

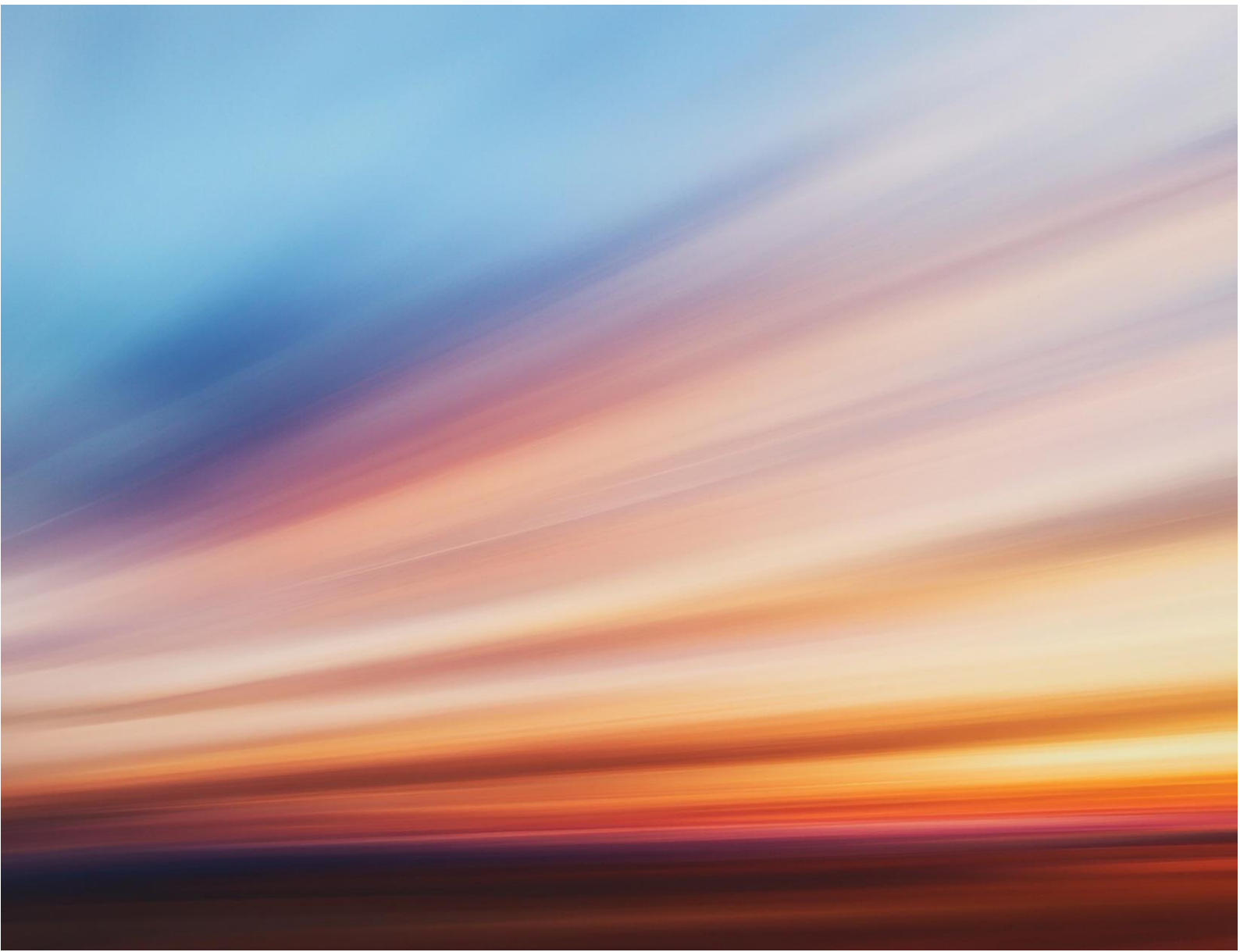
Mylen Leah Solar Farm

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

Volume 3

Appendix 7.3: 2024 Breeding Bird Survey report (Solar PV Development Area)

April 2026



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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Avian Ecology Limited was commissioned by Statkraft United Kingdom (UK) on behalf of Mylen Leah Solar Limited (the Applicant) to undertake a breeding bird survey in relation to the proposed Mylen Leah Solar Farm.
- 1.1.2 The surveys were undertaken in relation to the proposed Mylen Leah Solar Farm where the solar photovoltaic (PV) development area including all associated infrastructure and habitat enhancement and mitigation areas will be located, but not along the underground grid connection corridor. The solar PV development area is shown in **Figure 1: Breeding Bird Survey Plan**.
- 1.1.3 This report subsequently provides detailed survey methodology and results of the breeding bird survey undertaken between April and July 2024.
- 1.1.4 The objective of this report is to:
- Identify the presence of notable breeding bird species within the solar PV development area.
- 1.1.5 Only common bird species names are referred to within the main text of this report. A summary of all bird species recorded during the surveys or referenced within the text are presented with their scientific names and conservation status in **Annex A**.

1.2 Survey Area

- 1.2.1 The surveys were undertaken within the solar PV development area (at the time of surveys, April 2024), hereafter referred to as the 'survey area'; plus a 100m survey buffer, hereafter referred to as the 'wider survey area'. Neither the survey area or wider survey area include the underground grid connection corridor, whilst some areas of the underground grid connection corridor may have been surveyed within the 100m buffer, the underground grid connection corridor was not surveyed in its entirety as part of the breeding bird surveys. The solar PV development area is shown on **Figure 2: Land Parcels**.
- 1.2.2 The survey area, and wider survey area are shown on **Figure 1: Breeding Bird Survey Plan**. Due to iterative changes in the solar PV development area, the survey area, as used for 2024 surveys, is not wholly concurrent with the current solar PV development area. Areas not surveyed due to boundary changes are discussed in **Section 2.2**.
- 1.2.3 The survey area encompasses a series of connected agricultural land parcels, predominately comprising arable and pastoral fields. Fields are bound by a series of hedgerows as well as ditches, fences, and tree lines. A series of small woodland copses and scrub patches are present within the survey area as well as a number of ponds. In the wider context, the survey area is surrounded by extensive areas of farmland and areas of woodland.

1.3 Designated Site Summary

- 1.3.1 **Table 1.1** below provides a summary of the designated sites with breeding ornithological interests, this includes:

- International/European statutory designated sites within 10km of the solar PV development area;
- National statutory designated sites within 2km of the solar PV development area; and
- Non-statutory designated sites within 1km of the solar PV development area.

1.3.2 Wheldrake Ings Yorkshire Wildlife Trust is located just beyond 1km from the solar PV development area but has been included within **Table 1.1** due to its close proximity to the solar PV development area and it's known ecological link to the wider Lower Derwent Valley.

Table 1.1: Designated sites with breeding ornithological interest

NNR: National Nature Reserve; SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest; SAC: Special Area of Conservation; SPA: Special Protection Area.

Designation	Approximate distance from the solar PV development area	Ornithological Interest
Melbourne and Thornton Ings (underpins the Lower Derwent SPA and NNR)	879m north	Aggregations of breeding birds including gadwall, garganey and pintail.
Lower Derwent Valley SPA	879m north	Qualifies under Article 4.2 by regularly supporting a breeding population of shoveler.
Lower Derwent Valley NNR	923m north	Extensive area that supports populations of breeding birds.
Derwent Ings SSSI	1.12km west	Flood meadows, fen, swamp and other freshwater habitats lying adjacent to the River Derwent. Supports the following breeding bird species: shoveler, shelduck, mallard, teal, pintail, gadwall, garganey, snipe, lapwing, redshank, curlew, quail, barn owl, kingfisher, yellow wagtail, reed warbler, sedge warbler and grasshopper warbler.
Wheldrake Ings Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	1.13km west	Lowland meadow, pasture and wetland habitat within the Lower Derwent Valley. Hosts large flocks of breeding wildfowl.
Pocklington Canal SSSI	965m north-west	Canal that supports a breeding community typical of lowland open waters and margins such as tufted duck, kingfisher, grey wagtail, sedge warbler, reed warbler and reed bunting.
River Derwent SSSI	1.45km west	Riverine habitat that supports a breeding bird community including common sandpiper, dipper, kingfisher, yellow

Designation	Approximate distance from the solar PV development area	Ornithological Interest
		wagtail and grey wagtail.

