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## WET WOODLAND ACTION PLAN

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**TREND IN LOWLAND DERBYSHIRE:** Historical decline and evidence suggests still declining

**ESTIMATED EXTENT IN LOWLAND DERBYSHIRE:** Extent cannot be estimated accurately at present, though many sites can already be identified which contain areas of wet woodland, including Wildlife Sites, but there are also possibly small, fragmented sites which will not be included within these Sites.

**NATIONAL BAP HABITATS:** Wet Woodland (priority habitat)

**ASSOCIATED NATIONAL BAP PRIORITY SPECIES:**

- species which occur in Derbyshire: Otter, Black Poplar
- Others: Carpet Moth (*Eustromia reticulata*), Beetles (*Melanopium minimum*, *Rhynchaenus testaceus*) Craneflies (*Iiposothrix errans* + *nervosa* + *nigristrigma*), Marsh Fern (*thelypteris palustris*)

**ASSOCIATED LOWLAND DERBYSHIRE BAP AUDITS:** None

**ASSOCIATED LOWLAND DERBYSHIRE SPECIES ACTION PLANS:** Otter, Grass snake, Black poplar

**SPECIES FOR WHICH LOWLAND DERBYSHIRE IS A KEY HABITAT:** See Appendix 1.



### INTRODUCTION

Wet woodland, or 'carr', develops where the water table is permanently high. Some wet woodlands, along seepage areas or springs are permanent if water supply persists, others are a stage in natural succession from open water to climax dry woodland. Dominant wet woodland tree species include willow, sallow, alder and downy birch. Sometimes Oak and Ash are present. Very rarely black poplar is present.

In Derbyshire, most wet woods are in flood plains, but also found near ponds and lakes and within mineral workings. Wet woods with native black poplar as the dominant species, do not occur, though individual specimen trees do, and a Species Action Plan has been prepared. Alder and willow woodland are valuable for invertebrates and birds and those beside rivers as a habitat for otters, thus making an important contribution to the ability of the otter to return to Derbyshire. However, alder carr is rather rare in Derbyshire, although alder commonly fringes rivers and lakes. Wet woodland is important as part of the mosaic of wet and dry habitats vital for many species. Seepage woods are typically small and often occur within larger areas of drier woodland, especially NCV W 5,6 and 7 in W10 woods. They can have very rich faunas, especially terrestrial molluscs (snails and slugs) and craneflies, which are the main group of invertebrates for which wet woodland is important, with a high incidence of nationally notable species and also locally rare species.

Wet woodland has differing characteristics in the various Natural Areas:

In Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands wet woods occur in the Dove Valley, some smaller valleys and areas such as Radbourne Rough and Tinkers Inn Bog. These have a rich assemblage of wetland species but much is linear, surviving on the edge of the small brooks and streams and reduced in its value. Secondary wet woodland has developed within Hilton Gravel Pits SSSI, but is changing into dry oak woodland.

In Derbyshire Peak District and Lower Derwent linear wet woodlands lie along some of the small valleys on the west side of the Derwent, as isolated fragments, but also as part of larger woodlands of ancient origin such as Shining Cliff Woods SSSI. Wet woodland in valley bottoms is very restricted. On the east side of the Derwent wet woodland in the valley bottom follows the feeder streams at Two Dales and Hall Dale. Wet woodland exists at Ogston Reservoir SSSI and Linacre Reservoir and stands of willow are found around some of the smaller reservoirs. Wet woods dominated by alder characteristically occur as flushed slopes or small stands on low-lying wet ground in valley bottoms, other damp woods have ash, birch and hazel, mixed with alder and willows, with mosses, sedges, horsetails and ferns in the ground flora. Opposite-leaved golden saxifrage, yellow pimpernel and great horsetail occur locally. Small fragments of wet woodland here are more important for the dead wood species than drier woods.

On the Southern Magnesian Limestone wet woodland is associated with man- made mill ponds (Pleasley Vale), fishing pools (Harlesthorne Dam and Nether Langwith) canal feeder reservoirs (Pebley Pond) and ornamental lakes (Renishaw Park and Hardwick Hall). There are small areas of alder/willow carr around Scarcliffe.

