



ARCUS

**HEATHLAND WIND FARM
APPENDIX A9.6: ORNITHOLOGY CONSULTATION REPORT
UPDATE: BASELINE TO DATE AND
REQUIREMENT FOR FURTHER SURVEYS**

MARCH 2019



Prepared By:

Arcus Consultancy Services

7th Floor
144 West George Street
Glasgow
G2 2HG

T +44 (0)141 221 9997 | **E** info@arcusconsulting.co.uk
w www.arcusconsulting.co.uk

Registered in England & Wales No. 5644976

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Overview of Completed Surveys 2012-14.....	2
1.2.1	Flight Activity Surveys (2012-13).....	2
1.2.2	Winter Walkover Surveys 2012-13.....	2
1.2.3	Black Grouse Surveys (2013)	2
1.2.4	Moorland Breeding Bird Surveys (2013)	3
1.2.5	Crossbill Surveys (2013).....	3
1.2.6	Breeding Raptor Surveys (2013)	3
1.2.7	Targeted Surveys for Breeding Long-eared Owl (2013 & 2014).....	3
1.2.8	Targeted Surveys for Breeding Goshawk and Hen Harrier (2014).....	3
1.2.9	Incidental Records of Breeding Goshawk (2015).....	3
1.2.10	EcIA	4
1.3	2018-19 Ornithology Survey Programme	4
1.4	2018-19 Survey Effort to Date (Sep 2018 to Feb 2019 inclusive)	4
1.4.1	Flight Activity Surveys	4
1.4.2	Goose Surveys.....	5
1.5	2019 Survey Results Processed to Date (Sep 2018 to Jan/Feb 2019 inclusive)	5
1.5.1	Flight Activity Surveys (Sep to Jan)	5
1.5.2	Goose Surveys (Sep to Feb).....	6

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Arcus Consultancy Services Limited (Arcus) has been commissioned by EDF Renewables (the client) to carry out breeding season ornithology surveys at the consented Heathland Wind Farm ('the Development') in South Lanarkshire/West Lothian.

A planning application for the Development (reference CL/16/0049) was submitted to South Lanarkshire Council in February 2016; and was consented on 26th October 2018. The consented application was for a 17-turbine layout. However, the client is now considering extending the Development into a small area of adjacent land to the east. The original boundary of the Development and the area of additional land are shown in Figure 1, Appendix 1. The following terminology is used for the different areas:

- The 'Heathland Site' refers to all land within the original boundary of the Development;
- The 'Woolfords Site' refers to the land within the additional area to the east of the original boundary of the Development; and
- The 'Combined Site' refers to the land within both the Heathland Site and the Woolfords Site.

A year of baseline ornithology surveys were undertaken for the Development between September 2012 and August 2013, with additional, targeted breeding raptor surveys completed in 2014. These surveys covered the Heathland Site (and appropriate buffer areas) only. The baseline survey dataset was used to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)¹ for the Development.

As the layout of the Development is likely to change and may include the Woolford Site (which was not previously surveyed during baseline surveys), and since most of the recorded data are more than five years old, additional breeding season ornithology surveys will be completed between mid-March 2019 and August 2019 (inclusive). If a further planning application to optimise the Development is submitted, the results of these surveys will be used to inform an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) of the potential impacts of the Development on important ornithological features.

This document follows on from two previous consultation reports submitted in November 2018² and January 2019³, and should be read in conjunction with the previous reports.

A Site description and summary of nearby statutory sites of international importance is provided in the November 2018 consultation report². Full summaries of the completed (2012-13) baseline ornithology survey methods and results are provided in the previous consultation reports. For brevity, this information is not repeated here; however, a brief overview of the survey methods and results is provided in Section 1.2 for reference. Similarly, full details of the 2018-19 ornithology survey methods are included in the previous consultation reports and are not repeated in this document, but the survey programme is listed in Section 1.3 for reference.

Initial results of the 2018/19 winter ornithology surveys were also included in the January 2019 report³. This document includes an updated summary of relevant results recorded to date (up to January/February 2019).

¹ Partnerships for Renewables. (2016). *Heathland Wind Farm Environmental Statement*. Planning application reference CL/16/0049. Available on the South Lanarkshire Council planning application search page: <https://publicaccess.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/online-applications/>

² Arcus. (2018a). *Heathland Wind Farm Ornithology Consultation Report*.

