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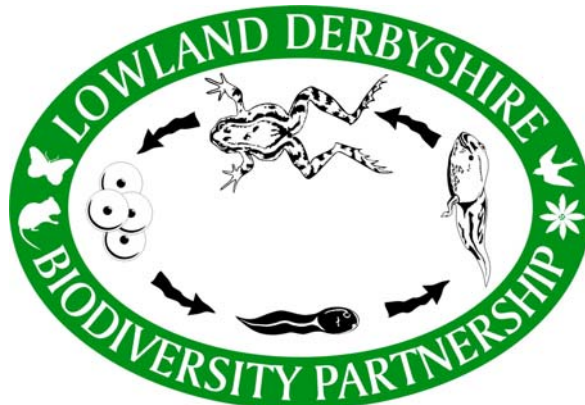
Peak Fringe Area Action Plan

Lowland Derbyshire LBAP



Wooded Slopes and Valleys near Ashover. Credit: Derbyshire County Council

Prepared by the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership



This document is part of the Lowland Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020

Peak Fringe Area

Contents

Map of Peak Fringe Action Area

3.1 Area Description

3.2 Vision

3.3 The Challenges and Opportunities

3.3.1 Existing initiatives and projects

3.3.2 Main landowning bodies

3.3.3 Key Sites

3.4 **Key Actions** for Peak Fringe Area

3.5 **Key Targets** for Peak Fringe Area

3.5.1 Targets for UK BAP Priority Habitats (with Target Table 3.1)

3.5.2 Targets for UK BAP Priority Species (with Target Table 3.2)

3.6 Appendix 1: Current Biodiversity Resources

3.6.1 UK BAP Habitat Resources

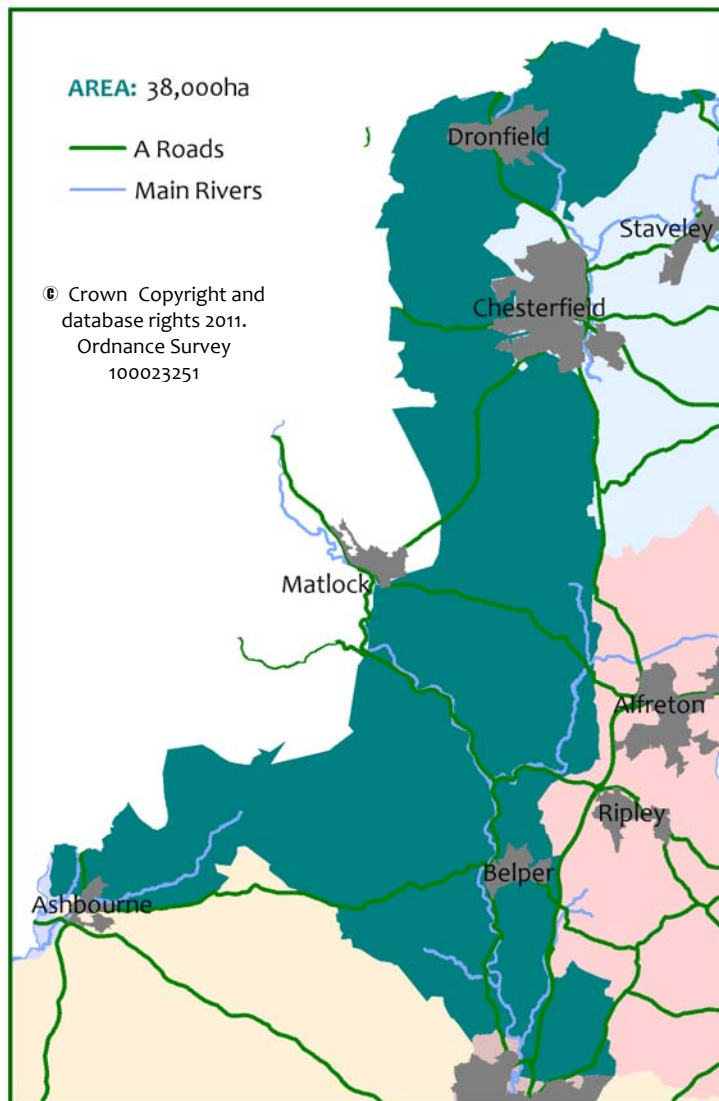
3.6.2 UK BAP Species Resources (with Species List Table 3.3)