On the Coal Measures there is wet woodland along some rivers (e.g. the Ford Valley), most are small and many are developed in old oxbows (Erewash Meadows reserve). Wet woodland is also associated with canals, pit heaps and subsidence flashes, and springs (Foxstone Dam)

Extensive areas of carr were common in the Trent Valley and Rises, characteristic species being common osier, purple, crack and white willows, silver birch and alder. They were often managed for basket making and hurdles. Black poplar occurs as isolated trees. Many place names remain, but only a few old wet woods. The remains of ozier beds can be found at Repton. New wet woods have developed in gravel workings. In the floodplain woods, meadowsweet, nettle and common marsh bedstraw are characteristic. Few are connected to the river.

## ADVERSE IMPACTS

*An impact* ✓      *A significant impact* ✓ ✓

	Historic	Current
<b>Land Management</b>		
1. Cessation of management, e.g. pollarding /coppicing		✓
2. Clearance of woodlands for agriculture/other uses	✓	
3. Intensification of agriculture		✓
4. Grazing levels stock type and poaching	✓	✓ ✓
5. Fragmentation due to changes in land use	✓	✓
6. Removal of wet woodland from habitats of perceived higher value.	✓ ✓	✓
7. Lowering of water tables due to drainage, abstraction, flood protection or drought causing drying out and gradual loss of sites.	✓	✓
8. Flood prevention measures, river control, canalisation, and loss of connectivity between rivers and floodplain, leading to loss of natural processes and succession.	✓ ✓	✓
<b>Pollution, Disease and Climate Change</b>		
9. Poor water quality affecting/eutrophication affecting flora and fauna		✓
10. Alder disease (Phytophthora)		✓ ✓
11. Climate change		✓
<b>Invasive species</b>		
12. Increase in Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed		✓

<b>Others</b>		✓
13. Natural succession to drier woodland	✓	✓
14. Browsing by deer	✓	✓
15. Lack of recognition of value for biodiversity	✓	✓
16. Perceived low value as woodland including wood products	✓	✓
17. Planting with non-native poplars to dry the land out	✓	✓
18. Clearance prior to mineral extraction	✓	
19. Restoration of mineral workings removing regenerated woodland	✓	✓

## CURRENT ACTION

### Designated Sites

- Wet woodland occurs within SSSIs at Morley Brickpits, Duckmanton Railway Cutting, Hollinhill and Markland Grips, Hilton Gravel Pits, Attenborough Gravel Pits, Mercaston Marsh and Muggington Bottoms, Shining Cliff Woods, Ogston Reservoir and Moss Valley but is only notified as a single interest feature in Shining Cliff Woods and as part of a habitat mosaic feature at Hilton Gravel Pits.

▪ SSSI name	▪ Wet woodland (ha)	▪ Other woodland types (ha and description)	▪ comments
▪ Shining Cliff Woods	▪ 3ha ?	▪ 117ha W10a + W16	▪
▪ Hilton Gravel Pits	▪ Unknown	▪ Unknown	▪

- A number of wet woodlands have been identified as County Wildlife Sites. Policies exist in development and local plans which seek to afford these sites some protection.
- The future of some wet woodlands is safeguarded through ownership or management by conservation bodies and local authorities.
- National Forestry policy includes a presumption against clearance of broad-leaved woodland for conversion to other land uses, and in particular seeks to maintain the special interest of ancient semi-natural woodland. Felling licences from the Forestry Commission are normally required if the woods are not managed under plans approved by them.
- Some woods may receive protection by being subject to Tree Preservation Orders or Local Nature Reserve (LNR) designation.

### New initiatives

- Since 1999 large estates have been encouraged by the Forestry Commission to manage their woodlands with long term Forest Plans.
- Since 1995 landowners in the National Forest have had the opportunity to create new areas of wet woodland through the National Forest tender scheme
- Since 1990 landowners throughout Derbyshire have had the opportunity to create new native wet woodlands supported through the Forestry Commission's 'Woodland Grant Scheme'.
- The East Derbyshire Woodland Project offers free advice and helps woodland owners with grant applications. The Forestry Commission's East Midlands Conservancy recognises and supports the project reflected in the additional regional scoring points of the discretionary new planting WGS.
- Derbyshire County Council has carried out a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for the county. The project has identified where woodland habitats would be most appropriate in maintaining landscape character and local distinctiveness

### Land management

- All woodland is expected to be managed according to the UK Forestry Standard which sets out the criteria and standards for the sustainable management of forests and woodlands in the UK.
- Some wet woodlands, including some of the most valuable, are owned or managed by a conservation body, including the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust reserves at Morley Brickpits, Duckmanton Railway Cutting, Hollinhill and Markland Grips, Hilton Gravel Pits, Barton Pool,

Mapperley, Erewash Meadows, Ogston Woodlands, Derwentside and Oakerthorpe Local Nature Reserve. Other organisations include the Forestry Commission (Shining Cliff Woods), Woodland Trust Coalpit Wood and Long Wood), and local authorities (Gamesley Wood, Pewit Carr, Netherfield Wood).

