

# The Distribution of threatened Farmland Birds in Warwickshire

April 2010



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# SUMMARY

*This report improves upon distribution maps made by Smith in 2006 to give a better resolution of endangered farmland birds in Warwickshire and to correlate that distribution to agri-environmental stewardship schemes. Each of the 7 species is mapped at the 1km<sup>2</sup> scale and has an assessment of management issues and dispersal patterns. The latter section of the report looks at techniques that could be employed in improving the fortunes of these species in relation to their estimated distribution, life history and dispersal ecology and suggests an number of factors that could be considered in a county wide effort to reverse the current trends.*

## INTRODUCTION

Farmland birds remain an at risk group throughout all of England and Warwickshire with its range of farmland habitats is no different.

Seven species of farmland bird are of particular interest in Warwickshire; Northern Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), Grey Partridge (*Perdix perdix*), Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*), Eurasian Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur*), Corn Bunting (*Milliaria calandra*) and Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava*).

Previous attempts to improve farm habitats for birds through the use of set-aside have not been as successful as many would have hoped. Entry and Higher Level Stewardship schemes offer the chance for conservation partnership with the farming community in safe guarding these species. Much of Warwickshire is covered by these schemes but such is the wealth of options offered by stewardship that a cohesive county wide effort is not easy.

It is hoped that by correlating threatened bird distribution with stewardship land will help target and focus conservation efforts.

This reports attempts to link the population ecology of the core species to their distribution within the county and highlight

areas in which focused conservation efforts could contribute to significant population increases.

## METHODOLOGY

### Data Source

As with previous analyses conducted on Local Biodiversity Action Plan species data was collected from West Midland Bird Club (WMBC) Annual Reports. These reports are compiled every year and provided to members. The reports cover a précis of sightings within the county for all species.

The data includes sightings made in both the breeding and winter season. Whilst the data is extensive an understanding of the inherent biases is required. The information is only as reliable as the records submitted by the public to the county recorder. This creates a bias in favour of rarer species. Many will not report the sightings of common species such as House Sparrow or Blackbird. In this case the birds in question are all note worthy and so their representation in the report is greater. Attempts to ensure the data set is more rigorous are detailed in the section of data manipulation.

## Timeframe

Although WMBC data is available from 1934 onwards the quality of the information provided in the Annual Reports only becomes of significant use post-1990.

Previous studies of Local Biodiversity Action Plan bird species have focused on a time period of 15 years between 1998 and 2003. In this study however, a shorter time period of 10 years was selected. A more contemporary data set was selected covering the time period of 1998 to 2007.

## Data Manipulation

In this study a thorough review of the Annual Report was made for each of the 7 target species. The location of each recorded sighting was taken along with the number of breeding pairs seen. Each location was translated into a 4-digit grid reference listed in the Report. This grid reference relates to a 1km<sup>2</sup>.

The number of breeding pairs for the whole 10 year period was then aggregated into a mean for each location. This indicates areas used by the species in recent years and tries to account for under recording. This of course is time sensitive as a low concentration site could indicate a single record at any point within the 10 year timeframe.

## GIS Analysis

The mean values were plotted on a base map of Warwickshire using MapInfo software. The distribution of breeding pairs was represented by a scale. The scale used was High – 10 + number of pairs, Medium – 5.1 – 9 number of pairs and Low – 0 - 5 number of pairs.

Each species is plotted against Urban Areas and Environmental Stewardships Schemes. The Stewardship data was obtained from

Natural England and includes Entry Level Stewardship (ELS), Organic Entry Level Stewardship (OELS) & Higher Level Stewardship (HLS). This data set indicates land under one such scheme in 2009.

## SPECIES MAPS

The species maps and their accompanying notes assume the reader has knowledge of the breeding ecology and ethology of the species in question. Information presented is designed to represent recent research and to highlight important factors that should be considered in management options it is no way intended as a comprehensive review of life history characteristics.

Each species is detailed with status, dispersal patterns, species specific management options and a description of their distribution in the county.

The comments on distribution of the species are linked to the provided maps. They also include a discussion of the manner in which management could be focused and is often related to maps showing natal dispersal zones.

# NORTHERN LAPWING (*VANELLUS VANELLUS*)

## Status

- BoCC3 Red List
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% over 25 years
- SPEC - EU Conservation Status

## Dispersal Information

- Lapwing are migratory (Snow *et al*, 1998)
- Migration in the UK is only partial (Wernham *et al*, 2002)

## Species Specific Beneficial Management

- Grass fields or cereals with low vegetation heights (Chamberlain and Vickery, 2002)
- Better in spring cereals (Chamberlain and Vickery, 2002)
- Preference for rough unimproved grassland (Chamberlain and Vickery, 2002)
- Avoids silage and heavily grazed land (Chamberlain and Vickery, 2002)

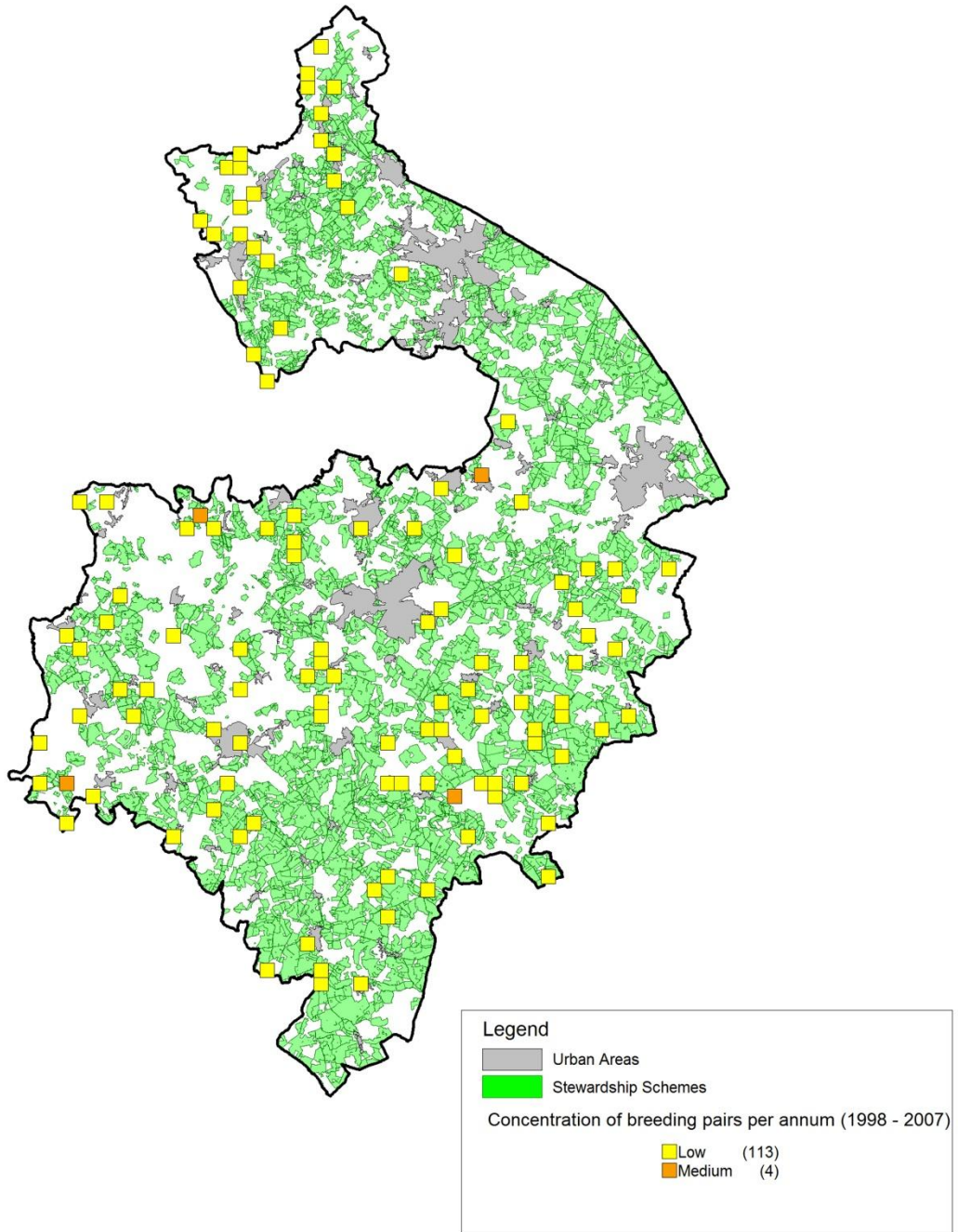
## Comment on Distribution in Warwickshire

Breeding pairs of Lapwing are scattered fairly evenly over the whole county with the exception of the North-East where an area between Rugby and Bedworth is devoid of any pairs. Strongholds like for many species occur in the far north-west and the south-eastern border with Oxfordshire. Here the hills and reservoirs make ideal nesting locations.

There is a void in south Warwickshire just north of Shipston where, despite Stewardship schemes being in action there is a distinct lack of breeding evidence.

Lapwing enter the county in large numbers during the winter season as part of the partial migration (Smith, 2006) this suggests that the distribution shown illustrates the available usage of all potential nest sites. Given the nature of Lapwing movements it is therefore possible to structure conservation efforts on two levels. Supplementing existing strongholds with new nesting habitat or developing at present unsuitable habitat will help to spread the risk across the county.

