

## Appendix 7-5 - Golden Eagle Survey Report (2022)



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## A7.5.1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the Golden Eagle survey carried out for the Cloghercor Wind Farm project in 2022.

The survey was carried out by Daniel Moloney and Martin Moloney.

Due to the sensitivity of the Irish Golden Eagle population, and its potential vulnerability to persecution, information about their nest sites needs to be kept confidential. An Bord Pleanála have stated that they will not accept confidential information. Therefore, in accordance with Article 42(18) of the Habitats Regulations (2011) and Article 7(1), 8 and 10 of the European Communities (Access to Information on the Environment) Regulations 2007 to 2014, specific information on the location of Golden Eagle nest sites, and information that could be used to derive the location of the nest sites, is not included in this report.

The sensitive information that has been redacted from this report has been compiled in a confidential annex. This confidential annex can be presented to An Bord Pleanála and relevant statutory consultees on request.

This report is an edited version of the original report prepared by Daniel Moloney. It has been edited to remove specific information on the location of Golden Eagle nest sites, and information that could be used to derive the location of the nest sites. The editing was carried out by Tom Gittings. This edited report has been reviewed by Daniel Moloney.

### *Background*

Cloghercor Wind Farm site is located approximately 5 km north-east of Glenties, Co. Donegal. The current turbine layout that is being developed for the project only uses the eastern two-thirds of the site (east of the minor road that bisects the site), and all the turbine locations are below the 200 m contour. Bird survey work for the Cloghercor Wind Farm project began in October 2019 and, to date, two full years of vantage point surveys have been completed for the proposed wind farm, with further vantage point surveys continued for a third year. Additional specific breeding surveys for Golden Eagle were also carried out in 2020 and 2021. More recent surveys were conducted in 2022 which this report describes.

### *Statement of authority*

Fieldwork was carried out by Daniel Moloney and Martin Moloney. Report writing was carried out by Daniel Moloney.

Daniel is a respected local ornithologist who has been conducting bird surveys since 2006 for wind farm impact assessments and other construction works across a range of projects and consultancy companies in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, and Scotland. Daniel has been working with BirdWatch Ireland for over 15 years across a range of projects and species including the Corncrake Conservation project on behalf of the NPWS, Curlew in the border counties as part of the Halting Environmental Loss project in conjunction with the RSPB, a project manager on the INTERREG VA Cooperation Across Borders for Biodiversity project on waders in the border counties and more recently a bird specialist on the ACRES Co-operation Project in Donegal.



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Martin Moloney is a respected local ornithologist who has been working on a range of construction projects for various ecology-based consultancies for over 20 years. Martin has also carried out fieldwork for organisations such as the Raptor Study Group and the Northern Ireland Raptor Study Group for species such as Hen Harrier, Peregrine, Merlin, and Golden Eagle. More recently, Martin has been the Curlew Advisory Officer in Donegal on the NPWS Curlew Conservation Project.

**A7.5.2 METHODS**

*Scope*

In addition to standard ornithological vantage point (generic VPs) surveys which were carried out to gather data on general patterns of flight activity over the wind farm site, specific Golden Eagle surveys were required to increase knowledge of Golden Eagle activity at the site. All survey methodologies followed the Golden Eagle survey requirements of NatureScot (formerly SNH) 2017 guidance note "Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore wind farms" and "Raptors: a field guide for surveys and monitoring" (Hardey *et al.*, 2013). Field surveys were conducted to locate and monitor any breeding Golden Eagles within the 6 km survey area.

*Field survey schedule*

Survey visits were planned for March (first visit), April (second visit), June (third visit) and July (fourth visit), based on the four-visit schedule set out in Hardey *et al.* (2013). Additional surveys were carried out in February to capture any early season activity. The survey effort is summarised in Table A7.5.1 and full details are provided in Annex 7.5.1.