³ Arcus. (2018b). *Heathland Wind Farm Ornithology Consultation Report Update: 2019 Breeding Season Surveys*.

Based on the results to date, Arcus consider that the dataset obtained from the 2018-19 ornithology surveys, combined with that obtained during the 2012-14 ornithology surveys would be sufficient to inform a robust assessment of potential impacts of the Development on ornithological features. Although the 2012-14 data is now several years old, a similar suite of species and numbers of birds have been recorded to date during the two survey periods, and as such, it is considered unlikely that completing further surveys would add significant new information to the existing baseline dataset. We are therefore seeking confirmation from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) that no further ornithology surveys are required beyond August 2019.

1.2 Overview of Completed Surveys 2012-14

1.2.1 Flight Activity Surveys (2012-13)

A minimum of 36 hours of surveys at each of five Vantage Point (VP) locations⁴ was completed during each of the following periods:

- 2012-13 non-breeding season (September to mid-March); and
- 2013 breeding season (mid-March to August).

A total of 15 target species were recorded, along with several observations of unidentified goose species and one of an unidentified swan species. Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) was the species recorded most frequently (128 flights), followed by curlew (*Numenius arquata*; 68 flights) and goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*; 62 flights).

1.2.1.1 Collision Risk Modelling

Based on the results of the 2012-13 Flight Activity Surveys, collision risk modelling (CRM) was carried out for five species, with the following estimated collision mortality estimates¹:

- **Pink-footed goose:** 11.0 birds per year, all during the non-breeding season;
- **Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*):** 3.6 birds per year, almost all of during the non-breeding season;
- **Goshawk:** 0.60 birds per year, the majority during the breeding season;
- **Greylag goose (*Anser anser*):** 0.48 birds per year, all during the non-breeding season; and
- **Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*):** 0.02 birds per year, all during the breeding season.

1.2.2 Winter Walkover Surveys 2012-13

Three Winter Walkover Surveys of the Heathland Site and a surrounding 500 m buffer were completed between October 2012 and March 2013.

A total of 45 species were recorded, including one Annex I⁵ species (golden plover), four Schedule 1⁶ species (brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*; crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*; fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*; and redwing *T. iliacus*).

1.2.3 Black Grouse Surveys (2013)

Surveys for lekking black grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) in areas of potentially suitable lekking habitat within the Heathland Site and a surrounding 1.5 km buffer were carried out between late March and May 2013.

No black grouse were recorded during this survey, or any of the other 2012-14 baseline ornithology surveys.

⁴ Note that these VP locations differ from the ones current being used.

⁵ 2009/147/EC Birds Directive

⁶ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

1.2.4 Moorland Breeding Bird Surveys (2013)

A four-visit breeding bird survey was completed in areas of open habitat within the Heathland Site and a surrounding 500 m buffer, between April and July 2013.

A total of 32 species were recorded, including nine Red-listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC)⁷. No breeding territories of any Annex I or Schedule 1 species were identified.

1.2.5 Crossbill Surveys (2013)

Targeted crossbill surveys were undertaken across suitable and traversable areas of habitat within the Heathland Site and a surrounding 500 m buffer in January and March 2013⁸.

Total counts of 23 and 20 crossbills were recorded during the January and March visits respectively.

1.2.6 Breeding Raptor Surveys (2013)

The Heathland Site and a surrounding 2 km buffer were surveyed monthly between March and July 2013 for all target breeding raptor and owl species.

Two target raptor species were recorded:

- **Goshawk:** an active territory was confirmed to be present within the raptor survey area, from which at least one chick was successfully reared and fledged.
- **Peregrine:** there was a single observation of an adult male. No areas of potentially suitable nesting habitat were identified and no breeding activity was observed.

1.2.7 Targeted Surveys for Breeding Long-eared Owl (2013 & 2014)

Two nocturnal long-eared owl (*Asio otus*) surveys of suitable habitat within the Heathland Site and a surrounding 1 km buffer were conducted between April and early July 2013 breeding season. The surveys were repeated in 2014, spread over four evenings between March and June.

No long-eared owls were recorded during the targeted surveys. However, the species was recorded incidentally within the survey area during both 2013 and 2014 and several territories were considered to be presented within the survey area.

1.2.8 Targeted Surveys for Breeding Goshawk and Hen Harrier (2014)

Targeted goshawk and hen harrier surveys were undertaken between March and July 2014.