3.6.3 Organisational and Manpower Resources

3.7 Appendix 2: Achievements to Date



3. Peak Fringe Area - ACTION PLAN -



Map of Peak Fringe Action Area

For further detail see Maps section

3.1 Area Description:

An undulating well-wooded, pastoral landscape associated with the rising ground and foothills to the Peak District. Small irregular fields, many of which are species-rich, are enclosed by mixed species hedgerows with mature trees, contrasting with geometric and regular fields of the moorland fringe enclosed by dry stone walls. Towards the east of the area and on lower valley slopes there are areas of mixed farming that provide localised arable habitats. Extensive ancient woodland is a widespread and prominent feature of the landscape. The river valleys associated with the Derwent, Ecclesbourne and Amber provide valuable wetland habitats. By contrast the edge of the moorland area near Ashover provides patches of remnant moorland and acid grassland.

The Peak Fringe area comprises nine Derbyshire Landscape Character Types:

- Wooded Hills & Valleys
- Wooded Slopes & Valleys
- Wooded Farmlands
- Enclosed Moors and Heaths
- Settled Valley Pastures
- Gritstone Heaths & Commons
- Riverside Meadows
- Sandstone Slopes & Heaths
- Settled Plateau Farmlands

Use the Derbyshire County Council online mapping system to view Landscape Character Types within this Lowland Derbyshire LBAP area. www.derbyshire.gov.uk/maps

This Action Area includes the settlements of Dronfield, Wingerworth, Ashover, Crich, Ambergate, Belper, Duffield and part of Ashbourne.

3.2 Vision

A pastoral undulating landscape dominated by wildlife-rich ancient woodland, interspersed with upland heath and small flower-filled fields bounded by dry stone walls and species-rich hedgerows.

3.3 The Challenges and Opportunities

There is a high proportion of BAP Priority Habitat within this area. They offer good opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity. There is also much unimproved and semi-improved grassland scattered throughout the area, which offers the potential for restoration of a more species-rich landscape. Lack of grazing stock has left some grassland undermanaged. Others are under pressure for pony paddocks, especially in the northern part of the Peak Fringe, including the Moss Valley. Over-grazing, poaching, use of fertilisers, agricultural intensification and management for silage are also issues in this area.

Much of the woodland is of ancient origin. But many are unmanaged, with invasive species such as rhododendron now encroaching. The remaining areas of heathland are just small fragments of a historic moorland landscape which has largely disappeared. Many of these heaths are undermanaged, and almost all are surrounded and isolated by more intensive farmland.

This Action Area includes 34 RIGS and 317 Local Wildlife Sites, which is a third of all such sites in the entire LBAP area. Of these, 108 Local Wildlife Sites are in 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition, but the presence of invasive species and unmanaged grassland are the main reasons for an 'unfavourable' condition assessment in the remainder sites. See section 3.3.3 for a list of key sites in the Peak Fringe.

Greenprint documents, as mini-biodiversity plans, have been produced for the North-East Derbyshire District and Chesterfield Borough.

3.3.1 Existing initiatives and projects

Derbyshire Wildlife Trust's **Living Landscape** approach in the Derwent Valley and the northern Peak Fringe and Linacre will focus more of their efforts in these areas. These are landscapes where the Trust has identified areas for key habitat and species action as part of their Strategic Development Plan. It will develop projects and use opportunities to strengthen and expand the biodiversity resource, as envisaged in the 2011 Natural Environment White Paper.

Under the **Local Wildlife Sites Partnership**, much work has been carried out surveying grasslands in this area, adding new sites to the Local Wildlife Sites system and assisting in Higher Level Stewardship take-up.

The **Derwent Valley World Heritage Site** falls within this area. Both the main site and its buffer zone form the basis of the **Derwent Valley Landscapes Partnership Project**. This HLF-funded project was developed in 2011, and aims to manage existing woodland, grassland and wetland habitats, restoring them where necessary and creating appropriate habitats to maintain the key wildlife corridor through the valley between Matlock and Derby.

Work has been undertaken across the Moss Valley area as a mini landscape-scale project. Here, The Moss Valley Wildlife Group has been working with partners on a number of projects, including the removal of Himalayan Balsam.

The Peak Fringe falls within the **East Midlands Woodland Priority Area**, with the Derwent Valley specifically highlighted as a known hotspot for woodland birds. Those considered to be important in the area include tree pipit, wood warbler, pied flycatcher, lesser woodpecker, marsh tit, willow tit, willow warbler, garden warbler and hawfinch. Nightjars have recently also been recorded in the area.