Golden Eagle surveys were carried out between February 2022 and July 2022. All habitats within 6 km of the site with potential to support breeding Golden Eagles were searched. Searches carried out between January and March focussed on watching for territorial displays and nest building activities. Occupancy of the home range was confirmed by seeing two adult birds together, or by seeing one bird incubating in the later months (Hardey *et al.* 2013). When searches of a nesting site were carried out, they were done so from a distance, so as to not cause disturbance to any displaying, nesting or incubating birds; and where breeding was confirmed, scans of the nests were carried out in June, to check for the presence of young. Further scans were carried out in late July to search for fledged young.

*Table A7.5.1. Summary of survey effort.*

Months	Days	Surveys
February (6 days)	22 <sup>nd</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> , 26 <sup>th</sup>	6 x EA vantage point surveys
March (8 days)	22 <sup>nd</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup> , 28 <sup>th</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup> , 31 <sup>st</sup>	13 x EA vantage point surveys
April (6 days)	15 <sup>th</sup> , 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> , 21 <sup>st</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> -27 <sup>th</sup> ,	13 x EA vantage point surveys
May (7 days)	12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>nd</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> , 27 <sup>th</sup>	14 x EA vantage point surveys
June (4 days)	19 <sup>th</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup>	7 x EA vantage point surveys

*Field survey methods*

Golden Eagle vantage point survey locations were situated in areas that were discrete and would enable the observer to achieve relative flight lines (not flight lines impeded by the



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observer). These vantage points (VPs) were also chosen to enable the observer to get sky lined flight lines by Golden Eagles. VPs were selected around the outer edge of the survey area (i.e., the 6 km radius zone) from which to conduct watches of 6 hours duration.

Fifteen VP locations were selected. They were numbered to reflect the VP positions used in the 2020 and 2021 surveys. Therefore, the numbering sequence has gaps (e.g., there was no VP1). The VP locations are shown in Figure A7.5.1; they are labelled EA to distinguish them from the generic VPs that were used for the standard vantage point surveys.

Three of the VPs were located close to each other and had superscripts to the same VP number to reflect this. These VPs were the focus of a lot of the survey effort as they were located close to the nest site that was found during the survey. In Figure A7.5.1, only one of these VP positions is shown (the VP with superscript a) to avoid indicating the location of the nest site. Therefore, Figure A7.5.1 only shows 13 of the 15 VP locations that were used for the survey.

VP watches from each VP were usually conducted on separate days, though sometimes two watches were conducted on the same day by different observers.

VP watches were spread through a given month according to weather conditions and time availability, in some instances extending beyond the end of the month if the full round of visits could not be completed before the end of a scheduled month. The methodology is flexible to the objective of seeking out the breeding territory or nest site of any pair of Golden Eagles once they have been detected early in the season or survey period. The VP locations, therefore, may be changed, replaced, or added to, in order to focus observation effort as appropriate in the relevant locations to determine occupancy and location of territories and to confirm breeding status of given birds. The observations made at each round of survey visits were reviewed in order to decide the observation plan for the next round of visits, and to decide whether or not this gave reason to vary the survey effort and coverage or narrow the observation towards specific areas or locations of likely breeding sites.

### *Limitations*

During the 2022 eagle survey, some restrictions to the generic VP surveys were put in place. The VP watches at two generic VPs were halted due to their proximity to previous and prospective breeding sites. The VP watches at two other generic VPs were halted due to their exposed location on the tops of hills in preferred habitat (Golden Eagle Topography model) having the potential to influence flight lines. These restrictions remained, until it was clear that the pair had failed. Two full years of generic VP surveys had already been completed, so these restrictions did not affect compliance with SNH requirements for generic VP surveys.

## A7.5.3 RESULTS

### *Presentation of survey results*

A Golden Eagle nest site was found during the survey work in 2022. Due to the confidentiality issues discussed above, it is necessary to obscure details that could lead to identification of the nest site location. Therefore, in the presentation of the survey results in Annex 7.5.1, the vantage point numbers were replaced by codes (e.g., EA-A, EA-B, etc.). The alphabetical sequence of these codes was randomised (e.g., EA-A does not necessarily correspond to EA2,



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EA-B does not necessarily correspond to EA4<sup>1</sup>). Place names have been removed from the text and from the observation details in Annex 7.5.1. Flightline maps are not included. The full survey data, with the original VP numbers, and the flightline maps, can be provided to An Bord Pleanála and relevant statutory consultees on request.

