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Subject: Wylfa Newydd DCO Deadline 3 Submissions (Email 4 of 8) [NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED]
Date: 17 December 2018 18:34:45
Attachments: [38 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Menter Iaith Môn Welsh Translation .pdf](#)
[39 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc Ynys Môn .pdf](#)
[40 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc Ynys Môn Welsh Version .pdf](#)
[41 Applicants responses to Batch 1 NMC Comments.pdf](#)
[42 Draft DCO s.106 Agreement.pdf](#)
[43 Status Update Paper for Key Issues arising from the Draft DCO s.106 Agreement.pdf](#)
[44 Addendum to Seabird Baseline Report Disturbance Monitoring at Cemlyn Lagoon.pdf](#)
[45 Addendum to 2018 Chough Baseline Report.pdf](#)
[35 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Pinsent Masons on behalf of Land and Lakes .pdf](#)
[36 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Bryngwran Community Council .pdf](#)
[37 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Menter Iaith Môn .pdf](#)

Good Evening

This is the fourth in a series of 8 e-mails for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Examination Deadline 3 deliverables.

The list below provides a complete list of all documents attached to this e-mail and we will also be delivering 2x USB pen drives containing all of our Deadline 3 submission to your offices at 10:00 tomorrow (Tuesday 18th December).

35 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Pinsent Masons on behalf of Land and Lakes .pdf
36 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Bryngwran Community Council .pdf
37 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Menter Iaith Môn .pdf
38 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Menter Iaith Môn Welsh Translation .pdf
39 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc Ynys Môn .pdf
40 Horizon's Response to Written Representation - Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc Ynys Môn Welsh Version .pdf
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43 Status Update Paper for Key Issues arising from the Draft DCO s.106 Agreement.pdf
44 Addendum to Seabird Baseline Report Disturbance Monitoring at Cemlyn Lagoon.pdf
45 Addendum to 2018 Chough Baseline Report.pdf

Kind Regards

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Wylfa Newydd Project

Addendum to 2018 Chough Baseline Report

PINS Reference Number: EN010007

18 December 2018

Revision 1.0

Examination Deadline 3

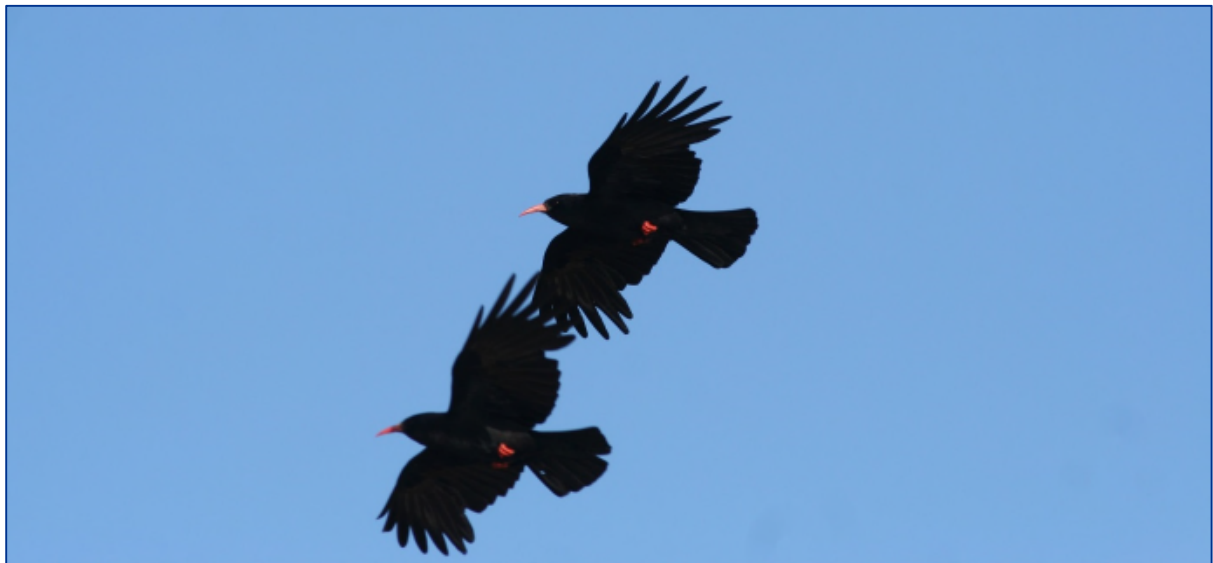
Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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The breeding chough pair at Wylfa Head, 6 June 2018

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1. Introduction

1.1 Report aims and objectives

The aim of this report is to present additional baseline information on red-billed chough (hereafter referred to as 'chough') (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*), collected within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (WNDA) during the 2018 breeding season. This information is supplementary to the existing information on chough presented in the Environmental Statement (ES Volume D – WNDA Development App D9-14 – Chough Baseline Report), and is intended to provide additional support to the environmental assessment of the Project.

During the winter of 2017/18 habitat management activities took place in the Wylfa Head area. The habitat management work was designed to enhance foraging habitat for chough, as described below. The objective of this report is, therefore, to:

- provide an additional season's worth of detailed data on the foraging distribution of breeding chough within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area; and
- determine whether foraging activities of the chough breeding at Wylfa Head have changed as a result of the habitat management activities, by comparing findings to previous studies which took place at the same location in 2017.

1.2 Habitat management activities

Habitat management activities aimed at improving the habitat available for foraging chough were carried out at Wylfa Head during the winter of 2017/18, including:

- stock fencing to segregate Wylfa Head from the proposed site campus area (land parcel 146);
- removal of a 5 m strip of gorse along the new fence line; and
- grazing with sheep over winter 2017/18.

1.3 Description of the study area

The 2018 study area was refined to focus on the foraging movements of a pair of chough which nest on the eastern cliff edge of Wylfa Head; the only breeding chough present within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area since 2015. This report provides survey data collected on the movements of chough within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area northwest of the Magnox Power Station (hereafter referred to as 'the Existing Power Station') (Figure 1).

2. Methods

2.1 Survey approach

The survey method was based on the 'pursuit' method described in Whitehead *et al.* (2005), and as previously used during the 2017 chough surveys at Wylfa. Surveys were undertaken during the breeding season, April to July (inclusive) 2018.

