YG-DCO-037-5.3.8E

Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project

Volume 5

Document 5.3.8E ES Chapter 8 Appendix 8E - 2021 Wintering Birds Survey Report

Final Issue A

November 2022

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN020024

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 Regulation 5(2)(a)

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Yorkshire GREEN Project Document control

Version History			
Date	**Version**	**Status**	**Description/Changes**
01/11/2022	A	FINAL	First issue

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

1.1.1 This report has been produced for the purpose of presenting the methods and results of wintering bird surveys undertaken to gather baseline ecological data as part of the Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project ("the Project" or "Yorkshire GREEN").

1.2 The Project

1.2.1 The Project comprises new electricity infrastructure, such as new overhead lines, substations, cables and equipment to connect overhead lines to buried cables, known as Cable Sealing End Compounds (CSECs), as well as works to existing overhead lines and substations.

1.2.2 The Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and requires consent from the Secretary of State via a Development Consent Order (DCO).

1.2.3 The maximum extent of development for which permission will be sought is indicated by the Order Limits, land within which is hereafter referred to as 'land within the Order Limits'. These are illustrated on **Figure 1.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1**.

1.2.4 The results of this report have been used to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) for the Project. This report forms a technical appendix to **Chapter 8 Biodiversity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.8.**

1.3 Background and scope

1.3.1 The key issues relating to birds and the construction/maintenance of overhead power lines and associated infrastructure are as follows:

- Permanent or temporary land take/land use change resulting in habitat loss or degradation and/or loss of fauna (e.g. the building of substations).
- The effects of collision with overhead powerlines (conductors and earth wires) and/or pylons (i.e. killing or injury of birds), which is of particular relevance for sites located in areas with high raptor activity or which support large concentrations of waterfowl.
- Increased noise, vibration, light and movement levels resulting in disturbance and/or displacement during the construction, operation and/or decommissioning phases. Such disturbance may occur as a consequence of construction work, or due to the presence of the overhead line close to nest sites or feeding areas or on habitual flight routes.

1.3.2 Surveys were identified as required to provide baseline data for wintering bird species to determine any potential impacts by the Project, as advised within technical guidance[1].

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2. Survey Methodology

2.1 Wintering birds survey area

2.1.1 Based on the data presented within **Chapter 8 Biodiversity (Volume 5, Document 5.2.8)** of the Environmental Statement and taking into consideration the key components of the Project which are considered to have potential to impact on wintering birds, the wintering birds survey consisted of two areas[1]:

- Ornithological Study Area (OSA) 1 – the overhead line and associated infrastructure corridor within the North west of York Area. There is potential for arable and grassland habitat within OSA 1, including the River Ouse floodplain, to be used by foraging/resting wintering waterfowl (for example species which are features of Lower Derwent Valley Special Protection Area (SPA)/Ramsar Site); and
- OSA 2 – the Monk Fryston Substation Area. The substation and associated infrastructure options are sited on farmland dominated by arable land; this habitat has the potential to support an assemblage of farmland passerines and wintering waders. Due to the relative proximity of Fairburn and Newton Ings Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to this OSA (c 1.1km to the west) there is potential for this arable land to be utilised by foraging/resting waterfowl (e.g. geese, swans, lapwing and golden plover) associated with this nationally protected site.

2.2 Survey methods

2.2.1 The Winter bird survey method for OSA 1 and OSA 2 involved surveyors walking a set transect route along publicly accessible routes (e.g. roads and Public Rights of Way) in each of the two areas.

2.2.2 An amended version of the Winter Farmland Bird Survey[2] was adopted. The Winter Farmland Bird Survey was organised by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) and was carried out between 1999 and 2003 to assess the use of British farmland by 30 wintering species that included waders, game birds and passerines. The methodology was adapted for the Project to reflect the type of habitats present; its aim being to determine whether any notable species regularly feed or roost within the area.

2.2.3 Each survey visit allowed a snapshot record of the number and distribution of wintering birds present on the ground or perched. Transects were walked at a constant pace to avoid double counting of birds. Transects were focused on areas most likely to support wintering birds (e.g., arable fields/grazing pasture, amenity grassland, conservation areas), with routes detailed in **Figures 8.7** and **8.8 (Volume 5, Document 5.4.8)**.

