



Pennant Walters

GLANLLYNFI GARTH WIND FARM

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 9A - Baseline Ornithology Report
2024-2026





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Baseline Ornithology Report – 2024-2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP UK Ltd. (WSP) was commissioned by Pennant Walters (the 'Applicant') to undertake ornithology surveys to support the planning application for a wind farm of eight turbines on land to the east of Maesteg, Bridgend County Borough. The wind farm consists of two land parcels: the Northern Array (central grid reference: SS 87102 92887) and the Southern Array (central grid reference: SS 88988 89854). The boundary of the site is shown in **Figure 1** and will hereafter be referred to as 'the Development Site'.

The ornithological surveys at the Development Site are ongoing and will be completed in September 2026. This report supports the Draft Environmental Statement (ES) and details the results of the Desk Study, and the ornithological surveys that have been analysed thus far, comprising Vantage Point (VP) surveys, General Breeding Bird Survey, Breeding Raptor surveys, breeding Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) surveys, and Winter Walkovers surveys. These surveys will inform the ornithological impact assessment within the Draft ES submitted for a Pre-Application Consultation (PAC).

Nine target species were recorded across the different survey types:

- Red Kite *Milvus milvus* were regularly recorded every month foraging throughout the Development Site, with up to four individuals recorded at once. No nesting was confirmed within 2 km, despite adults and juveniles recorded.
- Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* were recorded hunting frequently between October and March and between July and September within the Development Site, more frequently in the Northern Array. No nesting was confirmed within 1 km despite adults and juveniles recorded.
- Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* were recorded infrequently within the survey area throughout the year, most frequently recorded in the woodland between the Northern and Southern Arrays. Suitable nesting habitat identified but no nesting confirmed within 1 km.
- Nightjar were recorded adjacent to the Development Site and it was estimated there were seven territories in total within 500 m.
- Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* were recorded infrequently throughout the year, soaring over the Development Site. No nests identified within 2 km.
- Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* were recorded on nine occasions between September and March, mostly in the Northern Array where flocks of up to 150 were identified roosting in winter.
- Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus* was recorded on four occasions between November and February.
- Hobby *Falco subbuteo* was recorded once in August 2025 flying over the Northern Array.
- Curlew *Numenius arquata* was recorded once in September 2025 flying southwards over the Southern Array, presumable migrating.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1.1 WSP was commissioned by Pennant Walters Ltd. (the Applicant) to undertake ornithology surveys in relation to the planning application for the construction and operation of a wind farm on land to the east of Maesteg, Bridgend County Borough. The boundary shown in **Figure 1** will hereafter be referred to as 'the Development Site'.
- 1.1.2 Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm (the 'Proposed Development') consists of the following elements:
- up to eight turbines, anticipated to have a height to blade tip of up to 180m;
 - two substations and transformer housing;
 - two temporary construction compounds;
 - two temporary site offices;
 - crane pads and cabling;
 - access tracks for construction; and
 - overhead line connection (via wooden pole) to agreed Points of Connection (POC) with National Grid Electricity Distribution.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1 The Development Site comprises two land parcels (**Figure 1**) which will be utilised for the construction and operation of the turbines:
- Mynydd Pwll y Lwrch (central grid reference: SS 87102 92887), hereafter referred to as the 'Northern Array'; and
 - Moel Cynhordy/Mynydd Moelgella (central grid reference: SS 88988 89854), hereafter referred to as the 'Southern Array'.
- 1.2.2 Both parcels are located in Bridgend County Borough. The topography of the Development Site is undulating, with the highest point of the Northern Array 433 m above sea level and the highest point of the Southern Array 346 m above sea level.
- 1.2.3 The Development Site comprises upland acid grassland, marshy grassland, improved grassland and upland heathland, used primarily for sheep, horse and cattle grazing. The Development Site borders Caerau Forest, a conifer plantation to the north of the Northern Array, and Cwm Garw Fechan, a conifer plantation to the east of the Southern Array.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

- 1.3.1 This report summarises the results of the desk study and the ornithology surveys undertaken during the survey period. The ornithology surveys are ongoing; therefore this document reports the findings of the surveys to date. These results will be used, along with the results from other ecological studies, to inform the Draft Environmental Statement (Draft ES) for the Proposed Development.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The ornithological work carried out at the Development Site was based on NatureScot (NS) guidance. A range of guidance documents have been produced relating to the assessment of bird / wind farm interactions and the following publications and guidelines have been influential in determining the scope of works at the Development Site:

- Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore wind farms¹.
- Guidance Note - Assessing the significance of impacts on bird populations from onshore wind farms that do not affect protected areas².

2.1.2 NS guidance recommends that field surveys should be focused on those species of high nature conservation value for which there is potential for an impact which may be deemed significant and adverse. In most circumstances these 'target species' are limited to those protected species and other species of conservation concern which may be subject to impact from wind farms.

2.2 TARGET SPECIES

2.2.1 NS guidance¹ states that there are three overarching species lists which describe protected species and species of conservation concern from which target species may be drawn:

- Special Protection Areas (SPA) qualifying species and those listed under Annex 1 within the Directive 2009/147/ec on the conservation of wild birds³, commonly referred to as the Birds Directive;
- Species listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)⁴; and
- Species listed under the red list of Bird of Conservation Concern 5 (BoCC)⁵.
- In addition, consideration should be given to species listed on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 or species listed under the red list of Birds of Conservation Concern Wales

¹ NatureScot (2025). Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore wind farms. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/recommended-bird-survey-methods-inform-impact-assessment-onshore-windfarms> [Accessed June 2026].

² NatureScot (2025) Guidance note - Assessing the significance of impacts on bird populations from onshore wind farms that do not affect protected areas Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/doc/guidance-note-assessing-significance-impacts-bird-populations-onshore-wind-farms-do-not-affect> [Accessed June 2026]

³ European Commission (1979). Council Directive 79/409/ EED on the conservation of wild birds. (Online) Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:31979L0409&from=EN> [Accessed June 2026].

⁴ HMSO (Her Majesty's Stationary Office) (1981). Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000). HMSO, Norwich.

⁵ Stanbury, A., Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Balmer, D., Brown, A., Douse, A., Lindley, P., McCulloch, N., Noble, D., and Win I. (2021). The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man and second IUCN Red List assessment of extinction risk for Great Britain. British Birds 114:723-747.

(BoCCW)⁶.

- 2.2.2 Details of the legislation pertaining to birds are provided in **Appendix A**.
- 2.2.3 Target species should be limited to those likely to be affected by wind farms. Research indicates that passerine species are not significantly affected by wind farms. Many species included on the BoCC and BoCCW Red lists are passerines and therefore care should be exercised when considering Red list species for inclusion as target species.
- 2.2.4 For the purposes of this report, nomenclature follows that of the British Ornithologist's Union⁷. Target species are defined within this report as:
- raptors and owls included in the lists in **Paragraph 2.2.1** (e.g. Honey Buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*, Red Kite *Milvus milvus*, Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*, Merlin *Falco columbarius*, Hobby *Falco subbuteo*, Peregrine *Falco peregrinus* and Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*);
 - all wildfowl species (except feral species, Mute Swan *Cygnus olor*, Canada Goose *Branta canadensis*, Greylag Goose *Anser anser* and Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*);
 - waders included in the lists in **Paragraph 2.2.1** (e.g. Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* and Curlew *Numenius arquata*); and
 - Other notable species including Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* and Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*
- 2.2.5 Secondary species include:
- all non-protected/notable raptor and owl species (e.g. Buzzard *Buteo buteo*, Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* and Tawny Owl *Strix aluco*);
 - feral species of wildfowl;
 - all non-protected/notable wader species (e.g. Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* and Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*);
 - all gulls; and
 - Raven *Corvus corax*.

2.3 DESK STUDY

- 2.3.1 Given the potential for the Proposed Development to affect ornithological features located outside of as well as within the Development Site, a desk study was undertaken in January 2025 to obtain the following data:
- international protected sites (Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar Sites) designated for

⁶ Johnstone, I, Hughes, J, Balmer, D, Brenchley, A, Facey, R, Lindley P, Noble, D and Taylor, R (2024). Birds of Conservation Concern Wales 4 Update: the population status of birds in Wales. *Milvus* 2:1 – Available at: BoCCW4-consolidated-list-September-2024.pdf [Accessed June 2026]

⁷ British Ornithologists Union (2022). The British List: A Checklist of Birds of Britain (10th edition). *Ibis* 164: 860–910.

ornithological features within 20 km of the Development Site;

- national statutory sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs)) designated for ornithological features within 10 km of the Development Site;
- other statutory and non-statutory sites e.g. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) designated for ornithological features within 2 km of the Development Site;
- Ancient Woodland Inventory parcels and Priority Habitats listed on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 within 2 km of the Development Site; and
- records of Target Species (as defined in Section 2.2 of this report) within 2 km of the Development Site.

2.3.2 The desk study was sought from the South East Wales Biological Records Centre (SEWBRc), Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Designated Site Search⁸, the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)⁹, and the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website¹⁰.

2.4 VANTAGE POINT SURVEYS

2.4.1 Vantage Point (VP) watches were conducted in accordance with NS guidance¹ and commenced in October 2024 and will continue for two consecutive years (until September 2026), although this report specifically details the results from the first 18 months (October 2024 to March 2026). The VP surveys were undertaken by experienced ornithologists.

2.4.2 The VP method focuses on identifying the flight paths of target species and allows any regularly used flight lines to be identified, allowing turbine locations to be altered where necessary to reduce collision risk to birds. The data generated can also be used to estimate the theoretical risk of collision with turbines by incorporation into a suitable model. This Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) is including in a separate report (ES Chapter 10 Appendix 9B: Bird Collision Risk Modelling Report)

2.4.3 Each survey was split into three-hour watches, with a total of 108 hours of survey per VP over the 18 months. Where practicable, each VP received coverage during morning and afternoon counting periods each month, resulting in an unbiased and varied dataset.

2.4.4 The NS methodology states that VPs should be chosen to achieve maximum visibility from the minimum number of locations, such that all parts of the survey area are within 2 km of a VP. Four VPs (two in the Northern Array and two in the Southern Array) were identified as being sufficient to survey the turbine layout. During the first 12 months of survey the locations of the four VPs were:

- Northern Array VP1 – SS 86540 92757, 90 degrees;

⁸ NRW (Natural Resources Wales (2026). Designated Development Sites Search. Available at: <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/wildlife-and-biodiversity/protected-areas-of-land-and-seas/find-protected-areas-of-land-and-sea/?lang=en> [Accessed June 2026].

⁹ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2026). Homepage. (Online) Available at: <https://jncc.gov.uk/> [Accessed June 2026].

¹⁰ DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) (2026). MAGIC Map Application. Available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/> [Accessed June 2026].

- Northern Array VP2 – SS 87513 92901, 270 degrees;
- Southern Array VP1 – SS 88742 91256, 180 degrees; and
- Southern Array VP2 – SS 88763 90177, 95 degrees.

2.4.5 In September 2025, WSP received updated locations and specifications of the proposed turbines. The VPs locations of the first 12 months of survey were based on a minimum blade height of 40 m above ground. The updated turbine dimensions had a minimum blade height of 30 m above ground. Two of the VP locations were therefore slightly moved to view bird activity at 30m and above at all eight proposed turbine locations. The updated VP locations from October 2025 onwards were:

- Northern Array VP1 – SS 86594 92922, 90 degrees; and
- Southern Array VP2 – SS 88721 90054, 135 degrees.

2.4.6 The locations of Northern Array VP2 and Southern Array VP1 remained the same over the 18 months of survey.

2.4.7 The VP locations and their viewsheds are shown in **Figures 2 – 5**.

2.4.8 Flights were classified using the following four height bands, of which height band B (10m-50m) and C (50m-150m) include flights at Potential Collision Height (PCH):

- Band A: 0m-10m;
- Band B: 10m-50m;
- Band C: 50m-150m; and
- Band D: >150m.

2.4.9 During the surveys, a 2 km radius arc of 180° from the VP (hereafter the 'VP Survey Area') was scanned using a telescope, and the flight lines of target species were recorded and mapped.

2.4.10 The survey programme was defined as follows:

- October 2024 – March 2025 – core non-breeding season (target six hours of survey per VP each month);
- April 2025 – September 2025 – core breeding season ((target six hours of survey per VP each month); and
- October 2025 – March 2026 – core non-breeding season (target six hours of survey per VP each month).

2.4.11 Surveys avoided conditions where visibility was less than 2 km. Surveys were undertaken during wet and/or windy conditions, as well as good weather, to gain a true representation of target species behaviour on the Development Site during a range of conditions

Incidental Records

2.4.12 Birds seen outside formalised timed surveys were also recorded (i.e. those observed whilst following different survey methodologies, during walks on and off the Development Site, during walks between VPs and during breaks in survey work). Detailed notes on the activity of any target and secondary species were made and target species flights mapped.

Limitations

- 2.4.13 Where prolonged periods of poor weather impacted the ability to complete requisite hours at each VP, each month, or external factors influenced the ability to complete requisite hours (i.e. aggressive livestock and sudden illness), additional hours of survey were undertaken at the next opportunity to fulfil survey schedules within each period. A summary of the total number of hours completed at each VP is provided in **Section 3**.
- 2.4.14 There were no VP surveys completed in April 2025 due to unforeseen circumstances surrounding surveyor illness and unavailability to resource surveys during this period. The absence of survey data during this period is not seen as a significant limitation as surveys were completed on the 28 March 2025, whilst additional effort was completed on the 8 May 2025 to account for missed surveys during April.

2.5 GENERAL BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS

- 2.5.1 A General Breeding Bird Survey to record all breeding bird species within the Development Site and a 100 m buffer is currently being carried out, following an adapted method based on the Bird Survey Guidelines¹¹. These guidelines were selected instead of the moorland breeding bird survey method¹² recommended within the NS guidance¹ because the Survey Area of the Development Site includes woodland habitats that are better suited to survey following the Bird Survey Guidelines.
- 2.5.2 The survey visits followed two transects (one in the Northern Array and another in the Southern Array) that were surveyed simultaneously by two surveyors, these transect routes are mapped in **Figures 6 and 7**. Every bird detected (visually and/or aurally) was mapped and the species, number of individuals, sex and behaviour recorded.
- 2.5.3 Six survey visits were undertaken by two experienced ornithologists between late March 2026 and early July 2026, with each visit separated by at least eight days. Five survey visits commenced around dawn and were completed by 11:00, while the sixth survey visit was timed around dusk, as per the guidelines¹¹. All survey visits avoided heavy rain, strong winds or thick fog, when breeding bird activity is likely to be suppressed or their visibility to surveyors reduced. Details of survey dates, times and weather conditions are available on request.
- 2.5.4 The final survey visit was completed this month and therefore territory mapping analysis of the data has not yet been completed. Following analysis of all survey data, territory mapping will be undertaken and provided in the final baseline report, to give the number and locations of breeding territories of all target and secondary species recorded.

Limitations

- 2.5.5 Whilst every effort has been made to detect all species present, some species are more difficult to detect due to their ecology (crepuscular species) or behaviour (secretive nature) and therefore may have gone undetected by the general breeding bird survey. As a constraint applicable to all bird

¹¹ Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2021). Breeding Bird Survey Methodology. Available: <https://birdsurveyguidelines.org/methods/survey-method> [Accessed June 2026].

¹² Brown, A., F. & Shepherd, K., B. (1993) A method for censusing upland breeding waders, Bird Study, 40:3, 189-195

surveys this is not considered to place significant constraints upon interpretation of the results for the Development Site.

2.6 BREEDING RAPTOR SURVEYS

Habitat Identification and Survey

- 2.6.1 Habitats suitable for breeding use by target species (Peregrine, Red Kite, Goshawk and Kestrel) were initially identified using aerial imagery and records of Ancient Woodland and Priority Habitats available via Google Maps¹³, Defra's Magic Map Application¹⁰ and Data Map Wales¹⁴. This identified coniferous woodland blocks of the appropriate age and structure for use by Goshawk and areas of deciduous woodland more suitable for Red Kite use. Rock exposures and crags were also identified that had potential for use by Peregrine and Kestrel.
- 2.6.2 Coniferous woodland survey areas were refined when on the Development Site as some areas identified from aerial imagery had been clear-felled as part of ongoing forestry management. Areas of mature forestry identified during survey visits as being suitable for Goshawk, as well as the suitable rock outcrops for potential use by Peregrine and Kestrel can be shown in **Figure 8**. This Figure shows the Development Site boundary as it was in 2025 at the time of survey, it has now reduced in size (see **Figure 1**).

Breeding Raptor Survey of Target Species

- 2.6.3 Based on the findings from the Desk Study and initial baseline surveys, three species of raptor listed on the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1982 (WCA1) were identified utilising the Development Site and surrounding area for potential breeding attempts, namely Peregrine, Red Kite, and Goshawk. One Section 7 species (Kestrel) was also included in the survey due to the increased susceptibility to collision.
- 2.6.4 The breeding raptor survey was undertaken by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) licenced staff between April and July in 2025 and between March and June in 2026.
- 2.6.5 The surveys followed the species-specific methods detailed in Gilbert *et al.*¹⁵ and Hardey *et al.*¹⁶. For most species (including Peregrine and Red Kite) this requires data to be collected from within 2 km of the boundary of the Development Site, and for Goshawk and Kestrel within 1 km.
- 2.6.6 Surveys were carried out on days that avoided poor weather i.e., high winds, heavy rain and poor visibility¹⁵. Weather conditions, dates and times of surveys are provided in **Annex C**.

Goshawk

- 2.6.7 Woodland habitats (conifer plantations) containing trees of an appropriate age and size to support nesting activity were visited and systematically searched for evidence of nesting by Goshawk. In

¹³ Google (2026). Google Maps Application. Available at <https://www.google.com/maps> [Accessed June 2026].

¹⁴ Welsh Government (2026). DataMapWales. Available at: <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps> [Accessed June 2026].

¹⁵ Gilbert, G., Gibbons, D.W., & Evans, J. (1998) Bird Monitoring Methods: A Manual of Techniques for UK Key Species. The Royal Society for the protection of Birds, Sandy, Bedfordshire, England.

¹⁶ Hardey, J., Crick, H., Wernham, C., Riley, H., Etheridge, B. and Thompson, D. 2013. Raptors: A field guide to survey and monitoring. SNH.

addition to the presence of nests, other species-specific features such as feeding perches and pluck sites were searched for as these are normally present within 200 m of a nest. On sloping ground these are usually found uphill of nest sites, giving adults a clear flight-line to the nest¹⁶. **Table 1** lists the timing and purpose of each Goshawk survey visit (adapted from Hardy *et al.*¹⁶).

Table 1 – Goshawk Visit Timing and Purpose

Visit Number	Timing	Purpose
Visit 1	March to April	To check for occupancy and (until mid-March) the presence of new nests
Visit 2	Late April to May	To briefly view new nests for activity.
Visit 3	June to early July	To check for young at known nests and search for additional active nests.
Visit 4	Late July to early August	To check for fledged young.

Red Kite

- 2.6.8 Habitats suitable for Red Kite breeding were viewed from greater than 2 km away due to accessibility and time constraints to identify areas where breeding activity was likely to be taking place as Red Kite can use feeding areas up to 10 km from nest sites¹⁵. Locations where Red Kite activity indicated a potential nesting site were then inspected more closely to establish whether breeding was taking place. **Table 2** lists the timing and purpose of each Red Kite survey visit (adapted from Hardy *et al.*¹⁶).

Table 2 – Red Kite Visit Timing and Purpose

Visit Number	Timing	Purpose
Visit 1	March to early April	To check for occupancy
Visit 2	Late April to early May	To visit known nests and locate new active nests (incubating birds should not be flushed from the nest unless there is a specific need to record clutch size).
Visit 3	Late May to late June	To check for young in the nest
Visit 4	July to August	To check for fledged young

Kestrel

- 2.6.9 To establish occupancy and the presence of a breeding pair of Kestrel, it is recommended that four visits are made. If a home range appears to be unoccupied on the basis of the first two visits, then

further visits to that home range can be omitted¹⁶. Kestrel is most easily located when displaying early in the breeding season and around the time of fledging when the species is active and noisy. Care must be exercised to avoid disturbing pairs while they are displaying and laying; if there is any uncertainty over the stage in the breeding cycle, Visit 2 should be delayed. **Table 3** lists the timings and purpose of each Kestrel survey visit (adapted from Hardy *et al.*¹⁶).

Table 3 – Kestrel Visit Timing and Purpose

Visit Number	Timing	Purpose
Visit 1	Late March to May	To check for occupancy
Visit 2	May	To locate active nests
Visit 3	June	To check for young in the nest
Visit 4	July to August	To check for fledged young

Peregrine

- 2.6.10 Nest sites of Peregrine were viewed from a distance of >500m to minimise disturbance and to avoid causing distress to nesting birds and young. Potential nest sites for Peregrine were identified from desk top data and searches of Google Earth satellite imagery prior to survey visits being made. These areas were then viewed from vantage points to ground truth potential for nesting **Table 4** lists the timings and purpose of each Peregrine survey visit (adapted from Hardy *et al.*¹⁶).

Table 4 – Peregrine Visit Timing and Purpose

Visit Number	Timing	Purpose
Visit 1	March to early April	To check for occupancy. If information from previous year(s) is available nesting territories where peregrines lay earlier or have poor breeding success should be visited first.
Visit 2	Late April to early May	To locate active eyries (incubating birds). Peregrine in montane nesting territories and may not lay eggs until May.
Visit 3	Late May to mid-June	To check for young in the nest and/or for evidence of breeding if no signs were seen on previous visits.
Visit 4	Mid-June to early July	To check for fledged young.

Other Breeding Raptor Species

- 2.6.11 In addition to WCA1 and Section 7 priority raptor species, the presence of other breeding raptor species such as Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* and Buzzard, together with Raven due to their ecological similarity to raptors, were noted during survey visits. No repeat visits were made to nests

of other raptors identified during survey visits other than to confirm species where unoccupied nests were initially found.

Limitations

- 2.6.12 Some areas of forest plantations were inaccessible due to severe windblow impacts resulting from storms that had affected the area over the past few years. The number and position of fallen trees, hung-up trees, lifted root plates, and debris within those areas of woodland created areas that were unsafe and too hazardous to survey safely. Areas affected by such wind damage had a more open canopy structure so woodland blocks were able to be viewed from a distance with binoculars. The lack of access for close inspection is considered unlikely to impact the results of the survey as the more open views allowed most of the trees to be surveyed for the presence of raptors and raptor nests at a distance.
- 2.6.13 Additionally, Goshawk tend to favour woodland with a high density of mature trees with a well-developed canopy cover surrounded by more open woodland¹⁶ so would be unlikely to nest within wind damaged areas.
- 2.6.14 Any ecological survey can only identify what was present on the Development Site at the time it was conducted, and habitat use by species can change over time. The length of time survey data remains valid will depend on a case-by-case basis, but it is generally considered that if development or proposed works do not commence within two years of the date of the survey in this report, an update may be required¹⁷. Pre-construction breeding raptor surveys are proposed at the Development Site that will provide updated data.

Surveyors

- 2.6.15 All surveys were undertaken by WSP Surveyors who have extensive field survey experience, and a detailed understanding of the key methodologies recommended within NS guidance¹ and experience of monitoring bird activity and distribution at proposed wind farm Development Sites. Surveys were led by ornithologists who hold Schedule 1 licenses to disturb Peregrine, Red Kite, Goshawk, Hobby, Goshawk, and Hen Harrier.

2.7 NIGHTJAR SURVEYS

- 2.7.1 A survey for Nightjar was undertaken following the methods described in Gilbert *et al.*¹⁵.
- 2.7.2 Following a pre-survey walkover of the Development Site and a 500 m buffer, a transect and two Vantage Points (VPs) were identified for the Nightjar survey in 2025 (hereafter referred to as the Survey Area), targeting the most suitable habitat (areas of clear fell woodland or plantation). Given the distance over which Nightjar can be detected, the transect and VP locations were selected such that they had no overlap so to avoid double counting, **Figure 9** shows the location of the transect and VPs. This Figure shows the Development Site boundary as it was in 2025 at the time of survey, it has now reduced in size (see **Figure 1**).

¹⁷ CIEEM (2019) Advice Note: On the Lifespan of Ecological Reports and Surveys. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

- 2.7.3 Two survey visits were completed: Visit 1 was undertaken on 19 and 20 June 2025 and Visit 2 on 8 and 9 July 2025. The visits were undertaken at dusk and the subsequent dawn. The dusk phase of each visit commenced 20 minutes after sunset and ran for 90 minutes, and the dawn phase also ran for 90 minutes and was completed 20 minutes before sunrise.
- 2.7.4 The 2026 Nightjar surveys were completed in July 2026 and therefore the findings are not recorded in this report.
- 2.7.5 The locations of all Nightjar seen and/or heard were mapped digitally using ArcGIS FieldMap, accompanied with a description of the behaviour and sex where possible. Behaviours recorded included: churring (singing), calling, wing-clapping and copulation. Observations were aided by use of a thermal imaging camera.
- 2.7.6 The survey visits avoided heavy rain, or strong or cold winds, therefore minimising variation in bird activity levels due to weather conditions.

Territory Mapping

- 2.7.7 On completion of the 2025 field survey, results were collated, analysed and provided as maps of indicative territory centre-points, made across all visits. Territory mapping analysis was based on the methodology outlined in Gilbert *et al.*¹⁵ and involved an experienced ornithologist looking for spatial groupings of song (churring) registrations. Simultaneously churring males were recorded as separate males on different territories. If churring was heard from two locations not simultaneously but up to 30 seconds apart, they were recorded as males on different territories if the two were more than 400 m apart but recorded as the same male that had moved if less than 400 m apart. This data has been used to determine the number and distribution of Nightjar within the Survey Area in 2025.
- 2.7.8 These territories should not be interpreted as nest Development Sites, as identifying nest locations was not the purpose of the survey; the method is designed to estimate territory numbers and population size rather than confirm nesting positions.
- 2.7.9 Territory mapping of the 2026 data will be undertaken once the 2026 data has been collated and analysed.

Limitations

- 2.7.10 Both survey visits in 2025 were undertaken in optimal weather conditions (see details of weather conditions in **Annex D**) and no limitations to the survey were recorded.

2.8 WINTER WALKOVER SURVEYS

- 2.8.1 The Development Site shares similar habitats (upland grassland and heathland) to other proposed wind farm applications in South Wales, where the Local Planning Authority have requested non-breeding walkover surveys due to concerns about potential wintering roosts of wading birds. Therefore, non-breeding walkover surveys were undertaken at the Development Site.
- 2.8.2 The aim of these surveys was to determine whether large numbers of target species and secondary species, as defined in **Section 2.2**, regularly feed or roost within the Development Site. Assemblages of 20+ birds of all other species (e.g. winter thrushes, finches, gulls or corvids) were also recorded.

- 2.8.3 Winter walkover surveys were undertaken between October 2024 and March 2025 and between October 2025 and March 2026 following an adapted version of the BTOs Farmland Bird Survey¹⁸. The surveys recorded species present on the Development Site and within a 500 m buffer (where appropriate, hereafter referred to as the 'Walkover Survey Area'). The winter walkover survey followed two transects (one in the Northern Array and another in the Southern Array) that was routed to cover habitats of interest and were surveyed simultaneously by two surveyors. The transects focussed on areas most likely to support wintering birds: areas of moorland, grassland, pasture and woodland plantations. The transect routes are shown in **Figures 10 and 11**.
- 2.8.4 Using FieldMaps and the defined transect route, surveyors recorded the approximate location of the species directly onto FieldMaps recording the following details:
- Species;
 - Number of individuals;
 - Location; and
 - Activity (foraging, loafing, roosting, etc.).
- 2.8.5 Each survey visit was completed on a single day allowing a snapshot record of the number and distribution of wintering birds present each month.
- 2.8.6 All surveys avoided heavy rain, or strong/cold winds, minimising variation in bird activity levels due to weather conditions, wherever possible. All visits started at least an hour after dawn and were completed by 15:00 hours.

Limitations

- 2.8.7 Due to long spells of cold and blustery weather some survey visits in the winter of 2024/2025 were carried out in sub-optimal conditions. However, given the low number of records and the management of the Development Site (grazing) it is not felt that this has significantly altered the viability of the results.

¹⁸ Atkinson, P.W., Fuller, R.J., Gillings, S. & Vickery, J.A. 2006. A detailed assessment of the Pilot Survey: Counting birds on farmland in winter. Bird Study 53: 303-309.

3 RESULTS

3.1 DESK STUDY

- 3.1.1 No SPAs or Ramsar Development Sites which are designated for ornithological features were identified within 20 km of the Development Site.
- 3.1.2 Two SSSIs which are designated for ornithological features were identified within 10 km of the Development Site, as detailed in **Table 5** and shown in **Figure 12**. No NNRs were identified within 10 km of the Development Site.

Table 5 - National statutory Development Sites designated for ornithological features within 10 km of the Development Site

Development Site name	Type of designation	Designated features	Approximate distance (m) and direction from the Development Site
Mynydd Ty-isaf	SSSI	The higher crags within the SSSI provide nesting Development Sites for a Schedule 1 raptor.	5,070 NE
Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir	SSSI	The reservoir attracts large numbers of wintering waterfowl and passage migrants. Notable breeding species including Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> , Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> , Mallard, Gadwall <i>Mareca strepera</i> and Coot <i>Fulica atra</i> .	9,630 SW

- 3.1.3 Two SINCS which are designated for ornithological features were identified within 2 km of the Development Site, as detailed in **Table 6** and shown in **Figure 13**.

Table 6 - Non-statutory Development Sites designated for ornithological features within 2 km of the Development Site

Development Site name	Type of designation	Designated features	Approximate distance (m) and direction from the Development Site
Lletty Brongu	SINC	The site includes ancient woodland and wet valley bottom. The site supports rare breeding birds such as Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i> and Dipper <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> .	1,190 SW

Development Site name	Type of designation	Designated features	Approximate distance (m) and direction from the Development Site
Tylacoch South	SINC	The site comprises woodland, scrub and grassland and supports rare breeding birds.	1,350 S

3.1.4 The desk study returned 1,101 records of Target and Secondary bird species from the last 10 years within 2 km of the Development Site, as listed in **Annex B**. The records of Target species are listed in **Table 7**.

Table 7 - Records of Target Species within 2 km of the Site from the last 10 years

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Number of records	Date of most recent record	Distance (m) and direction of nearest record from the Site
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	WCA1	7	2022	741 NW
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	WCA1, S7, UKBR.	1	2022	1785 W
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	1	2021	1785 W
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	BDir1, S7, WBR.	5	2023	Within the Site
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	WCA1	25	2024	308 W
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	WCA1	1	2018	1403 SW
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	S7	14	2022	79 SE
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	BDir1, WCA1.	1	2021	Within the Site
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	BDir1, WCA1, WBR, UKBR,	4	2021	Within the Site
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	BDir1, S7.	23	2024	150 N
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	BDir1, WCA1.	2	2020	Within the Site
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	BDir1, WCA1.	8	2022	592 SW

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Number of records	Date of most recent record	Distance (m) and direction of nearest record from the Site
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	BDi1, WCA1.	50	2024	Within the Site
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	1	2021	1785 W
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	WCA1, UKBR.	1	2021	1785 W
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	WBR, UKBR.	13	2024	280 E

BDi1 = Annex I within the Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, commonly referred to as “the Birds Directive”
S7 = Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016
UKBR = Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern UK Version 5
WBR = Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern Wales Version 4
WCA1 = Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

3.2 VANTAGE POINT SURVEYS

Non-Breeding Season 2024/2025

- 3.2.1 **Table 8** and **Table 9** provide a summary of the hourly coverage at each VP location per month for the 2024/2025 non-breeding season.
- 3.2.2 Raw survey data, including weather details and survey sheets, are available on request.

Table 8 - Hourly coverage at each VP location per month – 2024/2025 Non-breeding Season – Northern Array

Northern Array - 2024/2025 Non-Breeding Season							
	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
VP1	6	0	6	12	6	6	36
VP2	3.5	2	3	15	9	5	37.5

Table 9 - Hourly coverage at each VP location per month – 2024/2025 Non-breeding Season – Southern Array

Southern Array - 2024/2025 Non-Breeding Season							
	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
VP1	6	0	3	15	6	6	36
VP2	0	8	0	15	3	12	38

3.2.3 A total of between 36 and 38 hours of observation was undertaken at each VP between October 2024 and March 2025. Hours not completed during a particular month were made up through additional hours in subsequent months. Where practicable, each VP received coverage during early, mid and late counting periods each month, resulting in an unbiased and varied dataset.

Target Species

3.2.4 Six target species (as defined in **Section 2.2**) were recorded during the VP surveys undertaken within the 2024/2025 non-breeding season: Red Kite, Goshawk, Kestrel, Peregrine, Hen Harrier and Golden Plover. The flight lines for Red Kite are shown on **Figure 14 – 23** with flight lines for Goshawk and Kestrel shown on **Figure 24**, and Peregrine, Hen Harrier and Golden Plover shown on **Figure 25**. These figures show the Development Site boundary as it was in 2025 at the time of survey, it has now reduced in size (see **Figure 1**).

3.2.5 **Tables 10 and 11** present the number of flights recorded within the VP Survey Area (i.e. within the 2 km view-sheds) and the number of observations per hour (observations divided by total number of hours recorded), during the non-breeding season VP surveys.

Table 10 - Flights by target species – 2024/2025 Non-breeding Season – Northern Array

Northern Array – 2024/2025 Non-breeding Season			
Species	Number of observations in VP Survey Area	Number of observations per hour of survey	Notes
Red Kite	20	0.27	Recorded almost every month, across the Northern Array. All birds recorded were alone. Usually soaring, looking downwards, presumably searching for food.
Kestrel	6	0.08	Recorded in October and March, hunting in the centre of the Northern Array. All birds recorded were alone.
Goshawk	3	0.04	Female recorded in February and March, soaring over the eastern and western edges of the Northern Array. All birds recorded were alone.
Peregrine	3	0.04	Recorded in February and March soaring and circling over the southern half of the Northern Array. Up to two birds recorded at one time.
Golden Plover	1	0.01	A flock of 70 recorded once in January roosting in the centre of the Northern Array, before flying off south-westwards.
Hen Harrier	1	0.01	A female briefly recorded once in February flying north over the Northern Array.

Table 11 - Flights by target species – 2024/2025 Non-breeding Season – Southern Array

Southern Array – 2024/2025 Non-breeding Season			
Species	Number of observations in VP Survey Area	Number of observations per hour of survey	Notes
Red Kite	47	0.64	Recorded almost every month, across the Southern Array. Adults and juveniles flying over and landing on Development Site, up to four birds recorded at once.
Goshawk	8	0.11	Recorded in November and January mostly in the north-west of the Southern Array. Both male, female and juvenile recorded. All birds recorded were alone, hunting, soaring or circling.
Kestrel	5	0.07	Recorded in January and March hunting across the Southern Array. Up to two birds recorded at once.
Peregrine	2	0.03	Recorded in January and March circling in the south-west of the Southern Array. All birds recorded were alone.
Hen Harrier	1	0.01	A single female recorded once in February hunting in the north-west of the Southern Array.

Secondary Species

- 3.2.6 Secondary species identified in the VP surveys included common raptors, gulls and waterfowl potentially vulnerable to collision with turbines from the Proposed Development due to their size and flight characteristics. Species recorded during the VP surveys are listed below in **Table 12** with indicative frequency of observation and peak counts.

Table 12 - Secondary species vulnerable to collision recorded in 2024/2025 Non-breeding Season

Common Name	Scientific Name	Observations
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Regularly recorded in all months with a peak count of six individuals recorded in March. Recorded feeding within the Development Site.
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	One individual recorded flying over the Northern Array in March.
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	One individual recorded flying over the Northern Array in February.
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Recorded flying over the Development Site in January and March with a peak count of four.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Observations
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Recorded flying over the Development Site in February and March with a peak count of two.
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Regularly recorded in all months with a peak count of six in February. Recorded flying over the Development Site, sky-tumbling and landing on Development Site.
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Recorded in the Northern Array in October and December with a peak count of two.
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Recorded most months with a peak count of one individual. Both male and female recorded hunting.

3.2.7 Further secondary species were recorded that are not vulnerable to collision, due to their small size and flight behaviour, but are species of conservation concern (included on one or more of the lists detailed in **Section 2.2**). Observations of these secondary species are recorded in **Table 13**.

Table 13 - Other secondary species recorded in 2024/2025 Non-breeding Season

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Observations
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	WCA1	Two individuals recorded flying over the Southern Array in October.
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S7	One individual recorded calling in the woodland to the east of the Northern Array in January and February.
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	WCA1	Recorded every month with a peak count of 36 in October. Records mostly confined to coniferous woodland to east of Northern Array and to the north of the Southern Array.
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S7	One individual recorded singing in the Northern Array in March.
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA1, UKBR.	Two individuals recorded foraging in Southern Array in January.
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea cabaret</i>	S7, UKBR.	Recorded flying over the Northern Array in November and March with a peak count of five.
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	Six individuals recorded in Southern Array in October.
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	WBR	Regularly recorded every month with a peak count of 40 in November. Recorded foraging on the Development Site.
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	UKBR	Recorded most months with a peak count of three in January.
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA1	Recorded most months with a peak count of 20 in October. Mostly recorded foraging in the short grassland in the Southern Array.
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S7, UKBR.	Regularly recorded most months, with a peak count of four in November.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Observations
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S7	One individual recorded singing in the Northern Array in March.
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	Recorded most months in the Southern Array, with a peak count of 700 in February. Recorded foraging within the short grassland.

