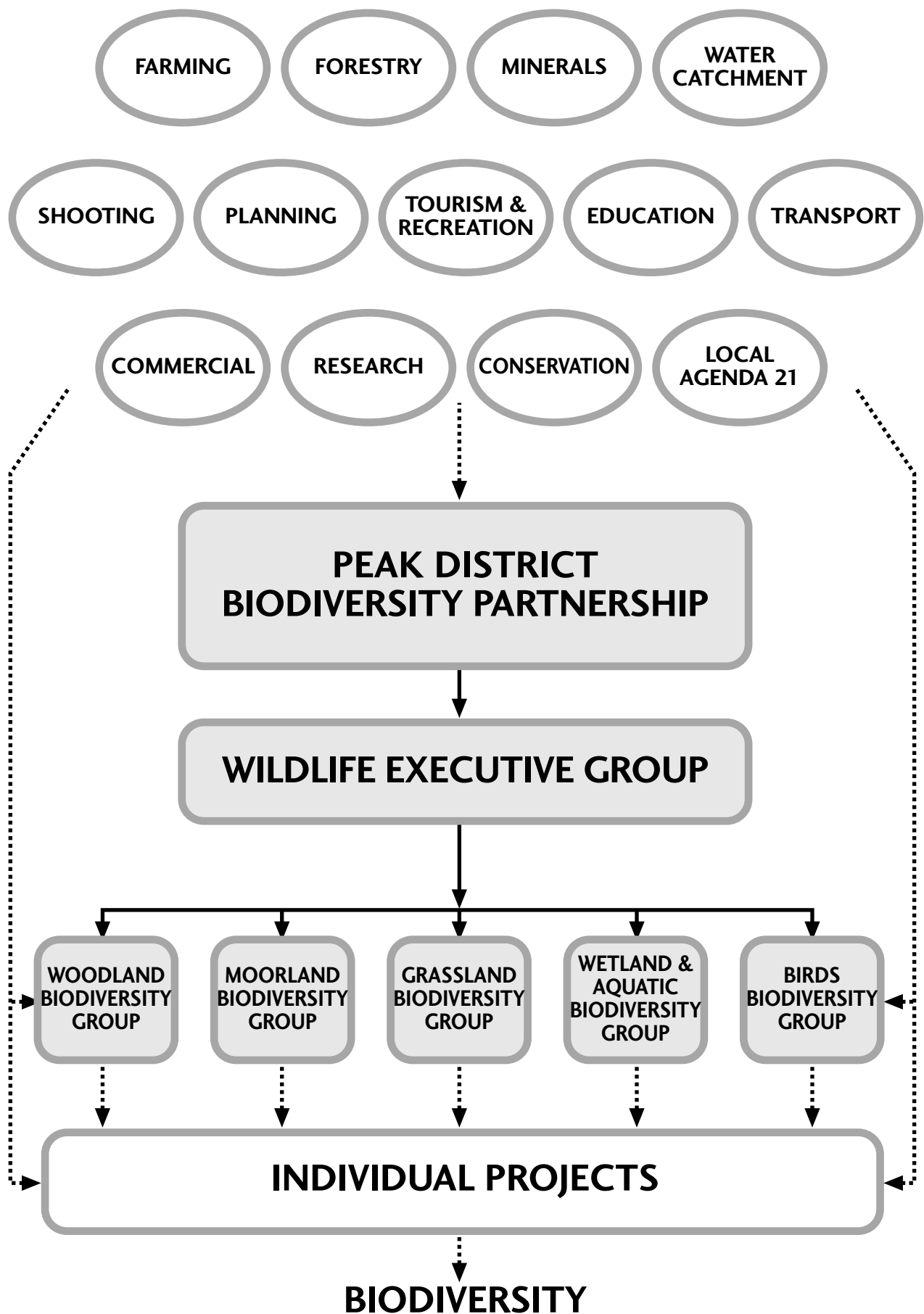


ABAPG	.....	Aquatic and Wetlands Biodiversity Action Plan Group
ADAS	.....	Agricultural Development Advisory Service
BACA	.....	British Association of Coarse Anglers
BBAPG	.....	Birds Biodiversity Action Plan Group
BMC	.....	British Mountaineering Council
BTCV	.....	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
BW	.....	British Waterways
CA	.....	Countryside Agency
CLA	.....	Country Land and Business Association
CWT	.....	Cheshire Wildlife Trust
DCA	.....	Derbyshire Cavers Association
DCC	.....	Derbyshire County Council
DETR	.....	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
DWT	.....	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
EA	.....	Environment Agency
EC	.....	European Community
EH	.....	English Heritage
EHA	.....	Environmental Health Authority
EN	.....	English Nature
EU	.....	European Union
FC	.....	Forestry Commission
FRCA	.....	Farming and Rural Conservation Agency (now part of MAFF)
FWAG	.....	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
GBAPG	.....	Grassland Biodiversity Action Plan Group
GC	.....	Game Conservancy
HA	.....	Highways Agency
HT	.....	Heather Trust
IUCN	.....	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JNCC	.....	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LA	.....	Local Authority
LPA	.....	Local Planning Authority
LRC	.....	Local (Biological) Records Centre
MAFF	.....	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MBAPG	.....	Moorland Biodiversity Action Plan Group
MGA	.....	Moorland Gamekeepers Association
MoD	.....	Ministry of Defence
NAAC	.....	National Association of Angling Clubs
NFU	.....	National Farmers Union
NRA	.....	National Rivers Authority (now the EA)
NT	.....	National Trust
NWW	.....	North West Water
PDLAF	.....	Peak District Local Access Forum
PDNPA	.....	Peak District National Park Authority
PPMOTA	.....	Peak Park Moorland Owners and Tenants Association
RLMEG	.....	Rural Land Management Executive Group
RSPB	.....	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SCC	.....	Sheffield City Council
STW	.....	Severn Trent Water
SWT	.....	Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
TGA	.....	Timber Growers Association
VWT	.....	Vincent Wildlife Trust
WBAPG	.....	Woodland Biodiversity Action Plan Group
WC	.....	Water Companies
WdT	.....	Woodland Trust
WEG	.....	Wildlife Executive Group
WPCAG	.....	White Peak Crayfish Action Group
WT	.....	Wildlife Trust



Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Macclesfield Borough Council
Ashbourne Field Club	Mid-Derbyshire Badger Group
Bakewell & District Bird Study Group	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Bakewell Civic Society	Ministry of Defence
Barnsley Bird Study Group	National Farmers Union
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	National Small Woods Association
Block Stone Ltd	National Trust
Blue Circle Industries	North East Derbyshire District Council
British Association for Shooting and Conservation	North West Water
British Butterfly Conservation Society	Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council
British Mountaineering Council	Peak District National Park Authority
Buxton Field Club	Peak Park Moorland Owners & Tenants Association
Chatsworth Settlement Trust	Peak Park Wildlife Advisory Group
Cheshire & Wirrall Ornithological Society	Railtrack PLC
Cheshire County Council	Ramblers Association
Cheshire LIFE Econet Project	RMC Roadstone
Cheshire Wildlife Trust	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Council for the Protection of Rural England	Severn Trent Water
Country Land and Business Association	Sheffield Bird Study Group
Countryside Agency	Sheffield City Council
Dark Peak Ringing Group	Sheffield City Ecology Unit
Derby Museums & Art Gallery	Sheffield Hallam University
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Entomological Society	Sheffield Wildlife Action Partnership
Derbyshire Bat Group	Sheffield Wildlife Trust
Derbyshire Caving Association	Slinter Mining Co Ltd
Derbyshire County Council	Sorby Natural History Society
Derbyshire Dales District Council	Staffordshire County Council
Derbyshire Ornithological Society	Staffordshire Moorlands District Council
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
East Staffordshire Borough Council	Stancliffe Stone Co Ltd
English Nature	Stanton Estate
Environment Agency	Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council
Fitzwilliam Estate	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
Forestry Commission	Tarmac Quarry Products Ltd
George Farrar (Quarries) Ltd	Timber Growers Association
Glebe Mines Ltd	Tissington Estate
Government Office for the East Midlands	University of Derby
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit	University of Manchester
Haddon Estate	University of Sheffield
Heather Trust	West Midlands Bird Club
High Peak Borough Council	Woodland Trust
Highways Agency	Yorkshire Naturalists' Union
Huddersfield Birdwatchers' Club	Yorkshire Water
Kirklees Countryside Unit	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council	Youth Hostel Association

REPRESENTATION ON THE WILDLIFE EXECUTIVE GROUP & HABITAT/SPECIES BIODIVERSITY GROUPS

Organization	Wildlife Executive Group	Woodland Group	Grassland Group	Wetland Group	Moorland Group	Birds Group
Barnsley Bird Study Group						✓
Cheshire Wildlife Trust	✓					
Country Land and Business Association		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Derbyshire County Council	✓		✓			
Derbyshire Ornithological Society						✓
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	✓	✓	✓			
English Nature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Environment Agency				✓		
Forestry Commission		✓				
Friends of the Peak District		✓				
Huddersfield Birdwatchers' Club						✓
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food			✓	✓	✓	✓
National Farmers' Union			✓	✓	✓	✓
National Trust	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
North West Water					✓	✓
Peak District National Park Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peak Park Moorland Owners & Tenants					✓	
Peak Park Wildlife Advisory Group					✓	
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	✓		✓		✓	✓
Severn Trent Water		✓		✓		
Sheffield Bird Study Group						✓
Sheffield City Council		✓				
Sheffield City Ecology Unit	✓		✓			
Sheffield Wildlife Trust					✓	
Staffordshire Wildlife Trust	✓		✓	✓	✓	
West Midlands Bird Club						✓
Woodland Trust		✓				
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	✓					

PEAK DISTRICT HABITATS

NATIONAL HABITATS				PEAK DISTRICT HABITATS
BROAD HABITAT TYPE	PRIORITY HABITATS	Lead	Tranche	
		Agency		
BROADLEAVED, MIXED & YEW WOODLAND	Upland Oak Woodland	FC	1	Upland Oak/Birchwoods
	Upland Mixed Ashwoods	FC	2:2	Upland Ashwoods
	Wet Woodlands	FC	2:2	Wet Woodland
	Lowland Wood Pastures & Parkland	EN	2:2	Parkland & Veteran Trees
				Broadleaf/Mixed Plantation Limestone Dales Scrub Farmland Scrub Moorland Scrub
CONIFEROUS WOODLAND				Coniferous Plantation
BOUNDARY & LINEAR FEATURES	Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows	MAFF	1	Hedges
				Walls Roadverges Disused Railway Lines
ARABLE & HORTICULTURE	Cereal Field Margins	MAFF	1	Arable
IMPROVED GRASSLAND				Improved Grassland
NEUTRAL GRASSLAND	Lowland Meadows	CCW	2:2	Hay Meadows Neutral Grassland Tall Dales Grassland Rush Pasture
CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	EN	2:2	Calcareous Grassland
	Upland Calcareous Grassland (CG10)	CCW	2:6	
ACID GRASSLAND	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	EN	2:2	White Peak Acid Grasslands Acid Pasture on Gritstone/Shale
				Grass Moor
BRACKEN				Bracken
DWARF SHRUB HEATH	Upland Heathland	EN	2:6	Limestone Heath Dry Heather Moor Dry Mixed Moor Wet Heath
FEN, MARSH & SWAMP	Fens	EN	1	Moorland Flushes Wetlands (fens)
				Wetlands (marsh and swamp)
BOGS	Blanket Bog	SNH	2:6	Blanket Bog
STANDING OPEN WATER & CANALS				Canals
				Reservoirs & Lagoons
				Ponds