2.2.4 All target species (see below) were recorded on survey maps using standard BTO notation, including number of birds, area recorded, and activity.

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[1] Refer to Table 8.5 Summary of statutory consultation responses and technical engagement, **Document 5.2.8** for agreement relating to ornithology survey approach.
[2] Atkinson, P.W., Fuller, R., Gillings, S. and Vickery, J.A., (2006). Counting birds on farmland habitats in winter. Bird Study, 53, pp.303-309.

2.2.5 In addition to recording target species present on the ground within the survey areas, flights of target species were mapped, in order to identify any consistent flight paths/activity areas at an early stage. Recording of flights was restricted to birds commuting across or hunting within an OSA; with short flights of birds moving between fields to feed (namely passerine species) not recorded.

2.2.6 All surveys, wherever possible, avoided heavy rain and strong winds, which could minimise detection of birds. Full weather records are detailed in **Annex 8E.2**.

2.3 Target species

2.3.1 A targeted species approach was implemented, focussing on wildfowl, waders, raptors and large aggregations of passerines of conservation concern. For all target species, location, number, and activity was recorded.

2.3.2 Target species were defined as:

- species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- species listed on Annex 1 of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC);
- species listed as Species of Principal Importance (SPI) in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended);
- Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) red and amber list species[3] (criteria relates to their wintering populations);
- qualifying species of the Lower Derwent Valley SPA (for OSA 1) and Fairburn and Newton Ings SSSI (for OSA 2);
- flocks of 20+ birds of passerine and gull species; and
- all other species of water birds not falling within the above categories.

2.4 Survey schedule

2.4.1 A total of eleven person days were undertaken for the OSA 1 walkover surveys, whilst three person days were carried out at OSA 2. Survey dates are outlined in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1 - Survey schedule

Visit Number	Dates	OSA 1 (days)	OSA 2 (days)
1	09-12 February 2021	3	1
2	23-26 February 2021	3	1
3	09-11 March 2021	2.5	0.5
4	23-25 March 2021	2.5	0.5

[3] Eaton, M., Aebischer, N., Brown, A., Hearn, R., Lock, L., Musgrove, A., Noble, D., Stroud, D. and Gregory, R.., (2009). Birds of conservation concern 4: status of birds in the UK, Channel Islands and Isle of Man. British Birds, 108, pp.708-746.

2.5 Data Management

2.5.1 Survey forms were scanned and saved at the first opportunity after each survey visit, with all field survey results digitised using a GIS system on a continual basis throughout the survey period. This ensured that bird activity was continually monitored, and important flight paths or areas of concentrated activity were identified at an early stage.

3. Survey Results

3.1 OSA 1

Transect records

3.1.1 A total of 28 target bird species were recorded on the ground or perched within OSA 1, across the four survey visits. A full list of these species is detailed in **Table 3.1** alongside their peak counts and conservation status**.**

3.1.2 One species listed as a qualifying feature of the Lower Derwent Valley SPA was recorded (golden plover). Nine SPI species were recorded (grey partridge, lapwing, herring gull, skylark, starling, song thrush, tree sparrow, yellowhammer and reed bunting). Six BoCC amber listed qualifying species associated with declines in their wintering populations were recorded (greylag goose, shelduck, mallard, black-headed gull, common gull, great black-backed gull).

3.1.3 The distribution of any of the above-mentioned species that were recorded on more than two visits or with a peak count of more than 20 are presented in the following figures (**Volume 5, Document 5.4.8**):

- **Figure 8.9 (greylag goose, shelduck, mallard);**
- **Figure 8.10 (lapwing, golden plover);**
- **Figure 8.11 (black-headed gull, common gull, great black-backed gull, herring gull); and**
- **Figure 8.12 (starling, yellowhammer).**

