Cotswold Bird Surveys

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Leckhampton Hill
Bird Survey Report 2026

View east along the Charlton Kings Common escarpment

1 Summary

This report summarises the results of a breeding bird survey carried out on Leckhampton Hill & Charlton Kings Common (**Leckhampton Hill**) and surrounding field parcels in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, in 2026. A suite of agreed Core Farmland Species plus other red-listed species were territory mapped (with the results digitised on LandApp) and maximum counts recorded for all other species. Good numbers of the commoner farmland birds (in particular Skylark, Yellowhammer and Linnet) were recorded, and Barn Owl were recorded breeding on the site at Hill Farm. Some locally notable species such as Firecrest, Hobby, Sedge Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher and Tree Pipit were also present. This report considers the status and habitat requirements of each of the Core Farmland Species (and any other red-listed species) and recommends specific conservation measures and suitable options under the Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier environmental land management scheme (**CSHT**) for each. Measures which link and further increase wildflower-rich areas throughout the site (which will increase invertebrate prey abundance and provide safe nesting habitat), those which provide more winter food sources will have a positive impact on nearly all bird species with no negative impacts. Scrub removal is a management priority on Leckhampton Hill to conserve the species-rich lowland calcareous grassland and to return the Site of Special Scientific Interest (**SSSI**) to favourable status but this must done with care to minimise negative impacts on bird species that utilise it for nesting and feeding. Future work could look at additional species-specific measures for some of the rarer species found on the site such as Tree Pipit.

It is recommended that the bird survey is repeated every 2-3 years.

2 Contents

3 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Leckhampton Hill is a c.66ha site owned by Cheltenham Borough Council (**CBC**). The site lies to the south-east of Cheltenham on the Cotswolds escarpment (Cooper's Hill to Winchcombe) within the Cotswolds National Landscape (Cotswolds AONB 2002). The landscape is typical of this area of the Cotswolds, with steep north, north-east and west facing slopes. The escarpment is primarily a mosaic of lowland calcareous grassland and scrub, with some wooded areas. It is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and, since 2026, a National Nature Reserve for its lowland calcareous grassland and Jurassic geology. The survey also included several field parcels surrounding the escarpment – arable and arable reversion parcels on the plateau above and species-rich grassland parcels lower down the slopes. Much of the grassland is registered as lowland calcareous grassland priority habitat, and the areas of semi-natural beech woodland are registered as priority habitat deciduous woodland - but not ancient woodland. The whole site is currently managed under a higher-level stewardship agreement which commenced in 2011 and is due to end in 2028. The intention is to replace it with a new CSHT scheme in due course and this report refers to CSHT options where relevant.

CBC commissioned a baseline bird survey to identify the abundance and distribution of farmland and red-listed birds on the site to feed into a site-wide management and work plan being finalised in 2026. The survey will also provide comprehensive baseline data to enable the impact of habitat management carried out under the management plan to be evaluated through repeat bird surveys of the site every 2-3 years.

The following terms of reference were agreed:

- Identify routes around the survey area that allow the entire site to be surveyed
- Carry out two breeding visits and a single winter visit
- Territory map the following Core Farmland Species present on the breeding visits:
    - Barn Owl
    - Corn Bunting
    - Grey Partridge
    - Lapwing
    - Linnet
    - Quail
    - Reed Bunting
    - Skylark
    - Tree Sparrow
    - Woodlark
    - Yellow Wagtail
    - Yellowhammer
- Territory map any other species present on the breeding visits that is red-listed under the Birds of Conservation Concern 5 (Stanbury et al. 2021)
- Record maximum counts of and breeding evidence for all other species seen or heard during each visit
- Produce a report summarising the survey results and, for each Core Farmland Species (and any other red-listed species), describing the results in relation to both the UK and Cotswolds, discussing its habitat requirements and recommending suitable conservation measures and options under CSHT
- Digitise the territory locations on LandApp

4 Methods

All surveys were carried out by experienced ornithologist Anna Field (MA MSc Conservation Ecology MCIEEM) and commenced approximately 30 minutes after dawn and concluded before noon to capture the period of peak bird activity. Surveys were only carried out in favourable weather conditions. The survey area is shown outlined in red in Appendix B. Routes were selected to ensure all areas of the site could be surveyed effectively.

