

Land at Cropredy Breeding Bird Survey Report

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SURVEY AND REPORT VALIDITY

It is important that planning decisions are based on up-to-date ecological reports and survey data. However, it is difficult to set a specific timeframe over which reports or survey data should be considered valid, as this will vary in different circumstances. In some cases there will be specific guidance on this (such as for the age of data which may be used to support an EPS licence application) but in circumstances where such advice does not already exist, the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) has provided the general advice set out below.

<i>Age of Data / Survey / Report</i>	<i>Validity</i>
Less than 12 months	Likely to be valid in most cases.
12-18 months	Likely to be valid in most cases with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a site may offer existing or new features which could be utilised by a mobile species within a short timeframe; • Where a mobile species is present on site or in the wider area, and can create new features of relevance to the assessment; and • Where country-specific or species-specific guidance dictates otherwise.
18 months to 3 years	A professional ecologist will need to undertake a site visit and then review the validity of the report. Some or all of the other ecological surveys updated.
Protected Species Licensing	Licence applications usually only possible using data less than 2 years old

The likelihood of surveys needing to be updated increases with time and is greater for mobile species or in circumstances where the habitat or its management has changed significantly since the surveys were undertaken. Factors to be considered include (but are not limited to):

- Whether the site supports, or may support, a mobile species which could have moved on to site, or changed its distribution within a site;
- Whether there have been significant changes to the habitats present (and/or the ecological conditions/functions/ecosystem functioning upon which they are dependent) since the surveys were undertaken, including through changes to site management; and
- Whether the local distribution of a species in the wider area around a site has changed (or knowledge of it increased), increasing the likelihood of its presence.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Turnstone Ecology Limited were commissioned to complete breeding bird surveys on land to the north of Cropredy, approximately 6.75 km north of Banbury, Oxfordshire. The surveys were completed in relation to a planning application for a proposed development. The final development proposal is not known at this time, therefore once the final proposal is known any impact assessments and evaluation may require updating. The site is located at OS Grid Reference SP 4691 4715 and shown in *Figure 1* of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Peak Ecology Limited, 2021).

Surveys were undertaken in April, May and June 2022 to gain an understanding of the value of the habitats within and immediately adjacent to the proposed development site to birds and to identify any bird species or populations at risk from the proposed development.

The site and the habitats within the site are described in detail in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Peak Ecology Limited, 2021). However, in brief, the site comprises an area of land approximately 10.5ha in size. The site comprises of two improved grassland fields, bordered by scrub, hedgerows and woodland. The fields are divided by a single mature hedgerow. The surrounding land use was a mosaic of arable fields, hedgerows and small scattered woodland areas. Cropredy Marina is located adjacent to the site to the north-east, while Oxford Canal lies along the eastern border of the site. The village of Cropredy borders the site to the south, with other settlements including Great Bourton and Williamscot lying 1.9 km south-west and 1.7 km south-east of the site respectively. A trainline is located approximately 350m west of site.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the breeding bird survey were to;

- identify the distribution of breeding birds across the site;
- locate the presence of birds protected under *Schedule 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*(as amended);
- locate the presence of species of conservation concern; and
- identify any species which may require special mitigation during construction and throughout the life of the development.

1.3 Legislation

All breeding birds are protected under *Section 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). This protection extends to intentionally killing and injuring of wild birds, and to the destruction of nests, eggs and dependent young. The only exceptions are with certain game species (listed in *Schedule 2 of*

the Act), which can be killed during specific seasons, and to certain species, which can be controlled under licence.

Additional protection is offered to bird species listed on *Schedule 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*, which are protected from disturbance whilst nesting, including from nest construction through to when dependant young have completely left the nest site. *The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* added reckless disturbance to intentional disturbance of *Schedule 1* species as an offence. The above is a summary of the legislation and the original Acts and Schedules should be referred to for the precise wording.