3.1.4 A full list of all species recorded during surveys is presented in **Annex 8E.1**.

Table 3.1 - OSA 1 recorded target species and peak counts

Species	Peak Count				Qualifying feature of SPA	Schedule 1 listed	Annex 1 listed	NERC S41 listed	BoCC 4 status
	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4					
Canada goose	0	4	2	0					Green
Greylag goose	0	2	8	2					Amber
Shelduck	0	2	2	2					Amber
Mallard	5	6	4	2					Amber
Goosander	0	0	12	10					Green
Grey partridge	0	0	5	4				Yes	Red*
Stock dove	25	85	22	29					Amber*
Moorhen	3	0	0	0					Green
Lapwing	45	116	9	2				Yes	Red*
Golden plover [a]	0	29	0	0	Yes		Yes		Green
Curlew	0	2	8	2					Red*
Black-headed gull	0	300	0	0					Amber
Common Gull	0	250	0	0					Amber
Great black-backed gull	47	10	20	0					Amber
Herring gull	0	90	0	0				Yes	Red*
Cormorant	0	0	0	1					Green

Species	Peak Count				Qualifying feature of SPA	Schedule 1 listed	Annex 1 listed	NERC S41 listed	BoCC 4 status
	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4					
Grey Heron	1	1	0	0					Green
Kingfisher	1	0	0	0		Yes	Yes		Amber*
Kestrel	0	1	1	0					Amber*
Skylark	0	2	0	0				Yes	Red*
Starling	60	200	250	60				Yes	Red*
Fieldfare	250	100	60	31		Yes			Red*
Redwing	80	50	100	7		Yes			Red*
Song thrush	1	0	0	0				Yes	Red*
Tree sparrow	10	0	0	0				Yes	Red*
Meadow Pipit	3	0	0	0					Amber*
Yellowhammer	30	8	7	2				Yes	Red*
Reed bunting	6	0	2	0				Yes	Amber*

[a] Priority species in the City of York Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP); * qualify for red or amber listing (BoCC) due to declining breeding populations only

Waders

3.1.5 Lapwing was recorded across all four survey visits within OSA 1, accounting for 69% of all wader records, and 12% of all species records. Peak flock counts of 116 and 110 occurred during Visit 2 on 23 and 25 February 2021 respectively. Distribution of lapwing was more scattered across the OSA 1 survey area during Visits 3 and 4, occurring in groups of nine birds or less, or single birds foraging/roosting in agricultural fields.

3.1.6 Golden plover was recorded on only one occasion, 23 February 2021, as a flock of 29 birds feeding in an arable field to the north of Overton village.

3.1.7 Curlew was encountered during Visits 2-4 inclusive, with a peak count of eight birds during Visit 3. They were only recorded to the north-east of Shipton-by-Beningborough village, accounting for 16% of wader records and 3% of all species records within OSA 1.

Wildfowl

3.1.8 Canada goose was only recorded along the northern bank of the River Ouse on two occasions, once during Visit 2 with the peak count of four birds, and a pair during Visit 3.

3.1.9 Greylag goose was the most commonly recorded wildfowl species, recorded across Visits 2-4 and accounting for 14% of wildfowl in OSA 1 across all four survey visits.

3.1.10 Shelduck was only encountered as a single pair of birds during Visits 2-4, recorded only in two neighbouring fields to the north-east of Shipton-by-Beningborough village.

3.1.11 Mallard accounted for 35% of all wildfowl records and was most commonly encountered as pairs of birds. A peak count of six birds was recorded during Visit 1 on 25 February 2021, on an amenity pond on the northern side of Shipton-by-Beningborough village.

3.1.12 Goosander were only recorded in Visits 3 and 4 on the River Ouse, with a peak count of 12 birds on 9 March.

Raptors

3.1.13 Kestrel was the only raptor species recorded on the ground or perched during the survey transects in OSA 1, accounting for 2% of all bird species. The species was recorded on three occasions, with each being a single bird.

Passerines

3.1.14 Passerine species as a group accounted for almost half of all species records within OSA 1 (49%).

3.1.15 Fieldfare and redwing were most commonly recorded, accounting for 69% of all passerine species within OSA 1 (34% respectively). Regularly foraging or roosting as mixed flocks in arable fields across the OSA, both numbers of flocks and counts decreased from Visits 1-4.

3.1.16 Meadow pipit was only recorded on one occasion, with three individuals recorded feeding in a field to the north-east of Shipton-by-Beningborough village.

3.1.17 Reed bunting were recorded on three occasions – twice during Visit 1 and once during Visit 3, with a peak count of six individuals on 9 February 2021.