RIVERS & STREAMS		Rivers & Streams
INLAND ROCK	Limestone Pavements CA 1	Limestone Pavements
		Lead Rakes Quarries Limestone Cliffs Limestone Scree Caves and Mines Gritstone/Shale Rock Habitats
BUILT UP AREAS & GARDENS		Villages & Buildings

NATIONAL HABITATS NOT REPRESENTED IN THE PEAK DISTRICT

BROAD HABITAT TYPES

- **Montane Habitats**
- **All Marine and Coastal Habitats**

PRIORITY HABITATS

- **Lowland Beech**
As well as native woods this includes long-established planted beech woods outside the native range, where of high nature conservation value. In the Peak District however stands of beech are generally small areas within larger woodlands, and are therefore treated here as part of the woodland types within which they occur.
- **Native Pine Wood**
- **Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh**
Periodically inundated grasslands are very limited in extent in the Peak District and lack many of the species characteristic of grazing marsh in lowland areas. Such habitats are therefore treated here as part of “Fen, Marsh & Swamp” or “Neutral Grassland”.
- **Upland Hay Meadows**
Some hay meadows in the Peak District are intermediate between lowland and upland (NVC community MG3) types. These are treated as “Lowland Meadows” here.
- **Lowland Heathland**
All heathland in the Peak District is treated as “Upland Heathland”.
- **Purple Moor Grass & Rush Pastures**
The national definition of this habitat is restricted to the more species-rich fen meadows and culm grasslands characteristic of oceanic western areas of Devon and Cornwall, Wales and South-west Scotland (NVC community M24). Rush-pasture and Purple Moor Grass dominated vegetation in the Peak District is treated here as part of “Neutral Grassland” and “Blanket Bog” respectively.
- **Reedbeds**
Only small stands of reed occur in the Peak District, as emergent vegetation associated with ponds or along small sections of some rivers. They are of insufficient size to support many of the characteristic reedbed species. These areas are therefore treated as part of “Rivers & Streams” or “Standing Open Water” here, depending on the context.
- **Lowland Raised Bog**
Although some moorland areas in the Peak District may have originated as raised rather than blanket bog, they lack the species characteristic of raised bog in lowland areas, and are therefore treated as “Blanket Bog” here.
- **Mesotrophic Lakes**
The national definition of this habitat covers natural lakes only.
- **Eutrophic Standing Waters**
- **Aquifer-fed Naturally Fluctuating Water Bodies**
- **Chalk Rivers**

Habitats and species covered by Action Plans are marked with an asterisk(*).

HABITATS

WOODLAND & SCRUB

Upland Ashwoods*
 Upland Oak/Birchwoods*
 Wet Woodland*
 Parkland & Veteran Trees*
 Broadleaf/mixed Plantation
 Coniferous Plantation
 Moorland Scrub*
 Limestone Dales Scrub*

GRASSLAND

Hay Meadows*
 Calcareous Grassland*
 Neutral Grassland*
 Tall Dales Grassland*
 Acid Pasture on Gritstone/Shale*
 White Peak Acid Grasslands*
 Rush Pasture*
 Lead Rakes*

MOORLAND & HEATHLAND

Blanket Bog*
 Dry Heather Moor*
 Dry Mixed Moor*
 Grass Moor*
 Bracken*
 Moorland Flushes*
 Wet Heath*
 Limestone Heath*

WETLAND & AQUATIC

Rivers and Streams*
 Ponds*
 Wetlands*
 Reservoirs

OPEN LAND & ROCKY HABITATS

Gritstone/Shale Rock Habitats*
 Limestone Cliffs*
 Limestone Scree*
 Arable
 Quarries
 Caves & Mines

LINEAR HABITATS

Roadverges
 Disused Railway Lines
 Hedges
 Walls

SPECIES

MAMMALS (7 spp)

Brown Hare
Leisler's Bat
Mountain Hare
Otter
Pine Marten
Pipistrelle
Water Vole*

BIRDS (17 spp)

Barn Owl
Black Grouse
Curlew*
Golden Plover
Grey Partridge
Lapwing*
Linnet
Merlin
Nightjar
Reed Bunting
Ring Ouzel
Short-eared Owl
Skylark
Snipe
Song Thrush
Teal
Twite*

REPTILES/AMPHIBIA/FISH (3 spp)

Adder
Great Crested Newt
Brook Lamprey

INVERTEBRATES (13 spp)

Beetles

Ernoporus caucasicus

Butterflies

Brown Argus
Dark Green Fritillary
Green Hairstreak
Small Blue

Moths

Argent & Sable
Chalk Carpet
Grey-scalloped Bar
Light Feathered Rustic

Bees/Wasps/Ants

Northern Wood Ant

Flies

Molophilus pusillus(a crane-fly)
Trichocera maculipennis(a winter gnat)

Crustaceans

White-clawed Crayfish*

HIGHER PLANTS (12 spp)

Bird's-foot Sedge
Bog Rosemary
Burnt Orchid
Dark Red Helleborine
Floating Water-plantain
Jacob's Ladder
Killarney Fern
Labrador Tea
Maiden Pink
Mountain Currant
Nottingham Catchfly
Red Hemp-nettle

LOWER PLANTS (10 spp)

Mosses

Appleyard's Feather-moss*
Derbyshire Feather-moss*
Spruce's Feather-moss
Breutelia chrysocoma
Homalothecium nitens
Sphagnum warnstorffii