An active goshawk territory was again confirmed to be present in the same general area as that identified in 2013. Monitoring of this nest site confirmed that at least one chick was successfully reared and fledged.

There were no sightings of hen harrier during any of the surveys.

1.2.9 Incidental Records of Breeding Goshawk (2015)

During non-avian ecological surveys in 2015, behavioural observations provided strong evidence that goshawks were breeding at or near the location used in 2014.

⁷ Eaton MA, Aebischer NJ, Brown AF, Hearn RD, Lock L, Musgrove AJ, Noble DG, Stroud DA and Gregory RD (2015) Birds of Conservation Concern 4: the population status of birds in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. British Birds 108, 708–746. Available online at britishbirds.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/BoCC4.pdf

⁸ Although not specified in the Ornithology Chapter of the EIA¹, it is assumed that these surveys were to target breeding crossbill.

1.2.10 EcIA

Based on the results of the 2012-14 baseline surveys, four bird species were scoped into the EcIA:

- Goshawk;
- Pink-footed goose;
- Greylag goose; and
- Golden plover.

No significant effects (including cumulative effects) were predicted for any of these species. However, slight (non-significant) impacts on goshawk were predicted and it was proposed that best practice measures would be followed during construction to protect breeding goshawk, followed by post-construction monitoring of this species.

1.3 2018-19 Ornithology Survey Programme

The 2018-19 ornithology surveys will comprise the following:

- **Year-round Flight Activity Surveys** using five VP locations⁹, with a minimum of 54 hours of survey per VP completed during the non-breeding season (September to March) and a further 36 hours per VP during the non-breeding season (April to August);
- **Goose Surveys** between September and mid-May (inclusive) comprising dawn and dusk pink-footed goose roost surveys at Cobbinshaw Reservoir, and checks for foraging pink-footed geese in areas of suitable habitat within 500 m of the Site;
- **Black Grouse Surveys** in suitable habitat within 1.5 km of the Combined Site between March and mid-May;
- **Moorland Breeding Bird Surveys** in suitable habitat within 500 m of the Combined Site between April and July;
- **Breeding Raptor and Owl Surveys** within 1-2 km¹⁰ of the Combined Site between mid-March and July (inclusive); and
- **Targeted Surveys for Breeding Long-eared Owl** within 1 km of the Combined Site between March and July.

1.4 2018-19 Survey Effort to Date (Sep 2018 to Feb 2019 inclusive)

1.4.1 Flight Activity Surveys

A minimum of 48 hours per VP location has been completed to date. A breakdown of monthly survey effort per VP is presented in Table 1.

Note that, due to access restrictions to the Heathland Site, with the exception VP 1, VP locations could not be finalised until October 2018. This resulted in a delay to the commencement of the Flight Activity Surveys, which, with the exception of watches from VP 1, commenced in October rather than September.

Table 1: Breakdown of monthly Flight Activity Survey effort per VP completed between September 2018 and February 2019 (inclusive)

VP	Total survey effort (hours)						
	Sep 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2018	Dec 2018	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	Total
1	6	12	6	12	6	6	48

⁹ Note that, due to access restrictions, these differ from those used in 2013-14

¹⁰ 1 km for goshawk and barn owl, 2 km for all other species.

VP	Total survey effort (hours)						
	Sep 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2018	Dec 2018	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	Total
2	0	11.5	12.5	12	6	6	48
3	0	12	9	15	6	6	48
4	0	15	12	12	6	6	51
5	0	12	13.5	10.5	6	6	48

1.4.2 Goose Surveys

Monthly goose surveys were carried out between September and December 2018. From January 2019 onwards, survey effort was increased to twice per month. Surveys will continue until mid-May 2019.

Each visit involves a check for foraging geese; and two 2-hour goose roost surveys at Cobbinshaw Reservoir approximately 1 km to the east of the Combined Site, one at dawn (commencing an hour before sunrise) and one at dusk (ending one hour after sunset).

Pink-footed goose is the focal target species since it is a designated feature of Westwater Special Protection Area (SPA), which is located approximately 12.3 km to the south-east of the Development. Slamannan Plateau SPA, which is designated for taiga bean goose (*Anser fabalis*), is also located within 20 km of the Development (approximately 19.5 km to the north-west).

