



**LOWLAND DERBYSHIRE  
LOCAL  
BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN**

**Addendum 2001**

**DRAFT April 2001 : All Partners will be consulted on this Addendum and the Technical Working Group would welcome comments by the end of September 2001. Further sections will be consulted on as they are prepared**

**The Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity  
Action Plan**

is supported by a partnership of over 50 organisations, including local authorities, government agencies, business and voluntary conservation organisations.

It forms part of the Derbyshire Local Agenda 21 programme. The Partnership aims, through the Plan, to conserve and enhance our local wildlife.

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# LOWLAND DERBYSHIRE LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

## ADDENDUM 2001

### FOREWORD

#### **Why an Addendum ?**

Part I of the Mid Derbyshire LBAP was launched in June 1997 with Part II following in March 1998. Part 1 set the context for the Plan and provided Habitat and Species Action Plans for most of Derbyshire's priority habitats and some species. Part II completed the process. The Plan provides Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) for every habitat in the area covered by the Plan.

On its completion the Plan reflected national 'best practice' in the way it related to habitats and species of national importance and the format of its objectives, targets and actions for the Biodiversity Partnership. It was one of the first LBAPs for a large county to be completed. Part I recognised that the Plan would be revised over time as information levels improved, action plans achieved objectives and national and international targets were revised. By the end of 2000 there had been developments in all these areas. Best practice has also developed as many LBAPs have been prepared and partnerships have become familiar with the process.

Our LBAP identified five distinct time periods for activity covering 1997 – 2012. With the start of our second time period in 2001, we have taken the opportunity to produce an 'ADDENDUM 2001' reflecting important changes and developments, set out in the following chapters.

#### **Why a name change?**

The ADDENDUM 2001 includes Derbyshire south of the Trent, previously only covered by the National Forest LBAP. This accords with the approach taken by the Staffordshire and Leicestershire LBAPs.

We are now therefore able to give the LBAP a more familiar name. We hope that it clearly represents the coverage of this ADDENDUM 2001.

*Derbyshire LBAP Technical Working Group*

*March 2001.*

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## **FOREWORD**

### **SECTION ONE Introduction to the Addendum**

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## **Glossary**

Glossary of abbreviations

## **SECTION ONE Introduction to the Addendum**

### **1.1 EXTENSION TO THE LBAP BOUNDARY**

In 1996 when consideration was first given to achieving LBAP coverage for Derbyshire, there were no clear precedents. It was agreed (see Map 1):

- to prepare one LBAP for the Peak District, because of its large proportion of nationally and internationally important habitats;
- to prepare an LBAP for the whole National Forest area to ensure consideration of biodiversity in the Forest's development;
- to prepare an LBAP for the rest of Derbyshire, outside these two areas.

The Mid Derbyshire LBAP was completed in 1998 and the National Forest LBAP in 1998. This year the Peak District LBAP has been completed.

Now, after several years of implementation, it is now appreciated that the National Forest LBAP is primarily a sectoral LBAP, providing priorities for the work of the National Forest Company and its primary partner the Forestry Commission. However, when looked at in the Derbyshire county context and that of the Mid Derbyshire LBAP partnership, there are other biodiversity priorities within the National Forest area in Derbyshire, which reflect those of the Mid Derbyshire LBAP, and these must be addressed. It has been agreed by all relevant parties that the county LBAP should be extended to cover the National Forest area (see Map 2). This will mirror the situation in both Staffordshire and Leicestershire.

**ACTION:** This ADDENDUM 2001, and all subsequent addenda, will encompass that part of the National Forest within Derbyshire. The National Forest LBAP will remain in place, guiding the work of the NF Company.

### **1.2 CHANGE OF NAME**

The extension of the geographic coverage to south Derbyshire has allowed the adoption of a new and more expressive name for the Mid Derbyshire LBAP. It will henceforth be known as the 'Lowland Derbyshire LBAP', reflecting its coverage of the whole of the lowland part of the county, whilst the Peak District LBAP covers upland Derbyshire and the upland areas of the other counties encompassed by the Peak District National Park.