Liverworts

Bazzania trilobata
Targionia hypophylla
Trichocolea tomentella

Lichens

Cladonia fragilissima

HABITATS FOR WHICH PEAK DISTRICT ACTION PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED

BIODIVERSITY GROUP	ACTION PLAN	HABITATS
WOODLAND	Upland Oak/Birchwoods	Upland Oak/Birchwoods
	Upland Ashwoods	Upland Ashwoods
	Wet Woodland	Wet Woodlands
	Parkland & Veteran Trees	Parkland & Veteran Trees
GRASSLAND	Hay Meadows	Hay Meadows
	Unimproved Pastures	Neutral Grassland Acid Pasture on Gritstone/Shale White Peak Acid Grassland Calcareous Grassland
	Rush Pasture	Rush Pasture
	Limestone Dales	Calcareous Grassland Neutral Grassland Tall Dales Grassland White Peak Acid Grassland Limestone Dales Scrub Lead Rakes Limestone Heath Wetlands Limestone Cliffs Limestone Scree
	Rough Grazing	White Peak Acid Grassland Grass Moor Calcareous Grassland Neutral Grassland Acid Pasture on Gritstone/Shale
	Lead Rakes	Lead Rakes
	Limestone Heath	Limestone Heath
MOORLAND	Heather Moorland	Dry Heather Moor Dry Mixed Moor Grass Moor Gritstone/Shale Rock Habitats Bracken Moorland Scrub Moorland Flushes Wet Heath
	Blanket Bog	Blanket Bog Wet Heath
WETLAND & AQUATIC	Ponds	Ponds
	River Corridor Habitats	Rivers & Streams Wetlands

HABITATS NOT YET COVERED BY ACTION PLANS

WOODLANDS AND SCRUB

Broadleaf/mixed Plantation
Coniferous Plantation
Farmland Scrub

BOUNDARY & LINEAR FEATURES

Hedges
Walls
Roadverges
Disused railway lines

ARABLE & HORTICULTURE

Arable

IMPROVED GRASSLAND

Improved grassland

STANDING OPEN WATER & CANALS

Reservoirs and Lagoons
Canals

ROCKY HABITATS

Limestone Pavements
Quarries
Caves and Mines

BUILT UP AREAS & GARDENS

Villages and buildings

The Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan has its roots in the 1992 Rio Earth Summit which had the concept of sustainable development at its heart. Two definitions are particularly useful in defining the concept of sustainable development: -

Sustainable development is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Bruntland, 1987

Human use and enjoyment of the world's natural or cultural resources should not, in overall terms, diminish or destroy them

Countryside Commission, 1993

The conservation of biodiversity is a key part of this and the Plan seeks to ensure sustainability with regard to our wildlife resource. It is also important, however, that the potential impacts of the Plan on other areas of sustainable development are recognised, and the production of a sustainability appraisal is an important means of carrying this out.

The Biodiversity Action Plan is one of the detailed Action Plans forming part of the Peak District National Park Management Plan, and the following appraisal is therefore based on the 16 sustainability criteria drafted for that Plan.

Potential Impact of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) on 16 Key Sustainability Criteria

✓ = POSITIVE POTENTIAL IMPACTS X = NEGATIVE POTENTIAL IMPACTS
 ✓✓ = POSITIVE IMPACTS MAY BE SUBSTANTIAL XX = NEGATIVE IMPACTS MAY BE SUBSTANTIAL

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF BAP	NOTES	MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS
Social Progress			
Settlements & places	✓	Positive - enhancing local distinctiveness and encouraging local involvement	
Health & safety	✓X	Positive - pollution control; reduced moorland fires Negative - risk of falling dead wood	Careful management in areas subject to public access
Local needs, equity & accessibility	✓X	Positive -increased availability of information; enhanced opportunities for enjoyment Negative - possible restrictions on development	Normal planning and appeals procedures

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF BAP	NOTES	MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS
Economic Success			
Vibrant local economy	✓✓XX	Positive - encouragement of environmental grants to the area, diversification of farm businesses, tourism benefits, countryside management contractors Negative – restricting mineral extraction; constraints on agricultural and forestry incomes	Normal planning and appeals procedures; eligibility for agri-environment payments, and diversification linked to conservation
Skills & training	✓✓	Positive - encouraging countryside management skills	
Vitality of centres	✓X	Positive - encouraging local involvement Negative - possible planning restrictions	Normal planning and appeals procedures
Environment			
Transport & air quality	✓X	Positive - encouraging use of public transport in awareness-raising activities Negative - possible conflicts with transport infrastructure development	Normal planning and appeals procedures
Energy & air quality	✓X	Positive - awareness-raising activities, safeguard of peatland carbon sink, woodland expansion Negative - potential conflicts with renewable energy development	Normal planning and appeals procedures
Natural resources & waste management	✓	Positive - pollution control	
Special Qualities of the Peak District			
Statutory sites & sites of international/national importance	✓✓	Positive - enhanced safeguard and management of such sites	
Statutory sites of regional & local importance	✓✓	Positive - enhanced safeguard and management of such sites	
Biodiversity & semi-natural habitat	✓✓X	Positive – delivery of biodiversity targets Negative - potential conflicts between different habitats	Close liaison within BAP Partnership to reach consensus on priorities

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF BAP	NOTES	MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS
Historic & cultural features & traditions	✓✓X	Positive - conservation of features of cultural/historic importance associated with semi-natural habitat Negative - potential conflicts with habitat creation (e.g. new woodland establishment) or, on a few sites, conflicting conservation management requirements	Close liaison with Local Authority and National Park Archaeology Services and English Heritage
Landscapes of special value	✓✓X	Positive - habitat enhancement, restoration and creation will almost universally enhance the landscape Negative - in a very few instances there may be perceived landscape conflict locally, e.g. tree clearance to restore important habitats	Close liaison with Local Authority and National Park Landscape Services
Geomorphological & geological features	✓✓X	Positive - conservation of features of geological importance associated with semi-natural habitat Negative - potential conflicts with habitat creation (e.g. new woodland establishment)	Close liaison with English Nature and RIGS groups
Built environment	✓X	Positive - enhancement of village environment Negative - possible conflicts with supply of local building material	Normal planning and appeals procedures