3.3.2 Main landowning bodies

The area contains a wide range of owners, including the wider estates of both Sitwell and Chatsworth. There are three large reservoir complexes in the area owned by Severn Trent Water. Shining Cliff Wood, the largest woodland site in the area, is managed by the Forestry Commission. Other known major landowners include Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, Sheffield City Council (Sheffield Wildlife Trust), the Woodland Trust and Amber Valley Borough Council. Much of the remaining land is privately owned.

3.3.3 Key Sites

The key sites in the Peak Fringe Action Area are:

- **SSSIs:** Cromford Canal SSSI, Moss Valley Meadows SSSI, Moss Valley SSSI, Moss Valley Woods SSSI, Ogston Reservoir SSSI, Shining Cliff Woods SSSI.
- **LNRs:** Belper Parks LNR, Duffield Millennium Meadows LNR, Wessington Green LNR.
- **Others:** Black Rocks, Bow Wood, Carsington Water, Crich Chase, Crich Quarry, Frith Wood, Holmebrook Country Park, Linacre Reservoirs, Wyver Lane.



Cromford Canal SSSI.
Credit: Debbie Alston

3.4 KEY ACTIONS for the Peak Fringe area.

1. The **primary habitat objective** within the Peak Fringe area is the maintenance, restoration and expansion of woodland, grassland, heathland and wetlands to achieve targets in Table 3.1.
2. The **secondary objective** is to increase the connectivity of semi-natural habitats to make larger complexes, ideally using priority habitats wherever possible. To achieve this will require the creation of completely new habitats to link and extend existing networks.
3. Target woodland owners in the area to apply for woodland management options that will benefit woodland birds.
4. Develop a grassland project to facilitate the uptake of agri-environment schemes, the development of a grazing animals scheme, plus the creation of new grasslands.
5. Develop a project to involve local people in the protection and management of priority habitats within the Derwent Valley area, looking specifically at grassland, ancient woodlands and floodplain meadows.
6. Develop a project to involve local people in the protection and management of priority habitats within the Moss Valley area, looking specifically at grasslands, woodlands and hedgerows.
7. Research and implement the creation of a white-clawed crayfish ark site.
8. Monitor dormouse populations and carry out habitat enhancement works to allow the population to expand.

Full targets for all Priority Habitats and Species are listed in Tables 3.1 and 3.2
All actions listed in the separate **Generic Action Plan** also apply to this area.

3.5 KEY TARGETS for the Peak Fringe area.

3.5.1 Targets for UK BAP PRIORITY HABITATS

Table 3.1 below lists the specific habitat targets for the Peak Fringe area. The requirements of UK BAP reporting mean that our own LBAP targets need to be presented as cumulative figures. The meaning of each column is explained below the table. See Maps section for the distribution of primary habitat features within this Action Area.

UK BAP Priority Habitat	(1) Current Extent at 2011 (i.e. Maintenance* Target to 2020)	Targets for 2011-2020		
		(2) Manage*	(3) Restore*	(4) Expand*
Primary feature:				
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	2,845 ha	2,050 ha	n/a	50 ha
Lowland meadow	235 ha	210 ha	420 ha	30 ha
Hedgerows	unknown	20 km additional	n/a	7 km
Lowland dry acid grassland	164 ha	120 ha	250 ha	10 ha
Floodplain Grazing marsh	216 ha	30 ha	0 ha	0 ha
Secondary feature:				
Heathland	36 ha	30 ha	37 ha	5 ha
Wood-pastures and Parkland	27 sites	15 sites	0 sites	0 sites
Lakes and Canals	16 sites	15 sites	0 ha	0 ha
Ponds	>300 ponds	60 ponds	10 ponds	10 ponds

Localised feature:				
Lowland calcareous grassland	8 ha	6 ha	3 ha	5 ha
Calaminarian grassland	1 ha	1 ha	0 ha	0 ha
Traditional orchard	23 sites	5 sites	5 sites	1 sites
Reedbed	2 ha	1 ha	0 ha	1 ha
Lowland Swamp	7 ha	6 ha	n/a	0 ha
Lowland Fen & Mire	6 ha	5 ha	1 ha	1 ha
Rush Pasture	6 ha	6 ha	14 ha	0 ha
Field Margins	unknown	50 ha [#]		
Wet Woodland	31 ha	20 ha	0 ha	0 ha

Table 3.1 Targets for the Peak Fringe Action Area 2011-2020.

