influence scheme design.

Golden plover

There were six observations of golden plover within the survey period, including two flyover records and four records of birds resting and feeding within the survey area. The two flyover records are discounted based on birds flying high above the survey area and not interacting with the Site. The remaining four records ranged from nine to 47 individuals and occurred across the period of October

to February. 11 individuals landed in Area 1 (Field 36.1) on 24th October 2024, there were two observations of nine individuals landing and resting in Area 3 (Fields 165.2 and Field 112.3) on 21st November 2024 and 19th February 2025 and there was a single observation of 47 individuals resting and foraging in Area 4 (Field 156) on 20th November 2024. All observations were in open ground with two counts (including the peak count) occurring within grass habitats and the remaining observations from winter stubble and winter sown wheat. The locations of these observations are shown in **Figure 3.3, Appendix A3**.

Lapwing

There were 17 observations of lapwing within the survey period, across all months (excepting December), including eight flyover records. Flyover records are discounted based on birds flying high over the Site in various directions, and not directly interacting with the Site. Observations were made in Areas 2, 3 and 4, with numbers ranging from lone individuals displaying to a small flock of 39 birds. Habitat selection included bare ground (four occasions), grass (three occasions) and winter stubble and winter sown wheat on one occasion. **Table 3.2** shows the summary details of all lapwing observations within the Survey Area. The locations of these observations are shown in **Figure 3.3, Appendix A3**.

Table 3.2 – Lapwing observations during winter bird surveys.

Date	Field number	Count	Activity
29/10/2024	107	23	Present in field, loafing
20/11/2024	208	2	Present in field, loafing
21/11/2024	82	39	Present in field, loafing
21/11/2024	165.2	37	Present in field, loafing / roosting
13/01/2025	188	10+	Foraging
19/02/2025	82	35	Present in field, loafing
13/03/2025	110.1	11	Loafing / roosting
13/03/2025	89	2	Display
13/03/2025	90	1	Landed calling

Skylark

Skylark were the most frequently recorded target species during the winter bird survey with 172 observations throughout the survey period. Counts ranged from lone individuals to a peak count of 139 birds foraging on 21st October 2024 within Area 1 (Field 35.2). The next highest counts of skylark were of 21 individuals in two locations in Area 3 (Fields 82 and 112.1) on 29th October 2024. The majority of skylark records were from open habitats including winter stubble, winter wheat and permanent pasture (grass). The average count of skylark records across the survey period was 3.58 birds, reflecting a wide spread of low numbers of birds. **Table 3.3** shows the summary details of all skylark observations where five or more birds were recorded, within the Survey Area.

Table 3.3 – Skylark observations (of five or more birds) during winter bird surveys.

Date	Field number	Count	Activity
24/10/2024	35.2	139	Foraging, before flying south
24/10/2024	162.3	6	Foraging
29/10/2024	111.4	5	Flushed
29/10/2024	112.2	21	Foraging
29/10/2024	112.2	13	Flushed from foraging
29/10/2024	82.1	21	Foraging
29/10/2024	82.5	6	Foraging
21/11/2024	198/199	7	Foraging
09/12/2024	133.4	5	Foraging
09/12/2024	34.2	6	Foraging
13/01/2025	191.1	6	Flushed
13/01/2025	34.2	11	Foraging
13/01/2025	35.13	5	Flushed
14/01/2025	141.2	5	Flushed
14/01/2025	90	10	Loafing
19/02/2025	173.2	7	Foraging
19/02/2025	200	6	Foraging
12/03/2025	34.2	6	Flushed
13/03/2025	200	5	Foraging
13/03/2025	90	10	Loafing

Much of the Site is considered suitable to support skylark wintering, including for foraging and roosting, with larger fields often favoured due to greater predator avoidance. Occurrence is strongly linked with food availability in arable landscapes, with preference shown for winter stubble, winter wheat or pasture, as shown by the results.

Schedule 1 listed birds

Five Schedule 1 listed birds were recorded during the winter bird survey; barn owl, brambling, fieldfare, red kite and redwing. Of these, only barn owl and red kite have the potential to nest within the area affording them increased levels of protection through Schedule 1 listing.