The survey method used a Vantage Point (VP) approach whereby the observers positioned themselves at a VP location (Figure 1) which provided clear views of the nest site location and of the majority of the area used by foraging choughs. When necessary, surveyors would 'pursue' the birds locally at a distance sufficient to prevent flushing or changes to the birds' behaviour, in order to maximise the visibility of the birds during the surveys. The duration of each survey watch was generally two hours and a maximum of four hours.

During occasions when the birds flew over the Existing Power Station to areas southwest of the main study area, not visible to the surveyors on Wylfa Head, surveyors did not pursue the birds. Time spent out of sight in this area was recorded by the surveyors.

Surveys were timed to coincide with specific phases of the breeding cycle. All surveys were undertaken during daylight hours. A total of 56 hrs of survey effort was applied, distributed across the full breeding cycle as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Temporal distribution of survey effort across the chough breeding phases

Breeding phase	Typical period ¹	Wylfa Head period ²	Survey effort
Incubation	mid-April to early May	late April to mid-May	18hrs
Early chick rearing	early May to mid-May	mid-May to end May	6hrs
Late chick rearing	mid-May to early June	early June to late June	26hrs
Post-fledging	early June to end July	late June to end July	6hrs

¹ as described in Whitehead *et al.* (2005)

² based on the breeding activity of the Wylfa Head east chough pair in 2018 (Adrienne Stratford, *pers comm*)

2.2 Data collection

The locations of birds in each land parcel were mapped on paper, and a stopwatch was used to record time spent by birds in each habitat type in each land parcel. In the 2017 study all time spent by birds when on the ground was assigned to foraging activity. The 2018 study offers improved information in that birds were observed more closely, where possible, and time spent in all behaviours was recorded. The data are presented as the percentage (%) of weighted time (time multiplied by number of individuals) spent by the birds on the ground, away from attending the nest, during the surveys. The behaviour categories used were:

- foraging (and presumed foraging);
- loafing;
- preening; and
- interaction (with other birds).

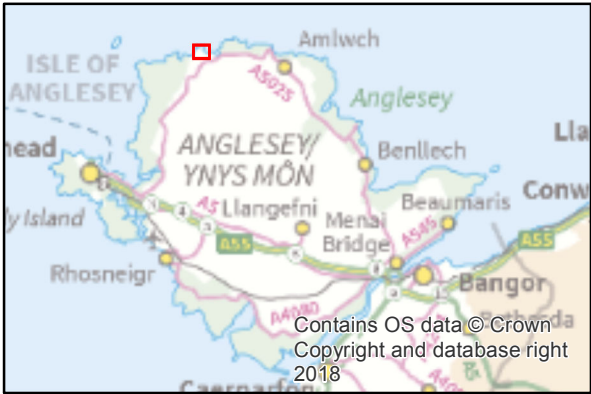
Habitat types as described in Whitehead *et al.* (2005) used by chough in the study area in 2018 fell into one of three categories:

- (improved and semi-improved) agricultural grassland;
- (unimproved) coastal grassland; and
- rock, cliff, scree, buildings and stone walls.



FIGURE 1

- Legend
- Wylfa Newydd Development Area
 - Field boundary



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3. Results

A pair of chough successfully bred at the Wylfa Head east nest site in 2018. The pair comprised a ringed three-year old female and an un-ringed male. A change from 2017 when a fourteen-year old ringed female and an un-ringed male bred.

Three juveniles were ringed on 10 June, and their fledging date estimated at around 20 June (Adrienne Stratford, *pers comm*). Choughs were not seen at Wylfa Head after 21 June 2018 and it is considered likely that the adults and juveniles left the area shortly after fledging due to the parched dry nature of many area of coastal grassland in the region in summer 2018 (Adrienne Stratford, *pers comm*). As such, choughs were not observed during surveys in the post-fledging period and no data are presented for this period.

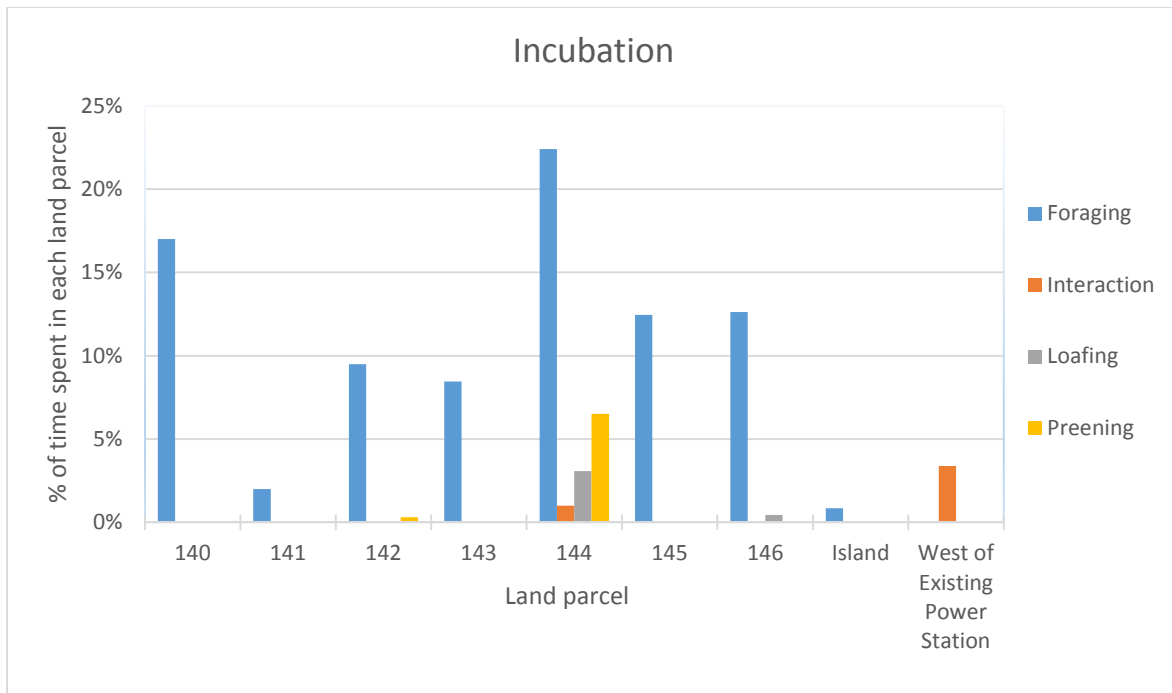
The survey data gathered during the surveys are provided in Appendix A. The results are presented in the graphs below and detailed further in Figures 2 to 5 to show how the birds used the Wylfa Head area and habitats therein during each phase of the breeding cycle. Results across the full breeding cycle are also included to show overall use.

