

Appendix 9D  
Breeding Bird Report

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# SSE Tarbert Next Generation Power Station

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)  
Volume II  
Appendix 9D: Breeding Bird Report

SSE Generation Ireland Limited

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

AECOM was instructed by SSE Generation Ireland Ltd to conduct breeding bird surveys as part of a wider ecological assessment, within and adjacent to, a site of a Proposed Development. The Proposed Development consists of a new Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) generator, administration building and workshop, ancillary plant, site works, services and grid connection on land within the boundary of the existing SSE Tarbert site, in the townland of Tarbert Island, Co. Kerry. Full details of the Proposed Development are presented in the planning application and Chapter 5, EIAR Volume I.

The Site is located at the northern end of a small peninsula north of Tarbert and is surrounded by the Shannon Estuary to the west, north and east. A small tidal bay connected to the estuary borders the Site to the south-west, while a large mudflat is present to the south-east of the Site. Deciduous woodland and improved agricultural fields are present further to the south of the Site. For details of the Site and existing conditions please refer to Chapter 4, EIAR Volume I.

The survey area included the Site, all parts of the wider SSE Tarbert site, and suitable habitats on adjacent lands immediately beyond the Site boundary that could be observed from the Site itself, such as the NORA lands.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Biodiversity Chapter (Chapter 9, EIAR Volume I).

## 1.2 Survey Aims

The aims of the surveys were to:

- Record birds within the survey area and detail their number and species present.
- Note individual species activity and record notes on their habitat use within the survey area.
- Identify any constraints relating to bird activity relevant to the Proposed Development; and,
- Identify appropriate mitigation measures, if relevant, should potential impacts be detected.

## 1.3 Quality Assurance

This project has been completed in line with AECOM's Integrated Management System (IMS). Our IMS places great emphasis on professionalism, technical excellence, its quality as well as covering all aspects of environmental and Health and Safety management. All staff members are committed to establishing and maintaining our accreditation to the relevant international standards namely BS EN ISO 9001:2008 and 14001:2004 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007. In addition, our IMS requires careful selection and monitoring of the performance of all sub consultants and contractors.

## 2. Legislation

The following international legislation has regard to protecting wildlife and habitat, specifically bird communities and their habitats in an Irish context:

- Directive 2009/147/EC, 92/43/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive).
- 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive); and
- Wildlife Act 1976 to 2018, as amended by the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 (hereafter referred to as the 'Wildlife Acts').

All bird species are protected under the Wildlife Acts from offences including intentional killing or injury, and disturbance during the breeding season (to include eggs, young, and nests, which are also protected).

Articles 3 – 9 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) provide the EU legislative framework of protecting rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, and habitats. Annex I of the Directive lists habitat types whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). Priority habitats, such as active raised bogs, which are in danger of disappearing within the EU territory are also listed in Annex I. Annex II of the Directive lists animal and plant species (e.g., marsh fritillary, Atlantic salmon) whose conservation also requires the designation of SAC. Annex IV lists animal and plant species in need of strict protection (e.g., lesser horseshoe bat and otter) and Annex V lists animal and plant species whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) has been substantially amended several times. In the interests of clarity and rationality the said Directive was codified in 2009 and is now cited as Directive 2009/147/EC. The Directive instructs Member States to take measures to maintain populations of all bird species naturally occurring in the wild state in the EU (Article 2). Such measures may include the maintenance and/or re-establishment of habitats in order to sustain these bird populations (Article 3). A subset of bird species has been identified in the Directive and are listed in Annex I as requiring special conservation measures in relation to their habitats. These species have been listed on account of inter alia: their risk of extinction; vulnerability to specific changes in their habitat; and/or due to their relatively small population size or restricted distribution. Special Protection Areas (SPA) are identified and classified for these Annex I listed species and for regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands (Article 4).

## 3. Methods

### 3.1 Field Survey

A modified version of the Common Bird Census (CBC), as described in Gilbert *et al.* (1998), was used to survey the breeding bird assemblage within the Site and adjacent areas. Two survey visits were made in June 2023, as detailed in Table 4.1.