### *Previous survey data*

Golden Eagle surveys were carried out by Bella Terra Environmental Consultants in 2020 and 2021 and covered 6 km buffers around the wind farm site. The 2020 Golden Eagle survey did not find evidence of breeding Golden Eagle within the survey area. However, NPWS subsequently provided information about a Golden Eagle nest site on the edge of the wind farm site. This site was occupied in 2020, when it had confirmed breeding with eggs photographed and a single chick successfully produced. In 2021, the Golden Eagle survey found an occupied Golden Eagle nest in the western section of survey area. This nest was in a different location from the 2020 nest. However, this nest was considered to have been unsuccessful. The 2021 Golden Eagle survey also found evidence of a separate pair somewhere to the east of the wind farm site, but no nest site was found for this pair.

Golden Eagle surveys have also been carried out for the Graffy Wind Farm project, which is around 5 km south-east of the Cloghercor Wind Farm site.

### *2022 Survey results*

From the surveys that were undertaken in 2022, VP surveys recorded Golden Eagle activities in the means of travelling, soaring/circling, displaying, nest building and attending a nest. The nest site location was different from the 2020 and 2021 nest site locations.

Table A7.5.2 in Annex 1 details the records of Golden Eagle activities recorded during this survey. Observations highlighted in green are significant sightings.

The Golden Eagle flightlines recorded during the survey are not shown in this report, as these may indicate the nest site location.

From VPs conducted in March, it was evident that Golden Eagle flightlines had a strong association to an area in the western part of the survey area. Regular sightings of a pair were recorded. This pair consisted of a sub adult male and an adult female. On the 29<sup>th</sup> of March, a VP was carried out in close proximity to this section. Observations of Golden Eagle were made immediately after first light with a sub adult male bird carrying vegetation (Plate A7.5.2) to a nest ledge on a north-eastern facing crag. When the sub adult male arrived to the ledge, an adult female Golden Eagle came to view from the ledge, only to reposition herself and lay back down out of sight. A further observation of the sub adult male carrying vegetation to the ledge was made shortly thereafter. The sub adult male perched briefly on a large bolder above the nest ledge before moving off.

The female made one short flight at 08:21 to the opposite side of the valley before returning six minutes later and back on to the ledge. She remained there until 15:51. These observations were interpreted as early indications of an active nest site. At 15:51, two men and two dogs

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<sup>1</sup> There was no vantage points labelled EA1 or EA3 due to the use of numbering that reflected the VPs used in the 2020 and 2021 surveys.



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approached the nest ledge from the south. The dogs were sent to retrieve sheep which were noted under the nest ledge since the beginning of the survey. The adult female eventually lifted off the eyrie and flew to the opposite side of the valley. Both the sub adult male and female Golden Eagles were then observed circling high over the ledge for several minutes before drifting off in a westerly direction. In total the disturbance lasted circa 20 minutes. The birds did not return, and the VP was eventually ended at 19:42.

A survey conducted on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April showed no indication that the ledge was still active. After a six-hour survey, a walk into the site was undertaken which confirmed no occupancy. The ledge comprised of woodrush and heather with the nest cup lined with grasses and mosses. Moulded coverts and down were noted. Herring Gull, rabbit and Hooded Crow kills were noted in the immediate vicinity. It was concluded that breeding activities for this pair did not continue after this failed attempt. The sub adult male and female were seen intermittently across the site for the weeks to follow and the observations did not record any breeding behaviours.

As seen in Figure A7.5.2, the pairs home range spanned north-east from Meenalargan across Derrybeg, Gafarretmoyle to Croaghaleen and its immediate surrounds. West from Meenalargan to Crocknadreeavarh and elevated flightlines observed traveling in the north-west direction to Dooley to presumably hunt the dune system for rabbits.