3.1.18 Skylark accounted for just 5% of all passerine records, recorded displaying during Visit 2 only.

3.1.19 Starling was recorded across all four survey Visits in OSA 1 accounting for 14% of passerine records, with a peak count of 250 birds on 10 March 2021.

3.1.20 A single song thrush was recorded during Visit 1, feeding in a field to the north-east of Shipton-by-Beningborough village amongst a mixed flock with fieldfare and redwing.

3.1.21 Tree sparrow was recorded on only one occasion during Visit 1, with a flock of ten birds recorded feeding on a hedgerow just east of Shipton-by-Beningborough village.

3.1.22 Yellowhammer were recorded across all four survey visits in OSA 1, with a peak count of 30 birds feeding with reed bunting on 9 February 2021 to the east of Overton village, above the bank of the River Ouse.

Gulls

3.1.23 Gull species accounted for 8% of all records within OSA 1, with herring gull, common gull and black-headed gull only recorded during Visit 2. Peak counts of black-headed gull and common gull, 300 and 250 respectively, occurred as a large mixed flock feeding in a stubble field along the northern side of the A19, south of Shipton-by-Beningborough Village. A peak count of 90 herring gull occurred on the same day, 23 February 2021, with the flock feeding in an arable field on the eastern side of Overton Wood.

3.1.24 Great black-backed gull was the only gull species to be recorded for three consecutive survey visits (Visits 1-3). The species was recorded along the banks of the River Ouse, south-west of Overton Wood with a peak count of 47 birds on 10 February 2021. Great black-backed gull were observed flying into/out of an agricultural waste area between fields on the southern side of the river.

Flight records

3.1.25 In total, 21 flights were recorded by seven different species within OSA 1, with the majority notably around Overton Wood and over/along the River Ouse. Details of these flights are summarised in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2 - OSA 1 flight records

Species	Visit 1 flights	Visit 2 flights	Visit 3 flights	Visit 4 flights	Peak count
Greylag goose	0	5	1	2	14
Teal	0	0	1	0	14
Goosander	0	0	2	0	14
Oystercatcher	0	0	0	1	2
Curlew	0	0	0	2	2
Red kite	1	1	1	1	1
Kestrel	0	0	1	2	1

Red kite is a Schedule 1 and Annex 1 listed species and is green listed (BoCC). Oystercatcher is an amber listed species (BoCC).

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Waders

3.1.26 A single oystercatcher flight on 23 March 2021 (Visit 4) was the only record of this species in OSA 1 during the survey period. This flight was a pair of birds commuting low along the River Ouse.

3.1.27 Curlew was also only recorded in flight during Visit 4, with two flights of pairs of birds across fields to the east of Shipton-by-Beningborough village.

Wildfowl

3.1.28 Greylag goose was the most commonly recorded species in flight within OSA 1, with eight flights across Visits 2-4 accounting for 38% of flight records and a peak count of 14 birds. Of the eight flights, six (75%) were recorded on the northern side of the River Ouse, over farmland around Overton Village. Two flights were recorded to the south-east of Shipton-by-Beningborough Village on 25 February 2021, which were the same six birds landing and taking off from an arable field after feeding for ten minutes.

3.1.29 A single teal flight on 9 March 2021 (Visit 4) was the only record of this species in OSA 1 during the survey period. This flight was a flock of 14 birds travelling north-west above the River Ouse.

3.1.30 Goosander were recorded in flight during Visit 3 only, with two flocks of 14 and 13 birds. Both flights were low at 20-30m above ground level, with the flock of 14 travelling above the River Ouse and flock of 13 travelling over arable fields on the northern side of the river.

Raptors

3.1.31 Red kite was the only species recorded in flight during each survey visit in OSA 1, with single flights for each visit consisting of a single bird. Two of the four flights were a bird flying over and around the River Ouse, whilst the flights recorded during Visits 2 and 3 were east of Shipton-by-Beningborough Village and to the north of Overton Village.

3.1.32 Kestrel was recorded in flight on three occasions, with all flights being single birds; one flight during Visit 3 over arable fields to the north of Overton Village, and two flights during Visit 4 with both recorded to the east of Shipton-by-Beningborough Village, including a male in flight over woodland at Woodside Farm, on the eastern edge of the survey area.