1.4 Nomenclature

The nomenclature for common and scientific names and the taxonomic ordering of species accounts follows that contained in *The British List: A Checklist of Birds of Britain (10th edition)* and any subsequent updates ¹.

¹ British Ornithologists' Union. 2022. The British List: A Checklist of Birds of Britain (10th edition). Ibis 164: 860–910

2 METHODS

2.1 Breeding Bird Surveys

Breeding bird surveys were completed during spring 2022 and consisted of three surveys between April and June. Each of the survey visits were separated by at least two weeks and surveys started within 1 hour of sunrise.

The survey methodology is based on a combination of the Common Bird Census methodology, devised by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), and national Breeding Bird Survey techniques, jointly devised by the BTO, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC).

All birds seen or heard during each visit were recorded on to maps using BTO standardised codes and symbols representing each species present and activity. Attention was given to identifying the presence of specially protected and nationally declining bird species.

Full details of the survey visits are provided in *Table 1*.

Table 1. Details of breeding bird survey visits.

Visit	Date	Start Time	Weather (Cloud = Octas and Wind = Beaufort Scale)
Visit 1	27/04/22	06:00	Cloud - 3/8. Wind – 1 - NNE. Temp - 2°C. Slight frost, with light mist early on, clearing during the survey.
Visit 2	13/05/22	05:20	Cloud – 3/8 (very high). Wind – 1 to 2 – SW. Temp - 9°C.
Visit 3	14/06/22	04:45	Cloud – 1/8. Wind – 1 - NW. Temp – 7.5°C.

2.2 Criteria for Evaluation

A number of criteria are available to determine the conservation status of those bird species recorded as well as attributing a value to the overall breeding bird assemblage. The most appropriate of these are;

- *Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act* – The Wildlife and Countryside Act affords greater protection to certain breeding species that are considered appropriately at risk nationally and are as such listed as specially protected under *Schedule 1*.
- *Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (Eaton et al. 2021)* – Under this approach, UK bird populations are assessed using quantitative criteria, to determine the population status of each species and then placed on one of three lists; Red, Amber or Green.
 - Red list species are of high conservation concern, being either globally threatened, having historical UK population declines between 1800 and 1995 or a rapid population decline or breeding range contraction by 50% or more in the last 25 years.

- Amber list species are of medium conservation concern due to a number of factors, for example having suffered between 25% and 49% contraction of UK breeding range or a 25-49% reduction in breeding or non-breeding populations over the last 25 years. Species which have a five year mean of 1-300 breeding pairs (bp) in the UK or an unfavourable European conservation status or for which the breeding population in the UK represents 20% or more of the European breeding populations are also listed on the Amber list.
- Green list species have a favourable conservation status.
- Species of Principle Importance included under Section 41 (England) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 as well as those for which specific Local Biodiversity Action Plans have been prepared.

2.3 Interpretation of Survey Results

2.3.1 General

The data is compiled into a summary table (*Appendix 1*) giving information on species recorded, conservation status and breeding status. Conservation status is defined with special emphasis on species on *Schedule 1*, Birds of Conservation Concern and species included in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. Breeding status is defined using criteria devised by the European Ornithological Atlas Committee (EOAC) and is presented below.

2.3.2 EOAC Criteria for Categorisation of Breeding Status

The results of the breeding bird surveys are assessed against the EOAC criteria for breeding bird status, which are shown below, and interpretation of the behaviour of the birds recorded.

Confirmed breeding (C)

- Distraction-display or injury feigning
- Used nest or eggshells found (occupied or laid within period of survey)
- Recently fledged young (nidicolous species) or downy young (nidifugous species)
- Adults entering or leaving nest-site in circumstances indicating occupied nest (including high nest or nest-holes, the contents of which cannot be seen) or adult seen incubating
- Adult carrying faecal sac or food for young
- Nest containing eggs
- Nest with young seen or heard

Probable breeding (PR)

- Pair observed in suitable nesting habitat in breeding season
- Permanent territory presumed through registration of territorial behaviour (song, etc.) on at least two different days a week or more apart at the same place