Two visits were considered an adequate survey effort to provide a reasonable indication of the numbers of breeding birds in the survey area, to determine the breeding bird assemblage and to identify species which may potentially be affected by the Proposed Development. Where possible, surveys were carried out during favourable weather conditions of light winds, with no heavy precipitation and good visibility. Surveys were carried out in the early morning, in the hours after sunrise.

A pre-determined transect route was walked which allowed all parts of the survey area to be approached to within 50 - 100m, depending upon the degree of openness of particular parts of the survey area.

Binoculars (Leica 10X42) were used to scan all parts of the survey area and surveyors included regular stops to listen for singing or calling birds.

All of the birds observed, either by sight or sound, their locations and activity / behaviour were recorded on mobile mapping software using standard British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) species codes and behaviour notation, as described in Gilbert *et al.* (1998).

A count was made of the total number of individual birds present on any one survey was calculated. This figure represented a total of males, females and juveniles recorded during the survey. As estimate of breeding pairs was recorded. As per the modified CBC methodology, e.g., singing males, a pair of birds, a family group, birds on nests, birds with food or faecal sac were all counted as a single breeding pair. Care was taken to avoid double counting, although as the survey lasted several hours and covered the Tarbert Island area, it was difficult to ensure this was completed with birds being so mobile. Two figures are presented as part of the results, the total number of breeding pairs recorded, and the total number of individuals encountered. The total number of individuals also includes all breeding pairs.

## 3.2 Survey Personnel

The surveys were planned and conducted by Dr Paul Lynas and assisted by Dr Erfan Fadaei. Both surveyors are skilled and experienced AECOM ornithologists who have worked at industrial and large-scale sites such as this one.

## 3.3 Limitations

Due to the current use of the Site as an active construction site, some areas of the Site were unable to be accessed during visits, however, these areas were observed from adjacent lands by binoculars. The transect route walked by surveyors allowed surveyors to pass within 100 m of all areas of the survey area. As breeding birds are identified by both sight and sound, this is not seen as a limitation to these surveys.

Care was taken to avoid double counting. However, some birds may have been counted more than once, given the nature of the Site, its size and the duration of the survey. Sometimes surveyors used their professional judgement to determine whether a bird had been double counted or not.

No other constraints that would limit the findings of this report were identified.

# 4. Results

## 4.1 Survey Conditions

Two survey visits were carried out in the hours immediately following dawn on 8 and 27 June 2023. (Sunrise 8 June – 05.15 and 27 June - 05.16). All visits were carried out during suitable light levels and weather conditions for bird survey. Further details of these visits, including dates, weather and survey personnel are presented in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Field Survey Details.**

Date	Survey start and end times	Start end temperature (°C)	and end	Start and end wind and direction	Cloud cover start and end	Precipitation	Visibility	Personnel		
08/06/2023	06:45 08:55	15 15		Gentle breeze – West	Moderate breeze – West	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Dry	Excellent	Paul Lynas, Erfan Fadaei
27/06/2023	05:20 07:57	14 14		Moderate breeze – North-west	Moderate breeze – North-west	Overcast	Overcast	Dry	Excellent	Paul Lynas

## 4.2 Species Recorded

Across all surveys, a total of 33 species of birds were recorded within the study area and are listed in Table 4.2. The number of each species on each survey is listed with their BTO code and their conservation status in Ireland (Gilbert *et al.*, 2021). Additional details such as whether the species is a species of conservation interest of the closest European protected site, River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA, other nearby European sites or appears on the IUCN Red list with Near Threatened Status (NT) (IUCN, 2023) and Annex I of the Birds Directive (Ann I) are also included.