1.5 2019 Survey Results Processed to Date (Sep 2018 to Jan/Feb 2019 inclusive)

1.5.1 Flight Activity Surveys (Sep to Jan)

As can be seen from Table 1, a minimum of 42 hours of Flight Activity Surveys per VP were completed between September 2018 and January 2019 (inclusive)¹¹. During this period, a total of 157 flights by 16 target species were recorded. In addition, there were six flights by unidentified goose species. Numbers of each target species recorded (including the unidentified goose species) are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of target species flights recorded during the September 2018 to January 2019 Flight Activity Surveys

Species*		Total no. of flights	No. of birds per flight
Vernacular name	Scientific name		
Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	2	12-30
Taiga bean goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	1	1
Pink-footed goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	69	1-1,000
Unidentified goose	<i>Anser sp.</i>	6	1-25
Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	2	2-3
Whooper swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1	2
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	1	1
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	1

¹¹ Note that Table 1 also includes February 2019 survey effort, but flights recorded during this month are not included in Table 2 because the data have not been processed.

Species*		Total no. of flights	No. of birds per flight
Vernacular name	Scientific name		
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	1	1
Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	23	1
Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	9	1
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	4	13-60
Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	15	4-52
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	3	1
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	14	1-4
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	2	1
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	3	1

*Taxonomic order and nomenclature is based on the British Ornithologists' Union (BOU) 'British List'¹²

1.5.2 Goose Surveys (Sep to Feb)

Summaries of the results of the roosting and foraging goose surveys recorded to date (September 2018 to February 2019 inclusive) are presented in Tables 3 and 4 respectively. These results summarise all pink-footed goose registrations. Note, however, that although other target species (particularly ducks) are frequently recorded during the surveys, since these are not the focal species, summaries of these species are limited to the most notable registrations and (for reasons of brevity) are not comprehensive.

In addition, local residents provided anecdotal evidence that pink-footed geese roost on Cobbinshaw Reservoir throughout the winter. It was also noted that thousands of pink-footed geese roosted on the reservoir historically (in the 1980's), but numbers decreased following dam repairs, which resulted in higher water levels; it was further suggested that a decrease in cereal crops may have contributed to the decline.

Table 3: Summary of September 2018 to February 2019 Goose Roost Surveys at Cobbinshaw Reservoir

Survey date	Period	Pink-footed goose registrations	Other notable registrations
26/09/2018	Dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No roosting birds; One flight (20 birds) to south of reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other notable flights included a single short-eared owl and a flock of 15 golden plover, both to south of reservoir and a flock of Small numbers of waterfowl (including ducks) on reservoir
28/09/2018	Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No roosting birds; Two flights (1 and 50 birds) across southern end of reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other target species recorded
23/10/2018	Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None observed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single oystercatcher flight and two Canada goose flights over southern end of reservoir Small numbers of waterfowl (including ducks) on reservoir, and

¹² British Ornithologists' Union. (2017). The British List: A Checklist of Birds of Britain (9th edition). *Ibis* 160: 190-240.

Survey date	Period	Pink-footed goose registrations	Other notable registrations
			a flock of 12 wigeon feeding in adjacent field
29/10/2018	Dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No roosting birds; 13 flights (1-130 birds) across reservoir, particularly southern end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five flights of a single taiga bean goose across southern end of reservoir Other target species flights included flocks of 23 golden plover and 60 wigeon Small numbers of waterfowl (including 2 mute swans) on reservoir
21/11/2018	Dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None observed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several Canada and greylag goose flights; Several waterfowl species on reservoir, including roosting flocks of 27+ Canada geese and 65+ greylag geese
30/11/2018	Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No roosting birds; Three flights (1-2 birds) across southern end of reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several flights of small greylag goose flocks (3-42 birds) across reservoir, particularly southern end
21/12/2018	Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roosting birds may have been present at survey commencement, but it was not possible to confirm due to low light levels; Two flights (500 and 450 birds) across southern edge of reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several greylag goose flights; 34 greylag geese feeding in field adjacent to eastern shore of reservoir Small to moderate flocks of waterfowl on reservoir, including flocks of 40 and 80 teal
23/12/2018	Dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flock of c.200 birds arrived to roost at southern end of reservoir; additional birds arrived after dark, therefore numbers could not be counted, but several hundred birds were thought to be present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small numbers of mute swan, Canada goose and greylag goose on reservoir, along with several duck species
07/01/2019	Dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several flocks, totalling c.1,000+ birds, flew in to roost on reservoir >1 hour after sunset (too dark to make accurate counts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several waterfowl species on reservoir
08/01/2019	Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flock of c.450+ birds observed leaving reservoir upon survey commencement, but birds had begun departing prior to this (i.e. >1 hour before sunrise); A single bird subsequently flew onto the reservoir and was shot by a wildfowler when leaving; Two further flights (totalling 300+ birds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target species flights included small numbers of Canada and greylag geese; Small to moderate flocks of waterfowl on reservoir, including a flock of 90 wigeon
24/01/2019	Dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four flocks (totalling c. 1,150 birds) observed flying in to roost at southern end of reservoir; difficult to count accurately due to level of activity; additional (smaller flocks) may have arrived undetected; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flock of 120 greylag geese observed feeding in field adjacent to south-eastern shore of reservoir; Small numbers of waterfowl on reservoir