3.1 Time spent in each land parcel

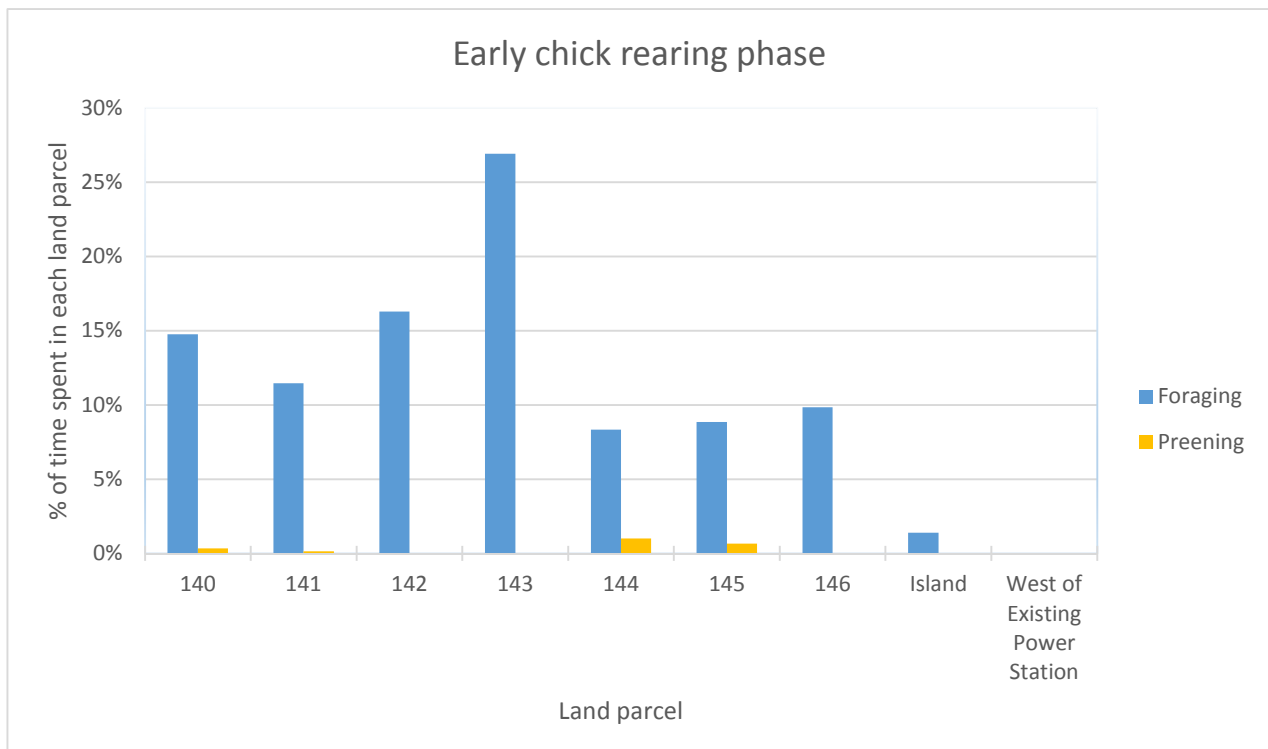
The graphs below show how much time was spent by behaviour type in each land parcel during each breeding phase (Graphs 1 to 4). The east side of Wylfa Head, nearest the nest location (land parcel 144) was used by chough regularly during the incubation and late chick rearing phases although not as heavily during the early chick rearing phase, when the birds preferred the west side of Wylfa Head (land parcel 143). Areas directly south of Wylfa Head (land parcels 140, 142, 145 and 146) were used during incubation and early chick rearing phases although not at all during the late chick rearing phase.

Overall chough foraging activity was primarily distributed on Wylfa Head itself (42% in land parcels 143 and 144) with significantly less time spent in the smaller land parcels directly to the south of Wylfa Head (21% in land parcels 140, 141, 142, 143, 145 and 146). The birds were not visible to the surveyors whilst using areas west of the Existing Power Station, for 23% of their time (presumed foraging) in the late chick rearing phase.