Distribution and Concentration of breeding pairs of Lapwing (1998-2007)



# GREY PARTRIDGE (*PERDIX PERDIX*)

## Status

- BoCC3 Red List
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% over 25 years
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% since 1969
- SPEC - EU Conservation Status

## Dispersal Information

- Grey Partridge are essentially resident species. Autumn/Winter dispersal is localised with winter coveys breaking up in February to establish breeding territories (Snow *et al*, 1998)
- Home range estimated at 2-3 ha for nesting and 3-6 ha for fledglings (Wernham *et al*, 2002)
- Dispersal movements are recorded at approximately 3km (Wernham *et al*, 2002)

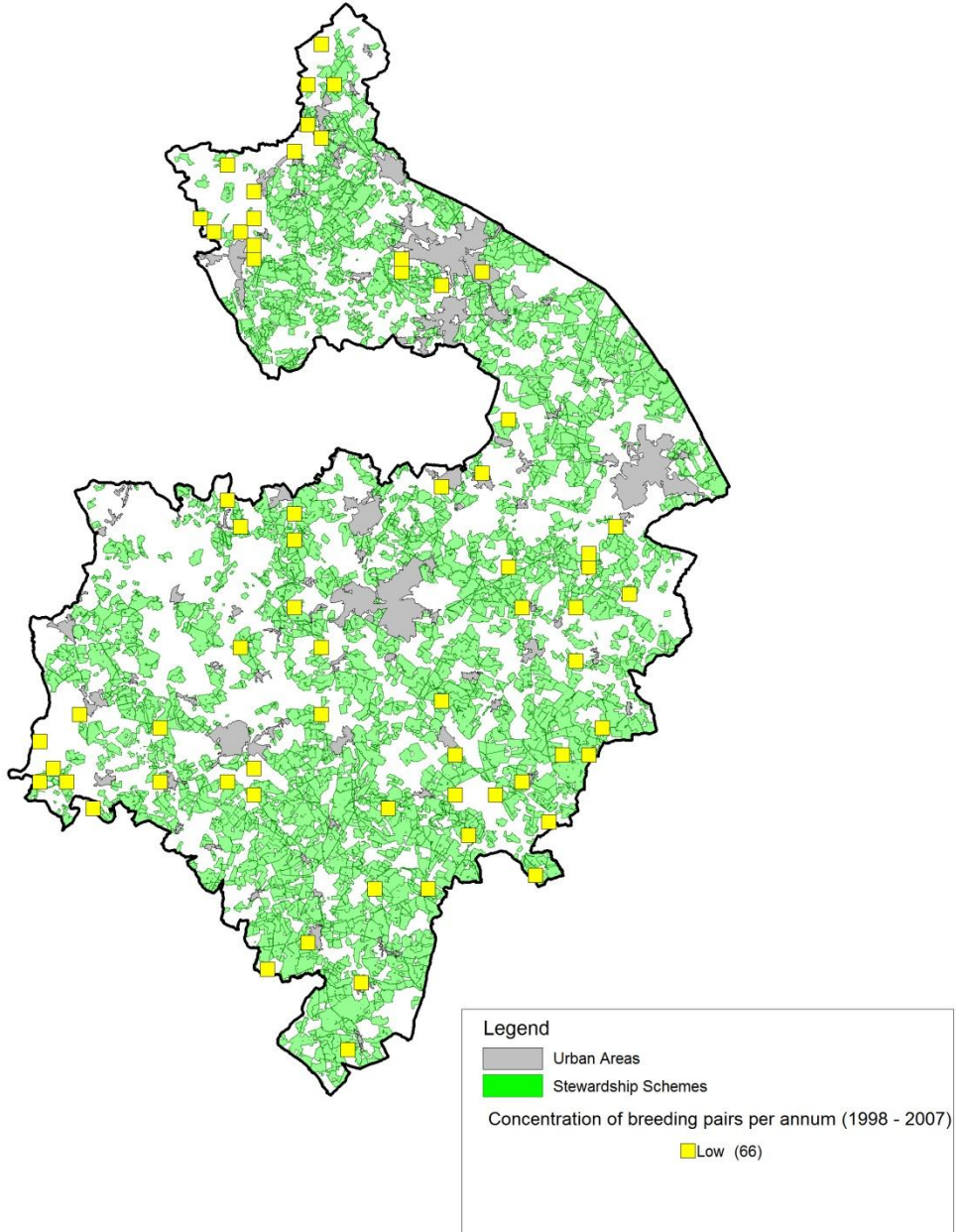
## Species Specific Beneficial Management

- Preference for seed bearing plants over 25% of home range (Kirby *et al*, 2000)
- Low input spring cereals for yearlong adult food and cover for breeding (Brown and Grice, 2005)
- Conservation headlands have proved to increase reproductive success (Chamberlain and Vickery, 2002)

## Comment on Distribution in Warwickshire

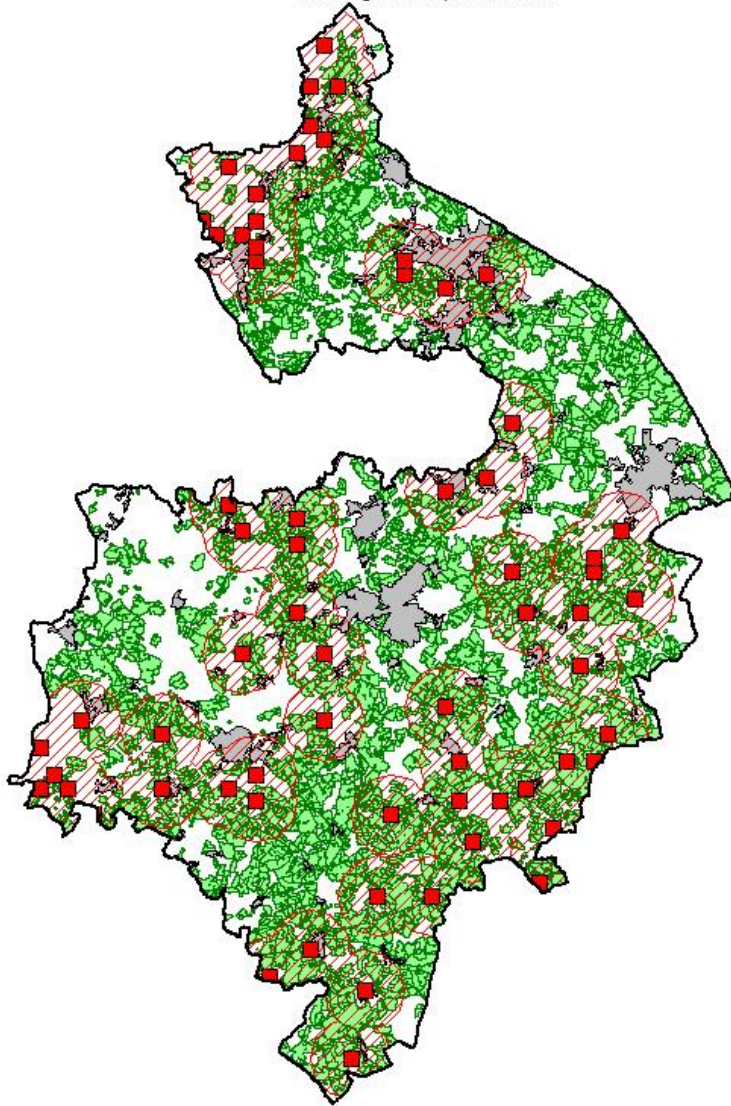
Grey Partridge breeding is extremely low throughout the county. Key areas occur in the north-west, south-west, south-east and between Leamington and Rugby. The dispersal pattern of Grey Partridge is linked heavily to the behaviour of forming coveys over the winter. Part of any scheme needs to address this winter habitat within breeding locations. The dispersal range allows for some targeted management within a 3 km range of established breeding areas. The second map illustrates the dispersal ranges for each site allowing a more focused application of management techniques.

Distribution and Concentration of breeding pairs of Grey Partridge (1998-2007)





Distribution of breeding pairs of Grey Partridge (1998-2007)  
Showing 3km dispersal buffers



# TREE SPARROW (*PASSER MONTANUS*)

## Status

- BoCC3 Red List
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% over 25 years
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% since 1969
- SPEC - EU Conservation Status

## Dispersal Information

- Tree Sparrows are a mainly sedentary species with a small proportion that are short distance migrants in a south to south-west direction. These movements are irregular and could reflect population eruptions rather than true annual migration (Snow *et al*, 1998)
- Tree Sparrows nest in loose colonies that can extend over a very large home range with individual nest sites up to 1 km apart (Snow *et al*, 1998). Such distribution of nest sites is highly dependent on the availability of suitable tree and food availability
- Breeding Dispersal is recorded as being 5 km and Natal dispersal as 8km (Wernham *et al*, 2002).

## Species Specific Beneficial Management

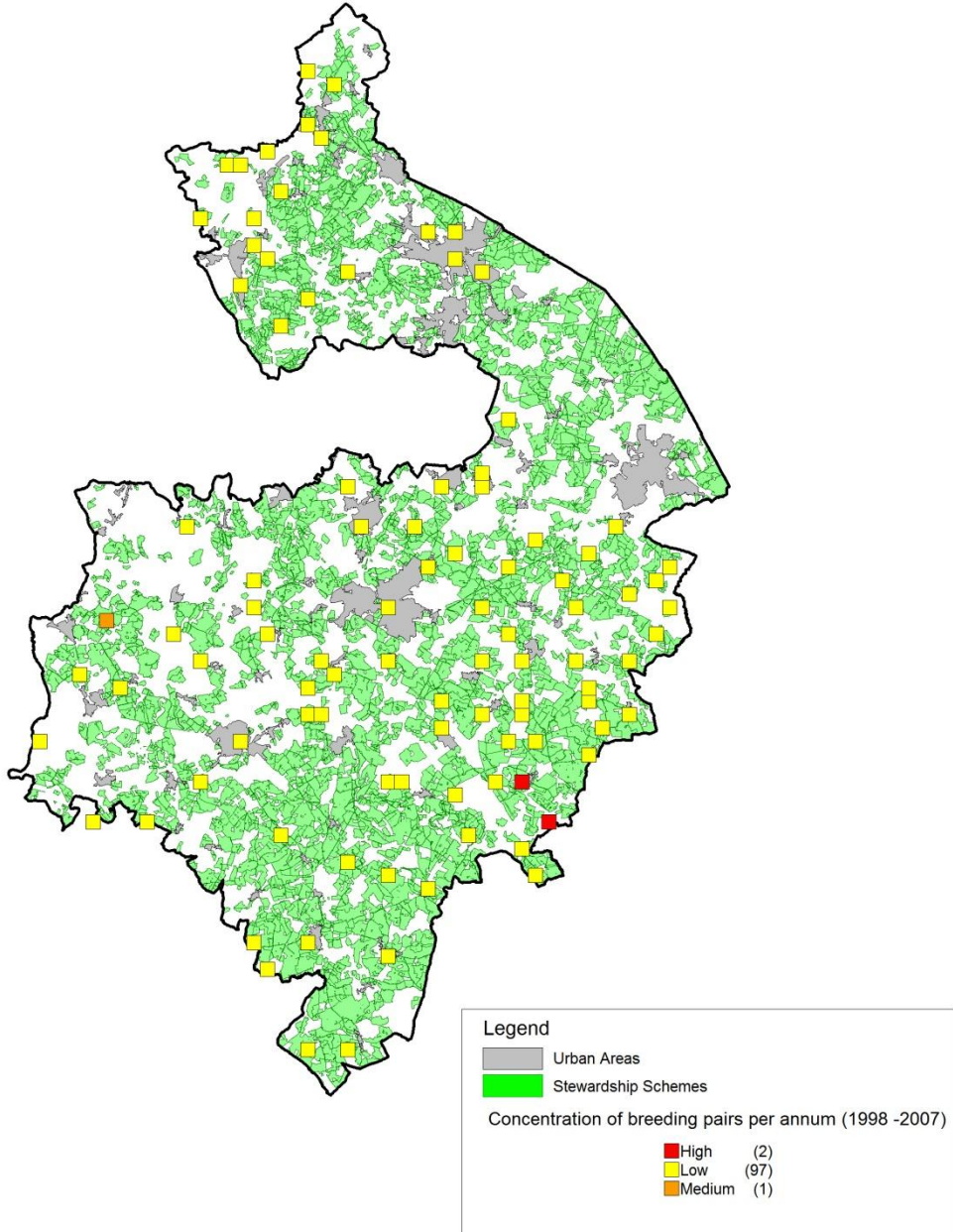
- Mixed farmland with hedgerows are very important for Tree Sparrows (Summers-Smith, 1996)

