






OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS	PLAN STATUS	
			2008-2010	2011-2019
A. To maintain the range of dormice as recorded in 2000.	2020	In progress. Five out of the six sites positive in 2000 seem to be negative after survey work by Dormouse Conservation Warwickshire between 2009 and 2016. The sixth site, Weston & Waverley, monitored by Forestry England, has no records of dormice since 2013. However, this reduction in range has been counteracted by three so far successful introductions, Windmill Naps, Ryton Wood and Wappenbury Wood. A fourth introduction, at Alne Wood in 2012, failed to establish.	↔	↑
B. To maintain extent and maintain / improve condition by active management for dormice at all known sites	2020	Achieved. Windmill Naps, a SSSI, is managed for dormice by the landowner. Both introduction sites in the Dunsmore Woodlands are managed by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, lengthening the coppice rotation to satisfy the requirements of the People's Trust for Endangered for supporting dormice.		
Key to status: 2010: ↑ Any improvement ↔ No change ↓ Decline 2019: ↑ Good progress ↑ Some progress ↔ No change ↓ Decline				

PROPOSED ACTIONS	BY	REPORTED PROGRESS	NO.OF SITES/ ITEMS	TOTAL AREA/ LENGTH	ACTION STATUS
					↑ ↑ ↔ ↓
PL1. Ensure that any site meeting the relevant criteria, but not already an SSSI, is considered for designation as a LWS.	ongoing	Achieved. Windmill Naps and Ryton Wood are SSSIs. Weston & Waverley and Wappenbury Woods are designated LWS.	4 sites		↑
PL2. Enforce hedgerow protection through implementing the Hedgerow Regulations 1997	ongoing	In progress.			↑
SM1. Establish management agreements that account for the habitat requirements of dormice for all sites on which the species has been identified or re-introduced.	2015	Achieved at all 4 known sites. Weston & Waverley, Windmill Naps, Ryton Wood and Wappenbury Wood.	4 sites		↑
SM2. Ensure that the Warwickshire Forest Design Plan continues to account for the needs of the dormouse at Weston & Waverley Wood by appropriate active management.	ongoing	In progress. Management for dormice is part of the Forest Design Plan on the assumption that the dormice are still present although there have been no records since 2013.			↑

<b>SM3. Implement management of all other dormouse sites to maintain suitable conditions for dormice.</b>	ongoing	<p><b>In progress.</b></p> <p><b>Windmill Naps:</b> management of 37ha for dormice by the owners since 2009 when a population was introduced.</p> <p><b>Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT):</b> the lengthened coppice rotation at Ryton (85ha) and Wappenbury (76ha) will benefit dormice, to be extended in 2020-2021 with new coppice management plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ryton Wood: coppicing of 8.6ha max. and thinning of c.47.8ha</li> <li>• Wappenbury: coppicing of 11.4ha max. and thinning of c.38.6ha</li> </ul>	3 sites	198ha	
<b>SM4. Implement the survey plan for the woodlands in the Dunsmore Woodlands cluster.</b>	2014	<b>Achieved by WWT.</b>			
<b>SM5. Create habitat linkages through hedgerow planting and protection in the Dunsmore Woodlands cluster.</b>	2015-2020	<p><b>In progress.</b></p> <p><b>WWT:</b> since 2011 has restored / created hedgerows at three locations relevant to known dormouse populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 between Weston and Wappenbury Woods</li> <li>• 3 between Wappenbury and Duke's Woods</li> <li>• 7 between Bubbenhall, Ryton and Wappenbury Woods.</li> </ul>			
<b>RM1. Monitor all known dormice populations annually.</b>	ongoing	<p><b>In progress.</b></p> <p><b>People's Trust for Endangered Species:</b> monitoring of the introduced population in 2009/2010 at Windmill Naps.</p> <p><b>WWT and Warwickshire Mammal Group (WMG):</b> monitoring of the introductions at Ryton Wood (2017) and Wappenbury Wood (2018); there will be further introductions of a small number of animals in 2020 to extend the gene pool.</p> <p><b>FE:</b> monitoring of the natural population at Weston &amp; Waverley Woods has found no evidence of the dormice since 2013.</p>			
<b>RM2. Determine the status of the introduced population at Bubbenhall Wood.</b>	ongoing	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p> <p><b>WMG and Dormouse Conservation Warwickshire (DCW):</b> surveying of this wood between 2014-16 found no evidence of the population introduced in 1998 from the Channel Tunnel works.</p> <p><b>WWT:</b> coppicing of 4ha and thinning of c.16ha at Bubbenhall.</p>			
<b>RM3. Continue the survey of Warwickshire's woodlands.</b>	ongoing	<p><b>In progress.</b></p> <p><b>DCW:</b> between 2009-2016 16 woodlands, including 5 sites positive for dormice in 2000, were surveyed, with negative results for the 5 sites and no new sites found. Fieldwork ceased after the reintroduction by PTES to Ryton Wood in 2017 when the WMG labour force was needed to support it; a further reintroduction in 2018 to the adjacent Wappenbury Wood required the continued involvement of the group.</p> <p><b>Heart of England Forest:</b> in 2020 will resume the survey of Alne Wood where dormice were introduced in 2012, apparently with no success; 2 more woods near Alne Wood will also be surveyed with nest tubes and boxes.</p>			