**ACTION:** This change of name is seen as important in forging a clear identify for the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP in future.

### 1.3 THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

In 1997/8 the Mid Derbyshire LBAP was the first to be completed in the East Midlands Government Office (GOEM) region. There are now (April 2001) LBAP partnerships and substantially completed LBAPs throughout the region (see Map 3).

In 1998 the East Midlands Regional Biodiversity Forum (EMRBF) was established. Membership comprises representatives of each County LBAP, local biological record centres, GOEM, Local Government Association and regional representatives of EN, FC, MAFF, EA and the Countryside Agency, the major NGOs including NFU, CLBA, The Wildlife Trusts and RSPB.

Its aims are to provide:

- a regional focus and network for biodiversity issues and initiatives;
- a regional voice for biodiversity issues and ensuring these are fully addressed by the emerging regional structures and initiatives.

The Forum has forged a strong partnership, providing a voice for biodiversity at the regional level and substantially increasing the appreciation of the importance of the region's biodiversity by the East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA), the East Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) and the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM). Together with other regional biodiversity fora, it is becoming the principle channel of communication with the UK biodiversity forum and Country groups.

The Forum priorities are now:

- co-ordination of LBAP activity;
- collection of biodiversity data and monitoring for use at regional and local level;
- securing regional resources for these two vital elements of the LBAP process.

The Forum has published a study of priority regional habitats, highlighting losses and concerns and identifying the primary economic influences on biodiversity in the region <sup>1</sup>. The Forum has developed regional targets for conservation, restoration and recreation of habitats, using LBAP targets and national targets. <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Sustainability and Biodiversity Priorities for Action in the East Midlands EMRBF April 1999.

<sup>2</sup> Regional Targets for Biodiversity: Supporting Information EMRBF June 2000  
Draft Regional Planning Guidance for the Spatial Development of the East Midlands: Supporting Document Background Paper 10 Environment and Renewable Energy . Section 2 - Regional Targets for Biodiversity. April 2000  
Regional Sustainability Indicators: Biodiversity EMBF May 2000.

**ACTION:** There is a need to ensure, in reviewing the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP objectives and targets, that the regional targets are considered and reflected where appropriate.

#### **1.4 BIODIVERSITY ACTION AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.**

Since the completion of the Mid Derbyshire LBAP, it has been recognised that local authorities, community groups, landowners and business would appreciate more detailed guidance on how to undertake projects which would make local contributions to the LBAP objectives and targets. To meet this need, the 'Taking Action for Biodiversity' project (DWT, BTCV and FWAG) is producing guidance on a district basis, identifying the habitats and species of greatest value within the area and what should be done to improve their lot.

**ACTION:** There is a need to ensure that the LBAP presents its objectives, targets and actions in such a way that these can be related to relevant district guidance for biodiversity action.

#### **1.5 OVERALL AIMS OF THE PLAN AND PARTNERSHIP**

Since completion of the LBAP in 1998, it has been recognised that, whilst its objectives and those of the Partnership are implicitly stated, these are distributed through a number of documents. There is a need for a clear statement of the overall aims of the Plan to provide a clear focus for the Partnership and assist in introducing the Plan to those for whom it is a new concept. This Addendum and the adoption of a new name provide the opportunity for the development of this statement.

**ACTION: DRAFT STATEMENT of overall aims**

***The Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan:***

- Is a plan for conserving and enhancing the wildlife resource of lowland Derbyshire, whilst at the same time promoting sustainable development complementing the economy and community needs.
- Is one of a series of LBAPs throughout the East Midlands region and the country, contributing towards the UK Biodiversity Action Plan objectives and targets and the International Biodiversity Convention signed at the Rio Earth Summit 1992.
- Covers the whole of Derbyshire except those areas covered by the wider Peak District - its boundaries following those of Natural Areas.