## Comment on Distribution in Warwickshire

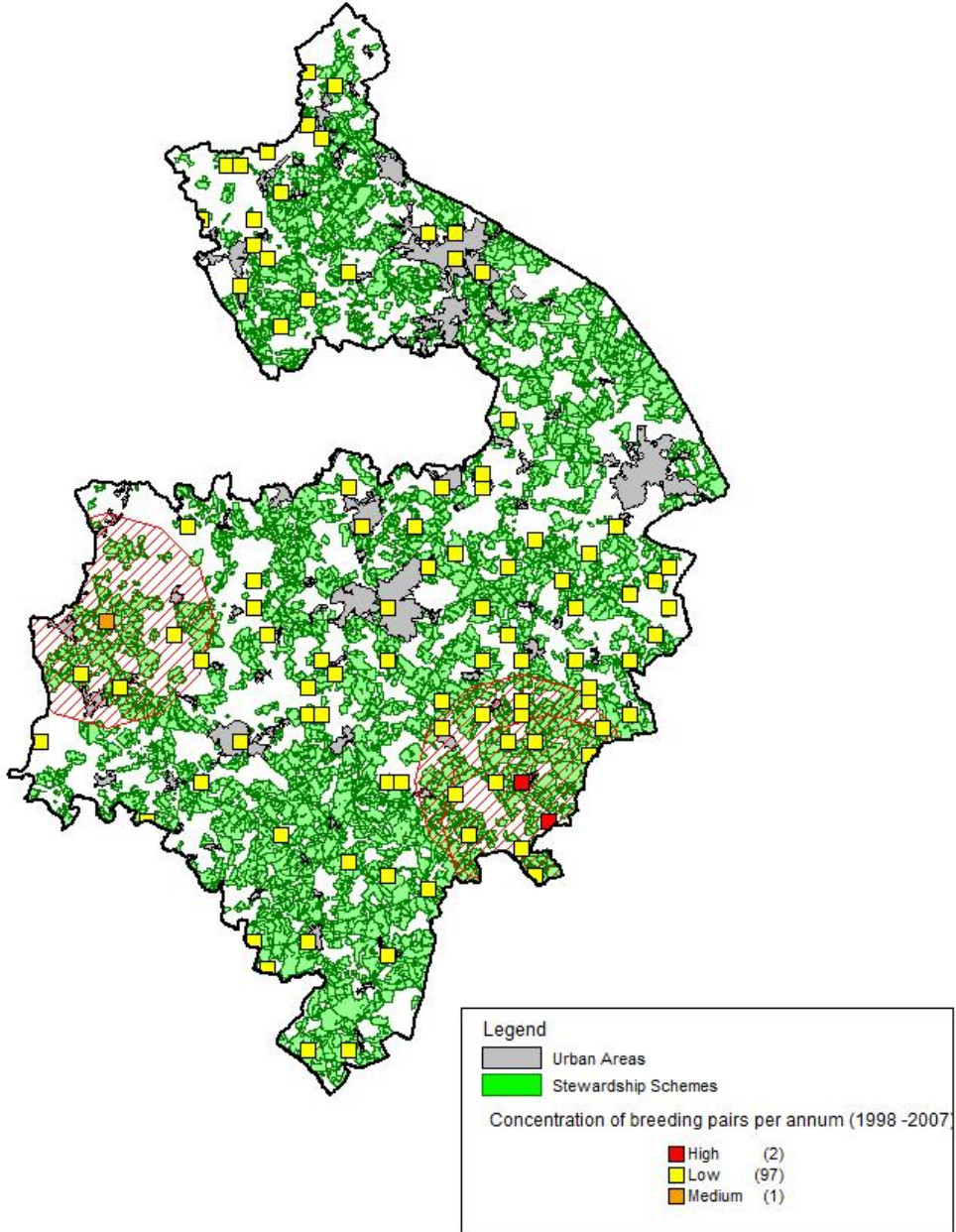
Tree Sparrows have a well documented breeding behaviour. They form loose colonies. Each pair pairs for life with an annual survival rate of 35-40%. Breeding is undertaken mostly by 1<sup>st</sup> year individuals (75%). Breeding dispersal from winter flocks that can number as much as 30-50 individuals can be up to 5km. Given that natal dispersal is approximately 8km the establishment of new colonies then management should be focused on areas within 8km of high concentration areas.

Breeding distribution in Warwickshire is fairly even across the county but with core hot spots in the south-east, north-west and west. This correlates well with stewardship schemes suggesting that farming practices are already resulting in effecting this species distribution.

Distribution and Concentration of breeding pairs of Tree Sparrow (1998-2007)



Distribution of breeding pairs of Tree Sparrow (1998-2007)  
Showing 8km Natal Dispersal Zone from the Highest  
breeding concentrations.



# EURASIAN SKYLARK (ALAUDA ARVENSIS)

## Status

- BoCC3 Red List
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% since 1969
- SPEC - EU Conservation Status

## Dispersal Information

- Skylarks are ground nester (Snow *et al*, 1998)
- Skylarks form winter flocks but as a species are more sedentary than European populations (Snow *et al*, 1998)
- Breeding Dispersal is recorded as being 0.7 km and Natal dispersal as 5.5km (Wernham *et al*, 2002).

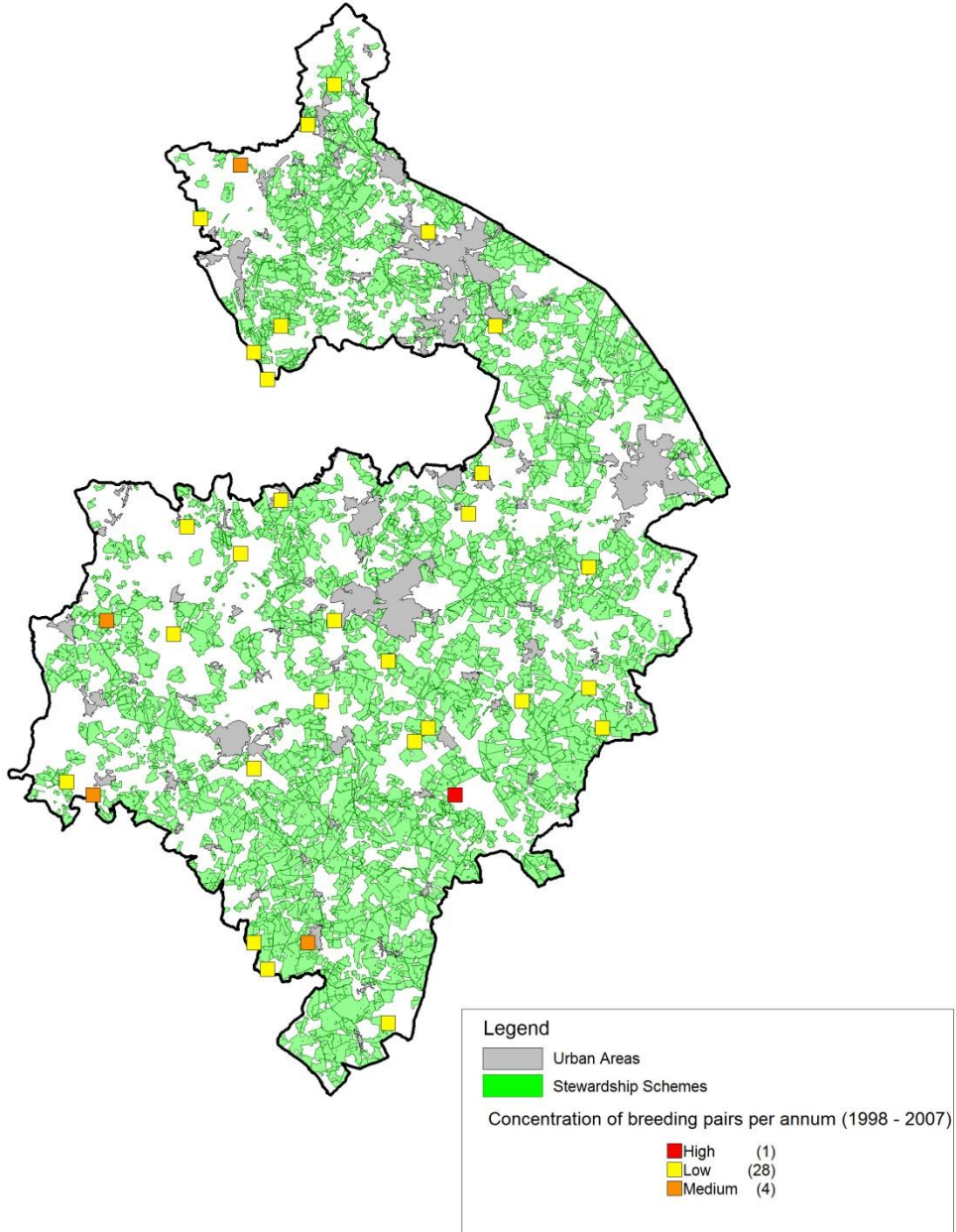
## Species Specific Beneficial Management

- Vegetation height is vital to breeding success. They require short sparse vegetation (Donald and Morris, 2005).
- Skylarks are affected by winter sown cereals that reach an undesirable crop height when breeding occurs (Donald and Morris, 2005).
- Skylark plots – Undrilled patches 4m<sup>2</sup> at a density of 2 per ha. At Grange Farm run by the RSPB Skylark plots monitored between 200-2005 Skylark territories rose from 10 to 35 (Donald and Morris, 2005).