2. Methodology

2.1 Survey Methodology

- 2.1.1 A breeding bird survey was undertaken between April and July 2024, based on the Bird Survey Guidelines methodology for surveying breeding birds¹. A total of five survey visits were undertaken, including four early morning visits and one evening (nocturnal survey) visit. All surveys were undertaken by G. Taylor, on behalf of Avian Ecology Limited, who is an experienced ornithologist with over 40 years' experience.
- 2.1.2 Daytime survey visits commenced from dawn and were concluded by 11:00hrs in weather conditions suitable for undertaking breeding bird surveys (avoiding heavy rain and strong winds).
- 2.1.3 The nocturnal survey visit commenced up to two hours and 30 minutes before sunset and was concluded by 01:00hrs. The weather conditions were suitable for undertaking breeding bird surveys (avoiding heavy rain and strong winds).
- 2.1.4 The breeding bird survey comprised walked transects covering the survey area. Due to the large size of the survey area, each visit was completed over multiple days, ensuring all fields within the survey area were surveyed, where access was available.
- 2.1.5 A summary of survey effort is presented in **Table 2.1** and detailed survey dates, timings and weather conditions are presented in **Annex B**.

Table 2.1: Breeding bird survey effort

Survey Visit	Date	Start time (24hrs)	End time (24hrs)	Sunrise/sunset (24hrs)
1	17/04/2024 to 27/04/2024	06:00	10:30 to 11:00	05:57 to 05:35
2	06/05/2024 to 31/05/2024	05:30 to 06:00	10:30 to 11:00	05:17 to 04:39
3 (nocturnal)	14/05/2024 to 09/06/2024	19:00	01:00	20:59 to 21:34
4	07/06/2024 to 28/06/2024	05:30 to 06:00	10:00 to 11:00	04:34 to 04:35
5	01/07/2024 to 26/07/2024	05:30 to 06:00	10:00 to 11:00	04:37 to 05:08

- 2.1.6 The wider survey area was surveyed from within the survey area, public roads or Public Right of Ways (PRoW), where available, and is further discussed in **Section 2.2**.
- 2.1.7 Following the completion of each survey, results for all surveyed areas were combined to provide a final count of species breeding within the survey area and wider survey area.
- 2.1.8 During surveys, all bird registrations were recorded on suitably scaled field maps using standard British Trust for Ornithology species codes and behaviour notations (such as singing, carrying food, active nest). The approximate locations of bird territories within the survey area and wider survey area were determined using standard territory mapping techniques to identify and isolate areas within which birds consistently displayed breeding behaviours.²
- 2.1.9 The number of skylark territories was calculated on the basis of singing males recorded during survey. A skylark territory was confirmed if a singing male was recorded at least twice in the same approximate location over the survey visits.
- 2.1.10 For the purposes of this report, although the estimated number of breeding territories for all species is provided (**Table 3.1**) only the breeding territories of 'notable species' (defined below) are mapped and presented on **Figure 3: Breeding Bird Survey Results** and **Figure 4: Nocturnal Breeding Bird Survey Results**, given these are the most relevant species to the design and assessment of development proposals.
- 2.1.11 Notable species relevant to the Mylen Leah Solar Farm comprised:
- Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Amber and Red List Species (Stanbury *et al.*, 2021³);
 - Raptors and owls listed on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive⁴;
 - Species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981⁵;
 - Species listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006⁶); and
 - East Riding of Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan species⁷.
- 2.1.12 Ubiquitous columbiform species (e.g., wood pigeon, stock dove) were excluded.
- 2.1.13 Notable observations of non-breeding birds just visiting the survey area (e.g., large aggregations of gulls feeding in fields) and birds flying over the survey area were also recorded.

2.2 Limitations

- 2.2.1 Surveys represent a snapshot in time only, and therefore numbers of territories cannot be definitive and are likely to vary due to factors including habitat changes (e.g., cropping regime), weather conditions, previous season breeding success and, in the case of migratory species, condition in overwintering locations.
- 2.2.2 Only one nocturnal survey was undertaken and, therefore, the comparative approach to identifying species cannot be undertaken for primarily nocturnal

species. A precautionary approach was used for species recorded only in nocturnal surveys. For this reason, territories mapped primarily from nocturnal surveys are displayed separately on **Figure 4: Nocturnal Breeding Bird Survey Results**.

- 2.2.3 For all species, breeding territory locations do not equate with the location of a breeding site (i.e., nest) and identify only the approximate location within the survey area in which the species territory was located. For wide ranging species with large breeding territories (e.g., barn owl), there is likely to be a significant difference between locations identified on the plan and the breeding location.
- 2.2.4 Breeding bird surveys comprised five surveys of the survey area and wider survey area Site (four daytime and one nocturnal survey) instead of the six surveys prescribed within the Bird Survey Guidelines methodology for surveying breeding birds¹. The basis for six visits is that this is the level at which high confidence is obtained for complex habitats such as woodland where visibility is poor. The habitats within the survey area and wider survey area are instead open land with clear visibility and audibility, and as such it is considered five visits is sufficient to identify breeding birds in these habitats, particularly ground nesting species of open ground most susceptible to impacts from solar development.
- 2.2.5 While every effort was made to access the survey area and wider survey area in full, due to access restrictions comprehensive surveys were not possible of all fields; including fields 4.h, 7.h, 7.i, 7.j, 12.g, 12.h, 12.i, 12.j, 12.k, 13.zm and 20a and fields within the wider survey area. Field numbers are presented on **Figure 1: Breeding Bird Survey Plan**. Fields within the wider survey area were observed from within the survey area; as such the detectability of species may have been reduced, due to observations being made from adjacent fields.
- 2.2.6 The limitations above are not considered to represent a significant limitation to the survey results, which provide a representative overview of the breeding bird species present within the survey area and wider survey area.

3. Results

- 3.1.1 The breeding bird assemblage recorded within the survey area and wider survey area is considered representative of the location and the agricultural and field boundary habitats present. A total of 44 species were recorded breeding within the survey area and wider survey area, which included 24 notable species as summarised in **Table 3.1**.
- 3.1.2 Breeding evidence for 22 notable species were recorded during the breeding bird surveys, which included:
- 11 BoCC red list species (grey partridge, lapwing, curlew, skylark, mistle thrush, tree sparrow, house sparrow, yellow wagtail, linnet, corn bunting and yellowhammer);
 - 11 BoCC amber list species (curlew, tawny owl, rook, willow warbler, whitethroat, wren, song thrush, dunnock, pied wagtail, meadow pipit and reed bunting);
 - 14 species that are listed as rare and most threatened under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) (grey partridge, lapwing, curlew, skylark, song thrush, mistle thrush, tree sparrow, house sparrow, dunnock, yellow wagtail, linnet, corn bunting, yellowhammer and reed bunting); and,
 - Eight species recorded listed under the East Riding of Yorkshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (curlew, grey partridge, skylark, tree sparrow, yellow wagtail, linnet, yellowhammer and corn bunting).
- 3.1.3 Breeding evidence of an additional two notable species was recorded within the wider survey area. This comprised two amber list species, mallard and moorhen, on waterbodies within the wider survey area.
- 3.1.4 Two species recorded are listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This comprised barn owl (two territories within the survey area and one in the wider survey area) and red kite (one territory outside the wider survey area that may utilise the survey area and wider survey area as part of a broader territory). The location of breeding Schedule 1 species territories is considered sensitive and as such should not be publicly shared. Red kite is also a species listed on Annex 1 of the Directive 2009/147/EC (Birds Directive).
- 3.1.5 Within the survey area, the number of notable species' breeding territories was typically below ten territories, with higher numbers of territories recorded for rook (approximately 60 nests within two rookeries), wren (38 territories), skylark (37 territories), yellowhammer (12 territories) and song thrush (12 territories).
- 3.1.6 With the exception of skylark, breeding territories of notable species were typically associated with vegetation along field boundaries, which principally comprised field-margins, ditches, hedgerows, scrub, built areas, tree-lines and woodland habitats within or adjacent to the survey area and wider survey area.
- 3.1.7 Ground-nesting notable species breeding in open habitats within the survey area and wider survey area comprised grey partridge (two territories), lapwing

(five territories), curlew (one territory), skylark (37 territories), yellow wagtail (four territories) and meadow pipit (two territories).