Brambling, fieldfare and redwing records were all recorded in relatively small numbers, with peak counts of two, 120 and 43 respectively – with the majority of these birds foraging within boundary features present on the Site, or flying-over.

Barn owl were recorded on nine occasions across all months within the survey period, (See Figure 3.2), with repeat observations in Area 4, suggestive of a breeding territory. One barn owl was found dead (roadkill) in Field 34.2 on 20th November 2024.

Red kite were recorded on 11 occasions, monthly between December 2024 and March 2025, (See Figure 3.1) with all records relating to individual birds either flying over the site (foraging) or perched within trees or woodland.

Other records

Wildfowl and waders were infrequently recorded across the Site, with repeat observations of small assemblages of birds within the wetter areas. There were 18 observations of snipe, with a peak count of nine birds, there was one record of a single jack snipe which was roosting with snipe in Field 167.1 on 19th February 2025. Herons and egrets (both little egret and great white egret) were recorded within the site, foraging in ditches, with one record of four grey herons, three records of single little egret and five records of single great white egret. There were four records of woodcock, three relating to single individuals, and one relating to two birds flushed from Field 35.11, adjacent to a woodland. There were three fly-over records of curlew within the survey period, with a peak count of four birds. There was a single record of one oystercatcher foraging in a winter sown wheat field (Field 195.3) on 13th March 2025.

Ducks, geese and swans were notable by absence with no flocks accumulating or foraging within the Site. For ducks, in addition to Mallard (which are discounted due to their domestication, and records within the Survey area suggesting such i.e. no flocks amongst mixed species flocks – with most records being flyovers of less than 10 individuals), there was one record of three fly-over tufted duck and two records of four teal being flushed from a ditch and latterly a river. In addition to greylag goose records (which are discounted, as mallard), there were four records of pink-footed goose flying-over the Site. There were six little grebe within a waterbody on Field 107 on 29th October 2024. There were 10 records of moorhen foraging in ditches and ponds, with a peak count of 3 birds 13th January 2025.

Linnet were the only BoCC red-listed bird to be recorded frequently (in all month) in stable numbers, with 67 records – including 12 fly-over only records. The remaining 55 records were of birds foraging, loafing, or being flushed from within the Site. The average count of linnet per record was 31 birds and a peak count of 370 birds was recorded with birds foraging in winter stubble in Field 89 on 10th December 2024. There were 24 records of grey partridge within the survey area, with a peak count of 34 birds on 20th November 2024. All grey partridge records are attributed to the release of birds for game shooting, with the majority of records concentrated around farmsteads around Fields 34 and 35.

Herring gull were recorded on 81 occasions, of these records, 60 were of birds flying over the Site, with the other records of birds foraging or roosting in the survey area. The average count of birds utilising the Site was 29 based on counts of between one and a peak count of 365. The peak count related to birds foraging following a tractor plough in Field 208.

Other red-listed birds including yellowhammer, redpoll, corn bunting, greenfinch, house sparrow, mistle thrush and starling were recorded in low numbers.

4 Conclusion

The winter bird survey has not identified areas that are considered to be important for wintering birds within the Site, with species recorded in numbers considered typical of the habitats present. Areas of winter stubble returned the most observations of target species, with 68 occurrences, followed by winter wheat (52 occurrences) and bare (turned / tilled) soil (48 occurrences). Linear features including ditches, hedgerows, and treelines provided interest, with birds recorded foraging, loafing and singing from these features.