## Comment on Distribution in Warwickshire

The distribution of Skylarks in Warwickshire is disturbingly sparse. This could be a representation of under recording but the general pattern fits those for the other farmland species with concentrations in the south-west and voids between Rugby and Bedworth. There are four core concentrations that are worth consideration for management. With natal dispersal of 5.5km the second map shows suitable management focus areas.

Distribution and Concentration of breeding pairs of Skylark (1998-2007)



# TURTLE DOVE (STREPTOPELIA TURTUR)

## Status

- BoCC3 Red List
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% over 25 years
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% since 1969
- SPEC - EU Conservation Status

## Dispersal Information

- Ground feeder. Migratory. (Snow *et al*, 1998)
- Turtle Doves are long distance migrants to Africa. They migrate in groups ranging from 5 to 30. These migrants are at particular risk from hunters in Greece, Portugal, Spain, Malta, Italy, Austria and France (Browne and Aebischer, 2005).
- Breeding Dispersal is recorded as being 3.8 km and Natal dispersal as 8.8km (Wernham *et al*, 2002).
- Mean Density on farmland plots is 08 territories per km<sup>2</sup> (Common Birds Census) ((Browne and Aebischer, 2005).
- Home range is extremely variable ranging from 0.3ha to 1,130ha (Browne and Aebischer, 2005).
- Defended breeding territories tend to be between 0.75 and 8.9 ha (Browne and Aebischer, 2005).

## Species Specific Beneficial Management

- Show a preference for open lowland habitats with hedgerows, scrub and small woods. They avoid heath, large woods and plantations (Browne and Aebischer, 2005).
- Breeding density is higher in woodlands with 66% canopy cover (Browne and Aebischer, 2005).
- Suitable hedgerows and small patches of woodland embedded in an agricultural matrix. Hedgerows should be 4.5m high and 3m wide with climbers (Browne and Aebischer, 2005).
- Food availability is reliant on short sparse vegetation with seed-rich weedy plants. Annual tillage with limited herbicide use is beneficial (Browne and Aebischer, 2005).
- Post-harvest cereal rap and pea stubbles supplement feeding (Browne and Aebischer, 2005).

Location	Density of Turtle Dove Territories per km <sup>2</sup>
Suffolk	4.1-4.6
Lincolnshire	0.3-0.5
Essex	6.5
1968-72 Breeding Atlas	1.4
1988-91 Breeding Atlas	0.6
Mean	2.6

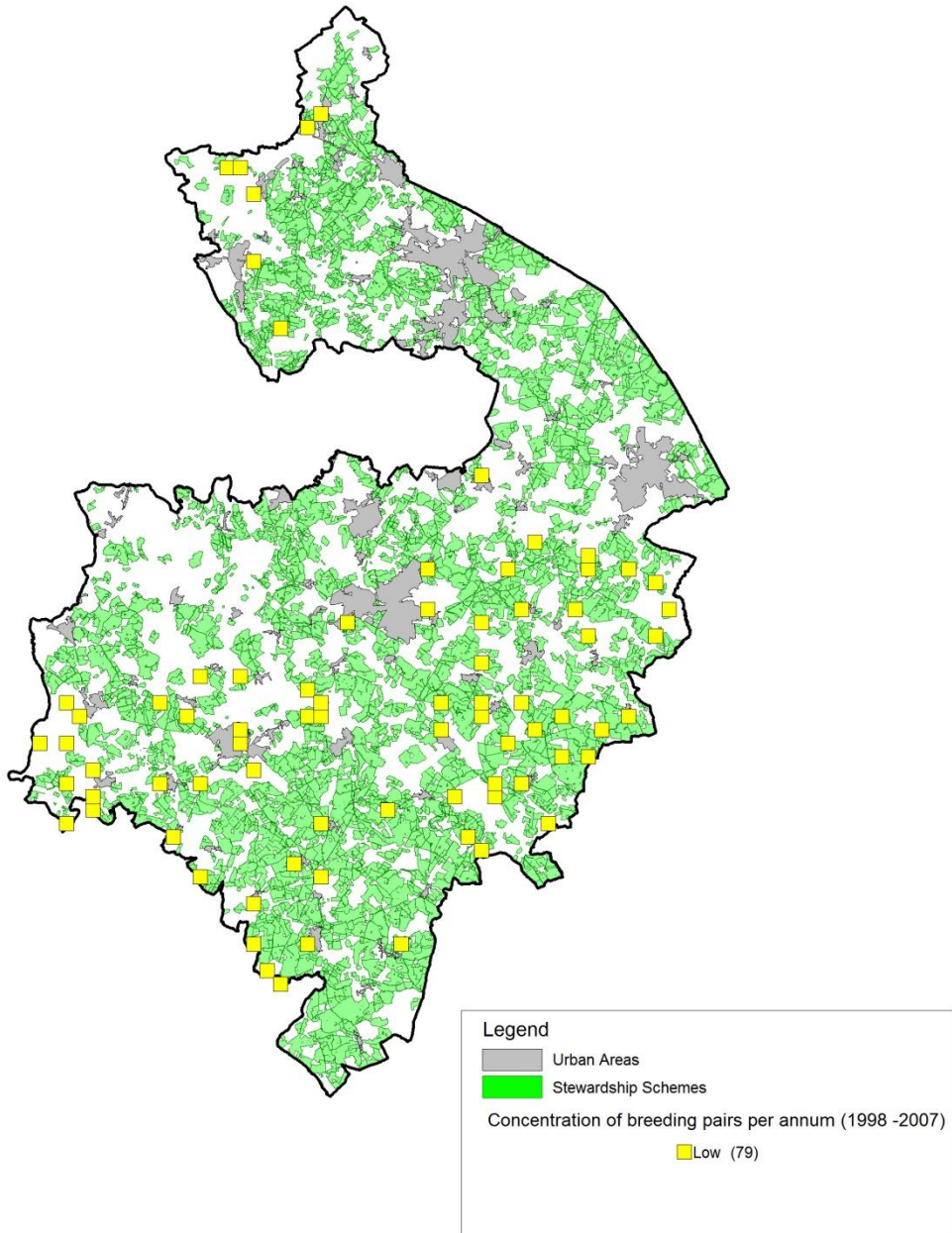
## **Comment on Distribution in Warwickshire**

The distribution of Turtle Doves in Warwickshire is focused into 3 main areas; the north-west of the county, south east and the east. The concentration is very low with large areas devoid of any records. The Warwickshire landscape contains many small woods in agricultural land and so should be suitable for Turtle Doves.

Review of the literature suggests that the decline of the Turtle Dove is not as a result of agriculture but perhaps a factor of global climate change. The doves have been spending less time in Britain since 1965. The breeding season is currently 12 days shorter than 40 years ago and the autumnal migration starts 8 days earlier. These changes in movement patterns suggests that the species is now possibly out of phase with food availability that is likely to be exacerbated by changing agricultural practices. Because of this it is likely that specific habitat management for this species is unlikely to significantly affect populations and that efforts would be better placed in generic actions that as a by product would sustain and improve general requirements for the Turtle Dove.



Distribution and Concentration of breeding pairs of Turtle Dove (1998-2007)



# CORN BUNTING (MILLIARIA CALANDRA)

## Status

- BoCC3 Red List
- Historical Decline 1800-1995
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% over 25 years
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% since 1969
- SPEC - EU Conservation Status

## Dispersal Information

- Corn Bunting are resident to partially migratory. Most tend to over winter within the breeding range but some may move to North Africa. Resident birds form mobile flocks in the winter (Snow *et al*, 1998).
- Some winter movements can be up to 11-22.2 km (Donald, 1997).
- Work in Scotland on the Uists suggests that Corn Bunting demonstrate natal philopatry. All individuals were recorded to return within 5km of their birthplace and 80% of those within 2km (Shepherd *et al*, 1997).

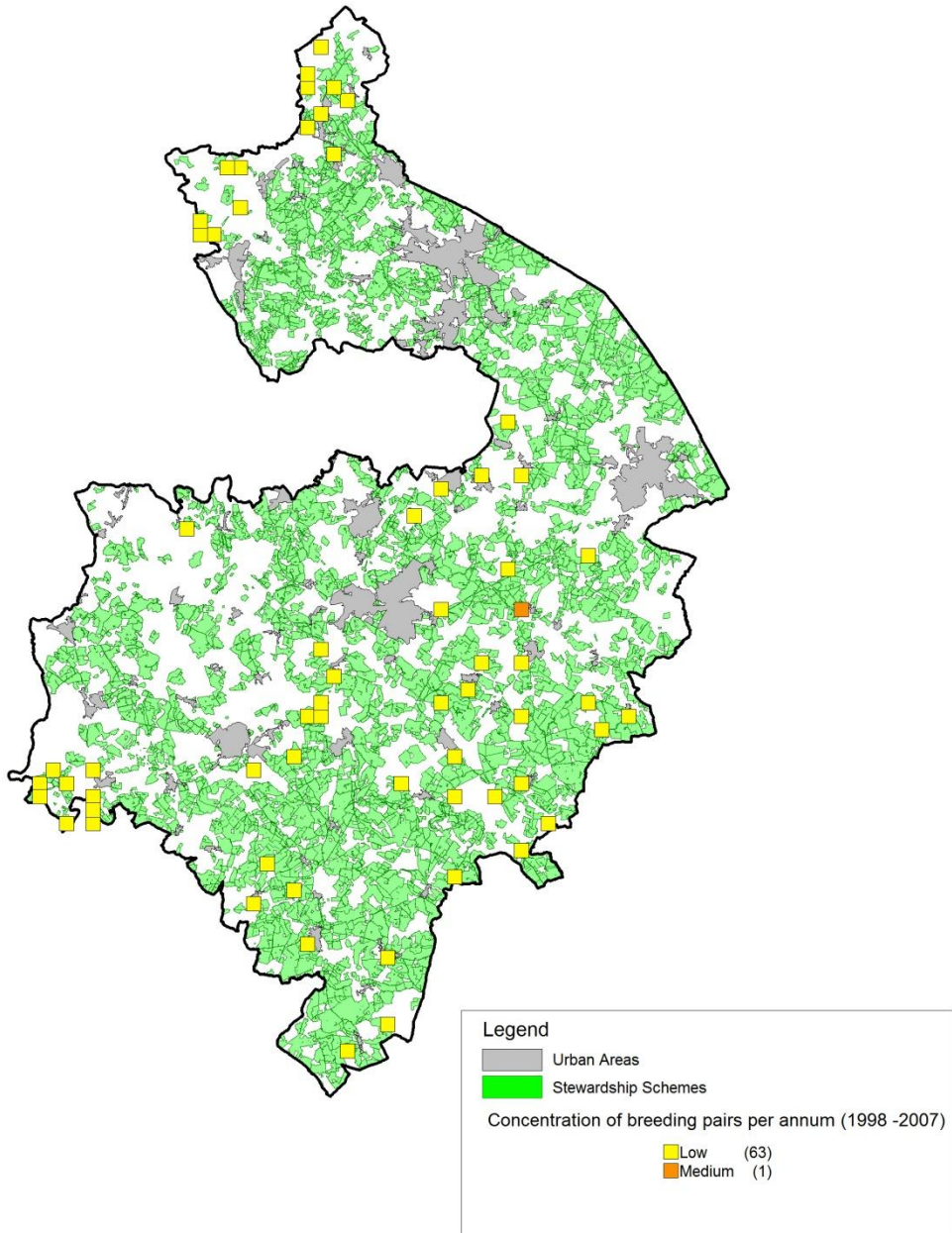
## Species Specific Beneficial Management

- Regional populations are correlated to the percentage of tillage where there are abundant invertebrates (Donald, 1997).
- Winter stubbles are of particular importance (Donald, 1997).
- Early harvesting increase nest loss as by up to 60% of nests are still active in mid-July. Therefore a late harvest is beneficial (Donald, 1997).