Survey date	Period	Pink-footed goose registrations	Other notable registrations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six birds observed feeding (amongst greylag goose flock) in field adjacent to south-eastern shore of reservoir 	
25/01/2019	Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 1,200 roosting birds present at survey commencement; all departed (flying south-west) 20-40 minutes before sunrise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A flock of 150 greylag geese flew between fields adjacent to eastern shore of reservoir
12/02/2019	Dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 60 birds flew in to roost from approximately 1 hour after sunrise; too dark to count flock sizes accurately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three greylag goose flocks (totalling 99+ birds) flew into reservoir to roost; Approximately 130 greylag geese in field adjacent to south-western shore of reservoir; A flock of 59 wigeon and small numbers of a range of other waterfowl species on reservoir
15/02/2019	Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 212 roosting birds; Several additional flocks passing over or flying into fields to feed (but none seen coming from roost) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several greylag goose flights; Small numbers of a range of waterfowl species on reservoir
25/02/2019	Dusk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 71 birds flew in to roost; additional birds heard later and were possibly roosting but too dark to confirm; Four additional flights (1-40 birds) also recorded over reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 101 greylag geese flew in to roost; Other target species flights included flocks of wigeon 33 curlew and 60 wigeon; Small to moderate numbers of a range of waterfowl and wader species on reservoir, including 35 curlew and 65 wigeon
26/02/2019	Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No roosting birds present; Two flights (4 and 6 birds) across southern end of reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three greylag geese present on reservoir at survey commencement; Four greylag goose flights (3-30 birds) across southern end of reservoir

Table 4: Summary of September 2018 to February 2019 Foraging Goose Surveys

Survey date	Pink-footed goose registrations	Other notable registrations
17/09/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No foraging birds; A flock of 57 birds flying south-east across Cobbinshaw Reservoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two greylag goose flights (5 and 11 birds) to west of Cobbinshaw Reservoir
15/10/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None observed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female goshawk flying across Heathland Site Small numbers of waterfowl outside survey area (c.1 km to east) on Cobbinshaw Reservoir, including 26 Canada geese

Survey date	Pink-footed goose registrations	Other notable registrations
21/11/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None observed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other target species observed
18/12/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None observed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 170+ greylag geese in field adjacent to eastern shore of Cobbinshaw Reservoir • Small number of waterfowl (including 11 Canada geese) also present on the reservoir
15/01/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None observed within survey area; • Several pink-footed goose flocks (totalling 1,281+ birds) present in fields to south of survey area (>1 km from Combined Site Boundary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small to moderate flocks of waterfowl on Cobbinshaw Reservoir, including a flock of 60 wigeon
25/01/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None observed within survey area; • a flock of 96 birds observed feeding in field to south-east of survey area (>1 km from Combined Site Boundary); • A flock of 55 birds observed flying north-west over Heathland Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small to moderate flocks of waterfowl on Cobbinshaw Reservoir, including flocks of 80 wigeon and 66 teal
26/01/2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None observed within survey area; • 200 pink-footed geese feeding in field to south of survey area (>1 km from Combined Site Boundary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 62 greylag geese present at Cobbinshaw Reservoir, together with small to moderate numbers of several other wildfowl and wader species
11/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No foraging birds; • A flock of 60+ birds observed flying south-west over Heathland Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small to moderate numbers of several wildfowl and wader species present at Cobbinshaw Reservoir, including 121 greylag geese and 72 teal; • An adult female peregrine also observed at the reservoir
26/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None observed within survey area; • a flock of 200 birds observed feeding in field approximately 2 km to south of Combined Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small to moderate numbers of several wildfowl and wader species present at Cobbinshaw Reservoir, including 62 greylag geese, 65 wigeon, 40 teal, 25 curlew and 20 oystercatcher