4.1 Breeding bird surveys

The survey areas were visited twice: an early visit in late April and a late visit in late May. All suitable barns and trees were checked (under Schedule 1 licence no. 115742) for breeding Barn Owls.

The territories of all Core Farmland Species and red-listed species were mapped using a method similar to that used in the British Trust for Ornithology's (BTO) Common Bird Census (CBC) (Marchant 1983 & Bibby et al. 1992), altered slightly (as a consequence of the reduced number of visits) so that a single record of a pair of birds or a singing male in suitable breeding habitat was considered sufficient evidence of a territory. Territory mapping in this way allows the distribution of bird territories across the survey area and habitat associations to be determined and the number of breeding pairs for each species estimated.

During the surveys, the approximate locations of the territories of all Core Farmland Species and red-listed species were recorded digitally on a map, determined based on activity (such as singing or displaying males, interactions between males, agitated behaviour, pair present in suitable habitat, adult carrying food, nest found etc.). Counts of all other bird species were recorded. Following the final visit, all records of Core Farmland Species and red-listed species were collated to determine the approximate location of each breeding pair for territorial species and the approximate location of all semi-colonial species (e.g. Linnet). Digitised maps were then produced in LandApp to display the locations of territories for all Core Farmland Species and red-listed species across the site. Note that not all individual birds recorded in the breeding bird surveys are recorded as territories (e.g. a pair of birds seen will only be recorded as one territory, and a winter flock will not be recorded as a territory at all). For this reason, the maximum breeding counts are often more than the numbers of territories.

Counts of all other bird species were recorded on each visit. Additionally, breeding evidence was recorded for each species:

- **Confirmed** e.g. active or used nest located, adult carrying food or faecal sac, recently fledged young observed
- **Probable** e.g. agitated behaviour, pair or multiple singing males in suitable habitat, adult visiting probable nest site, nest building, permanent territory, courtship or display
- **Possible** e.g. adult in suitable habitat, single singing male

4.2 Winter and nocturnal bird surveys

A single daytime visit was made to the survey area in January 2026. Counts of all bird species were recorded.

Table 4.1 summarises the dates and weather details of all visit details.

Table 4.1 Dates and weather details of all field surveys

Winter visit		Breeding early visit		Breeding late visit	
Date	Weather	Date	Weather	Date	Weather
4/1/26	Sunny & calm	4/5/26	Cloudy & light breeze	13/6/26	Sunny & light breeze

4.3 Limitations

The breeding bird surveys were carried out at the optimal time of the year (April-June) for breeding bird surveys however due to the large size of the site and cost/time constraints it was agreed only two visits (rather than the recommended 3+) were carried out. This means some territories may have been missed or incorrectly identified but the results should still be considered a good guide as to abundance and distribution of farmland birds throughout the site.

5 Results

Table 5.1 summarises the winter and breeding survey results. Appendix A sets out in full the total winter and breeding bird counts.

Appendix B shows the digitised territory map from LandApp. A link for the LandApp project can be found here (the territory maps have been added as layers to the Leckhampton Hill Management Plan project): https://go.thelandapp.com/map/692d971708f6e90b3db8a199

Table 5.1 Summary of survey results

Year	2026
Total number of species recorded (breeding & winter)	58
Total number of species confirmed or probable breeding	40
Red-listed species recorded (breeding & winter)	12
Red-listed species confirmed or probable breeding	6
Amber-listed species recorded (breeding & winter)	14
Amber-listed species confirmed or probable breeding	10
Core Farmland Species confirmed or probable breeding (parentheses = estimated number of territories/colonies through territory mapping)	Barn Owl (1) Linnet (10) Skylark (17) Yellowhammer (21)
Non-core red-listed species confirmed or probable breeding (parentheses = estimated number of territories/colonies through territory mapping)	Greenfinch (1) Marsh Tit (2) Mistle Thrush (3) Spotted Flycatcher (2) Tree Pipit (8)
Non-core red-listed species non-breeding	House Martin Swift
Raptors	Buzzard Hobby Kestrel Red Kite Sparrowhawk
Owls	Barn Owl (nest with chicks in Hill Barn) Tawny Owl (adult feeding chicks in woodland)

6 Discussion and Recommendations

The survey found good numbers of the commoner farmland birds (in particular Linnet, Skylark and Yellowhammer). Skylark territories were all on the arable farmland on the plateau above the escarpment. Linnet and Yellowhammer territories were concentrated along the top of the escarpment on Charlton Kings Common, clearly showing the importance of the gorse scrub found there. One pair of Barn Owl were recorded breeding on the site at Hill Farm, and are known to regularly nest in a box installed in one of the barns. The site also has a notable population of Tree Pipit, with 8 singing males recorded on the escarpment on Charlton Kings Common.