**Table 4.2: Species Recorded during Survey.**

Code	Common name	Scientific name	Irish conservation status	Other designations	Breeding pairs		Total individuals	
					8 June 2023	27 June 2023	8 June 2023	27 June 2023
B.	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Green		2	0	8	4
BF	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Green		0	2	1	5
BT	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Green		2	0	7	1
CH	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Green		3	0	3	2
CM	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Amber		0	0	8	0
CT	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	Green		0	0	2	0
D.	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Green		3	3	11	4
ET	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Green		0	0	1	1
FP	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	Green		0	0	3	2
GC	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Amber		0	0	0	2
GO	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Green		2	4	9	17
H.	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Green		0	0	0	1
HC	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Green		1	0	6	2
HG	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Amber		0	0	16	0
HS	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Amber		0	0	0	2
LB	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Amber		0	0	7	1
LI	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Amber		4	3	11	14
MP	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Red		6	8	14	27
PW	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Green		0	0	4	1
R.	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Green		0	2	1	3

Code	Common name	Scientific name	Irish conservation status	Other designations	Breeding pairs		Total individuals	
					8 June 2023	27 June 2023	8 June 2023	27 June 2023
RB	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Green		0	1	0	1
RC	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	Green		0	1	4	3
RO	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Green		0	0	1	0
RP	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Amber	SPA	1	1	2	2
SC	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Green		4	3	8	5
SG	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Amber		8	10	17	42
SL	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Amber		1	1	9	18
SM	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Amber		0	1	5	11
ST	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Green		0	2	0	3
TW	Twite	<i>Linaria flavirostris</i>	Red		0	4	0	17
WH	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Green		0	1	0	1
WR	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Green		7	5	8	5
WW	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Amber		2	0	2	4
<b>Total</b>					<b>46</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>197</b>

## 4.3 Bird Numbers and Conservation Status

Across both surveys a total of 33 bird species were recorded; 22 of which were noted as displaying breeding behaviour.

One species recorded, ringed plover, is a qualifying interest of River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA. Ringed plover were noted displaying breeding behaviour in both surveys and a nest was found on both survey visits.

Two Red-listed species, meadow pipit and twite, were noted during survey with both species displaying breeding behaviour.

Eleven Amber-listed species (common gull, goldcrest, herring gull, house sparrow, lesser black-backed gull, linnet, ringed plover, starling, swallow, sand martin and willow warbler) were noted during the surveys. Six of these species (linnet, ringed plover, starling, swallow, sand martin and willow warbler) were noted displaying breeding behaviour in at least one survey.

All other species recorded during survey are Green-listed species.

## 4.4 Distribution of Birds

The majority of birds were recorded within the study area, just outside the Site to the west, in habitat surrounding the tidal lagoon. It is known as the 'TEG site'. This area of SSE Tarbert at the time of the survey consisted of short grassland and recolonising bare ground and hardstanding, interspersed with scrub, especially around the edges. This provided ideal nesting habitat for a range of small passerines such as the Red-listed twite, meadow pipit and Amber-listed linnet while the ground conditions facilitated easy foraging. Family groups of all three species were observed during the second survey visit.

A ringed-plover nest was discovered on the first visit to the TEG site with four eggs, located beside a road through the site. During the second visit, the breeding pair had relocated the nest to another area within the TEG site, away from the road, following a failed first clutch. Another four eggs had been laid. Ringed-plover are an Amber-listed species and also a qualifying interest for the River Shannon and River Fergus Estuaries SPA.

Blackbird, dunnock and robin were active around the TEG scrub areas, often with food and so were assumed to have nests close by. Birds were also active, again outside the Site in vegetation either side of the access road to the NORA site.

Within the Site, the main tree line and trees and ornamental shrubs around the reservoir attracted a number of different species, and the open grassland surrounding it again provided habitat for the Red-listed meadow pipit which was seen there.

Finally, a much lower density of birds was found elsewhere within the Site, mainly restricted to around the perimeter of the Site where a mosaic of verges, hardstanding, short grass predominated. This again attracted the ground nesting meadow pipit and several stonechats were also recorded. Swallows and starlings were also observed flying around the Site, some carrying food. Around the existing power station buildings there was very little bird activity.

The locations of birds recorded during the surveys are shown in Figure 9D.1 and 9D.2

# 5. Discussion of Potential Impacts

## 5.1 Species Occurring

A number of species recorded in the survey are of conservation concern in Ireland. These include eleven Amber- and 2 Red-listed species. Meadow pipit and twite, both red listed species are assumed breeding within the survey area. Twite were restricted to the TEG site, but meadow pipits were found throughout the Site where there was suitable rough grassland habitat in which to nest.

