

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS	PLAN STATUS	
			2008-2010	2011-2015
A. To achieve condition of 6ha of existing lowland heathland above 0.25ha that are currently in unfavourable condition, to favourable or recovering, giving priority to those holding UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species & Red Data Book species.	2026	Achievement of 42.3 % of this target by 2015 through a combination of ‘continuing to achieve favourable condition’ and ‘continuing restoration’ at 3 sites: Hay Wood, Grendon Common and Coughton Court (total area 2.54ha).	↔	↑
B. To expand the extent of the habitat by 5ha.	2026	Achievement of 40% of this target by 2015 through expansion at 2 sites: Purley/Mancetter Colliery by reseeded (0.03ha) and Kingsbury Colliery spoil heap by natural revegetation and planting of heather (total area = 2ha min).		

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. Ensure that any site meeting the relevant criteria is considered for designation as an SSSI.	Ongoing	Natural England (NE): no more SSSIs designated.	0 sites			↔
PL2. Continue to select all qualifying lowland heathland sites as LWSs and enter onto database.	Ongoing	<p>Local Wildlife Sites Project (LWSP): most of these sites are degraded and the area of heathland is remnant, with no heather left. The woodland sites have been included as the rides have heathy habitats and bilberry. Designated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grendon Common, 1999 • Baddesley Common, 1999 • Corley Moor, 2010 • Kenilworth Common, 2010 • Frogmore Wood, 2014, has a heathy ride and potential for heather introduction. • Mays Wood, 2014, still has heather within the wood. <p>Poors Wood still has a bit of heather left; going to LWS panel winter 2015, with management recommendations.</p>	6 sites, 1 potential			↑

<p>PL3. Ensure that the protection of all heathland is included in Local Development Frameworks, Neighbourhood Plans and any other relevant strategies, including targets for maintenance, achieving condition and expansion for each relevant Local Authority.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Warwickshire County Council (WCC): all Local Planning Authority core strategies have a policy to protect heathland being a habitat of high nature conservation value.</p> <p>More detail in 2017 plans</p>				<p>↑</p>
<p>PL4. Ensure that new minor or major developments result in net biodiversity gain through adherence to the mitigation hierarchy.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WCC: all Local Planning Authorities promote biodiversity impact assessments that lead to net gains.</p>				<p>↑</p>
<p>SM1. Maintain favourable ecological condition of all 7.76ha (HBA, 2012) of existing heathland by ensuring the appropriate management of all sites.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>NE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clowes Wood and Rough Hill & Wirehill Woods (SSSIs): remain in good condition overall suggesting that the 0.75ha acid grassland / heathland areas are being maintained. Coleshill Pool (SSSI): condition has degraded. <p>Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT) at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priory Fields; 0.4ha, cut rotationally over 4-5 years, or as required, to maintain age structure. Heather has spread successfully in the area over recent years. <p>Coventry City Council (CCC) at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coombe Country Park: controlling bracken on the 0.2ha sand lens (to the north of the site) by cutting, combined with natural rabbit grazing, is keeping the best quality areas in good condition in terms of heathland flora. <p>Butterfly Conservation Warwickshire (BCW) at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poors Wood: working to protect and increase a small patch (c.0.1ha) of heathland, after wood clearance; has opportunities for re-establishment of heather. <p>Grendon Common Heathland Restoration Project (GCHRP , incorporating BCW, Warwickshire Amphibian & Reptile Team(WART) and Friends of Baddesley Common) at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baddesley Common: maintaining existing fragments (c.0.25ha) of heathland. 	<p>6 sites</p>	<p>1.70ha</p>	<p>22%</p>	<p>↑</p>

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<p>SM2. Manage or create areas of scrub (see RM1) to achieve a varied age structure, to a maximum 0.5% of each site.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WWT at Priory Fields: rotational scrub coppice.</p>	<p>1 site</p>			<p>↑</p>
<p>SM3. Continue to achieve favourable condition of 6ha of existing heathland by 2015 and further sites if identified by 2026 by appropriate management.</p>	<p>2015-2026</p>	<p>BCW with Friends of Hay Wood (FoHW) at Hay Wood: clearance of birch and pine saplings from <0.5ha where previously cleared; heather re-establishing. Our second largest concentration of heather following Grendon Common.</p> <p>CCC at Coombe Countryside Park: bracken is controlled on the 1ha sand lens to the north of the site by cutting using volunteer labour. This has focused on keeping the best quality areas in terms of heathland flora in good condition, long with help from wild rabbit grazing.</p>	<p>1 site</p>	<p>1.5ha</p>	<p><8%</p>	<p>↑</p>

SM4. Continue restoration of degraded heathland at the three SSSIs and other sites.	Ongoing	<p>NE: reports no restoration for SSSIs.</p> <p>WCC: restoration at and Kenilworth Common 0.5ha.</p> <p>BCW at Coughton Court: with restoration of 1ha, heather has sprung up.</p> <p>GCHRP at Grendon Heath: the condition of 0.64ha has been achieved by clearance of birch scrub from amongst heather areas.</p> <p>BCW at Hay Wood: in collaboration with the Forestry Commission, FoHW and WART, has increased heather 600-fold by the widening of rides, increasing heathland area by 0.4ha.</p>	4 sites	2.54ha		↑
SM5. Continue to expand the area of heathland by 2ha by 2015 and a further 3ha by 2026, including one site of at least 2ha.	2015-2026	<p>Tarmac at Purley/Mancetter Quarry: undertook restoration works in 2011, including the creation of 0.03ha of heathland, using heather seed from the nearby Merevale estate.</p> <p>Ministry of Defence Estate at Kingsbury Old Colliery: stabilised a spoil heap in 1989-91, leaving it to vegetate naturally. Heather has established (some possibly planted) along with other heathland plants on the 2-3ha east-facing side only.</p>	2 sites	2.53ha	100%	↑
RM1. Survey and map digitally all areas of acid grassland and heathland to establish a true baseline of data for these often co-existing habitats.	2015	<p>LWSP at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frogmore Wood: used to be heather; providing advice on reinstatement of rides to the new landowner, in collaboration with BCW • Coughton Court: scheduled for survey in 2016. 	2 sites			↑
RM2. Identify sites for potential heathland restoration and expansion.	Ongoing	Habitat Biodiversity Audit (HBA): this is standard practice when surveying sites for LWS status.				↑
RM3. Record areas of scrub with biodiversity potential (see SM2).	Ongoing	HBA: this is standard practice when surveying sites for LWS status.				↑
RM4. Identify plant indicator species to establish criteria for assessing the quality of heathland habitat.	2015	HBA: this has been achieved.				↑
RM5. Use indicator species criteria for monitoring heathland condition and expansion every 5 years, particularly on LWSs.	Ongoing	<p>HBA: this is standard practice for monitoring sites.</p> <p>WWT: regular monitoring at Clowes Wood and Priory Fields.</p>	2 sites min.			↑