### *Historic 2020 and 2021 nest sites*

#### 2020 nest

In 2022, Golden Eagle VPs were assigned to investigate whether there was any breeding activity at the 2020 nest site. Surveys found a pair displaying in close proximity to the 2020 nest but, with further surveys throughout the breeding season, no breeding activity was observed. A walk into the gully site confirmed no breeding activity. It is assumed that this displaying pair was in fact the pair from the 2022 nest site. Moulded feathers and whitewash indicated Golden Eagles were utilising this gully nest site as a possible roost which would confirm an incidental record of a male bird observed dropping into this area at near dusk.

#### 2021 nest

Surveys undertaken in 2022 confirmed the 2021 eyrie was occupied by Ravens in 2022. A walk into the nest site after the Ravens had left the site revealed that the nest did not appear to be large enough to be utilised by Golden Eagle.

It was noted that, in the 2021 survey effort, nesting behaviours in the form of nest building, incubation, prey deliveries, adult change over, etc., were never observed. On observation of the Raven nest during the walk in, the stick nest lined with sheep wool and situated under a large overhanging rock appeared too small for it to be suitable for Golden Eagle and for these reasons, it was probably never an established eyrie. See Plate A7.5.1 showing the unsuitability of the nest site.

### *Nesting Golden Eagles outside the 6 km buffer*

Intermittent records of both adult male and adult female Golden Eagles were observed to the north-east and south-east of the site during the survey months. These birds are thought to be from established territories on the periphery of the 6 km buffer of Cloghercor. See Plate A7.5.5, which shows an adult female Golden Eagle near Fintown.



## A7.5.4 REFERENCES

Hardey, J., Crick, H., Wernham, C., Riley, H., Etheridge, B. & Thompson, D. (2013). Raptors: A Field Guide for Surveys and Monitoring. The Stationery Office, Edinburgh.

Scottish Natural Heritage (2017) Recommended bird survey methods to inform impact assessment of onshore wind farms. Version 2. SNH Guidance. SNH, Battleby.



Appendix 7.5 – Golden Eagle survey 2022



Figure A7.5.1 - Map showing the VP locations.