- 3.1.8 Grey partridge was recorded in the margins of arable fields. Lapwing was identified in arable fields, with a single modified grassland pasture. Curlew was recorded in an arable field (Field 14.l) consisting of temporary grass and clover ley. Skylark was recorded throughout the survey area and wider survey area. Yellow wagtail was recorded in arable fields, modified pasture and neutral grassland pasture. Meadow pipit was identified in grassland fields.
- 3.1.9 No evidence of breeding shoveller (a breeding qualifying species of the Lower Derwent Valley SPA) was observed within the survey area or wider survey area.
- 3.1.10 All breeding species (or potential breeding species) recorded, along with an estimated number of the breeding territories within the survey area and wider survey area are detailed within **Table 3.1**. Those species in **bold** are considered notable species.
- 3.1.11 Schedule 1 species were excluded from the territory mapping, with the exception of barn owl, where the indicative locations of barn owl territories are provided.
- 3.1.12 **Figure 3: Breeding Bird Survey Results** and **Figure 4: Nocturnal Breeding Bird Survey Results** present the territories of breeding birds recorded on-site.

Table 3.1: Breeding bird territories recorded within the survey area and wider survey area (notable species in bold)

Species	Total Survey Area Estimated Territories	Total Wider Survey Area Estimated Territories	Comments
Mallard	0	1	On pond (ordinance survey grid reference SE7426240801) adjacent to Field 4.f, within the wider survey area.
Tufted duck	0	3	On pond at SE7426240801, adjacent to Field 4.f, within the wider survey area.
Grey partridge	2	0	At southern boundary of Field 5.c and western boundary of Field 13.b.
Moorhen	0	1	On pond at (ordinance survey grid reference SE7621242639) north of Field 13.r within the wider survey area.
Lapwing	5	1	Predominantly within arable fields within the survey area. Fields 9.c, 9.d, 13.f and 13.S (two territories). Adjacent to Field 8.q within the wider survey area.
Curlew	1	0	Within arable Field 14.l.
Barn owl	1	1	Seen foraging with the survey area and wider survey area. Due to wide

Species	Total Survey Area Estimated Territories	Total Wider Survey Area Estimated Territories	Comments
			ranging territories exact locations could not be determined.
Little owl	2	1	Within in trees within fields 13.i and 14.d in the survey area and areas adjacent to Field 13.b within the wider survey area.
Tawny owl	6	3	Within trees and woodland within the survey area, located within fields 3.h, 12.k, 13.zh, 15.d, 18.e, 26.a and within the wider survey area, adjacent or near to fields 13.f, 13.z and 15.b.
Buzzard	3	0	Within trees and woodland within fields 3.h, 20.a and 13.zh.
Red kite	0	0 (see notes)	In plantation woodland beyond wider survey area.
Great-spotted woodpecker	1	0	Within tree along hedgerow within Field 20.a.
Magpie	1	0	Within tree along hedgerow at Field 7.d.
Jay	1	0	Along the boundary of Field 3.h.
Rook	2	0	Two rookeries within trees within the survey area, located within fields 13.s and 13.zc.
Blue tit	24	4	Within boundary features such as hedgerows, trees and woodland within the survey area and wider survey area.
Great tit	8	1	Within boundary hedgerows, trees and woodland within the survey area and wider survey area.
Coal tit	1	0	Within woodland (Field 27.a).
Skylark	37	1	Within numerous arable and pastoral fields within the survey area and wider survey area.
Swallow	4	1	Around buildings within survey area at fields 13.zf (two territories), 14.k and 15.e and the wider survey area.
Long-tailed tit	6	0	Within boundary trees and hedgerows within the survey area.
Willow warbler	4	0	Within boundary trees and hedgerows at fields 13.a, 15.a (two territories), 27.a.
Chiffchaff	18	8	Within boundary trees and hedgerows within the survey area and woodland and trees within the wider survey area.

Species	Total Survey Area Estimated Territories	Total Wider Survey Area Estimated Territories	Comments
Lesser whitethroat	13	0	Within boundary hedgerows, trees and woodland within the survey area and wider survey area.
Blackcap	13	8	Within boundary hedgerows, trees and woodland within the survey area and wider survey area.
Whitethroat	3	0	Within boundary hedgerows within fields 12.k, 13.y and 13.zk.
Wren	38	9	Within boundary hedgerows, trees and woodland within the survey area and wider survey area.
Song thrush	12	3	Within boundary hedgerows and woodland within the survey area and woodland within the wider survey area.
Mistle thrush	1	0	Within western boundary hedgerow of Field 14.l boundary trees within the survey area.
Blackbird	9	6	Within field references 2.b (two territories), 7.a, 13.d, 13.y, 13.z, 18.j, 18.q and 32.b.
Robin	17	5	Within boundary hedgerows, trees and woodland within the survey area and wider survey area.
Tree sparrow	2	0	Within boundary hedgerow within fields 7.d and 14.h.
House sparrow	4	3	Within boundary hedgerows and trees close to built areas within the survey area and wider survey area.
Dunnock	4	0	Within boundary hedgerows and scrub within field 1.a, 3.e, 10.b and 15.d.
Yellow wagtail	4	0	Within arable and pastoral fields 9.a, 12.f, 13.b and 13.o and wider survey area.
Pied wagtail	4	2	Within boundary hedgerows and trees within fields 14.f (two territories), 18.i and a8.j and close to built areas within the wider survey area.
Meadow pipit	2	0	Within margin of Field 1.c and in Field 12.e.
Chaffinch	12	4	Within boundary hedgerows, trees and woodland within the survey area and wider survey area.
Linnet	3	0	Within boundary hedgerows, trees and woodland within fields 13.b, 14.i, and 13.s.

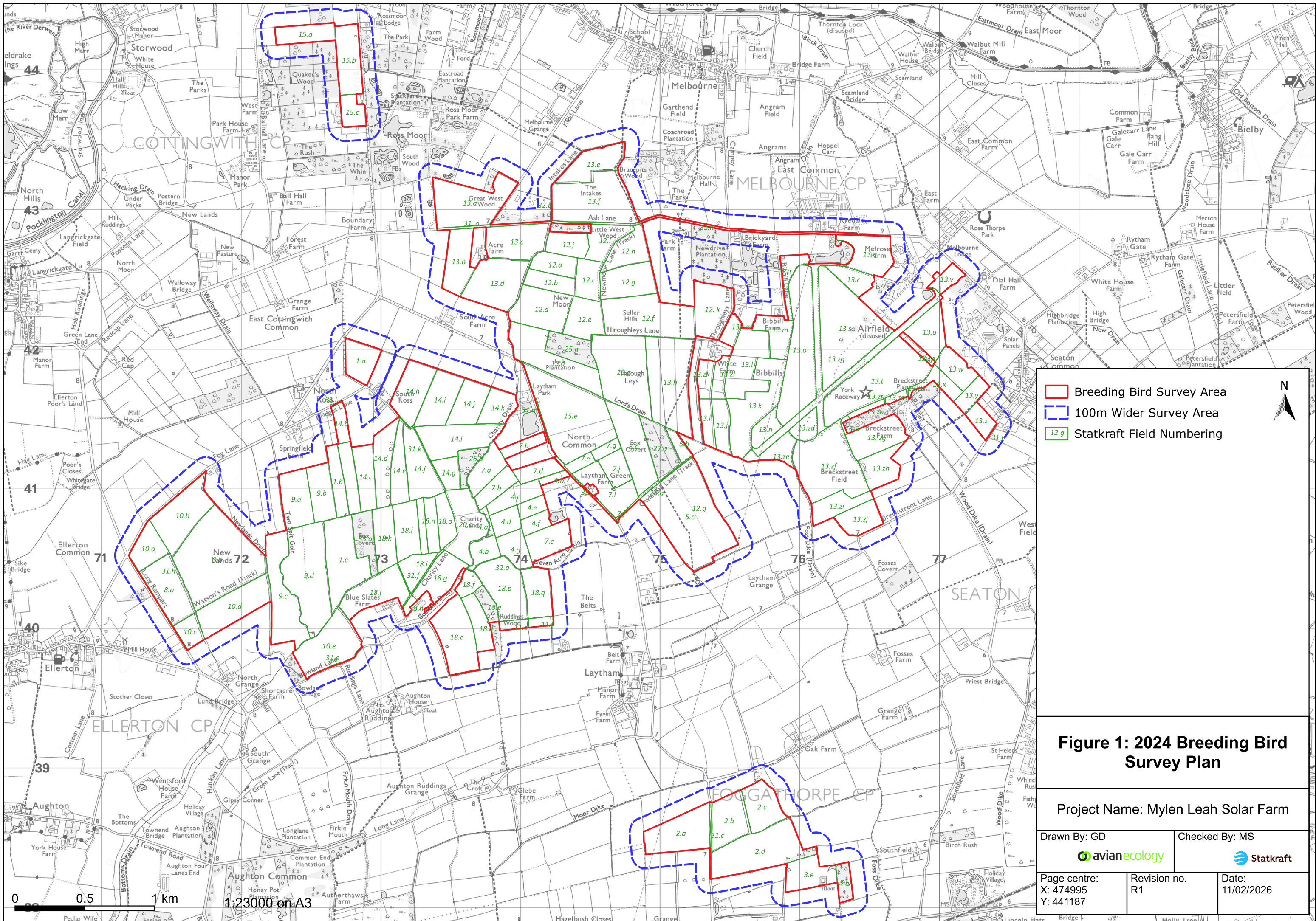
Species	Total Survey Area Estimated Territories	Total Wider Survey Area Estimated Territories	Comments
Goldfinch	4	1	Within boundary hedgerows, trees and woodland of field 1.a, 9.c, 13.z and 13.zj and within the wider survey area.
Corn bunting	1	0	On boundary of pastoral Field 13.u.
Yellowhammer	12	1	Within boundary hedgerows and trees within the survey area and wider survey area.
Reed bunting	3	2	Within hedgerows with ditches of fields 1.c, 10.e and 12.c and within wider survey area.