*Table explanation:

Terminology and measurements are the same as those used in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). These are:

- (1) **'Maintenance'**—this is the current 2011 resource of each Priority Habitat, irrespective of condition and management that we must, *at the very least*, keep and carry forward into the next plan period after 2020. (i.e. no net loss.)
- (2) **'Manage'** – The amount of Priority Habitat in (1) that we want to be under appropriate management to maintain in **'favourable'** condition. This is a cumulative target, continuing on from the previous plan period.
- (3) **'Restore'** – Habitat which is not in a **'favourable'** condition, but which is under restorative management to bring it up to that condition. This is a cumulative target, continuing on from the previous plan period.
- (4) **'Expand'** – New habitat created from scratch. This could be on a new site or an extension to an existing one. The target is for this Plan Period, though some habitats, - such as woodland - take far longer to fully develop.

Notes to accompany Table 3.1

Ancient woodlands not already within a management scheme should be targeted, especially within the Derwent Valley and Moss valley areas. Wood creation should be targeted within existing wooded areas, especially where new sites will link existing ones in the Derwent, Linacre and Moss valley areas.

Lowland meadow, acid and calcareous grassland restoration and creation should be targeted where the underlying ground conditions are suitable and where sites would link with existing habitats.

Heathland management, restoration and creation are targeted within the Enclosed Moors and Heaths and the Enclosed Moorland landscape types.

Hedgerow restoration and creation work should be targeted along existing networks wherever they are fragmented.

Pond creation should be targeted in areas where it adds to existing pond clusters which already support great crested newts.

Field Margins It is not possible to set separate targets for management, restoration or expansion. A single overall target for simply increasing this resource is provided. Figures can only be based on Entry Level Stewardship monitoring. Further habitat may also be provided through Living Bird Table initiatives.



Hedgerow in fruit
Credit: Debbie Alston

3.5.2 Targets for UK BAP PRIORITY SPECIES

There are 95 UK BAP Priority Species recorded within the Peak Fringe Action Area since 2000. The distribution and status of many of these species is not currently well known, and consequently it is not possible to set meaningful targets for them. However, there are other species about which we do know enough to be able to set targets, monitor and assess their success. These are shown below in Table 3.2

The full list of BAP Species for the Peak Fringe area is given in Table 3.3 (see Section 3.6.2)

UK BAP Priority Species	Range targets to 2020 (1km ²)	Range expansion targets 2011-2020 (1km ²)	Method of expansion
Great-crested newt	12	1	Targeted pond creation
Otter	25	2	Appropriate Habitat enhancement
Water vole	79	1	Appropriate Habitat enhancement
Dormouse	2	1	Appropriate habitat enhancement
White-clawed crayfish	11	1	Creation of 1 ark site
Dingy skipper	5	1	Appropriate habitat enhancement

Table 3.2 Targets for UK BAP Species within the Peak Fringe Action Area.

Great-crested newts have been recorded in 12 grid squares (12 x 1 km²) since 1990. Parts of this area are close to the White Peak area where great crested newts are abundant and associated with dew ponds. But ponds in the Peak Fringe area containing this species are scarce; most are either in gardens or schools. **Target:** Increase range by one 1 km² by targeted pond creation.

Otters have been recorded in 25 grid squares (25 x 1 km²) since 1990. These are centred on the River Derwent, but have also been recorded on the Henmore Brook and River Ecclesbourne. **Target:** Increase range by two 1 km²

Water Voles have been recorded in 79 grid squares (79 x 1 km²) since 2000. Water vole populations have decreased in recent years along the River Derwent. They are still present in good numbers along the Cromford Canal and ponds associated with Carsington Water. Active mink control and habitat enhancement should enable populations to recover and recolonise areas where they used to be abundant. **Target:** Increase range by one 1 km²

Dormice were recorded in the Derwent Valley in the beginning of the 20th century, but subsequent surveys have shown they died out here. A population was reintroduced in 2004 to one site in the Derwent Valley. Subsequent monitoring has shown they have now colonised adjacent sites within the valley. **Target:** Increase range by one 1 km²

White-clawed crayfish have been recorded in 11 grid squares (11 x 1 km²) since 2000. Populations are still continuing to decrease along streams and brooks, where non-native crayfish are able to colonise. Wingerworth Lido has a healthy population of white-clawed crayfish, whilst crayfish ark sites have been developed at Holmebrook Country Park and Carsington Water. **Target:** Increase range by one 1 km² by creation of a further ark site.