Other species of note include Firecrest (breeding), Garden Warbler (breeding), Hobby (non-breeding), Redpoll (winter visitor), Sedge Warbler (migrant) and Spotted Flycatcher (breeding).

The SSSI designation mentions Grasshopper Warbler and Meadow Pipit as breeding birds but they were not recorded on the breeding surveys, and local birders report that neither of these species has bred on Leckhampton Hill for a number of years, possibly due to the increased footfall and dog walkers, as both species breed on or very close to the ground. Meadow Pipit was recorded as a winter visitor on the plateau around Hill Farm during the winter bird survey.

There are a number of historical bird records for Leckhampton Hill and the following species have been previously recorded on the site but were not recorded by this survey: Ring Ouzel (regular passage migrant), Grasshopper Warbler (regular passage migrant), Lesser Whitethroat (breeding), Cuckoo (breeding), Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (non-breeding), Golden Plover (winter visitor) and Lapwing (occasional winter visitor).

The following accounts for each Core Farmland Species and red-listed species:

- discuss status in the UK as a whole (using data from the BTO/JNCC BirdTrends Report (Massimino et al. 2024))
- discuss status in the Cotswolds (using data from Birds of the Cotswolds (Main *et al.* 2009))
- discuss abundance and distribution at Leckhampton Hill
- discuss habitat requirements
- recommend additional conservation measures which could be taken
- identify CSHT options relevant to that species (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2006))

Overall, the territory map and survey shows the importance of the gorse scrub to many species, particularly along the top of the escarpment on Charlton Kings Common and it is important that any scrub management plan retains a significant proportion of this scrub – perhaps instead focussing on scrub removal on the lower slopes. However, it is worth highlighting that there are several conservation measures which will have a positive impact on nearly all the species discussed below (and many commoner ones) – yet no negative impacts:

- creating more wildflower-rich field margins/plots and rough grassland areas throughout the arable and arable reversion parcels on the plateau around Hill Farm. These provide a source of invertebrate prey for chicks of many species to boost breeding productivity. They may also provide alternative nesting habitat not subject to early harvesting
- providing more winter food sources such as overwinter stubbles, winter bird seed crops and/or supplementary feed on the plateau around Hill Farm to minimise the impact of the 'hungry gap' in late winter. Over-winter stubbles also provide safe roosting areas for many species. These boost over-winter survival and consequently breeding numbers.

Supplementary feed for farmland birds can be purchased from a variety of online and local suppliers such as Vine House Farm or Mole Valley Farmers, and can be funded through CAB12 (Supplementary winter bird food) – see further Appendix C.

As many of the species recorded (including Skylark and Tree Pipit) are ground or near-ground nesting species, members of the public should be encouraged to keep dogs on leads when walking the public footpaths on Leckhampton Hill.

6.1 Barn Owl

Status: The Barn Owl suffered from a large population decline throughout the UK in the twentieth century due to a loss of suitable nesting sites in old farm buildings and habitat loss. In recent years, numbers have recovered somewhat due to the provision of nest boxes and so it has been removed from the red-list, although nest sites still have additional protection from disturbance under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. This story is reflected in the Cotswolds with a large range expansion recorded between 1983-7 and 2003-7. The Barn Owl is now widely distributed throughout the Cotswolds, albeit not at particularly high densities. The number of pairs attempting to breed in any given year varies wildly, largely dependent on vole prey availability. There is one Barn Owl nest box installed in a barn at Hill Farm, which was checked In June 2026, and breeding confirmed (active nest with 2 chicks), and the chicks ringed. The rest of the site is not particularly suitable for Barn Owl so one pair is likely to be the most the site can support.

Habitat requirements: Barn Owls nest in large tree cavities (often in ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and oak *Quercus robur* in the Cotswolds) or nest boxes in barns or on mature hedgerow trees. They are a bird of open farmland rather than woodland. Their main prey is small rodents such as voles and mice and they require areas of rough grassland (either whole fields or strips alongside fields), left uncut throughout the year in which to hunt.

