






OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS	PLAN STATUS	
			2008-2010	2011-2018
A. To maintain a complete directory of black poplars in the sub-region and to safeguard the trees.	ongoing	Since the writing of this plan in 2002, the status of the species in the sub-region has changed remarkably. Thanks to the launch in 2005 of the Big Tree Hunt of Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull by Steven Falk, by 2011 the initial list of 30 confirmed specimens had swelled to almost 600 records, one of the highest figures for any county (Falk, 2011). In view of our greater knowledge of the status of the Black Poplar in Warwickshire in 2012, the action plan has been altered to focus action on veteran specimens and increasing the number of female trees.	↑	↑
B. To maintain and stabilise current population size, age structure, range and genetic variety.	ongoing			
C. To increase population size and range.	2020			
Key to status: 2010: ↑ Any improvement ↔ No change ↓ Decline 2018: ↑ Good progress ↑ Some progress ↔ No change ↓ Decline				

PROPOSED ACTIONS	BY	REPORTED PROGRESS	NO.OF SITES/ ITEMS	% OF TARGET	ACTION STATUS ↑↑↔↓↓
PL1. Support the protection of rural black poplars through the Hedgerows Regulations.	ongoing	In progress. WCC: the species is protected in the Hedgerow Regulations.			↑
PL2. Provide Tree Preservation Order coverage to veteran and vulnerable trees.	ongoing	Some progress. Coventry City Council: assesses Ancient and Veteran trees for TPO protection. No individual black poplars TPO'd within the last year, but recently requested replacement of TPO trees which have been felled or lost through wind-throw by native black poplars where this is appropriate. North Warwickshire Borough Council: a number of varying types of trees are assessed in regards to suitability for protection by way of TPOs. Only the most exceptional examples of black poplar would be seen to be worthy of protection given their well-documented influence on buildings and high failure rate in regards to structural integrity. Not been asked to assess a black poplar in regards to placement of a TPO in the last 2 years.	2 LAs		↑
PL3. Ensure black poplars are accounted for in planning applications work, including Hedgerows Regulations surveys, felling/ surgery applications and environmental assessment.	ongoing	In progress.			↑
SM1. Contact landowners/land managers with black poplars on their land to ensure they understand their significance and promote their longevity especially those with veteran trees, including pollards.		No progress. This field-based project, visiting as many trees as possible on the ground, checking dimensions, growth form (possibly within just one LA district) has not yet been developed as a student project.			↔

<p>SM2. Establish at least 20 female trees in identified areas (see RM3), ensuring these are close to males.</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>No known progress. Pre-2013 planting (sex unknown) at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampton Wood (males only), Great Alne area, MOD Kineton and Ashorne House (sex unknown). 2015: at Kingsbury Water Park (sex unknown at present). 2016: at Guphill Brook, Coventry where river enhancement work included the planting of 8 trees (sex unknown at present).</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p></p>
<p>SM3. Maintain a supply of cuttings of recorded provenance for distribution to other sites in the county, e.g. at Coombe Country Park.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Some progress. Coombe Country Park: since 2013 selected host black poplars (most are females?) have been ready for pollarding to supply fresh and/or potted up cuttings. Cuttings already taken are now trees, though females did not survive.</p>	<p>1 site</p>		<p></p>
<p>RM1. Maintain an up-to-date listing and map of confirmed and unconfirmed black poplars including specifically re veteran trees and record in Phase 1 habitat target notes.</p>	<p>ongoing</p>	<p>Achieved. Digitised database is annually updated. The HBA has produced several valuable records for trees on private land away from footpaths in recent years.</p>			<p></p>
<p>RM2. Identify areas of river and wetland habitat suitable for planting female black poplars near to male poplars and deliver this through appropriate plans e.g. river Blythe SSSI restoration plan, Tame Valley Wetlands NIA and the Leam Catchment Plan, in order to achieve varied age structure in the long-term (see SM2).</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>No progress</p>			<p></p>
<p>RM3. Extend information in the existing black poplar dataset by establishing dimensions, gender & growth form and any other valuable information, particularly for veteran and mature trees. e.g. through a student or volunteer-based project and assess distribution.</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>In progress. Records of new trees of note (usually veterans) are passed to WBRC by the County Recorder although not many trees have been added to the dataset; no student project developed so far.</p>			<p></p>