3.1.13 During the surveys, 22 other species were recorded within the survey area, for which breeding evidence was not observed:

- White-fronted goose
- Greylag goose
- Egyptian goose
- Pochard
- Common tern
- Great white grebe
- Little egret
- Grey heron
- Kestrel
- Hobby
- Peregrine
- Hen harrier
- Sand martin
- House martin
- Swift
- Starling
- Tree pipit
- Spotted flycatcher
- Fieldfare
- Wheatear
- Siskin
- Brambling

3.1.14 Five of these non-breeding species are listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); Hen Harrier, Hobby, Peregrine, Brambling and Fieldfare. Four species are also listed on Annex 1 of the Directive 2009/147/EC (Birds Directive); Common Tern, Little Egret, Hen Harrier and Peregrine.

Figures

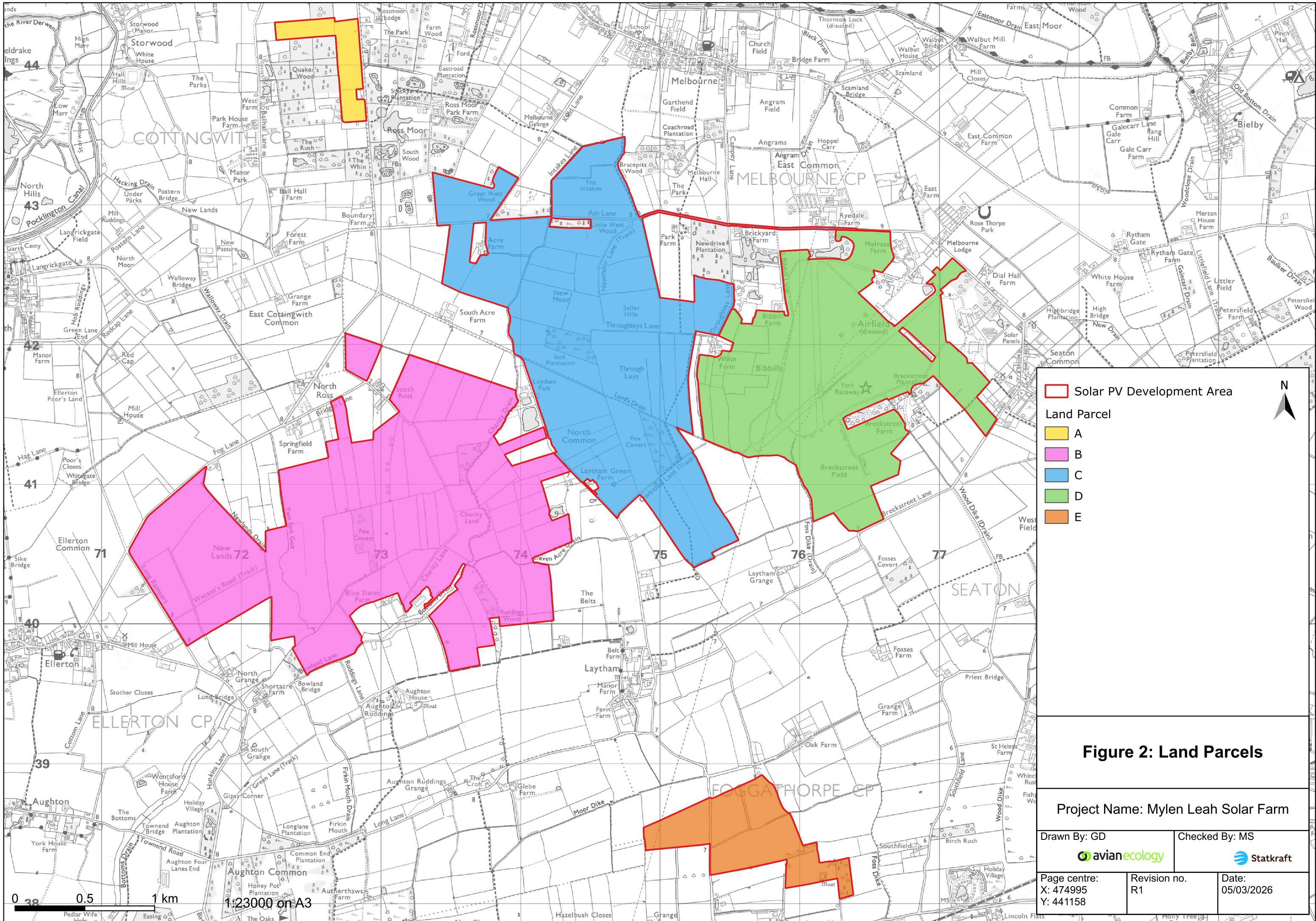


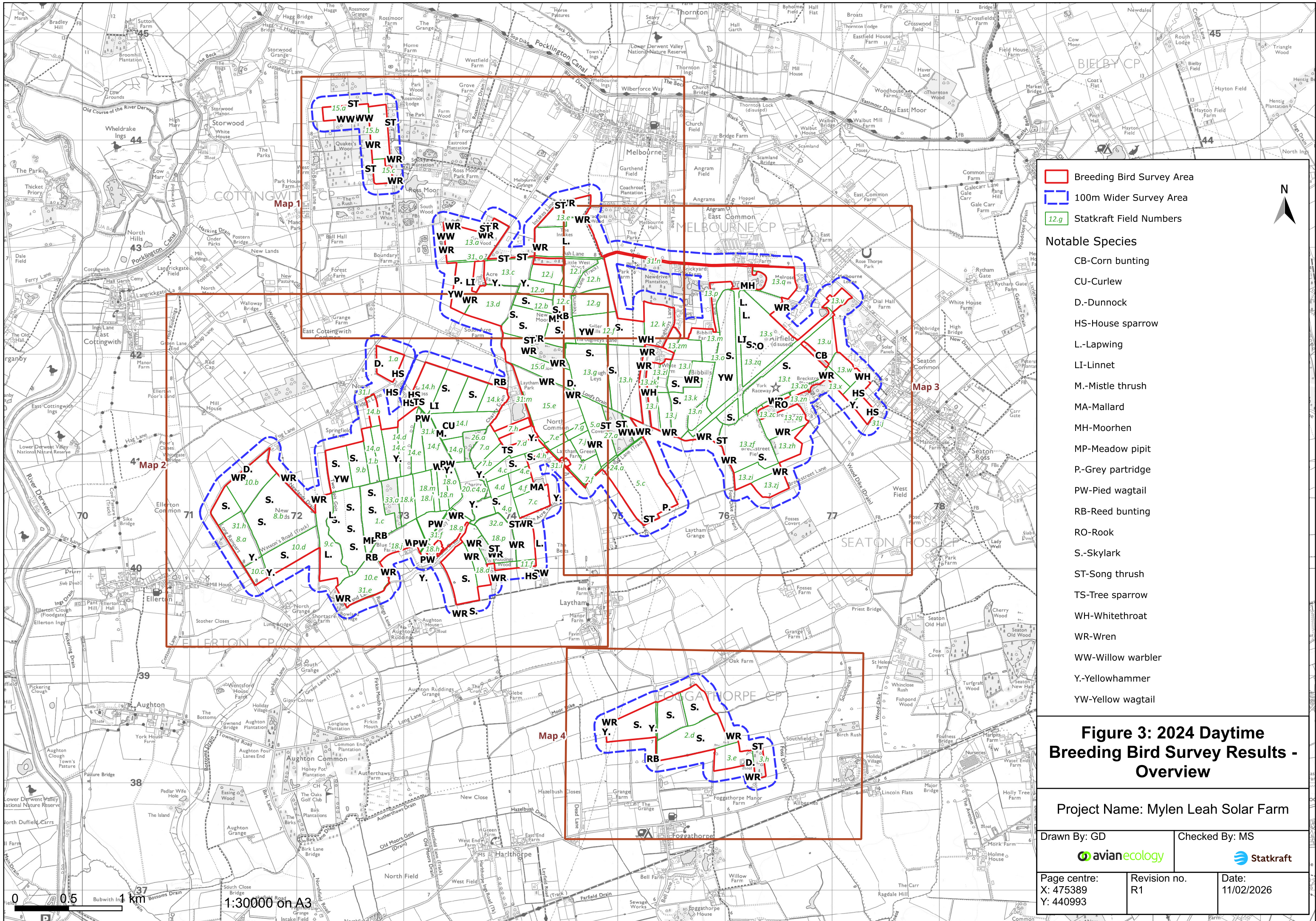
Breeding Bird Survey Area
 100m Wider Survey Area
 Statkraft Field Numbering

Figure 1: 2024 Breeding Bird Survey Plan

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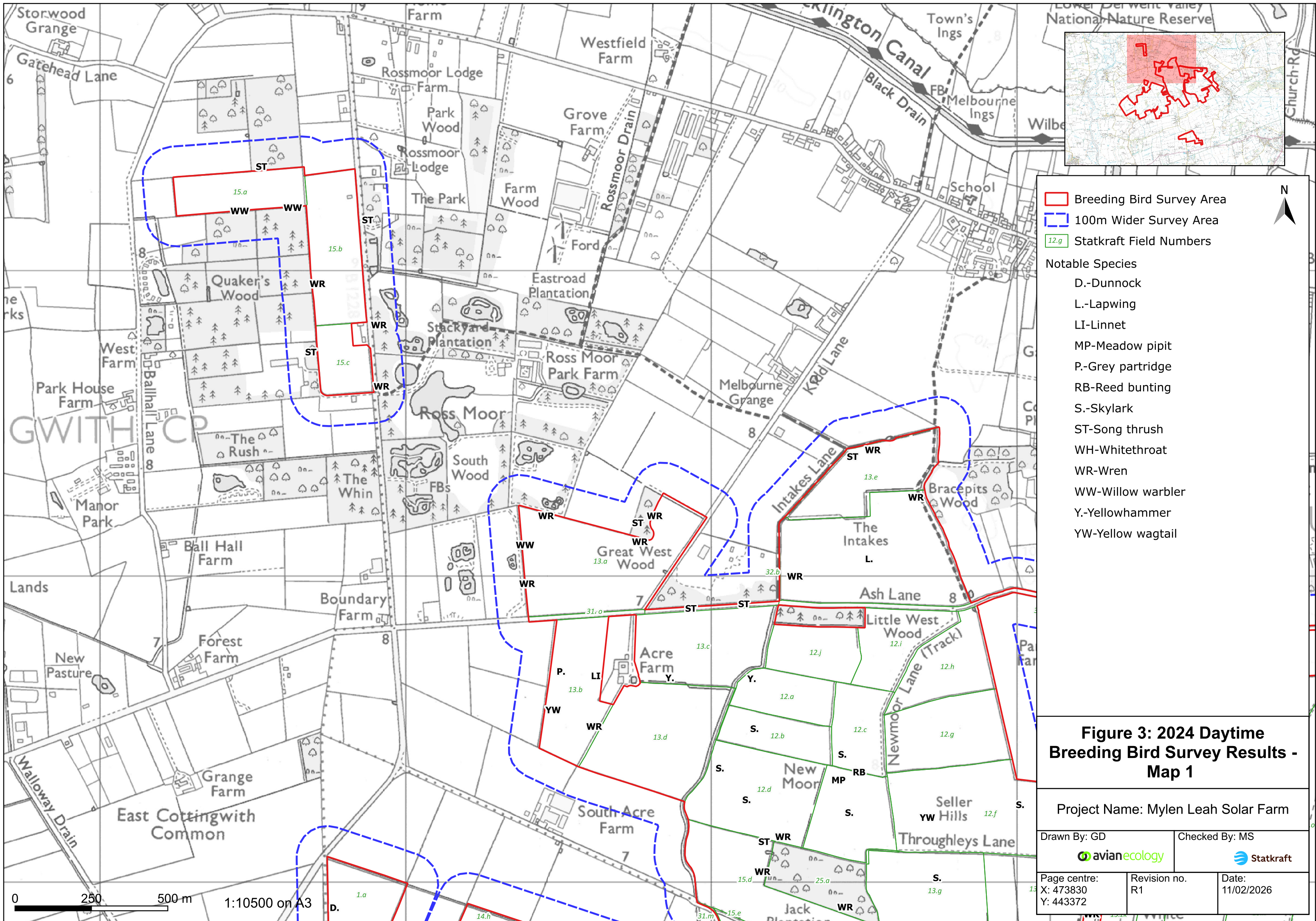
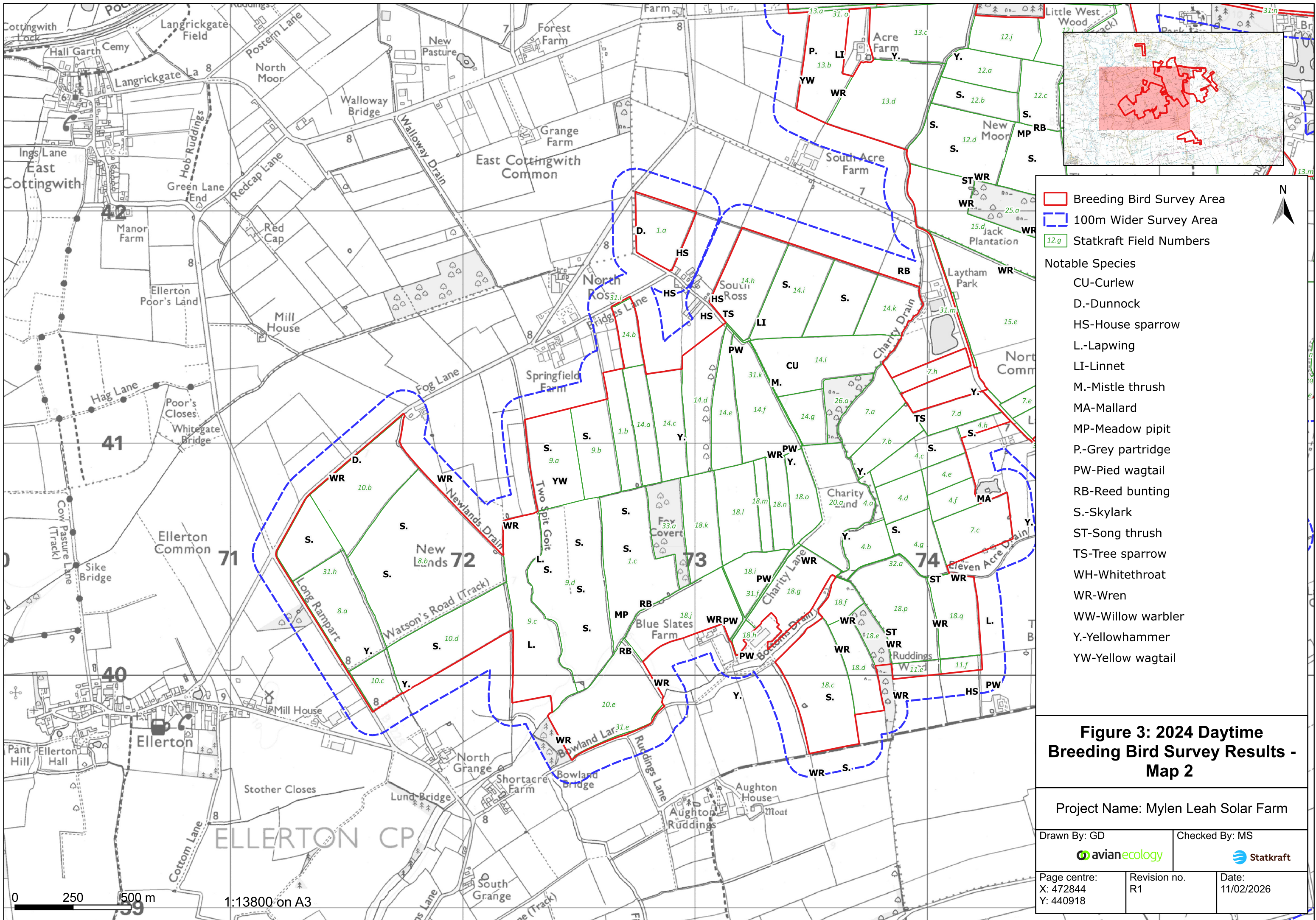