- Has been produced through consultation with the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership (previously known as the Mid Derbyshire LBAP Steering Group) involving a wide range of land management and conservation interests.
- Seeks to conserve and enhance lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration and recreation and targeted action for priority species.
- Identifies priorities based on international or national importance, local distinctiveness and vulnerable or declining habitats/species.
- Sets clear objectives and measurable targets through a series of habitat and species action plans and key targets.
- Recognises that the realisation of some targets may in part require success in attracting additional resources.
- Will be implemented through the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership
- Will be monitored and periodically updated and fully reviewed in 2012.

## 1.6 NATURAL AREAS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL BAPS

In 1997/8 during the preparation of the LBAP, the concept of Natural Areas was new. The Natural Area boundaries were defined ( see Map 4) , but there had been only limited work on Profiles of each NA area, or the vision for future for wildlife and landscapes in each Area. There had not been any quantification of the contribution each NA might make to national or local BAP objectives and targets.

Following work by English Nature nationally to apportion UK BAP HAP and SAP targets to the various Natural Areas, English Nature locally:

- have identified the UK BAP targets relating to each Natural Area within the county. It also shows the % of each Natural Area within the county as a whole and each district in particular <sup>3</sup>.
- Are in the process of undertaking work to identify for each Natural Area the % of each district within that Natural Areas and the Local BAP targets which are relevant <sup>4</sup>.

**ACTION:** These two documents provide the opportunity to review the objectives and targets originally set for HAPs and SAPs in lowland Derbyshire,

<sup>3</sup> UK BAP Priority HAP and SAP targets for Natural Areas occurring in the (Lowland) Derbyshire LBAP area. EN 2001

<sup>4</sup> (Lowland) Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan local HAP and SAP priorities for Natural Areas EN2001

especially for priority habitats to ensure that specific and measurable targets are ambitious but realistic.

## **1.6 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL AND LOCAL HABITATS**

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan set out a framework classification of 37 habitat types across the whole UK. This was used as the basis for the identification of HAP coverage in the Mid Derbyshire LBAP. The national framework was re-examined in 1997 and in 1998 the UK BAP group published a revised Broad Habitat Classification to improve the coverage<sup>5</sup>. In doing so the Group also revised the means by which priority habitats (previously 'key habitats') should be indicated. The rationale is set out in Volume II.

Whilst the national approach aims to provide a comprehensive suite of habitats, LBAPs have found difficulty in attaining a complete 'fit' between the national habitat types and their own perceived habitats and priorities. This was true in relation to the Mid Derbyshire LBAP and will remain so, even following revisions to HAPs as a result of the review to be undertaken as part of the ADDENDUM 2001.

### **HABITAT ACTION PLANS**

**The attached table sets out the habitat 'equivalents' between:**

- the old and new national broad habitat types;
- the old 'key' and new 'priority' habitats;
- the Mid Derbyshire LBAP habitats and the Lowland Derbyshire Priority habitats (ie those to be revised as part of the ADDENDUM 2001);
- and, for the sake of completeness, the Peak District and National Forest HAPs.

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<sup>5</sup> UK Biodiversity Group Tranche 2 Action Plans Volume II 1998.



## Habitat Type equivalents

Old national (broad habitat type)	Old Key Habitat	New national (broad habitat type)	New national (priority habitat type)	Mid-Derbyshire LBAP Habitat	Lowland Derbyshire LBAP Priority habitat	Peak District	National Forest
Broad leaved and yew woodland	Upland oak wood Upland mixed ash wood	Broad leaved, mixed and yew woodland	Upland oakwood <i>Upland Birch</i>	Ancient and semi-natural broad leaved and yew woodland	Lowland ancient semi-natural woodland  Lowland wood pasture and parkland <i>including veteran trees</i>	Upland oak/birch wood  Semi natural ash wood	Ancient woodland  Lowland w pasture & parkland
Lowland wood pasture and parkland	Lowland wood pasture and parkland		Upland mixed ashwood <i>Lowland native broadleaved</i>			Lowland wood pasture and parkland	
Broad leaved and yew woodland	Wet wood		Wet woodland	Wet woodland	Wet woodland	Plantation/ Secondary woodland	Wet woodland
Planted coniferous woodland	-	Coniferous woodland	Native pine wood	Plantation woodland including conifer			