The TEG site is currently being cleared to make way for a new development which is being built. This will result in the loss of habitat for these bird species, however around the Site there are other pockets of short grassland and vegetation which could act as alternatives for the species.

Plentiful swallows were flying around and although few active nests were pinpointed, they were assumed nesting in some of the many open buildings around the SSE Tarbert site. Similarly, starlings are a species which will also make use of open buildings. Although they had mainly completed their nesting for the year, family groups continued to remain on Site to forage. Some parent birds carrying food from the Site were noted, particularly on the first visit.

Both surveys recorded a similar number of individual birds and species, with the 27 June survey recording a slightly greater number of birds. This is not surprising as the numbers of juveniles would have increased the number of birds and with many pairs completed nesting, they would have been actively feeding young rather than incubating eggs. The total number of species recorded across both surveys was also similar suggesting a resident population of birds within the study area.

Around the main construction area, few birds occurred and those that did (including the Red-listed meadow pipit) were associated with the boundary vegetation, verges and rough grassland areas which will mostly be retained.

The existing power station buildings and the hard standing around them had very few species associated with them. This was as expected as there were limited foraging and nesting locations within them.

## 5.2 Construction Phase Impacts

Many species of birds have been recorded displaying breeding behaviour within the survey area. Within the Site, little natural habitat being used by birds would be lost, given that most of the development will be on existing hardstanding.

Current plans for the Proposed Development involve the demolition of older buildings used for stores etc. These will be replaced with new buildings and structures. Whilst these older buildings provided locations for nests, particularly swallows and starlings, there is scope in the new buildings for nesting also.

Around the main construction area, few birds occurred and those that did (including the Red-listed meadow pipit) were associated with the boundary vegetation, verges and rough grassland areas which will mostly be retained.

During the construction phase, birds may become disturbed or displaced from the working areas and the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development either by continuous disturbance from plant and personnel through noise, lighting, and vibration, however these effects will be temporary. During the survey visits, other projects currently being built around the Site and the wider SSE Tarbert site, there was significant activity in the form of additional construction vehicles, noise and plant and personnel moving around, compared to several months prior. However, birds using the Site appeared to be completely oblivious to their surroundings and the birds that were there habituated quickly to new movements and noises. There is evidence that artificial light spill can impact breeding timing (Dominoni *et al.*, 2013). However, it should be noted that as the Site is already currently well-lit through the night, there would be no significant additional lighting during the construction period.

Impacts to breeding birds are limited to the breeding season (considered to be March – August inclusive), however disturbance and displacement of birds can occur year-round. Subject to population-level impacts which are difficult to predict, duration of these potential impacts could last from the temporary (i.e., during construction phase) into the medium-long term.

However, given the species recorded on Site and their tolerance to the existing disturbance on Site which would be at similar levels during the construction to the Proposed Development, no impacts are predicted to breeding birds.

## 5.3 Operation Phase Impacts

During the operation phase of the Proposed Development, it is possible that breeding birds may become disturbed or displaced from the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme by continuous disturbance from vehicles, through noise, lighting, and vibration. However, it should be noted that birds on Site are already subjected to levels of disturbance from plant on Site. As such it is unlikely that plant and operations during the construction phase of the Proposed Development will disturb the already habituated breeding birds present on Site.

## 6. Conclusion

Due to the nature and likely impacts from the Proposed Development and based on the low numbers of birds that use the main construction area of the Site and their already habituated nature to the workings of the current Power

Station and construction of other current projects, no significant impacts to breeding birds are predicted. There are no likely significant effects anticipated and therefore no mitigation is proposed.

## 7. Summary

Surveys identified 33 species of bird within the survey area. The 27 June 2023 survey recorded the largest number of individuals with 197 records compared to 168 records on the 08 June 2023 survey.

Birds of Conservation Concern included eleven Amber- and 2 Red-listed species. Meadow pipit and twite, both Red-listed species are assumed breeding within the survey area.

The main area where most birds occurred in the study area was the within the TEG site. This area of the power station is currently in the process of being cleared for another project.