## Comment on Distribution in Warwickshire

Corn Buntings can be found in small numbers across much of southern Warwickshire and in the very north-west of the county. There is a strong cluster of records in the south-west. Whilst there are winter movements that may introduce Corn Buntings to new suitable territories the fact that they demonstrate natal philopatry suggests that any management needs to focus close to core breeding areas where they will return each breeding season. This means any growth will have to be a creeping expansion of the range from strongholds.

Distribution and Concentration of breeding pairs of Corn Bunting(1998-2007)



# YELLOW WAGTAIL (MOTACILLA FLAVA)

## Status

- BoCC3 Red List
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% over 25 years
- Breeding Population decline by more than 50% since 1969

## Dispersal Information

- Most populations are migratory with individuals wintering in the Afro-tropics (Snow *et al*, 1998).
- Breeding territories often overlap on wetland fringes, riversides and lake side's (Snow *et al*, 1998).
- Breeding Dispersal is recorded as being 3 km and Natal dispersal as 12.5km (Wernham *et al*, 2002).

## Species Specific Beneficial Management

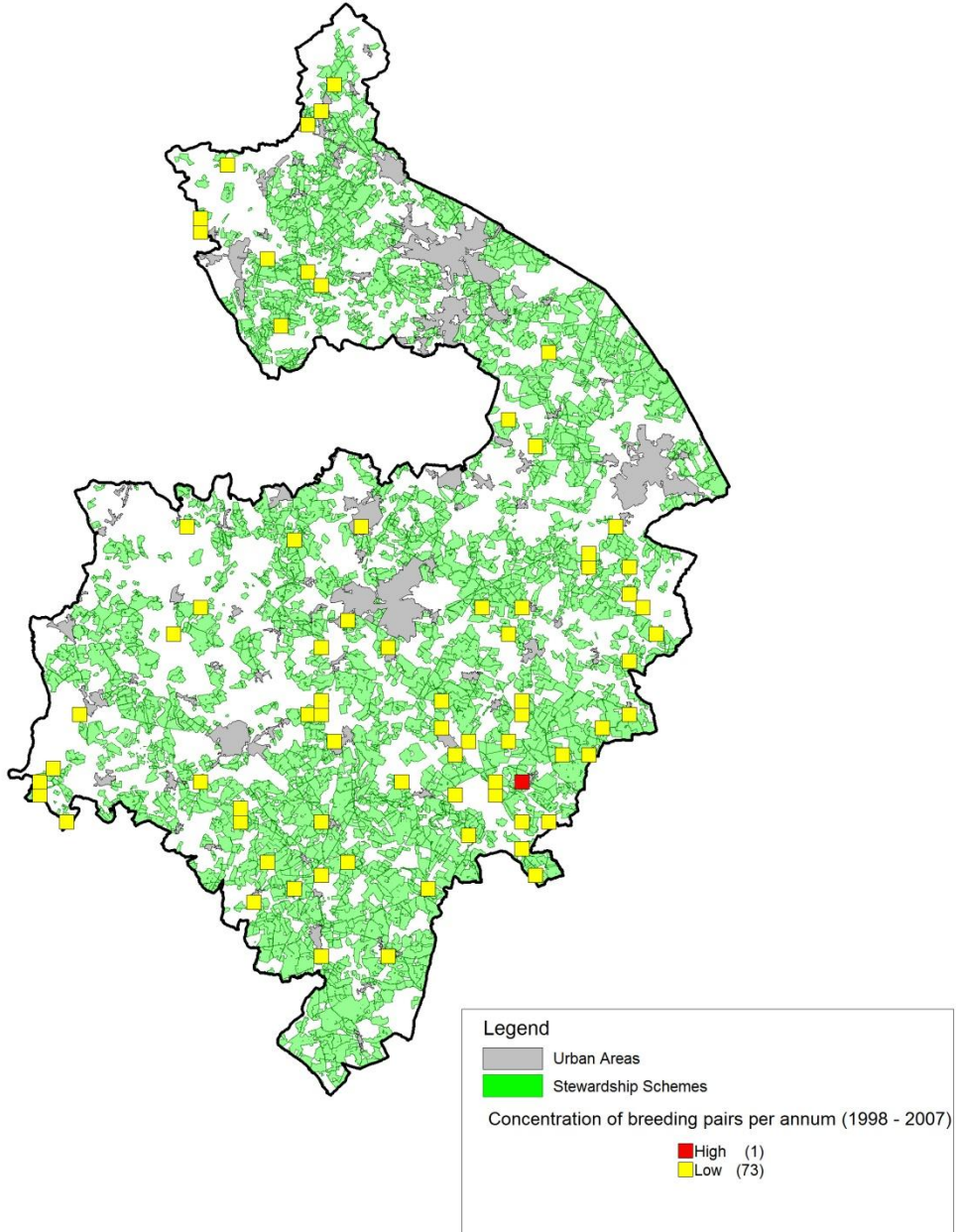
- Winter stubbles are of particular importance (Donald, 1997).
- Sympathetic management of lowland wet grassland is needed. Territories are associated with a mix of short swards and bare earth for feeding and taller swards for nesting (Wilson and Vickery, 2005).

## Comment on Distribution in Warwickshire

Yellow Wagtails are distributed in low numbers across the county with the exception of around Nuneaton and Bedworth. High concentrations can be found in the south-east of the county. In the West Midlands Yellow Wagtail density fell from 0.48 pairs per km<sup>2</sup> to 0.13 per km<sup>2</sup> (Wilson and Vickery, 2005).

With such a large natal dispersal distance it's more likely that given an increase in the amount of suitable habitat natural dispersal patterns will colonise new areas.

Distribution and Concentration of breeding pairs of Yellow Wagtail (1998-2007)



# CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that across Warwickshire farmland birds are at risk it is also clear that certain areas have greater concentrations of species than others.

There is a general trend that can be seen in the Core Species Map that the distributions of the species in question are focused on a series of hotspots. The heartland for most species is the region around Fenny Compton and the border with Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. There are secondary clusters in the far west around Bidford on Avon, in the north around Alvecote and in the

central area between Barford and Wellesbourne.

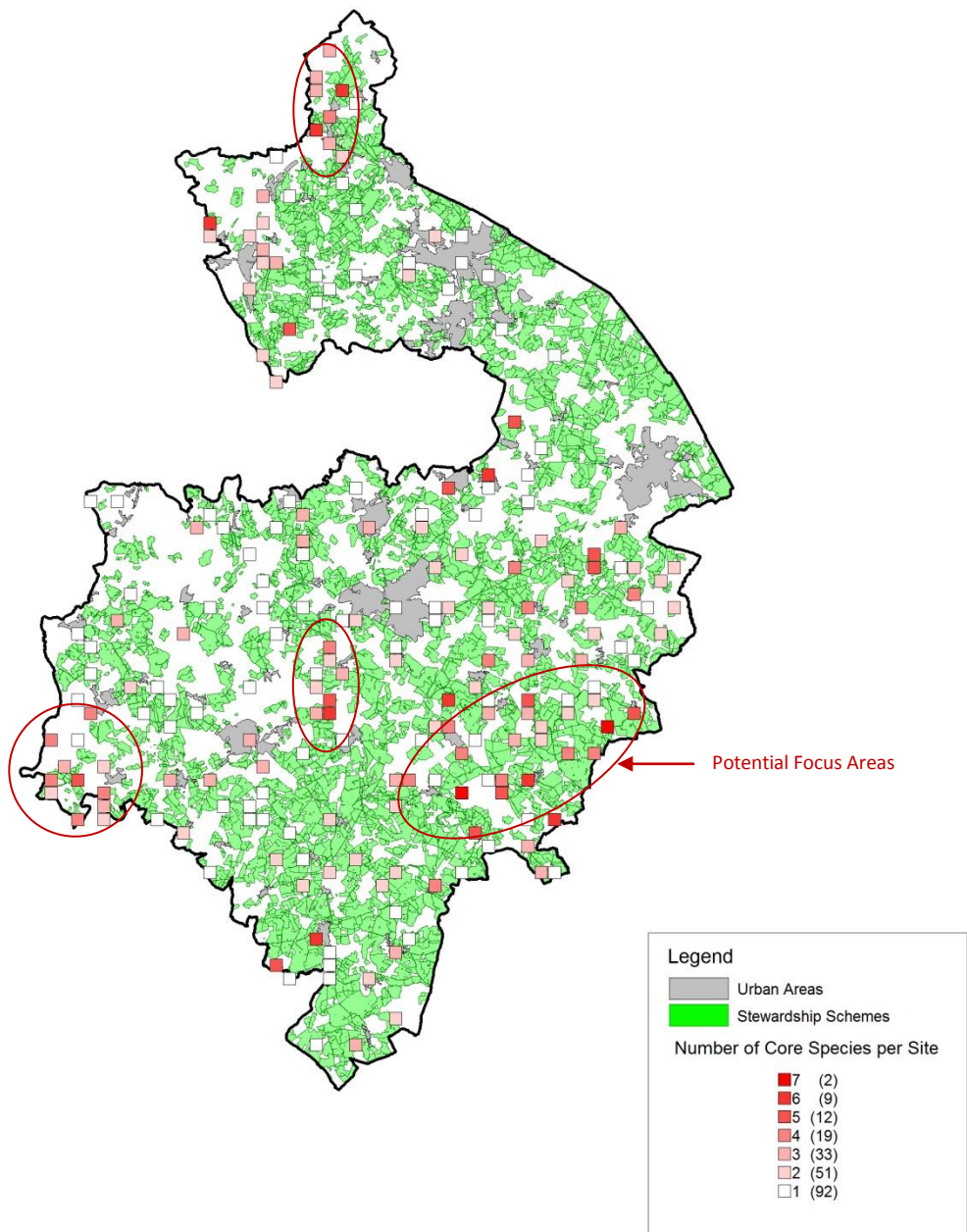
There is a wealth of research on how agri-environmental schemes can benefit farmland birds some of this research is précised in the two tables below. These demonstrate the fact that many of the target species will benefit from the same management strategies. This has the benefit of maximising efforts in the field.