- Anderson P. 1984. *The Limestone Heaths of the Peak District*. Peak Park Joint Planning Board.
- Anderson P & Radford E. 1988. *Bracken: A Review of its Role and Status in the Moorlands of the Peak District National Park*. Peak Park Joint Planning Board.
- Anderson P & Shimwell D. 1981. *Wild Flowers and other Plants of the Peak District*. Moorland Publishing Co Ltd.
- Anderson P, Tallis J & Yalden D W. 1997. *Restoring Moorland: Peak District Moorland Management Project Phase III Report*. Peak District National Park Authority.
- Barnatt J W. 2000. *Lead Rakes in the Peak District - Hillock Today, Gone Tomorrow?* Peak District National Park Authority.
- Brown A F & Shepherd K B. 1991. *Breeding Birds of the South Pennine Moors*. JNCC Report No. 7.
- Buckingham H G. 1990. *Phase 2 Limestone Grassland Survey Report*. English Nature.
- Cheshire Wildlife Trust. 1997. *Countdown 97*.
- Clapham A R (ed). 1969. *Flora of Derbyshire*. Derby Museum.
- Countryside Commission. 1991. *Landscape Change in the National Parks*.
- Crofts A & Jefferson R (eds). 1994. *The Lowland Grassland Management Handbook*. English Nature/The Wildlife Trusts.
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. 1997. *Mid Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*.
- Dickson M & Frith J. 2001. *Great Crested Newt and Pond Conservation Project, Peak District National Park: Project Report*. Peak District National Park Authority.
- Drewitt A L & Manley V J. 1995. *The Vegetation of the Mountains and Moorlands of England- National Assessment of Significance*. English Nature.
- East Midlands Regional Biodiversity Forum. 1999. *Sustainability and Biodiversity: Priorities for Action in the East Midlands*
- East Midlands Sustainable Development Round Table. 2000. *The Potential Impacts of Climate Change in the East Midlands: Summary Report*.
- Edwards K C. 1962. *The Peak District*. Collins.
- Elkington T (ed). 1986. *The Nature of Derbyshire*. Derbyshire Naturalists' Trust.
- Elkington T & Willmot A (eds). 1996. *Endangered Wildlife in Derbyshire: the County Red Data Book*. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.
- English Nature. 1995. *The Grassland Inventory: Derbyshire*.
- English Nature. 1996. *The Grassland Inventory: Staffordshire*.
- English Nature. 1998. *Natural Area Profile: Dark Peak*.
- English Nature. 1998. *Natural Area Profile: Needwood & South Derbyshire Claylands*.
- English Nature. 1998. *Natural Area Profile: South West Peak*.
- English Nature. 1998. *Natural Area Profile: White Peak*.
- English Nature. 1999. *Natural Areas in the East Midlands Region*.
- European Community. 1992. *Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (The Habitats Directive)*.
- Feltwell J. 1992. *Meadows: A History and Natural History*. Alan Sutton Publishing.
- Frost R A. 1978. *Birds of Derbyshire*. Moorland Publishing Co Ltd.
- Fuller R M. 1987. The Changing Extent and Conservation Interest of Lowland Grasslands in England and Wales: A Review of Grassland Surveys 1930-1984. *Biological Conservation* **40**, 281-300.
- Gibbons D W, Reid J B & Chapman R A. 1993. *The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland: 1988-1991*. T & A D Poyser.
- Greater Manchester Ecology Unit. 2000. *Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan*.
- Guest J P et al. 1992. *The Breeding Bird Atlas of Cheshire and Wirral*.
- HMSO. 1994. *Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan*.
- HMSO. 1995. *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report. Vol 1: Meeting the Rio Challenge*