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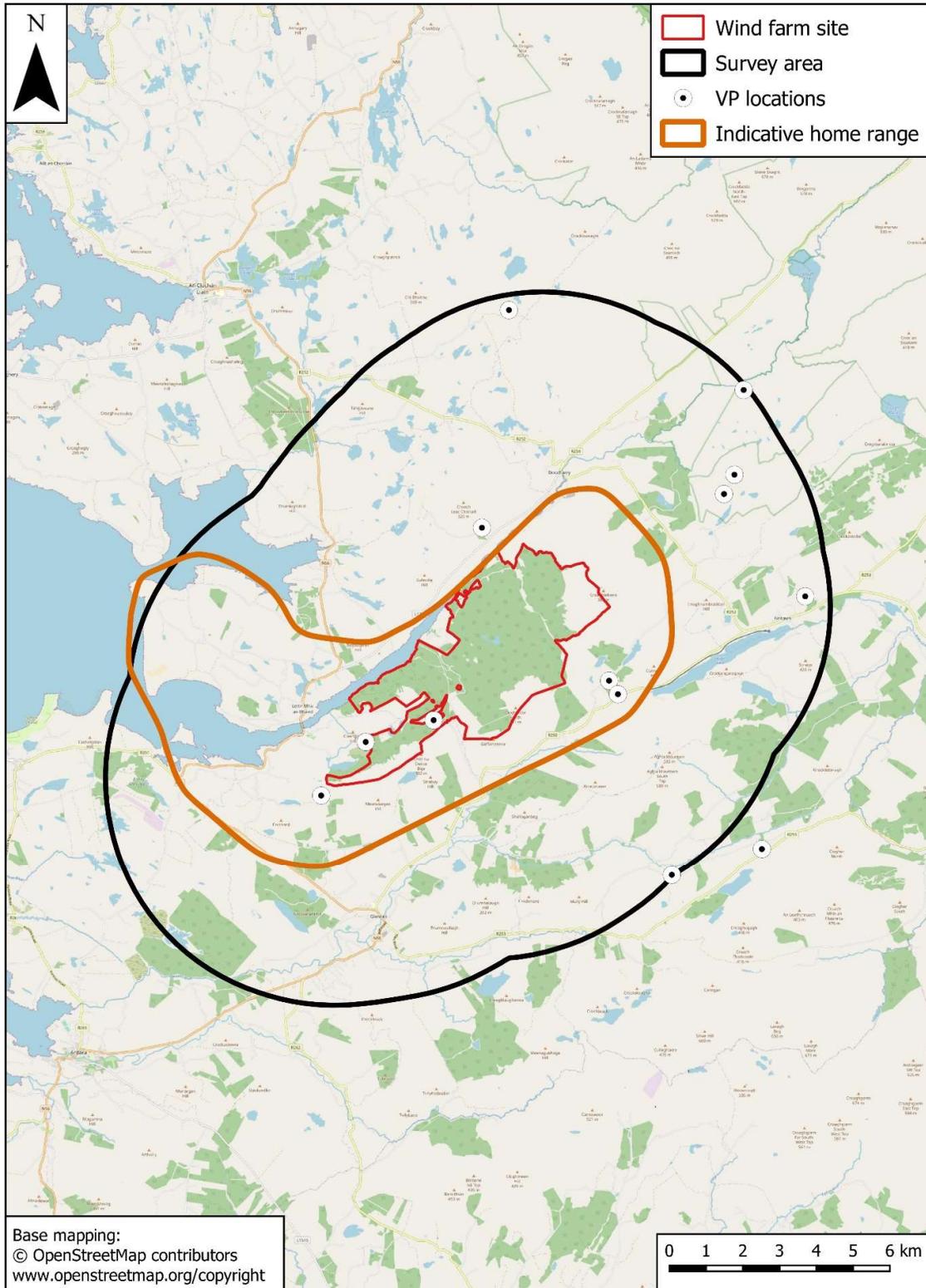


Figure A7.5.2 - Map showing the indicative Golden Eagle home range.





*Plate A7.5.1 - Raven nest in the 2021 eyrie.*



*Plate A7.5.2 - Sub adult male with nesting material.*



*Plate A7.5.3 - 2020 Golden Eagle eyrie.*



*Plate A7.5.4 - Sub adult male.*



*Plate A7.5.5 - Adult female Fintown.*

## ANNEX 7.5.1 - DETAILED SURVEY DATA



**Appendix 7.5 – Golden Eagle survey 2022**
*Table A7.5.2. Golden Eagles recorded during breeding season surveys, 2022.*

Flightline	VP	Date	Golden Eagle (EA) observations
1	EA-J	28/03/22	2 EA – Pair displaying in close proximity to 2020 nest site
2	EA-J	27/05/22	1 EA (M) – Soaring
3	EA-H	26/02/22	1 EA - Travelling
4	EA-H	24/03/22	1 EA (F) – Regurgitated a pellet
5	EA-E	25/02/22	1 EA – Travelling
6	EA-E	22/03/22	1 EA – Seen on 3 occasions flying and circling.
7	EA-D	26/04/22	1 EA – Travelling
8	EA-D	25/05/22	1 EA – Travelling
9	EA-Da	27/04/22	1 EA – Soaring – seen on x 3 occasions
10	EA-Ca	31/03/22	1 EA (M) – Flew and perched
11	EA-Ca	19/06/22	1 EA (M) - Travelling
12	EA-Cc	29/03/22	2 EA (M and F) – Female positioned on a ledge and male observed returning with nest material. Both were seemingly spooked from the site by people/dogs above nest site
13	EA-Cc	15/04/22	1 EA (M) – observed soaring but no activity on the nest ledge
14	EA-Cd	23/03/22	1 EA (M) – Observed displaying on two occasions
15	EA-Cd	26/03/22	2 EA (M and F) – Hunting and displaying activities. Strong association to the area around nest site
16	EA-Cd	31/03/22	1 EA - Male displaying
17	EA-Cd	18/04/22	2 EA (M&F) – seen separately circling over nest ledge
18	EA-B	26/02/22	1 EA (F) - Travelling
19	EA-B	25/03/22	1 EA – Male displaying
20	EA-B	22/04/22	1 EA – Travelling
21	EA-B	19/06/22	1 EA – Observed hunting
22	EA-I	25/04/22	1 EA – Soaring
23	EA-I	20/06/22	1 EA (M) – Observed soaring
24	EA-A	25/02/22	1 EA (M) - Travelling
25	EA-A	24/03/22	1 EA (F) – Observed travelling on two occasions
26	EA-A	19/04/22	1 EA (M) – Seen intermittently displaying close to nest site
27	EA-A	13/05/22	1 EA (M) – Travelling
28	EA-A	21/06/22	1 EA (M) – Travelling, on 2 occasions
29	EA-F	27/05/22	1 EA (M) – Soaring on two occasions