Since 1999 large estates have been encouraged by the FC to manage their woodlands within long term Forest Plans, estates include Chatsworth and Renishaw.

- LCA policies and guidelines will promote planting and management of wet woodland in the appropriate landscape types to maintain landscape character and distinctiveness.

#### **Research and Surveys**

- Some wet woodlands have been surveyed by DWT during the period 1982- 2000, but this information has yet to be analysed.

## **ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS**

#### **National Targets**

- Maintain current area (currently estimated at 24000 to 30000ha.) of ancient semi-natural wet woodlands and the total area of the type.
- Initiate measures intended to achieve favourable management in 100% of wet woodlands within SSSI's , and in 80% of the total resource by 2004, and achieve favourable management over 70% of the designated sites and 50% of the total resource by 2010.
- Initiate restoration of 3200 ha to native wet woodland. Complete restoration to site-native species over half of this area by 2010 and 100% by 2015.
- Initiate colonisation and/or planting of 6750 ha of wet woodland on unwooded or ex-plantation sites. Complete establishment of 50% of this by 2010 and 100% of it by 2015.

#### **Regional targets**

- English Nature has identified a regional target of 440 ha for the creation of wet woodland, though the Regional Biodiversity Forum, whilst recognising wet woodland creation as a priority, recommended the Regional Planning Guidance target as 300ha, in recognition of the limited opportunities that are present. In Derbyshire the major river valleys, including the Trent and Derwent, would be prime targets for wet woodland creation of regional significance.

#### **A vision for the future of wet woodlands in Lowland Derbyshire**

Wet woodland varies in character in lowland Derbyshire, providing wildlife and landscape diversity. It is often impenetrable, but is an integral part of, and a backdrop to, attractive landscapes, which are much valued for their accessible wildlife – such as river valleys. The current extent and quality of existing wet woods must be maintained. The isolation of many wet woods must be addressed particularly where this will strengthen wildlife corridors, by creating new wet woodland or other appropriate habitats where appropriate.

Pollarding and coppicing and harvesting for basket making or hurdles could be encouraged as a means of managing and maintaining wet woods, where viable. Natural regeneration of some wet woods will be achieved through removal of non-native trees, especially poplars. Control of invasive plants such as Himalayan balsam will be important to ensure that the individual character of wet woodlands is not lost.

Priority areas for achieving these targets are adjacent to rivers where many existing wet woods are declining in size or quality. Management, restoration of water supplies, increased linkages with other habitats and habitat creation will provide vital opportunities for otter as well as strengthening wildlife corridors for many other species. The Trent valley, the Dove, Derwent, Erewash and the Rother and its tributaries all provide opportunities. Where appropriate in the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands small isolated valley wet woodlands should also be a priority

## OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

### Objective 1

**Maintain extent of wet woodlands and bring all ancient semi-natural wet woodlands into favourable condition**

#### Target

Initiate measures by 2005 to achieve favourable management on 100% of SSSI's where wet woodland is a notified interest, and 80% of all other ancient semi-natural wet woodlands. Review and set a new target for 2005 – 2010.

### Objective 2

**Bring important examples of non-ancient semi-natural woodland into favourable management.**

#### Target

Estimate extent of the resource by 2004 and identify target for introduction of appropriate management regimes by 2010 to bring secondary wet woodland into favourable management, focusing on linear routes.

### Objective 3

**Restore areas of semi-natural wet woodland in each Natural Area, prioritising plantations on ancient woodland sites ( PAWS)**

#### Target

Estimate extent of the resource by 2004 and identify target for introduction of appropriate management regimes by 2010 to bring plantations on ancient woodland sites ( PAWS) into favourable management, focusing on linear routes.