Dingy skippers have been recorded in five grid squares (5 x 1 km²) since 2000. This species is not as numerous here as it is in other areas in the LBAP and is largely associated with the limestone outcrops. **Target:** Increase range by one 1 km²

In addition, this area has been highlighted as being important for woodland birds including tree pipit, wood warbler, pied flycatcher, lesser woodpecker, marsh tit, willow tit, willow warbler, garden warbler and hawfinch. Nightjars have recently also been recorded in the area.



Water vole swimming at High Peak Junction
Credit: Debbie Alston

3.6 Current Biodiversity Resources

This list of resources within the Peak Fringe area has been divided into three parts:

- 3.6.1. UK BAP Priority Habitat Resources
- 3.6.2 UK BAP Priority Species Resources
- 3.6.3 Organisational and Manpower Resources

3.6.1 UK BAP Priority Habitat Resources

The figures below show the total amount of each Priority Habitat known to exist in the Peak Fringe area at the start of this Plan Period in 2011.

Figures for sub-priority and newly created habitats are given if known.

Brief notes on their distribution within the area then follow.



Total area of the Peak Fringe region = **37,988 ha**
 Total area of Priority biodiversity resource at start of Plan Period = **3,986 ha**
 Percentage of Peak Fringe containing Priority biodiversity resources = **10.5%**

Woodland:

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland = 1,381 ha
 Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites = 642 ha
 Secondary = 695 ha
 Plantation (incl 33 ha planted 2004-2010) = 127 ha

Wet Woodland:

31 ha

Wood pasture and parkland: (33 sites) 215 ha

Traditional orchard: (112 sites) 23 ha

Lowland Meadow: 235 ha
 (Plus 17 ha newly created, 706 ha sub-priority)

Lowland Dry Acid Grassland: 164 ha
 (Plus 731 ha sub-priority)

Lowland Calcareous Grassland: 8 ha
 (Plus 4 ha of newly created and 4ha sub-priority)

Calaminarian Grassland: 1 ha

Rush- pasture: 7 ha
 (Plus 16 ha of sub-priority)

Heathland: 42 ha
(Plus 61 ha of sub-priority)

Wetland:

Ponds	>300	
Lakes	15 sites	397 ha
Canal	1 site	
Reedbed		2 ha
Fen & Mire		6 ha
Swamp		10 ha

Location of Priority Habitats in the Landscape:

Primary features:

Woodland: There are extensive areas of semi-natural and replanted ancient woodland particularly in the Lower Derwent Valley, Moss Valley, Linacre Valley, Amber Valley around Ashover, and also around Wingerworth. There are some scattered wet woodlands.

Neutral and acid grassland: Scattered fields throughout the area with particular concentrations on the slopes of the Amber, Linacre, Ecclesbourne and Derwent Valleys.

Hedgerows: Widespread across the area, replaced by dry stone walls in gritstone areas.

Veteran Trees: Widespread across the area in woods, parklands, hedgerows and fields.

Floodplain Grazing Marsh: Large areas of floodplain in the Lower Derwent Valley, particularly south of Duffield.

Rivers and Streams: The main rivers of the Derwent, Amber and Ecclesbourne are important with extensive riparian habitats adjacent to the Derwent in particular.

Secondary features:

Heathland: Fragmented heathland blocks are under restoration around Cromford Moor, Ashover and Holymoorside.

Wood-Pasture and Parkland: Approximately 30 sites scattered across the area with notable examples at Champion Park, Alderwasley Park, Crich Chase and Breadsall Priory.

Lakes and Canals: Widespread throughout the area with key wader and wildfowl sites at Carsington and Ogston Reservoirs. The only section of canal is the Cromford Canal.

Localised features:

Calcareous grassland and calcaminarian grassland: Very localised examples around Ashover, Crich and Cromford.

Fen and Swamp: at the edges of large wetland systems.

Traditional orchards: Very small examples associated with farms throughout the area.

Note: The terms Primary, Secondary or Localised feature used above are synonymous with 'Primary Habitat' etc. used in the Landscape Character of Derbyshire (2003) see www.derbyshire.gov.uk/landscape. These describe how noticeable and distinctive each habitat is within the landscape itself. Only Primary Features are shown in the detailed map of each Action Area in the Maps section.