Conservation measures: The following conservation measures would benefit Barn Owl:

- consider installing a second Barn Owl box at Hill Barn to provide a safe place for the adults to roost separately from the chicks
- ensure that areas of rough grassland are retained over winter for hunting (cut only every 2-3 years so it becomes tussocky), ideally close to Hill Barn. This could include beetle banks or field margins in the arable fields or rotating plots within grassland fields, in each case protected from grazing livestock – this will benefit many species and is highly recommended
- See Appendix C for CSHT options suitable for Barn Owl – there are options available to fund most of the above conservation measures

6.2 Linnet

Status: The Linnet remains a relatively common bird in the UK, present in a range of habitats including farmland, heathland and coastal areas. It has however undergone a large breeding population decline of 73% in England between 1967-2024 and is therefore red-listed. They are widespread in the Cotswolds and, in contrast to the national picture, are thought to have increased in range between 1983-7 and 2003-7. Linnet were recorded breeding throughout the Charlton Kings Common area in around 10 loose colonies, and breeding was confirmed (adults carrying food).

Photo: Rich Tyler

Habitat requirements: Linnet require dense hedgerows or scattered scrub to breed and the colony locations reflect this type of habitat as they tended to favour areas with dense gorse scrub, primarily along the top of the Charlton Kings Common escarpment. During the breeding season, Linnet require invertebrate-rich habitat close to nesting areas to provide food for their chicks, which the extensive species-rich calcareous grassland on the site will certainly provide.

Conservation measures: The following conservation measures would benefit Linnet:

- ensure the scrub management programme for the site leaves significant areas of gorse scrub, particularly along the top third of the Charlton Kings Common escarpment to ensure plenty of suitable nesting areas remain
- consider how dense hedgerows or scrub could be created/expanded on the arable farmland around Hill Farm, alongside the creation of more wildflower-rich margins/plots, to encourage the expansion of breeding Linnet to that area
- ensure winter food sources are available through overwinter stubbles, winter bird seed crops and/or supplementary feed – supplementary feeding around Hill Barn would be particularly helpful to a range of farmland species. Linnet particularly favour rape seed
- See Appendix C for CSHT options suitable for Linnet – there are options available to fund most of the above conservation measures

6.3 Skylark

Status: The Skylark is a relatively common bird in the UK, present in a range of habitats including farmland, heathland and coastal areas. It has however undergone a large breeding population decline of 57% in England between 1967-2024 and is therefore red-listed. The decline occurred mainly between 1975 and 1985 and has somewhat levelled off now, with some signs of a small recovery. They are widespread in the Cotswolds and their distribution has remained stable over recent years. The arable farmland adjoining Leckhampton Hill holds excellent numbers of Skylark and 17 territories were recorded in or just outside the survey area – all on the arable farmland or the adjacent grassland field parcels. The habitat is clearly very suitable for them.

Habitat requirements: Skylark nest on the ground and favour spring-sown cereals or fallow fields for nesting and dislike autumn-sown cereals and oilseed rape as the greater sward height and density in spring impairs visibility and access. Hay meadows may also be used. Fields grazed short by livestock during the breeding season are unlikely to be suitable. Creating bare areas or 'Skylark plots' in autumn-sown cereals can work to provide access to a suitable nesting area (Skylark use the plots to land safely and feed and then nest in the adjacent crop). During the breeding season they require invertebrate-rich habitat close to nesting areas to provide food for chicks and it is unlikely they will utilise the steep areas of species-rich grassland for this purpose as they prefer open habitats so it will be important to provide it up on the open flatter areas. They continue nesting into early summer so nests are susceptible to destruction by grass cutting and harvesting operations. Allowing as long a period as possible between any farming operations will support increased nesting success. Skylark prefer open habitats and dislike wooded areas, large hedges and tall trees and planting these features (e.g. as part of agroforestry) should be avoided in areas targeted for Skylark conservation – though Skylark are less sensitive to these features than Corn Bunting or Lapwing.