### Objective 4

**Reduce woodland fragmentation, through expansion of wet woodland, prioritising river valleys and links with other types of woodland or appropriate habitats where possible and appropriate.**

#### Target

Identify priority areas for action and then identify target for creation of new wet woodland by 2010.

## Main factors likely to affect achievement of targets

### *Resources and Land management*

- Availability/adequacy of financial incentives for woodland management or creation
- National and regional initiatives/objectives *i.e.* Rural Development Regulation, National Forest, East Derbyshire Woodland Project.
- Opportunities for wet woodland expansion through land reclamation or restoration.

### *Planning and Regulations*

- Planning Policy

### *Conflicts with other Conservation priorities*

- Resolution of conflicts between habitats of high value.
- Conflicts with archaeological or landscape character priorities.

### *Practical difficulties and lack of knowledge*

- Inadequate survey/base data for the habitat itself and the species it supports.
- Constraints of planting in floodplains.
- Adequate supply of suitable local provenance stock.
- Constraints on natural regeneration or planted extensions due to unsuitability of adjoining land or land management.

### *Pollution and climate change*

- Climate change



### *Others.*

- *Perceived low value of wet woodland, both economically and for wildlife.*

**ACTIONS**

Key to the achievement

LDWAG= Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action group, FC= Forestry Commission, EN = English Nature, EA = Environment Agency, DEFRA = Dept. of Food and Rural affairs, DWT = Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, WT= Woodland Trust, NT = National Trust, LA = Local authorities, FWAG = Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, EDWP = East Derbyshire Woodland Project

	<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>TIME-SCALE</b>	<b>LEAD AGENCY &amp; Partners</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>DATA COLLATION AND SURVEY</b>		
1.1	<b>Data collation</b>		
	Collate existing information on the distribution of wet woodlands outside SSSI's and identify gaps in knowledge. ( All objectives)	By 2004	EN/DWT/LAs/Vol. sector
	Compile and distribute register of wet woodland sites from existing data and where possible include additional information on status, habitats and species that may be present. ( Objectives 1,2,3)	By 2004	DWT/EN/NT/FC
	Compile a register of PAWS which are likely to be capable of supporting wet woodland (Objective 3)	2003	FC/DWT/
1.2	<b>Survey</b>		
	Initiate or complete detailed habitat surveys where gaps, prioritising any ancient wet woodlands (Objective 1,2,3)	Start 2004	DWT/EN/FC/NT
<b>2</b>	<b>EVALUATING THE IMPORTANCE AND CONDITION OF SITES</b>		
2.1	<b>Evaluating importance and identifying key sites</b>		
	Agree methodology for the evaluation of wet woodlands and the identification of "Wildlife Sites" (Obj 1,2,3)	2003	Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group
2.2	<b>Defining favourable condition</b>		
	Agree definitions of favourable condition of varying types of wet woodland, including requirements of important species (Obj 1,2,3) Assess EN woodland condition assessment approach for appropriateness.	2004	Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group
	Review opportunities for creation of wet woodland in river corridors (Obj 4)	2005	Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group/river strategy groups e.g. OnTrent, RRWS, DV World Heritage Site, Erewash WS
	Agree guidelines for management to achieve favourable management :  Identify priority sites for conservation, restoration, recreation;  Restoration, re-creation, management including species mixes, stocking densities, stock provenance, options for natural regeneration. All Obj.	DONE	Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group TAB project - habitat creation document & Derbyshire landscape assessment.