- HMSO. 1995. *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report. Vol 2: Action Plans*.
- Hornbuckle J & Herringshaw D (eds). 1985. *Birds of the Sheffield Area*. Sheffield Bird Study Group.
- Jefferson R G. 1996. *Lowland Grassland in Natural Areas: National Assessment of Significance*.
- Jefferson R G & Robertson H J. 1996. *Lowland Grassland: Wildlife Value and Conservation Status*. EN Research Report No. 169.
- Macdonald D W & Strachan R. 1999. *The Mink and the Water Vole: Analysis for Conservation*. WildCRU, University of Oxford.
- MAFF. 1992. *The North Peak ESA - Monitoring Report, 1992*.
- MAFF. 1997. *Environmental Monitoring in the North Peak ESA, 1988-1996*.
- MAFF. 1997. *Biological Monitoring Report of Moorland in the North Peak ESA, 1988-1996*.
- MAFF. 1997. *Monitoring of Breeding Birds in the North Peak ESA, 1988-1996*.
- MAFF. 1997. *Environmental Monitoring Report for the South West Peak ESA, 1993-1996*.
- Marren P. 1995. Harvests of Beauty: The Conservation of Hay Meadows. *British Wildlife* **6**(4), 235-243.
- McKnight A J. 1997. *The North Staffordshire Moors Upland Breeding Bird Survey*. RSPB/English Nature.
- Mitchell-Jones A J & Gent A H. 1997. *Priority Natural Areas for Mammals, Reptiles and Amphibians*. English Nature Research Report No. 242.
- Moss C E. 1913. *Vegetation of the Peak District*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mott N. 1997. *Otter, Water Vole & Mink Survey of the Dove River Catchment*. Staffordshire Wildlife Trust.
- Peak District National Park Authority. 1997. *Meadows Beyond the Millennium – The Future for Hay Meadows in the Peak District National Park*.
- Peak District National Park Authority. 1999. *Hidden Heaths: A Portrait of Limestone Heaths in the Peak District*.
- Perkins H M & Mallon D P. 1999. *The Water Vole in Derbyshire: A Report on the Current Status and Distribution of Arvicola terrestris, 1997-1999*. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.
- Phillips J, Tallis J & Yalden D W. 1981. *Peak District Moorland Erosion Study: Phase I Report*. Peak Park Joint Planning Board.
- Rodwell J S (ed). 1991-2000. *British Plant Communities, Volumes 1-5*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sellars B & Baker A J M. 1990. *Review of Metallophyte Vegetation and its Conservation*. Contract report for the Nature Conservancy Council.
- Shimwell D W. 1968. *The Vegetation of the Derbyshire Dales*. Nature Conservancy Council.
- Shropshire County Council. 1996. *Biodiversity Challenge: The Shropshire Response*.
- Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group. 1998. *Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan*. Staffordshire Wildlife Trust.
- Strachan C, Strachan R & Jeffries D J. 2000. *Preliminary Report on the Changes in the Water Vole Population of Britain as shown by the National Surveys of 1989-1990 and 1996-1998*. Vincent Wildlife Trust.
- Strachan R. 1998. *Water Vole Conservation Handbook*. WildCRU, University of Oxford.
- Strachan R & Jeffries D J. 1993. *The Water Vole Arvicola terrestris in Britain 1989-1990: its Distribution and Changing Status*. Vincent Wildlife Trust.
- Tallis J H & Yalden D W. 1983. *Moorland Restoration Project Phase II Report*. Peak Park Joint Planning Board.
- UK Biodiversity Group. 1998. *Tranche 2 Action Plans. Volume 1 - Vertebrates and Vascular Plants*. English Nature.
- UK Biodiversity Group. 1998. *Tranche 2 Action Plans. Volume 2 - Terrestrial and Freshwater Habitats*. English Nature.
- UK Biodiversity Group. 1999. *Tranche 2 Action Plans. Volume 3 - Plants and Fungi*. English Nature.
- UK Biodiversity Group. 1999. *Tranche 2 Action Plans. Volume 4 - Invertebrates*. English Nature.
- UK Biodiversity Group. 1999. *Tranche 2 Action Plans. Volume 6 - Terrestrial and Freshwater Species and Habitats*. English Nature.
- Whiteley D (ed). 1985. *The Natural History of the Sheffield Area and the Peak District*. Sorby Natural History Society.
- Yalden D W. 1997. The Current Status of the Water Vole *Arvicola terrestris* in the Peak District. *The Naturalist* **122**, 83-88.

Words or phrases in italics are listed under their own entry in the glossary.

Access Consultative Group – The precursor of the Peak District *Local Access Forum* which is responsible for advising the Peak District National Park Authority on access issues.

Acid – Refers to soils with a low pH (5 or less) which tend to be low in nutrients, particularly calcium. It can also refer to vegetation adapted to such soils.

Alkaline – Refers to soils with a high pH (8 or more) which tend to have high levels of calcium.

Agri-environment – With reference to conservation schemes, payment for farming in an environmentally friendly way.

Amphibia – Frogs, toads and newts.

Ancient woodland – A site which has been woodland continuously for over 400 years (this may include sites where the tree cover has been removed but immediately replanted or regenerated, with no intervening change in land use). An Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI), identifying all such sites over 2 hectares in extent, has been compiled for each county by the Nature Conservancy Council (now English Nature).

Arable break crops – Arable crop grown as part of a grassland rotation.

Asulox – A herbicide which is relatively fern-specific, commonly used in bracken control.

Base-rich – Rich in the major nutrients, particularly calcium, but also phosphorus and magnesium. Usually but not exclusively associated with *calcareous/alkaline* conditions.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) lists – Species and Habitats of conservation concern produced by the UK Steering Group in 1995 (revised in 1998).

Biological Records Centre (BRC) – Centres where biological information on the location, distribution and associated information on habitats and species is collated and stored.

Bronze Age – The pre-historic period dating roughly from 2000 to 800 BC, the time when metals began to be used and the period when permanently laid out fields used by sedentary farmers were first cultivated.

Bryologists – Those who study *bryophytes*.

Bryophytes – Mosses and liverworts.

Buffer strips – A strip of vegetation which is managed sympathetically to protect an adjacent feature or habitat.

Calaminarian – Term used to describe *metallophyte* vegetation.

Calcareous – Refers to lime (calcium) rich soils with an *alkaline* pH or vegetation adapted to such soils.

Carboniferous – The era of geological time 280 - 360 million years ago when most of the Peak District rocks were formed.

Catchment – The area of land draining into an individual stream or river.

Chasmophytic – Vegetation of rock crevices.

Clay and setts – In the context of dewponds this refers to the traditional construction method using a lining composed of a clay base protected by stones.

Clone – A genetically identical replica of another individual organism.

Clough – A small steep-sided valley usually on the *gritstone* or on the *gritstone/shale* boundary.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) – Agricultural policy of the European Union.

Community – Refers to a specific grouping of plants or animals associated with a particular set of environmental conditions.

Conservation - See page 27.

Coppice – Trees and shrubs periodically cut close to the ground and allowed to regrow to provide small diameter wood for fuel or other use.

Countryside Stewardship (CS) Scheme (CSS) – An *agri-environment* scheme run by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, operating in a targeted manner outside *ESA* areas.

Creation - See page 27.

Cross-compliance - The requirement, under some *agri-environment* and other grant schemes, to safeguard features of conservation importance on a landholding other than those directly receiving grant.

Derbyshire Conservation Machinery Ring – A pool of conservation machinery available for use by members of the ring and administered by Derbyshire County Council in collaboration with English Nature.

Desiccated – Dried out.

Dewpond – Small circular artificial pond built with a waterproof lining (traditionally *clay and setts*, but also concrete or other waterproof material). Principally built to provide drinking water for livestock in the White Peak, they are generally fed by rainwater.