## Evidence from Monitoring Schemes

	North Lapwing	Turtle Dove	Skylark	Yellow Wagtail	Tree Sparrow	Corn Bunting	Grey Partridge
<b>Crop Diversity</b>	A		A		A	A	*
<b>Autumn Sowing</b>	A		A		E	A	*
<b>Improvement of Rough Grazing</b>	A			E			*
<b>Livestock</b>	A		E	A			*
<b>Hay to Silage</b>	E		E			E	*
<b>Manure</b>	E						*
<b>Artificial Fertiliser</b>	E		A				*
<b>Pesticides</b>	E	E	E		E		*
<b>Hedgerows</b>					E	E	*
<b>Ley Grass</b>						E	*

A = Significant Association, E = Evidence of Link, \* No Data. (After: Chamberlain and Vickery, 2002)

Number of Core Species per Site (1998-2007)



## Benefits of Agri-environmental Schemes

	North Lapwing	Turtle Dove	Skylark	Yellow Wagtail	Tree Sparrow	Corn Bunting	Grey Partridge
<b>Organic Farming</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Integrated Crop Management</b>	+	+	+		+	+	
<b>Conservation Headlands</b>			+			+	+
<b>Game Cover Strips</b>			+			+	+
<b>Countryside Stewardship Set-Aside</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

(After: Chamberlain and Vickery, 2002)

One of the more practical assessments of techniques in reversing the decline of farmland birds was carried out by C. Stoate in 2001 on work carried out at Loddington in Leicestershire. Efforts made on a 333 ha mixed arable and livestock farm resulted in an increase of 102% in the abundance of nationally declining song birds. The scheme involved a number of measures and combined private with public partnership to include farming incentives and state funded agri-environmental schemes. The measures related by Stoate (2001) and those of other researchers covered in this report result in 10 management options.

1. Predation Control – control of Crow, Magpie and rats in particular result in greater egg and chick survival.
2. Supplementary Feeding – Overcomes the problem of the lack of over winter stubble.
3. Increased field margins – Increase the number of weed/seed plants and provide a buffer to pesticides and encourage hedgerows.

4. Restricted Pesticides use – Increase food availability for chicks.

5. Beetle Banks – 2m wide raised banks within arable fields encourage invertebrates that act as a natural pesticide. Can also double as Skylark Plots.

6. Use of target Aphicides – Targeting aphids maintains crop yields whilst not eradicating all invertebrate species.

7. Spring sown crops rather than autumn or winter ones – This provides vegetation of the correct height in the breeding season for ground nesters.

8. Late Harvesting – Later harvesting ensures ground nesters can produce more than one brood within a season.

9. Overwinter Stubble – Provides food resources for over wintering species.

10. Skylark Plots – Especially beneficial for Skylarks providing suitable nest sites and advantageous where early sowing is not possible.



With specific regards to Warwickshire there is a great potential for action. Much of the county is part of some form of Stewardship Scheme indicating at the very least an understanding that conservation can be a profitable avenue in farming.

In terms of meta-population ecology it is possible to consider each of the high concentration sites for each species as a source site. These provide new individuals that could potentially re-colonise local areas. This re-colonisation is linked intrinsically to the natal dispersal of the species and/or its migratory behaviour. The fact that natural expansion has not occurred suggests a lack of suitable habitat or that the source sites recruit only enough individuals each season to maintain the population in equilibrium. This therefore suggests the need for a two pronged approach to management.

Firstly the high concentration sites need to be secured. Management needs to focus on supporting and improving the resident population and ensuring they do not go locally extinct. This could be as simple as improving nesting locations or supplementary feeding.

Secondly, a network of suitable habitats needs to be established within the natal dispersal range of the species. If there is no suitable location within that region small scale efforts need to be made to create 'stepping stones' to a site where such measures can be undertaken.

Given the extent of stewardship schemes in the county it would seem prudent to focus efforts on established landowners who are already favourable to conservation schemes rather than trying to convert otherwise unmanaged land. In terms of efficiency it would also make sense to focus on areas in which more than one target species occurs. The Core Species map identifies several key

areas in the county that could be suitable with several sites in the Fenny Compton area that contain 5 or more of the species. These potential focus areas are highlighted on the core species map. They also show 'void' areas such as the one between Rugby and Nuneaton. This area has a surprising lack of core species despite contiguous stewardship schemes between these areas.

This report is designed to help focus management efforts using simple data sets and analysis. For truly effective analysis the land use of the county needs to be assessed in tandem with the stewardship scheme. Arable land is of more importance to the granivorous species whilst pasture and specifically wet grassland is more important to Lapwings and Yellow Wagtail.

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# APPENDICES – DATA

## Corn Bunting

Grid_ref	Name	10yr Mean	Conc.
SP0749	Abbots Salford	0.1	Low
SP3574	Baginton	0.1	Low
SP2095	Bodymoor Heath	0.1	Low
SP2153	Bridgetown Fields	0.1	Low
SP0953	Broom	0.1	Low
SP4079	Coombe Fields	0.1	Low
SP2098	Dosthill/Kingsbury	0.1	Low
SP4669	Draycote	0.1	Low
SP1893	Dunton	0.1	Low
SP2557	Hampton Lucy	0.1	Low
SP3759	Harbury	0.1	Low
SP2832	Long Compton	0.1	Low
SP4658	Marston Doles	0.1	Low
SK2602	Polesworth	0.1	Low
SP4756	Priors Hardwick	0.1	Low
SP4957	Priors Marston	0.1	Low
SP2540	Shipston on Stour	0.1	Low
SK2505	Shuttington	0.1	Low
SP4161	Southam	0.1	Low
SP3372	Stoneleigh	0.1	Low
SP3861	Ufton	0.1	Low
SP3645	Upton	0.1	Low
SP0949	West Bickmarsh	0.1	Low
SP0951	Bidford on Avon	0.2	Low
SP3951	Burton Dassett	0.2	Low
SP4157	Chapel Ascote	0.2	Low
SP0552	Cock Bevington	0.2	Low
SP3651	DMC Kineton	0.2	Low
SP3654	Gaydon	0.2	Low
SP2799	Grendon	0.2	Low
SP2662	Longbridge	0.2	Low
SP3565	Offchurch	0.2	Low
SP3252	Poolfields	0.2	Low
SP4147	Warmington	0.2	Low
SP3134	Whichford	0.2	Low
SP4175	Wolston	0.2	Low
SK2504	Alvecote	0.3	Low
SP3139	Brailes	0.3	Low
SP3875	Brandon	0.3	Low

SP3558	Chesterton	0.3	Low
SP1793	Curdworth	0.3	Low
SP0653	Dunnington	0.3	Low
SP0950	Marlcliff	0.3	Low
SP1998	Middleton Hall	0.3	Low
SP0752	Salford Priors	0.3	Low
SK2803	Warton	0.3	Low
SP2760	Barford	0.4	Low
SP4152	Fenny Compton	0.4	Low
SP2557	Hunningham	0.4	Low
SP0551	Rushford	0.4	Low
SP2444	Armscote	0.5	Low
SP2246	Crimscote Downs	0.5	Low
SP2454	Hunscote	0.7	Low
SK2704	Bramcote Hall	0.8	Low
SP4349	Farnborough	0.9	Low
SK2607	Seckington	0.9	Low
SP1794	Wishaw	0.9	Low
SP2143	Ilmington	1.2	Low
SP1671	Lawford Heath	1.3	Low
SK2501	Birchmoor	1.7	Low
SP4068	Marton	1.8	Low
SP2657	Charlecote	2.5	Low
SP2658	Wasperton	4.8	Low
SP4165	Long Itchington	6.3	Medium

Skylark

<b>Grid_ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>10yr Mean</b>	<b>Conc</b>
<b>SK2501</b>	Birchmoor	6	Low
<b>SK2704</b>	Bramcote Hall	2.4	Low
<b>SP0752</b>	Salford Priors	3	Low
<b>SP0951</b>	Bidford on Avon	6.3	Low
<b>SP1064</b>	Morton Bagot	9.3	Low
<b>SP1563</b>	Wootton Pool	1	Low
<b>SP1671</b>	Lapworth	2.4	Low
<b>SP1794</b>	Wishaw	0.6	Low
<b>SP2069</b>	Rowington	0.4	Low
<b>SP2098</b>	Dosthill/Kingsbury	6.9	Medium
<b>SP2140</b>	Compton Scorpion	2.3	Low
<b>SP2153</b>	Bridgetown	1.3	Low
<b>SP2184</b>	Little Packington	0.5	Low
<b>SP2238</b>	Stretton on Fosse	2.6	Low
<b>SP2282</b>	The Somers	0.3	Low
<b>SP2373</b>	Nunley	3	Low
<b>SP2386</b>	Maxstoke	0.1	Low
<b>SP2540</b>	Shipston on Stour	5.8	Medium
<b>SP2658</b>	Wasperton	2.8	Low
<b>SP2764</b>	Warwick Racecourse	1.2	Low
<b>SP3134</b>	Whichford	0.8	Low
<b>SP3161</b>	Bishops Tachbrook	1.2	Low
<b>SP3355</b>	Lighthorne	3.4	Low
<b>SP3456</b>	Lighthorne Quarry	1.2	Low
<b>SP3493</b>	Windmill Hill	2.4	Low
<b>SP3651</b>	DMC Kineton	47.5	High
<b>SP3772</b>	Ryton Pools	1.5	Low
<b>SP3875</b>	Brandon	0.4	Low
<b>SP3986</b>	Bulkington	0.9	Low
<b>SP4158</b>	Ladbroke	0.1	Low
<b>SP4640</b>	Chapel Green	0.9	Low
<b>SP4668</b>	Kites Hardwick	0.1	Low
<b>SP4756</b>	Priors Hardwick	1.4	Low