3.6.2 UK BAP Priority Species Resources

Group	English Name	Group	English Name
Moss	Sausage-beard moss	Mammal	Water vole
Amphibian	Great crested newt	Ant	Shining guest ant
Amphibian	Common toad	Beetle	Necklace Ground Beetle
Reptile	Adder	Butterfly	Dingy skipper
Reptile	Common lizard	Butterfly	Small heath
Reptile	Grass snake	Butterfly	Wall
Reptile	Slow worm	Butterfly	White letter hairstreak
Fish	Atlantic salmon	Crustacean	White-clawed crayfish
Fish	Brown trout	Moth	Argent and sable
Fish	Eel	Moth	Beaded chestnut
Bird	Bullfinch	Moth	Blood-vein
Bird	Corn bunting	Moth	Brindled beauty
Bird	Cuckoo	Moth	Broom moth
Bird	Curlew	Moth	Brown-spot pinion
Bird	Dunnock	Moth	Buff ermine
Bird	Grasshopper warbler	Moth	Centre-barred sallow
Bird	Grey partridge	Moth	Dot moth
Bird	Hawfinch	Moth	Double dart
Bird	Herring gull	Moth	Dusky brocade
Bird	House sparrow	Moth	Dusky thorn
Bird	Lapwing	Moth	Ear moth
Bird	Lesser redpoll	Moth	Feathered gothic
Bird	Lesser spotted woodpecker	Moth	Figure of eight
Bird	Linnet	Moth	Flounced chestnut
Bird	Marsh tit	Moth	Forester
Bird	Reed bunting	Moth	Garden tiger
Bird	Skylark	Moth	Ghost moth
Bird	Song thrush	Moth	Grass rivulet
Bird	Spotted flycatcher	Moth	Green-brindled crescent
Bird	Starling	Moth	Grey dagger
Bird	Tree pipit	Moth	Knot grass
Bird	Tree sparrow	Moth	Latticed heath
Bird	Twite (non breeding)	Moth	Mottled rustic
Bird	Turtle dove	Moth	Mouse moth
Bird	Willow tit	Moth	Powdered quaker
Bird	Wood warbler	Moth	Rosy minor
Bird	Yellowhammer	Moth	Rosy rustic
Bird	Yellow wagtail	Moth	September thorn
Mammal	Brown hare	Moth	Shaded broad-bar
Mammal	Brown long-eared bat	Moth	Shoulder-striped wainscot
Mammal	Dormouse	Moth	Small phoenix
Mammal	Harvest mouse	Moth	Small square-spot
Mammal	Hedgehog	Moth	The cinnabar
Mammal	Noctule	Moth	The rustic
Mammal	Otter	Moth	The sallow
Mammal	Pine martin (unconfirmed)	Moth	The spinach
Mammal	Polecat	Moth	White ermine
Mammal	Soprano pipistrelle		

Table 3.3 UK BAP Priority Species known or believed to be present within the Peak Fringe area (95 species)

3.6.3 Organisational and Manpower Resources

Below is a list of organisations that are key to delivering the actions and targets in the Peak Fringe area. Reference should also be made to the action table in the Generic Action Plan.

Statutory Agencies

Environment Agency*
Forestry Commission *
Natural England *

Voluntary Organisations

BTCV *
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust *
FWAG *
Groundwork Creswell, Ashfield and Mansfield *
Groundwork Derby and Derbyshire *
RSPB *

Local and Community Groups

Antony Gel School Foundation *
Carsington Bird Club
Dronfield and District Natural History Group *
Duffield Millennium Meadow Conservation Trust
Friends of Belper Parks *
Friends of Holmebrook Country Park *
Grith Pioneers
Lea Brook Valley Project *
Moss Valley Wildlife Group *
Ogston Bird Club *
Wessington Green Management Committee

Local Authorities (including Town and Parish Councils)

Derbyshire County Council *
Amber Valley Borough Council *
Derbyshire Dales District Council *
North East Derbyshire District Council *