- Courtship and display
- Visiting a probable nest site
- Agitated behaviour or anxiety calls from adults
- Brood patch on adult examined in the hand
- Nest building or excavating nest-hole

Possible breeding (PO)

- Species observed in breeding season in possible nesting habitat
- Singing male(s) present (or breeding calls heard) in breeding season

Non-breeding (NB)

- A species present during the survey but considered to be not breeding within the survey. Recorded simply as a bird flying over the site or are present on site but considered to be a non-breeding species due to a lack of suitable breeding habitat or lack of behaviour characteristic of breeding.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Breeding Bird Survey

3.1.1 General

A total of forty-two bird species were recorded over the three BBS visits. Detailed results of the survey including breeding and conservation status of the species recorded and all of the species scientific names are presented in *Appendix 1* and a summary is presented below.

Of the species recorded, three were confirmed to be breeding (C), fourteen were probable breeding species (PR), sixteen were possible breeding species (PO) and the remaining nine are considered to not have bred within the survey area (NB).

In general bird activity was fairly consistent across the site however the highest density and diversity of species occurred along the mature hedgerows at the field boundaries and along the canal and marina adjacent to the site's eastern boundaries.

3.1.2 Schedule 1 Species

No *Schedule 1* species were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the proposed development site.

3.1.3 Red List Birds of Conservation Concern

Nine Red Listed Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) species were recorded. These were, Swift (NB), Curlew (NB), Skylark (PO), Starling (C), Mistle Thrush (PO), House Sparrow (PO), Greenfinch (PR), Linnet (PO) and Yellowhammer (PR).

Swifts were recorded flying over the site in June but there are no suitable nesting places for them on site.

A Curlew was recorded flying over the site to the south in June. Curlew are known to nest in the Cherwell river valley but the site is not suitable for them to nest in or use.

During the May survey, there was one Skylark singing over the large (western) field and another single bird in the grass. They were only recorded on and over the site during the May (but always singing over adjacent fields). It is considered unlikely that they nested on site this year, but they could do in other years depending on how the grassland is managed.

Starling was recorded during all three surveys, with two confirmed nests in trees on the northern and western boundaries. There were frequent flights of adults carrying food to the nests and then juveniles

recorded in May and June. In June there was a large group of 20+ birds (mostly juveniles) feeding in the grass, which are thought to be from several nests in the surrounding area.

Mistle Thrush was recorded as a possible breeding species with the only registration of single bird foraging in the field in April. It is possible for this species to nest on site, but it is considered unlikely for this year.

House Sparrow was recorded during all surveys, but activity was mostly at the southern boundary where there are houses and gardens. However, two birds were recorded twice in the central hedge in April and June, with the birds in April noted to be collecting food. There is no habitat on site for this species to nest.

Greenfinch were recorded during all three surveys with one definite territory on the western boundary and two other possible territories on the western and eastern boundaries. Further birds were recorded along the southern boundary in the gardens of the houses. It is likely this species nests in the western boundary of the site at least.

Linnet was recorded during all of the surveys, mostly as birds flying over. There were no defined territories but some activity (*i.e.* pairs together on hedgerows and birds singing) suggests nesting on site is possible.

Yellowhammer were recorded on all surveys and a definite territory was recorded on the western boundary and it is considered likely that they nested there. Other activity across the site didn't indicate any other territories but it is possible. A roost of eight birds in April in scrub by the canal was also recorded.

3.1.4 Amber List Birds of Conservation Concern

Twelve Amber Listed BoCC species were recorded. These were, Mute Swan (NB), Mallard (PO), Stock Dove (PO), Woodpigeon (PR), Lesser Black-backed Gull (NB), Sparrowhawk (NB), Whitethroat (PR), Wren (PR), Song Thrush (PR), Dunnock (PR), Bullfinch (PR) and Reed Bunting (PO).