S7 = Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016
 UKBR = Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern UK Version 5
 WBR = Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern Wales Version 4
 WCA1 = Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Breeding Season 2025

3.2.8 **Tables 14 and 15** provide a summary of the hourly coverage at each VP location per month for the 2025 breeding season.

3.2.9 Raw survey data, including weather details and survey sheets, are available on request.

Table 14 - Hourly coverage at each VP location per month – 2025 Breeding Season – Northern Array

Northern Array - 2025 Breeding Season							
	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
VP1	0	12	6	6	6	6	36
VP2	0	12	6	6	6	6	36

Table 15 - Hourly coverage at each VP location per month – 2025 Breeding Season – Southern Array

Southern Array - 2025 Breeding Season							
	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
VP1	0	12	6	6	6	6	36
VP2	0	12	6	6	6	6	36

3.2.10 Thirty-six hours of observation were undertaken at each VP between April and September 2025 inclusive. Hours not completed during April were made up through additional hours in May. Where practicable, each VP received coverage during early, mid and late counting periods each month, resulting in an unbiased and varied dataset.

Target Species

3.2.11 Seven target species (as defined in **Section 2.2**) were recorded during the VP surveys undertaken within the 2025 breeding season: Red Kite, Goshawk, Kestrel, Peregrine, Hobby, Golden Plover and Curlew. The flight lines for Red Kite are shown in **Figure 26 – 34**, Goshawk and Kestrel in **Figure 35** and Hen Harrier, Peregrine, Hobby, Curlew and Golden Plover in **Figure 36**. These figures show the

Development Site boundary as it was in 2025 at the time of survey, it has now reduced in size (see Figure 1).

3.2.12 **Tables 16 and 17** present the number of flights recorded within the VP Survey Area (i.e. within the 2 km view-sheds) and the number of observations per hour (observations divided by total number of hours recorded), during the breeding season VP surveys.

Table 16 - Flights by target species – 2025 Breeding Season – Northern Array

Northern Array – 2025 Breeding Season			
Species	Number of observations in survey area	Number of observations per hour of survey	Notes
Red Kite	31	0.43	Recorded almost every month, across the Northern Array. Usually soaring, looking downwards, presumably searching for food. Up to two birds recorded at once.
Kestrel	16	0.22	Recorded July, August and September hunting in the centre of the Northern Array. Up to two birds recorded at once.
Goshawk	4	0.06	Recorded in May and June flying over the woodland adjacent to the east and south of the Northern Array, commuting and circling high up. Male and juvenile recorded. Up to two birds recorded at once.
Golden Plover	2	0.03	Flock of 24 recorded once in September circling before landing in the north-west of the Northern Array.
Hobby	1	0.01	A single bird briefly recorded once in August flying north over the north-east of the Northern Array.
Peregrine	1	0.01	A single bird recorded flying high, west of the Northern Array in July.

Table 17 - Flights by target species – 2025 Breeding Season – Southern Array

Southern Array – 2025 Breeding Season			
Species	Number of observations in survey area	Number of observations per hour of survey	Notes
Red Kite	58	0.81	Recorded every month, across the Southern Array. Adults and juveniles flying over and landing on Development Site. Up to three individuals recorded at once.
Goshawk	3	0.04	Recorded in May, June and September across

			the Southern Array, circling and commuting. Female and juvenile recorded. All birds recorded were alone.
Kestrel	2	0.03	Recorded in September hunting in the northern half of the Southern Array. All birds recorded were alone.
Curlew	1	0.01	A single individual recorded once in September flying southwards over the Southern Array, presumable migrating.
Peregrine	1	0.01	Two birds recorded together in July flying southwards over the Southern Array.

Secondary Species

- 3.2.13 Secondary species identified in the methodology included common raptors, gulls and waterfowl potentially vulnerable to collision with turbines from the Proposed Development due to their size and flight characteristics. Species recorded during the VP surveys are listed below in **Table 18** with indicative frequency of observation and peak counts.

Table 18 - Secondary species vulnerable to collision recorded in 2025 Breeding Season

Common Name	Scientific Name	Observations
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Regularly recorded in all months with a peak count of four individuals in May and June. Recorded displaying and hunting within the Development Site.
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Recorded flying over and circling over Southern Array in May and June with a peak count of 40.
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Recorded most months flying over and circling, with a peak count of 200.
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Recorded most months flying over and circling, with a peak count of 30.
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Regularly recorded in all months with a peak count of 13 in August, likely including juveniles. Recorded foraging and displaying.
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	One individual recorded in Southern Array in August and September.

- 3.2.14 Further secondary species were recorded that are not vulnerable to collision, due to their small size and flight behaviour, but are species of conservation concern (included on one or more of the lists detailed in **Annex A**). Observations of these secondary species are recorded in **Table 19**.

Table 19 - Other secondary species recorded in 2025 Breeding Season

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Observations
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S7	One individual recorded most months in the Northern Array.
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	WCA1	Recorded every month with a peak count of 30 in July. Recorded flying over the Development Site from adjacent woodland.
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	One individual recorded singing in May and June.
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	WCA1	One individual recorded singing in the woodland to the east of the Northern Array in May and June.
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	One individual recorded singing once in May in the woodland to the east of the Northern Array.
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea cabaret</i>	S7, UKBR.	Recorded most months in the Northern Array with a peak count of nine. Song flight recorded.
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	Recorded most months with a peak count of 35 in September. Flocks recorded landing on the Development Site.
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	WBR	Regularly recorded every month with a peak count of 11 in August and September. Singing almost continuously in Spring and early Summer and recorded feeding young on the Development Site.
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	UKBR	A flock of five, including juveniles, recorded in the Northern Array in July.
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	S7	Two individuals recorded in the Southern Array in August.
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S7, UKBR	Regularly recorded every month, with a peak count of four in May and June. Song flight recorded almost continuously in Spring and early Summer.
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S7	One individual recorded feeding young in the Northern Array throughout May.
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	WBR	Five individuals recorded flying over the Northern Array in July.
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	One individual recorded, including singing, in the Southern Array in May, June and August.
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	One individual recorded landing in the Southern Array in August.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Observations
S7 = Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 UKBR = Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern UK Version 5 WBR = Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern Wales Version 4 WCA1 = Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)			

Non-Breeding Season 2025/2026

- 3.2.15 **Table 20** and **21** provide a summary of the hourly coverage at each VP location per month for the 2025/2026 non-breeding season.
- 3.2.16 Raw survey data, including weather details and survey sheets, are available on request.

Table 20 - Hourly coverage at each VP location per month – 2025/2026 Non-breeding Season – Northern Array

Northern Array - 2025/2026 Non-Breeding Season							
	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
VP1	6	6	6	3	9	6	36
VP2	6	6	6	4.5	5	8.5	36

Table 21 - Hourly coverage at each VP location per month – 2025/2026 Non-breeding Season – Southern Array

Southern Array – 2025/2026 Non-Breeding Season							
	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
VP1	6	6	6	1.5	11	5.5	36
VP2	0	12	6	6	3	9	36

- 3.2.17 A total of 36 hours of observation was undertaken at each VP between October 2025 and March 2026. Hours not completed during a particular month were made up through additional hours in subsequent months. Where practicable, each VP received coverage during early, mid and late counting periods each month, resulting in an unbiased and varied dataset.

Target Species

- 3.2.18 Six target species (as defined in **Section 2.2**) were recorded during the VP surveys undertaken within the 2024/2025 non-breeding season: Red Kite, Goshawk, Kestrel, Peregrine, Hen Harrier and Golden Plover. The flight lines for Red Kite are shown on **Figure 37 – 47**, Goshawk and Kestrel in **Figure 48** and Hen Harrier, Peregrine and Golden Plover on **Figure 49**.
- 3.2.19 **Tables 22** and **23** present the number of flights recorded within the VP Survey Area (i.e. within the 2 km view-sheds) and the number of observations per hour (observations divided by total number of hours recorded), during the breeding season VP surveys.

Table 22 - Flights by target species – Non-breeding Season 2025/2026 – Northern Array

Northern Array – 2025/2026 Non-breeding Season			
Species	Number of observations in VP Survey Area	Number of observations per hour of survey	Notes
Red Kite	27	0.38	Recorded every month, across the Northern Array. Adults and juveniles flying over but rarely landing on Development Site, most records of single birds with the exception of a couple of pairs.
Kestrel	15	0.21	All records consist of solo birds, often recorded during the same visit and most commonly during the first few months of the survey period.
Golden Plover	3	0.04	Only recorded on one survey visit on 4 February from VP1. A flock of 150 recorded.
Goshawk	2	0.03	Recorded rarely during the survey period. Both records of adults circling over the Development Site but no territorial behaviour observed (see Section 3.4).
Hen Harrier	1	0.01	A single record of a ringtail briefly in December 2025.

Table 23 - Flights by target species – Non-breeding Season 2025/2026 – Southern Array

Southern Array – 2025/2026 Non-breeding Season			
Species	Number of observations in VP Survey Area	Number of observations per hour of survey	Notes
Red Kite	38	0.53	Recorded every month, across the Southern Array. Adults and juveniles flying over and landing on Development Site, most records of single birds with the exception of a couple of pairs on several dates.
Goshawk	8	0.11	Recorded consistently across the survey period, with the majority of records being adult birds. A male and female were recorded together on the 13 November.
Hen Harrier	2	0.03	A ringtail and an adult male recorded once each on the 11 January but no further records.
Kestrel	2	0.03	Both records occurred on the 11 November with a pair together.
Peregrine	1	0.01	Recorded on one occasion during the survey period. An adult on the 7 January that flew

Southern Array – 2025/2026 Non-breeding Season

through the Development Site.

Secondary Species

- 3.2.20 Secondary species identified in the methodology included common raptors, gulls and waterfowl potentially vulnerable to collision with turbines from the Proposed Development due to their size and flight characteristics. Species recorded during the VP surveys are listed below in **Table 24** with indicative frequency of observation and peak counts.

Table 24 - Secondary species vulnerable to collision recorded in 2025/2026 Non-breeding Season

Common Name	Scientific Name	Observations
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Regularly recorded in all months with a peak count of eight individuals in February. Recorded displaying and hunting within the Development Site.
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Recorded rarely flying over and circling, with a peak count of 10.
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Recorded rarely flying over and circling, with a peak count of 2.
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Regularly recorded in all months with a peak count of 11 in March, likely including juveniles. Recorded foraging and displaying.
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Regularly recorded in the Southern Array with records of both male and female birds in November.

- 3.2.21 Further secondary species were recorded that are not vulnerable to collision, due to their small size and flight behaviour, but are species of conservation concern (included on one or more of the lists detailed in **Section 2.2**). Observations of these secondary species are recorded in **Table 25**.

Table 25 - Other secondary species recorded in 2025/2026 Non-breeding Season

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Observations
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S7	Irregularly recorded during the survey period. Only single records were recorded in the Northern Array from October to December.
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	WCA1	Recorded sporadically during the survey period. Was more frequently recorded on the Southern Array, but the largest flock of nine birds was recorded from the Northern Array.
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA1, UKBR.	Rarely recorded during the survey period. Only records were from January in the Southern Array, with a maximum flock size of 20.
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	WCA1	Recorded once in March in woodland adjacent to Northern Array.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Observations
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	Rarely recorded during the survey period. Only a single record in March from the Northern Array.
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea cabaret</i>	S7, UKBR.	Rarely recorded during the survey period. Flocks of five were recorded at both the Northern and Southern Array in March and November respectively.
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	WBR	Rarely recorded during the survey period. A maximum flock size of three was observed at the Northern Array in October, with the only other record occurring in March.
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	UKBR	Recorded regularly throughout the survey period. Numbers remained consistent with the exception of October and November, with a peak count of 72 in October at the Northern Array likely the result of post breeding success.
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	UKBR	Recorded irregularly during the survey period. Recorded in all months except October, with a peak count of six in February at the Northern Array.
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S7, UKBR.	Recorded regularly throughout the survey period. Multiple months with no records but a peak count of 29 in November at the Northern Array likely the result of post breeding success.
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	S7	Rarely recorded during the survey period. Only a single record in December from the Northern Array.
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S7	Rarely recorded during the survey period. Only recorded in one month in each Array, with a peak of two birds in the Southern Array in January.
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	Recorded irregularly during the survey period. All records occurred in the Southern Array with a maximum count of 850 in February.

3.3 BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS

- 3.3.1 **Table 26** displays the species recorded up to Survey Visit 5 of the general breeding bird survey, and the visit numbers in which the species was recorded.
- 3.3.2 A total of 41 species were recorded in the first five visits, 22 of which are target or secondary species.
- 3.3.3 The greatest diversity of species were found in areas of coniferous plantation, clear-fell and scrub adjacent to the Development Site. These areas support the majority of secondary bird species such as Crossbill, Firecrest and Willow Warbler. Species diversity was lower within the grassland and grass-heath habitats found within the Development Site, but included secondary species in large numbers such as Skylark and Meadow Pipit
- 3.3.4 The final survey visit was completed this month and therefore the data from the final visit is yet to be

analysed. Once the data has all been collated, territory mapping analysis will be undertaken, the results of which will be presented in the final baseline report.

Table 26 – Species recorded and the visit numbers during the first five visits of the general breeding bird surveys

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Survey Visit Numbers that species was Recorded
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	N/A	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	N/A	2, 4 and 5
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S7	1, 3, 4 and 5
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	N/A	1, 4 and 5
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	N/A	2
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	N/A	1, 3, 4 and 5
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	N/A	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	S7	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	S7	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	WCA1	3 and 4
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR	3 and 4
Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S7	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	WCA1, S7.	2, 3, 4 and 5
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	WBR, S7.	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	BDir1, S7, WBR.	1
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	N/A	4 & 5
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	N/A	1, 3, 4 and 5
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	N/A	2 & 5
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	S7	1, 3, 4 and 5
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	N/A	4 & 5
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	1, 4 and 5
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	WBR, S7	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	UKBR, S7	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	N/A	1, 3, 4 and 5
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	N/A	1, 3, 4 and 5
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	S7, UKBR	4
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	N/A	5
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	N/A	3 and 4

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Survey Visit Numbers that species was Recorded
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	N/A	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	N/A	1, 2, 3 and 4
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S7, UKBR	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S7	1, 3, 4 and 5
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR	5
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	N/A	1, 2, and 4
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	WBR, S7	5
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	4
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	S7	2 and 3
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	WBR, S7	3, 4 and 5
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	WBR, S7	2, 3, 4 and 5
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	N/A	1, 3, 4 and 5
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	N/A	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

3.4 BREEDING RAPTOR SURVEYS

3.4.1 Three target raptor species were recorded during the raptor surveys: Peregrine, Red Kite and Goshawk. None were recorded breeding within the 2 km survey buffer, however, a pair of Peregrine were recorded breeding 3 km from the Northern Array. No Kestrel were recorded during the surveys. The breeding raptor survey results are summarised below and detailed within a confidential Annex which includes details of nest locations and photographs. Suitable habitat identified for surveying is provided in **Figure 8**. This figure shows the Development Site boundary as it was in 2025 at the time of survey, it has now reduced in size (see **Figure 1**).

Goshawk

- 3.4.2 During the visits on 7 and 8 April 2025, a Goshawk was heard calling from within a mature stand of spruce trees within a woodland block, though a search of the woodland block found no evidence of nesting. A potential pluck Development Site was found within the block - several pigeon species feathers and splashing was found on and around a tree stump and adjacent trees in the centre of the woodland. No further observations of Goshawk were recorded at this location during any of the subsequent surveys.
- 3.4.3 Individual Goshawk were recorded in flight over several woodland blocks during each of the visits up to 9 June 2025, with a pair of birds present on 20 May. They were observed displaying, flight mirroring and grappling during their flight - all behaviour indicative of a pair intent on breeding.
- 3.4.4 A single Goshawk was observed in flight on the morning of 9 June and later heard calling. A single bird was also heard calling later in the morning but searches of the location found no evidence of nesting birds. No Goshawk was heard or seen within the survey area after 9 June 2025.

- 3.4.5 The regular presence of Goshawk hunting and displaying over woodland during the early part of the breeding season in 2025 indicates territory occupancy but does not confirm whether a breeding attempt was made (Hardy *et al.*, 2013).
- 3.4.6 During the visit on the 19 March 2026, an adult of unknown sex was heard calling distantly behind the small woodland block north of the Northern Array next to the access track. There was no subsequent calling heard, but an *Accipiter* species was seen flying low behind the surveyors into the block, but Sparrowhawk could not be ruled out.
- 3.4.7 Two potential pluck sites were found within a woodland block to the east of the Southern Array in suitable habitat on the 11 May 2026 and subsequently revisited on the 12 June 2026. However, a nest was not located on either visit, and no other signs of Goshawk nesting within the area were found.
- 3.4.8 Further details of breeding Goshawk are presented in the confidential Annex and **Figures 51 and 54**.

Red Kite

- 3.4.9 Red Kite were observed foraging over both the Northern and Southern Array during early survey visits in 2025 and 2026. On 7 April 2025, a pair at the western extent of the Llynfi Afan Windfarm were observed flight mirroring as they foraged around wind turbines and open moorland. General Red Kite foraging areas are shown on **Figure 53**.
- 3.4.10 Red Kite were generally observed as individual birds foraging over moorland amongst grazing sheep and lambs, with numbers reducing dramatically during the June and July surveys in 2025 and 2026 compared to earlier surveys following the completion of the main lamb birthing period and therefore a reduction in carrion.
- 3.4.11 Broadleaved woodland areas were observed from a distance during survey visits to identify any areas where Red Kite were departing, returning or repeatedly flying around; activity that may indicate nests being present. No such activity was observed during any of the surveys, suggesting that any Red Kite observed foraging were not breeding locally. Red Kite can forage up to 10 km from nest sites¹⁵.
- 3.4.12 Red Kite activity in the Survey Area was restricted to foraging only and the results can be found in **Figure 50**.

Kestrel

- 3.4.13 No Kestrel were recorded within the Survey Area during the breeding raptor surveys in 2025 or 2026.

Peregrine

- 3.4.14 Of the potential nests sites identified from satellite imagery, only one location was identified as having suitability when viewed from vantage points during the survey visits in 2025. This site with nesting potential was a rock exposure which appeared to be a former landslide, and it was located within 2 km of the Development Site boundary. No permission was granted to access this area, so observations were made from within the survey area during early survey visits in 2025 and 2026. No Peregrine were observed in flight over the location.
- 3.4.15 Peregrine were regularly observed thermalling and hunting over rock exposures and woodland

within the 2 km Survey Buffer in 2025, less so in 2026.

- 3.4.16 Further details of breeding Peregrine are presented in the confidential Annex and **Figures 52 and 55**.

Other Species

- 3.4.17 Full details of other raptor species and Raven observed displaying breeding behaviour in 2025 can be found in **Figure 53**.

3.5 NIGHTJAR SURVEYS

- 3.5.1 In total, a maximum count of 14 individual Nightjar were recorded during the Nightjar surveys in 2025. It was assessed that the Development Site supported an estimated seven territories in total:
- three territories in the valley of clear fell plantation to the east of the Southern Array;
 - two territories in an area of young growth plantation to the east of the Northern Array; and
 - two territories in an area of clear fell plantation to the north of the Northern Array.
- 3.5.2 The locations of the Nightjar territories identified within the Survey Area in 2025 are mapped in **Figure 56**. Full results from the 2025 survey visits are provided in **Annex D**.
- 3.5.3 The 2026 Nightjar surveys have been completed in July 2026 and the data has not yet been analysed. The findings of the 2026 Nightjar surveys will be provided in the final baseline report.

3.6 WINTER WALKOVER SURVEYS

- 3.6.1 A total of 19 target and secondary species were recorded during the 2024/2025 and 2025/2026 winter walkover surveys.
- 3.6.2 The majority of records were of passerines and were dominated by species that occur at the Development Site year-round and can be considered resident species (such as Meadow Pipit, Mistle Thrush and Skylark). Many of the species recorded were restricted to the woodlands adjacent to the Development Site (such as Bullfinch, Dunnock, and Goldcrest).
- 3.6.3 A flock of two Golden Plover were recorded taking off from the grassland in the east of the Southern Array on a single occasion in January 2025.
- 3.6.4 Peak counts and observations of target and secondary species are included in **Table 27**.

Table 27 - Target and Secondary species recorded during winter walkovers 2024-2026

Common Name	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Observations
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	1	Calling in the woodland to the north of the Northern Array in February 2025.
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	6	Recorded throughout both winters in the Northern and Southern Array flying over and landing on the Development Site.
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	12	Recorded throughout both winters singing and flying over the conifer plantations adjacent to the Development Site.
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	2	Recorded throughout both winters in woodland and scrub adjacent to the Development Site.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Peak Count	Observations
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	3	Recorded singing in the conifer plantation adjacent to the Southern Array in February 2026.
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	2	Recorded on one occasion in January 2025 on the grassland within the East of the Southern Array.
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	A female recorded hinting over the Southern Array in November 2025.
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	3	Flying over the Southern Array in November 2025.
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	9	Recorded throughout both winters, foraging and calling within the Development Site.
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	9	Recorded throughout both winters foraging and singing within the Development Site.
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	4	Recorded throughout both winters flying over the Development Site.
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	4	Two birds on each Array in November 2025, mixed behaviour between landing and hunting.
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	14	Recorded throughout both winters, foraging and calling within the Southern Array.
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	1	A female recorded preening within the Southern Array in January 2025.
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	38	Recorded across the Development Site throughout both winters, flying over, calling and from February onwards, singing.
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	Recorded calling on Northern Array in February 2026 after being flushed.
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2	Recorded in the woodland adjacent to Southern Array in February 2026.
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	Flying over the Northern Array in January 2025.
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	18	Flocks recorded foraging in the Southern Array throughout both winters.

3.7 INCIDENTAL RECORDS

- 3.7.1 Sightings of target species recorded on the Development Site outside of the surveys are listed in **Table 28**. These sightings were recorded while surveyors were walking between survey locations.
- 3.7.2 The flocks of roosting Golden Plover identified in the incidental records were approximately at the same location as the flock of roosting Golden Plover recorded once during the VP surveys in January 2025, before they took flight.

Table 28 - Incidental records of target species

Species	Count	Date	Observations
Golden Plover	13	16/01/2025	Flock roosting on grassland in centre of Northern Array (SS 86826 92862).
Golden Plover	35	29/01/2025	Flock roosting on grassland in centre of Northern Array in the same location as previous incidental record (SS 86826 92862).

4 TARGET SPECIES SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 Nine target species (as defined in **Section 2.2**) were recorded during the VP, general breeding bird, breeding raptor, Nightjar and winter walkover surveys carried out between October 2024 and June 2026: Red Kite, Kestrel, Goshawk, Nightjar, Peregrine, Golden Plover, Hen Harrier, Hobby, and Curlew. A summary of the records for these species is provided below, with species ordered by the amount of activity recorded on the Development Site.

4.2 RED KITE

- 4.2.1 Red Kite is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive and Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and therefore receives additional protection from disturbance during the breeding season (see **Annex A**). In 2016, the UK population of Red Kite was estimated to be close to 4,400 pairs¹⁹, although as recently as 2019 the Red Kite trust estimated the population Wales to be in excess of 2,500 pairs²⁰.
- 4.2.2 No recent population estimates of Red Kite in the East Glamorgan area (where the Development Site is located) are available, though given the number of records reported in local bird reports²¹ and number of observed nesting efforts, Red Kite is still considered a rare breeding bird in the area. In 2021, 12 Red Kite nest sites were recorded in the East Glamorgan area²². However, observations of Red Kite continue to increase with the species identified as a “Locally Common Resident and rare breeder”.
- 4.2.3 SEWBRc returned 50 records of Red Kite from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. This included one record from within the Development Site boundary, within the Northern Array.
- 4.2.4 During the baseline surveys, Red Kite were regularly recorded every month flying throughout the Survey Area and occasionally landing briefly to scavenge. Up to four birds were recorded at any one time, although the majority of records relate to single birds. Adults and juveniles were recorded. No nest sites were identified within the Survey Area in either 2025 or 2026.

4.3 KESTREL

- 4.3.1 Kestrel is a priority species listed in Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The UK population is estimated to be 31,000 breeding pairs¹⁹. The UK population declined by 32% between

¹⁹ Woodward, I., Aebischer, N., Burnell, D., Eaton, M., Frost, T., Hall, C., Stroud, S. & Noble, D. (2020). APEP 4 - Population estimates of birds in Great Britain and the United Kingdom. *British Birds* 113/3: 69–104.

²⁰ Welsh Kite Trust (2020): How Many Kites are there in Wales? Available at: <http://welshkitetrust.wales/how-many-kites-are-there-in-wales> [June 2026]

²¹ East Glamorgan Bird Report (2024). Glamorgan Bird Club. Available at: <https://glamorganbirds.org.uk/annual-report> [Accessed June 2026].

²² Hughes, J. (2022). Welsh Bird Report. Welsh Ornithological Society. Available at: <https://birds.in.wales/welsh-bird-report> [Accessed June 2026].

1995 and 2010²³.

- 4.3.2 In East Glamorgan, Kestrel is considered a common resident, and 24 nest sites were recorded in 2022²².
- 4.3.3 SEWBRc returned 14 records of Kestrel from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. The closest record was located 79 m south-east of the Southern Array.
- 4.3.4 During the baseline surveys, Kestrel were recorded hunting frequently between July and March within the Survey Area. They were most frequently recorded within the rough grassland in the Northern Array. Up to two birds were recorded at once, though the majority of records were of single birds. No nest sites were identified within the Survey Area in either 2025 or 2026.

4.4 GOSHAWK

- 4.4.1 Goshawk is listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In 2017, there were thought to be up to 620 pairs nesting throughout the UK¹⁹, although it is widely believed this doesn't reflect the true status of the species and represents an underestimate of the actual population¹⁹.
- 4.4.2 In East Glamorgan, Goshawk is considered an uncommon resident breeder. In East Glamorgan, 19 Goshawk nest sites were recorded in 2022²². Given the expansion of this species, the total number of breeding pairs is likely to be more than this and will continue to grow where suitable habitat is present.
- 4.4.3 SEWBRc returned 25 records of Goshawk from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. The closest record was located 308 m west of the Northern Array.
- 4.4.4 During the baseline surveys, Goshawk were recorded infrequently within the Survey Area throughout the non-breeding seasons and breeding season. Most flight were recorded in the valley between Northern Array and Southern Array, though there were also records of Goshawk flying within the Development Site boundary limited to the edges close to the woodland habitats that this species favours.
- 4.4.5 Up to two birds were recorded at any one time, although the majority of records relate to single birds soaring and hunting. Male, female and juvenile birds were recorded. Suitable nesting habitat for Goshawk was identified to the north-east of the Northern Array, to the north-east of the Southern Array and between the Arrays. However, no nest sites were identified within the Survey Area during 2025 or 2026.

4.5 NIGHTJAR

- 4.5.1 Nightjar is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive and was formally listed in Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 before it's removal in 2026. The UK population was estimated to be

²³ Balmer, D.E., Gillings, S., Caffrey, B.J., Swann, R.L., Downie, I.S. and Fuller, R.J. (2013). Bird Atlas 2007-11: the breeding and wintering birds of Britain and Ireland. BTO Books, Thetford.

4,600 churring males in 2004¹⁹, with the estimated population of 220 males in Wales thought to be an underestimate.

- 4.5.2 In East Glamorgan, Nightjar is considered an uncommon breeding summer visitor, confined to replanted clear-fell areas in conifer plantations. The East Glamorgan Bird Report²¹ recorded sightings of Nightjar from 21 different locations, with the records indicating that Nightjar are widely distributed across the northern part of the region where there is suitable habitat. The report records potential breeding at 11 locations, with confirmation difficult to gain due to the crepuscular nature of Nightjar and difficulties associated with finding their nests.
- 4.5.3 SEWBRc returned 22 records of Nightjar from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. The closest record was located 150 m north of the Northern Array.
- 4.5.4 During Nightjar surveys, up to 14 individual churring males were recorded, with an estimate seven territories within 500 m of the Development Site. No Nightjar were recorded within the Development Site, with the species restricted to the young plantation, clear-fell and scattered scrub habitats adjacent to the Development Site.

4.6 PEREGRINE

- 4.6.1 Peregrine is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive and Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and therefore, receives additional protection from disturbance during the breeding season (see **Annex A**). The UK breeding population for Peregrine is estimated to be 1,769 pairs²⁴ with an estimated 283 pairs in Wales. While numbers of Peregrine have increased markedly in England, comparison of the number of pairs between 2002 and 2014 suggest stable populations in Wales.
- 4.6.2 In East Glamorgan, Peregrine is considered a locally common resident breeder though it continues to suffer persecution. In 2024, the South Wales Peregrine Monitoring Group (SWPMG) recorded 23 breeding territories within the East Glamorgan area²¹.
- 4.6.3 SEWBRc returned eight records of Peregrine from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. The closest record was located 592 m south-west of the Northern Array.
- 4.6.4 During the baseline surveys, Peregrine were recorded infrequently during the non-breeding season and breeding season. Up to two birds were recorded at once, though the majority of records were of single birds. A pair have nested 3 km from the Development Site in 2025, and activity at this location was recorded in 2026 but breeding was not confirmed.

4.7 GOLDEN PLOVER

- 4.7.1 Golden Plover is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive and is a priority species listed in Section 7

²⁴ Wilson, W.M., Balmer, D.E., Jones, K., King, V.A., Raw, D., Rollie, C.J., Rooney, E., Ruddock, M., Smith, G.D., Stevenson, A., Stirling-Aird, P.K., Wernhama, C.V., Weston, J.M. and Noble, D.G. (2018). The breeding population of Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands in 2014. *Bird Study* 65: 1-19.

of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The species is also Red listed (in Wales) due to a rapid decline in the Welsh breeding population²⁵. The wintering population of Golden Plover was estimated to be 410,000 birds in Britain in 2020¹⁹ and the five-year peak mean count from BTO Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) Sites located entirely (or partly) in Wales for 2022/23 was 11,700 birds²⁶. This compares to co-ordinated counts across Wales totalling 18,000 birds in January 1977²⁷.

- 4.7.2 Within East Glamorgan, the peak count of Golden Plover recorded in 2022 was over 1,500 individuals²². The Golden Plover is described as a locally common winter visitor and passage migrant, mainly along the coast with Sker Point being the main site, supporting up to 1000 birds in 2024. Inland, small flocks of up to 50 birds are recorded between October and February, though flocks of birds which winter on suitable habitat away from coasts are likely to be under recorded²¹.
- 4.7.3 SEWBSReC returned five records of Golden Plover from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. This included one record from within the Development Site boundary, within the Northern Array.
- 4.7.4 During the baseline surveys, Golden Plover were recorded on nine occasions within the Survey Area. Eight of these records were within the Northern Array and were of flocks of between 13 and 150 birds roosting on the grassland in the centre of the Northern Array or circling overhead. There was one record in January 2025 of two Golden Plover on the grassland in the east of the Southern Array.

4.8 HEN HARRIER

- 4.8.1 Hen Harrier is listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive, Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The species is also Red listed in Wales and the UK. There are an estimated 545 breeding pairs in the UK in 2016¹⁹. There has been a 32% decline in numbers since 2004.
- 4.8.2 In East Glamorgan, Hen Harrier is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant with infrequent records through the autumn and winter²¹.
- 4.8.3 SEWBSReC returned no records of Hen Harrier from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. The most recent record was from 2013 and located 590 m south of the Northern Array.
- 4.8.4 During the baseline surveys, Hen Harrier were recorded on four occasions between November and February. Two of these records were of adult males and two records were of ringtails (females or juveniles).

²⁵ Johnstone, I, Hughes, J, Balmer, D, Brenchley, A, Facey, R, Lindley P, Noble, D and Taylor, R (2022). Birds of Conservation Concern Wales 4: the population status of birds in Wales. Milvus 2:1 – Available at: <https://www.bto.org/our-work/science/publications/reports/birds-of-conservation-concern-wales> [Accessed June 2026]

²⁶ BTO British Trust for Ornithology (2026). BTO WeBS Reporting online Portal. [Accessed June 2026].

²⁷ Lovegrove, R., Williams, G & Williams, I. (1994). Birds in Wales. 1st. Ed. Pub. Poyser. 1994

4.9 HOBBY

- 4.9.1 Hobby is listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The UK population is estimated to comprise 2,050 breeding pairs¹⁹.
- 4.9.2 In East Glamorgan, Hobby is an uncommon summer visitor and passage migrant and only rarely breeds²¹.
- 4.9.3 SEWBRc returned one record of Hobby from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. The record was from 2018 and located 1.40 km south-west of the Southern Array.
- 4.9.4 Within the Survey Area, a single Hobby was briefly recorded once in August 2025 flying north over the north-east of the Northern Array. The record may have been of a passage migrant attracted to the large numbers of Swallows *Hirundo rustica* foraging over the Development Site at the time.

4.10 CURLEW

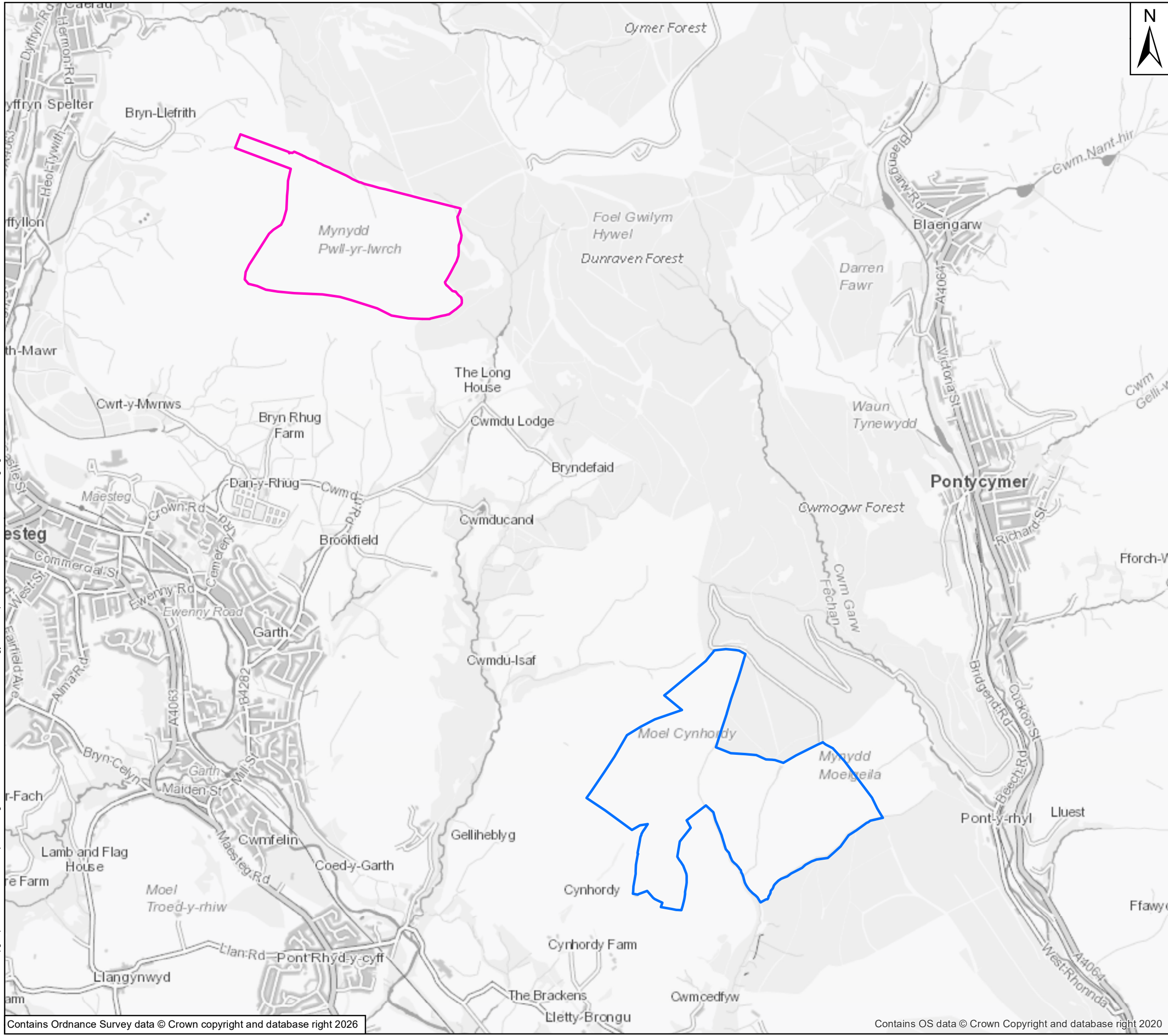
- 4.10.1 Curlew is listed on Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The species is also red listed in Wales and the UK. The UK population is estimated to be 125,000 in winter and there are an estimated 58,500 breeding pairs¹⁹. There has been a 44% population decline in the UK between 1995 and 2010²³.
- 4.10.2 In East Glamorgan, Curlew is described as a common winter visitor and passage migrant. It is a scarce breeder in upland areas. In 2024, Curlew were reported at 43 sites, yet no breeding was confirmed²¹.
- 4.10.3 SEWBRc returned one record of Curlew from the last 10 years from within 2 km of the Development Site. The record was from 2021 and located 1.79 km west of the Southern Array.
- 4.10.4 In the Survey Area, a single Curlew was recorded once in September 2025 flying southwards over the Southern Array, presumably migrating through the Development Site.