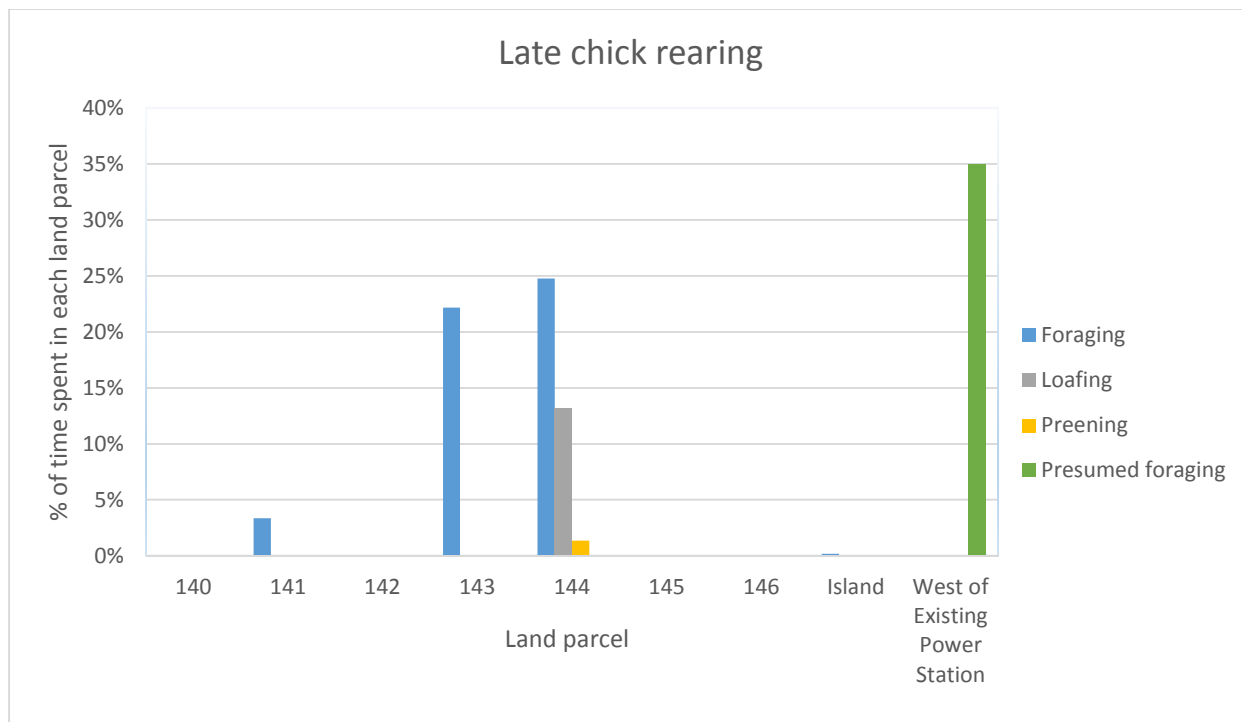
On the occasions when the birds were out of sight west of the Existing Power Station, they are likely to have spent the majority of that time outwith the WNDA. These birds are likely to have used the Cerrig Brith/Trwyn Pencarreg habitats (as per 2017), which are the best habitats available for chough in the vicinity and are outside the WNDA. Chough were also recorded by the NWWT Wardens, and Jacobs surveyors, in Cemlyn area and flying further west from the WNDA over Tyn Llan.



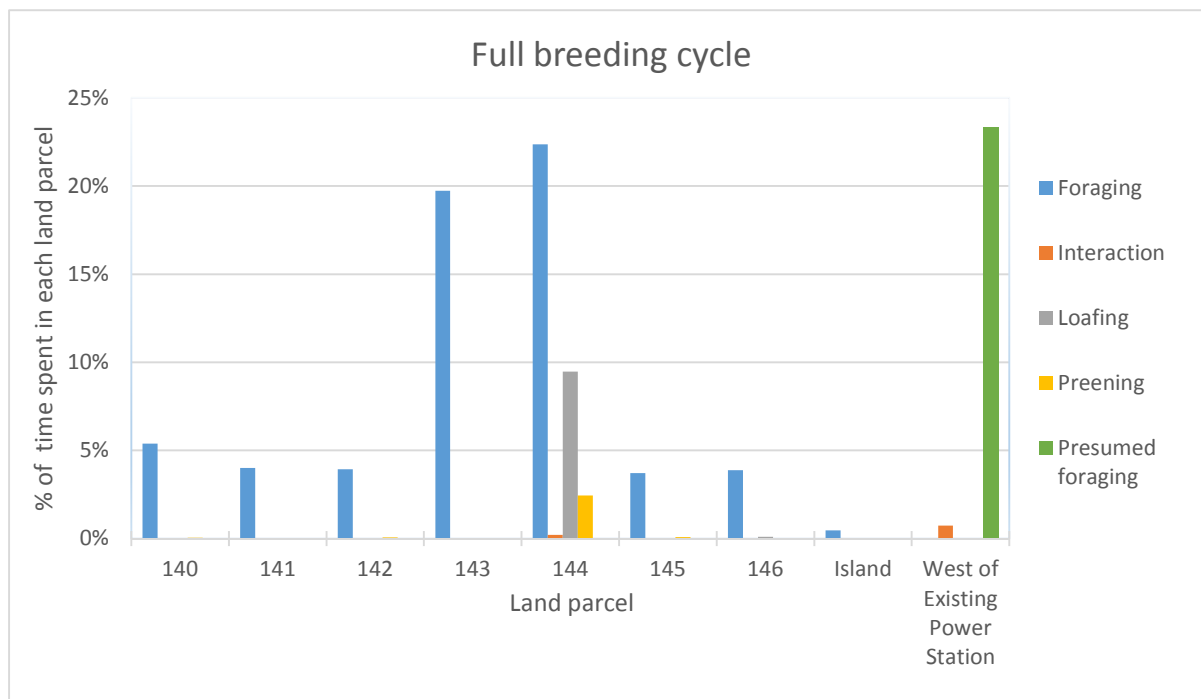
Graph 1: Percentage of time spent by chough in each land parcel during incubation



Graph 2: Percentage of time spent by chough in each land parcel during early chick rearing



Graph 3: Percentage of time spent by chough in each land parcel during late chick rearing