Conservation measures: The following conservation measures would benefit Skylark:

- plant spring-sown crops or create bare areas or 'Skylark plots' of at least 16m^2 in autumn-sown crops in open fields greater than 5ha (away from wooded areas, large hedgerows and trees). Site plots away from tramlines, boundaries and margins to minimise nest predation and create at least two plots per hectare. Plots can be created by cultivation or spraying
- create and maintain wide, unsprayed, ungrazed wildflower-rich field margins/plots or rough grassland areas for nesting and invertebrate prey
- continue to ensure winter food sources are available through overwinter stubbles, winter bird seed crops and/or supplementary feed – supplementary feeding around Hill Barn would be particularly helpful to a range of farmland species
- coppice or lay any hedgerows that are getting too tall and keep the height of any agroforestry low in Skylark strongholds to improve habitat for Skylark (Skylark dislike large hedges and tall trees)

Photo: Rich Tyler

See Appendix C for CSHT options suitable for Skylark – there are options available to fund most of the above conservation measures, though unfortunately there is no longer an option for Skylark plots in CSHT however CAB11 (Cultivated areas for arable plants) could be used to create cultivated plots that benefit both arable plants and Skylark

6.4 Yellowhammer

Photo: Rich Tyler

Status: The Yellowhammer remains a relatively common bird in the UK, present in a range of habitats including farmland, heathland and coastal areas. It has however undergone a large breeding population decline of 72% in England between 1967-2024 and is therefore red-listed. There are no signs of any national recovery, however they are still widespread in the Cotswolds and, in contrast to the national picture, numbers and distribution are thought to have been stable between 1983-7 and 2003-7. Leckhampton Hill has good numbers of Yellowhammer breeding both in the gorse scrub along the top of Charlton Kings Common, and in the arable farmland around Hill Farm and 21 territories were recorded.

Habitat requirements: Yellowhammer nest on or close to the ground, often at the base of dense hedgerows or scattered scrub and the concentrations of breeding Yellowhammer at Leckhampton Hill reflect this type of habitat. They continue nesting into early summer, so nests are susceptible to destruction by early cutting of margins or hedgerows. During the breeding season, Yellowhammer require invertebrate-rich habitat close to nesting areas to provide food for their chicks, which the extensive species-rich calcareous grassland on the site will certainly provide.

Conservation measures: The following conservation measures would benefit Yellowhammer:

- ensure the scrub management programme for the site leaves significant areas of gorse scrub, particularly along the top third of the Charlton Kings Common escarpment to ensure plenty of suitable nesting areas remain
- exclude grazing from areas where Yellowhammer nest (particularly Charlton Kings Common) during the breeding season from April-July to ensure some tussocky grass can develop around the base of gorse scrub (as this is the Yellowhammer's favoured nesting location) and to reduce the chance of nests being destroyed by cattle
- consider how dense hedgerows or scrub could be created/expanded on the arable farmland around Hill Farm, alongside the creation of more wildflower-rich margins/plots, to encourage the expansion of breeding Yellowhammer to that area
- continue to ensure winter food sources are available through overwinter stubbles, winter bird seed crops and/or supplementary feed – supplementary feeding around Hill Barn would be particularly helpful to a range of farmland species
- See Appendix C for CSHT options suitable for Yellowhammer – there are options available to fund most of the above conservation measures

6.5 Other red-listed species and species of note

6.5.1 Greenfinch

- Common species that has undergone a large breeding population decline of 61% in England between 1967-2024 and is therefore red-listed. Although they remain widely distributed in the Cotswolds, numbers have decreased in recent years due to the disease Trichomoniasis but seem to be slowly recovering
- Noted in just one location during the survey, feeding on the weedy plants on the muck heap close to Hill Barn. Likely to be breeding
- Nest in variety of trees, shrubs and hedgerows – not usually a limiting factor
- Feeds chicks on invertebrates so will benefit from invertebrate-rich habitat nearby. They may also be using supplementary food provided in local gardens

6.5.2 Marsh Tit

- Relatively common species that has undergone a large breeding population decline of 82% in England between 1967-2024 and is therefore red-listed. Although they remain widely distributed in the Cotswolds, numbers are thought to have decreased
- Noted in two locations during the survey in the wooded areas above Daisy Bank Road. Likely to be breeding
- Nests in existing holes in trees – unlikely to be a limiting factor here
- Feeds chicks on invertebrates so will benefit from invertebrate-rich woodland nearby