Figure 3: 2024 Daytime Breeding Bird Survey Results - Map 1

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Legend

- Breeding Bird Survey Area
- 100m Wider Survey Area
- Statkraft Field Numbers

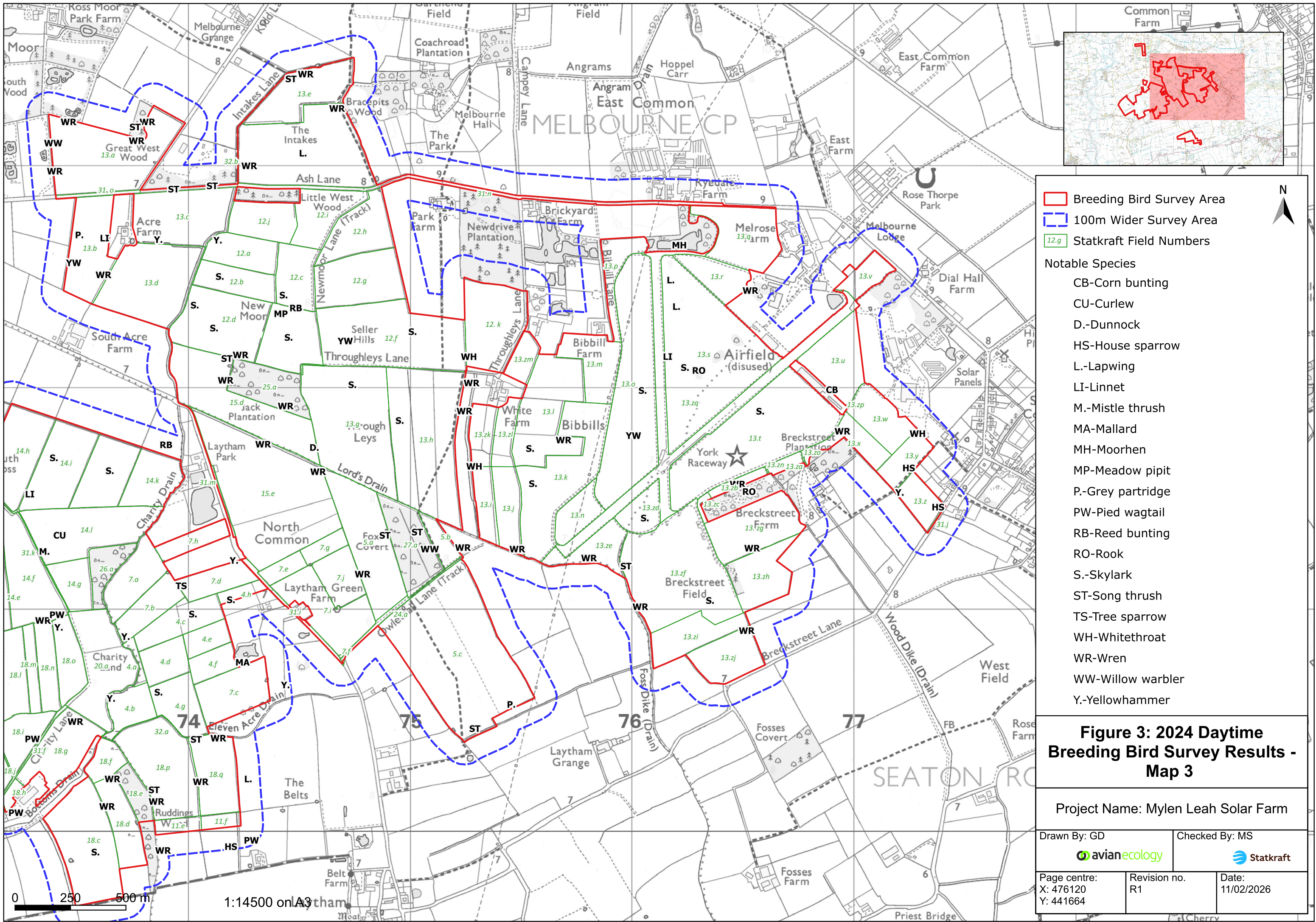
Notable Species

- CU-Curlew
- D.-Dunnock
- HS-House sparrow
- L.-Lapwing
- LI-Linnet
- M.-Mistle thrush
- MA-Mallard
- MP-Meadow pipit
- P.-Grey partridge
- PW-Pied wagtail
- RB-Reed bunting
- S.-Skylark
- ST-Song thrush
- TS-Tree sparrow
- WH-Whitethroat
- WR-Wren
- WW-Willow warbler
- Y.-Yellowhammer
- YW-Yellow wagtail