Enclosed - In relation to farmland, refers to the land enclosed into fields bounded by walls or hedges, as opposed to open moorland or daleside.

Endemic - Only found in the British Isles.

England Rural Development Programme (ERDP) – A seven year programme funded by the European Union and government to provide assistance to rural development.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) – Areas of England and Wales within which the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food run specifically tailored *agri-environment* schemes. Such areas recognise the particular contribution that environmentally sensitive farming makes to maintaining the landscape, wildlife and historic interest.

Epiphyte – A plant which grows entirely on another plant but without being parasitic.

European Union (EU) Birds Directive – European legislation for bird conservation requiring EU member states, amongst other things, to designate *Special Protection Areas (SPAs)*.

European Union (EU) Habitats Directive – European legislation for wildlife conservation (other than birds) requiring EU member states, amongst other things, to designate *Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)*.

European Natura 2000 sites - The Europe-wide network of designated sites of European nature conservation importance (*SPAs* and *SACs*).

Eutrophication – Enrichment of water or soil by nitrate or phosphorus.

Ex-situ populations – Populations of species which are maintained in non-natural situations, such as glass houses.

Farm Conservation Scheme (FCS) – Conservation scheme run by the Peak District National Park Authority aimed at items of work where grant aid by national schemes such as *ESAs* or *CSS* is unavailable or otherwise inappropriate.

Fluorspar – Vein mineral (calcium fluoride) in high demand because of its use in the chemical and steel making industries. In Britain a huge proportion of the national resource is found in the Peak District.

Flush – An area where water flowing over the ground surface imparts a distinct character to the vegetation.

Forest Plans - Plans, for which Forestry Commission grant is available, which outline felling, thinning and restocking work for woodlands over a 20-year period.

Genotypes – Genetically distinct group of individuals.

Geographical Information System (GIS) – Computer based mapping system.

General Development Orders (GDOs) – *Permitted development rights* under Mineral Planning Guidance 2 1995.

Gritstone – One of the three major rock types in the Peak District, forming a horseshoe of high ground in the north and extending down the eastern and western sides of the area. It gives rise to *acid* soils, often covered with *peat*. Together with the *shales* it is the predominant rock in the Dark Peak and South West Peak.

Groundwater Regulations – In relation to sheep-dip this refers to the European Commission's groundwater directive of April 1999 which makes it an offence to dispose of sheep dip without authorisation from the Environment Agency.

Habitats Regulations 1994 – British legislation which enacts the *European Union Habitats Directive*.

Hay Meadows Project (HMP) – A project run by the Peak District National Park Authority from 1994-98, with the aim of identifying and conserving hay meadows of ecological importance.

Headage payments- Agricultural support grant payable per head of livestock on the landholding.

Hefting – A flock of sheep which as a result of breeding and custom naturally stay within one area of moorland.

Herbivores – Animals which only eat plants.

Humus – Decaying plant matter found in the surface layers of soil.

Impervious – Refers to a substrate which does not allow water to pass through it.

Improved - In relation to grassland, relates to land which has been treated with any or all of lime, slurry and artificial fertiliser and often ploughed and re-seeded with the aim of increasing the agricultural productivity. It is most often very species poor dominated by one or two productive grasses.

In-bye – Enclosed fields in the uplands close to the farmstead.

In-situ- Species occurring in their natural environment (as opposed to *ex situ*).

Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) – A mechanism operated by MAFF intended as a safeguard against paying for the same land or animal twice under different schemes, and operated under the *Rural Development Regulation*.

Indigenous – Native to the British Isles.

Inundated – Covered with water.

Ivermectin – A drug administered to stock to kill internal parasitic worms, which may adversely affect the invertebrate fauna of dung.

Lead rake- Although strictly referring to an underground geological feature containing lead ore (a fissure in the rock which contains mineral-rich vein deposits), in this plan the term is used to refer to the above-ground series of hummocks and hollows which are the relics of past mining of lead from these features.

Lead Rakes Project (LRP) - A project run by the Peak District National Park Authority from 1996 onwards, with the aim of identifying and conserving lead rakes of ecological importance.

'LIFE' funding – A European Union grant scheme aimed at measures to enhance the conservation interest of habitats and species of European Community importance within SACs and SPAs.

Limestone - One of the three major rock types in the Peak District, forming a plateau of high ground and steeply incised dales in the centre and south. The extent of limestone defines the White Peak. It gives rise to *alkaline* soils except where it is overlain by superficial deposits.

Local Access Forum- A statutory forum under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, whose purpose is to advise on public access issues relating to public rights of way and open country.

Local Environment Agency Plans (LEAPs) – The Environment Agency's integrated local management plan for identifying, assessing, prioritising and solving local environmental issues related to the agency's functions.

Loess – A superficial wind-blown deposit of *acid* soil, of glacial origin.

Lower plants – Mosses, liverworts and lichens which have simple structure and do not produce flowers.

Medieval – From 1066 to 1600 A.D.

Mesotrophic - Refers to soils of *neutral* (neither *acid* nor *alkaline*) pH or vegetation adapted to such soils.

Metallophyte – Refers to a plant or vegetation adapted to high metal concentrations in the soil.

Monoculture – A *stand* of a single species.

National Muirburn Legislation – Laws regarding the controlled burning of heather and grass moorland for land management purposes.

National Nature Reserve (NNR) – A site of national wildlife importance (*SSSI*) managed by a body approved by English Nature, with nature conservation as the main objective.

National Vegetation Classification (NVC) – A national classification of vegetation types, published as "British Plant Communities".

Natural Areas - Areas of England defined by English Nature which are distinct in terms of their wildlife, natural features and land use.

Naturalised – With reference to a non-native species which, following introduction, has spread and established itself in an area.

Neolithic – 5000 to 7000 years ago.