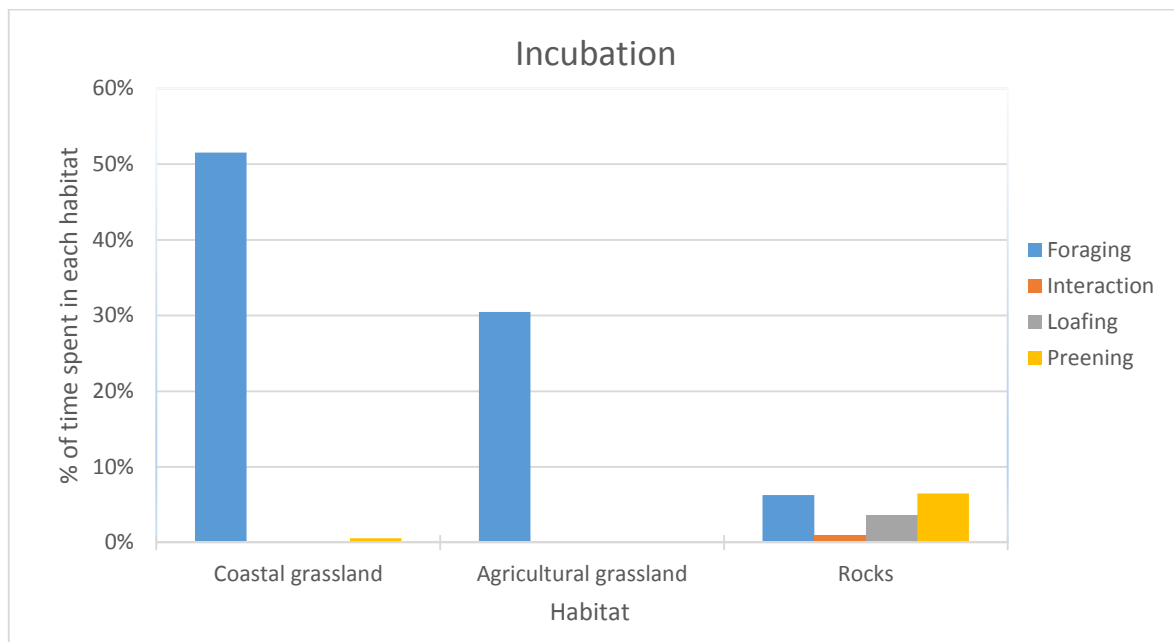


Graph 4: Percentage of time spent by chough in each land parcel during the full breeding cycle

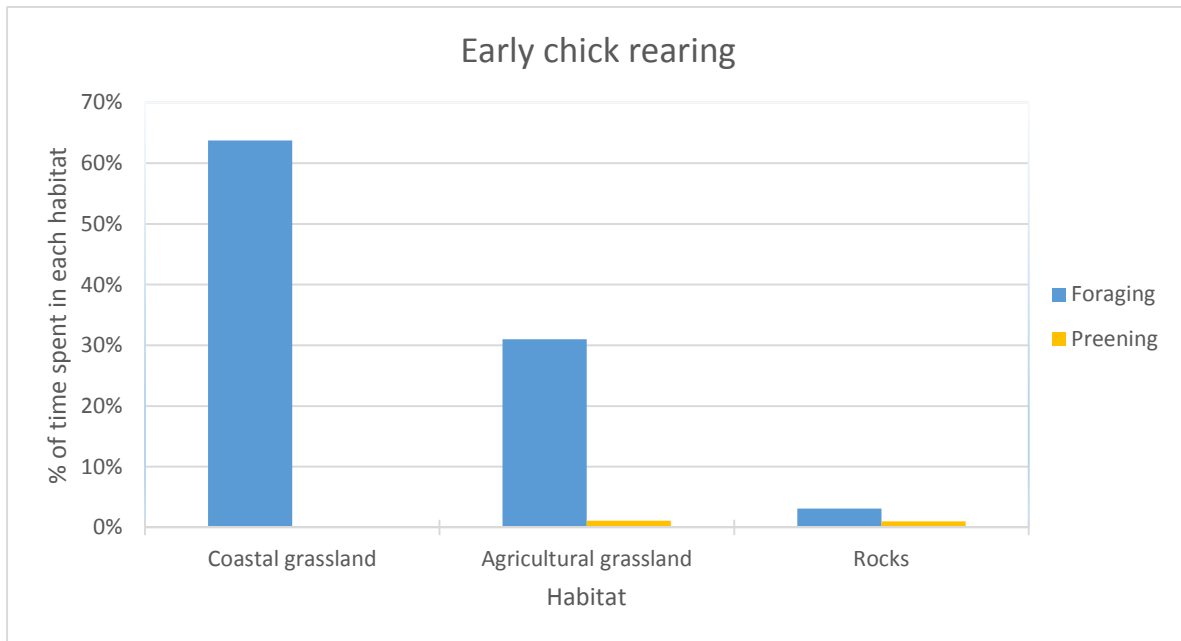
3.2 Time spent in each habitat type

The graphs below show chough behaviour recorded within each habitat type across each phase in the breeding cycle within the study area east of the Existing Power Station (Graphs 5 to 8). In total 85% of the overall time, whilst visible to surveyors, was spent foraging. Time spent foraging was highest in coastal grassland during all three phases of the full breeding cycle (> 60% of overall time). Time spent foraging in agricultural grassland declined to 0% in the late chick rearing phase from 30% and 31% in the incubation and early chick rearing phases, respectively. Time spent foraging in rocky habitats was also variable and peaked at 12% in the late chick rearing phase.

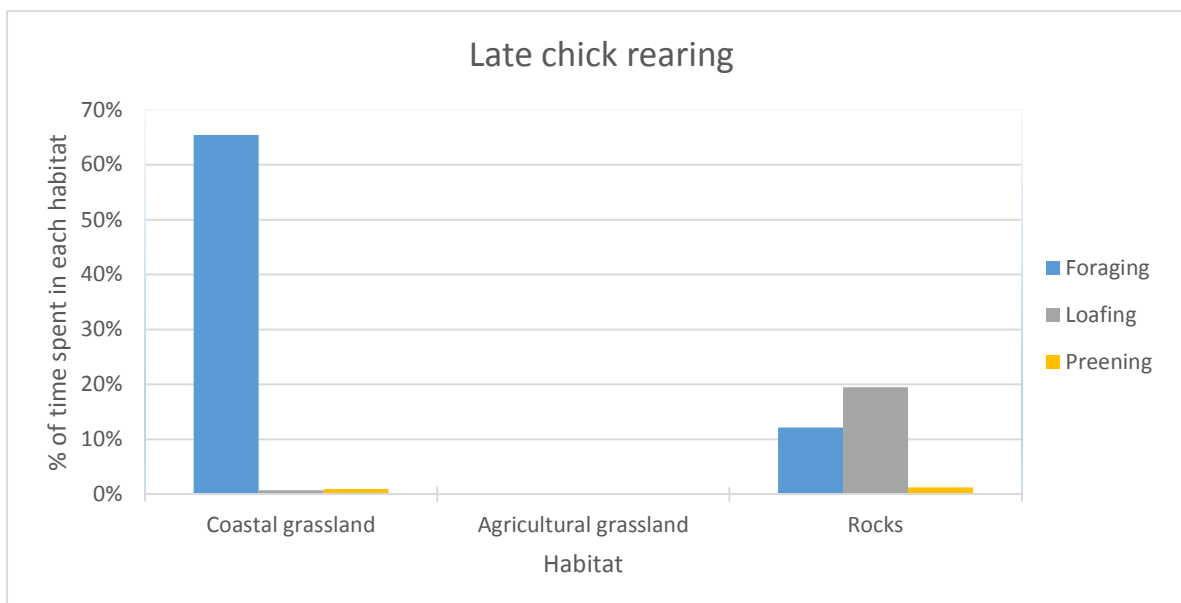
Rocky habitat was used more than the other habitats for non-foraging behaviours, especially loafing and preening. The use of rocky outcrop habitat was focussed above the nest site (land parcel 144). This area was used regularly during the incubation period; particularly by the male, whilst the female was in attendance at the nest. Further time was spent by both adults in this area during the late chick rearing phase after feeding chicks, prior to setting off on longer foraging trips further afield from the nest.