Two immature Mute Swans were recorded in June on the marina that then flew over site, a Lesser Black-backed Gull flew over the site in May and a Sparrowhawk flew through the site in April. The site is unsuitable for all of these species to nest.

Mallards were recorded in small numbers on all of the surveys, mostly as flyovers. They are mainly associated with the adjacent marina and canal and whilst habitats on site are suitable for breeding it is considered that no breeding occurred on the site in 2022.

Stock Dove were recorded on all three surveys but no clearly defined territories were recorded, with single birds recorded on site but mostly recorded as birds flying over.

Woodpigeon was recorded on site during all three surveys. Nesting was not recorded but based on activity there was likely between 1 and 4 territories and nesting on site is possible.

There were between 4 and 6 Whitethroat territories recorded on site and it is likely that this species nested on site in the site boundaries.

Wren was frequently recorded during the surveys with at least 6 and up to 8 territories. Nesting on site is very likely.

Song Thrush was recorded on all three surveys, with 1 to 2 territories on site and another 1 just to the east of the site. Adults carrying food indicated nesting along the western boundary.

Several Dunnock were recorded boundaries of the site, with between 2 and 6 territories. It is considered very likely that this species nests on site.

Pairs of Bullfinches was recorded along the western and eastern boundary of the site in April and a male was recorded along the western boundary in May. It is likely that one pair nested along the western boundary.

Reed Bunting was only recorded in April, with two birds leaving a roost site (along with six Yellowhammers) in scrub along the canal. It is possible but considered unlikely that this species nested on site.

3.1.5 Species of Principal Importance (NERC Act 2006)

Ten species of Principal Importance (as listed on the NERC Act 2006) were recorded during the breeding bird surveys. These are: Curlew, Skylark, Starling, Song Thrush, House Sparrow, Dunnock, Bullfinch, Linnet, Yellowhammer and Reed Bunting. Details of these species are given in the sections above.

4 EVALUATION

4.1 General

The results of the breeding bird survey indicate that the habitats within the survey area support typical assemblages for the habitat types present with widespread and ubiquitous bird species distributed across the development site.

A total of 42 species were recorded, but based on the habitats present and the behaviour of some of the birds recorded it is likely that fewer than 25 species nest or are likely to nest within or immediately adjacent to the site.

Most bird registrations were from the edge habitats including the site's hedgerows and scrub along the exterior boundaries of the site and along the hedgerow through the middle of the site. Skylark is a possible nesting species, that would nest on the ground in the grass, but no other species that typically nest on the ground within fields were recorded.

4.2 Red List Birds of Conservation Concern

Nine Red listed BoCC species were recorded, of which only three were confirmed or probable breeding species. Starling, Greenfinch and Yellowhammer are widespread and ubiquitous species within lowland Oxfordshire, however there is long-term trends of population declines of these species. All of the Red listed species recorded are suffering from national population declines through loss of breeding habitat and overwintering foraging habitat and other factors contributing to the loss.

4.3 Amber List Bird of Conservation Concern

Twelve Amber listed BoCC were recorded with six of those being probable nesting species: Woodpigeon, Whitethroat, Wren, Song Thrush, Dunnock and Bullfinch. All of the Amber List BoCC species recorded are a common and widespread species in Oxfordshire and are typical of the habitats on site.

4.4 Conclusion

The habitat supports a fairly widespread and typical assemblage of lowland farmland breeding birds with some species also associated with wetland habitats. Based on the assessment criteria it is considered that the site is of Local value only for its breeding bird species and numbers.

5 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

General

The final development proposal is not known at this time, therefore once the final proposal is known any impact assessments and evaluation may require updating.

It is anticipated that the development is likely to be housing, with areas of parkland and amenity featuring a good amount of soft landscaping. As a minimum, it is anticipated that the proposed development would require a new access from the main road into the site that would require some hedgerow removal, removal of the hedgerow section dividing the fields and the loss of at least some of the improved grassland habitat within the site. It is expected that most of the remaining boundary hedgerow features would be retained where possible.