Tree Sparrow

Grid_ref	Name	10yr Mean	Conc
SK2501	Birchmoor	0.3	Low
SK2505	Shuttington	0.3	Low
SK2600	Dordon	0.2	Low
SK2704	Bramcote Hall	0.1	Low
SP0555	Weethley	0.2	Low
SP0860	Coughton	0.7	Low
SP0949	West Bickmarsh	0.2	Low
SP1064	Morton Bagot	5.7	Medium
SP1159	Great Alne	0.2	Low
SP1349	Dorsington	0.2	Low
SP1563	Wootton Wawen	0.4	Low
SP1671	Lawford Heath	1	Low
SP1752	Milcote	0.2	Low
SP1761	Edstone	0.1	Low
SP1794	Wishaw	0.6	Low
SP1998	Middleton Hall	0.1	Low
SP2055	Stratford	1	Low
SP2089	Coleshill	0.1	Low
SP2098	Dosthill/Kingsbury	0.3	Low
SP2140	Compton Scorpion	0.4	Low
SP2165	Pinley Abbey	0.1	Low
SP2167	Shrewley	0.1	Low
SP2192	Whitacre Heath	0.8	Low
SP2194	Coton	1	Low
SP2238	Stretton on Fosse	0.2	Low
SP2263	Norton Lindsey	0.2	Low
SP2291	Shustoke	1	Low
SP2299	Whately	0.1	Low
SP2348	Alderminster	0.2	Low
SP2386	Maxstoke	2.1	Low
SP2396	Hurley	0.9	Low
SP2532	Barton on Heath	0.2	Low
SP2540	Shipston on Stour	1.4	Low
SP2557	Hampton Lucy	0.1	Low
SP2557	Hunningham	0.6	Low
SP2559	Hampton Wood	0.1	Low
SP2588	Shawbury	0.2	Low
SP2657	Charlecote	0.8	Low
SP2661	Sherbourne	0.1	Low
SP2760	Barford	0.2	Low
SP2832	Long Compton	0.1	Low
SP2846	Fulready	0.3	Low

SP2874	Crackley	0.1	Low
SP2890	Arley	0.8	Low
SP2971	Kenilworth	0.2	Low
SP3139	Brailes	0.2	Low
SP3145	Oxhill	0.1	Low
SP3152	Compton Verney	0.1	Low
SP3161	Bishops Tachbrook	0.1	Low
SP3165	Leamington Spa	1	Low
SP3252	Poolfields	0.7	Low
SP3371	Stareton	0.2	Low
SP3444	Tysoe	1.5	Low
SP3468	Cubbington	0.1	Low
SP3493	Windmill Hill	0.6	Low
SP3556	Upper Kingston	0.2	Low
SP3558	Chesterton	1.4	Low
SP3574	Baginton	0.1	Low
SP3651	DMC Kineton	1	Low
SP3669	Weston under Whetherly	0.1	Low
SP3691	Nuneaton	0.2	Low
SP3693	Weddington	0.6	Low
SP3748	Radway	0.8	Low
SP3857	Bishops Itchington	0.1	Low
SP3861	Ufton	0.1	Low
SP3865	Snowford	1	Low
SP3874	Ryton on Dunsmore	0.1	Low
SP3875	Brandon	0.1	Low
SP3890	Attleborough Fields	0.9	Low
SP3952	Northend	0.3	Low
SP4055	Knightcote	6.4	Low
SP4063	Bascote	0.1	Low
SP4068	Marton	0.8	Low
SP4079	Coombe Fields	0.6	Low
SP4147	Warmington	0.8	Low
SP4152	Fenny Compton	26.9	High
SP4157	Chapel Ascote	0.1	Low
SP4158	Ladbroke	0.2	Low
SP4161	Southam	0.1	Low
SP4245	Shotteswell	2	Low
SP4255	Watergall	0.2	Low
SP4270	Frankton	0.1	Low
SP4349	Farnborough	10.9	High
SP4467	Leamington	0.7	Low

Hastings			
<b>SP4561</b>	Napton	0.8	Low
<b>SP4565</b>	Broadwell	1	Low
<b>SP4654</b>	Stoneton	0.2	Low
<b>SP4658</b>	Marston Doles	0.1	Low
<b>SP4659</b>	Chapel Green	0.1	Low
<b>SP4669</b>	Draycote	0.3	Low
<b>SP4756</b>	Priors Hardwick	4.2	Low
<b>SP4871</b>	Dunchurch	1	Low
<b>SP4957</b>	Priors Marston	0.3	Low
<b>SP4961</b>	Shuckborough	0.1	Low
<b>SP4961</b>	Upper Shuckborough	0.8	Low
<b>SP4966</b>	Grandborough	0.1	Low
<b>SP5163</b>	Flecknoe	0.1	Low
<b>SP5167</b>	Willoughby	1.2	Low
<b>SP5265</b>	Wolfhamcote	0.8	Low
<b>SP5268</b>	Longdown	1.2	Low

## Lapwing

Grid_ref	Name	10yr Mean	Conc
SK2504	Alvecote	0.9	Low
SK2505	Shuttington	0.1	Low
SK2600	Dordon	0.7	Low
SK2602	Polesworth	0.4	Low
SK2607	Seckington	0.2	Low
SK2704	Bramcote Hall	1.5	Low
SP0552	Cock Bevington	0.1	Low
SP0555	Weethley	0.1	Low
SP0749	Abbots Salford	1.5	Low
SP0752	Salford Priors	5.9	Medium
SP0763	Studley	1	Low
SP0857	Alcester	0.4	Low
SP0862	Spornall	0.1	Low
SP0873	Forshaw Heath	0.3	Low
SP0951	Bidford on Avon	0.1	Low
SP1064	Morton Bagot	2.2	Low
SP1073	Terrys Green	0.2	Low
SP1159	Great Alne	0.3	Low
SP1166	Oldberrow	0.1	Low
SP1257	Haselor	0.1	Low
SP1359	Aston Cantlow	0.8	Low
SP1548	Long Marston	0.1	Low
SP1563	Wootton Wawen	0.8	Low
SP1671	Lapworth	0.3	Low
SP1772	Packington	5.3	Medium
SP1794	Wishaw	0.1	Low
SP1850	Willicote	0.2	Low
SP1856	Bishopton	0.1	Low
SP1871	Kings Wood	0.1	Low
SP1893	Dunton	0.1	Low
SP1952	Clifford Chambers	0.1	Low
SP1998	Middleton Hall	0.3	Low
SP2048	Sweet Knowle	0.1	Low
SP2055	Stratford	0.6	Low
SP2059	Haunch Lane Flood	0.1	Low
SP2062	Wolverton	0.1	Low
SP2089	Coleshill	0.2	Low
SP2093	Lea Marston	0.2	Low
SP2095	Bodymoor Heath	0.1	Low
SP2098	Dosthill/Kingsbury	1.8	Low
SP2099	Fishers Mill	0.2	Low
SP2149	Wimpstone	0.1	Low
SP2184	Little Packington	0.9	Low
SP2192	Whitacre Heath	0.3	Low
SP2196	Kingsbury	1.3	Low
SP2238	Stretton on Fosse	0.8	Low
SP2271	Wroxall	0.2	Low
SP2282	The Somers	0.1	Low
SP2291	Shustoke	0.1	Low
SP2386	Maxstoke	0.8	Low
SP2469	Waste Green	0.7	Low
SP2470	Beausale	1.2	Low
SP2472	Honiley	0.4	Low
SP2540	Shipston on Stour	0.5	Low
SP2560	Fulbrook	0.1	Low
SP2637	Burmington	0.1	Low
SP2638	Tidmington	0.1	Low
SP2657	Charlecote	1.3	Low
SP2658	Wasperton	1.4	Low
SP2661	Sherbourne	0.1	Low
SP2662	Longbridge	0.1	Low
SP2760	Barford	0.2	Low
SP2797	Baxterly	0.1	Low
SP2799	Grendon	0.1	Low
SP2895	Bentley Park Wood	0.1	Low
SP2937	Sutton under Brailes	0.1	Low
SP2971	Kenilworth	0.1	Low
SP3044	Whatcote	0.1	Low
SP3142	Chelmscote	0.5	Low
SP3145	Oxhill	0.2	Low
SP3152	Compton Verney	0.3	Low
SP3155	Moreton Morrell	0.1	Low
SP3252	Poolfields	0.1	Low
SP3290	Seeswood	0.2	Low
SP3371	Stareton	0.5	Low
SP3444	Tysoe	0.7	Low
SP3452	Chadshunt	0.1	Low
SP3456	Lighthorne Quarry	0.1	Low
SP3464	Radford Semele	0.2	Low
SP3556	Upper Kingston	0.2	Low
SP3558	Chesterton	2.3	Low
SP3565	Offchurch	1.4	Low
SP3574	Baginton	0.2	Low
SP3651	DMC Kineton	5.8	Medium
SP3654	Gaydon	1.1	Low
SP3669	Weston under Whetherly	0.2	Low

<b>SP3748</b>	Radway	0.9	Low
<b>SP3759</b>	Harbury	0.2	Low
<b>SP3852</b>	Little Dasset	0.1	Low
<b>SP3857</b>	Bishops Itchington	0.8	Low
<b>SP3861</b>	Ufton	0.5	Low
<b>SP3875</b>	Brandon	5.2	Medium
<b>SP3951</b>	Burton Dasset	0.6	Low
<b>SP3952</b>	Northend	0.1	Low
<b>SP4079</b>	Coombe Fields	0.2	Low
<b>SP4152</b>	Fenny Compton	3.1	Low
<b>SP4158</b>	Ladbroke	0.1	Low
<b>SP4161</b>	Southam	0.1	Low
<b>SP4173</b>	Frog Hall	0.1	Low
<b>SP4255</b>	Watergall	0.1	Low
<b>SP4256</b>	Hodnell	0.1	Low
<b>SP4345</b>	Wills Pasture	0.2	Low
<b>SP4349</b>	Farnborough	0.9	Low
<b>SP4454</b>	Wormleighton	0.4	Low
<b>SP4457</b>	Lower Radbourn	0.1	Low
<b>SP4458</b>	Upper Radbourn	0.1	Low
<b>SP4467</b>	Leamington Hastings	0.1	Low
<b>SP4561</b>	Napton	2.2	Low
<b>SP4565</b>	Broadwell	0.1	Low
<b>SP4663</b>	Calcutt	0.1	Low
<b>SP4668</b>	Kites Hardwick	0.4	Low
<b>SP4756</b>	Priors Hardwick	2.8	Low
<b>SP4862</b>	Lower Shuckborough	0.1	Low
<b>SP4868</b>	Toft Farm Lakes	0.9	Low
<b>SP4957</b>	Priors Marston	0.1	Low
<b>SP4966</b>	Grandborough	0.2	Low
<b>SP5268</b>	Longdown	0.1	Low