3.2 OSA 2

Transect records

3.2.1 A total of 11 target bird species were recorded on the ground or perched within OSA 2, across the four survey visits. A full list of these species is detailed in **Table 3.3** alongside their peak counts and conservation statuses**.**

3.2.2 One species listed as a qualifying feature of the Fairburn and Newton Ings SSSI was recorded (mallard). Three SPI species were recorded (herring gull, skylark and bullfinch). Three BoCC amber listed qualifying species associated with declines in their wintering populations were recorded (mallard, teal and black-headed gull).

3.2.3 The distribution of any of the above-mentioned species that were recorded on more than two visits or with a peak count of more than 20 are presented in the following figure (**Volume 5, Document 5.4.8**):

- **Figure 8.13** (mallard, teal, black-headed gull, herring gull).

Table 3.3 - OSA 2 recorded target species and peak counts

Species	Peak Count				Qualifying feature of SSSI	Schedule 1 listed	Annex 1 listed	NERC S41 listed	BoCC 4 status
	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4					
Mallard [a]	0	1	3	4	Yes				Amber
Teal	0	0	32	0					Amber
Moorhen	0	0	1	0					Green
Coot	0	0	2	0					Green
Black-headed gull	0	0	0	160					Amber
Herring gull	0	0	0	30				Yes	Red*
Peregrine	0	0	2	0		Yes	Yes		Green
Skylark	3	1	0	0				Yes	Red*
Fieldfare	20	0	0	0		Yes			Red*
Redwing	10	0	30	0		Yes			Red*
Bullfinch	6	0	0	0				Yes	Amber*

[a] Priority species in the Selby Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP); * qualify for red or amber listing (BoCC) due to declining breeding populations only

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Waders

3.2.4 Coot and moorhen were the only wader species recorded within OSA 2, with a pair and single bird respectively recorded on a small pond within an arable field south-east of the existing Monk Fryston Substation, during Visit 3 on 11 March 2021.

Wildfowl

3.2.5 Mallard were recorded within OSA 2 from Visit 2 to Visit 4, with a peak count of four birds on 25 March 2021. All three mallard records occurred on a small pond directly south of the existing Monk Fryston Substation within a large arable field.

3.2.6 Teal were only recorded on one occasion within OSA 2, as a flock of 32 birds on 11 March 2021. These birds were flushed alongside three mallard from the same pond south of the existing Monk Fryston Substation by a pair of hunting peregrine.

Raptors

3.2.7 Peregrine were the only target raptor species recorded within OSA 2 for both transect and flight records. Peregrine were only recorded on the ground during the transect survey on one occasion, 11 March 2021 (Visit 3), when a pair of birds were present directly below an overhead line in an arable stubble field to the west of the existing Monk Fryston Substation.

Passerines

3.2.8 Skylark were recorded during Visits 1 and 2 only within OSA 2, with a minimum peak count of three birds singing/displaying on 12 February 2021.

3.2.9 Fieldfare and redwing were the most numerous passerines within OSA 2, accounting for 87% of the total count for the species group. Fieldfare was recorded on Visit 1 only, with two separate flocks of 20 birds feeding on arable fields on 12 February 2021.

3.2.10 Redwing were recorded in a mixed flock with fieldfare in Visit 1, feeding in arable fields to the west of the substation and recorded again in Visit 3 with a peak count of 30 birds minimum feeding below the tree line south-east of the existing Monk Fryston Substation.

3.2.11 Bullfinch were only recorded on a single occasion during Visit 1, as a flock of six birds in the tree line south-east of the existing Monk Fryston Substation on 12 February 2021.

Gulls

3.2.12 Aggregations of feeding herring (30) and black-headed (160) gulls (during Visit 4 only) on fields to the south-west of the existing Monk Fryston Substation were as a direct result of this large arable field being ploughed during the survey.

Flight records

3.2.13 In total, three flights were recorded by two different species within OSA 2. Details of these flights are summarised in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 - OSA 2 flight records

Species	Visit 1 flights	Visit 2 flights	Visit 3 flights	Visit 4 flights	Peak count
Peregrine	1	0	1	0	2
Swan sp.	0	1	0	0	2

Waterfowl

3.2.14 During Visit 2, a short flight was recorded of two swans flying east on the southern side of the existing Monk Fryston Substation; these swans could not be identified to species level due to sun glare. Fairburn Ings SSSI which is situated to the south-west of the existing Monk Fryston Substation is known to support a diverse assemblage of non-breeding waterfowl including whooper swan.