6.5.3 Mistle thrush

- Relatively common species that has undergone a large breeding population decline of 72% in England between 1967-2024 and is therefore red-listed. Number continue to decline nationally, however the Cotswolds' population appears to be fairly stable
- Noted in four locations during the survey in the wooded areas above Daisy Bank Road. Likely to be breeding
- Nests in wide variety of trees and shrubs in woodlands – not usually a limiting factor
- Feeds chicks on invertebrates so will benefit from invertebrate-rich habitat nearby, which the extensive species-rich calcareous grassland on the site will certainly provide

6.5.4 Spotted Flycatcher

- Scarce species that has undergone a very large breeding population decline of 94% in England between 1967-2024 and is therefore red-listed. There are no signs of any recovery. The Cotswolds has seen large declines too, with most losses from gardens rather than woodland
- Noted in two locations during the survey in woodland edge habitat – one close to a large rural garden, as is typical. Likely to be breeding
- Nest in creepers on buildings in large gardens and ivy-covered trees in woodland – not usually a limiting factor
- Feeds chicks on invertebrates so will benefit from invertebrate-rich habitat nearby, which the extensive species-rich calcareous grassland on the site will certainly provide

6.5.5 Tree Pipit

- Scarce species that has undergone a large breeding population decline of 90% in England between 1967-2024 and is therefore red-listed. The Cotswolds' population has shown a similar decline and retraction in range and they are a notable species in the Cotswolds

- Charlton Kings Common is a local stronghold for Tree Pipit, with 8 singing males recorded along the escarpment. This is a notable population in the Cotswolds, and it would be great if efforts could be made to support the population
- As with Linnet and Yellowhammer, Tree Pipit are using the grassland/gorse scrub mosaic habitat for nesting therefore it is important that the scrub management programme for the site leaves significant areas of gorse scrub, particularly along the top third of the Charlton Kings Common escarpment to ensure plenty of suitable nesting areas with song posts remain
- Nests on the ground in tussocky grass or other low vegetation therefore grazing should be excluded from Charlton Kings Common during the breeding season from April-July to ensure some tussocky grass can develop and to reduce the chance of nests being destroyed by cattle
- Feeds chicks on invertebrates so will benefit from invertebrate-rich habitat nearby, which the extensive species-rich calcareous grassland on the site will certainly provide

6.5.6 Other species of note

Several other species of bird were recorded during the year which, although not designated as Core Farmland Species or red-listed and so not discussed above, are still of particular interest in the Cotswolds. These include a single male Firecrest singing in the beech above the Daisy Bank car park (likely breeding as the Cotswolds has seen an large increase in the number of breeding Firecrest in recent years), a handful of singing Garden Warbler along the escarpment, Hobby flying over Lower Hopkins in the early breeding survey (likely passing through or possibly breeding nearby), a winter flock of 12 Redpoll flying over the site, Sedge Warbler (passage migrant), and a notably large number of singing Willow Warbler (31) present on the early breeding survey.

Further information about any of these species is available on request.