Neutral – Refers to soils of pH 6 - 7 (neither *acid* nor *alkaline*) or vegetation adapted to such soils.

New Native Woodland in National Parks Challenge Fund – A Forestry Commission grant scheme available in 1997 – 2000 to promote new native woodland in National Parks.

Objective 5b Farm & Environment Project – A project designed to assist farm prosperity through sustainable environmental action within the Objective 5b area and funded by the EU and MAFF.

Paper pulp – The waste product of paper recycling. It can be used as a soil conditioner and as such its disposal does not require planning permission.

Parliamentary enclosures – The enclosure of land into fields as a result of Parliamentary legislation from the mid

18th to the mid 19th centuries.

Peak District Moorland Management Project – A partnership project which was set up in 1979 (originally as the Moorland Erosion Study) to establish the extent and reasons for moorland erosion in the Peak District, to trial possible restoration methods and research the effects of moorland management.

Peat - Accumulated partially decomposed plant remains. In the upland situation peat is found where environmental conditions, particularly acidity and a high rainfall, have resulted in poor microbial action.

Permitted Development Rights (PDRs) – Activities which can normally be carried out without planning permission, as defined by Planning Guidance 2, 1995. However Planning Authorities may be able to require a planning application to be submitted in some circumstances.

Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) – A planted woodland on a site which previously supported *semi-natural ancient woodland*.

Poaching- The creation of bare ground as a result of livestock trampling, particularly on wet soils.

Pollard – A tree which is cut at a significant height above the ground to produce a close head of young branches. This both provides a crop of wood and prolongs the life of the tree. Pollarding in the past has resulted in trees of great age.

Quaking Bog – An area of wetland vegetation floating on water or liquid peat, so that it ‘quakes’ if disturbed.

Rawmat – A clay-impregnated fabric used for waterproof lining, e.g. of ponds.

Reclaimed – With relation to the *medieval wastes and commons* this refers to the practice of improving the agricultural productivity of the land i.e. reclaiming it for farming.

Red Data Book (RDB) species – National and local lists of rare species meeting agreed criteria of rarity.

Re-creation – See page 27.

Restoration – See page 27.

‘Retrogressive’ scrub- Species-rich scrub found in the limestone dales, with hazel as the main component. Such scrub may be derived from ancient ash woodland, in contrast to areas of scrub dominated by hawthorn which tend to be derived from grassland through scrub colonisation.

Riparian – A strip of land immediately adjacent to a stream, river or other flowing water body.

Rural Development Regulation (RDR) – Approved by the European Commission as part of the *England Rural Development Programme (ERDP)* and also known as the ‘second pillar’ of the *Common Agricultural Policy*, the regulation brings together a number of formerly separate measures for assisting rural development. The Programme makes use of these through ten schemes which aim to assist the development of rural areas, economies and communities and the improvement of the rural environment.

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) – A statutorily designated archaeological site or feature of national importance.

Secondary woodland – Woodland that has developed on a previously non-wooded site.

Semi-improved - In relation to grassland relates to land which has been treated agriculturally so that it bears only some resemblance to traditionally managed *semi-natural* grasslands (see also *improved*).

Semi-natural – Vegetation which, although modified by man, is of significant nature conservation interest because it is composed of self-sown native species and is similar in structure to natural types (e.g. an oak woodland managed as coppice). Nearly all habitat types in Britain are generally regarded as semi-natural rather than truly natural.

Shale - One of the three major rock types in the Peak District, forming the majority of the larger valleys in the Dark Peak and South West Peak and also often found in intimate association with the *gritstone* in these areas.

Sheep dip – Chemicals used to treat sheep for a variety of external parasites.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) – Statutory sites designated by English Nature under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and subsequent amendments. These are the best examples of our national heritage of wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.

Slurry – Cattle excrement and urine commonly stored through the winter months and spread on agricultural land as a fertiliser.

Sough – An underground channel dug to drain a deep mine.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) – Sites of international importance for their habitats and species (other than birds). Designated by the UK Government under the *EU Habitats Directive* and the UK *Habitats Regulations 1994* (see also *European Natura 2000*). A cSAC is a candidate SAC (approved by the UK government and submitted to the EC).

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - Sites of international importance for their populations of birds. Designated by the UK Government under the *EU Birds Directive* (see also *European Natura 2000*).

Spores – The reproductive cells of many *lower plants*.

Stand – Refers to a uniform swathe of vegetation comprising a single plant *community*.

Statutory – Legally binding.

Succession – An ecological process of vegetation development over time.

Subsidy – Financial aid.

Sward – An expanse of vegetation, usually in a grassland setting.

Transition mire - A wetland which is partially fed directly by rainwater and partly by groundwater.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO) – Legal designation imparted to trees of particular wildlife, historic or landscape importance.

Veteran Trees- Trees which, because of their age, size or condition are of exceptional value culturally, in the landscape and for wildlife.

Wastes and commons – Common grazing land, often at a distance from the village and managed non-intensively.

Weir – a dam built across a river or stream to regulate the upstream flow and depth of water.

White moor – A moorland area dominated by purple moor grass or mat grass.

Wildlife Enhancement Scheme (WES) – a conservation scheme operated by English Nature with the aim of enhancing *SSSIs*.

Wildlife headland – A wildlife rich strip or area of land, normally at the edges of a field, which has been managed less intensively.

Wildlife Sites – Sites of conservation interest which are non-statutory but are designated by Local Authorities and Wildlife Trusts and are recognised in some planning policy documents and government planning guidance.

Winterbourne streams – Streams which only run when groundwater levels are high, usually in the winter.

Woodland Certification – A Forestry Commission scheme to recognise woodlands which are managed to a minimum environmental standard.

Woodland Grant Scheme (WGS) – Grant scheme run by the Forestry Commission for woodland management and/or planting.