It is recommended that site preparation and construction works are completed outside of the breeding bird season (February to August inclusive). If this is not completed and suitable habitat is going to be impacted, a nesting bird check should be completed by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to construction works. If birds are considered to be nesting, then any nesting attempt will be allowed to finish or cease naturally prior to habitat being removed. It should be noted that depending on how the grassland habitat is management, it is possible that Skylark could nest in the western field and therefore any construction works would have to be delayed until natural cessation of any breeding effort.

Skylark

Up to one territory was recorded on site, but it is considered unlikely that they nested this year although they could nest on site in other years. This species is likely to be the most affected species within the combined assemblage as it breeds within the fields that will be lost or mostly lost to the proposals. The result would be the loss of one nesting pair (depending on the year and the management of the field), which could nest in adjacent or nearby fields if this habitat is unsuitable or lost. Therefore, it is unlikely that the proposed development would have a detrimental impact on the local population of this species.

Other species

The majority of field boundaries of the site are unlikely to be directly impacted by the proposals and work will be undertaken outside of the nesting season, so there will be no direct or long-term impact on nesting birds within these edge habitats during or after the construction. There may be disturbance during construction due to higher levels of human activity on the site. However, species present within the hedgerows are generally common and widespread breeding species in Oxfordshire and are typical of the habitats present and any disturbance will not be a significant impact.

The loss of grass fields would have some impact on foraging for species such as Starling, Song Thrush, Linnet, Yellowhammer and Stock Dove, however grassland management or wildflower planting and hedgerow enhancement will increase the foraging and nesting habitat present for these species of conservation concern.

Post development (assumed to be housing) there is likely to be some long term impact of the species assemblage on the site due to the change in land use. Research undertaken by the BTO has shown that some species groups recorded on site (*e.g.* buntings and warblers) have been shown to disperse away from built up and more populated areas, which is likely to have any impact on Yellowhammer and warbler species such as Lesser Whitethroat that nest on site. Additionally, housing would introduce further impacts of predation (from domestic cats), litter and light or noise disturbance *etc.* However, these species are already nesting in an area immediately adjacent to housing and an active marina where these impacts are already present and are likely to persist post development. Also, similar to Skylark, if they are impacted it would be affecting a small number of individuals and this would not have a detrimental impact on the on the local population of this species.

The habitats on and adjacent to the site support a widespread and typical (for the site's location and habitats present) assemblage of lowland breeding birds. Based on the assessment criteria it is considered that the site is of Local value only for its breeding bird species and numbers. Any negative impact on nesting birds as a result of the proposals will therefore be at the Site level only and is not considered significant at any level.

Mitigation and Enhancement

Any loss of hedgerows or woody vegetation on site can be mitigated for and further enhanced by the planting of new hedgerows, trees and shrubs within the landscaping plan of the development. Any new planting should aim to be locally occurring, native deciduous tree species.

Some or all of the retained grassland (if any) can be managed in a beneficial way, such as a wildflower meadow, which would increase the volume of seeds and invertebrates and enhance the site for foraging birds.

Long-term management of the site to be more sympathetic for wildlife, with hedgerow and grassland management plans, will greatly improve the nesting and foraging habitat on site for a wide range of species and greatly increase the numbers of birds nesting on site.

A mixture of nest boxes should be incorporated into the mitigation plan for the site, including hole fronted nest boxes for House Sparrows and Starlings and integrated or external nest boxes for Swifts.

The proposed habitat management and provision of nesting boxes are likely to have a positive impact on the nesting bird assemblage at a site and potentially local level.