7 References

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Appendix A Bird Records

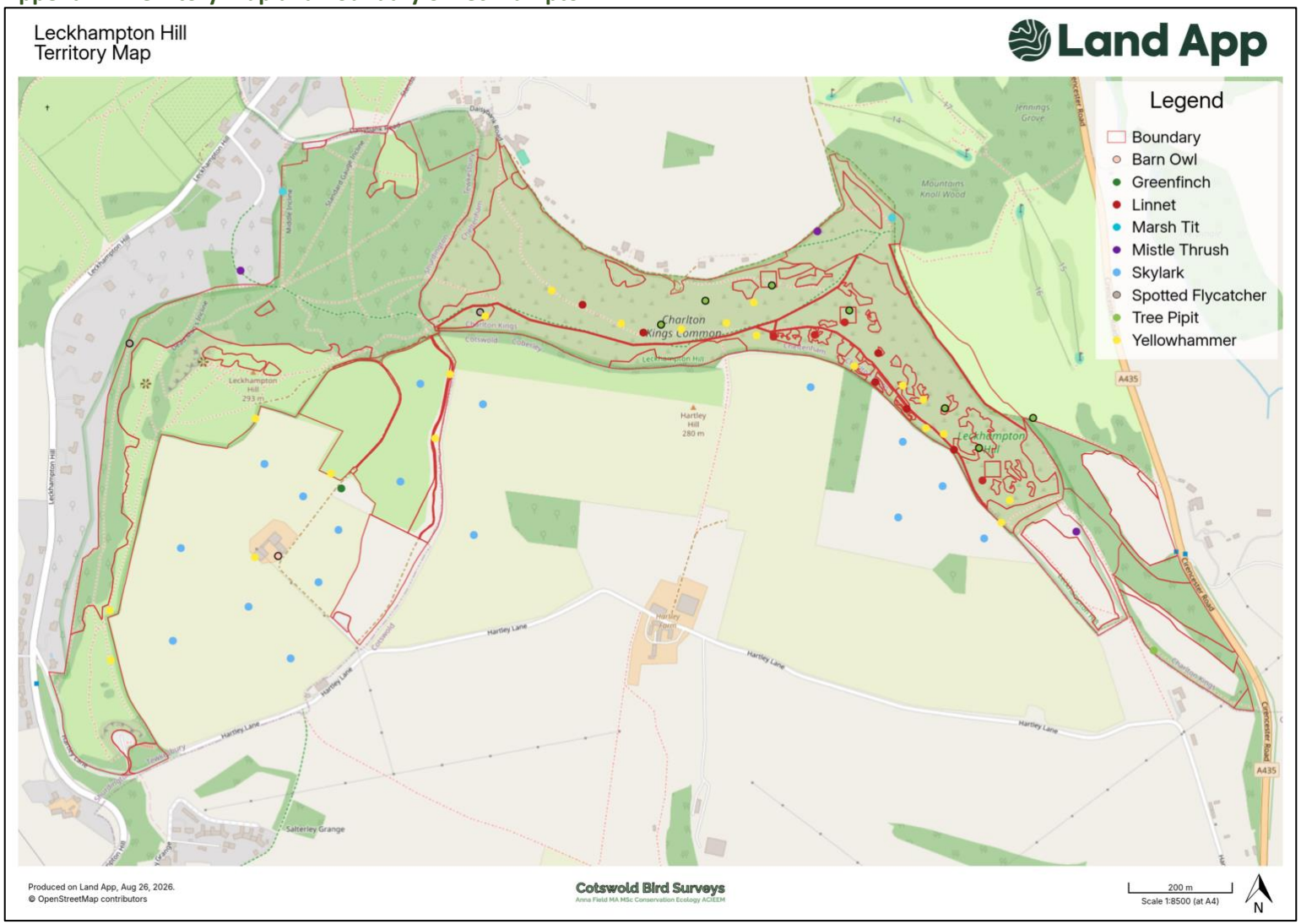
English name	*Latin name*	Conservation status	Winter count	Breeding count		Breeding status	Comments
				Early visit	Late visit		
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	Green, Sch 1			2	Confirmed	2 chicks ringed in nestbox at Hill Barn
Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	Green	14	26	30	Confirmed	
Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	Green		22	9	Probable	
Blue tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	Green	15	5	26	Confirmed	
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	Amber	3		7	Confirmed	
Buzzard	*Buteo buteo*	Green			1	Possible	
Carrion crow	*Corvus corone*	Green	7	5	2	Probable	
Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*	Green	12	12	4	Probable	
Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	Green		36	17	Probable	
Coal tit	*Periparus ater*	Green	10		7	Probable	
Dunnock	*Prunella modularis*	Amber	4	7	3	Probable	
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	Red	22			Winter visitor	Red-listed as a breeding bird only
Firecrest	*Regulus ignicapilla*	Green, Sch 1		1		Probable	Male singing in same location on several occasions
Garden warbler	*Sylvia borin*	Green		5	2	Probable	
Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	Green	7	5	6	Probable	
Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	Green	5	20	12	Confirmed	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*	Green	1	2	2	Confirmed	
Great tit	*Parus major*	Green	14	10	17	Confirmed	
Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*	Green	1	2	2	Probable	
Greenfinch	*Chloris chloris*	Red			2	Possible	
Hobby	*Falco subbuteo*	Green		1		Non-breeder	
House Martin	*Delichon urbicum*	Red			2	Non-breeder	
Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	Green	114	27	39	Confirmed	
Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*	Green	1	1	4	Probable	
Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*	Amber			1	Possible	
Lesser black-backed gull	*Larus fuscus*	Amber		1		Non-breeder	
Lesser Redpoll	*Acanthis cabaret*	Red	12			Winter visitor	Red-listed as a breeding bird only
Linnet	***Linaria cannabina***	**Red**	**2**	**9**	**16**	**Confirmed**	