<b>Old national (broad habitat type)</b>	<b>Old Key Habitat</b>	<b>New national (broad habitat type)</b>	<b>New national (priority habitat type)</b>	<b>Mid-Derbyshire LBAP Habitat</b>	<b>Lowland Derbyshire LBAP Priority habitat</b>	<b>Peak District</b>	<b>National Forest</b>
Boundary features	Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows	Boundary and linear features	Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows	Hedgerows Ditches Walls Roadside verges	Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows	Hedges Walls/Verges /Disused railways	Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows  Roadside verges
Arable	Cereal field margins	Arable and horticultural	Cereal field margins	Field margins	Cereal field margins		Field margins
Improved grassland	-	Improved grassland	Coastal and Floodplain grazing marsh	Improved grassland	Floodplain grazing marsh	Marshes and basic flushes  Reedbeds	Reedbeds
Grazing marsh	Floodplain grazing marsh			Wet grassland (lowland and upland)	Rush pasture		
Fens, carr, marsh, swamp and reedbed	Reedbeds  Fens			Reedbeds  Fens  Purple moor grass and rush pasture	Reedbeds  Swamp, marsh and fen		

<b>Old national (broad habitat type)</b>	<b>Old Key Habitat</b>	<b>New national (broad habitat type)</b>	<b>New national (priority habitat type)</b>	<b>Mid-Derbyshire LBAP Habitat</b>	<b>Lowland Derbyshire LBAP Priority habitat</b>	<b>Peak District</b>	<b>National Forest</b>
Unimproved neutral grassland	Lowland hay meadow	Neutral grassland	Lowland meadows and upland hay meadows	Neutral grassland	Lowland meadows	Upland hay meadow	Lowland meadow
Calcareous grassland	Lowland calcareous grassland	Calcareous grassland	Lowland calcareous grassland	Calcareous grassland	Lowland calcareous grassland Magnesium limestone grassland	Calcareous grassland Tall dales grassland Mesotrophic grassland	Lowland calcareous grassland
Acid grassland	Lowland dry acid grassland  Purple moor grass and rush pasture	Acid grassland	Lowland dry acid grassland	Acid grassland	Lowland dry acid grassland  Rush pasture	Acid grassland (Dark/ white peak) Unenclosed acid grassland	Lowland dry acid grassland

<b>Old national (broad habitat type)</b>	<b>Old Key Habitat</b>	<b>New national (broad habitat type)</b>	<b>New national (priority habitat type)</b>	<b>Mid- Derbyshire LBAP Habitat</b>	<b>Lowland Derbyshire LBAP Priority habitat</b>	<b>Peak District</b>	<b>National Forest</b>
Lowland heathland Upland heathland Lowland raised bog	Lowland heathland Upland heathland Raised bog	Dwarf shrub heath	Lowland heathland  Upland heathland	Lowland and upland heathland and bog	Lowland heaths  Upland heath	Dry heather moor Dry mixed moor Moorland scrub  moorland flushes  Limestone heath  Blanket bog	Lowland heathland and purple moor grass

<b>Old national (broad habitat type)</b>	<b>Old Key Habitat</b>	<b>New national (broad habitat type)</b>	<b>New national (priority habitat type)</b>	<b>Mid- Derbyshire LBAP Habitat</b>	<b>Lowland Derbyshire LBAP Priority habitat</b>	<b>Peak District</b>	<b>National Forest</b>
Standing open water	Mesotrophic standing waters  Eutrophic standing waters  Aquifer fed, naturally fluctuating water bodies	Standing open waters and canals	Mesotrophic standing waters  Eutrophic standing waters  Aquifer fed, naturally fluctuating water bodies	Standing water/ lakes/ ponds and canals	Standing open waters and canals	Reservoirs	Mesotrophic lakes  Eutrophic lakes
Rivers and streams	Rivers and streams	Rivers and streams	Chalk rivers	Running water (rivers, streams and riparian habitats)	Rivers and streams	Rivers	
	Caves and natural rock exposures	Inland rock	Limestone pavements	Caves and mines Rock/ scree/ cliff		Quarries, cliffs, scree	