6 APPENDIX 1 – FULL SPECIES LIST, DESIGNATIONS AND BREEDING STATUS

Common Name	Scientific name	WCA 1981 and BoCC Status	NERC Species	EOAC Status	Notes
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	Introduced		PO	Individual male recorded in June only, at the southern end of the site
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan	Amber list		NB	Two immature birds recorded in June only, on the marina and flew over site
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Amber list		PO	Small numbers recorded on all surveys, but mainly flying over site and associated with the adjacent marina and canal. Suitable habitat for nesting is present on site though
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Red list		NB	Small numbers recorded flying over in June only
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	Amber list		PO	Individuals recorded on all surveys but mainly flying over with limited activity on site
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	Amber list		PR	Small numbers recorded on all surveys with 1 to 4 possible territories/nest sites
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove	Green list		PO	Individual birds recorded in May with a bird flying over and June with a bird briefly singing in the north-western corner of the site
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	Red list	Yes	NB	A single bird flew over south in June
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Amber list		NB	A single bird flew over south-west in May
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron	Green list		NB	Single birds recorded in April and June, both flying from adjacent gardens and then north over the site
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	Amber list		NB	A single bird recorded flying through in April only
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Green list		PO	Single birds recorded in May and June, along the eastern and western boundaries
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	Green list		NB	A single bird flew over in June only
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie	Green list		PO	Activity recorded on all surveys, but no nests observed
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	Green list		PO	Small numbers recorded on all surveys
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	Green list		PO	Individuals recorded on all surveys but mainly flying over with limited activity on site
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	Green list		C	Birds carrying food and juveniles recorded
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	Green list		C	Juveniles recorded
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Red list	Yes	PO	Two birds (one singing) were recorded on the May survey only
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Green list		NB	Individuals recorded flying over in May and June
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	Green list		PR	A single bird recorded in May and a juveniles recorded in June, all on the western boundary
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	Green list		PR	Singing birds recorded on all surveys, on the eastern and western boundaries
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	Green list		PR	Individual singing male recorded in May and June, at the same location on the western boundary

Common Name	Scientific name	WCA 1981 and BoCC Status	NERC Species	EOAC Status	Notes
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	Green list		PO	A singing male recorded in June only, just to the north of the site
<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat	Green list		PR	Singing males recorded in April and June, on the northern and western boundaries
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	Amber list		PR	Small numbers recorded on all surveys with at least 4 and up to 6 territories
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	Amber list		PR	Small numbers recorded on all surveys with at least 6 and up to 8 territories
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Red list	Yes	C	Small numbers recorded on all surveys. 2 nest sites confirmed in the northern and western boundaries, lots of feeding flights and fledged juveniles.
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	Green list		PR	Small numbers recorded on all surveys with adults collecting food observed
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Amber list	Yes	PR	Recorded on all surveys, with a territory on the northern boundary and food flights at the western boundary
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Red list		PO	A single bird recorded foraging on the site in April (possible but unlikely to have nested on site).
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	Green list		PR	Small numbers recorded on all surveys with adults collecting food observed
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Red list	Yes	PO	Small numbers recorded on all surveys with most activity associated with the houses and gardens to the south, but adults collecting food on site in April
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock	Amber list	Yes	PR	Birds recorded on all surveys, with at least 2 and up to 6 territories
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail	Green list		NB	Individuals recorded in June only, at the entrance to the marina and flying over
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	Green list		PO	A single bird recorded in April only, on the western boundary
<i>Pyrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	Amber list	Yes	PR	Recorded in April and May, with a likely pair on the western boundary and 2 birds also recorded by the entrance to the marina
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch	Red list		PR	Recorded on all surveys, with at least 1 and up to 3 territories on site (and possibly 2 more offsite to the south)
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet	Red list	Yes	PO	Small numbers recorded on all surveys, mainly as flyovers but some activity on site suggests nesting may occur
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	Green list		PO	Small numbers recorded on all surveys, mainly as flyovers but some activity on site suggests nesting may occur
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	Red list	Yes	PR	Recorded on all surveys, with 1 territory on the western boundary and a possible territory on the central boundary (also a roost of 8 birds in April, on the eastern boundary)
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	Amber list	Yes	PO	Recorded in April only on the eastern boundary (likely to be a roost site with the Yellowhammers)