Long-tailed tit	*Aegithalos caudatus*	Green	2		2	Probable	
Magpie	*Pica pica*	Green	5	7	5	Confirmed	
Marsh tit	*Poecile palustris*	Red	2		1	Possible	
Meadow pipit	*Anthus pratensis*	Amber	3			Winter visitor	
Mistle thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*	Red	2	4	3	Probable	
Nuthatch	*Sitta europaea*	Green	2	2	4	Confirmed	
Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	Non-native	3	3	1	Probable	
Pied wagtail	*Motacilla alba*	Green			1	Possible	
Raven	*Corvus corax*	Green			1	Possible	
Red kite	*Milvus milvus*	Green, Sch 1		1		Possible	
Red-legged partridge	*Alectoris rufa*	Non-native		2		Possible	
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	Amber	51			Winter visitor	Amber-listed as a breeding bird only
Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	Green	19	22	18	Probable	
Rook	*Corvus frugilegus*	Amber	74	8	23	Probable	
Sedge warbler	*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*	Amber		1		Non-breeder	
Skylark	***Alauda arvensis***	**Red**	**7**	**19**	**33**	**Confirmed**	
Song thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	Amber	9	7	8	Probable	
Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter nisus*	Amber	1		1	Confirmed	Fledged young heard in August
Spotted flycatcher	*Muscicapa striata*	Red			2	Probable	
Stock dove	*Columba oenas*	Amber	3	4	5	Probable	
Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	Green			8	Confirmed	
Swift	*Apus apus*	Red			2	Non-breeder	
Tawny Owl	*Strix aluco*	Amber	1	1	3	Confirmed	Adult with newly fledged chicks in woodland
Tree Pipit	*Anthus trivialis*	Red		4	6	Probable	
Treecreeper	*Certhia familiaris*	Green	1	4		Probable	
Whitethroat	*Curruca communis*	Amber		4	6	Probable	
Willow warbler	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Amber		31	14	Probable	
Woodpigeon	*Columba palumbus*	Amber	70	38	30	Confirmed	
Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Amber	14	33	31	Probable	
Yellowhammer	***Emberiza citrinella***	**Red**	**2**	**10**	**21**	**Probable**	

Cotswold Bird Surveys

Anna Field MA MSc Conservation Ecology MCIEEM

Appendix B Territory Map and Boundary of Leckhampton Hill



Appendix C CSHT option suitability for Core Farmland Species

CSHT option code	CSHT option description	CSHT option payment rate	Barn Owl	Corn Bunting	Grey Partridge	Lapwing	Linnet	Quail	Reed Bunting	Skylark	Tree Sparrow	Woodlark	Yellow Wagtail	Yellowhammer
CAB2	Basic overwinter stubble	£58/ha		X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
CAB5	Nesting plots for Lapwing	£765/ha				X				X		X		
CAB6	Enhanced overwinter stubble	£589/ha		X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
CAB7	Whole crop cereals	£596/ha		X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
CAB10	Unharvested cereal headland	£1,072/ha		X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
CAB11	Cultivated areas for arable plants	£660/ha		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CAB12	Supplementary winter bird food	£732/tonne		X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
CAB14	Low input harvested cereal crop	£354/ha		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CAB16	Bumblebird mix	£747/ha		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CAB17	Winter bird food on arable and horticultural land	£853/ha		X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
CAB18	Flower-rich margins, blocks, or in-field strips	£798/ha		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CAB19	Pollen & nectar flower mix	£739/ha		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CSW21	6-24m 3D buffer strip	£1,182/ha	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CGS18	Manage species-rich floodplain meadows	£1,070/ha				X			X	X			X	
CGS19	Manage wet grassland for wintering waders and wildfowl	£547/ha	X			X			X	X			X	
CGS20	Manage wet grassland for breeding waders	£676/ha	X			X			X	X			X	
CGS22	Manage priority habitat species-rich grassland	£646/ha		X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X
CHRW4	Manage hedgerows	£13/100m			X		X				X			X
CWD3	Manage woodland edges on arable land	£428/ha					X					X		X
CWD7/8	Manage/create scrub and open habitat mosaics	£350-588/ha					X			X				X
CWT15	Manage ponds up to 2ha	£424/pond				X			X		X		X	
BN	Capital items: Various available for hedges				X		X							X
WB1	Capital item: Small wildlife box	£29.84									X			
WB3	Capital item: Large wildlife box	£137.93	X											