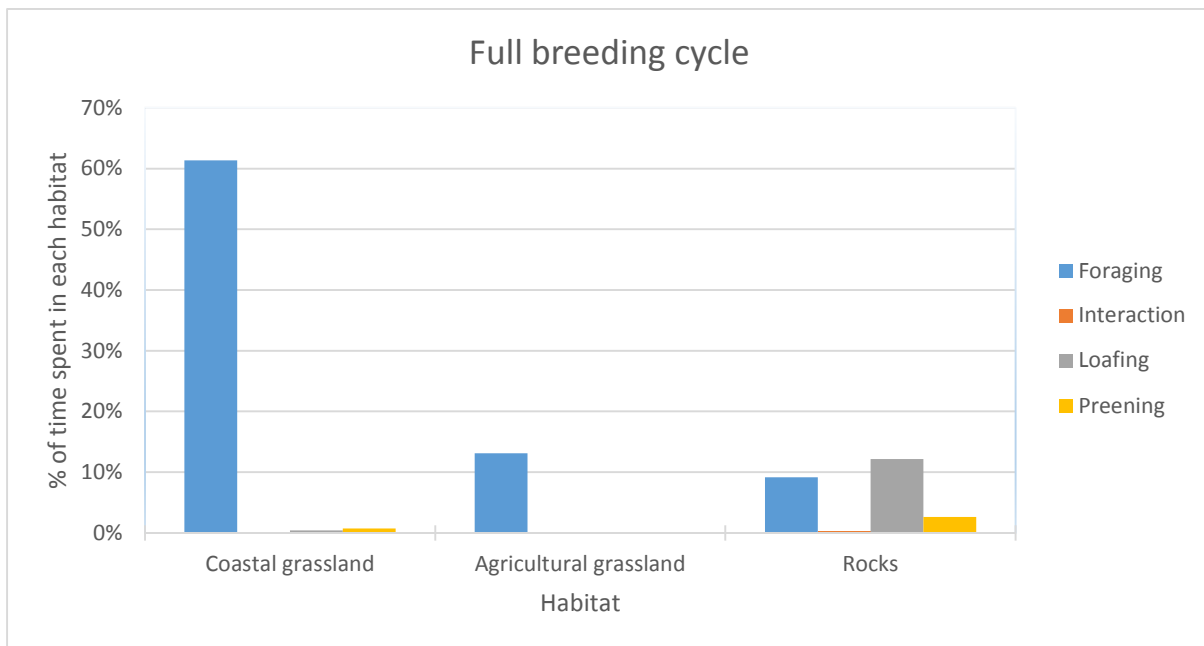
Graph 5: Percentage time spent in each habitat during incubation



Graph 6: Percentage time spent in each habitat during early chick rearing



Graph 7: Percentage time spent in each habitat during late chick rearing



Graph 8: Percentage time spent in each habitat during the full breeding cycle

3.3 Foraging distribution within the study area

Chough foraging activity within each phase of the breeding cycle is presented as heat maps in Figures 2 to 5. The maps show foraging distribution and the relative length of time birds spent foraging at each location within the study area east of the Existing Power Station. The heat maps provide a visual representation of foraging activity within each phase of the breeding cycle, and for the full breeding cycle.

The maps show where the pair spent relatively large amounts of time foraging on Wylfa Head (land parcels 143 and 144) during the incubation and late chick phases. During the early chick rearing phase, the birds spent proportionally more time in the smaller land parcels directly south of Wylfa head (land parcels 140, 141, 142, 145 and 146). Activity west of the Existing Power Station was not mapped.