A1 Survey details

Survey Visit / Location	Date	Start time	End time	Weather
Visit 1 – Area 1	24/10/2024	07:30	12:00	Overcast, low cloud, light wind, dry, 9°C
Visit 1 – Area 2	24/10/2024	12:00	15:30	Broken cloud, light wind, dry, 16°C
Visit 1 – Area 3	29/10/2024	07:15	16:00	Broken cloud, wind Beaufort (BF) 1 south-southeast, dry, 10°C
Visit 1 – Area 4	30/10/2024	08:00	16:30	Overcast, wind BF 1 southeast, dry
Visit 1 – Area 5	31/10/2024	07:15	15:20	Overcast, wind BF 2/3 west, visibility > 3km, dry
Visit 2 – Area 1	20/11/2024	09:00	15:00	Snow on ground, light cloud, clear, Wind BF 1 northeast, visibility > 3km, 1°C
Visit 2 – Area 2	20/11/2024	12:00	15:45	Snow on ground, light cloud, clear, Wind BF 1 northeast, visibility > 3km, 1°C
Visit 2 – Area 3	21/11/2024	09:00	15:00	80% Snow cover on ground, Sunny, Wind BF 3 WNW, 20% cloud cover, 1°C
Visit 2 – Area 4	20/11/2024	09:20	15:30	Snow on ground, light cloud, clear, Wind BF 1 northeast, visibility > 3km, 1°C
Visit 2 – Area 5	21/11/2024	09:00	15:00	80% Snow cover on ground, Sunny, Wind BF 3 WNW, 20% cloud cover, 1°C
Visit 3 – Area 1	09/12/2024	08:45	15:30	Overcast, Wind BF 4 NNE, visibility > 3km, light rain. 4°C
Visit 3 – Area 2	09/12/2024	11:30	14:30	Overcast, Wind BF 4 NNE, visibility > 3km, light rain. 4°C
Visit 3 – Area 3	10/12/2024	08:40	15:15	Overcast, No Rain, Wind gusts BF 5 NNE, 3°C
Visit 3 – Area 4	09/12/2024	09:00	15:00	Overcast, Wind BF 5 NNE, visibility > 3km, light rain.
Visit 3 – Area 5	09/12/2024	09:00	14:40	Overcast, Wind BF 5 NNE, visibility > 3km, light rain.

Survey Visit / Location	Date	Start time	End time	Weather
Visit 4 – Area 1	13/01/2025	08:15	14:40	Light cloud, Wind BF 3 SW, Ground frost and snow cover 80-100%, visibility > 3km . 3°C,
Visit 4 – Area 2	13/01/2025	12:15	15:15	Light cloud, Wind BF 3 SW, Ground frost and snow cover 80-100%, visibility > 3km . 3°C,
Visit 4 – Area 3	14/01/2025	08:30	15:00	Cloud 1/8, Wind BF 0 NE, ground frost, visibility > 3km, -2°C
Visit 4 – Area 4	14/01/2025	08:00	15:00	Cloud gathering 2-5/8 Oktas, Wind BF 4/5 West, visibility > 3km, 9-11°C. Some snow remains on higher ground
Visit 4 – Area 5	13/01/2025	09:00	15:00	Overcast, Wind BF 4 West, visibility > 3km, Some snow and frost. 3°C
Visit 5 – Area 1	18/02/2025	07:30	14:40	Clear, Light cloud, Wind BF 1 NE, visibility >3km. 4°C
Visit 5 – Area 2	18/02/2025	11:30	14:45	Clear, Light cloud, Wind BF 1 NE, visibility >3km. 4°C
Visit 5 – Area 3	19/02/2025	07:30	14:00	Overcast, Wind BF 3 SE, Patchy frost, dry, visibility > 3km. 1°C
Visit 5 – Area 4	18/02/2025	08:45	15:00	Light cloud, Wind BF 4 SE, Cloud 3/8, dry, visibility > 3km. 3°C
Visit 5 – Area 5	19/02/2025	07:45	14:00	Cloud 6/8 Oktas, Wind BF 3 SSE, dry, visibility > 3km.
Visit 6 – Area 1	12/03/2025	08:15	15:00	Cloud 6/8 Oktas, Wind BF 3 West, dry, visibility >3km
Visit 6 – Area 2	12/03/2025	11:40	15:00	Overcast, Wind BF 4 Northwest, hail showers, visibility 1-3km. 6°C
Visit 6 – Area 3	13/03/2025	08:30	15:00	Overcast, Wind BF 4 NNW, dry, visibility >3km, 3°C
Visit 6 – Area 4	12/03/2025	08:30	14:30	Overcast, Wind BF 4/5 NNW, visibility >3km, dry
Visit 6 – Area 5	13/03/2025	08:45	14:45	Overcast, Wind BF 4/5 NNW, visibility >3km, dry