Raptors

3.2.15 Peregrine was the only target raptor species recorded in flight within OSA 2, with a single bird recorded in flight over the existing Monk Fryston Substation on 12 February 2021 and a single flight of a pair of birds on 11 March, flushing mallard and teal from a small pond to the south of the Substation.

Annex 8E.1
Species List

Table 8E.1 details all bird species recorded within the OSAs. Nomenclature and taxonomic order follows the British Ornithologist Union (BOU) British List.

Table 8E.1 – Species List

Species	Scientific Name
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*
Greylag goose	*Anser anser*
Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Teal	*Anas crecca*
Goosander	*Mergus merganser*
Grey partridge	*Perdix perdix*
Feral Pigeon	*Columba livia*
Stock dove	*Columba oenas*
Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*
Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*
Coot	*Fulica atra*
Oyster catcher	*Haematopus ostralegus*
Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*
Golden plover	*Pluvialis apricaria*
Curlew	*Numenius arquata*
Black-headed gull	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*
Common Gull	*Larus canus*
Great black-backed gull	*Larus marinus*
Herring gull	*Larus argentatus*
Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*
Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*
Red kite	*Milvus milvus*
Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*
Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*
Peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*
Jackdaw	*Coloeus monedula*

Species	Scientific Name
Rook	*Corvus frugilegus*
Carrion Crow	*Corvus corone*
Skylark	*Alauda arvensis*
Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*
Song thrush	*Turdus philomelos*
Tree sparrow	*Passer montanus*
Meadow Pipit	*Anthus pratensis*
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citrinella*
Reed bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*

Annex 8E.2
Survey weather conditions

Table 8E.2 – Survey Schedule

Visit Number	Date	OSA	Weather Summary
1	09 February 2021	1	Dry-Heavy Snow Showers, Wind NNE F1-3, Cloud Cover 5-8/8, Visibility <1km to >3km, Temperature 1-2c
1	10 February 2021	1	Dry-Heavy Snow Showers, Wind NE F1-2, Cloud Cover 4-8/8, Visibility <1km to >3km, Temperature 0-1c
1	11 February 2021	1	Dry, Wind ESE-SE F1-3, Cloud Cover 0-2/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature -2-1c
1	12 February 2021	2	Dry, Wind ESE-E F3-4, Cloud Cover 2-6/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature -3-0c
2	23 February 2021	1	Dry, Wind S F4-5, Cloud Cover 5-8/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 7-12c
2	24 February 2021	1	Dry, Wind SSW-SW F3-5, Cloud Cover 8/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 12-14c
2	25 February 2021	1	Dry, Wind SW-W F2-4, Cloud Cover 2-6/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 8-11c
2	26 February 2021	2	Dry, Wind SW-WSW F1-2, Cloud Cover 0-2/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 4-9c
3	09 March 2021	1	Dry, Wind WSW F2-3, Cloud Cover 7-8/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 8-9c
3	10 March 2021	1	Dry-Heavy Rain, Wind SSW-S F3-5, Cloud Cover 5-8/8, Visibility 1-3km to >3km, Temperature 10-12c
3	11 March 2021	1	Dry-Heavy Showers, Wind W-WNW F6-7, Cloud Cover 5-8/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 7-9c
3	11 March 2021	2	Dry, Wind WNW-W F4-6, Cloud Cover 6-7/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 8-9c
4	23 March 2021	1	Dry, Wind SW F2-3, Cloud Cover 7-8/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 10-12c
4	24 March 2021	1	Dry, Wind WSW-W F2-4, Cloud Cover 2-7/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 9-13c
4	25 March 2021	1	Dry, Wind S-SW F1-2, Cloud Cover 7/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 9-11c

Visit Number	Date	OSA	Weather Summary
4	26 March 2021	2	Dry, Wind WSW-SW F2-3, Cloud Cover 5-6/8, Visibility >3km, Temperature 12c

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