<b>3</b>	<b>RESEARCH</b>		
	Encourage further research into disease of riverside alder and willow and develop mitigation strategy (Obj 4)	2003 onwards	<b>EA/FC</b>
	In collaboration with other woodland action plans, evaluate impact of numbers of deer in lowland Derbyshire wet wood and implement any necessary mitigation. (All Obj)	2003 onwards	<b>Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>INVASIVE SPECIES</b>		
	Develop and implement a strategy for the control of Himalayan Balsam, giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed (All Obj)	2003 on	<b>Lowland Derbyshire Woodland/Wetland Action Groups</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>MONITORING</b>		
	Agree methodology for and implement effective monitoring of wet woodlands. Ensure that the results are collated and used to update the wet woodland register. (All Obj)	2003 on	<b>Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>AWARENESS RAISING</b>		
	Share information on wildlife importance and management needs of key conservation, restoration and re-creation sites, with the landowners/managers, including feedback from surveys. ( All Obj)	2003 on	EN/DWT/ <b>FWAG/FC</b>
	Increase awareness through appropriate means amongst landowners/managers, local communities and conservation orgs. of the importance of the habitat for wildlife and other values. (All Obj)	2003 on	<b>Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group</b>
	Make guidance available to landowners/managers and conservation organisation staff on restoration techniques (Obj 3)	2003 on	<b>Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group</b>
	Consider establishment of demonstration site(s) as a focus for discussion of best practice management, restoration, and re-creation. ( All Obj)	2003 on	<b>Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group</b>
	Promote appropriate new native woodland grant schemes (Obj 3)	2003 on	<b>FC/FWAG/LAs</b>
	Increase awareness of value of dead wood in watercourses amongst riparian landowners, managers and agencies. ( Obj 1 and 4)	2003 on	<b>Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>CONSERVATION ACTION AND INCENTIVES</b>		
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Designations</b>		
	Review coverage of wet woodland SSSIs and notify further sites as appropriate ( Obj 1)	2003 on	<b>EN</b>
	Review coverage of wet woodland Wildlife Sites and 'notify' further sites as appropriate ( Obj 1)	2003 on	<b>DWT</b>
	Consider wet woodland key sites in any programme of acquisition/lease/management of nature reserves, including LNRs (Obj 1,2)	2003 on	<b>EN/LAs/DWT/vol. orgs.</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Agri-environment and woodland scheme policies</b>		
	Consider recommending reviews of woodland and agri-environment schemes and agricultural support measures to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <u>Targeting gives adequate priority</u> to wet woodland at national, regional and local level</li> <li>➤ <u>stock exclusion</u> from existing wet woodland and associated buffers is sufficiently attractive financially</li> <li>➤ <u>removal of non-native species</u> is encouraged where</li> </ul>	2003 on	<b>Lowland Derbyshire Woodland Action Group/DEFRA</b>

	<p>appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <u>restoration of plantations</u> on wet ancient woodland sites is financially attractive</li> <li>➤ <u>new native wet woodland</u> creation is encouraged in appropriate locations</li> <li>➤ <u>encouragement</u> is given to the production of long term management plans</li> </ul> <p>(Obj 1,2,4)</p>		
	<p>Negotiate appropriate conservation agreements with landowners/managers, targeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ priority non-statutory conservation sites</li> <li>➤ PAWs for woodland restoration</li> <li>➤ sites for new woodland creation.</li> </ul> <p>(All Objectives)</p>	2003 on	FC/DEFRA/FWAG/NT/LAs
	<p>Review management of all sites within conservation agreements outside SSSIs; where necessary agree revised management to ensure maintenance or restoration of favourable management (Obj 1)</p>	2003 on	FC/DEFRA/NT/DWT/FWAG
	<p>Review whole farm agreements, consider opportunities to upgrade agreement to incorporate favourable management of unprotected wet woodlands. (Obj 123)</p>	2003 on	DEFRA/FWAG/NT
	<p>Ensure action plan targets are incorporated into the production of Forest Plans (All Objectives)</p>	2003 on	FC/
7.3	<b>Alternative Incomes</b>		
	<p>Develop a strategy for increasing the economic benefits of woodland products and uses where this would encourage appropriate conservation management (Obj 1,3)</p>	2003 on	FC/CLA/EDWP?
7.4	<b>Land acquisition</b>		
	<p>Consider negotiating purchase/lease of priority sites where this would be the most effective way of achieving conservation objectives and when a negotiated conservation solution has not succeeded. (Objective 1 and 4)</p>	2003 on	LAs/DT/NT/vol. orgs
7.5	<b>Direct Action</b>		
	<p>On land owned by public or conservation bodies, ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ management maintains and where possible enhances the value of woodland</li> <li>➤ options for the restoration of wet PAWs are reviewed</li> <li>➤ opportunities for new wet native woodland creation are taken</li> <li>➤ opportunities for involvement of local communities in site management are taken where possible</li> </ul> <p>(All Objectives)</p>	2003 on	LAs/DT/NT/vol. orgs
	<p>Continue to ensure that nature conservation interest of river corridor habitats is taken into consideration by EA when carrying out maintenance and flood defence works.</p>	2003 on	EA
	<p>Identify appropriate sources of local provenance trees and shrubs and encourage their supply. (Objective 3 &amp; 4)</p>	2003 on	Lowland Derbyshire Woodland HAP grp
8	<b>REGULATION</b>		
8.1	<b>Planning</b>		
	<p>Ensure all planning applications and General Development Orders are adequately assessed in relation</p>	2003 on	LAs/EN/DWT