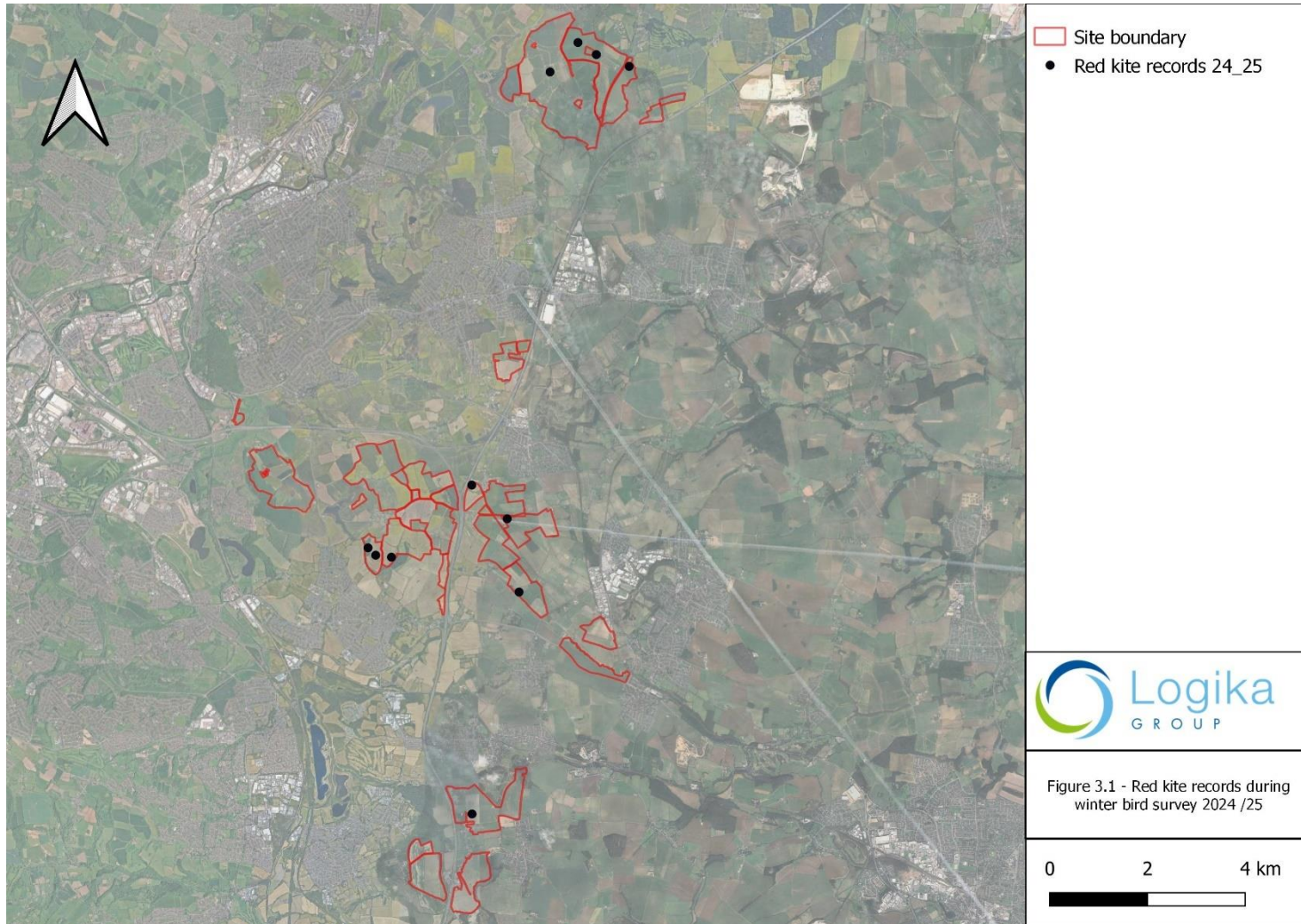
A2 Full Species list

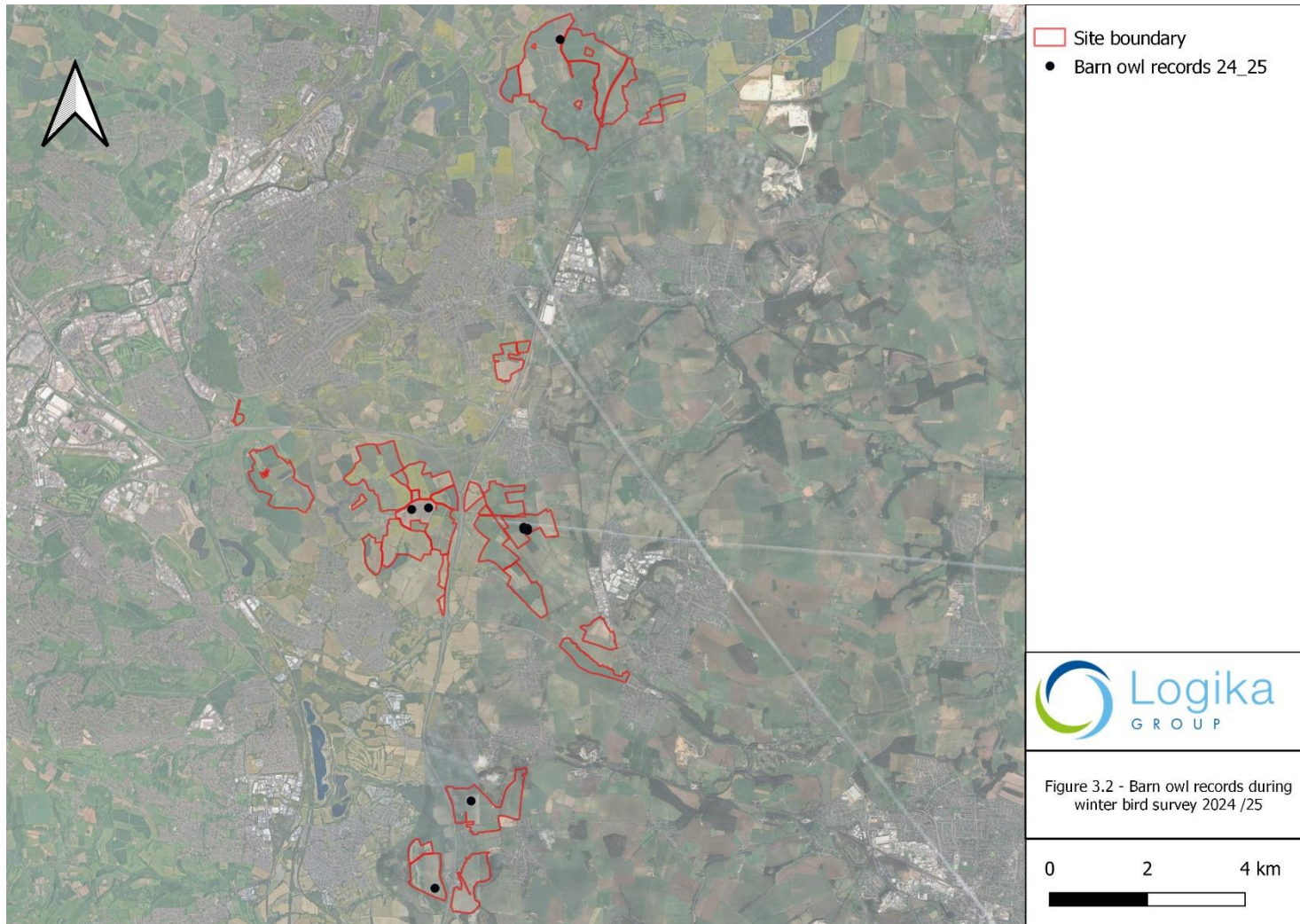
Species	Scientific name
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Coal tit	<i>Parus ater</i>
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Common gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Great black backed gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Great white egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>