**Appendix 7.5 – Golden Eagle survey 2022**
*Table A7.5.3. Other species recorded during the Golden Eagle survey, 2022.*

Date	VP	Ref	Time	Species	Number	Comments
22/03/2022	EA-E	4	13:42	Buzzard	2	Pair of birds flew near up.
22/03/2022	EA-E	5	14:15	Sparrowhawk	2	Both birds displaying.
22/03/2022	EA-E	6	15:45	Peregrine	1	The bird was chasing off a Raven. It probably has a nest nearby.
25/03/2022	EA-D	1	10:42	Buzzard	2	Adult pair circling @ circa 200 m calling.
25/03/2022	EA-D	2	11:36	Peregrine	2	Adult pair circling on thermal @ circa 300-400 m.
25/03/2022	EA-D	3	11:44	White-tailed Eagle	1	Juvenile male (wing and satellite tagged) circling whilst being mobbed initially by PE pair then male BZ moved off slowly in SSW direction.
23/03/2022	EA-Ca	1	10:32	Buzzard	1	Bird flew over fields and hill.
23/03/2022	EA-Ca	2	14:55	Sparrowhawk	1	Bird soaring near forest.
23/03/2022	EA-Ca	3	15:03	Buzzard	1	Hovering at intervals, scanning the ground.
22/03/2022	EA-B	1	11:49	Buzzard	1	Male circling slowly overhead before drifting off in E direction.
25/03/2022	EA-B	1	10:55	Whooper Swan	11	Flock flew high over hill calling.
24/03/2022	EA-A	3	13:11	Buzzard	1	Soaring over hill close to VP calling loudly.
24/03/2022	EA-A	4	13:50	Buzzard	2	Pair of birds soaring and calling.
24/03/2022	EA-A	5	14:43	Merlin	1	Went fast over hill and flew towards forest.
23/04/2022	EA-G	1	10:11	Buzzard	2	Pair observed soaring.
26/04/2022	EA-D	1	11:15	Peregrine	1	Bird came from the hill and flew eastwards.
26/04/2022	EA-D	2	12:05	Kestrel	1	Flew over bog and landed on a fence post. Flew off quickly, low over bog.
26/04/2022	EA-D	3	14:50	Buzzard	2	Both birds hunting over hill.
25/05/2022	EA-G	1	09:40	Buzzard	1	Male circling high (250 m) before dropping in altitude into woodland.
25/05/2022	EA-G	2	11:29	Merlin	1	Adult male travelling in ESE direction with intention.