Old national (broad habitat type)	Old Key Habitat	New national (broad habitat type)	New national (priority habitat type)	Mid-Derbyshire LBAP Habitat	Lowland Derbyshire LBAP Priority habitat	Peak District	National Forest
		Bracken		Tall herb/fern Scrub			
						Mixed scrub Other scrub Retrogressive dales scrub	
		Built up areas and gardens	none	Urban, industrial, ruderal, anthropogenic		Lead rakes	

## 1.7 SELECTION OF PRIORITY HABITATS

The Mid Derbyshire LBAP did not clearly identify the priority habitats within the LBAP area, instead a comprehensive LBAP for all habitats was prepared. Generally speaking, the HAPs in Part One are those for which action was required in the early years of the Plan and are the main priorities.

The experience of several years of implementation has indicated the need to clearly identify priority habitats to provide a reasoned framework for their conservation, restoration and re-creation.

The general principles applied, as set out in the Statement of overall aims, identifies priorities based on international or national importance, local distinctiveness and vulnerable or declining habitats/species.

It was always recognised that the LBAP was not a static document and that continual review would be needed. This 2001 Review has identified 17 habitats as priorities. This selection includes most semi-natural habitats and all lowland Derbyshire habitats for which a national Action Plan has been prepared.

Selection of Lowland Derbyshire LBAP priority habitats has been based on consideration of the following factors:

- whether the habitat is a national priority and/or has a national Action Plan;
- The contribution that lowland Derbyshire makes to the national resource.
- The conservation importance of that habitat within the lowland Derbyshire context
- the degree of vulnerability or known declines in lowland Derbyshire
- the degree to which species conservation can be addressed through habitat conservation.

These factors are informed by the work on Natural Area targets and Regional Biodiversity targets. They will be discussed more fully in each revised HAP as it is produced for the Addendum 2001. Each HAP will make clear the reasons for its priority status.

**ACTION:**

**Lowland Derbyshire LBAP**

**Priority habitats**

- Lowland ancient and semi-natural woodland;
- Lowland wood pasture and parkland
- Wet woodland

- Lowland meadows
- Lowland Calcareous grassland
- Lowland magnesian limestone grassland
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Rush pasture
- Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows
- Cereal field margins
- Floodplain grazing marsh
- Rush pasture
- Reedbeds
- Lowland fen meadows
- Standing open water and canals
- Rivers and streams
- Lowland heaths and Upland heaths.

## 1.8 APPROACH TO HABITAT ACTION PLANS

HAPs to be revised as part of ADDENDUM 2001 will have a revised format using current best practice. A consistent approach will ensure that conservation, restoration and re-creation of habitats are clearly addressed throughout.

- **Conservation:** Maintenance of existing sites where the habitat is present, including enhancement to bring sites into favourable condition.
- **Restoration:** Restoration of a habitat on a site where it previously occurred but has been converted to another habitat type. But where significant remnants may survive.
- **Re-creation:** Recreation of a habitat on a site where there are no real vestiges of that habitat remaining or the creation of an entirely new habitat.

### Setting objectives and targets

Whilst every effort was made in the Mid Derbyshire LBAP HAPs to provide 'SMART' targets ie specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic and with a specific time-scale, there is now a need to refine these to be able to monitor clear progress towards the objectives.

## **ACTION:**

### **Lowland Derbyshire LBAP**

#### **Revised HAP Format:**

- Notes on: Trend in Lowland Derbyshire
  - Extent (real or estimated) in lowland Derbyshire
  - National BAP habitat equivalent(s)
  - Associated national BAP priority species (& local priority species)
  - Relevant audits
- Introduction
- Adverse impacts - historic and current (tabular format)
- Current Action :
  - Designated sites
  - Sites owned & managed by conservation organisations
  - Sites with conservation agreements, eg Countryside Stewardship
- National HAPs or Natural Area objectives & targets
- Vision for lowland Derbyshire – rationale for targets
- Objectives and targets - one each for conservation, restoration & re-creation.
- Factors affecting achievement of targets
- Key actions each with timescale and lead agency
- Resources
  - Current resources
  - New resources.