Grey Partridge

Grid_ref	Name	10yr Mean	Conc
SK2501	Birchmoor	1.2	Low
SK2504	Alvecote	0.2	Low
SK2600	Dordon	0.3	Low
SK2607	Seckington	0.1	Low
SK2704	Bramcote Hall	0.7	Low
SP0552	Cock Bevington	0.1	Low
SP0555	Weethley	0.1	Low
SP0653	Dunnington	0.1	Low
SP0752	Salford Priors	0.2	Low
SP0857	Alcester	0.1	Low
SP0950	Marlcliff	0.1	Low
SP1452	Weston on Avon	0.3	Low
SP1456	Billesley	0.1	Low
SP1794	Wishaw	0.2	Low
SP1893	Dunton	0.1	Low
SP1952	Clifford Chambers	0.1	Low
SP1973	Chessets Wood	0.2	Low
SP1998	Middleton Hall	0.1	Low
SP2062	Wolverton	0.1	Low
SP2071	Baddesley Clinton	0.1	Low
SP2093	Lea Marston	0.1	Low
SP2151	Ailstone	0.1	Low
SP2153	Bridgetown Fields	0.2	Low
SP2191	Ladywalk	0.1	Low
SP2192	Whitacre Heath	0.1	Low
SP2194	Coton	0.2	Low
SP2196	Kingsbury	0.2	Low
SP2238	Stretton on Fosse	0.1	Low
SP2465	Grove Park	0.1	Low
SP2470	Beausale	0.2	Low
SP2472	Honiley	0.1	Low
SP2499	Freasley	0.1	Low
SP2540	Shipston on Stour	0.3	Low
SP2657	Charlecote	0.2	Low
SP2662	Longbridge	0.1	Low
SP2832	Long Compton	0.2	Low
SP2937	Sutton under Brailes	0.1	Low

SP3044	Whatcote	0.1	Low
SP3150	Butlers Marston	0.1	Low
SP3290	Seeswood	0.1	Low
SP3291	Whittleford	0.1	Low
SP3444	Tysoe	0.2	Low
SP3558	Chesterton	0.1	Low
SP3574	Baginton	0.1	Low
SP3589	Bermuda	0.2	Low
SP3651	DMC Kineton	0.2	Low
SP3654	Gaydon	0.2	Low
SP3748	Radway	0.1	Low
SP3875	Brandon	0.1	Low
SP3890	Attleborough Fields	0.1	Low
SP3951	Burton Dassett	0.1	Low
SP4068	Marton	0.1	Low
SP4079	Coombe Fields	0.2	Low
SP4152	Fenny Compton	0.2	Low
SP4165	Long Itchington	0.1	Low
SP4245	Shotteswell	0.1	Low
SP4349	Farnborough	0.3	Low
SP4454	Wormleighton	0.3	Low
SP4561	Napton	0.2	Low
SP4565	Broadwell	0.2	Low
SP4654	Stoneton	0.4	Low
SP4668	Kites Hardwick	0.2	Low
SP4669	Draycote	0.3	Low
SP4756	Priors Hardwick	0.3	Low
SP4871	Dunchurch	0.1	Low
SP4966	Grandborough	0.4	Low

Yellow Wagtail

Grid_ref	Name	10yr Mean	Conc
SK2501	Birchmoor	1	Low
SK2602	Polesworth	0.2	Low
SK2704	Bramcote Hall	1.4	Low
SP0551	Rushford	0.3	Low
SP0552	Cock Bevington	0.2	Low
SP0653	Dunnington	0.3	Low
SP0749	Abbots Salford	0.2	Low
SP0857	Alcester	0.9	Low
SP1563	Wootton Wawen	0.1	Low
SP1671	Lawford Heath	0.4	Low
SP1752	Milcote	0.6	Low
SP1765	Preston Bagot	0.1	Low
SP1793	Curdworth	0.1	Low
SP1794	Wishaw	0.3	Low
SP1998	Middleton Hall	0.2	Low
SP2049	Preston on stour	0.2	Low
SP2050	Alscott Park	0.1	Low
SP2143	Ilmington	0.8	Low
SP2246	Crimscote Downs	0.8	Low
SP2291	Shustoke	0.3	Low
SP2386	Maxstoke	0.1	Low
SP2444	Armscote	0.2	Low
SP2470	Beausale	0.2	Low
SP2557	Hunningham	0.3	Low
SP2590	Over Whitacre	0.4	Low
SP2639	Barcheston	0.1	Low
SP2645	Halford	0.3	Low
SP2649	Ettington	0.1	Low
SP2657	Charlecote	0.2	Low
SP2658	Wasperton	0.8	Low
SP2662	Longbridge	0.1	Low
SP2689	Dow Mill Colliery	0.1	Low
SP2755	Wellesbourne	0.1	Low
SP2846	Fulready	0.1	Low
SP2864	Warwick	0.2	Low
SP2971	Kenilworth	0.1	Low
SP3139	Brailes	0.1	Low
SP3162	Tachbrook Mallory	0.1	Low
SP3252	Poolfields	0.2	Low
SP3444	Tysoe	0.1	Low
SP3556	Upper Kingston	0.5	Low
SP3558	Chesterton	0.5	Low

SP3651	DMC Kineton	0.5	Low
SP3654	Gaydon	0.6	Low
SP3748	Radway	0.1	Low
SP3755	Itchington Holt	0.2	Low
SP3865	Snowford	0.1	Low
SP3951	Burton Dassett	0.1	Low
SP3952	Northend	0.5	Low
SP4055	Knightcote	0.3	Low
SP4063	Bascote	0.6	Low
SP4079	Coombe Fields	0.1	Low
SP4147	Warmington	0.1	Low
SP4149	Avon Dassett	0.4	Low
SP4152	Fenny Compton	17.7	High
SP4157	Chapel Ascote	0.8	Low
SP4158	Ladbroke	0.5	Low
SP4165	Long Itchington	1.1	Low
SP4245	Shotteswell	0.1	Low
SP4277	Bretford	0.1	Low
SP4349	Farnborough	1.8	Low
SP4384	Withybrook	0.1	Low
SP4454	Wormleighton	2.3	Low
SP4654	Stoneton	0.2	Low
SP4668	Kites Hardwick	0.1	Low
SP4669	Draycote	0.6	Low
SP4756	Priors Hardwick	0.4	Low
SP4871	Dunchurch	0.1	Low
SP4957	Priors Marston	0.1	Low
SP4961	Shuckborough	0.5	Low
SP4966	Grandborough	4.5	Low
SP4968	Woolscott	0.6	Low
SP5065	Sawbridge	0.6	Low
SP5163	Flecknoe	0.9	Low

## Turtle Dove

<b>Grid_ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>10yr Mean</b>	<b>Conc</b>
SK2501	Birchmoor	0.1	Low
SK2602	Polesworth	0.1	Low
SP0555	Weethley	0.1	Low
SP0749	Abbots Salford	0.2	Low
SP0752	Salford Priors	1.2	Low
SP0755	Ragley Park	0.1	Low
SP0758	Cold Comfort Wood	0.1	Low
SP0857	Alcester	0.2	Low
SP0950	Marlcliff	0.3	Low
SP0951	Bidford on Avon	0.1	Low
SP0953	Broom	0.1	Low
SP1452	Welford on Avon	0.1	Low
SP1452	Weston on Avon	0.8	Low
SP1458	Aston Grove	0.1	Low
SP1548	Long Marston	1	Low
SP1657	Wilmcote	0.1	Low
SP1745	Meon Hill	0.1	Low
SP1752	Milcote	0.4	Low
SP1760	Bearley	0.1	Low
SP1998	Middleton Hall	0.5	Low
SP2055	Stratford	0.1	Low
SP2056	Welcombe	0.1	Low
SP2060	Snitterfield Bushes	0.3	Low
SP2098	Dosthill/Kingsbury	1	Low
SP2140	Compton Scorpion	1.1	Low
SP2143	Ilmington	0.3	Low
SP2153	Bridgetown Fields	0.2	Low
SP2191	Ladywalk	0.5	Low
SP2196	Kingsbury	0.6	Low
SP2238	Stretton on Fosse	0.5	Low
SP2337	Ditchford Friary	0.4	Low
SP2386	Maxstoke	0.1	Low
SP2446	Newbold on Stour	0.1	Low
SP2540	Shipston on Stour	0.5	Low
SP2557	Hampton Lucy	0.2	Low
SP2559	Hampton Wood	0.1	Low
SP2645	Halford	0.1	Low
SP2649	Ettington	0.1	Low
SP2657	Charlecote	0.5	Low

SP2658	Wasperton	0.1	Low
SP2864	Warwick	0.1	Low
SP3150	Butlers Marston	0.3	Low
SP3240	Winderton	0.1	Low
SP3465	Newbold Comyn	0.1	Low
SP3468	Cubbington	0.1	Low
SP3556	Upper Kingston	0.1	Low
SP3558	Chesterton	0.4	Low
SP3651	DMC Kineton	2.2	Low
SP3748	Radway	0.3	Low
SP3847	Ratley	0.1	Low
SP3857	Bishops Itchington	0.3	Low
SP3858	Bishops Bowl	0.1	Low
SP3861	Ufton	1.4	Low
SP3864	Print Wood	0.1	Low
SP3875	Brandon	0.7	Low
SP3951	Burton Dassett	0.1	Low
SP3952	Northend	0.1	Low
SP4055	Knightcote	0.3	Low
SP4068	Marton	0.2	Low
SP4152	Fenny Compton	0.9	Low
SP4158	Ladbroke	0.1	Low
SP4165	Long Itchington	0.2	Low
SP4256	Hodnell	0.2	Low
SP4270	Frankton	0.2	Low
SP4349	Farnborough	0.1	Low
SP4454	Wormleighton	1.2	Low
SP4457	Lower Radbourn	0.1	Low
SP4565	Broadwell	0.1	Low
SP4654	Stoneton	0.1	Low
SP4663	Calcutt	0.2	Low
SP4668	Kites Hardwick	0.5	Low
SP4669	Draycote	0.4	Low
SP4756	Priors Hardwick	0.2	Low
SP4957	Priors Marston	0.1	Low
SP4968	Woolscott	1	Low
SP5163	Flecknoe	0.1	Low
SP5167	Browmsover	0.1	Low
SP5167	Willoughby	0.2	Low
SP5265	Wolfhamcote	0.5	Low