	to their impact on wet woodland; that loss or damage to woodland is avoided; and that opportunities for enhancement and creation are considered in relevant planning decisions (All Objectives)		
	Ensure policy documents, including Local Contributions documents, include appropriate guidelines for the safeguard, enhancement and creation of wet woodland. (all Obj)	2003 on	Lowland Derbyshire Woodland <b>Action Group/EA</b>
<b>8.2</b>	<b>Other regulatory mechanisms.</b>		
	Take account of known wet woodland sites in determining and reviewing both groundwater and surface water abstraction consents. (Objectives 2 and 3)	2003 on	Environment Agency

## RESOURCES

It is envisaged that the majority of actions proposed will be carried out by the relevant organisations using current resources. These include:

- continuing investment by landowners and managers managing their land sympathetically for wildlife;
- Continuing management of woodlands in the ownership of conservation organisations by public bodies
- The Forestry Commission's Woodland Grant scheme
- Restructuring of major conifer plantations by FC and private landowners.
- DEFRA Farm Woodland Premium Scheme and Countryside Stewardship Scheme.
- English Nature's Wildlife Enhancement Scheme for public and private statutory sites, Wildspace ! grant scheme for Local Nature Reserves, Reserves Enhancement Scheme for conservation bodies and the Biodiversity Grant Scheme.
- LCA woodland guidelines

### **Additional resources will be required to:**

- To aid in the production and maintenance of the proposed registers, including site survey and administration (2003onwards)
- To implement effective monitoring (2003 onwards).
- Provide financial incentives for the conservation, enhancement and restoration of existing priority wet woodlands (ongoing), and the creation of new wet woodlands.
- Enhance management of sites in the ownership of conservation organisations.

**END**

**WET WOODLAND: APPENDIX 1**

**Species for which wet woodland is a key habitat**

At a meeting in December 1997 the Mid-Derbyshire Local BAP Technical Working Group decided not to produce any more separate Species Action Plans but instead to provide more detail for each species in the Species Sheet, in Appendices 5 (Plants), 6 (Vertebrates) and 7 (Invertebrates).

Revised versions of the appendices have been produced and for each HAP it was decided that a list of the species for which the habitat was either the main habitat or one of several used during the year should be added.

Appendix 5 has an index and species within the plant groups are listed alphabetically.

Appendix 6 also has an index and with the exception of bats, which are grouped together and birds, all are dealt with alphabetically by the Latin names. Birds are dealt with in the order of the number which precedes the English name in the following lists, which is a standardised way of listing bird species

Appendix 7 has an index and within each group, species are dealt with alphabetically by their Latin names.

**SHORT LIST**

**VERTEBRATES**

**Amphibians**

*Triturus cristatus* Great crested newt

**Mammals**

*Lutra* Otter

**LONG LIST**

**Birds**

Willow tit

**INVERTEBRATES**

**Mollusca -** Slugs and snails

*Leiostryla anglica*

**Locally important species**

An important feature of Local BAPs is the selection of locally important, threatened, declining or rare species which add local distinctiveness. Using Endangered Wildlife in Derbyshire (Elkington and Willmot 1996) and with the help of county recorders the following species have been selected for this category.

**PLANTS**

Vascular plants  
*Cardamine impatiens* Narrow-leaved Bittercress

*Populus nigra* ssp *betulifolia* Black Poplar

**VERTEBRATES**

**Birds**

Grey heron

**INVERTEBRATES**

**Lepidoptera Macro-moths**

*Furcula bifida* Poplar Kitten

*Idea emarginata* Small Scallop

*Orthosia populeti* Lead-coloured Drab

*Synanthedon formicaeformis* Red-tipped Clearwing

*Xylena vetusta* Red Sword-grass

**Micro-moths**

*Acleris hastiana* *Anacamptis populella*

*Phyllocnistis unipunctella*

**Diptera -Hoverflies**

*Sphegina elegans*

*Sphegina verecunda*

*Xylota tarda*