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Date	VP	Ref	Time	Species	Number	Comments
14/05/2022	EA-B	1	07:17	Merlin	1	Adult male chasing male Wheatear, which it eventually caught, and flew off with prey in NW direction
14/05/2022	EA-B	2	08:29	Sparrowhawk	1	Female travelling in NNW direction.
14/05/2022	EA-B	3	09:14	Buzzard	1	Male BZ, mobbed by HC.
14/05/2022	EA-B	4	12:11	Kestrel	1	Ad male K. observed hunting.
20/05/2022	EA-L	1	09:14	Buzzard	1	Male calling @ circa 300 m, drifting in NE direction.
20/05/2022	EA-L	2	12:29	Sparrowhawk	1	Adult male flying low and fast past VP location and into conifer.
14/05/2022	EA-H	1	10:11	Buzzard	1	Male observed hunting over bog.
12/05/2022	EA-Ca	1	10:11	Buzzard	1	Male circling at circa 250 m.
12/05/2022	EA-Ca	2	12:14	Kestrel	1	Adult male travelling just over ridgeline in SE direction.
19/06/2022	EA-B	2	11:51	Merlin	1	Female travelling in NNW direction.
22/06/2022	EA-H	1	08:24	Red Kite	1	Wing tagged female drifting slowly @ circa 100 m in N direction.
22/06/2022	EA-H	2	11:39	Buzzard	1	Male hunting over bog.



## Appendix 7.5 – Golden Eagle Survey, 2022

Table A7.5.4. Survey details.

Date	Surveyor	VP	Start	End	Wind direction	Wind speed	Cloud height	Cloud cover (%)	Visibility	Rain	Frost	Snow	Comments
26/02/2022	MM	EA-H	09:05	15:35	S	6	3	4	5	1	1	1	1 x EA flightline
25/02/2022	MM	EA-E	09:20	15:50	SW	2	2	4	5	2	1	2	1 x EA flightline
22/02/2022	MM	EA-Ca	09:30	16:00	SE	3	3	3	5	1	1	1	No observations
22/02/2022	DM	EA-Cd	09:40	16:10	SE	3	3	2	5	1	1	1	No observations
06/02/2022	DM	EA-B	08:45	15:15	S	6	3	4	5	1	1	1	1 x EA flightline
25/02/2022	DM	EA-A	09:05	15:35	SW	3	3	7	5	2	1	2	1 x EA flightline
28/03/2022	MM	EA-J	10:05	16:35	SE	0	3	1	5	1	2	1	Met farmer on hill and he said he had seen "an eagle with a green tag on one of its wings two weeks ago". The hill is just to the NW of the VP.
24/03/2022	DM	EA-H	09:00	15:30	SW	2	2	4	5	1	1	1	1 x EA flightline
22/03/2022	MM	EA-E	09:50	16:20	SE	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	EA, BZ, SH, PE
25/03/2022	DM	EA-D	08:40	15:10	S	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	BZ, PE, WE
23/03/2022	MM	EA-Ca	10:30	17:00	SE	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	BZ, SH, BZ



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Date	Surveyor	VP	Start	End	Wind direction	Wind speed	Cloud height	Cloud cover (%)	Visibility	Rain	Frost	Snow	Comments
31/03/2022	DM	EA-Ca	07:35	14:05	N	3	3	1	5	1	2	1	1 x EA flightline
29/03/2022	DM	EA-Cc	06:35	19:42	SE	1	3	1	5	1	2	1	Care was taken to get into position prior to first light. Pop up hide was erected under Sitka spruce. Birds were unaware of my presence for duration of VP
23/03/2022	DM	EA-Cd	10:15	16:45	SE	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	2 x EA flightlines
31/03/2022	MM	EA-Cd	09:30	16:00	N	3	3	1	5	1	2	1	1 x EA flightline
26/03/2022	DM	EA-Cd	06:20	12:50	SSE	0	3	1	5	1	1	1	3 x EA Flightlines
22/03/2022	DM	EA-B	10:15	16:45	SE	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	BZ. 2 farmers on quads and 3 dogs in the vicinity of the 2020 nest site gully. Disappearing at times into the gully. Disturbance lasting 45 minutes in total.
25/03/2022	MM	EA-B	08:50	15:20	S	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	WS, EA
24/03/2022	MM	EA-A	08:45	15:15	SW	2	3	4	5	1	1	1	EA, BZ, ML
19/04/2022	MM	EA-J	08:50	15:20	W	2	2	3	4	1	1	1	No observations
21/04/2022	MM	EA-H	11:45	14:45	NE	5	3	1	5	1	1	1	No observations