Figure 3: 2024 Daytime Breeding Bird Survey Results - Map 2

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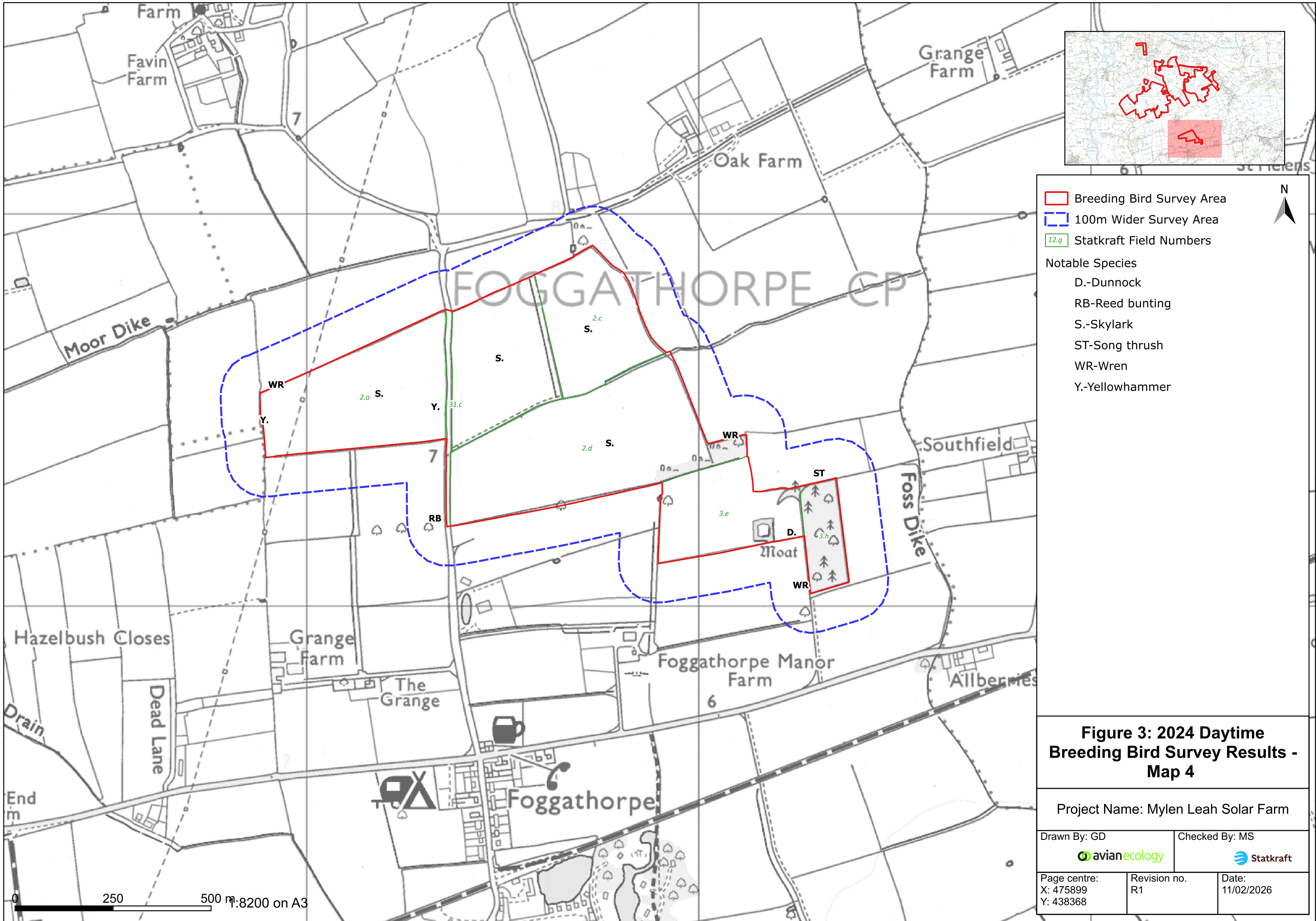
- Breeding Bird Survey Area
- 100m Wider Survey Area
- Statkraft Field Numbers

Notable Species

- CB-Corn bunting
- CU-Curlew
- D.-Dunnock
- HS-House sparrow
- L.-Lapwing
- LI-Linnet
- M.-Mistle thrush
- MA-Mallard
- MH-Moorhen
- MP-Meadow pipit
- P.-Grey partridge
- PW-Pied wagtail
- RB-Reed bunting
- RO-Rook
- S.-Skylark
- ST-Song thrush
- TS-Tree sparrow
- WH-Whitethroat
- WR-Wren
- WW-Willow warbler
- Y.-Yellowhammer

Figure 3: 2024 Daytime Breeding Bird Survey Results - Map 3

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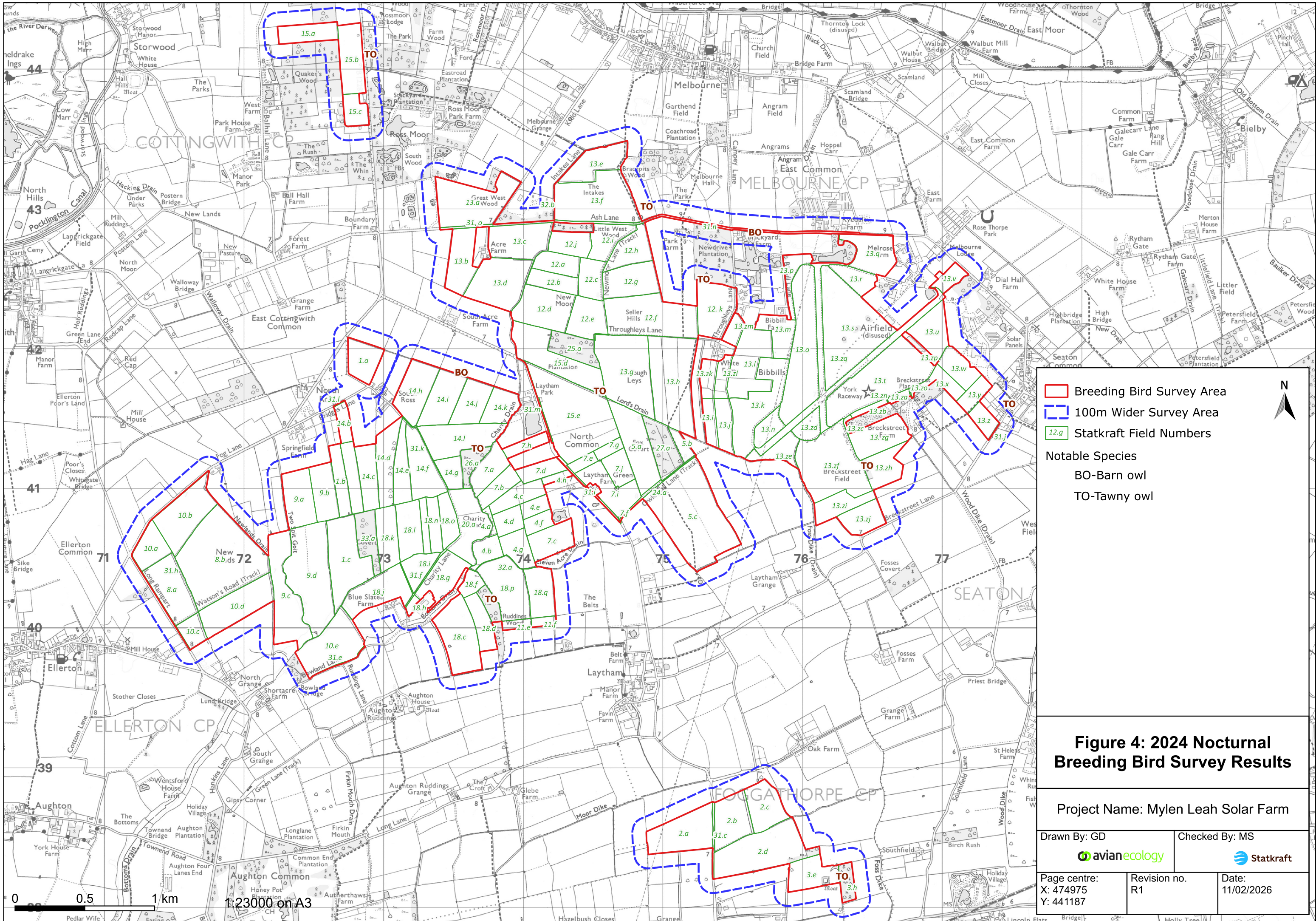
Breeding Bird Survey Area
 100m Wider Survey Area
 12.g Statkraft Field Numbers

Notable Species
 D.-Dunnock
 RB-Reed bunting
 S.-Skylark
 ST-Song thrush
 WR-Wren
 Y.-Yellowhammer

Figure 3: 2024 Daytime Breeding Bird Survey Results - Map 4

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Breeding Bird Survey Area
 100m Wider Survey Area
 Statkraft Field Numbers

Notable Species
 BO-Barn owl
 TO-Tawny owl

Figure 4: 2024 Nocturnal Breeding Bird Survey Results

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Annex A: Bird Species Summary

Table A1 provides a list of bird species recorded during the breeding bird surveys. Both common and species names are presented along with a summary of each species conservation status using the following abbreviations:

- Annex 1 – European Birds Directive Annex I species;
- S1 – Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- BoCC – Birds of Conservation Concern as listed by leading bird conservation organisations in the UK, including the RSPB and BTO. Red and Amber categories are given (Stanbury et al., 2021);
- NERC S41 – species listed as rare and most threatened on the NERC Act (2006); and,
- LBAP – species listed under the East Riding of Yorkshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Table A1: List of bird species