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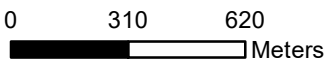
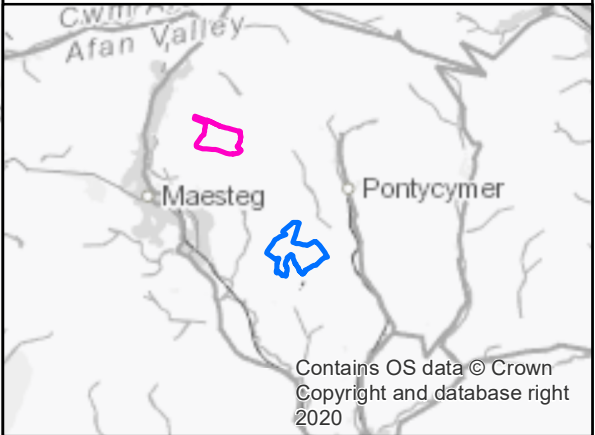
Key



Northern Array Boundary



Southern Array Boundary



Client:

Pennant Walters

Projec

Glanllynfi Garrth Windfarm

Title

Development Site Overview

Drawing No:

Figure 1

Date:

7/7/2026

Drawn:

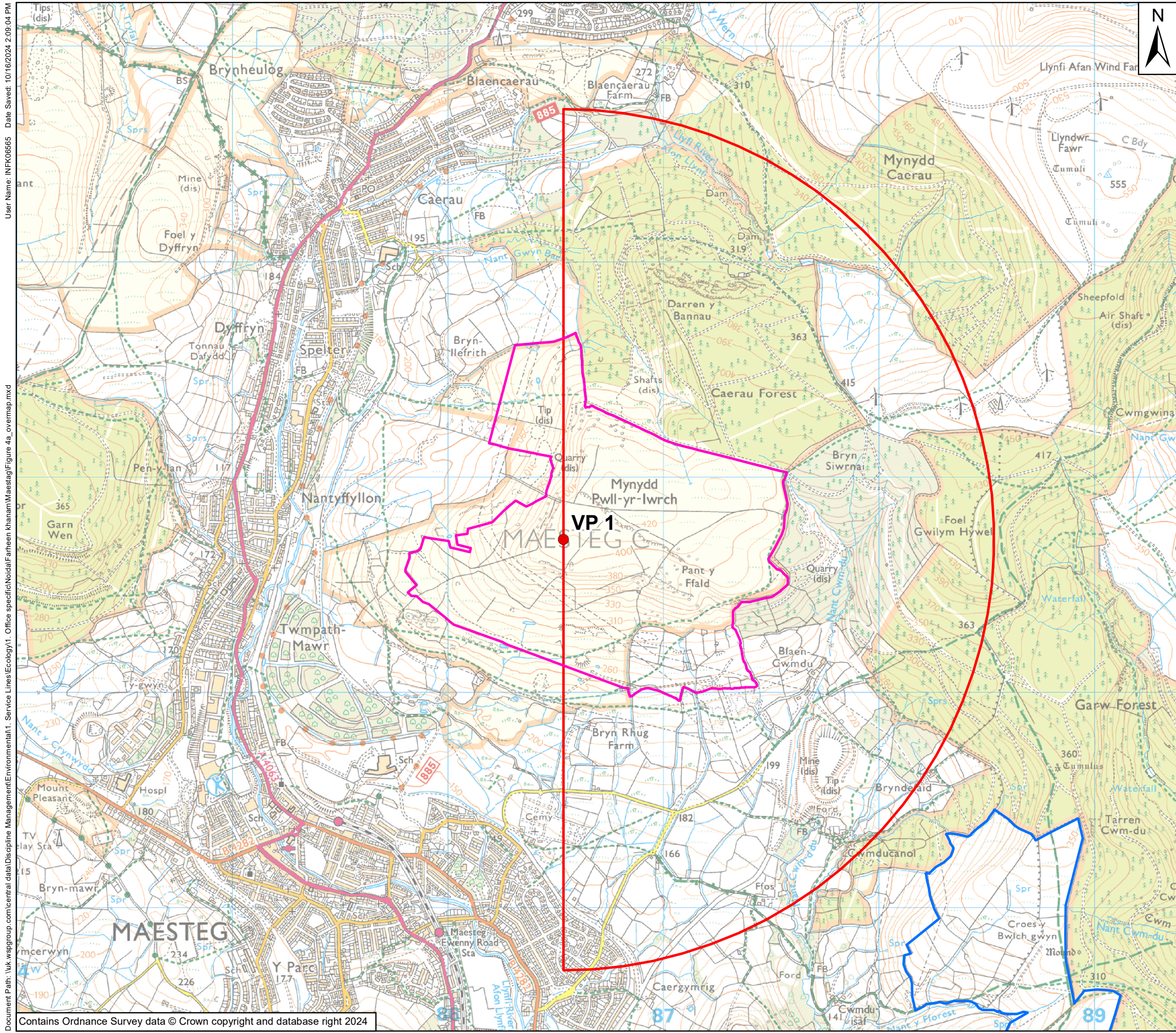
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SC

Approve

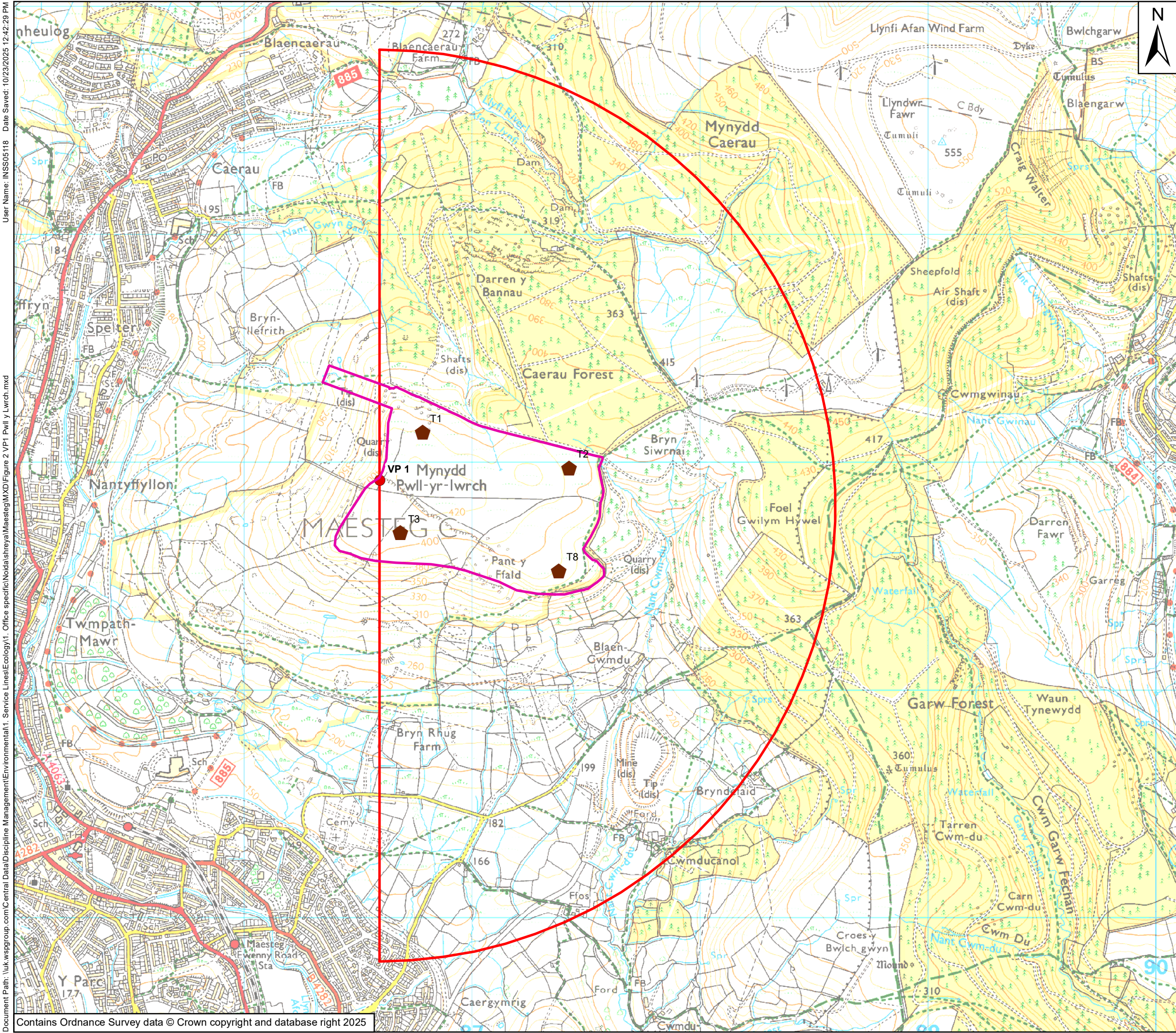
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Key		Northern Array Site boundary
		Southern Array Site Boundary
		Vantage Point
		2Km Arc

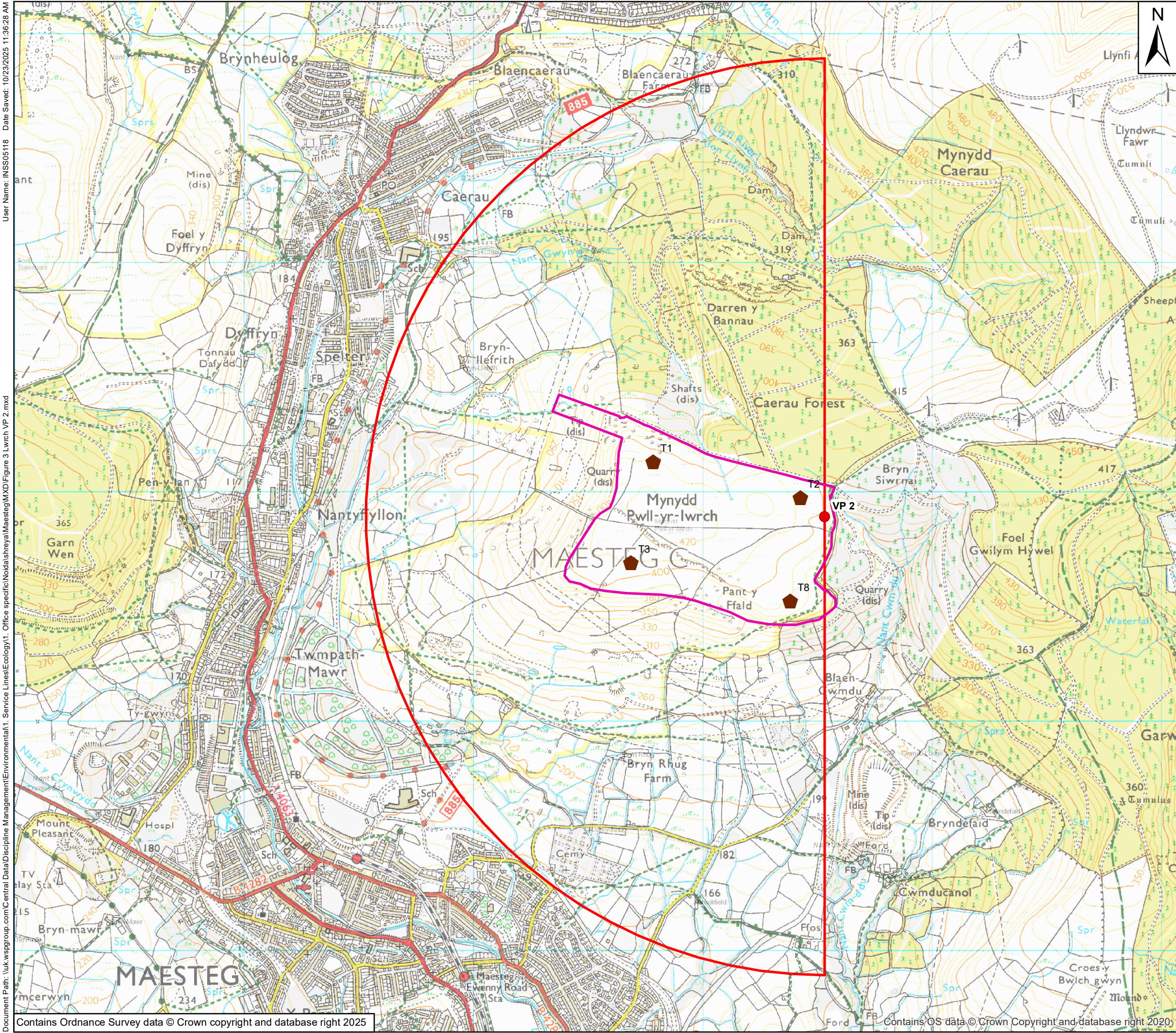
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Project:	Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm	
Title:	Vantage Point Northern Array VP1	

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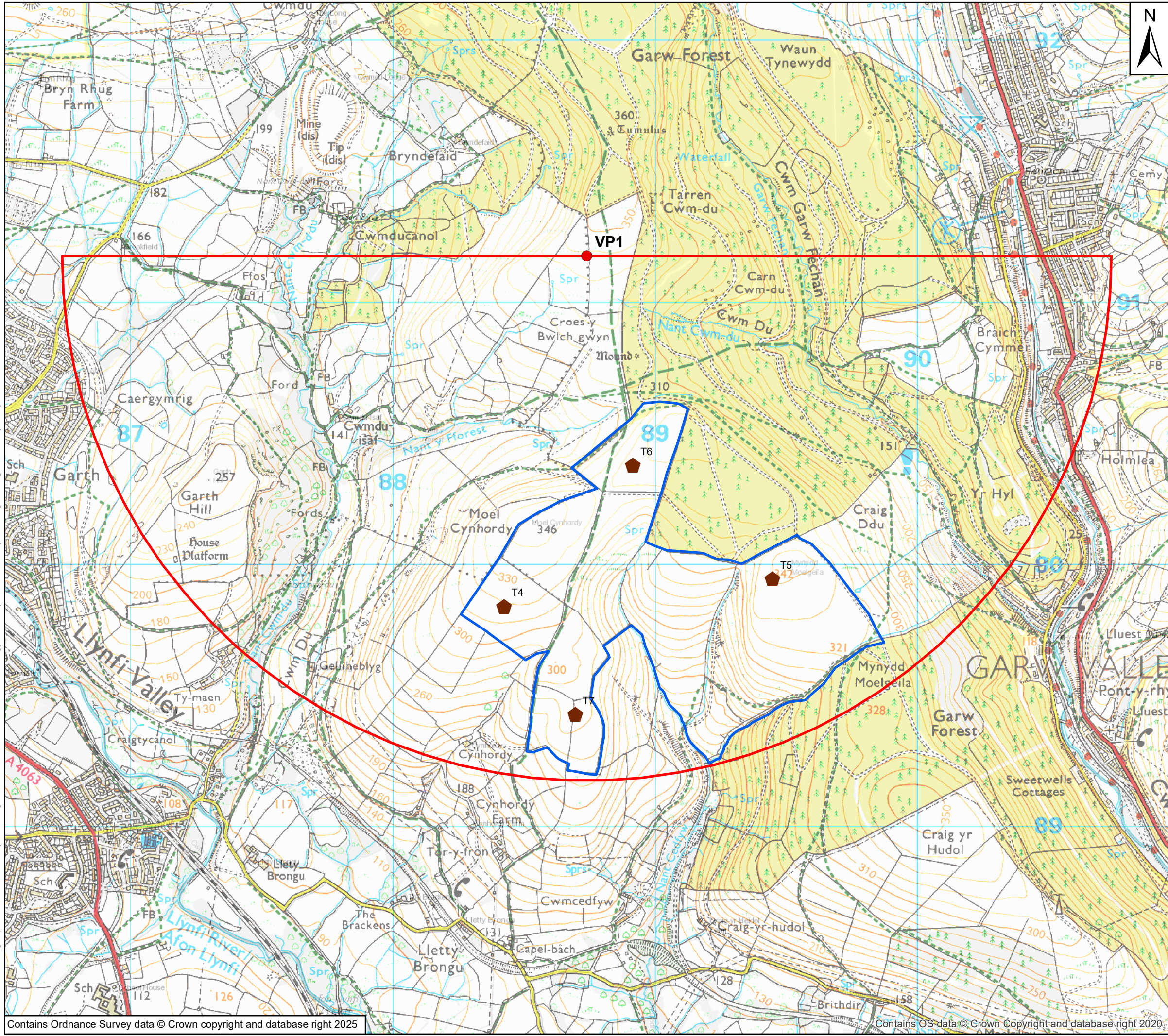


Key	
	Northern Array Site boundary
	Turbine Location
	Vantage Point
	2Km Arc

0 250 500 Meters			
Client:	Pennant Walters		
Project:	Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm		
Title:	Vantage Point Northern Array VP1 (New)		
Drawing No:	Figure 2a	Drawn:	SS
Date:	10/23/2025	Checked:	JF
Scale:	16,090 @ A3	Approved:	JF



Key	
	Northern Array Site boundary
	Turbine Location
	Vantage Point
	2 Km Arc
Client:	Pennant Walters
Project:	Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm
Title:	Vantage Point Northern Array VP2
Drawing No:	Figure 3
Date:	10/23/2025
Scale:	16,000 @ A3
Drawn:	SS
Checked:	JF
Approved:	JF



Key

- Southern Array Site Boundary
- Turbine Location
- Vantage Point
- 2 Km Arc

0 210 420 Meters

Client:

Pennant Walters

Project:

Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm

Title:

Vantage Point
Southern Array VP1

Drawing No: Figure 4

Date: 10/23/2025

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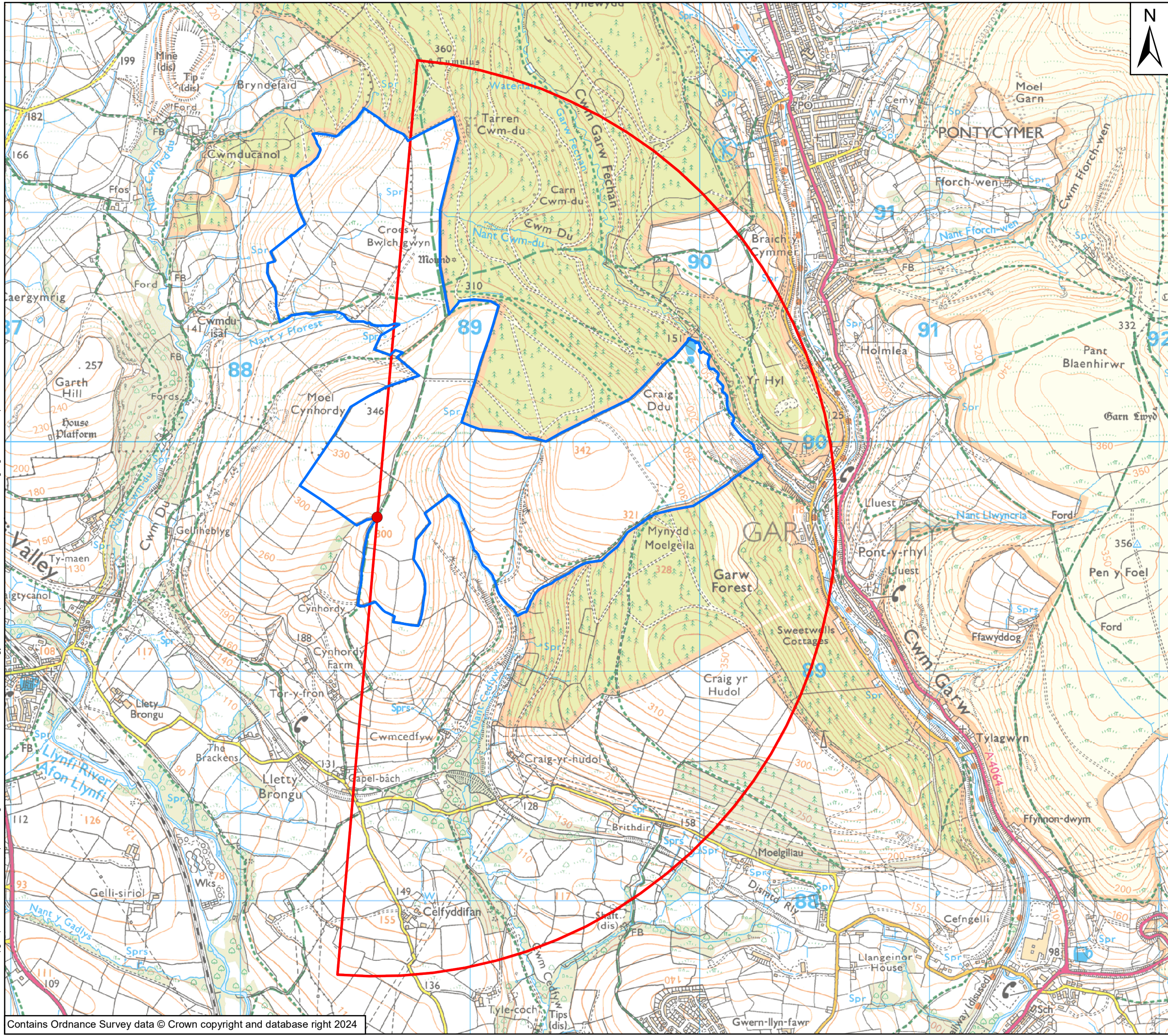
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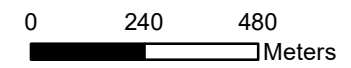
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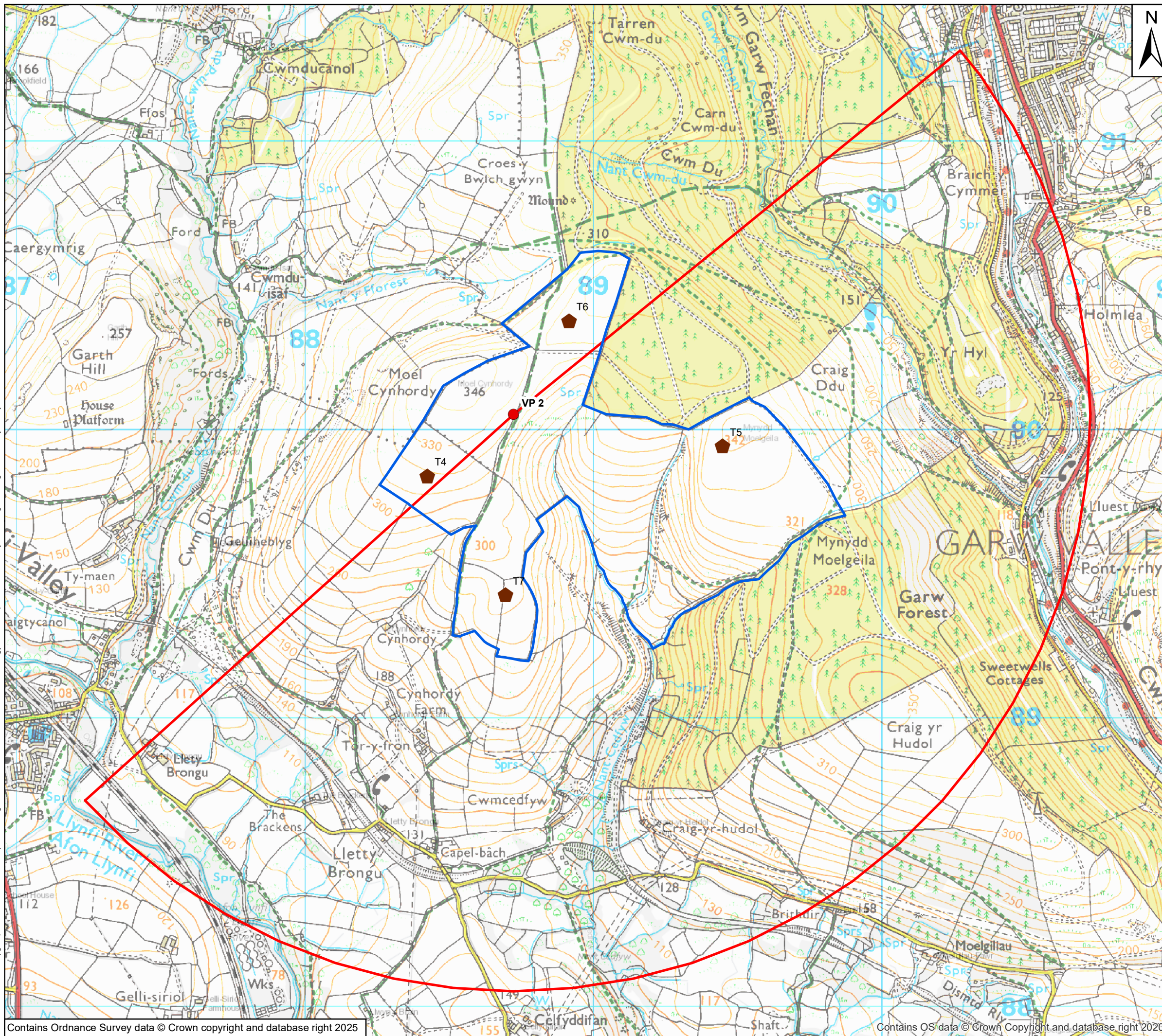


Key

- Southern Array Site Boundary
- Vantage Point
- 2 Km Arc



Client:	Pennant Walters		
Project:	Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm		
Title:	Vantage Point Southern Array		
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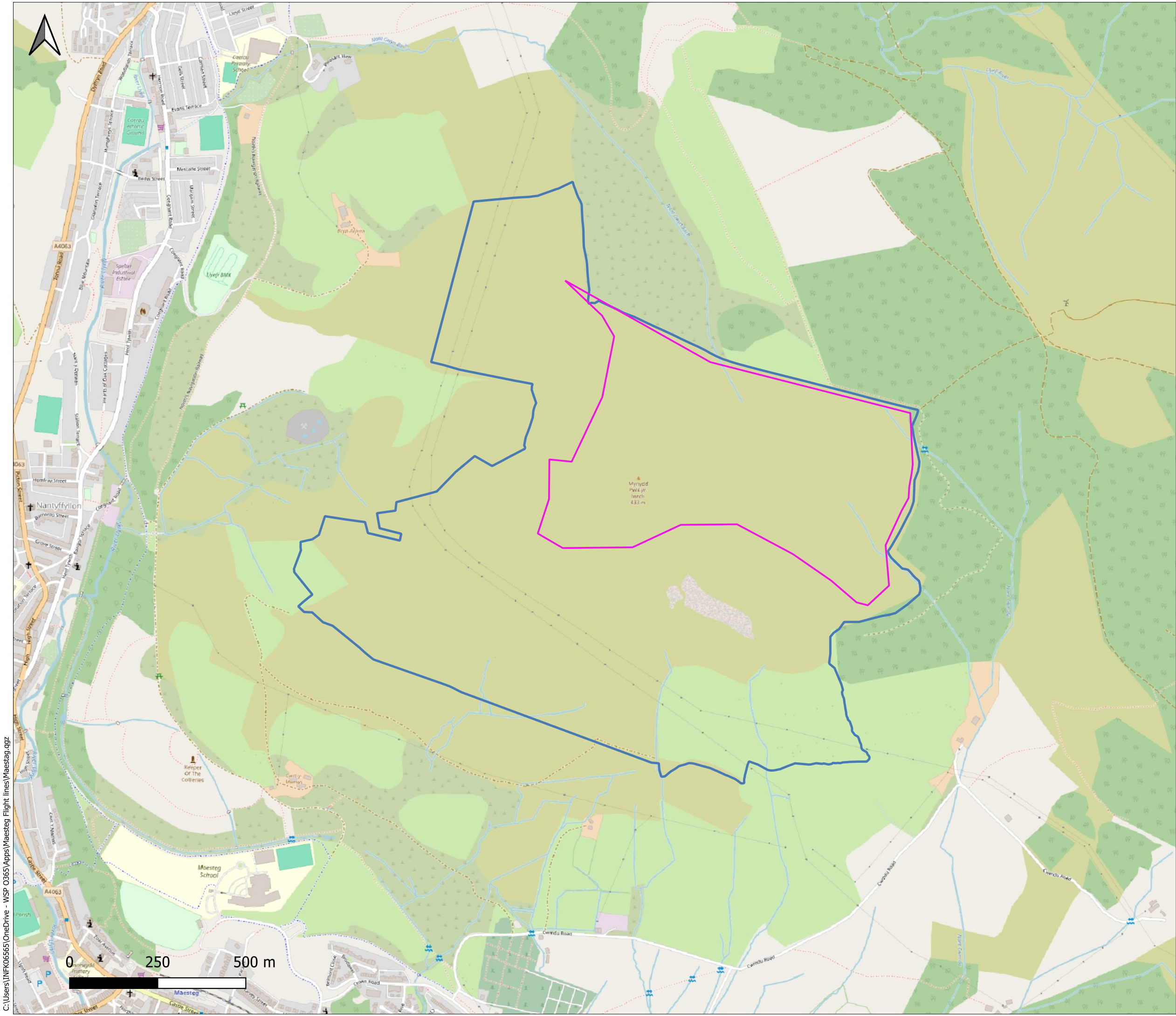
-  Southern Array Site Boundary
-  Turbine Location
-  Vantage Point
-  2 Km Arc



0 200 400 Meters

wsp

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Project:	Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm		
Title:	Vantage Point Southern Array VP2 (New)		
Drawing No:	Figure 5a	Drawn:	SS
Date:	10/23/2025	Checked:	SC
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LEGEND:

Northern Array

Walkover Route

STATUS:

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CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

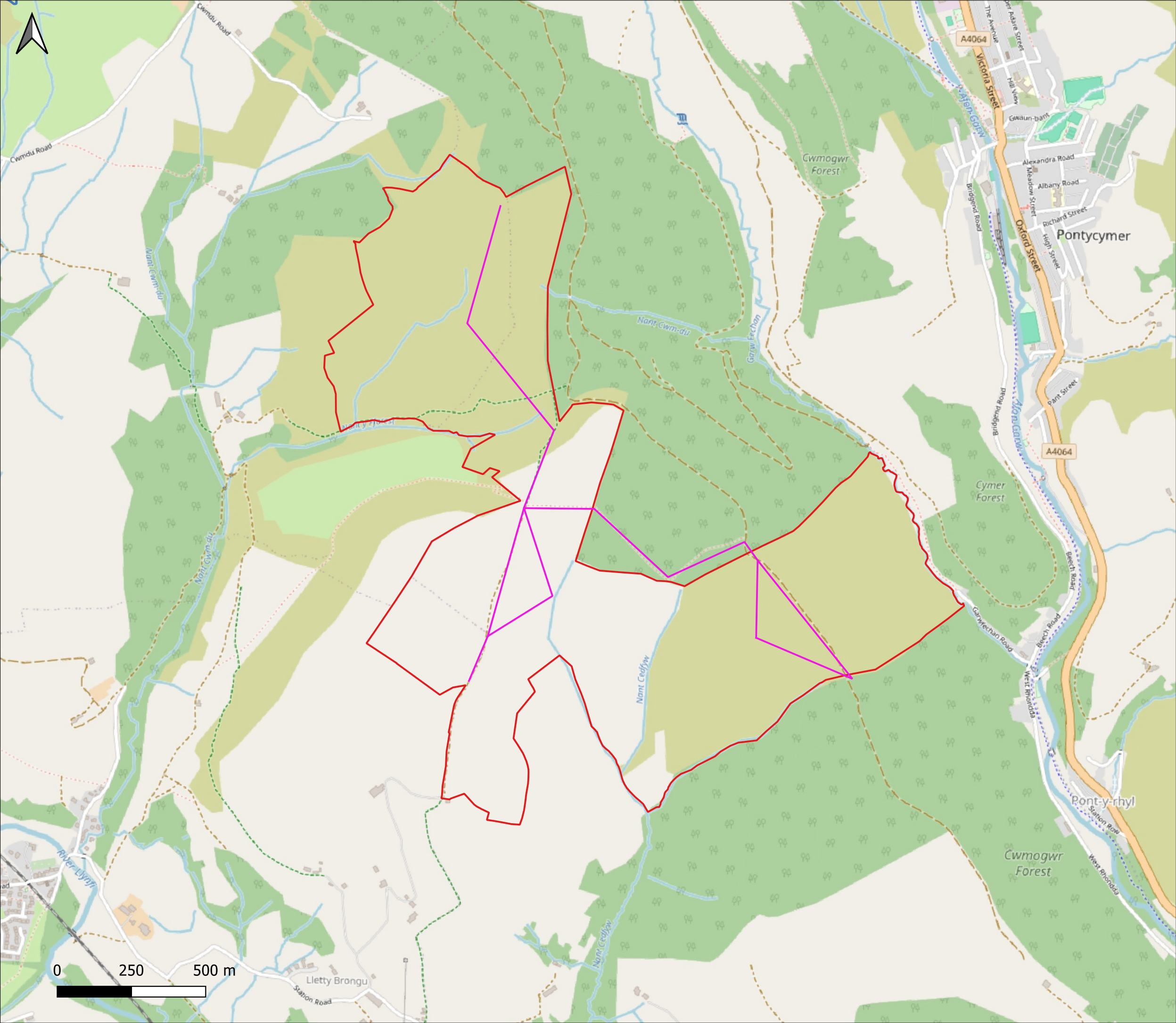
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Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

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Transect Route -
Northern Array

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VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	07/04/26	07/04/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 6	



LEGEND:

Southern Array

Walkover Route

STATUS:

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PROJECT:

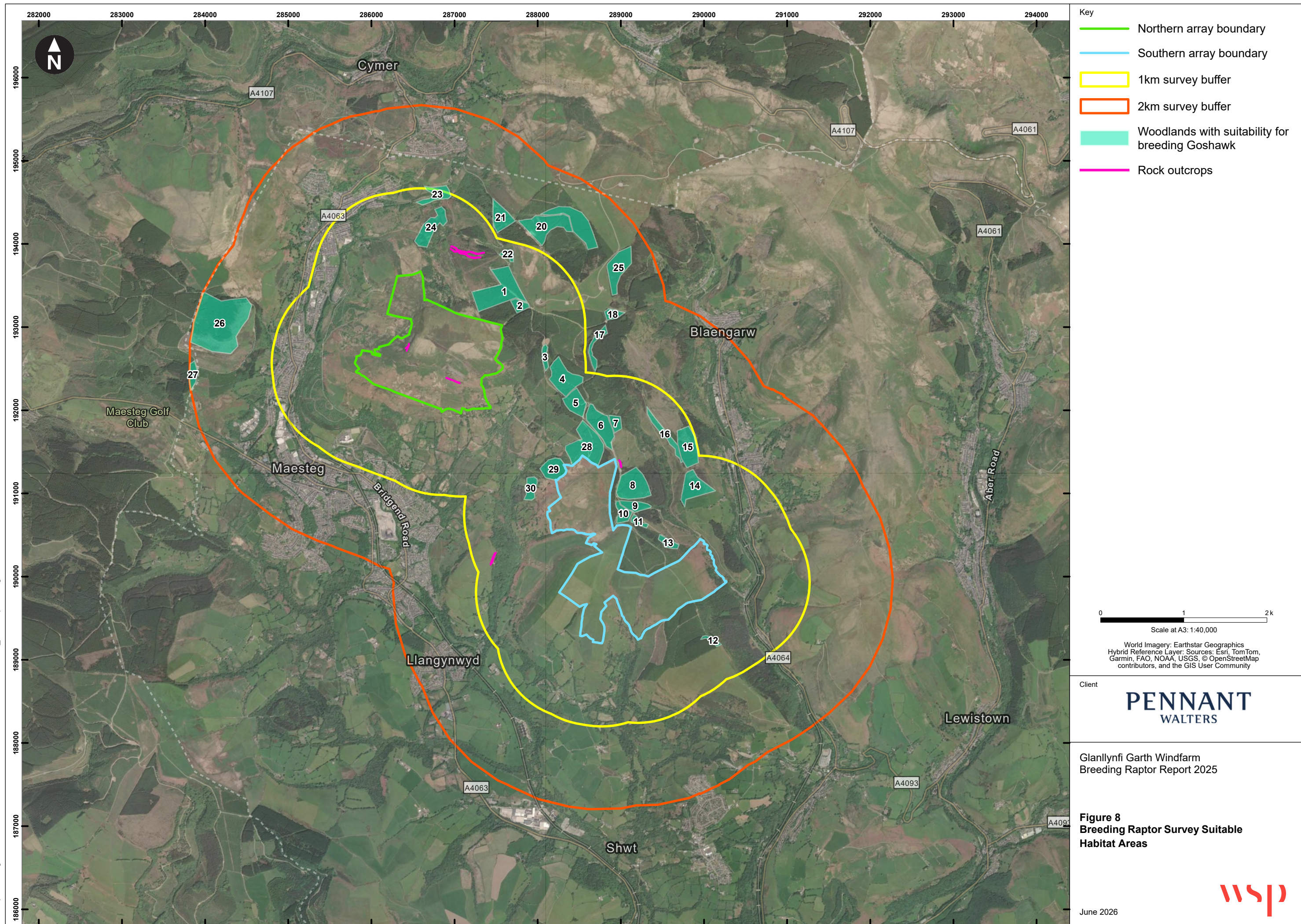
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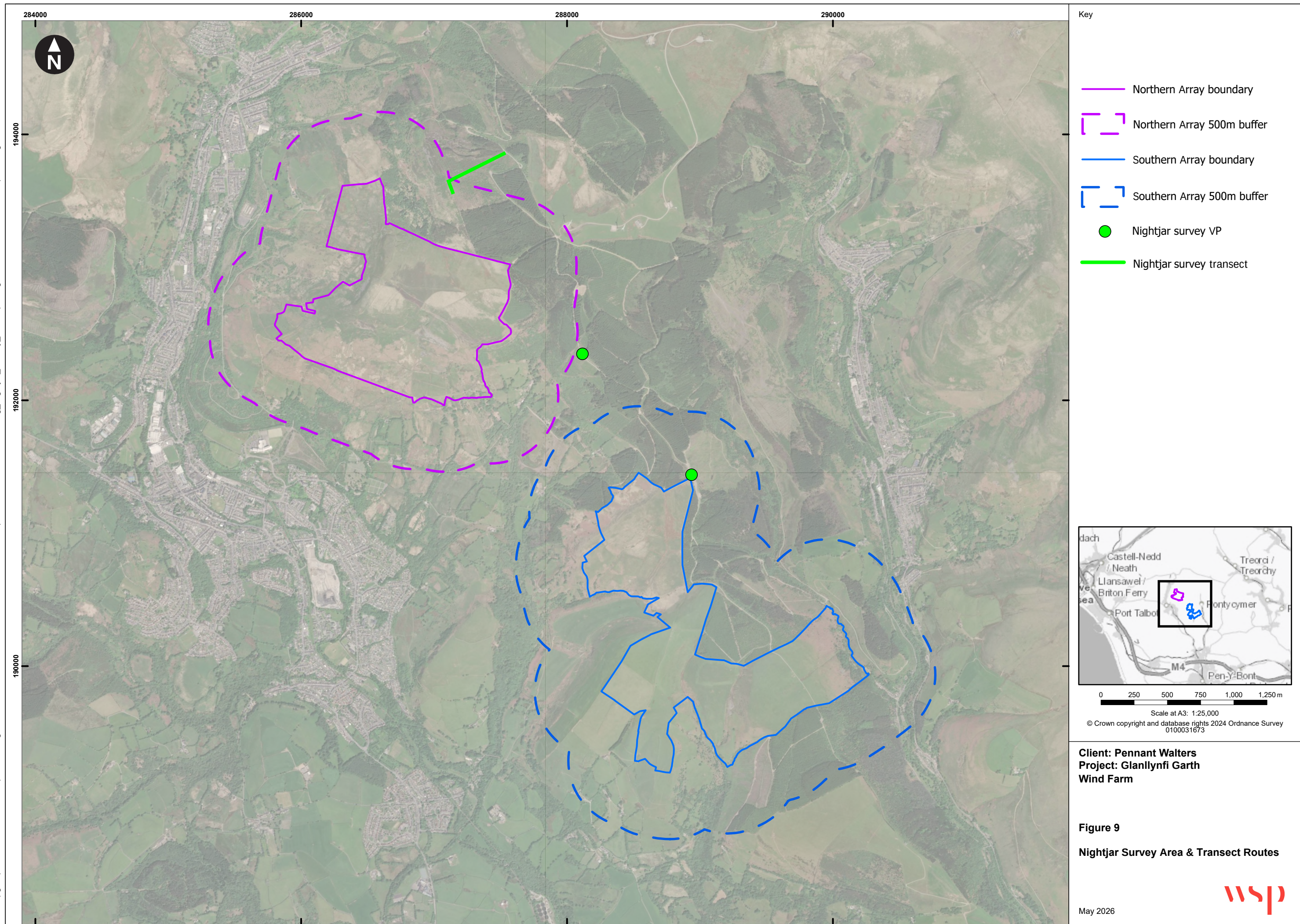
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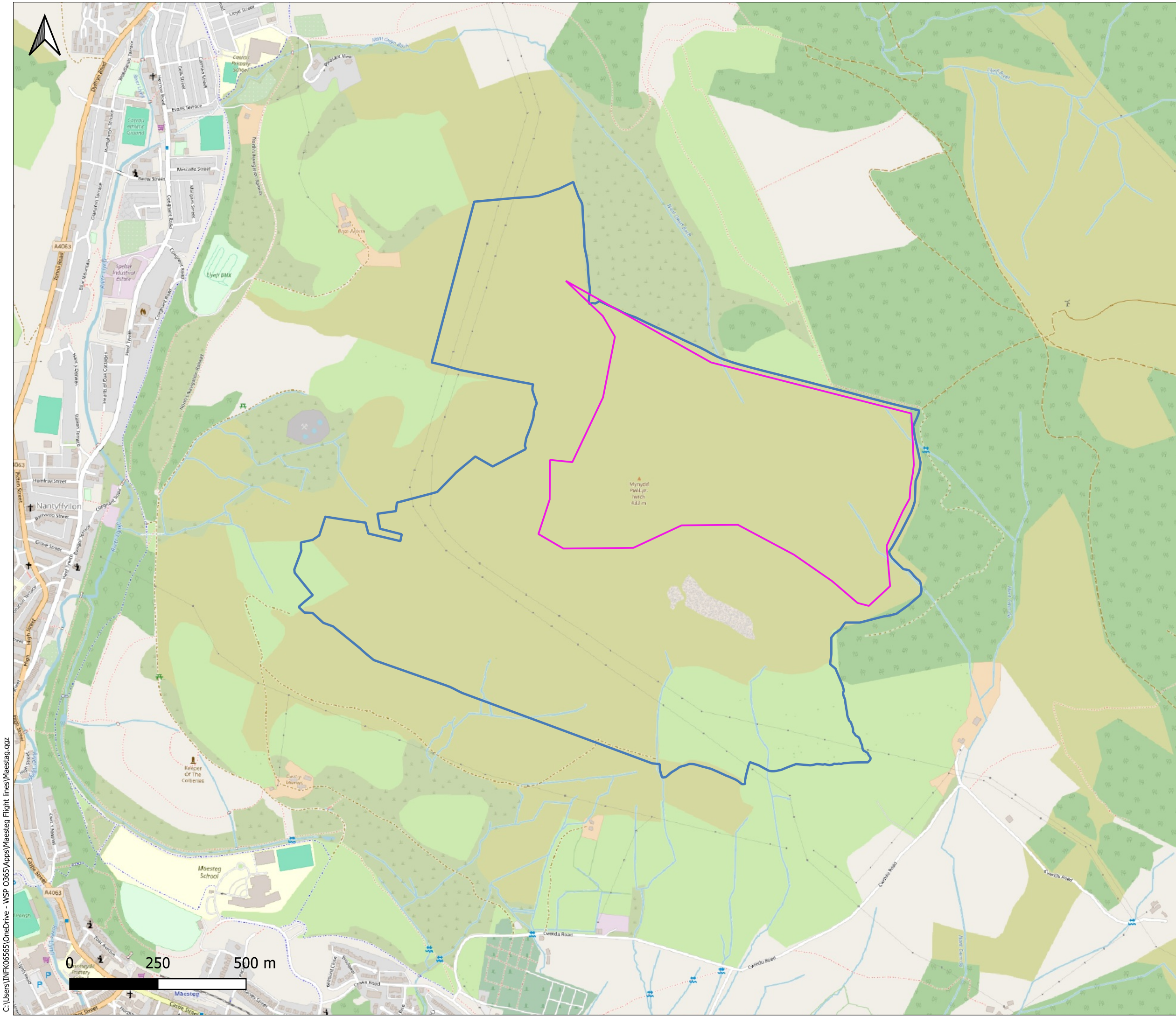
BBS Survey Area &
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Array

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PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 7	

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LEGEND:

- Northern Array
- Walkover Route

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



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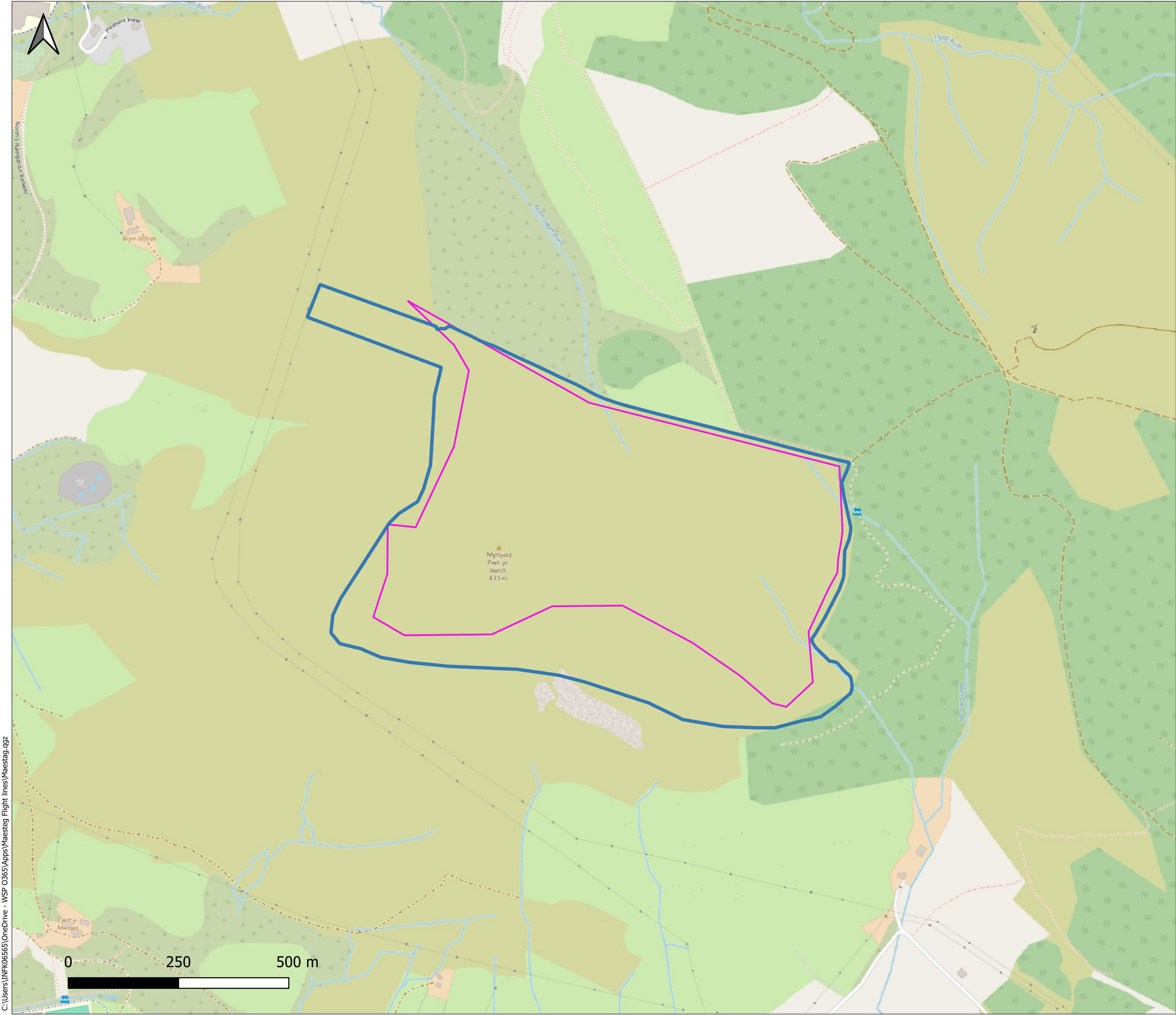
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Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Winter Walkover
Route - Northern
Array

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VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	07/04/26	07/04/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 10	



LEGEND:

Northern Array Boundary

Walkover Routes

STATUS:

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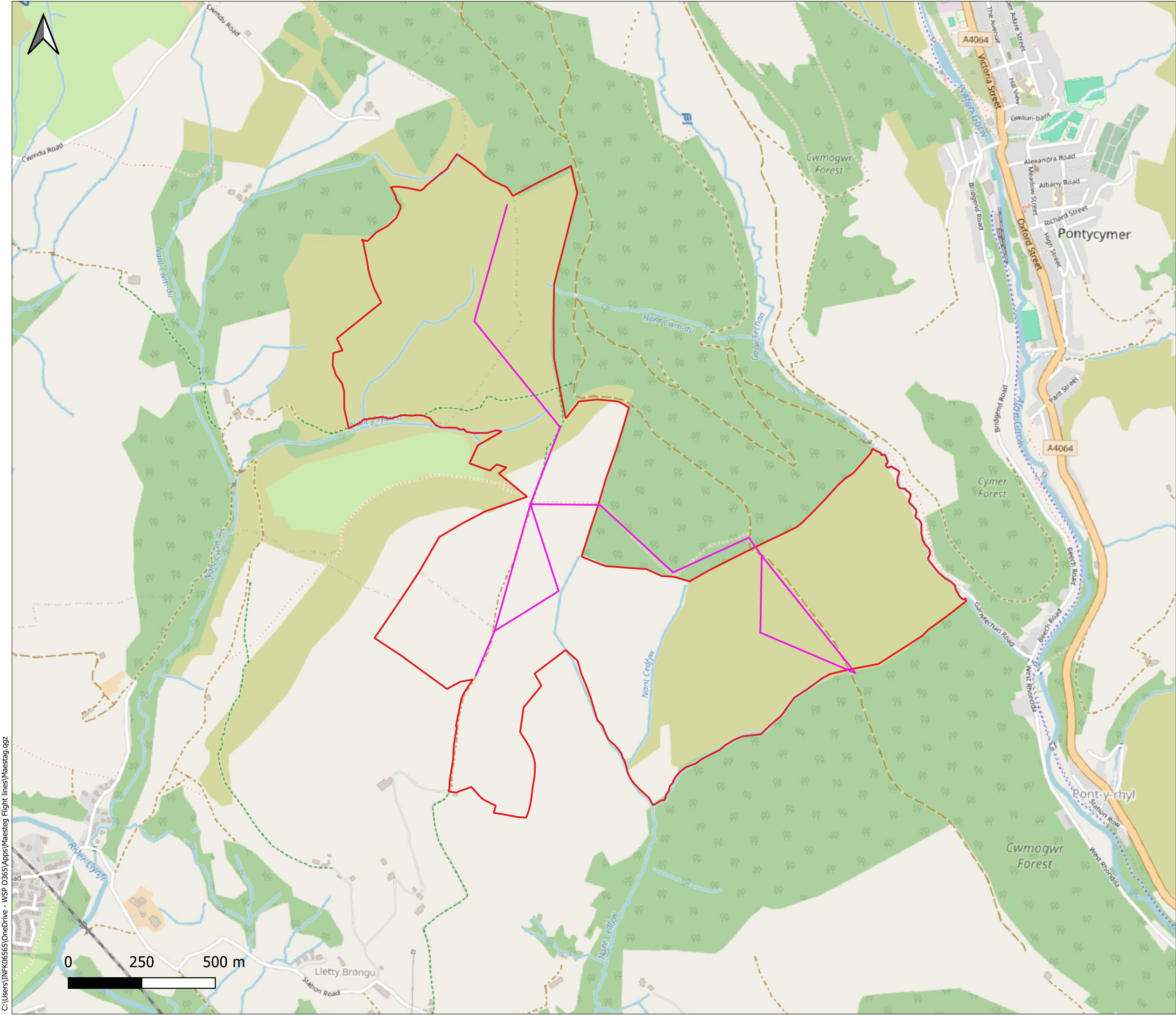
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Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Winter Walkover Route -
Northern Array

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VERSION: 01	DATE: 07/07/26	DATE: 07/07/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure 10a	



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

— Walkover Route

STATUS:

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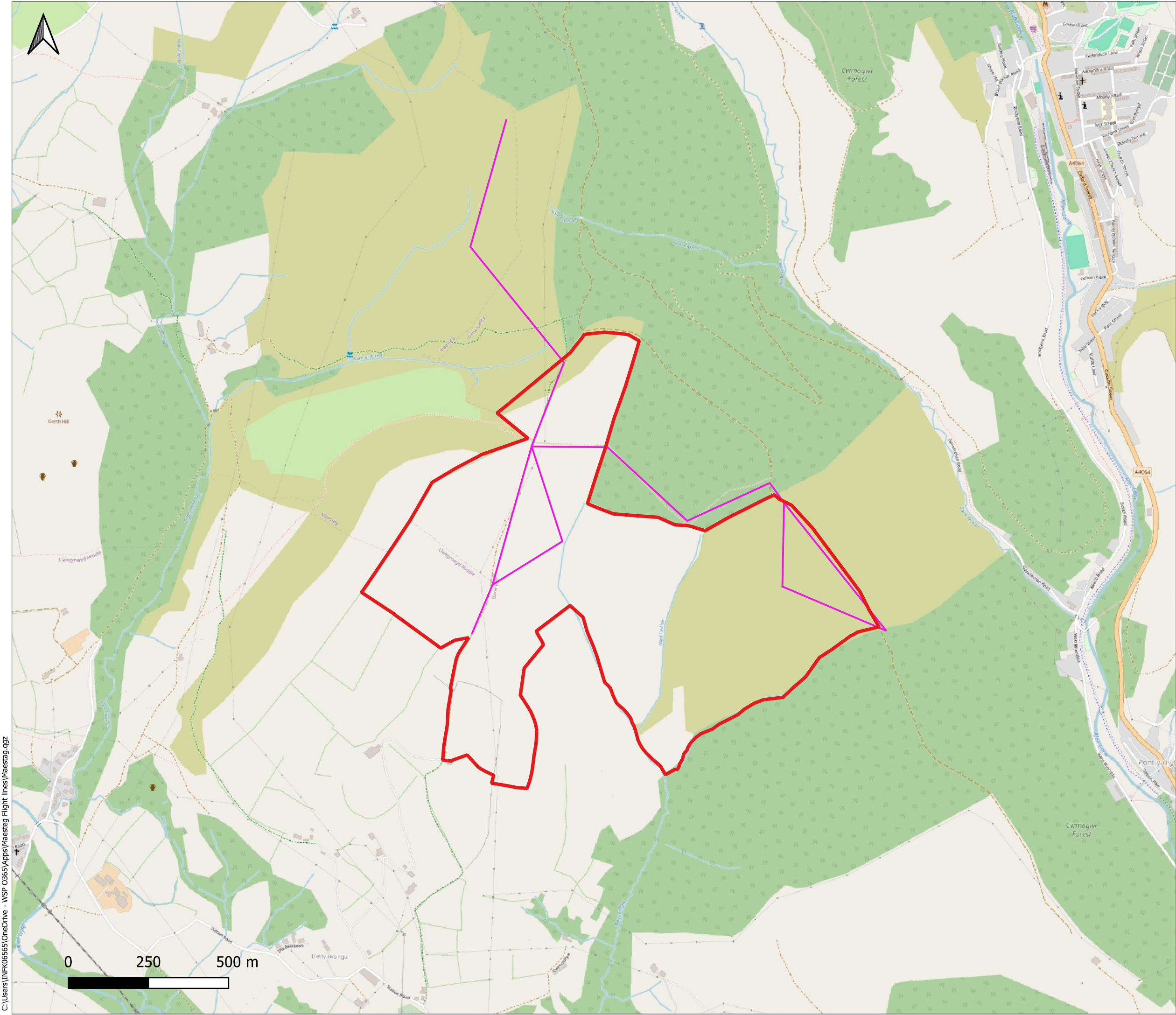
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TITLE:

Winter Walkover Route -
Southern Array

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VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	07/04/26	07/04/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 11	



LEGEND:

 Southern Array Boundary

 Walkover Routes

STATUS:

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PROJECT:

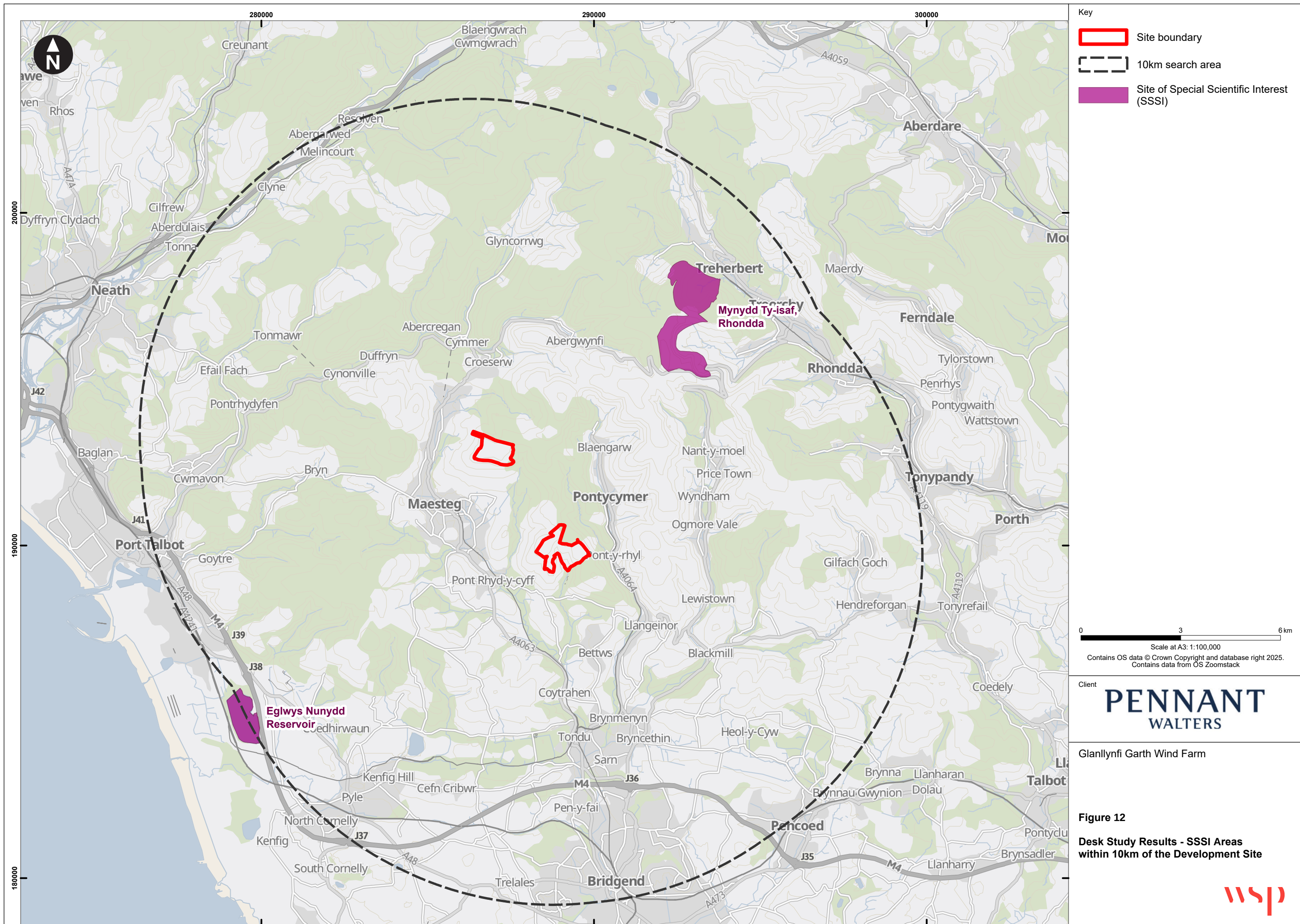
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TITLE:

Winter Walkover Route -
Southern Array

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Key

- Site boundary
- 10km search area
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

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Client

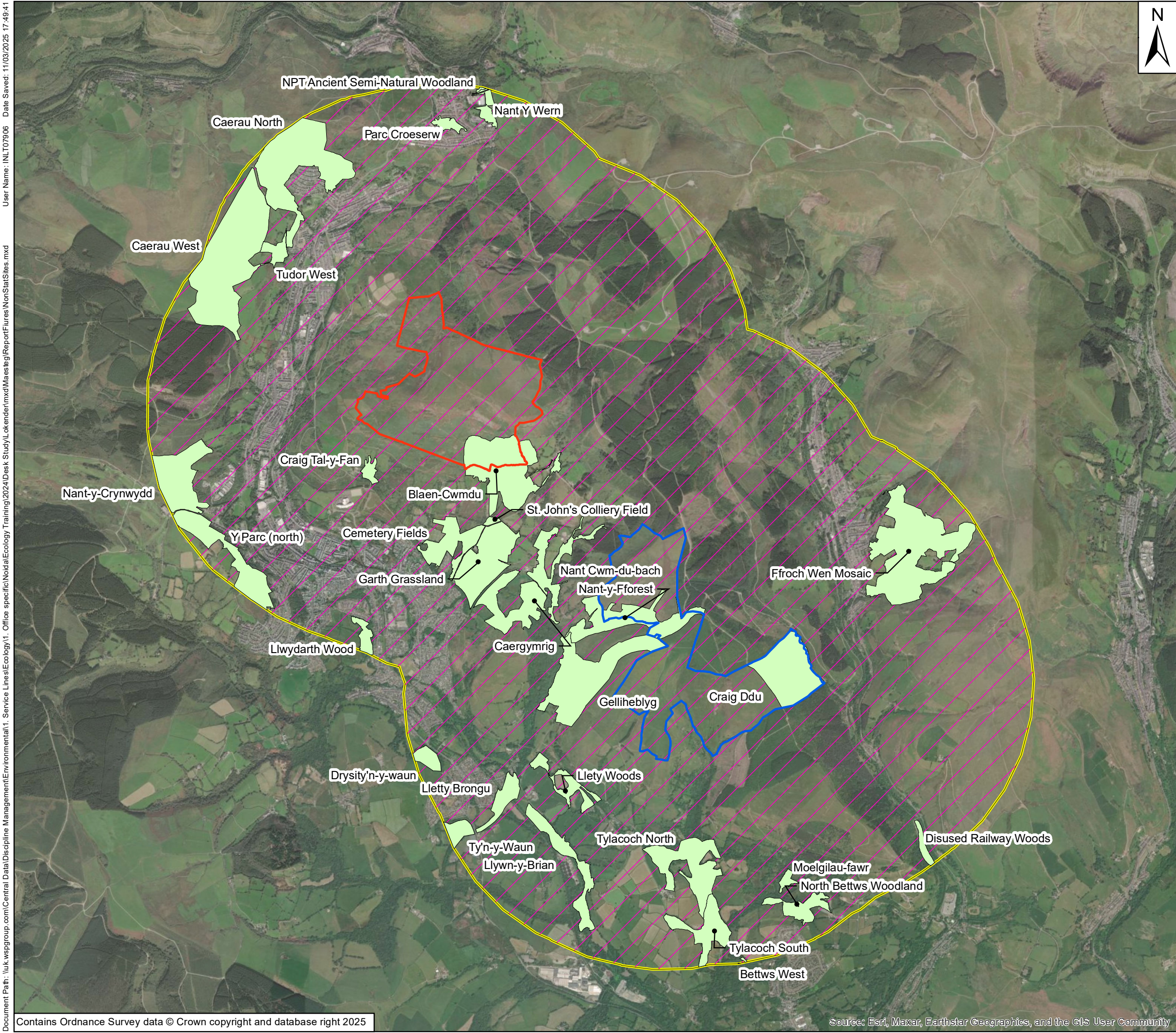
PENNANT
WALTERS

Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm

Figure 12

Desk Study Results - SSSI Areas within 10km of the Development Site





N

Key

Development Site - Northern Array

Development Site - Southern Array

2 km buffer

Wildlife Site/SINC (Adopted)

B-Lines

012

Kilometers

wsp

Client:

Pennant Walters

Project:

Glanllynfi Garth Wind Farm

Title

Desk Study Results - SINC Areas within 2km of the Development Site

Drawing No:

Figure 13

Date:

22/01/2026

Scale:

35,000 @ A3

Drawn:

LT

Checked:

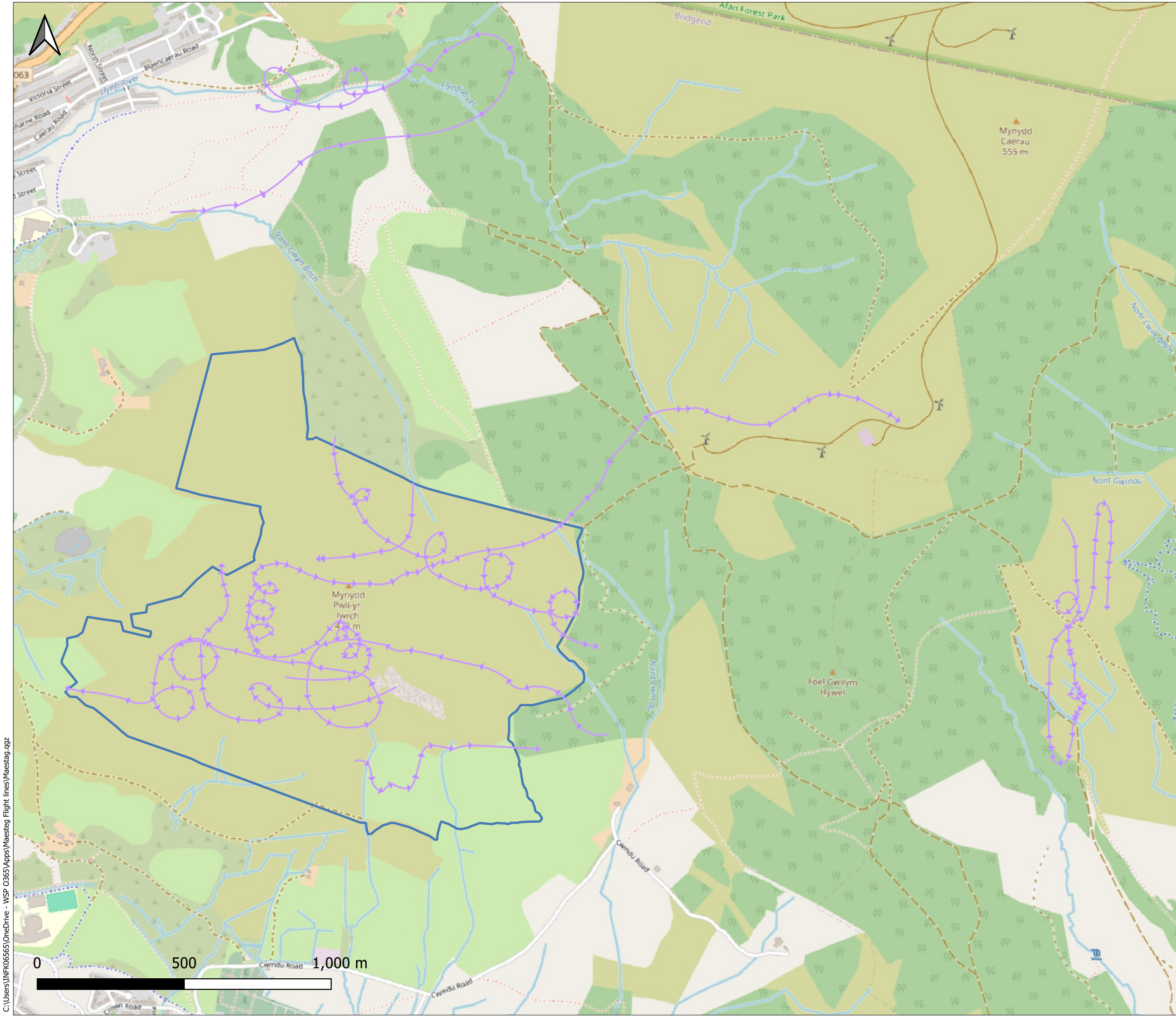
JF

Approved:

LP

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LEGEND:

— Northern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in October Month

→ KT

STATUS:

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WSP

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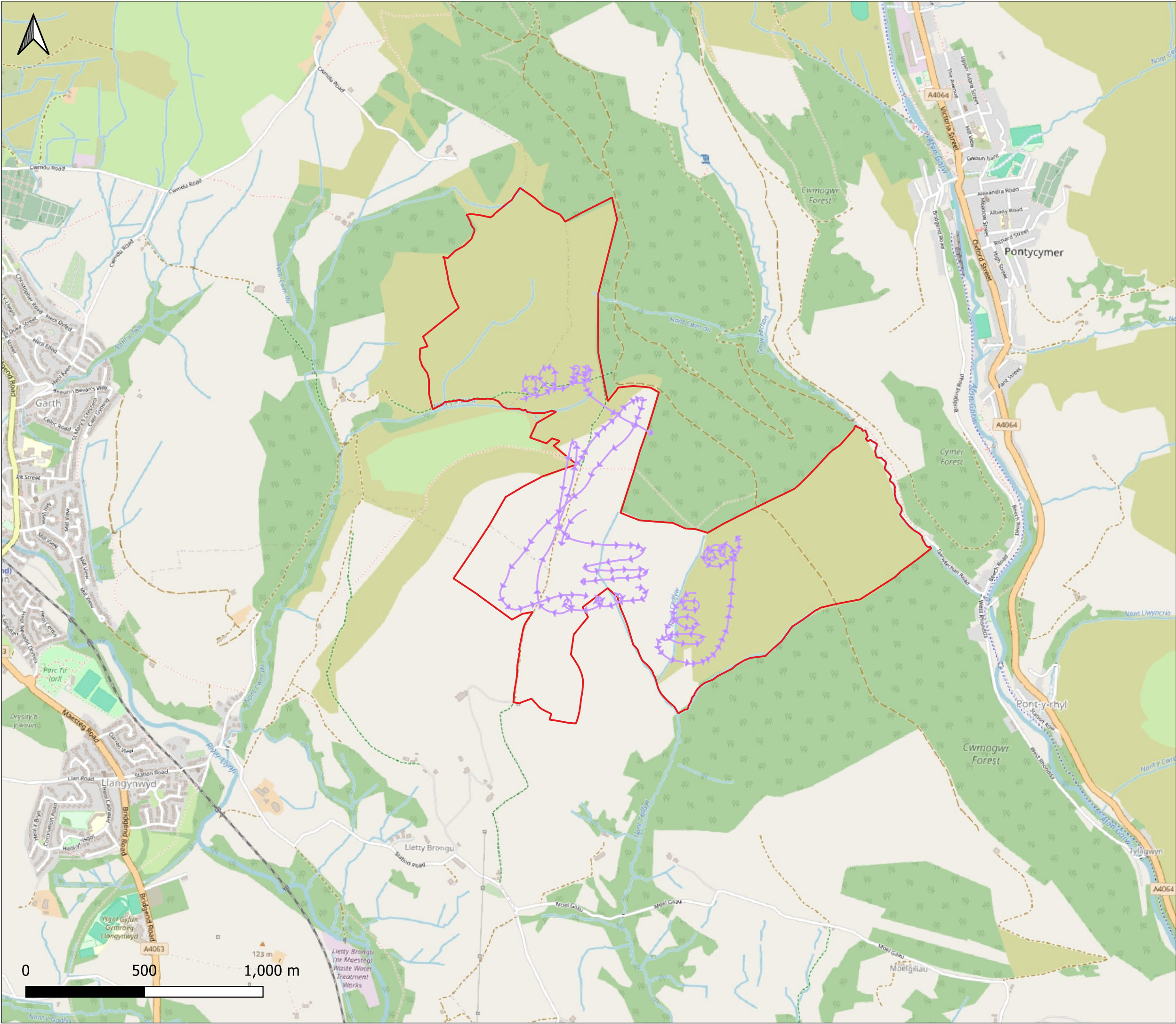
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Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - October
2024 - Northern Array

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VERSION: 01	DATE: 23/03/26	DATE: 23/03/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure 14	



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

Flight lines in of Red Kites (KT) October Month

→ KT

STATUS:

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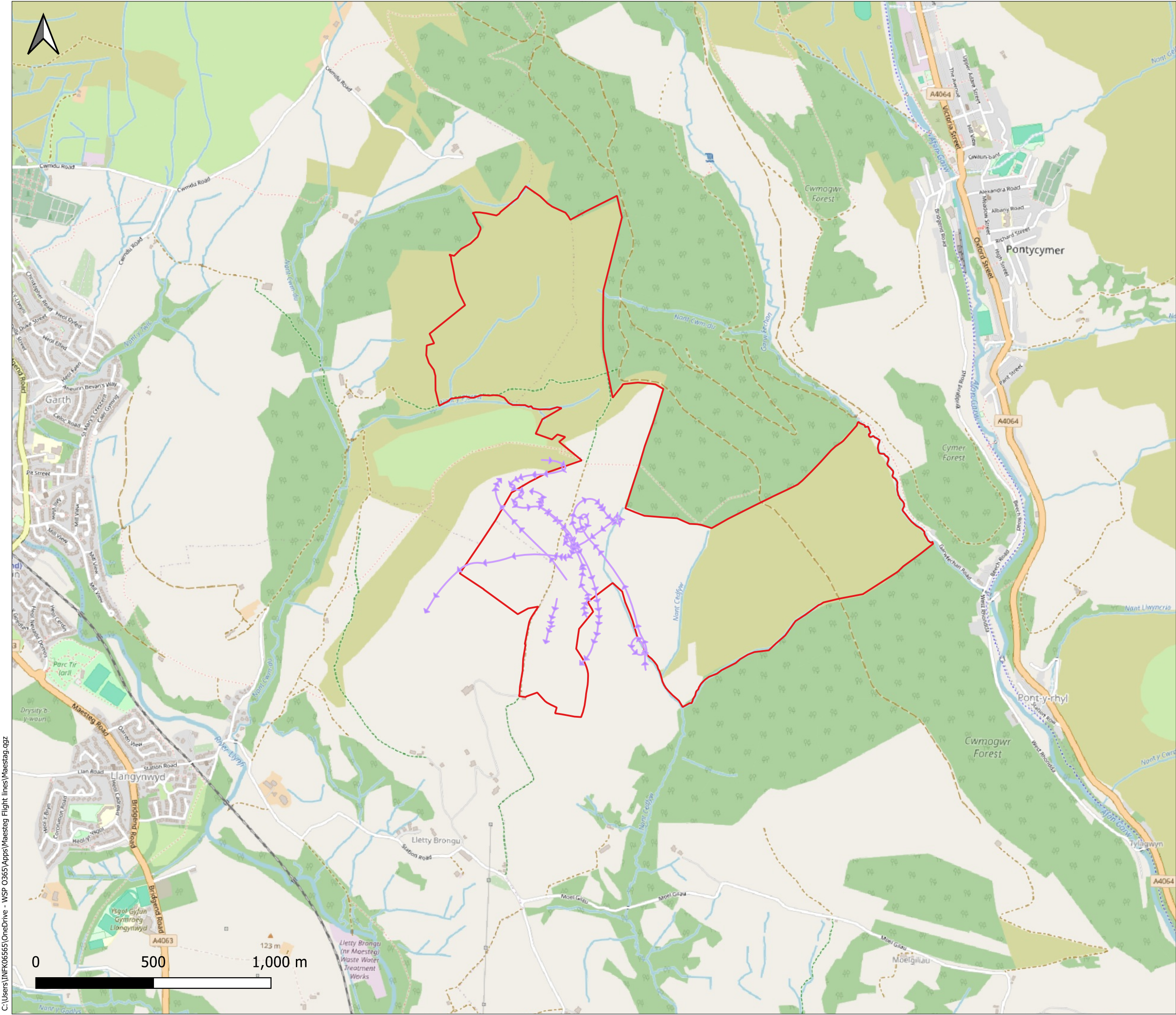
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Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - October
2024 - Southern Array

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VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	20/03/26	20/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 15	



LEGEND:

- Southern Array
- Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in November Month
- KT

STATUS:
FOR INFORMATION ONLY



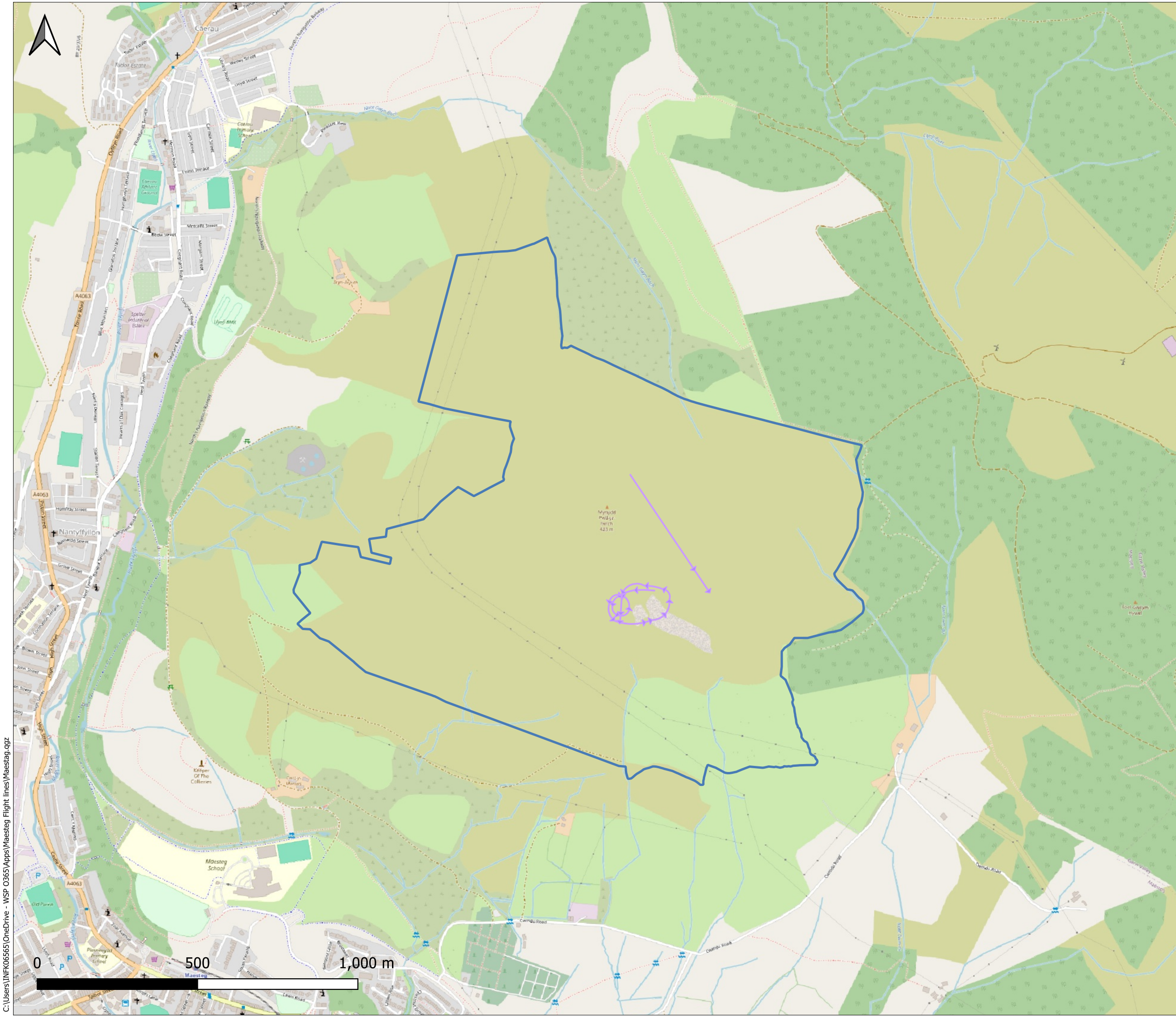
WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
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CLIENT:
Pennant Walters

PROJECT:
Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:
Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) -
November 2024 - Southern
Array

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VERSION: 01	DATE: 20/03/26	DATE: 20/03/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure 16	



LEGEND:

— Northern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in December Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



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CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

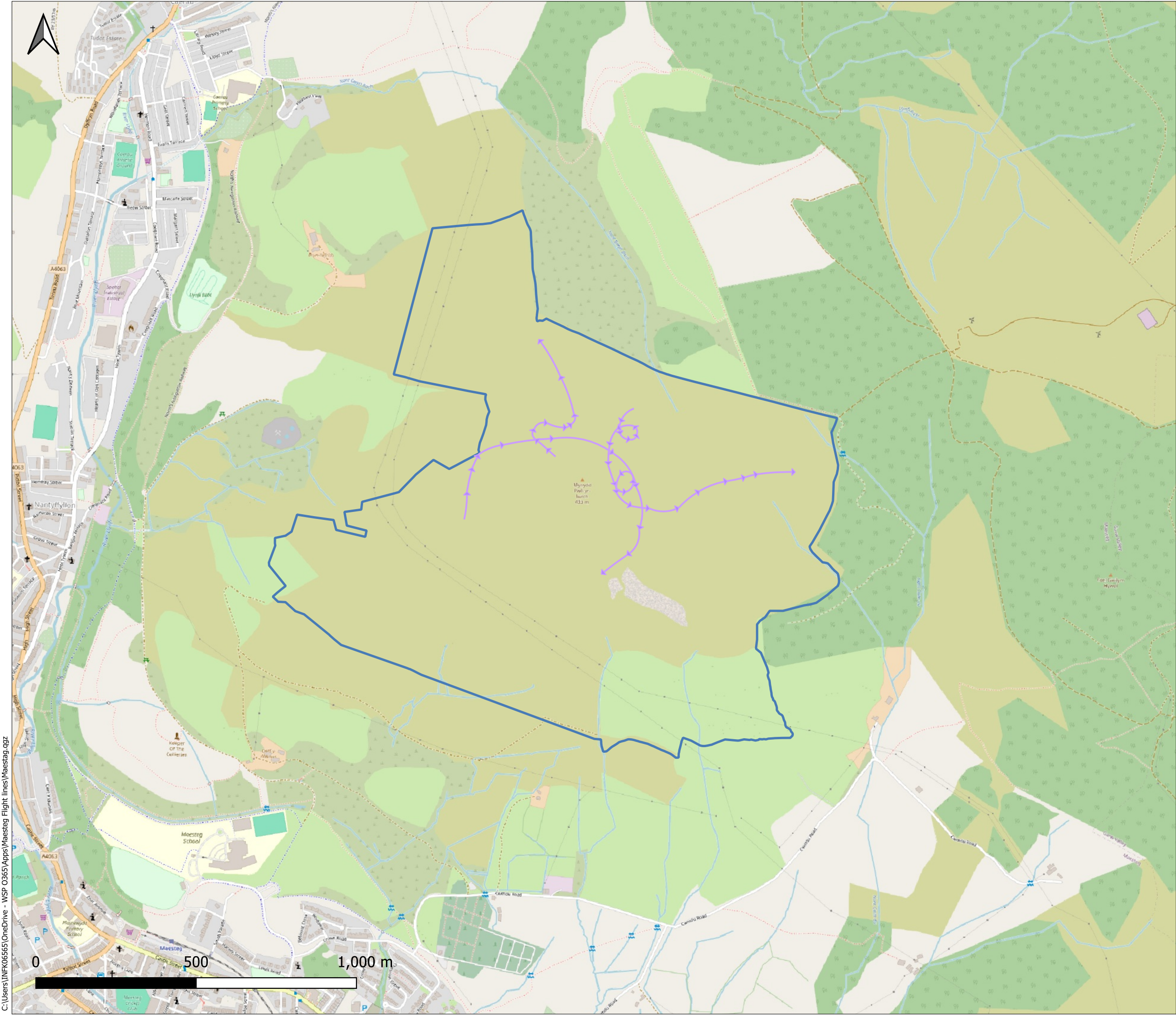
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Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

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Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) -
December 2024 - Northern
Array

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VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	23/03/26	23/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 17	



LEGEND:

— Northern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in January Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

WSP

WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

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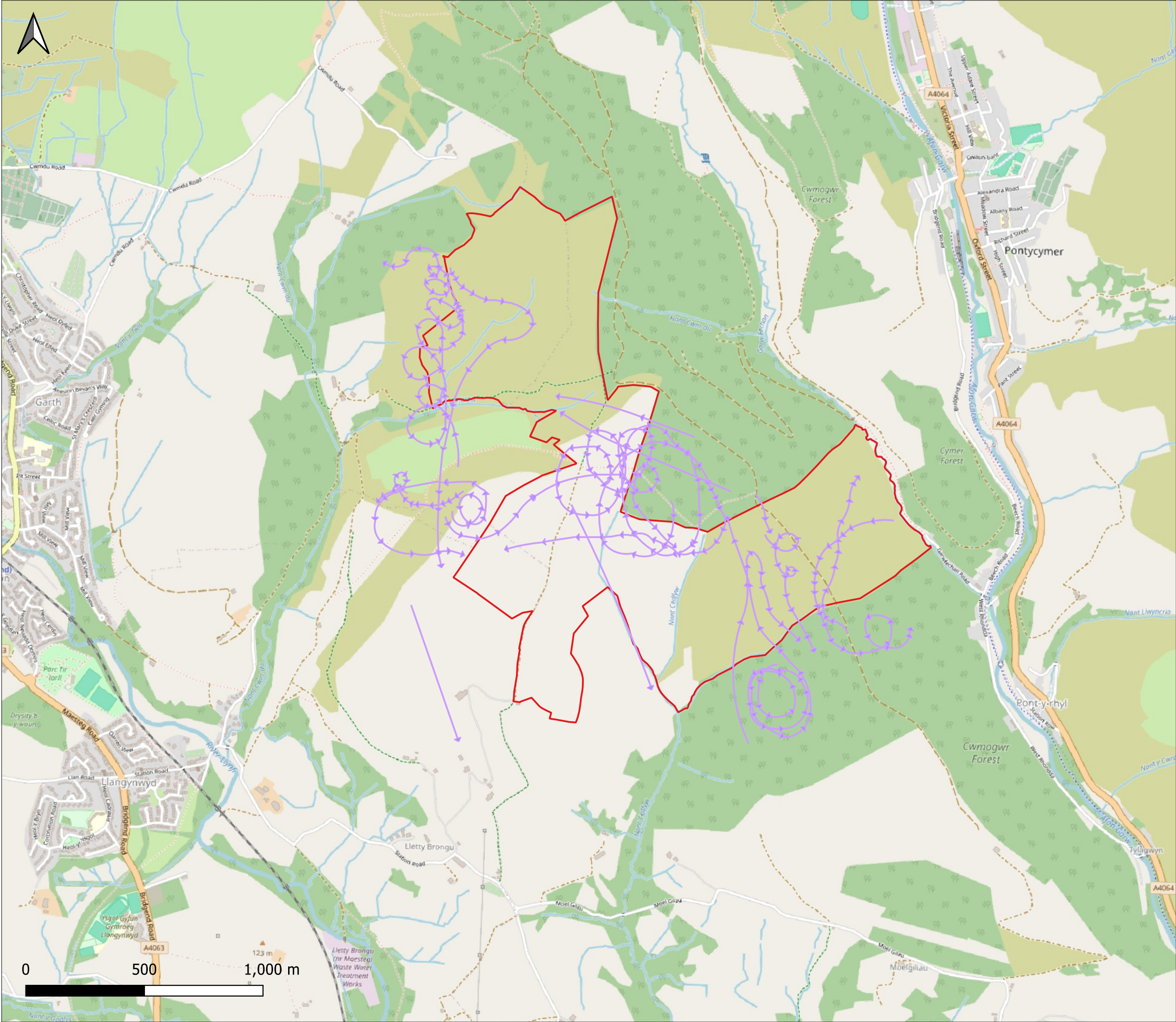
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Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - January 2025 - Northern Array

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PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
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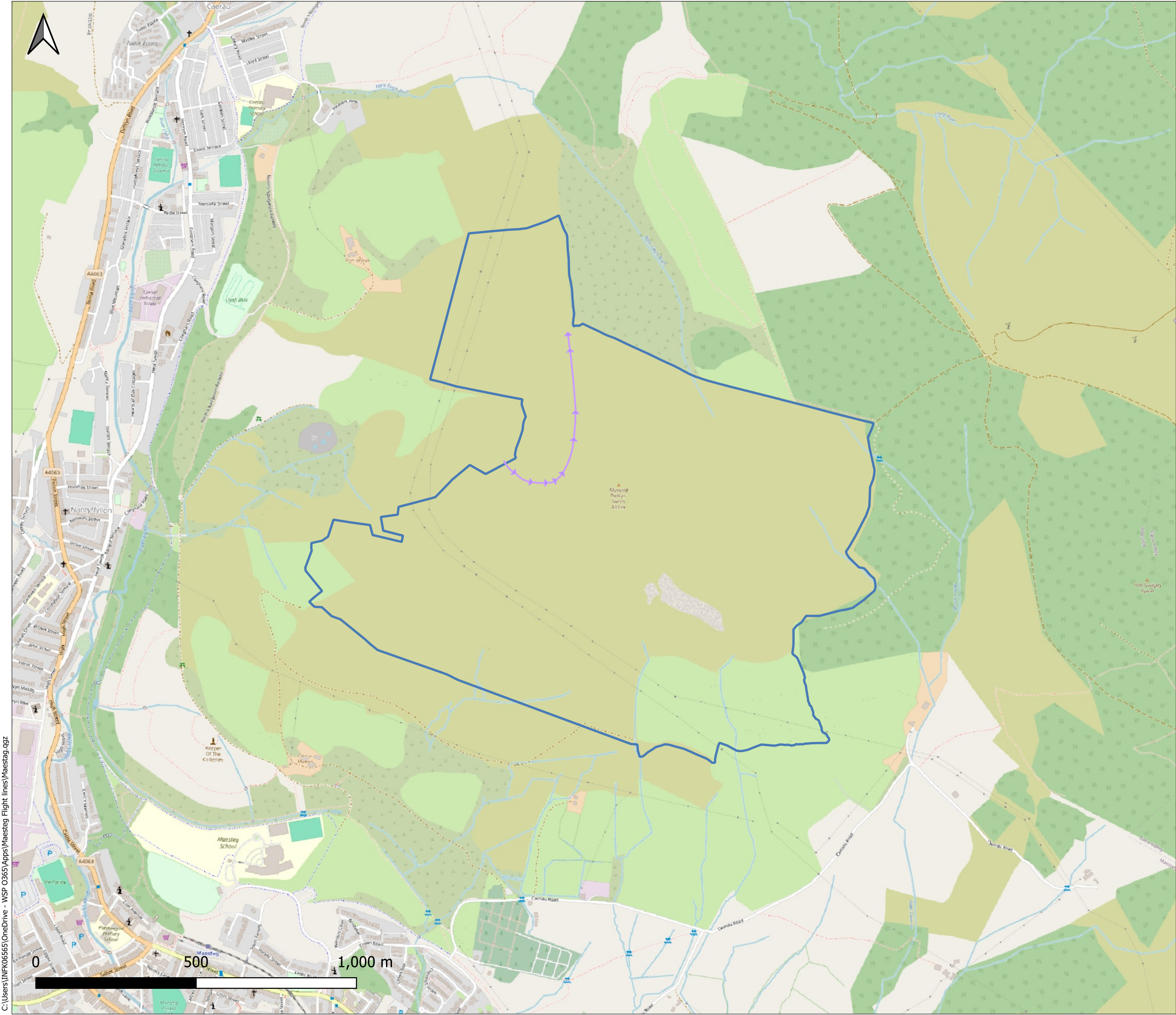
LEGEND:

— Southern Array

Flight lines in of Red Kites (KT) January Month

→ KT

STATUS:			FOR INFORMATION ONLY		
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CLIENT:			Pennant Walters		
PROJECT:			Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm		
TITLE:			Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - January 2025 - Southern Array		
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VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:			
01	20/03/26	20/03/26			
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:				
UK0039180.3591	Figure 19				



LEGEND:

— Northern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in February Month

→ KT

STATUS:

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CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

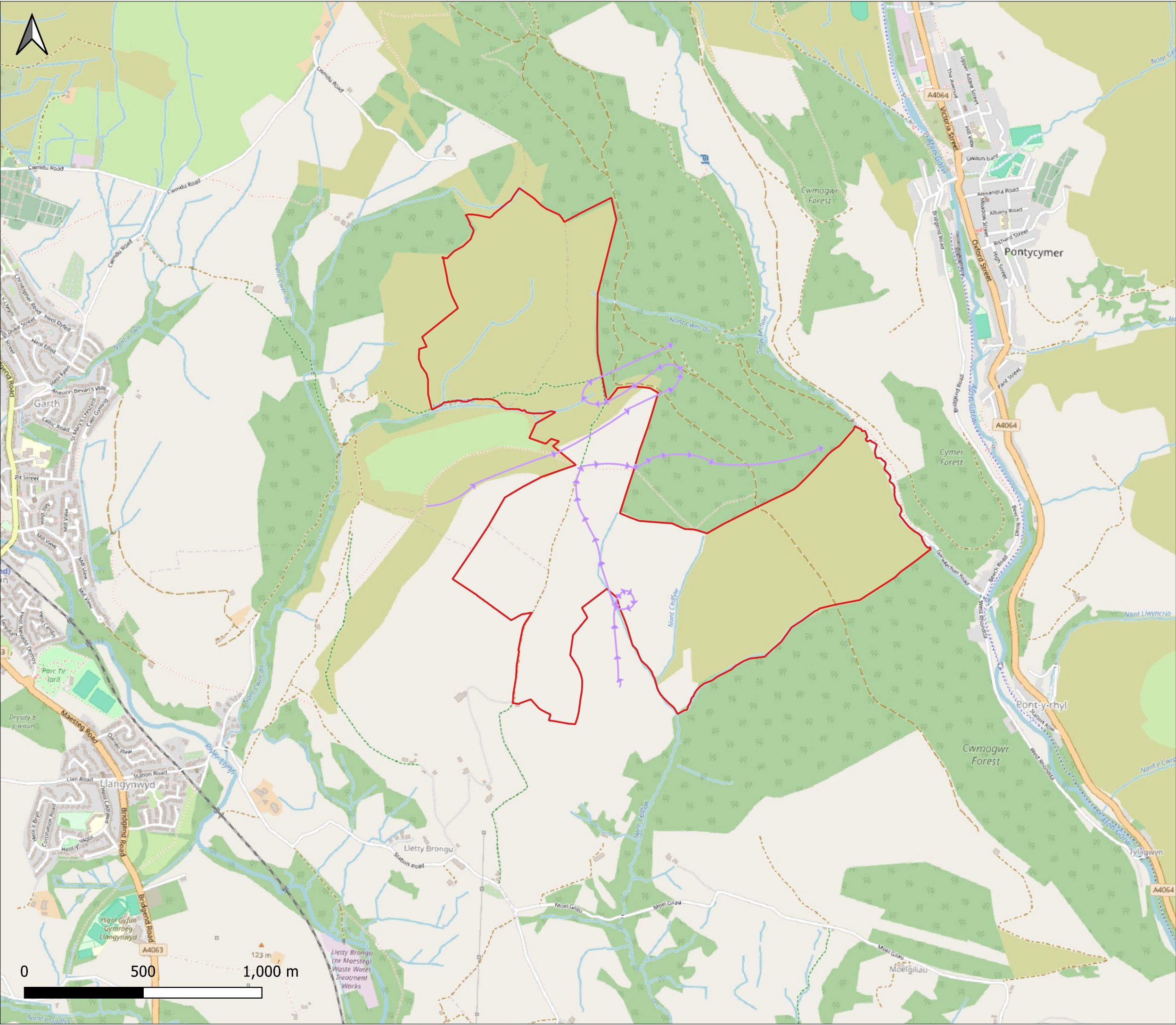
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - February 2025 - Northern Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:11,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	23/03/26	23/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 20	



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

Flight lines in of Red Kites (KT) February Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

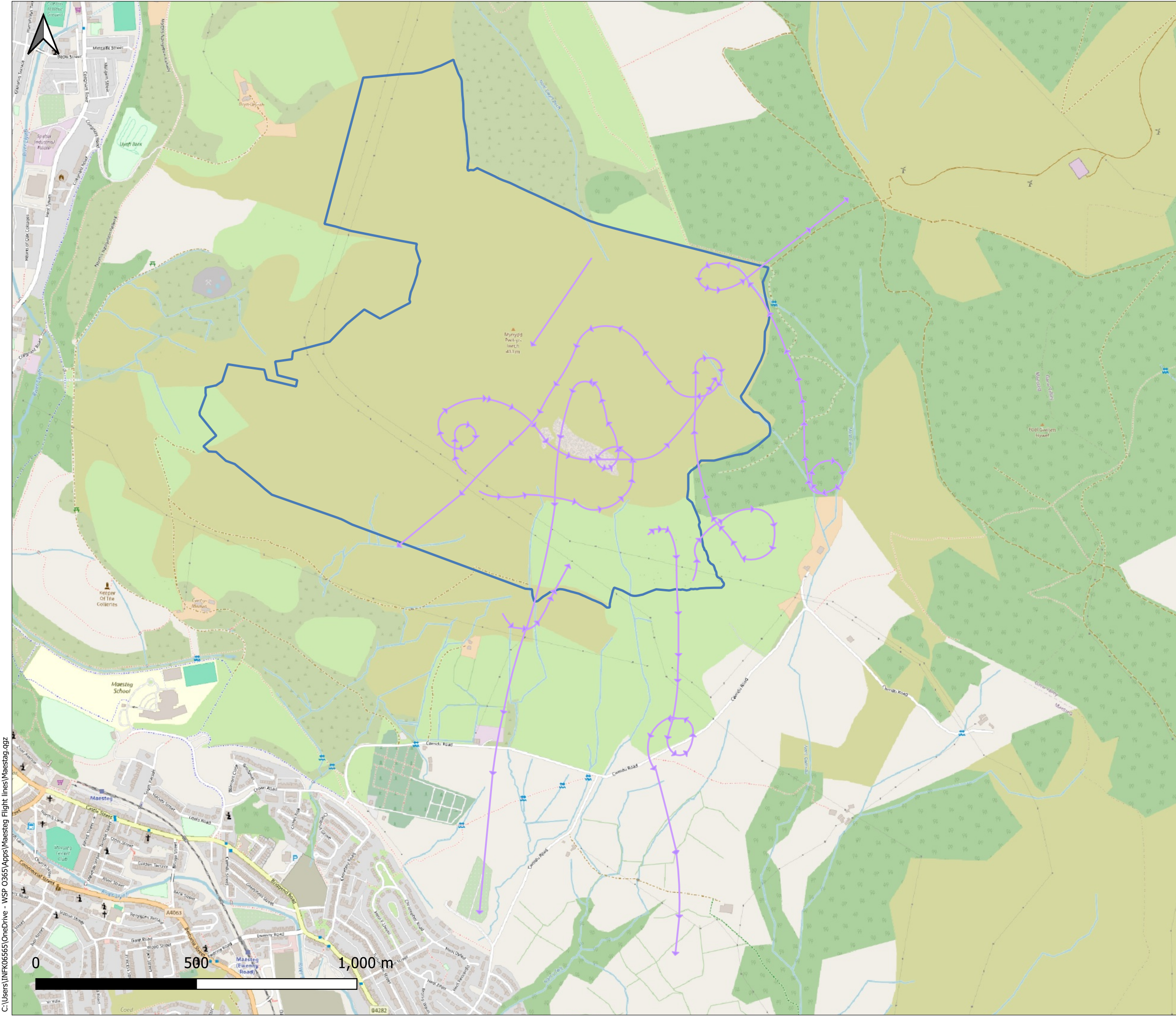
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - February 2025 - Southern Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:15,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	20/03/26	20/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 21	



LEGEND:

— Northern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in March Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

WSP

WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

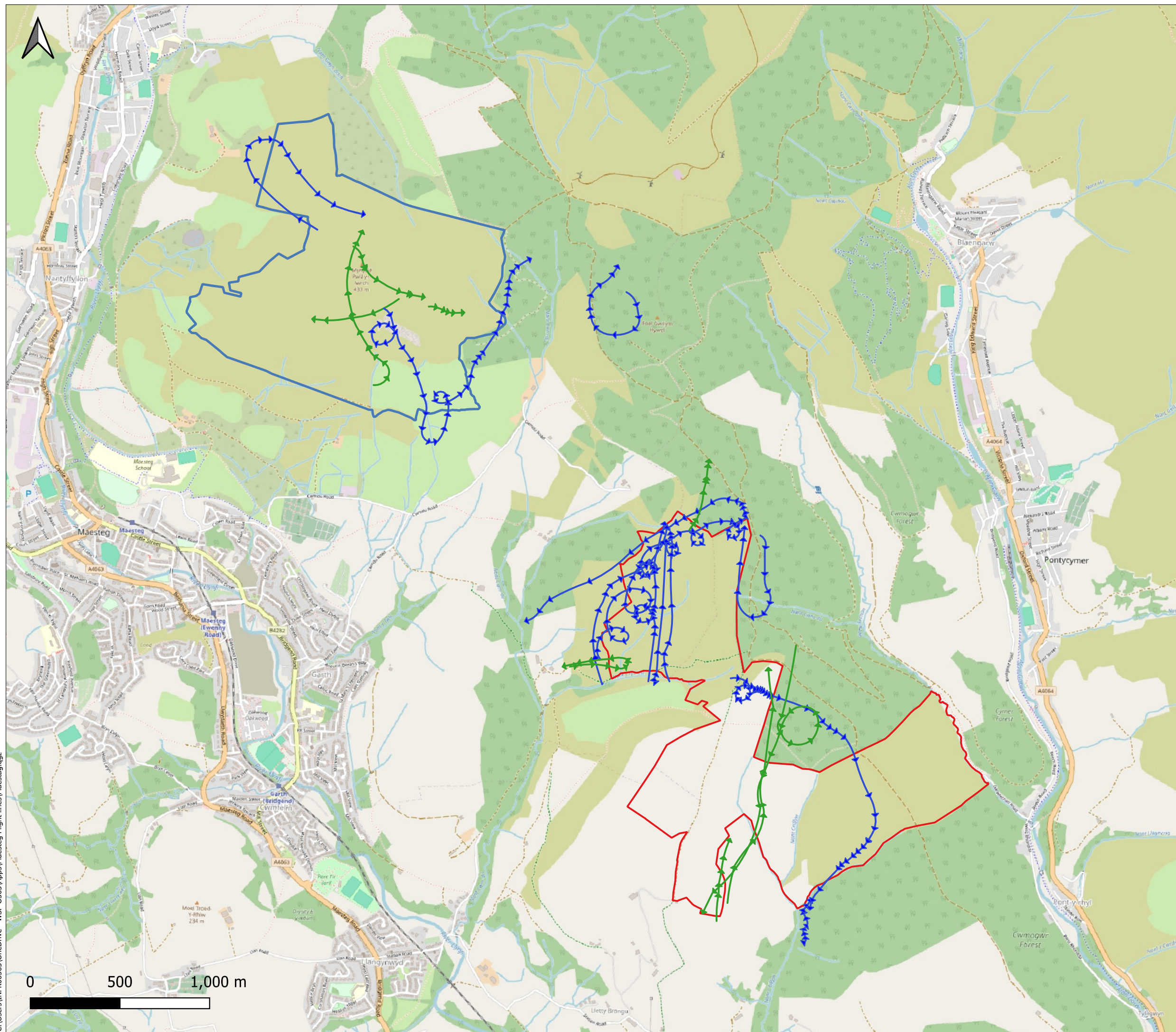
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - March
2025 - Northern Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:11,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	23/03/26	23/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 22	



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

— Northern Array

Flight lines in Non - Breeding Season

→ GI

→ K.

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines in Non- Breeding Season
for Kestrel (K.) and Goshawk (GI)

SCALE @A3:

1:20,000

	DRAWN:
--	--------

FK

	APPROVED:
--	-----------

SC

VERSION:

01

DATE:

20/03/26

DATE:

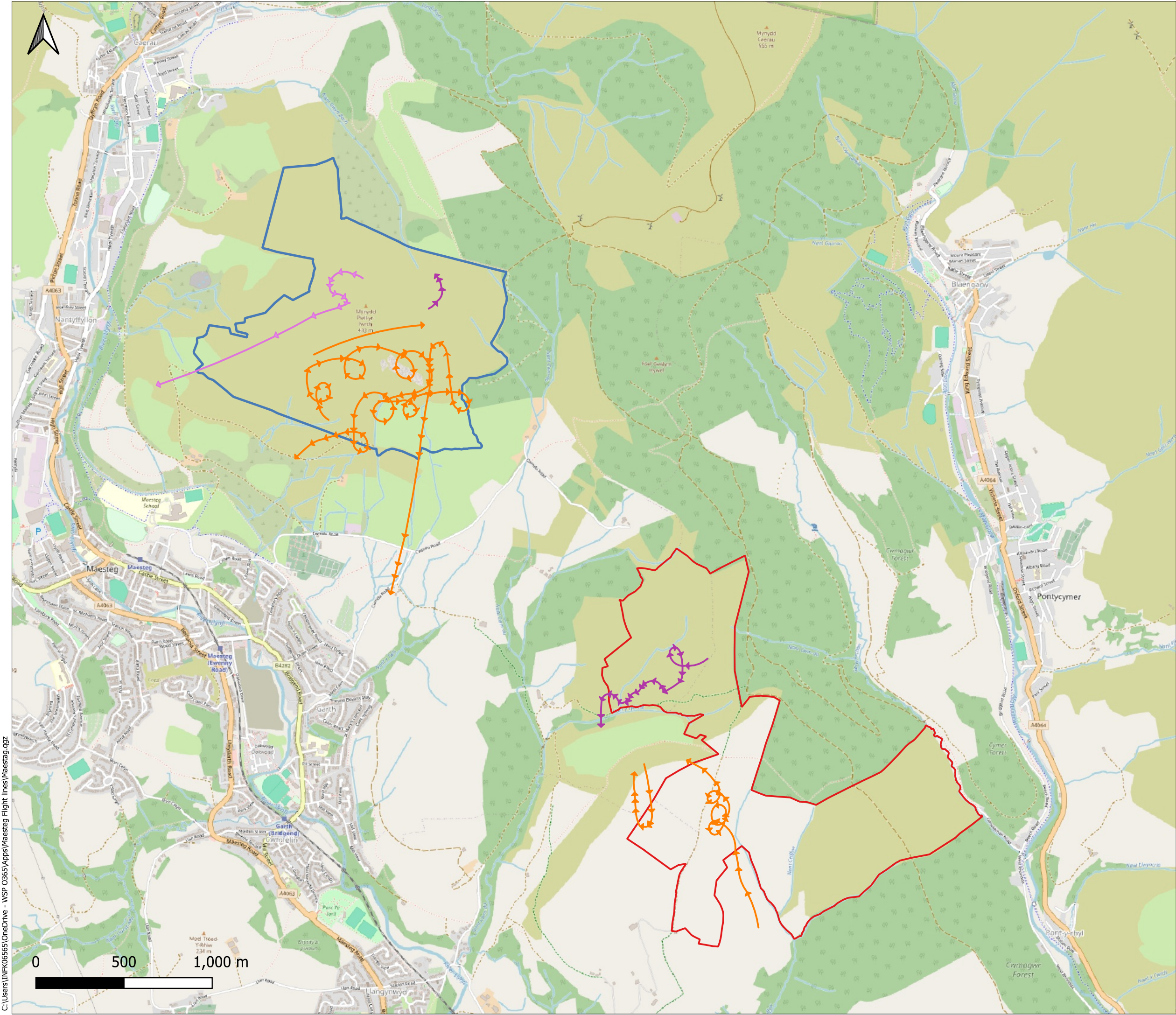
20/03/26

PROJECT No:

UK0039180.3591

DRAWING No:

Figure 24



LEGEND:

Southern Array

Northern Array

Flight lines in Non - Breeding Season

GP

HH

PE

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines in Non- Breeding Season
for Golden Plover (GP), Hen Harrier
(HH) and Peregrine (PE)
2024/2025

SCALE @A3:

1:20,000

DRAWN:

FK

APPROVED:

SC

VERSION:

01

DATE:

20/03/26

DATE:

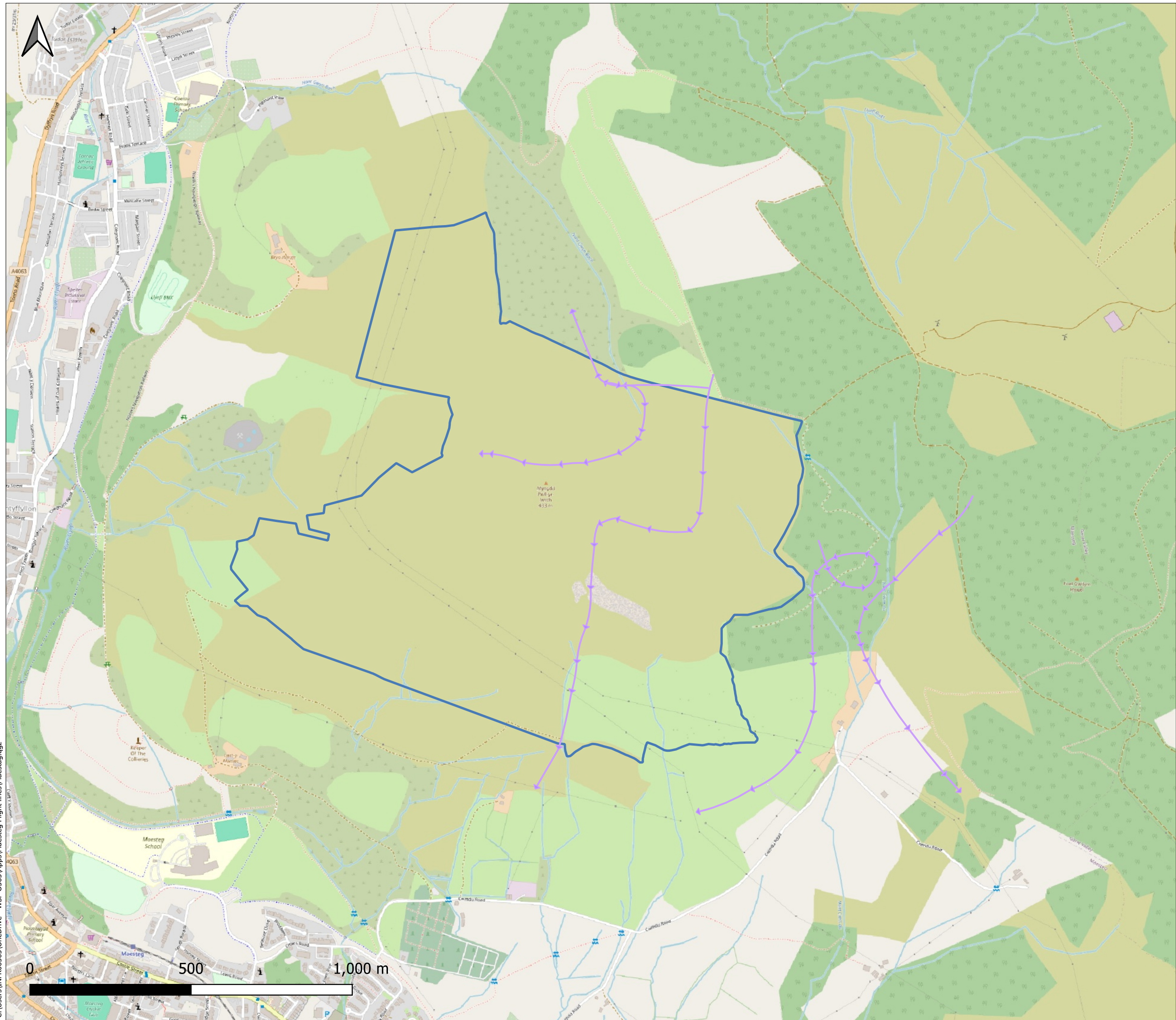
20/03/26

PROJECT No:

UK0039180.3591

DRAWING No:

Figure 25



LEGEND:

— Northern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in May Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - May
2025 - Northern Array

SCALE @A3:

1:11,000

DRAWN:

FK

APPROVED:

SC

VERSION:

01

DATE:

23/03/26

DATE:

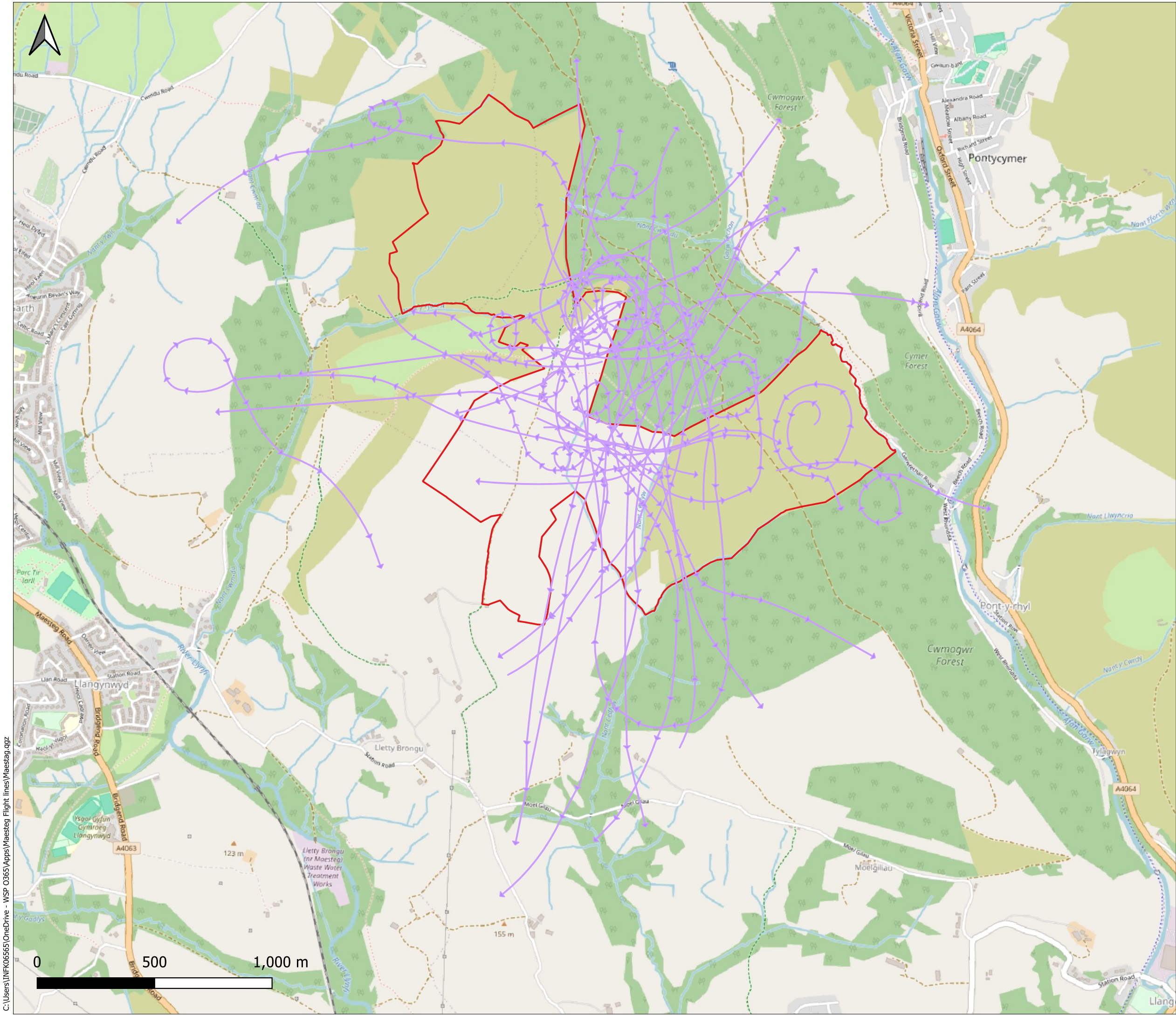
23/03/26

PROJECT No:

UK0039180.3591

DRAWING No:

Figure 26



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in May Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

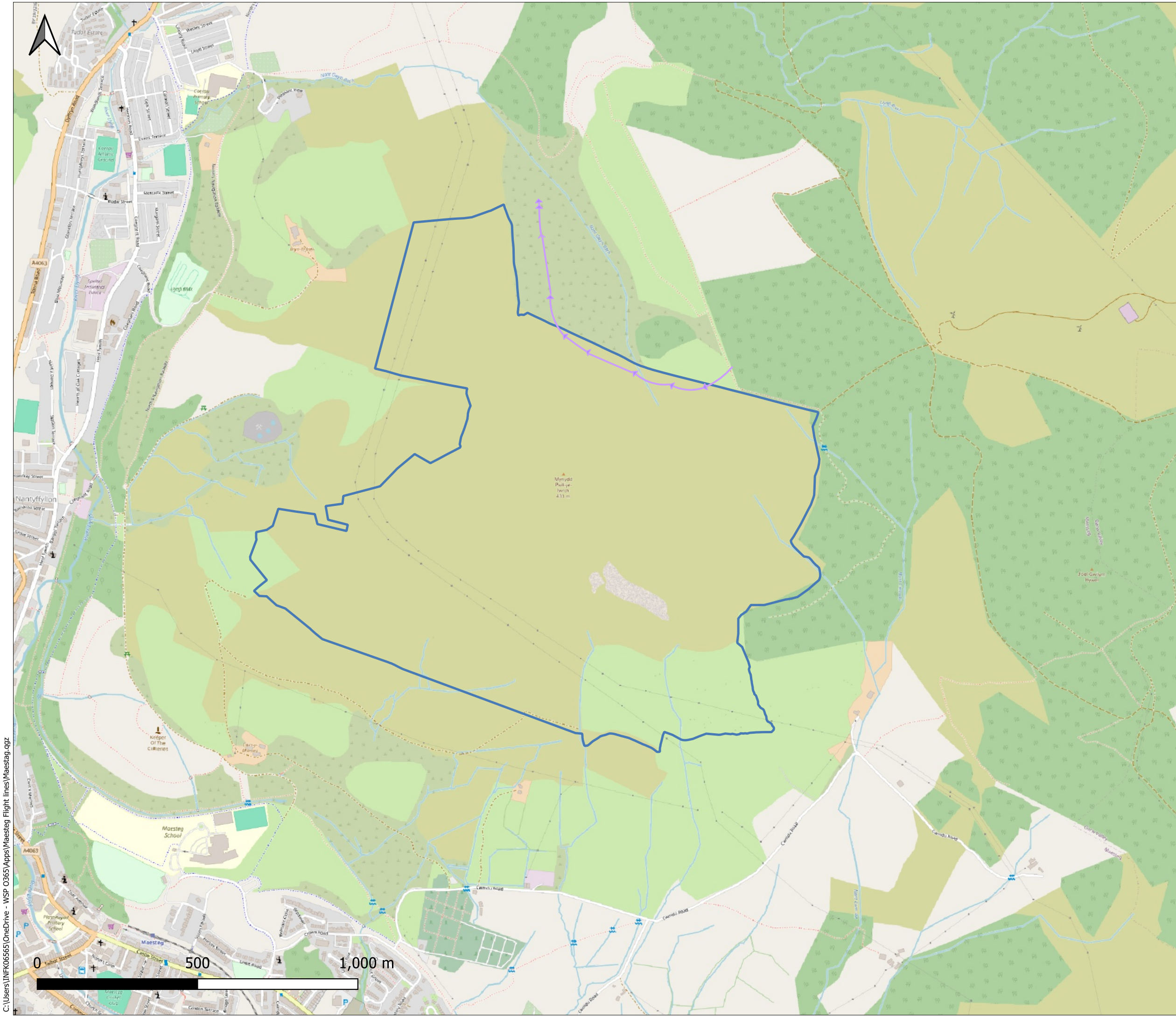
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - May
2025 - Southern Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:15,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	20/03/26	20/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 27	



LEGEND:

— Northern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in June Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

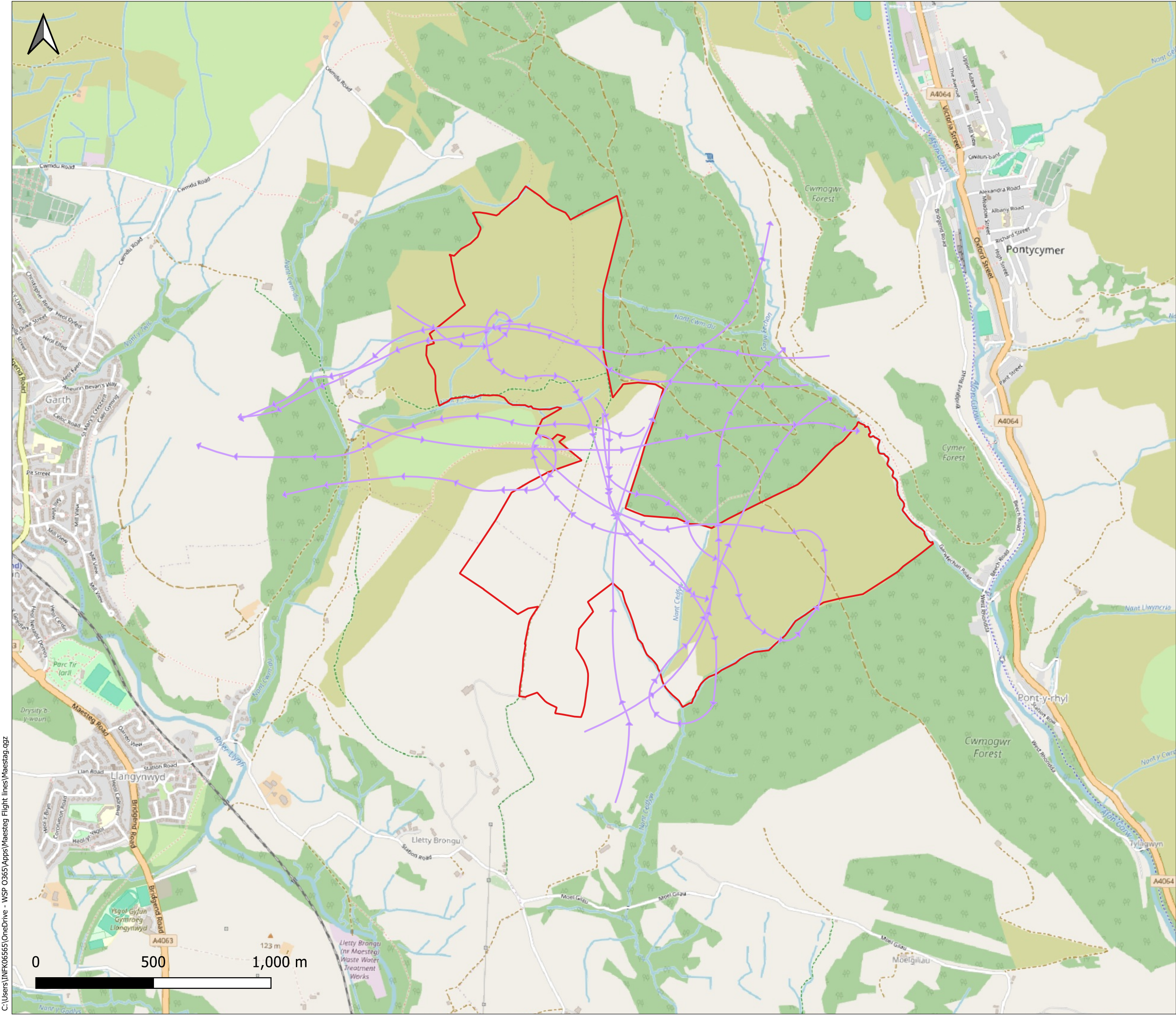
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - June 2025 - Northern Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:11,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	23/03/26	23/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 28	



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in June Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

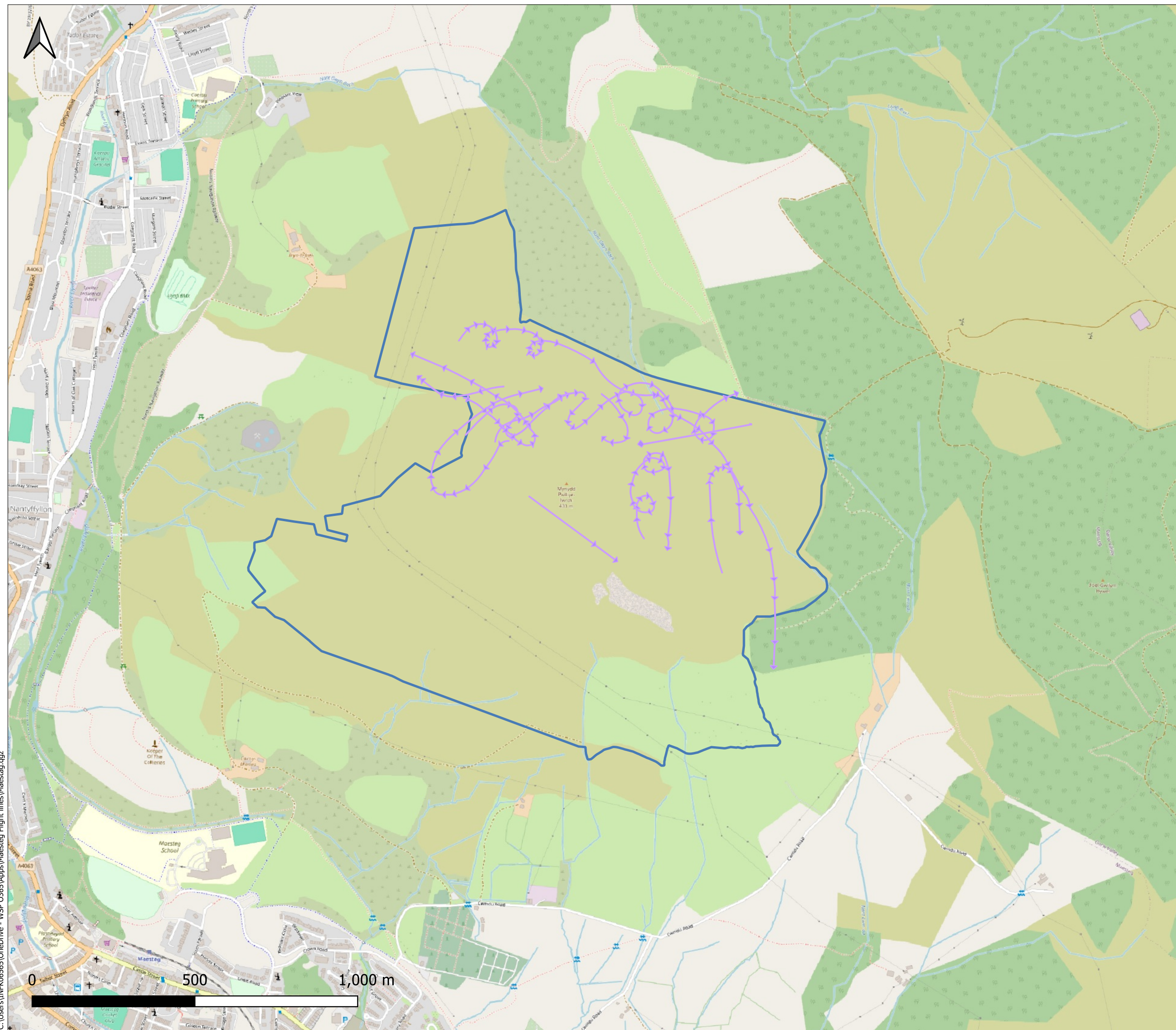
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - June 2025 - Southern Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:15,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	20/03/26	20/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 29	



LEGEND:

— Northern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in July Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - July
2025 - Northern Array

SCALE @A3:

1:11,000

DRAWN:	
--------	--

FK

APPROVED:

SC

VERSION:

01

DATE:

23/03/26

DATE:

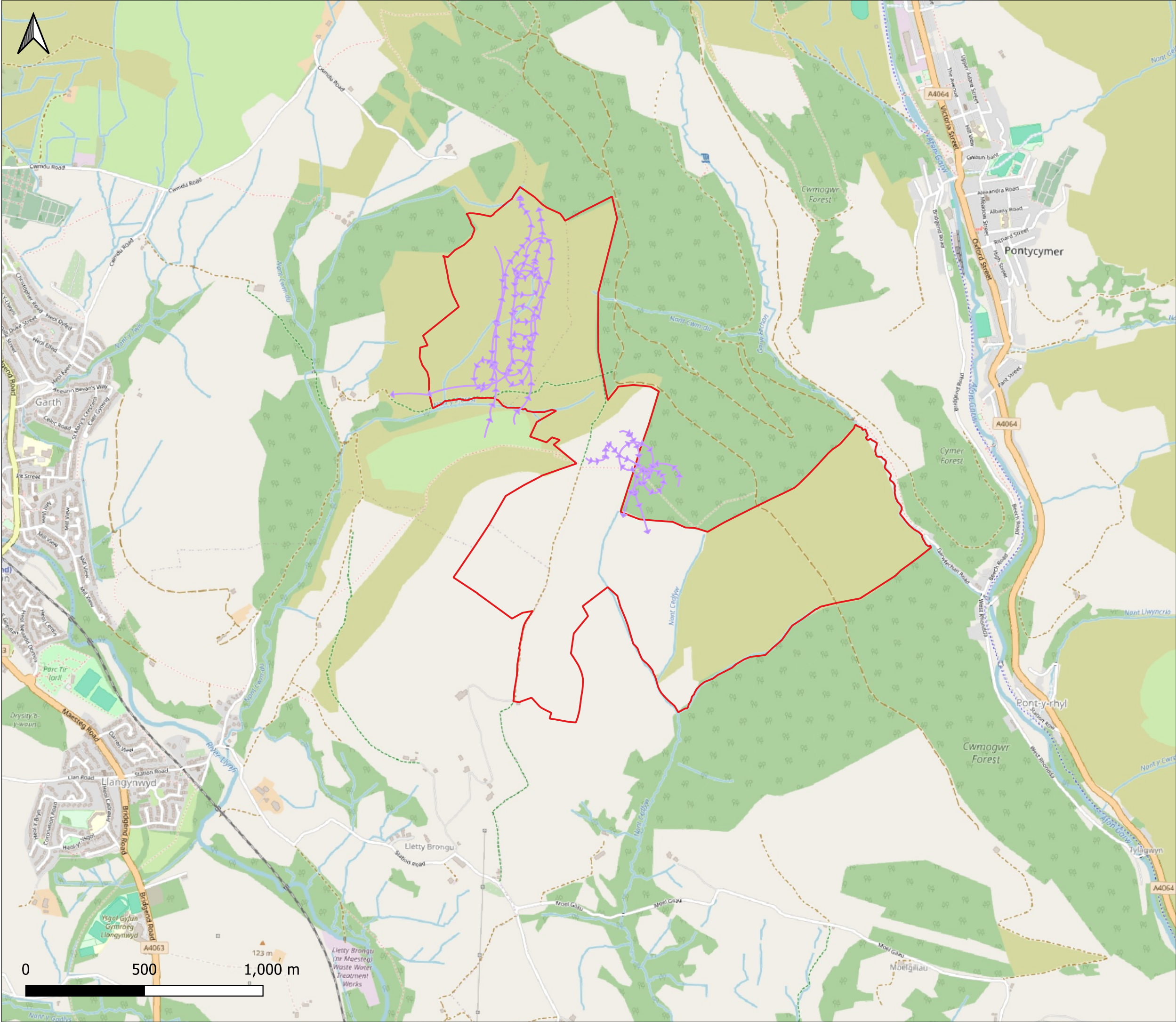
23/03/26

PROJECT No:

UK0039180.3591

	DRAWING No:
--	-------------

Figure 30



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in July Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

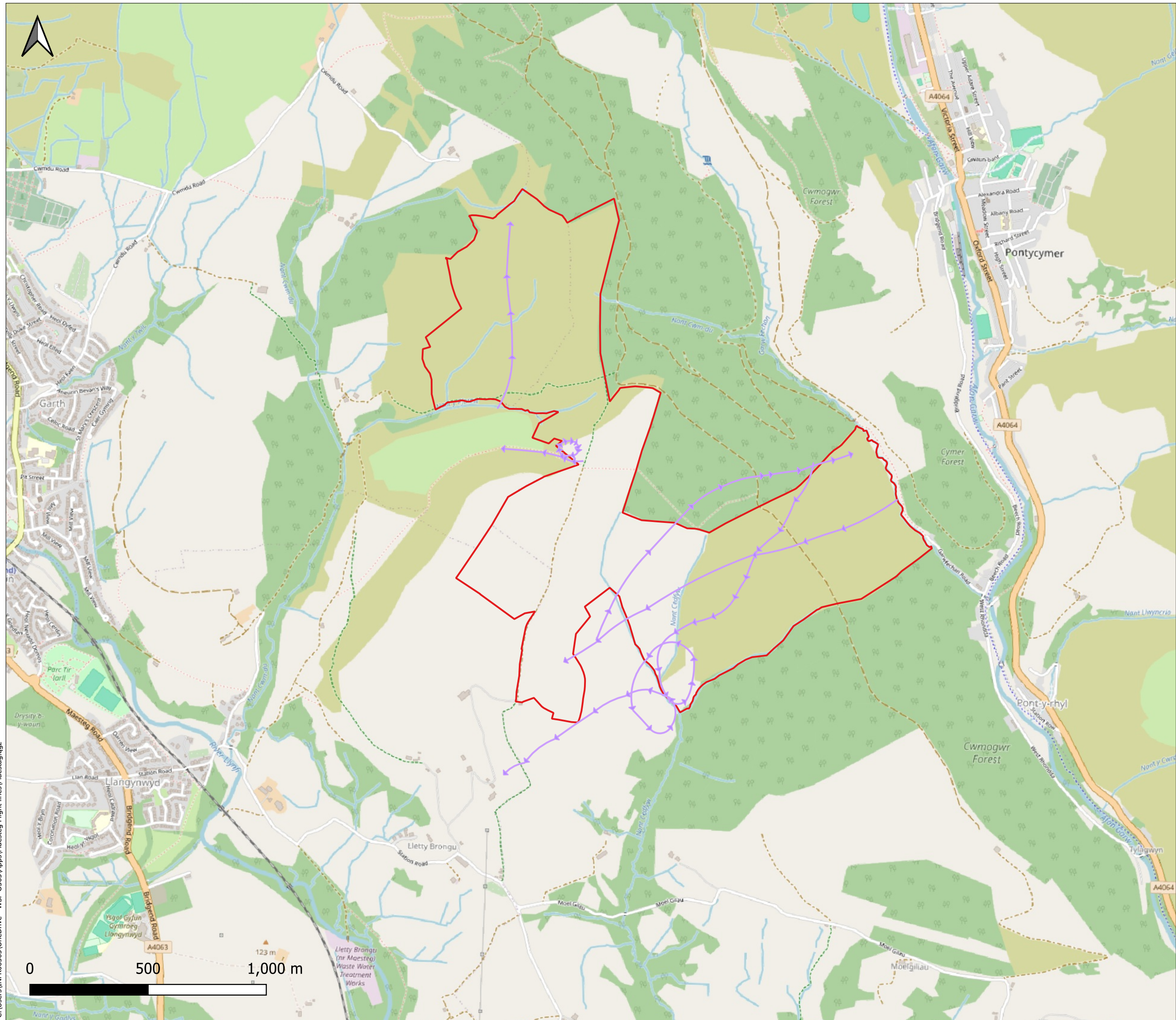
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - July 2025 - Southern Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:15,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	20/03/26	20/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 31	



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in August Month

→ KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - August 2025 - Southern Array

SCALE @A3:

1:15,000

DRAWN:

FK

APPROVED:

SC

VERSION:

01

DATE:

20/03/26

DATE:

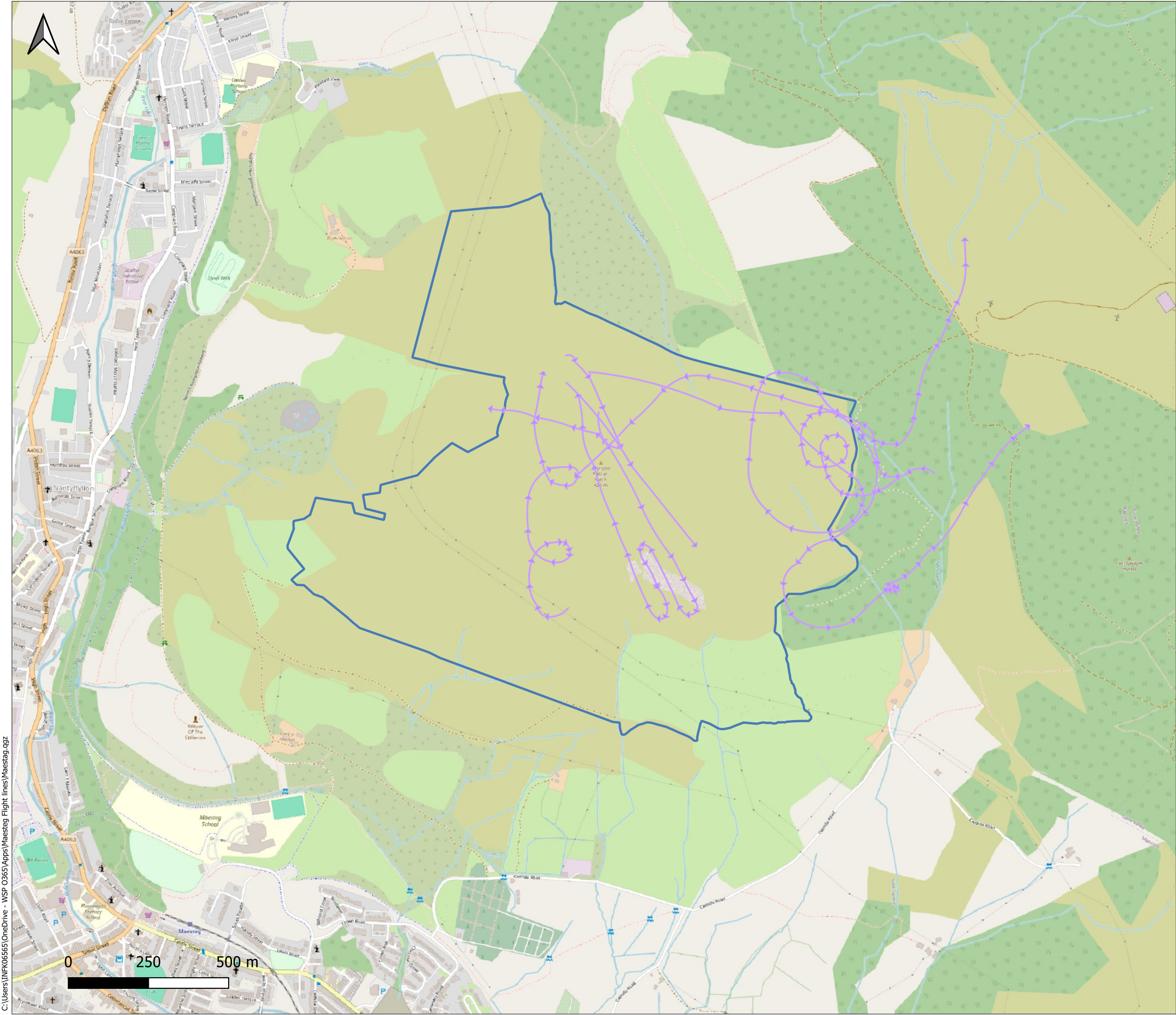
20/03/26

PROJECT No:

UK0039180.3591

DRAWING No:

Figure 32



LEGEND:

- Northern Array
- Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in September Month
- KT

STATUS:
FOR INFORMATION ONLY



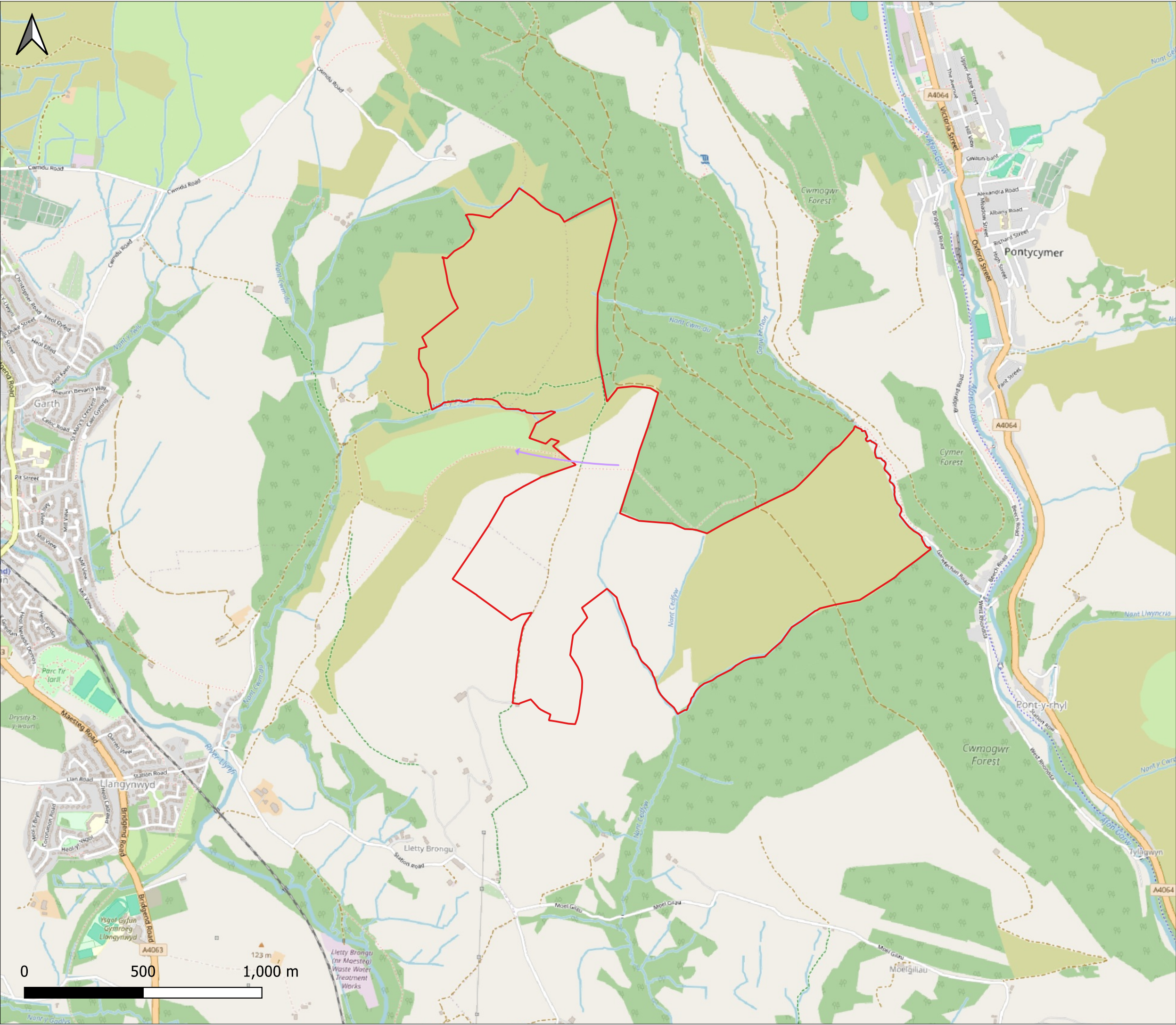
WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:
Pennant Walters

PROJECT:
Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:
Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) -
September 2025 - Northern
Array

SCALE @A3: 1:11,000	DRAWN: FK	APPROVED: SC
VERSION: 01	DATE: 20/03/26	DATE: 20/03/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure 33	



LEGEND:

Southern Array

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in September Month

KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

WSP

WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

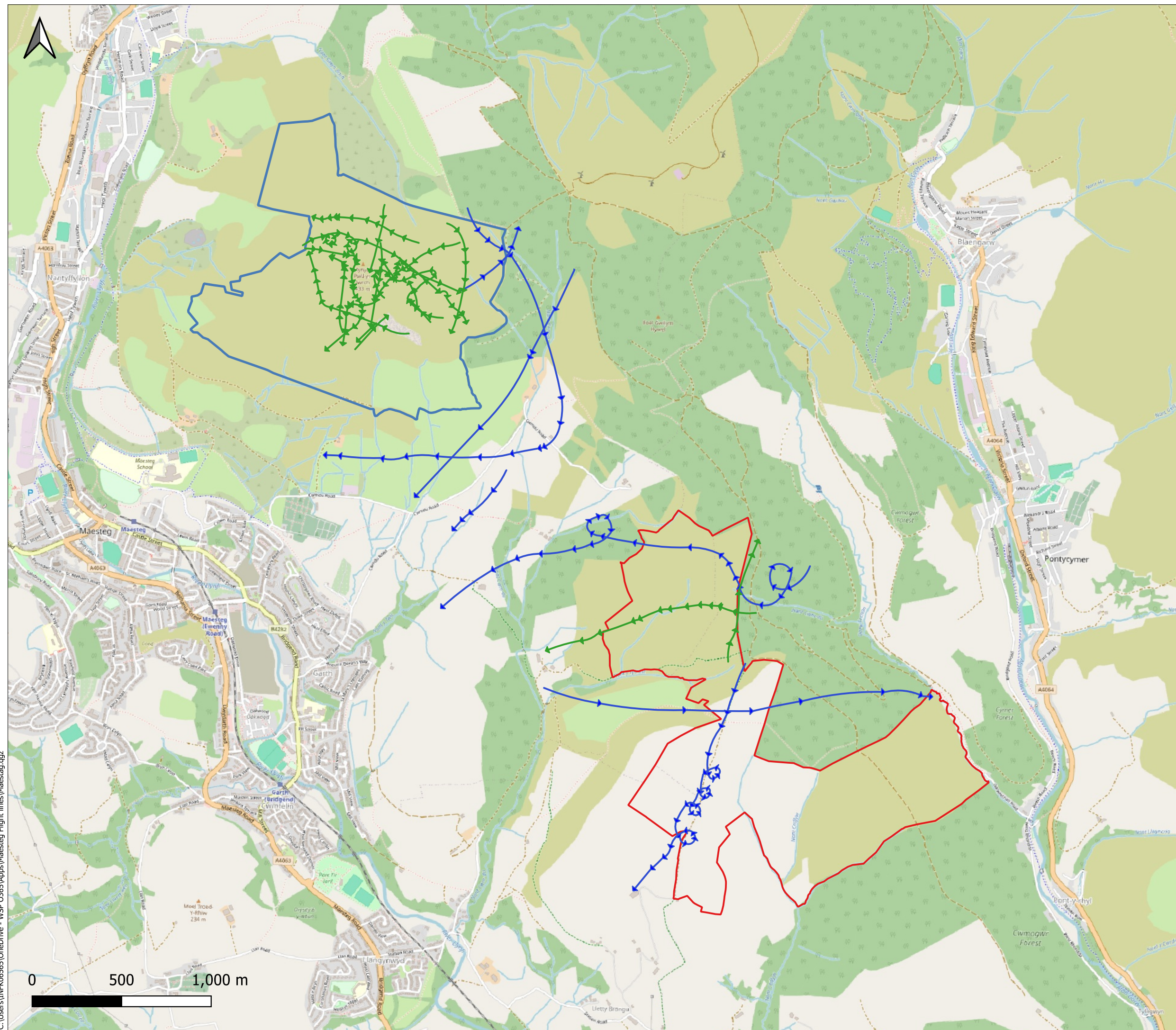
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) -
September 2025 - Southern
Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:15,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	20/03/26	20/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 34	



LEGEND:

— Southern Array

— Northern Array

Flight lines in Breeding Season

→ GI

→ K.