FIGURE 2

Legend

- Field boundary
- Incubation
- Chough Foraging Observation
 - High
 - Low



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Drawing Title						
HEAT MAP OF CHOUGH FORAGING ACTIVITY DURING INCUBATION PHASE						
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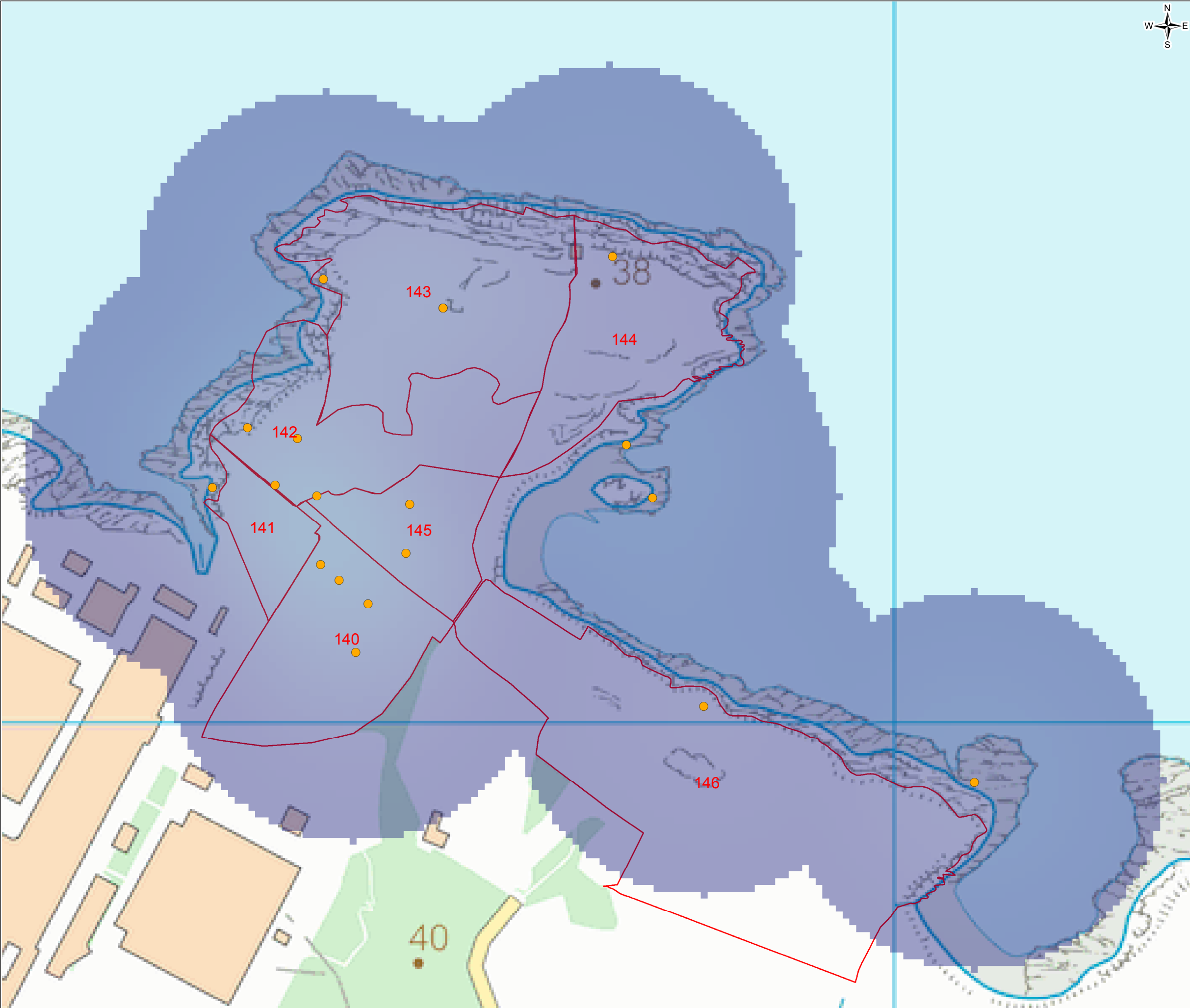


FIGURE 3

Legend

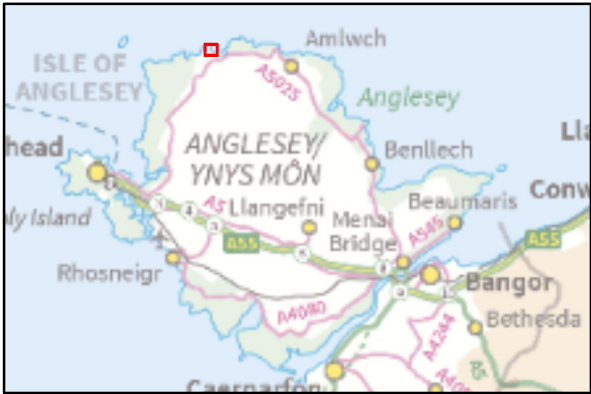
Field boundary

● Early chick rearing

Chough Foraging Observation

■ High

■ Low



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Project WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT							
Drawing Title HEAT MAP TO SHOW FORAGING ACTIVITY DURING EARLY CHICKS REARING PHASE							
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FIGURE 4

Legend

Field boundary

Late chick rearing

Chough Foraging Observation

High

Low



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HORIZON
NUCLEAR POWER

Project

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT

Drawing Title

HEAT MAP TO SHOW FORAGING ACTIVITY
DURING LATE CHICKS REARING PHASE

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FIGURE 5

Legend

- Field boundary
- Full breeding cycle
- Chough Foraging Observation
 - High
 - Low



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Project							
WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT							
Drawing Title							
HEAT MAP OF CHOUGH FORAGING ACTIVITY DURING FULL BREEDING CYCLE							
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4. Results summary

A pair of chough successfully bred at a cliff site on the east of Wylfa Head in 2018, fledging three chicks. A new female bred at the nest site, known to be three years old, replacing a fourteen-year old female. The male of the pair remained to be of unknown origin and therefore it cannot be confirmed if there was a change of male within the pair. The successful breeding attempt remained similar to previous years with three and four chicks fledging in 2016 and 2017, respectively.

During 56 hrs of VP/pursuit surveys, focussed on foraging distribution, the pair were observed in a total of eight land parcels in the study area east of the Existing Power Station (Figures 2 to 5). Two land parcels were more extensively used than the rest. The east side of Wylfa Head, nearest the nest site (land parcel 144), was used for 34% of the overall time observed. The west side of Wylfa Head (land parcel 143) was used for 20% of overall time. In total, 42% of the overall time was spent foraging by the pair in these two land parcels.

The remaining six land parcels were used significantly less, accounting for <1% to 5% of overall time spent on the ground. Collectively, these land parcels were used by choughs for 22% of the overall time. In total 24% of overall time was spent west of the Existing Power Station, not visible to surveyors, all of which occurred in the late chick rearing phase.

4.1 Comparison with 2017 survey results

Results from the 2018 surveys show that the choughs breeding at Wylfa Head displayed a marked preference for foraging in coastal grassland habitats on Wylfa Head itself, during the breeding season, spending the majority of their time there (+ 38%). In the 2017 breeding season, choughs spent proportionately much more of their time foraging in land parcel 146 (+52%), immediately south of Wylfa Head. In 2018 areas west of the Existing Power Station were also used more by the chough pair. Table 2 shows the breakdown of total time spent for each behaviour in each land parcel in both survey years.

Table 2: Summary table of chough distribution in 2017 and 2018

Land parcel	% of time spent within each land parcel		
	2017	2018	+/- change between 2017 and 2018
140	1%	5%	+ 4%
141	8%	4%	- 4%
142	3%	4%	+ 1%
143	7%	20%	+ 13%
144	9%	34%	+ 25%
145	0%	4%	+ 4%
146	56%	4%	- 52%
Island	1%	<1%	- <1%
West of Existing Power Station	15%	24%	+ 9%
Other	<1%	0%	- <1%

5. References

Whitehead, S., Johnstone, I. and Wilson, J. 2005. Choughs *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax* breeding in Wales select foraging habitat at different spatial scales. *Bird Study*. 52(2): 193-203.