Species	Scientific Name	Ornithological Interest
White-Fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Red; NERC S41
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Amber
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	-
Egyptian goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	-
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Amber
Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Green
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Red
Grey partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Red
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Amber
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Red; NERC S41;
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP
Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Amber; Annex 1
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Green
Great White egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Amber; Annex 1
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Green; Annex 1

Species	Scientific Name	Ornithological Interest
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Red; S1; Annex 1; NERC S41
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Green; S1; Annex 1
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Green
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Amber
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Green; S1
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Green; S1; Annex 1
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Green; S1
Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Amber
Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	-
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Green
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Amber
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Green
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Green
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Green
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Green
Coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	Green
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP
Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Green
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Green
House martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Red
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Green
Willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Green
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Green
Lesser whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>	Green

Species	Scientific Name	Ornithological Interest
Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>	Amber
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Amber
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Red; NERC S41
Spotted flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Red; NERC S41
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Amber; NERC S41
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Red
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Red; S1
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Green
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Green
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Amber
Tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Amber; NERC S41
Yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP
Pied wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarellii</i>	Amber
Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Amber
Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Red; NERC S41
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Green
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Green
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Green; S1
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Green
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Red; NERC S41; LBAP

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Species	Scientific Name	Ornithological Interest
Reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Amber; NERC S41

Annex 2: Summary of Survey Effort

Table A2.1: Key

W-Speed		W-Direction	Rain		Cloud Cover		Cloud Height	
Calm	0	Use 16 point	None	0	In eighths		<150m	0
Light air	1	Compass	Drizzle/Mist	1	e.g.	3/8	150-500m	1
Light breeze	2	N	Light showers	2			>500m	2
Gentle breeze	3	NNE	Heavy showers	3				
Mod. breeze	4	NE	Heavy rain	4				
Fresh breeze	5	ENE						
Strong breeze	6	E						
Mod. gale	7	Etc	Visibility		Snow		Frost	
Fresh gale	8		Poor	0	None	0	None	0
Strong gale	9		< 1km	1	On site	1	Ground	1
Whole gale	10		>1km	2	High grd	2	All day	2
Storm	11							

Table A2.2: Walkover Survey Effort Year 1

Visit	Date	Start Time (24 hrs)	End time (24 hrs)	Sunrise/sunset (24 hrs)	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain	Cloud Height	Cloud Cover	Visibility	Frost	Snow
1	17/04/24	06:00	10:30	05:57	5	NW	0	2	2/8	2	0	0
1	18/04/24	06:00	10:30	05:55	5	W	0	2	4/8	2	0	0
1	19/04/24	06:00	10:30	05:53	6	NW	2	2	8/8	2	0	0
1	20/04/24	06:00	11:00	05:51	5	N	2	2	8/8	2	0	0
1	23/04/24	06:30	11:00	05:44	4	N	0	2	4/8	2	0	0
1	24/04/24	06:00	11:00	05:42	5	NE	2	2	8/8	2	0	0
1	25/04/24	06:00	11:00	05:39	4	N	0	2	8/8	2	0	0
1	26/04/24	06:00	11:00	05:37	2	NE	0	2	8/8	2	0	0
1	27/04/24	06:00	11:00	05:37	2	E	0	2	6/8	2	0	0
2	06/05/24	06:00	10:30	05:17	3	S	0	2	2/8	2	0	0
2	08/05/24	06:00	10:30	05:13	3	SE	0	2	1/8	2	0	0
2	10/05/24	06:00	11:00	05:09	3	NE	0	2	8/8	2	0	0
2	13/05/24	05:30	10:45	05:04	2	SE	0	2	4/8	2	0	0
2	15/05/24	05:30	10:45	05:01	3	E	1	2	8/8	2	0	0
2	17/05/24	05:30	10:45	04:57	3	E	0	2	2/8	2	0	0
2	20/05/24	05:30	11:00	04:53	4	N	0	2	8/8	2	0	0
2	22/05/24	06:00	11:00	04:50	3	NE	2	2	8/8	2	0	0
2	24/05/24	05:30	11:00	04:47	3	SW	0	2	7/8	2	0	0
2	27/05/24	05:30	11:00	04:44	4	SW	0	2	4/8	2	0	0
2	31/05/24	05:30	11:00	04:39	5	NW	0	2	6/8	2	0	0
3	14/05/24	19:00	01:00	20:59	2	SW	0	2	7/8	2	0	0
3	15/05/24	19:00	01:00	21:01	1	E	0	2	2/8	2	0	0
3	18/05/24	19:00	01:00	21:06	3	NW	0	2	2/8	2	0	0
3	05/06/24	19:00	01:00	21:30	4	W	0	2	5/8	2	0	0
3	08/06/24	19:00	01:00	21:33	2	NW	0	2	5/8	2	0	0

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Visit	Date	Start Time (24 hrs)	End time (24 hrs)	Sunrise/sunset (24 hrs)	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain	Cloud Height	Cloud Cover	Visibility	Frost	Snow
3	09/06/24	19:00	01:00	21:34	3	N	0	2	6/8	2	0	0
4	07/06/24	06:00	10:30	04:34	3	W	0	2	6/8	2	0	0
4	10/06/24	06:00	10:30	04:33	4	NW	0	2	8/8	2	0	0
4	12/06/24	05:30	11:00	04:32	2	NW	0	2	8/8	2	0	0
4	14/06/24	05:30	11:00	04:31	3	SW	0	2	3/8	2	0	0
4	15/06/24	05:30	10:45	04:31	3	SW	0	2	4/8	2	0	0
4	17/06/24	05:30	10:45	04:31	3	W	1	2	1/8	2	0	0
4	19/06/24	05:30	10:45	04:31	2	NE	0	2	2/8	2	0	0
4	21/06/24	06:00	11:00	04:32	3	SW	0	2	0/8	2	0	0
4	24/06/24	06:00	11:00	04:33	1	W	0	2	0/8	2	0	0
4	25/06/24	05:30	10:00	04:33	1	SE	0	2	1/8	2	0	0
4	26/06/24	05:30	10:00	04:34	2	E	0	2	3/8	2	0	0
4	28/06/24	05:30	10:00	04:35	6	W	0	2	5/8	2	0	0
5	01/07/24	06:00	10:30	04:37	3	NW	0	2	4/8	2	0	0
5	03/07/24	05:30	10:45	04:38	4	SW	0	2	6/8	2	0	0
5	05/07/24	06:00	11:00	04:40	3	W	0	2	5/8	2	0	0
5	08/07/24	06:00	11:00	04:43	0	-	0	2	5/8	2	0	0
5	17/07/24	06:00	10:30	04:55	2	W	0	2	0/8	2	0	0
5	18/07/24	05:30	10:45	04:56	3	SW	1	2	4/8	2	0	0
5	19/07/24	05:30	10:00	04:57	2	E	0	2	1/8	2	0	0
5	22/07/24	05:30	10:45	05:02	3	SW	0	2	3/8	2	0	0
5	23/07/24	05:30	11:00	05:03	1	NW	0	2	4/8	2	0	0
5	24/07/24	05:30	11:00	05:05	2	SW	0	2	7/8	2	0	0
5	25/07/24	05:30	10:00	05:07	4	SW	0	2	6/8	2	0	0
5	26/07/24	05:30	10:00	05:08	2	W	0	2	2/8	2	0	0

¹ Bird Survey & Assessment Steering Group (2025). Bird Survey Guidelines for assessing ecological impacts. Available online: [Bird Survey Guidelines | for ecological impact assessment](#)

² Gilbert *et al.*, (1998) *Bird Monitoring Methods: A Manual of Techniques for UK Key Species*. The Royal Society for the protection of Birds, Sandy, Bedfordshire, England.

³ 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, pp. 723-747.

⁴ Annex 1 – species listed on Annex 1 of the EC Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament on the conservation of wild birds. Available online: [The Birds Directive - Environment - European Commission](#)

⁵ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Available online: [Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981](#)

⁶ Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). Available online: [Habitats and species of principal importance in England](#)

⁷East Riding of Yorkshire Council (2010). East Riding Of Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan Strategy. Available online: [Microsoft Word - 10-07-12 ERYBAP Intro Strat 3.0 DR.doc](#)