





OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS	PLAN STATUS	
			2008-2010	2011-2015
A. To increase the breeding range to its 1972 level (90% of 10km squares).	2020	An increase has been achieved in the south of the county; in 2014 there were 59 breeding pairs in 138 x 1km squares = 1.38 10km squares. Figures for the rest of the county are not available.	↑	↑
B. To increase the size of the breeding population to 100 pairs.	2020	An increase has been achieved in the south of the county; in 2014 there were 59 breeding pairs in 15% of the potential habitat. Although it would be wrong to extrapolate this to the whole county, it is likely that there are now 100 pairs.		
C. To increase the extent of suitable barn owl habitat to 4000ha.	2020	Achieved by 75% to 3014ha, 5 years ahead of schedule.		

Key to status: 2010: ↑ Any improvement ↔ No change ↓ Decline 2015: ↑ Good progress ↗ Some progress ↔ No change ↓ Decline

PROPOSED ACTIONS	BY	REPORTED PROGRESS	NO.OF SITES/ ITEMS	TOTAL AREA/ LENGTH	% OF TARGET	ACTION STATUS
						↑↗↔↓
PL1. Raise awareness of the HSE statutory rules and guidelines on the use of second- generation anticoagulant rodenticides.	ongoing	Stour Valley Wildlife Action Group (SVWAG): a reminder about the safe use of non-specific rodenticides sent to all farmers/landowners that have barn owl nest boxes managed by their team following a noticeable increase in the local population of brown rats at the end of last summer 2014. The wording deliberately implied ownership of the barn owls by landowners.				↑
SM1. Install at least 10 nest-boxes per year where the habitat is suitable but birds are absent, prioritising efforts around known existing breeding sites.	2020	SVWAG: 42 boxes installed Natural England (NE): 50 boxes installed through the Higher Level Stewardship option, of which 16 could be SVWAG boxes, thus a minimum of 76 boxes installed. Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT): 10 boxes installed in the Tame Butterfly Conservation Warwickshire (BCW): supported installation of 3 boxes at Nelson’s Wharf.	89 boxes minimum		890%	↑

<p>SM2. Protect and re-establish rough grassland, particularly along field margins, watercourses and woodland edges, creating networks of linked corridors for hunting, e.g. through agri-environment schemes, to increase the 2011 figure of 2966.87ha to 4000ha.</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>NE: 3011ha of 'barn owl friendly' habitat created through agri-environment options.</p> <p>WWT: manages 30 sites with substantial areas (c.3ha) of rough grassland as hay meadow grassland through a cutting and grazing regime.</p>		<p>c.3014ha</p>	<p>75%</p>	<p></p>
<p>RM1. Establish effective monitoring of range and population, including results from nest box schemes, and training of bird ringers.</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Achieved by SVWAG and Arden ringing groups in the south and West Midlands Bird Club in the north; WMBC Annual Report gives all known pairs, limiting location details to a 10km square.</p> <p>WMBC: two recruits from Ladywalk Nature Reserve will monitor new boxes in the Tame Valley.</p>	<p>3 groups</p>			<p></p>
<p>RM2. Monitor and record the breeding success rate, keeping a database of landowners implementing action for barn owl conservation.</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>SVWAG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitored 28 breeding pairs, plus 34 pairs where breeding was not proved, in south Warwickshire. • 115 landowners are involved; at least 32 are in agri-environmental schemes, double the number in 2014. 				<p></p>
<p>CP1. Promote good land management practice for barn owls at one demonstration site in Warwickshire.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Achieved by both SVWAG and WWT</p>	<p>2 sites</p>		<p>200%</p>	<p></p>