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines in Breeding Season for
Kestrel (K.) and Goshawk (GI)
2025

SCALE @A3:

1:20,000

	DRAWN:
--	--------

FK

	APPROVED:
--	-----------

SC

VERSION:

01

DATE:

20/03/26

DATE:

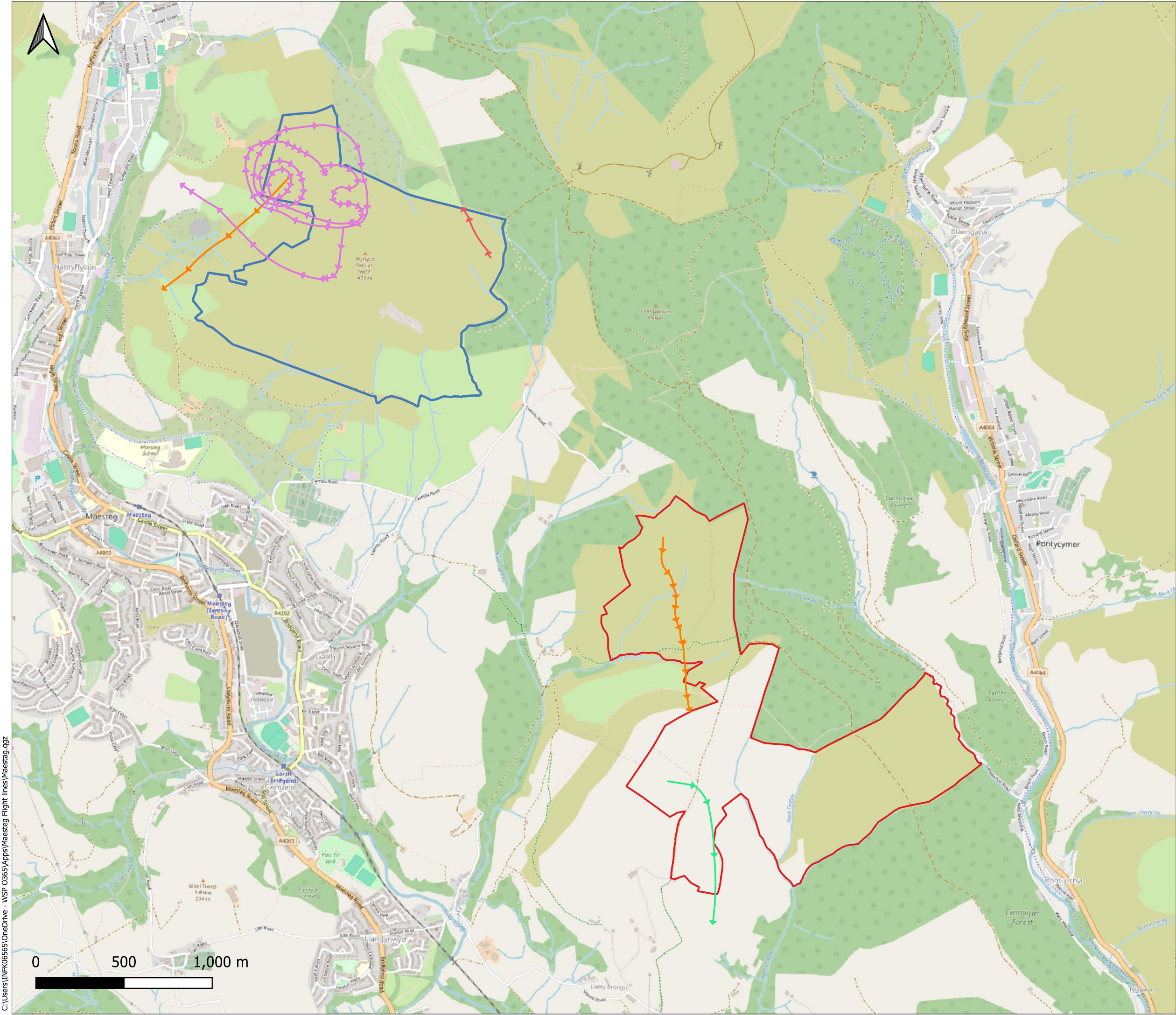
20/03/26

PROJECT No:

UK0039180.3591

	DRAWING No:
--	-------------

Figure 35



LEGEND:

Southern Array

Northern Array

Flight lines in Breeding Season

GP

PE

CU

HY

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

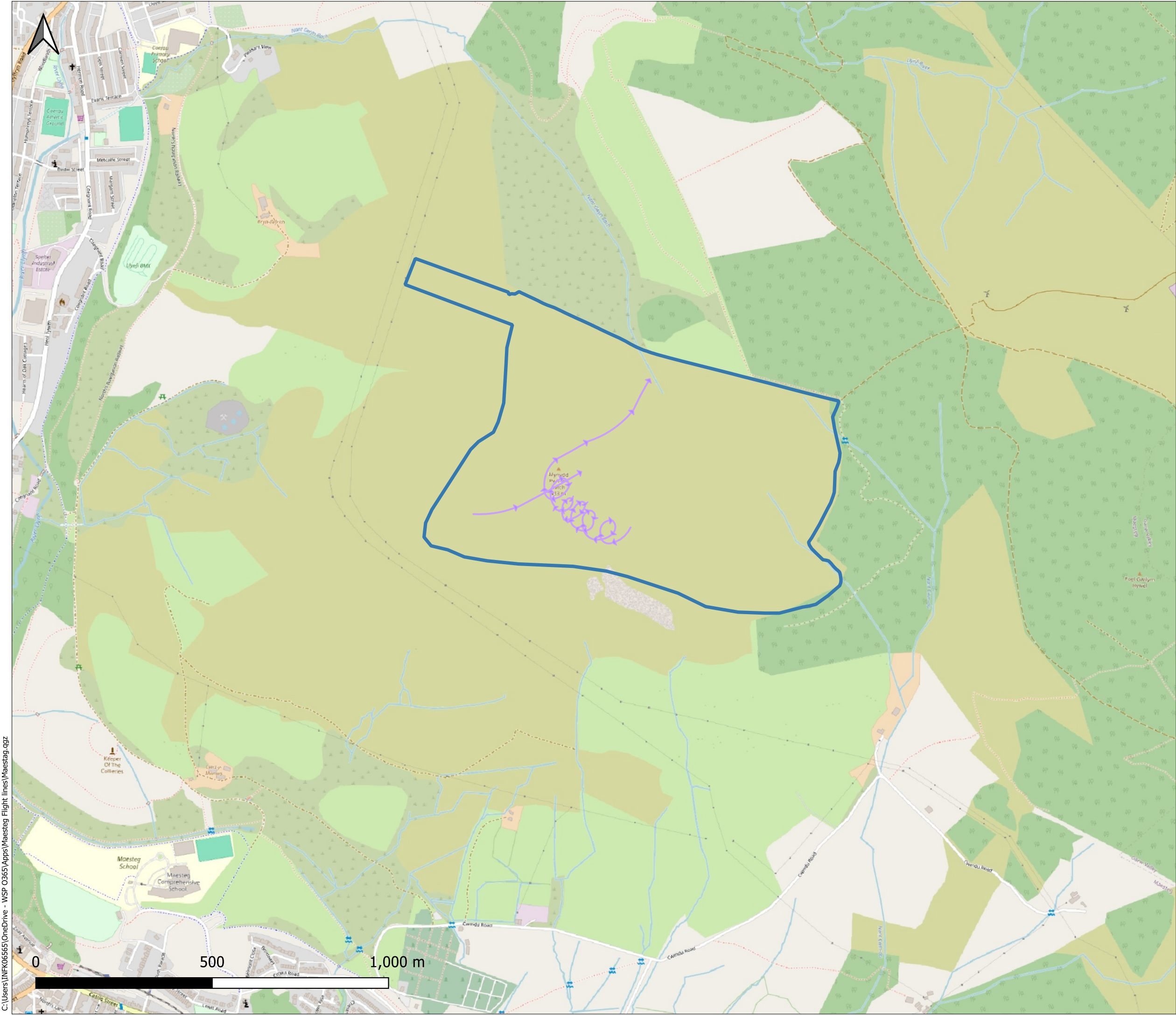
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines in Breeding Season for
Golden Plover (GP), Hobby (HY),
Curlew (CU) and Peregrine (PE)
2025

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:20,000	FK	SC
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	20/03/26	20/03/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 36	



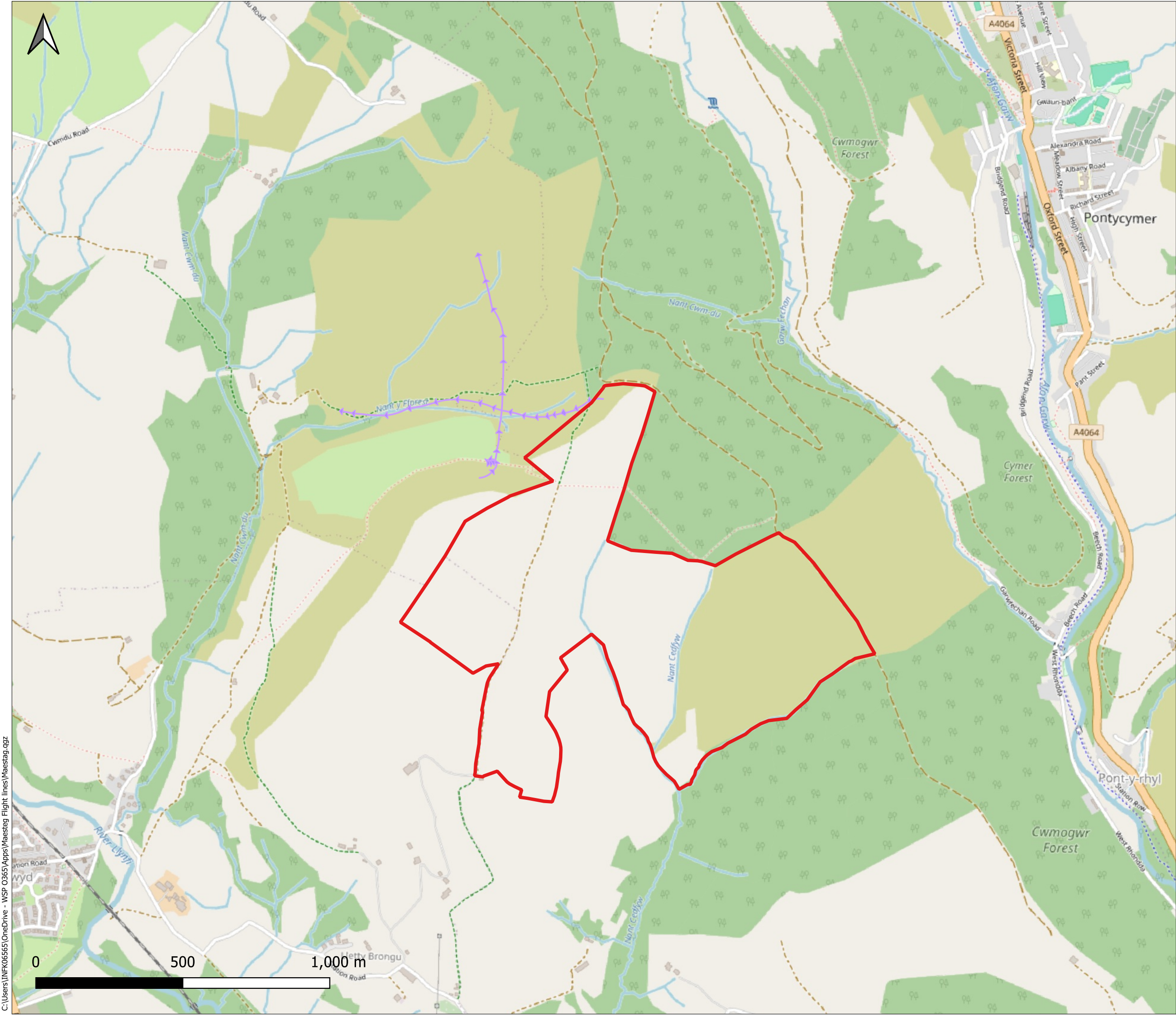
LEGEND:

Northern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in October Month

KT

STATUS:			FOR INFORMATION ONLY					
			WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane London, WC2A 1AF Tel: +44 20 7314 5000 www.wsp.com					
CLIENT:			Pennant Walters					
PROJECT:			Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm					
TITLE:			Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - October Month - 2025 Northern Array					
SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:						
1:10,000	FK	CS						
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:						
01	07/07/26	07/07/26						
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:							
UK0039180.3591	Figure X 37							



LEGEND:

Southern Array Boundary

Flight lines in of Red Kites (KT) October Month

KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

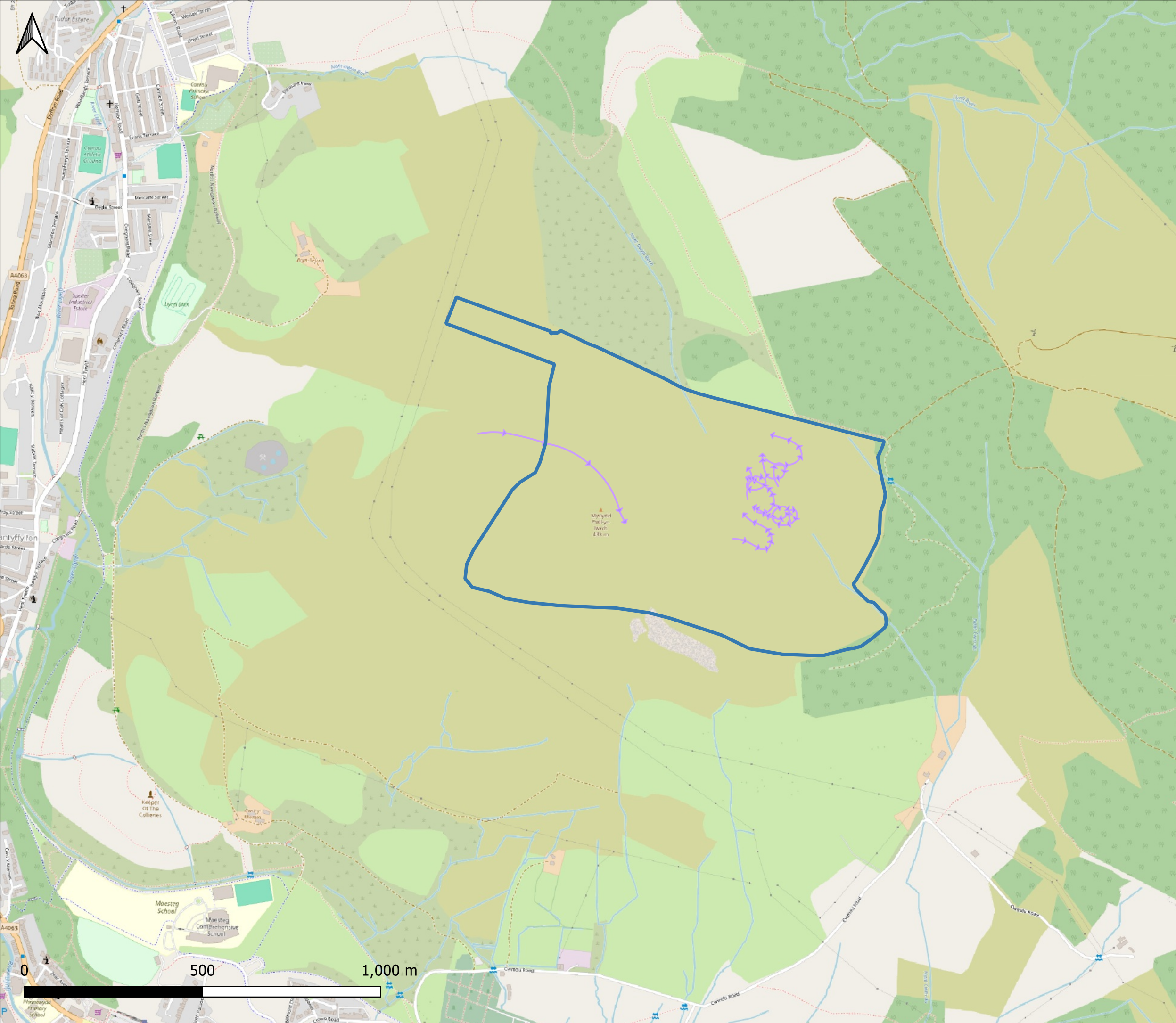
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - October
Month - 2025
Southern Array

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:12,000	FK	CS
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	07/07/26	07/07/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure X 38	



LEGEND:

 Northern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in November Month

 KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

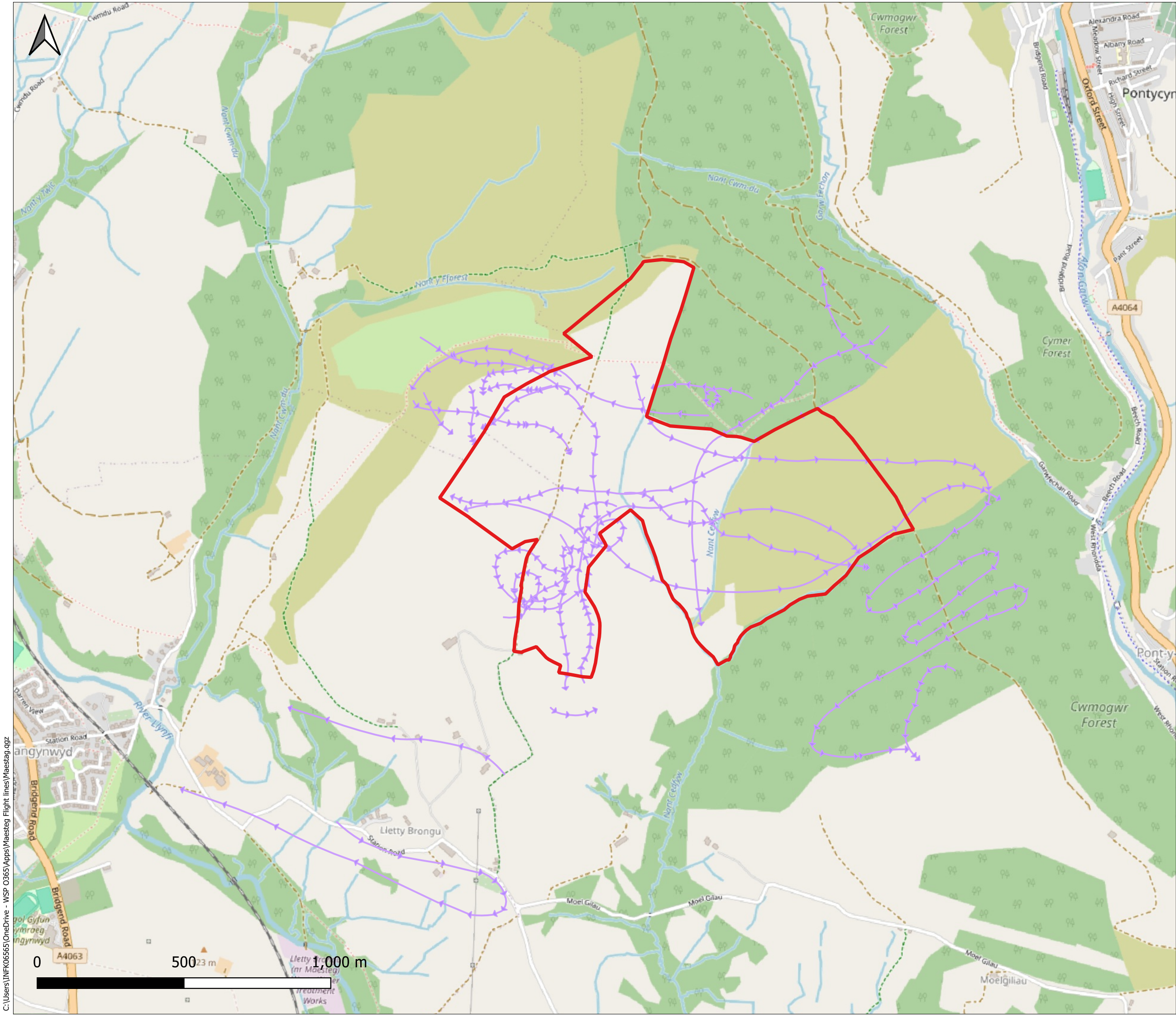
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) -
November Month - 2025
Northern Array

SCALE @A3: 1:10,000	DRAWN: FK	APPROVED: CS
VERSION: 01	DATE: 07/07/26	DATE: 07/07/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure X 39	



LEGEND:

Southern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in November Month

KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

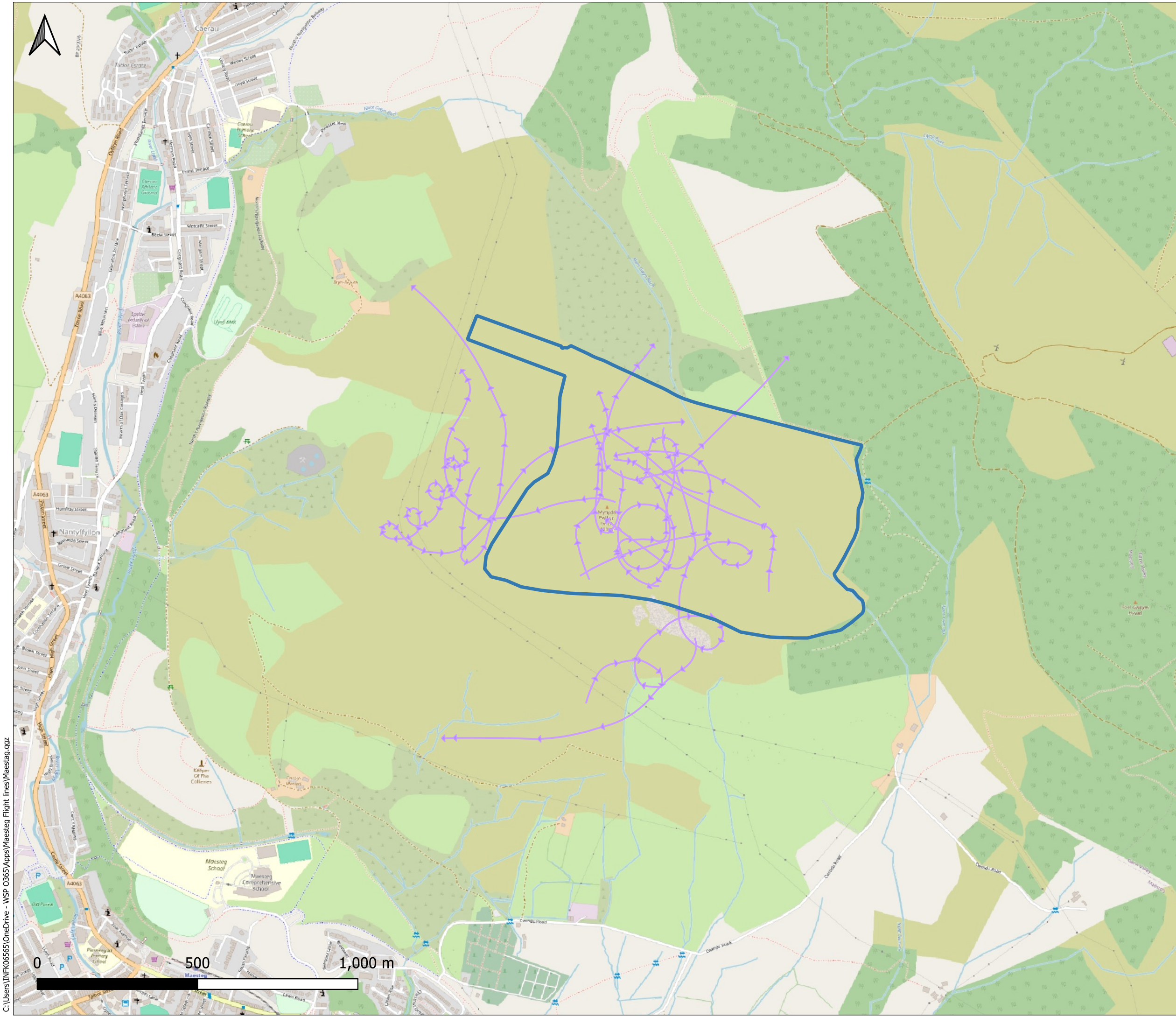
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) -
November Month - 2025
Southern Array

SCALE @A3: 1:12,000	DRAWN: FK	APPROVED: CS
VERSION: 01	DATE: 07/07/26	DATE: 07/07/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure X 40	



LEGEND:

 Northern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in December Month

 KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

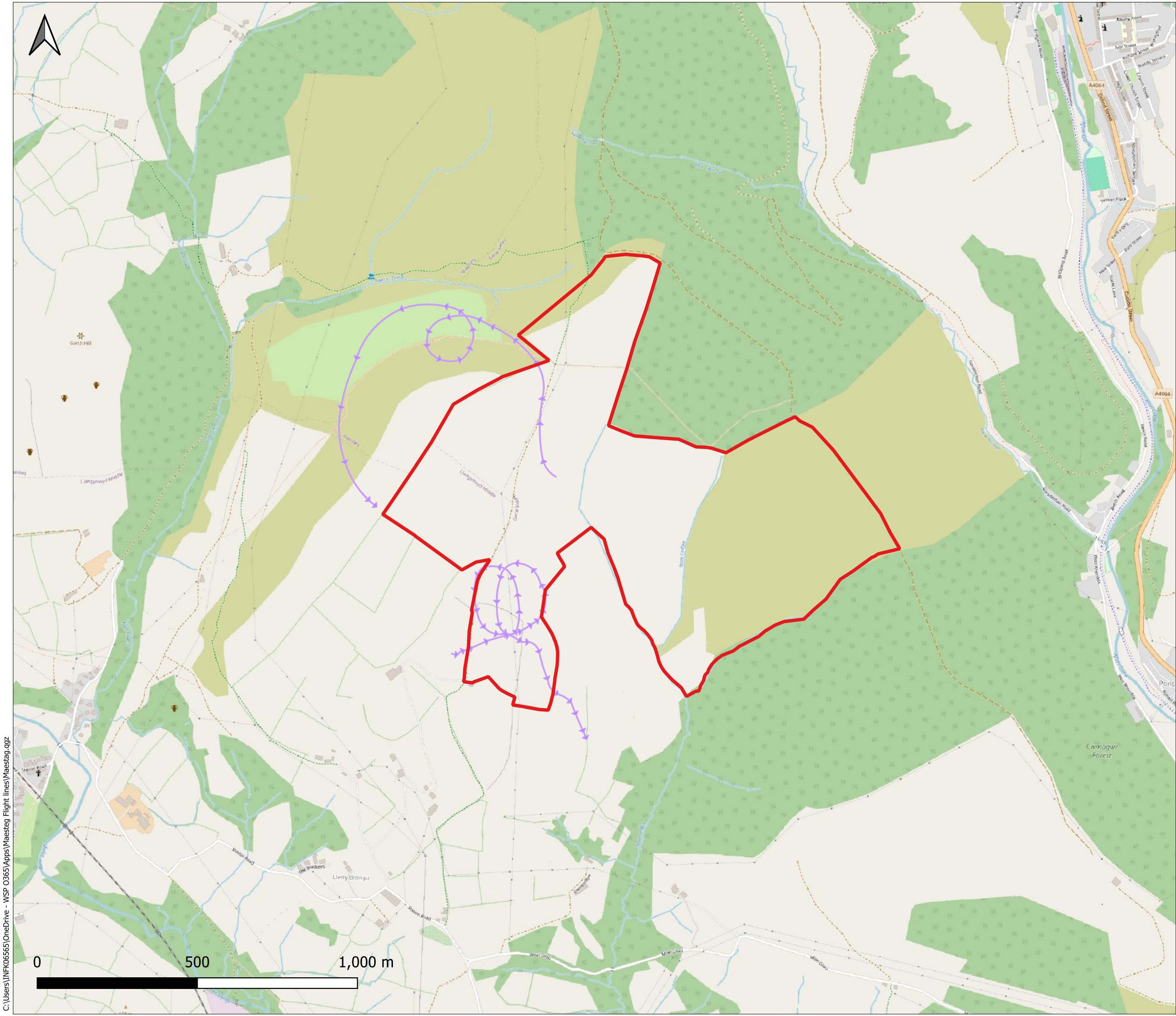
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) -
December Month - 2025
Northern Array

SCALE @A3: 1:11,000	DRAWN: FK	APPROVED: CS
VERSION: 01	DATE: 07/07/26	DATE: 07/07/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure X 41	



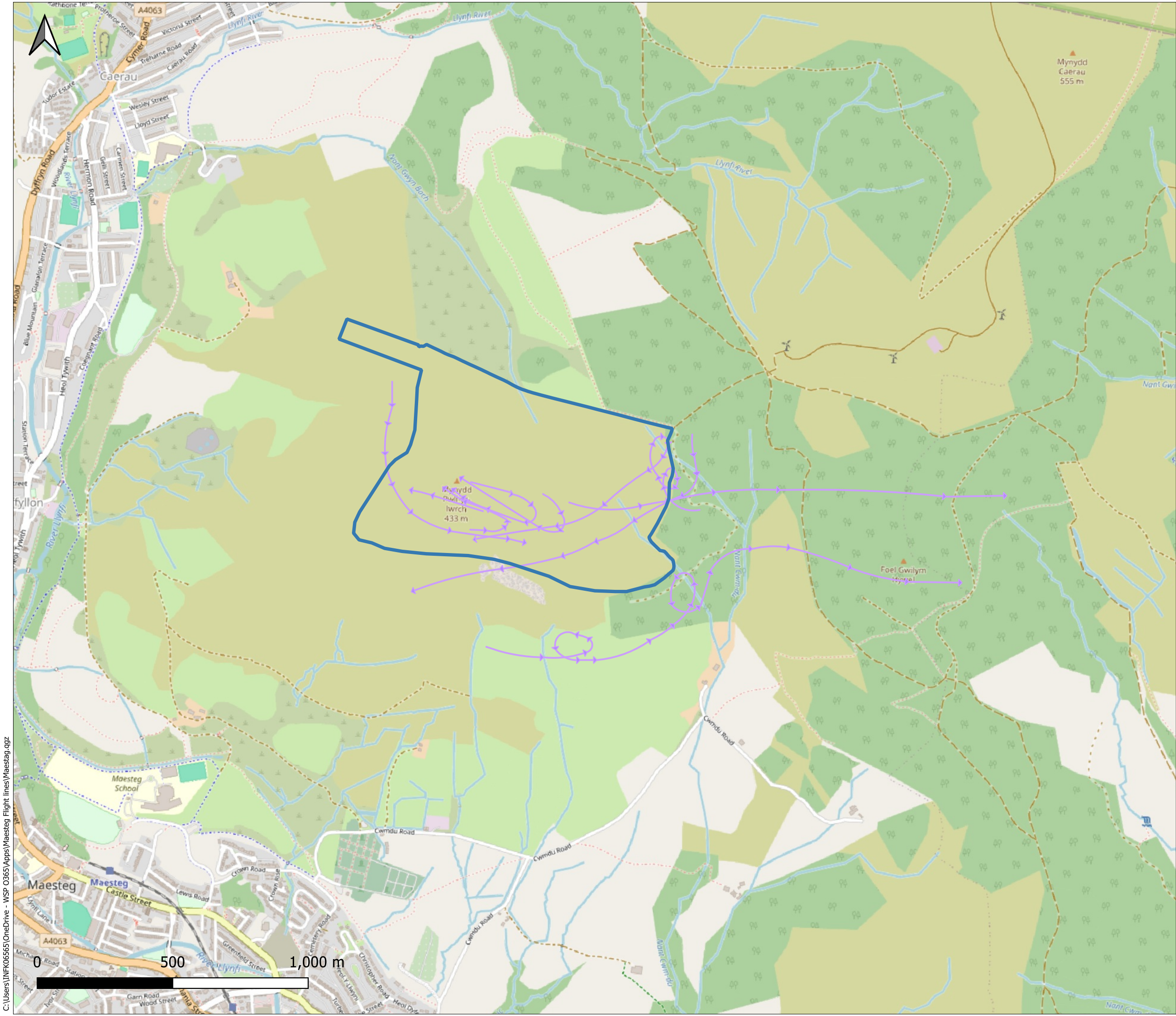
LEGEND:

Southern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in December Month

KT

STATUS:			FOR INFORMATION ONLY		
			WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane London, WC2A 1AF Tel: +44 20 7314 5000 www.wsp.com		
CLIENT:			Pennant Walters		
PROJECT:			Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm		
TITLE:			Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - December Month - 2025 Southern Array		
SCALE @A3:		DRAWN:		APPROVED:	
1:11,000		FK		CS	
VERSION:		DATE:		DATE:	
01		07/07/26		07/07/26	
PROJECT No:		DRAWING No:			
UK0039180.3591		Figure X 42			



LEGEND:

Northern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in February Month

KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

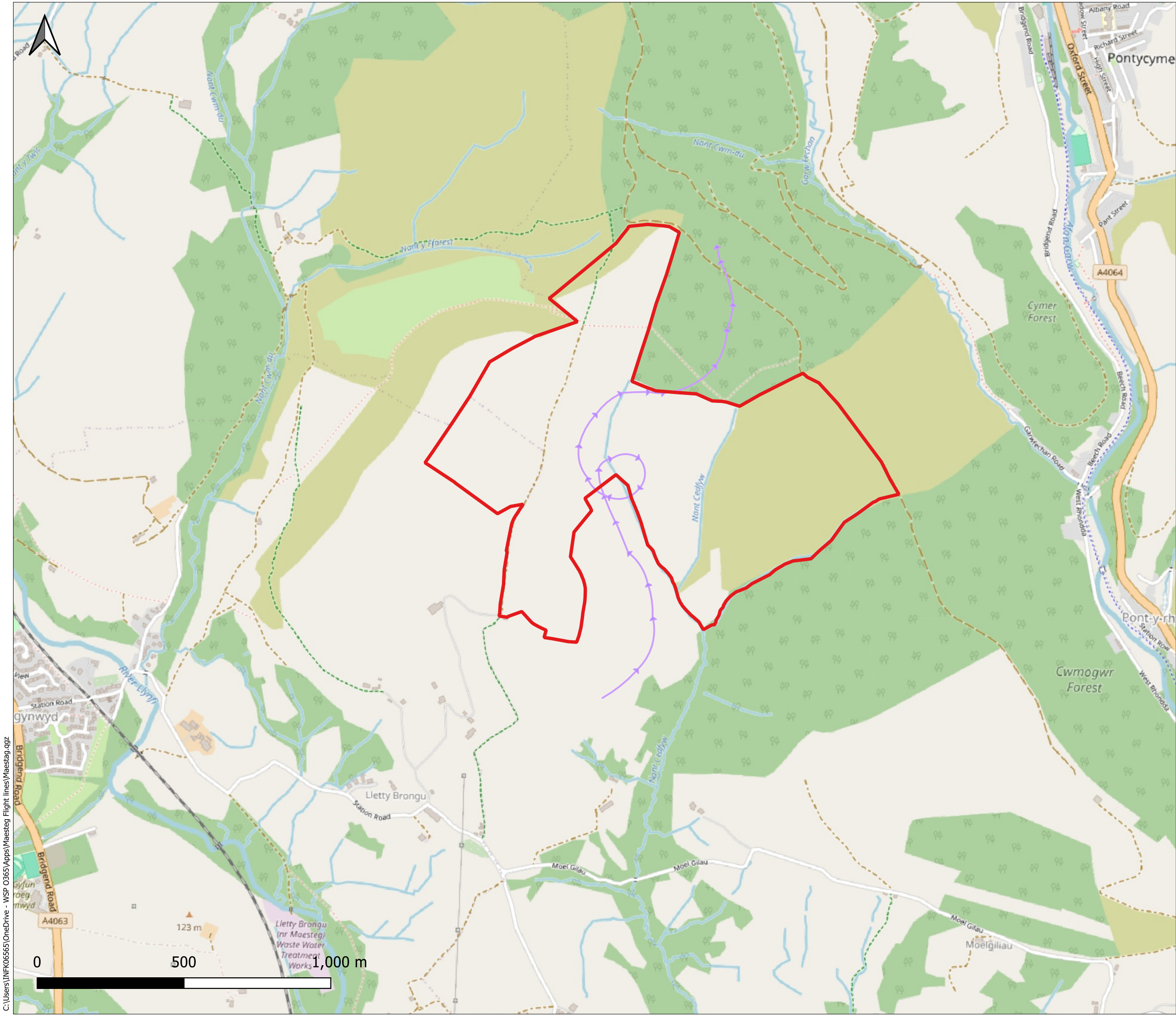
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - February
Month - 2026
Northern Array