Appendix A. Baseline survey data

Date	Sex / Pair	Land Parcel	Habitat	Behaviour	Weighted time (seconds)
18/04/2018	Pair	N/A	N/A	Returned to nest site	N/A
18/04/2018	Male	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	165
18/04/2018	Male	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	120
18/04/2018	Male	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	248
18/04/2018	Pair	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	394
18/04/2018	Pair	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	768
18/04/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	660
18/04/2018	Pair	145	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	4320
18/04/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	840
18/04/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	360
18/04/2018	Pair	146	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1200
19/04/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	170
19/04/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	250
19/04/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	630
19/04/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	840
19/04/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Foraging	80
19/04/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	360
19/04/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Foraging	480
19/04/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	240
19/04/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Foraging	180
19/04/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Preening	180
19/04/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1440
19/04/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1080
19/04/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Preening	600
19/04/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Foraging	240
19/04/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Preening	1200
19/04/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Interaction	480
19/04/2018	Pair	142	Coastal grassland	Foraging	3600
19/04/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	540
20/04/2018	Male	146	Coastal grassland	Foraging	765
20/04/2018	Male	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1140
20/04/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	480
20/04/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Loafing	360
20/04/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	275
20/04/2018	Male	142	Coastal grassland	Foraging	90

Date	Sex / Pair	Land Parcel	Habitat	Behaviour	Weighted time (seconds)
20/04/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	789
20/04/2018	Pair	142	Coastal grassland	Foraging	840
01/05/2018	Male	146	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1385
01/05/2018	Male	146	Rocks	Loafing	210
01/05/2018	Two pairs	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Interaction	984
01/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	686
01/05/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Loafing	122
01/05/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Foraging	104
01/05/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Preening	187
01/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	22
01/05/2018	Pair	Island	Coastal grassland	Foraging	184
01/05/2018	Male	Island	Coastal grassland	Foraging	150
01/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	1020
01/05/2018	Pair	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	466
01/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	785
01/05/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Preening	264
01/05/2018	Male	145	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	824
01/05/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	356
01/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	1650
02/05/2018	Pair	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	1126
02/05/2018	Pair	146	Coastal grassland	Foraging	510
02/05/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Interaction	N/A
02/05/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Preening	278
02/05/2018	Pair	142	Rocks	Preening	144
02/05/2018	Pair	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	408
02/05/2018	Pair	145	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	174
02/05/2018	Male	145	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	618
02/05/2018	Male	146	Rocks	Foraging	721
02/05/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2427

Date	Sex / Pair	Land Parcel	Habitat	Behaviour	Weighted time (seconds)
02/05/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Interaction	628
02/05/2018	Male	Island	Coastal grassland	Foraging	73
02/05/2018	Male	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	918
02/05/2018	Male	141	Coastal grassland	Foraging	953
02/05/2018	Female	144	Rocks	Preening	303
02/05/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Foraging	1080
02/05/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Preening	97
02/05/2018	Pair	146	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1440
15/05/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1256
15/05/2018	Pair	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	1066
15/05/2018	Pair	146	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1694
15/05/2018	Male	Island	Coastal grassland	Foraging	351
15/05/2018	Male	146	Rocks	Foraging	793
15/05/2018	Male	141	Agricultural grassland	Preening	35
15/05/2018	Male	141	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	1864
15/05/2018	Male	141	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1033
15/05/2018	Pair	145	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	2234
15/05/2018	Pair	145	Agricultural grassland	Preening	164
15/05/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Preening	254
15/05/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	437
15/05/2018	Male	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	412
15/05/2018	Male	142	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1203
15/05/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2832
17/05/2018	Pair	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	778
17/05/2018	Male	142	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2227
17/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Preening	23
17/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	310
17/05/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	850
17/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Preening	34
17/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	1268

Date	Sex / Pair	Land Parcel	Habitat	Behaviour	Weighted time (seconds)
17/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Preening	27
17/05/2018	Male	140	Agricultural grassland	Foraging	307
17/05/2018	Pair	142	Coastal grassland	Foraging	684
17/05/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	3116
05/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	1344
05/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	14446
05/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	3452
05/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	3360
05/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	3824
06/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	N/A
06/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1268
06/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1182
06/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1464
06/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	6360
06/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2728
06/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2810
06/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	626
06/06/2018	Pair	141	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1954
06/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1302
07/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1924
07/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Preening	446
07/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	5160
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	252
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Preening	388
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	578
08/06/2018	Pair	Island	Coastal grassland	Foraging	266
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	750
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Loafing	708
08/06/2018	Pair	143	Rocks	Foraging	1962
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	704
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Foraging	994
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Foraging	246

Date	Sex / Pair	Land Parcel	Habitat	Behaviour	Weighted time (seconds)
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2170
08/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1334
08/06/2018	Pair	141	Rocks	Foraging	2984
14/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	866
14/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2380
14/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Preening	374
14/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1144
14/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1590
14/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1668
14/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	5020
14/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	3150
14/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Foraging	978
14/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1500
15/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1692
15/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	984
15/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	754
15/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1116
15/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	2184
15/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Preening	340
15/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	982
15/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1516
20/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	756
20/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	180
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	510
20/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	376
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	4950
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2190
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	386
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	836
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	384
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1846
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Foraging	642
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	2224
20/06/2018	Unknown	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	442
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	1114
20/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1712
20/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Preening	80

Date	Sex / Pair	Land Parcel	Habitat	Behaviour	Weighted time (seconds)
20/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2086
20/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	2740
20/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	702
21/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	996
21/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1470
21/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	2430
21/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Foraging	512
21/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1944
21/06/2018	Pair	144	Coastal grassland	Foraging	2684
21/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	3166
21/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Foraging	2782
21/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	474
21/06/2018	Pair	West of Existing Power Station	Not visible	Presumed foraging	5184
21/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	1810
21/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Preening	100
21/06/2018	Male	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	364
21/06/2018	Male	144	Rocks	Foraging	483
21/06/2018	Pair	143	Coastal grassland	Foraging	1466
21/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Loafing	1166
21/06/2018	Pair	144	Rocks	Preening	356