

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS	PLAN STATUS	
			2008-2010	2011-2016
A. To increase the breeding range to the 1968-72 level (<i>present in virtually every 10km square</i>).	ongoing	50% of target achieved. By 2013 they were present in 19 x 10km squares out of a possible 37.	↓	↑
B. To increase the size of the breeding population from c. 840 pairs (<i>in 2012</i>) to 1,500 – 2,000 pairs (<i>size in 1990</i>).	ongoing	Achieved. Population in 2013 was in the range of 1900-2600.		
Key to status: 2010: ↑ Any improvement ↔ No change ↓ Decline				
2016: ↑ Good progress ↑ Some progress ↔ No change ↓ Decline				

PROPOSED ACTIONS	BY	REPORTED PROGRESS	NO.OF SITES/ ITEMS	TOTAL AREA/ LENGTH	% OF TARGET	ACTION STATUS ↑↗↔↘↓
SM1. Increase populations at the key monitoring sites: Brandon Marsh, Middle Tame Valley gravel pits (including Dosthill-Ladywalk) and Salford Priors gravel pits (where there are known to be more than 10 pairs, the minimum required for effective measurable breeding programme) through a combination of habitat creation / improvement and productivity monitoring.	2015	<p>Mean winter counts at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle Tame Valley gravel pits (including Dosthill-Ladywalk): an increase from 86 in 2012/13 to 430 in 2014/15 • Salford Priors gravel pits: a drop from 300 to 5 in 2014/15 <p>At Brandon Marsh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6/7 pairs nested in 2015: 4 pairs hatched young, all predated before fledging, probably by carrion crows. • only 4 pairs nested in 2016, 3 pairs thought to have hatched young, again most predated but at least one young fledged successfully. <p>Mean winter counts at the 6 other sites monitored in 2014/15 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marsh Lane: 249 • Coombe Country Park: 15 • Charlecote Pools and Fields: 80 • Newton Lake: 3 • Wormleighton Reservoir: 0 • Draycote Water: 0 			n/a	↔
SM2. Ensure best use of agri-environment schemes in wet grassland management in conjunction with appropriate capital works to manage water levels. Ensure targeted use of fallow plots in appropriate locations.	ongoing	<p>In progress.</p> <p>Natural England (NE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uptake of 3 ELS, HLS and Organic HLS options for uncropped cultivated areas for ground nesting birds on arable land (236.43ha) • uptake of 4 HLS options in the new 'Wild Pollinator and Farm Wildlife' package (309.97ha) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ maintenance of wet grassland for breeding and wintering waders ▪ restoration of wet grassland for breeding and wintering waders 		546.40ha		↑

<p>SM3. Increase the area of wet grassland for waders.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>In progress NE: uptake of 2 HLS options for creation of wet grassland for breeding and wintering waders (191.12ha). Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT): 2016 - creation of 0.03ha of wet grassland meadow at Guphill Brook, Coventry.</p>		<p>191.12ha</p>		<p>↑</p>
<p>RM1. Maintain effective monitoring of range and population by the Breeding Bird Survey.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Achieved. British Trust for Ornithology: annual national Breeding Bird Survey, typically including just over 20 sample plots within Warwickshire.</p>				<p>↑</p>
<p>RM2. Monitor the existing 3 key sites and any additional sites annually, recording chick survival rates.</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>In progress. NE: lapwing have been monitored on 6 farms since 2009. WWT / Environment Agency / Severn Rivers Trust: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.Leam Pilot Catchment Plan: includes the target of lapwing breeding successfully by 2027. • Tame Valley Wetlands: monitoring of lapwing to be carried out as part of the Avon Catchment plan. • Brandon Marsh – see SM1 Farm at Sherbourne: since 2010 two 1 acre lapwing plots have resulted in 2 breeding pairs in 2012. In addition over 40 birds were seen feeding behind the plough in the area in 2013. Sun Rising Natural Burial Ground: lapwing bred on neighbour's land in 2015 but not seen in 2016.</p>	<p>11 sites</p>			<p>↑</p>
<p>RM3. Assess feasibility of exclusion of mammalian predators, where productivity averages <0.6 fledged per pair. If corvids are identified as the main predator, initiate legal corvid control.</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Partially achieved. Brandon Marsh: the Volunteer Conservation Team (BMVCT) has been involved in the exclusion of mink, with no records since January 2014, but never involved in legal corvid control.</p>				<p>↑</p>
<p>CP1. Communicate information re the needs of lapwing, with examples of best practice, to land managers.</p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>Achieved. Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB): the Bird Conservation Targeting Project collates all breeding season records of lapwing, making information available to target agri-environment resources and inform individual farm management plans.</p>				<p>↑</p>