## **1.9 SPECIES: NATIONAL CHANGES IN IDENTIFYING SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN**

The UK Steering Group Report included three lists of species, which became known as the 'short', 'medium' and 'long' lists. This led to some confusion about the relative priority of species and the extent to which SAPs would be produced for them. In 1997 the UK Biodiversity Group reviewed qualifying species and the qualifying criteria. About 100 species were added to the 'short/middle' lists and some were excluded.

The UK Biodiversity Group has revised the list structure and have clarified the terminology<sup>6</sup>.

- All species which meet the published 'long list criteria' are classified as '***Species of Conservation Concern***'

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<sup>6</sup> UK Biodiversity Group Tranche 2 Action Plans Volume 1 – Vertebrates and Vascular Plants.

- From within the list of Species of Conservation Concern, all species all species which qualify under the 'short' and 'middle' lists criteria are classified as '**Priority Species**'.

**ACTION:** As a result of these changes there is a need to re-audit the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP priority species as a part of the ADDENDUM 2001 and to ensure that the list of species attached to each HAP are now appropriate. This work may also have an impact on locally identified priorities.

## 1.10 APPROACH TO SPECIES ACTION PLANS

The approach taken in the Mid Derbyshire LBAP, and still considered appropriate, has been to only prepare Species Action Plans for species having particular requirements which would not be catered for in the implementation of the priority HAPs.

**ACTION:** As part of the ADDENDUM 2001 work there is a need for a Species Action group to review the need for further SAPs and to prepare these in consultation with the appropriate expert groups or individuals.

## 1.11 IMPLEMENTATION AND RESOURCES

### Resources

In 1997 the Mid Derbyshire LBAP recognised that the resource needs to implement the actions in the Plan would be identified during the next phase of the process. In the past five years this issue has been looked at extensively both nationally and locally. Some additional resources have been provided from national and local government sources and funds such as English Nature, the Heritage Lottery Fund and Landfill Tax have provided useful sums for specific projects locally.

Funding needs for actions have been clarified. Actions can essentially be undertaken in one of three ways:

- **Core work:** where actions can be undertaken as part of the core work of individual organisations by prioritising and targeting existing resources;
- **Consensus :** where Biodiversity Action Plan partners agree, for instance, to meet certain criteria;
- **Projects:** which would require significant new resources. Many of these will be dependant on success in securing new funds from outside sources eg HLF, Rural Development Schemes, Landfill Tax or sponsorship.

### **Timetable**

Similarly, though all actions were given a time frame in three year periods, this could now usefully be tightened up to ensure that there is certainty for all partners when seeking funds or designing projects.

**ACTION:** In reviewing HAPs, care will be taken to ensure that the resource implications of each proposed action and the time scale are understood and identified.

### **Lead organisations and partner organisations**

Whilst the Mid Derbyshire LBAP HAPs did identify lead agencies and other partners for individual actions, it is now understood the extent to which this is a crucial element of the success of any HAP or SAP. Whilst implementation of many actions will be resource dependant, the revised HAPs will be seeking a commitment from lead organisations to take responsibility for progressing the implementation of the action by the target date.

Some actions should also have partner organisations identified, which should all be members of the relevant habitat group.

**ACTION:** In reviewing HAPs care will be taken to ensure that a named lead partner has committed to taking forward each action.

## **1.12 MONITORING AND REVIEW**

The proposed review of HAPs as part of the ADDENDUM 2001 process will provide the opportunity for the first comprehensive monitoring exercise.

