

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS	PLAN STATUS	
			2008-2010	2011-2020
A. To increase the breeding range to its 1988-91 extent when present in every 10km square.	2015	This target may have been achieved. The County Bird Recorder suspects the species must be breeding in every 10km square in the county.		
B. To increase the size of the breeding population to its estimated 1990 level of 7000-15000 pairs.	2020	This target has not been achieved. The Breeding Bird Survey (British Trust for Ornithology) shows that since 1994/5 there has been a 52% growth, with Warwickshire doing especially well. This increase may not have reversed declines prior to 1994 but it is the only passerine to show a positive response. Nevertheless, a constraint to the delivery of conservation action is the lack of knowledge of the impacts of climate change as the species is vulnerable to severe weather conditions and dry soil conditions.	↑	↑

Key to status: 2010: ↑ Any improvement ↔ No change ↓ Decline **2020:** ↑ Good progress ↑ Some progress ↔ No change ↓ Decline

PROPOSED ACTIONS	BY	REPORTED PROGRESS	NO.OF SITES/ ITEMS	ACTION STATUS
				↑ ↑ ↔ ↓
PL1. Promote the adoption of a policy to discontinue the use of all chemical slug repellents on land controlled by all local authorities.	Ongoing	Achieved but adoption by only 3 Local Authorities Rugby Borough Council: promoted in 2016 as the lead for the other Local Authorities. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council: does not use any within their grounds maintenance contract. North Warwickshire Borough Council: never uses slug pellets Warwick District Council: has discontinued the use of any type of slug pellets. Severn Rivers Trust: reduction and management of the level of use of slug pellets is being undertaken in the Leam Catchment.	4 LAs	↑
SM1. Actively propose management prescriptions under agri-environment schemes which are sympathetic to the song thrush's requirements.	Ongoing	Achieved although implementation is piecemeal and uptake poor (Jon Bowley, 2020) Royal Society for the Protection of Birds: advisory work with farmers is focussed on the following Natural England Environmental Stewardship options (2013): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HLS options HQ1/2: maintenance of ponds of high wildlife value • ELS options EB3/10: management of hedgerows and ditches for wildlife value • HLS options HB11/12: management of hedgerows of very high environmental value 	15 options	↑

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELS option EC4: management of woodland edges • HLS options H12/13/14: maintenance , restoration and creation of wood pasture and parkland • HLS options HC7/8: maintenance and restoration of woodland • HLS options HC15/16/17: maintenance, restoration and creation of successional areas and scrub 		
SM2. Fulfil the requirements of nesting and wintering song thrushes through developing and implementing site management plans for woodland sites, targeting the Dunsmore Woodlands landscape area initially.	Ongoing	<p>Some progress</p> <p>Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT): there are management plans for 2 woodlands in the Dunsmore landscape area but they are not specific to the needs of the song thrush.</p>		↑
RM1. Implement effective monitoring of the population by the BTO Breeding Bird Survey.	Ongoing	<p>In progress</p> <p>British Trust for Ornithology: survey work nationally includes sample plots within Warwickshire.</p>		↑
CP1. Actively encourage engagement in the BTO bird surveys for gardens and schools.	Ongoing	<p>A little progress</p> <p>Arden Farm Network: every year farmers in the Arden Farm Wildlife Network are encouraged to complete the Big Farmland Bird count.</p>		↑