SCALE @A3: 1:13,000	DRAWN: FK	APPROVED: CS
VERSION: 01	DATE: 07/07/26	DATE: 07/07/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure X 44	



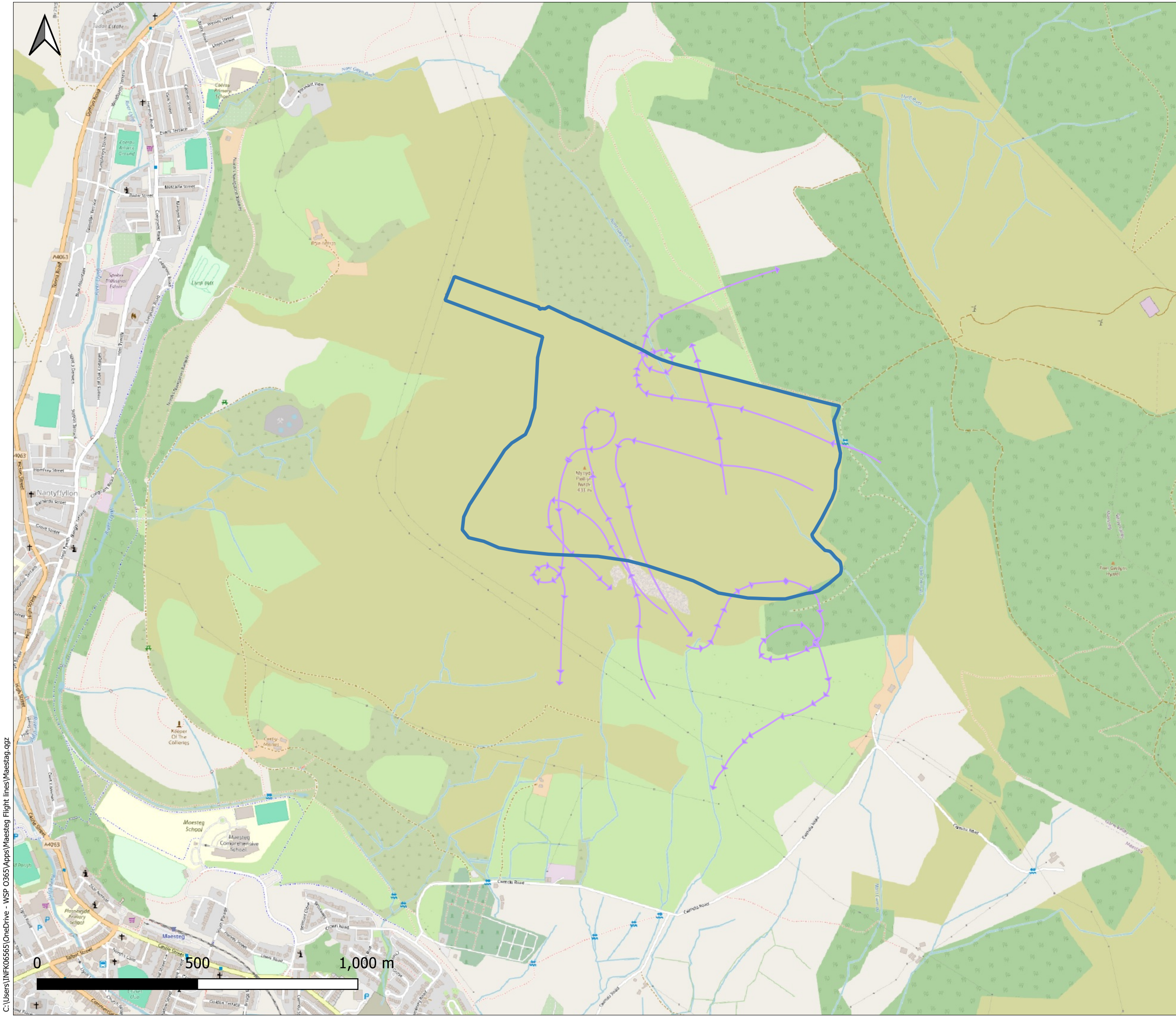
LEGEND:

Southern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in February Month

KT

STATUS:			FOR INFORMATION ONLY		
			WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane London, WC2A 1AF Tel: +44 20 7314 5000 www.wsp.com		
CLIENT:			Pennant Walters		
PROJECT:			Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm		
TITLE:			Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - February Month Southern Array		
SCALE @A3:		DRAWN:	APPROVED:		
1:12,000		FK	CS		
VERSION:		DATE:	DATE:		
01		07/07/26	07/07/26		
PROJECT No:		DRAWING No:			
UK0039180.3591		Figure X 45			



LEGEND:

 Northern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in March Month

 KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

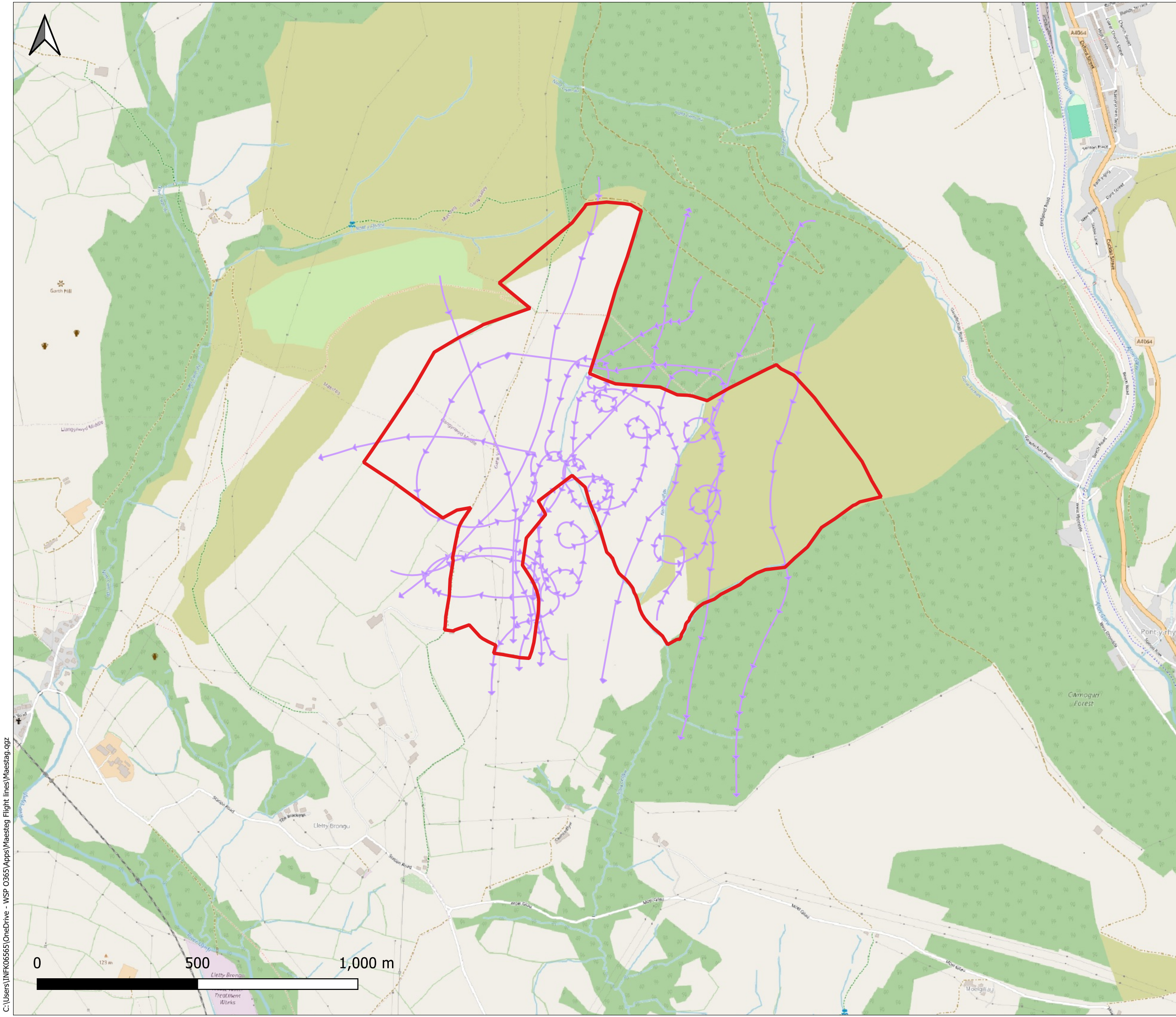
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - March Month

SCALE @A3: 1:11,000	DRAWN: FK	APPROVED: CS
VERSION: 01	DATE: 10/07/26	DATE: 10/07/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure 46	



LEGEND:

Southern Array Boundary

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) in March Month

KT

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

WSP

WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

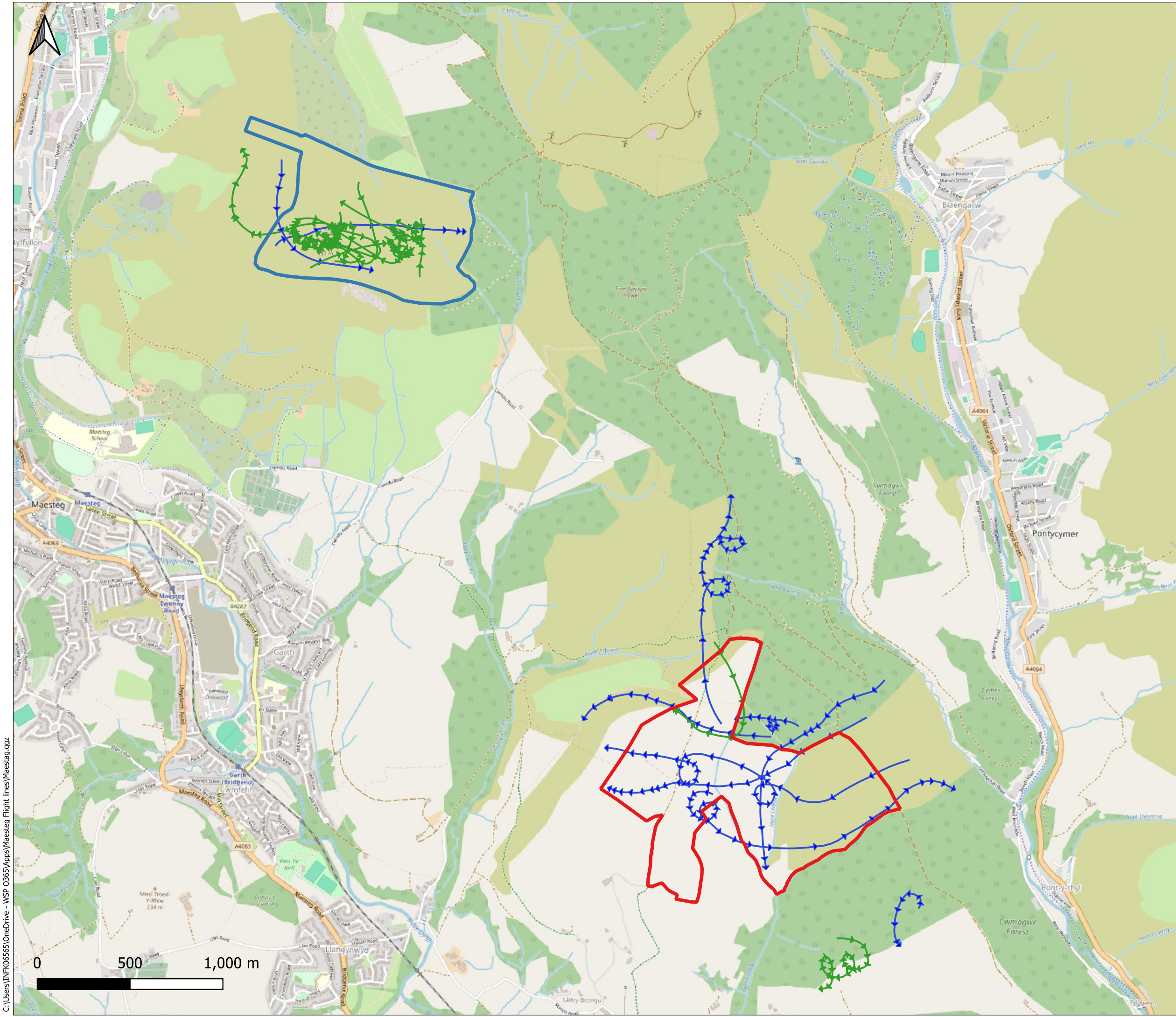
PROJECT:

Glanllynfi Garth Windfarm

TITLE:

Flight lines of Red Kite (KT) - March Month

SCALE @A3: 1:11,000	DRAWN: FK	APPROVED: CS
VERSION: 01	DATE: 10/07/26	DATE: 10/07/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure 47	



LEGEND:

Northern Array Boundary

Southern Array Boundary

Flight lines in Non - Breeding Season

GI

K.

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

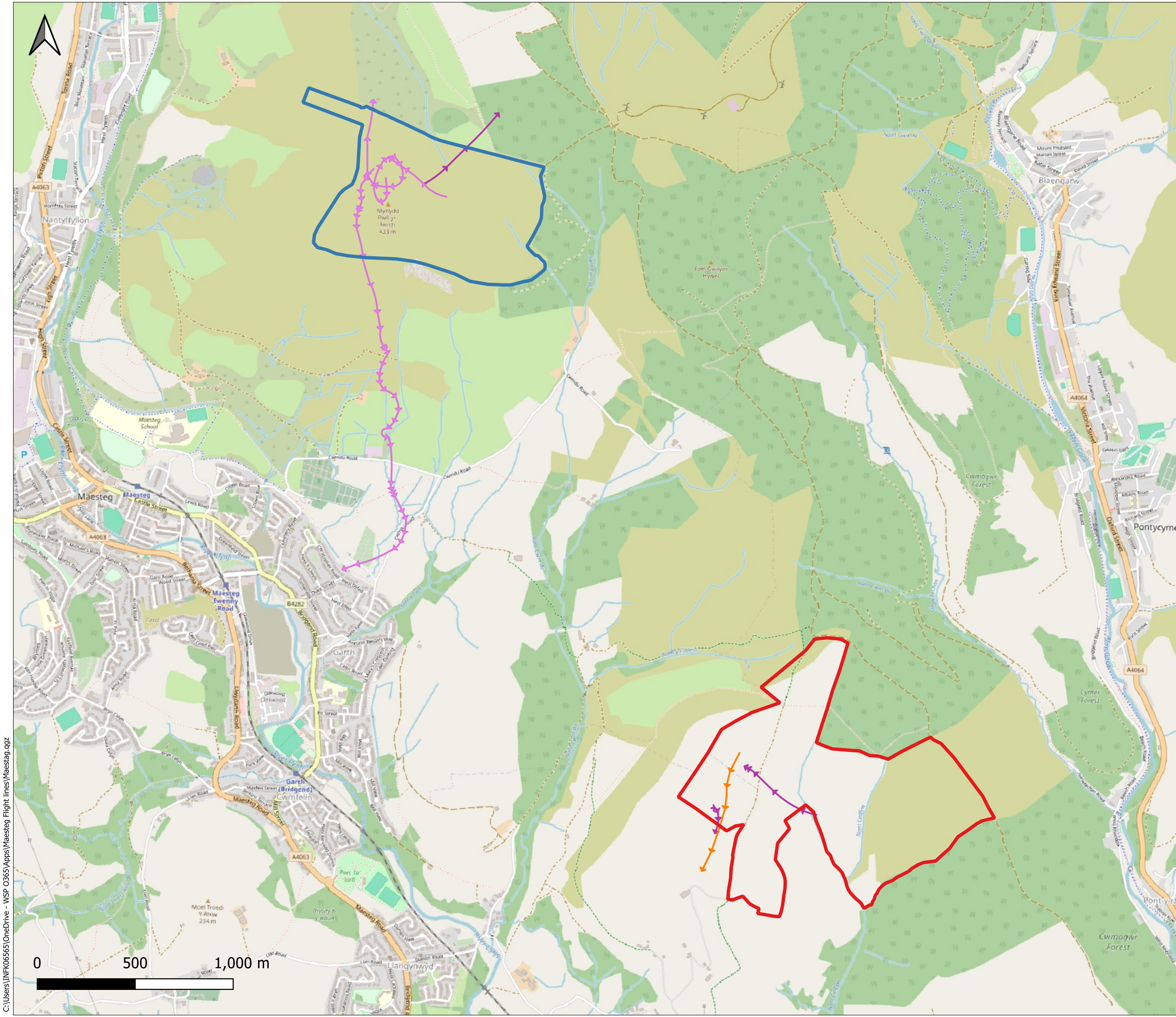
PROJECT:

Maesteg Windfarms

TITLE:

Flight lines in Non- Breeding Season
2026 for Kestrel (K.) and Goshawk
(GI)

SCALE @A3: 1:19,000	DRAWN: FK	APPROVED: CS
VERSION: 01	DATE: 07/07/26	DATE: 07/07/26
PROJECT No: UK0039180.3591	DRAWING No: Figure 48	



LEGEND:

Northern Array Boundary

Southern Array Boundary

Flight lines in Non - Breeding Season

GP

HH

PE

STATUS:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



WSP House, 70 Chancery Lane
London, WC2A 1AF
Tel: +44 20 7314 5000
www.wsp.com

CLIENT:

Pennant Walters

PROJECT:

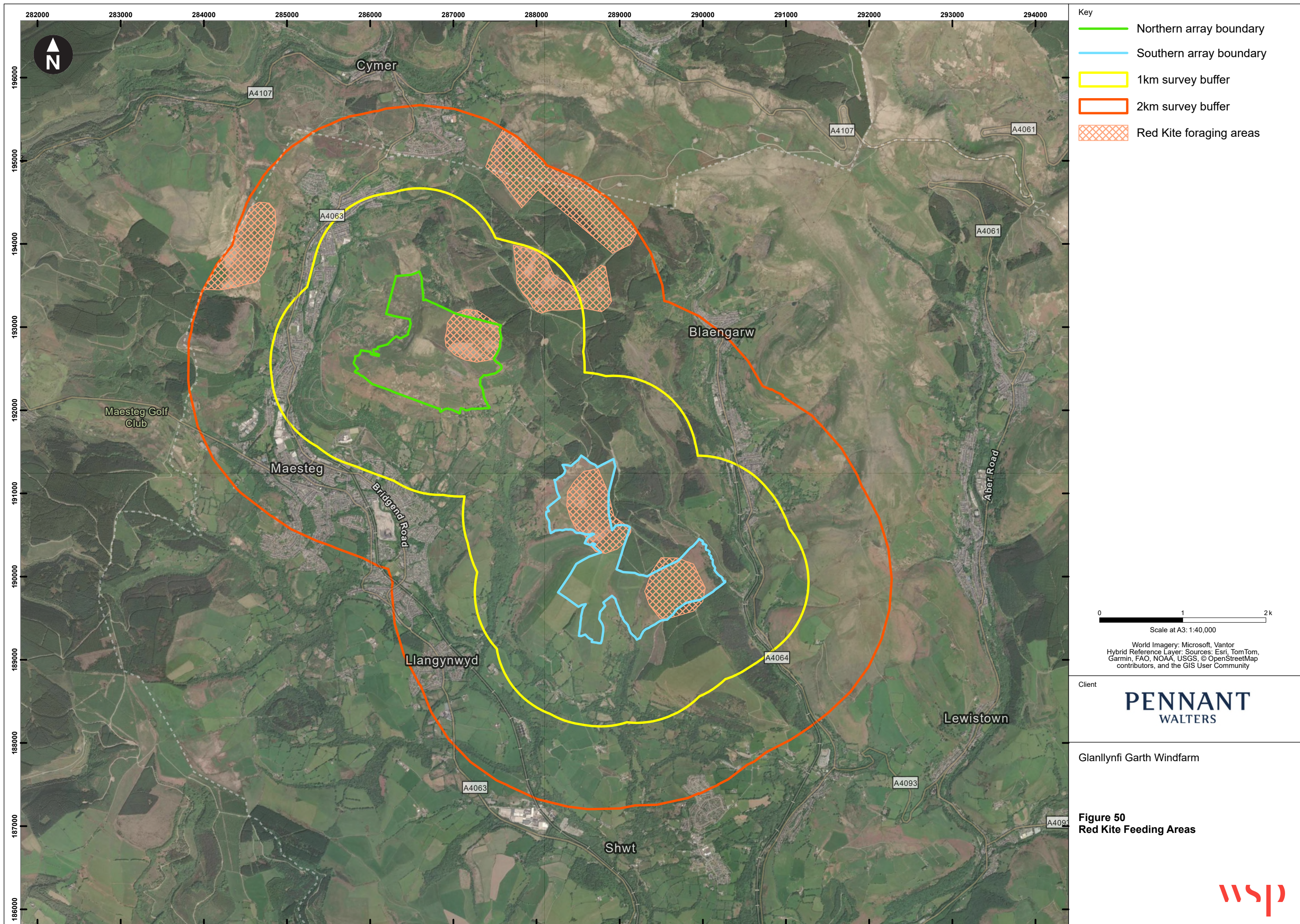
Maesteg Windfarms

TITLE:

Flight lines in Non- Breeding Season
2026 for Golden Plover (GP), Hen
Harrier (HH) and Peregrine (PE)

SCALE @A3:	DRAWN:	APPROVED:
1:18,000	FK	CS
VERSION:	DATE:	DATE:
01	07/07/26	07/07/26
PROJECT No:	DRAWING No:	
UK0039180.3591	Figure 49	

C:\temp\Maesteg Wind Farm\ArcPro\UK0039180.3591-WSP-EG-OE-00004_P01.1.aprx Originator: UKVLS775



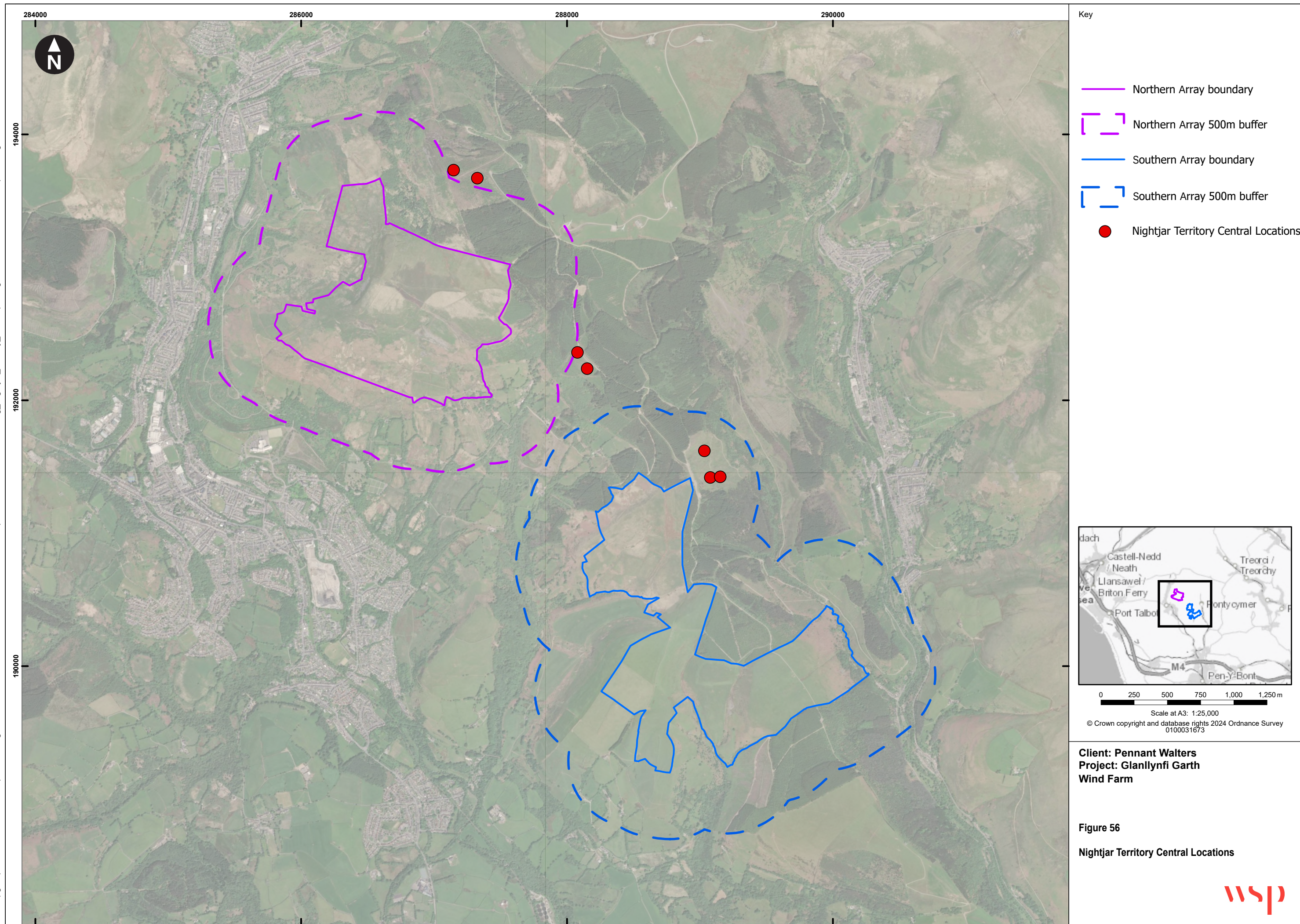
CONFIDENTIAL - Figure 51 is confidential due to the sensitive information regarding breeding within the Development Site and is provided as a separate document.

CONFIDENTIAL - Figure 52 is confidential due to the sensitive information regarding breeding within the Development Site and is provided as a separate document.

CONFIDENTIAL - Figure 53 is confidential due to the sensitive information regarding breeding within the Development Site and is provided as a separate document.

CONFIDENTIAL - Figure 54 is confidential due to the sensitive information regarding breeding within the Development Site and is provided as a separate document.

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ANNEX A: RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICY

DIRECTIVE 2009/147/EC (THE WILD BIRDS DIRECTIVE), 2009

Certain bird species receive protection at a European level as listed on Annex I of the Directive 2009/147/EC of The European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version).

The Wild Birds Directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. It therefore places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed on Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species. Together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under *Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ('Habitats Directive')*, SPAs form a network of Pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000.

WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED)

With certain exceptions, all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected by Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Therefore, it is an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; or
- Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act receive further protection, thus for these species it is also an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any bird while it is nest building, or is at a nest containing eggs or young; or
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb the dependent young of any such bird.

THE ENVIRONMENT (WALES) ACT 2016

As part of the Welsh Government's commitment to reversing the decline in biodiversity in Wales and increasing the resilience of our ecosystem, the Environment (Wales) Act introduces a new biodiversity duty, which highlights biodiversity as an essential component of ecosystem resilience. In relation to Wales, this new duty replaces the biodiversity duty in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (referred to as the NERC Act) which required that public authorities must have regard to conserving biodiversity.

Section 7 of the Act, states that, in relation to Biodiversity lists and duty to take steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity:

- The Welsh Ministers must prepare and publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitat which in their opinion are of principal importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales.

- Before publishing a list under this section, the Welsh Ministers must consult Natural Resources Body for Wales (NRW) as to the living organisms or types of habitat to be included in the list.
- Without prejudice to section 6, the Welsh Ministers must:
 - Take all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the living organisms and types of habitat included in any list published under this section; and
 - Encourage others to take such steps.
- The Welsh Ministers must, in consultation with NRW:
 - Keep under review any list published by them under this section;
 - Make such revisions of any such lists as appear to them appropriate; and
 - Publish any list so revised as soon as is reasonably practicable after revising it.

In exercising their functions under this section, the Welsh Ministers must apply the principles of sustainable management of natural resources.

BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN: RED LISTED BIRDS

Red list birds are those listed as being of high conservation concern (respectively) in Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) 5: The status of our bird populations: the fifth Birds of Conservation Concern in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021). There is also a specific red list for Wales: Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales 4: the population status of birds in Wales (Johnstone *et al.*, 2024). Red list species are those that are Globally Threatened according to the IUCN criteria; and/or those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and/or those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.

ANNEX B: RECORDS OF BIRD SPECIES

Table 28 - Records of Target Species and Secondary Species within 2 km of the Development Site from the last 10 years

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Number of records	Date of most recent record	Distance (m) and direction of nearest record from the Development Site
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	WCA1.	7	2022	741 NW
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	WCA1, S7.	1	2021	1886 S
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	WCA1.	4	2021	943 SW
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	S7.	47	2024	308 W
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	S7.	1	2019	Within the Development Site
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	WCA1, S7, UKBR.	1	2022	1785 W
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	S7.	1	2022	1785 SW
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	WCA1.	18	2022	12 N
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	37	2024	Within the Development Site
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	1	2021	1785 W
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	BDir1, WCA1, S7.	1	2015	593 SW
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	S7.	44	2024	Within the Development Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Number of records	Date of most recent record	Distance (m) and direction of nearest record from the Development Site
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA1, UKBR, S7.	6	2023	593 SW
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	WCA1, S7.	2	2020	593 SW
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	S7.	11	2024	Within the Development Site
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	WBR, S7.	43	2023	124 NW
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	BDir1, S7, WBR.	5	2023	Within the Development Site
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	WCA1, S7.	25	2024	309 W
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	18	2024	Within the Development Site
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	S7.	1	2022	2016 NW
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	S7.	33	2024	Within the Development Site
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	WBR, UKBR, S7.	19	2024	Within the Development Site
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	S7.	18	2024	Within the Development Site
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	S7.	31	2024	Within the Development Site
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	21	2023	Within the Development Site
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	WCA1.	1	2018	1403 SW

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Number of records	Date of most recent record	Distance (m) and direction of nearest record from the Development Site
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	UKBR.	43	2024	309 W
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	S7, UKBR.	36	2023	552 W
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	S7.	5	2021	Within the Development Site
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	S7.	14	2022	79 SE
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	BDir1, WCA1, S7.	3	2017	309 W
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	S7.	13	2022	Within the Development Site
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	3	2022	659 W
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	22	2024	59 NW
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	BDir1, WCA1, S7.	1	2021	Within the Development Site
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	1	2015	734 S
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	WBR, S7.	36	2023	Within the Development Site
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	BDir1, WCA1, WBR, UKBR, S7.	4	2021	Within the Development Site
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	UKBR, S7.	45	2024	Within the Development Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Number of records	Date of most recent record	Distance (m) and direction of nearest record from the Development Site
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	BDir1.	23	2024	Within the Development Site
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	BDir1, WCA1, S7.	2	2020	Within the Development Site
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	S7.	3	2022	459 SW
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	BDir1, WCA1.	8	2022	593 SW
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	S7.	3	2022	59 NW
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	S7.	1	2021	1785 S
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	BDir1, WCA1.	50	2024	Within the Development Site
Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	S7, UKBR.	12	2022	Within the Development Site
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	S7.	2	2021	Within the Development Site
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA1.	24	2023	Within the Development Site
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	4	2021	Within the Development Site
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	1	2021	1785 W
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	BDir1, S7.	3	2021	621 SW
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	S7, UKBR.	29	2024	Within the

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Number of records	Date of most recent record	Distance (m) and direction of nearest record from the Development Site
					Development Site
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	S7	8	2023	191 W
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	WCA1, S7.	1	2023	Within the Development Site
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	S7	67	2024	Within the Development Site
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	10	2022	Within the Development Site
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	24	2023	Within the Development Site
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	WBR, S7.	45	2024	Within the Development Site
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	S7	1	2021	Within the Development Site
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	25	2023	Within the Development Site
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	S7	8	2021	Within the Development Site
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	WCA1, UKBR, S7.	1	2021	1785 W
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	WBR, UKBR, S7.	4	2020	Within the Development Site
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	WBR, S7	27	2024	Within the Development Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Number of records	Date of most recent record	Distance (m) and direction of nearest record from the Development Site
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	11	2023	Within the Development Site
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	WBR, S7	59	2024	Within the Development Site
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	6	2023	641 SW
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	WBR, UKBR.	13	2024	280 E
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	BDIr1, WCA1, S7.	1	2017	309 W
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	WCA1, S7	1	2018	1973 NW
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	S7, WBR, UKBR.	1	2021	1892 SE

BDIr1 = Annex I within the Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, commonly referred to as “the Birds Directive”

S7 = Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016

UKBR = Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern UK Version 5

WBR = Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern Wales Version 4

WCA1 = Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

ANNEX C: CONFIDENTIAL BREEDING BIRD RESULTS

Annex C is confidential due to the sensitive information regarding breeding within the Development Site and is provided as a separate document.

ANNEX D: NIGHTJAR SURVEY RESULTS

Table 29 – Breeding Nightjar Surveys – Dates of Survey and Weather Conditions

Survey Visit	Date	Start and end times	Weather conditions				
			Temp (°C)	Wind (Beaufort)	Cloud (Oktas)	Rain	Visibility
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	Start: 21:55 End: 23:25	14-16	2 BF South	1/8	Dry	>3km
1 (Dawn)	20/06/2025	Start: 03:06 End: 04:36	13	1 BF South	1/8	Dry	>3km
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	Start: 21:51 End: 23:21	15-16	2 BF North-west	2/8	Dry	>3km
2 (Dawn)	09/07/2025	Start: 03:18 End: 04:48	15-16	1 BF North-west	3/8	Dry	>3km

Table 30 – Breeding Nightjar Survey – Raw Survey Data

Survey Visit	Date	Time	Nightjar Details				
			Number	Sex	Behaviour	Location	Notes
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	22:05	1	Male	Churring	Southern Array	
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	22:06	1	Male	Churring	Southern Array	
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	22:17	3	2 Male & 1 Female	Copulation & Churring	Southern Array	Around Pond Area
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	22:25	5	3 Males & 2 Females	Churring & Chasing	Southern Array	3 Churring Males in Total, 5 seen together in Flight
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	22:45	2	Male	Churring & Flight	Northern Array	
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	22:49	1	Male	Whip Call	Northern Array	
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	22:54	1	Male	Churring	Northern Array	
1 (Dusk)	19/06/2025	23:31	1	Male	Churring & Flight	Northern Array	
1 (Dawn)	20/06/2025	03:52	1	Male	Churring	Northern Array	

Survey Visit	Date	Time	Nightjar Details				
			Number	Sex	Behaviour	Location	Notes
1 (Dawn)	20/06/2025	03:53	1	Male	Churring	Northern Array	
1 (Dawn)	20/06/2025	04:00	1	Unknown	Flight	Northern Array	
1 (Dawn)	20/06/2025	04:14	2	Male & Female	Churring & Flight	Northern Array	
1 (Dawn)	20/06/2025	04:17	1	Male	Churring	Northern Array	
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	21:49	1	Male	Churring	Southern Array	
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	21:53	1	Male	Churring	Southern Array	
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	21:57	1	Unknown	Flight	Southern Array	
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:03	2	Male & Female	Flight	Southern Array	Chasing each other
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:04	3	2 Males & 1 Female	Flight	Southern Array	
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:06	1	Male	Flight & Wing Clapping	Southern Array	
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:08	2	Male & Female	Flight	Southern Array	Landed near pond then flew together
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:10	2	Unknown	Landed	Southern Array	Landed on ground
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:11	3	2 Males & 1 Female	Flight & Wing Clapping	Southern Array	
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:16	1	Female	Flight	Northern Array	Total in this area in evening: 4 NJ 2 of which are male
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:29	1	Male	Churring	Northern Array	
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:31	1	Unknown	Whip Call	Northern Array	Perhaps 2nd bird Total in this area in evening 2 individuals 1 of which is male
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:36	1	Male	Churring & Landed	Northern Array	Singing and landed on tree

Survey Visit	Date	Time	Nightjar Details				
			Number	Sex	Behaviour	Location	Notes
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	22:58	2	Male & Female	Flight, Churring & Wing Clapping	Northern Array	Landed together
2 (Dusk)	08/07/2025	23:06	1	Male	Churring	Northern Array	Singing concurrently to male south of path
2 (Dawn)	09/07/2025	03:27	1	Male	Flight & Wing Clapping	Southern Array	
2 (Dawn)	09/07/2025	03:47	1	Male	Flight, Churring & Wing Clapping	Northern Array	
2 (Dawn)	09/07/2025	04:23	1	Male	Churring & Flight	Northern Array	Total in this area in morning 4 individuals 2 of which are male



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