The majority of breeding bird species being recorded associated with grassland, scrub, treeline and hedgerow habitats. Waterbirds recorded during survey were noted feeding within wetland habitat within and adjacent to the survey area.

The main power station buildings and hardstanding did not attract many birds although there was some evidence of birds such as swallows and starlings nesting within the buildings.

Around the main construction area, few birds occurred and those that did (including the Red-listed meadow pipit) were associated with the boundary vegetation, verges and rough grassland areas which will mostly be retained.

Given the current levels of disturbance on Site, and the level that birds have become habituated to it, it is considered that there would be no significant impacts to birds from the construction or operation of the Proposed Development.

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## A.1 Annex A1 Bird records within 2km of the Site, returned from a search of the National Biodiversity Data Centre.

Common name	Scientific name	Record count	Date of last record	Designation
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	1	03/10/2010	
Water pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta/petrosus agg.</i>	2	29/02/1984	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	4	31/12/2011	Red list*
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	13	15/04/2021	Amber list**
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	6	20/09/2020	Red list, Annex I
Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	2	06/03/2020	Amber list
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	22	25/11/2018	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	6	21/04/2018	
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	23	15/04/2021	Amber list, Annex II
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	17	29/02/2000	Red list
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	7	20/09/2020	Red list, Annex II
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	21	25/11/2018	
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	2	06/03/2020	Amber list
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	1	29/02/1984	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	21	02/01/2019	
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	16	25/11/2018	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	26	25/11/2018	
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	20	25/11/2018	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	03/08/2018	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	12	07/04/2018	
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	2	31/12/2011	Amber list, Annex II
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	7	31/12/2011	
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	1	31/12/2011	Red list, Annex II
Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	5	31/12/2011	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	17	20/09/2020	
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	1	29/02/1984	Amber list
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	14	21/04/2018	Red list
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	4	02/12/2018	Amber list, Annex I
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	10	07/04/2018	Amber list
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	7	31/12/2011	
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	16	25/11/2018	Annex II, Annex III
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	10	02/01/2019	

Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	20	20/09/2020	Red list, Annex II
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	6	03/08/2018	
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	31	15/04/2021	Amber list
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	15	25/11/2018	Red list, Annex II
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	30	25/11/2018	Amber list
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	11	08/07/2022	Red list
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	3	31/07/1991	Amber list, Annex I
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	4	31/12/2011	
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	19	25/11/2018	Annex III
Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>	2	31/07/1972	Red list, Annex I
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	10	20/09/2020	Red list, Annex I
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	11	21/04/2018	
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	32	20/09/2020	Red list, Annex II
Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	24	25/11/2018	
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	4	07/04/2018	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	18	20/09/2020	Red list
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	5	20/01/2016	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	12	25/11/2018	
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	1	04/11/1889	
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	18	20/09/2020	Amber list, Annex II
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	9	19/03/2015	
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	13	20/09/2020	Amber list, Annex II
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	4	31/12/2011	Red list, Annex II
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	3	31/12/2011	Red list, Annex I, Annex II, Annex III
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	15	02/01/2019	
European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	13	07/04/2018	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	28	25/11/2018	
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	2	31/12/2011	Amber list
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	7	28/12/2018	
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	1	29/02/1984	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	17	25/11/2018	
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	11	20/09/2020	



Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	15	20/09/2020	Amber list
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	17	06/03/2020	Amber list
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	6	28/12/2018	Amber list, Annex I
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	1	16/02/2000	Amber list
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	21	25/11/2018	
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	5	02/03/2014	Red list, Annex II
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	24	15/04/2021	
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	1	31/07/1991	Red list, Annex II, Annex III
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	2	02/03/2014	Red list
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	15	25/11/2018	
Hedge Accentor	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	17	25/11/2018	
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2	31/12/2011	Amber list, Annex I
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	12	06/03/2020	Amber list
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	23	15/04/2021	
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	7	31/12/2011	Amber list
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	17	02/01/2019	Amber list
Iceland Gull	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	2	31/12/2011	
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	3	27/01/2018	Annex II, Annex III
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	4	27/01/2018	Amber list
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	9	02/01/2019	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	23	20/09/2020	Annex I
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	5	31/12/2011	
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	4	21/04/2018	
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	6	21/01/2016	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	25	20/09/2020	Amber list, Annex II, Annex III
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	18	25/11/2018	Red list
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	7	20/09/2020	Amber list, Annex I
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1	29/02/1984	Amber list, Annex I
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	11	06/03/2020	
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	11	19/04/2014	
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	10	02/01/2019	Amber list
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	1	31/07/1991	Amber list
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	6	02/01/2019	Red list, Annex II

Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	2	29/02/1984	Amber list, Annex II, Annex III
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	3	02/01/2019	Red list, Annex II, Annex III
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1	31/07/1972	Amber list
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	3	02/12/2018	Annex I
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</i>	8	15/04/2021	
Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	1	11/05/2018	
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	3	31/12/2011	Red list
Red Grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	1	29/02/1984	Red list, Annex II, Annex III
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	5	20/09/2020	Red list
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	6	27/01/2018	Amber list, Annex II
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	2	31/12/2011	Amber list, Annex I
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	7	25/11/2018	Red list
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	10	31/12/2011	
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	2	21/12/2016	
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	7	31/12/2011	Amber list
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	3	31/12/2011	Annex II
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	22	06/03/2020	
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	22	15/04/2021	
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	1	09/10/1981	High Impact Invasive Species
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	6	06/03/2020	Amber list
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	1	29/02/1984	Amber list, Annex I
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	7	21/04/2018	Amber list
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	4	11/05/2018	Amber list, Annex I
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	6	31/12/2011	
Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	9	31/12/2011	Amber list
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	19	21/04/2018	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	7	31/12/2011	Amber list
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	3	02/01/2019	Red list
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	16	25/11/2018	
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	2	31/12/2011	Amber list, Annex II
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	3	03/08/2018	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	18	31/12/2011	
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	2	29/04/2018	

Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	3	31/12/2011	Amber list, Annex I
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	8	21/04/2018	
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	23	25/11/2018	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	2	31/07/1972	Red list

\*Red list of Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland (BoCCI4)

\*\* Amber list of Birds of Conservation Concern in Ireland (BoCCI4)





**RECORDED BIRD SPECIES**

● B. Blackbird ( <i>Turdus merula</i> )	● PW. Pied Wagtail ( <i>Motacilla alba</i> )
● BF. Bullfinch ( <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> )	● R. Robin ( <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> )
● BT. Blue Tit ( <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> )	● RB. Reed Bunting ( <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> )
● CH. Chaffinch ( <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> )	● RC. Rock Pipit ( <i>Anthus petrosus</i> )
● D. Dunnock ( <i>Prunella modularis</i> )	● RP. Ringed Plover ( <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> )
● ET. Little Egret ( <i>Egretta garzetta</i> )	● SC. Stonechat ( <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> )
● GC. Goldcrest ( <i>Regulus regulus</i> )	● SG. Starling ( <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> )
● GO. Goldfinch ( <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> )	● SL. Swallow ( <i>Hirundo rustica</i> )
● H. Grey Heron ( <i>Ardea cinerea</i> )	● ST. Song Thrush ( <i>Turdus philomelos</i> )
● HC. Hooded Crow ( <i>Corvus cornix</i> )	● TW. Twite ( <i>Linaria flavirostris</i> )
● HS. House Sparrow ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> )	● WH. Whitethroat ( <i>Sylvia communis</i> )
● LI. Linnet ( <i>Linaria cannabina</i> )	● WR. Wren ( <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> )
● MP. Meadow Pipit ( <i>Anthus pratensis</i> )	



**LEGEND**

— Proposed Development Site

*Bird Flight*

— FP. Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia domestica*)

— LB. Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

— SG. Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

— SL. Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

— SM. Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*)

— TW. Twite (*Linaria flavirostris*)

**NOTES**  
 Maxar, Microsoft

**ISSUE PURPOSE**  
 FINAL

**PROJECT NUMBER**  
 60707258

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Breeding birds - Survey 2 (27/07/2023)