Alderwasley Parish Council
Ashbourne Town Council
Ashover Parish Council*

Atlow Parish Council
Barlow Parish Council
Beeley Parish Council
Belper Town Parish Council
Biggin -by-Holland Parish Council
Brackenfield Parish Council
Bradbourne Parish Council
Bradley Parish Council
Brampton Parish Council
Brassington Parish Council
Breadsall Parish Council
Callow Parish Council
Carsington and Hopton Parish Council
Clay Cross Parish Council
Crich Parish Council
Cromford Parish Council*
Denby Parish Council
Dethick, Lea and Holloway Parish Council*
Dronfield Parish Council
Duffield Parish Council
Eckington Parish Council
Hazelwood Parish Council
Hognaston Parish Council*
Holbrook Parish Council*
Holmesfield Parish Council
Holymoorside and Walton Parish Council
Hopton Parish Council
Horsley Parish Council
Hulland Ward Parish Council
Idridgehay, Alton and Ashleyhay Parish Council
Kilburn Parish Council*
Kirk Ireton Parish Council*
Kniveton Parish Council
Little Eaton Parish Council*
Mapleton Parish Council
Matlock Bath Parish Council
Matlock Town Parish Council
Morley Parish Council

Offcote and Underwood Parish Council
Pentrich Parish Council
Quarndon Parish Council
Ripley Parish Council
Shirland and Higham Parish Council
Shottle and Postern Parish Council
Smalley Parish Council
South Wingfield Parish Council
Stretton Parish Council
Tansley Parish Council
Turnditch and Windley Parish Council
Unstone Parish Council
Wessington Parish Council
Weston Underwood Parish Council

Windley Parish Council
Wingerworth Parish Council
Wirksworth Town Parish Council

Other Landowning bodies
Aggregate Industries
Chatsworth Estate
Private landowners and farmers
Severn Trent Water *
Sitwell Estate
Homeowners (for UK BAP species in gardens)

* indicates Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership member.
If your group or organisation would like to join the Partnership, go to
www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk



Wildflower plug planting at Duffield Millennium Meadow
Credit: Groundwork Derby and Derbyshire

3.7 Achievements to Date in Peak Fringe area

Figures are based on Nov 2011 data and rounded to nearest hectare

Woodland



1252 ha (61 % of the target) of all Mixed Deciduous Woodland was considered to be under management (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as favourable or recovering condition)

Wet Woodland



17 ha (85 % of the target) of priority Wet Woodland was considered to be under management (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as favourable or recovering condition)

Wood pasture and parkland



8 wood-pasture and parkland sites (53% of the area resource) were considered to be under management (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as favourable or recovering condition)

Lowland Meadow



176 ha (84 % of the target) of priority Lowland Meadow was considered to be under management (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as favourable or recovering condition)



355 ha (84 % of the target) of sub-priority Lowland Meadow was considered to be under restoration (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition), looking to bring the habitat condition up to priority status.

Lowland Acid Grassland



95 ha (79 % of the target) of priority Acid Grassland was considered to be under management (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as favourable or recovering condition)



204 ha (81 % of the target) of sub-priority Acid Grassland was considered to be under restoration (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition), looking to bring the habitat condition up to priority status.

Lowland Calcareous Grassland



3 ha (50 % of the target) of priority Calcareous Grassland was considered is to be under management (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as favourable or recovering condition)



1.2 ha (40 % of the target) of sub-priority Calcareous Grassland was considered to be under restoration, looking to bring the habitat condition up to priority status.

Rush- pasture



6 ha (100 % of the target) of priority Rush-pasture was considered to be under management (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as favourable or recovering condition)



12 ha (85 % of the target) of sub-priority Rush-pasture was considered to be under restoration (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition), looking to bring the habitat condition up to priority status.

Heathland



16 ha (53% of the target) of priority Heathland was considered to be under management (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as favourable or recovering condition)



37 ha (100 % of the target) of sub-priority Heathland was considered to be under restoration (in an agri-environmental scheme or assessed as 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition), looking to bring the habitat condition up to priority status.

Wetland



29 ponds (48 of the target) are currently under management.



10 lakes and canals (66% of the target) are currently under management.



1ha of reedbed (100% of the target) is currently under management.



2ha of fen (40% of the target) are currently under management.



4 ha of swamp (66% of the target) are currently under management.

Current Agri-environment Schemes:

17 Higher Level Stewardship schemes

10 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

■ Woodland
■ Floodplain Grazing Marsh
■ Grassland
■ Lowland meadow
■ Lowland dry acid

Only those Priority Habitats which are seen as primary landscape features are shown here. See Area Action Plan for details.