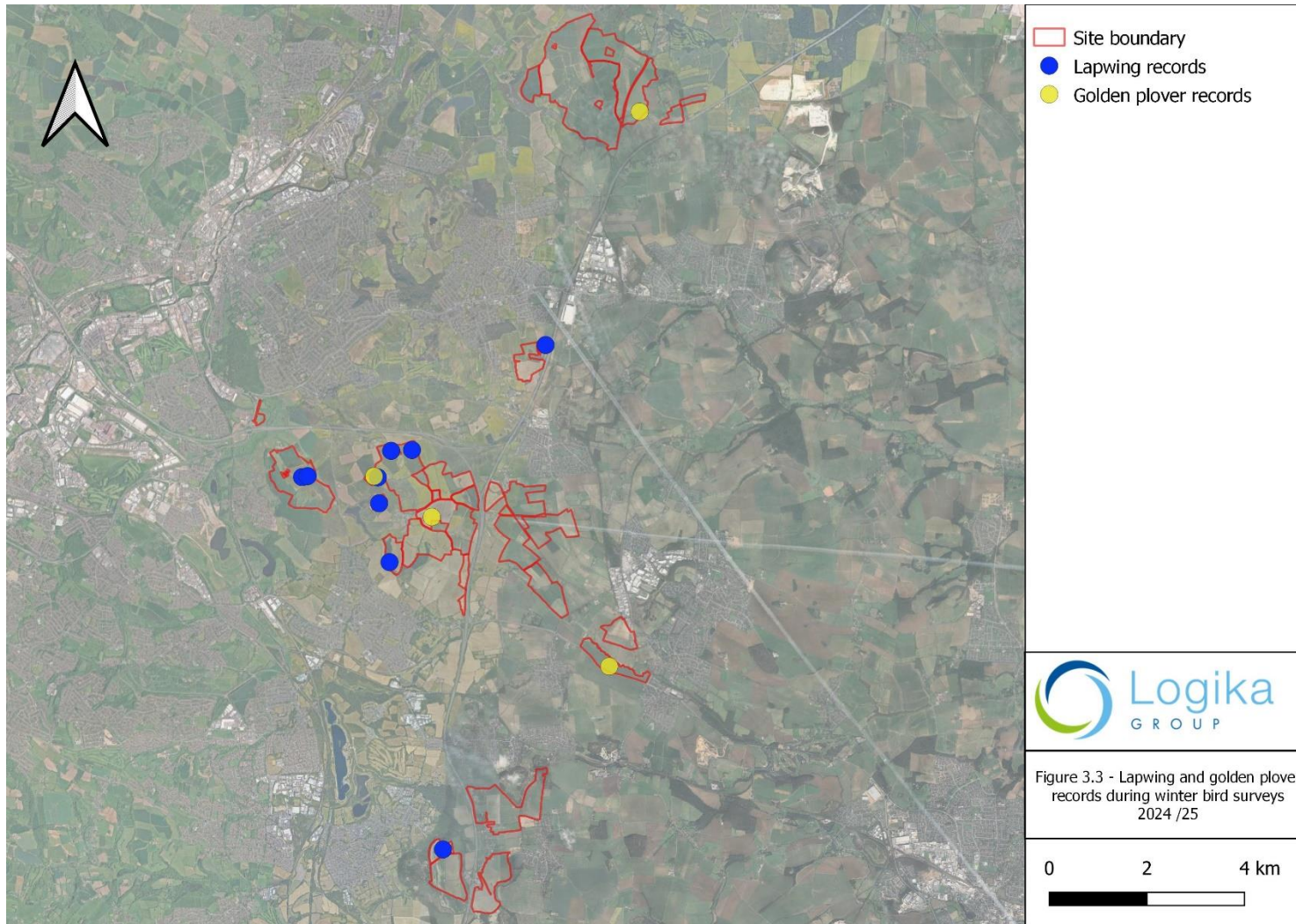
Species	Scientific name
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Jack snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Lesser black backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europea</i>
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>

Species	Scientific name
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>
Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>
Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Short eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palambus</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>

A3 Figures









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