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Date	Surveyor	VP	Start	End	Wind direction	Wind speed	Cloud height	Cloud cover (%)	Visibility	Rain	Frost	Snow	Comments
21/04/2022	MM	EA-E	08:30	15:00	NE	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	No observations
23/04/2022	DM	EA-G	06:40	15:10	S	0	3	1	5	1	1	1	BZ
17/04/2022	DM	EA-Ca	08:20	14:50	W	3	3	1	5	1	1	1	No observations
15/04/2022	DM	EA-Cc	07:30	15:20	S	2	3	2	5	1	1	1	EA
25/04/2022	MM	EA-K	09:05	15:35	E	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	No observations
25/04/2022	DM	EA-I	07:10	15:40	E	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	EA
19/04/2022	DM	EA-A	08:50	15:20	W	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	EA
22/04/2022	MM	EA-B	09:30	16:00	NE	5	3	1	5	1	1	1	EA
18/04/2022	MM	EA-Cd	10:20	16:50	W	3	3	1	5	1	1	1	EA
27/04/2022	MM	EA-Db	09:50	16:10	E	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	EA
26/04/2022	MM	EA-D	08:50	15:20	E	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	PE, K, BZ, EA (male)
14/05/2022	DM	EA-H	07:25	15:55	SW	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	BZ
20/05/2022	MM	EA-E	07:15	13:45	S	3	3	4	5	1	1	1	No observations



## Appendix 7.5 – Golden Eagle Survey, 2022

Date	Surveyor	VP	Start	End	Wind direction	Wind speed	Cloud height	Cloud cover (%)	Visibility	Rain	Frost	Snow	Comments
25/05/2022	MM	EA-G	07:20	13:50	W	4	3	3	5	1	1	1	BZ, ML
12/05/2022	MM	EA-Ca	07:50	14:10	SW	4	3	4	5	1	1	1	BZ, K.
13/05/2022	DM	EA-Cc	07:55	14:25	SW	5	3	3	5	2	1	1	No observations
19/05/2022	MM	EA-K	08:10	14:40	S	4	3	3	5	1	1	1	No observations
19/05/2022	DM	EA-I	08:35	15:05	S	4	3	4	5	1	1	1	No observations
13/05/2022	MM	EA-A	07:30	14:00	SW	5	3	3	4	2	1	1	EA
14/05/2022	MM	EA-B	07:10	13:40	SW	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	ML, SH, BZ, K.
12/05/2022	DM	EA-Cd	08:05	14:35	SW	4	3	4	5	1	1	1	No observations
25/05/2022	DM	EA-D	06:45	13:15	W	3	3	3	5	1	1	1	EA
20/05/2022	DM	EA-L	07:25	13:55	S	3	3	4	5	1	1	1	BZ, SH
27/05/2022	DM	EA-F	06:40	13:10	W	4	3	3	5	1	1	1	EA
27/05/2022	MM	EA-J	06:35	13:05	W	3	3	3	5	1	1	1	EA
22/06/2022	DM	EA-H	06:50	13:10	SW	3	3	3	5	1	1	1	BZ, KT



Appendix 7.5 – Golden Eagle Survey, 2022

Date	Surveyor	VP	Start	End	Wind direction	Wind speed	Cloud height	Cloud cover (%)	Visibility	Rain	Frost	Snow	Comments
19/06/2022	DM	EA-Ca	08:15	14:45	NW	3	2	4	5	1	1	1	EA
20/06/2022	MM	EA-K	08:05	14:35	SW	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	No observations
20/06/2022	DM	EA-I	09:40	16:10	SW	1	3	3	5	1	1	1	EA
21/06/2022	DM	EA-A	07:05	13:35	SW	2	2	3	5	1	1	1	EA
19/06/2022	MM	EA-B	07:10	14:10	NW	2	2	4	5	1	1	1	ML, EA
21/06/2022	MM	EA-J	07:45	14:15	SW	2	2	4	5	1	1	1	No observations