Since the completion of the Plan monitoring has been undertaken through:

- Production of an Annual Report of activity, produced from information supplied by the partners
- Consideration of this annual Report at the Annual Partnership Steering Group meeting
- Consideration of actions by the three habitat groups for Woodlands, Grasslands and Wetlands.
- Provision of information by specific partners eg DWT for national monitoring, particularly the recent UK Biodiversity Group Report<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Sustaining the Variety of Life – 5 years of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. March 2001

With experience it is now recognised that HAP and SAP monitoring is required for several purposes:

- To monitor progress against specific local HAP and SAP actions and timetables ;
- To monitor overall progress against the objectives and targets within individual local HAPs and SAPs
- To monitor contributions to regional habitat and species targets;
- To monitor contributions to national HAP and SAP targets.

Each can require different set of information or information presented in different ways.

**ACTION:** There is a need for the ADDENDUM 2001 work to consider monitoring implications of each HAP and SAP in the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP and to develop a monitoring strategy for the remaining years of the LBAP

### **1.13 THE LOWLAND DERBYSHIRE BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP**

**The Mid Derbyshire Local BAP Steering Group**, representing all the LBAP partner organisations and interests, was inaugurated in October 1997 providing an independent identity for the partnership and the formal channel through which progress would be reported to Local Agenda 21 initiatives. The Steering Group has met once a year to receive an annual report on progress. It has given formal support to recommendations of the Technical Working Group in identifying leads for HAPS and SAPs, co-ordinating and identifying future work, identifying and monitoring financial implications, seeking resources and considering implications of additional national BAP work or guidance.

#### **The Technical Working Group**

This smaller group comprising DWT, English Nature, Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Biological Records Centre, BTCV and FWAG has:

- provided the technical expertise in taking all the above work forward
- prepared additional guidance papers for the partnership
- considered other relevant issues such as regional and national BAP developments.

#### **Habitat and Species Sub groups**

Three groups have met at least twice a year, to:

- assess target implications;
  - identify and take forward means of implementing targets
- 
- Grassland and Farmland sub group
  - Woodland sub group
  - Wetland sub group

This organisational structure has been largely successful but with experience, it is recognised that some changes would be beneficial:

**ACTION:**

- **Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership** Emphasis should be on *biodiversity partnership*, rather than formal Steering Group, since most implementation is due to individual partners, over which others have no control. 'Steering Group' should be replaced by 'Biodiversity Partnership'. Roll of the partnership amended:
  - The Partnership aims, through the Plan, to conserve and enhance our local wildlife.
  - Endorses LBAP revisions;
  - Receives the annual report from Tech Working Group
  - Provides an identity for the LBAP and makes representations as the Partnership
  - Maintains an inclusive forum
  - Stimulates new income
  - Shares knowledge, information and resources
- **Technical Working Group** role to be limited:
  - Advising the action groups on technical issues
  - Co-ordination of the LBAP
  - Preparation of the annual report
  - Collation of Action group reporting
- **Habitat Action Groups** should be retained, emphasising the primary role:
  - revising the relevant HAPs
  - implementing actions
  - monitoring progress
  - reporting to the TWG
- **Species Action Group** should be established with a similar remit.

Woodland      action Group  
Grassland     action Group  
Wetland       action group  
Species        action Group

Technical Working Group

Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership

Derbyshire LBAPs Co-ordinating Officer Group

Regional Biodiversity Forum

**SECTION TWO Revised Actions**

**2.1 REVIEW OF KEY ACTIONS**

The Mid Derbyshire LBAP contained twelve key actions applying to all action plans, in some cases these were reiterated specifically or referred to in more general terms in individual Action Plans. Experience has indicated that these key actions now require review, clarification and amendment to reflect experience of implementing the HAPs and SAPs over the past four years and the additional needs that this process has highlighted.

**ACTION:** Within the ADDENDUM 2001 to review and amend the Lowland Derbyshire LBAP key actions. 20 DRAFT Revised key actions are set out below.

Ref.	KEY ACTION	When	Who
<b>DATA COLLATION AND SURVEY</b>			
	Collate existing Phase 1 habitat data and/or undertake further survey work to provide full Phase 1 habitat map for all priority habitats		EN/DWT/LAs
	Establish Inventories of sites for each HAP and record restorations and re-creations		EN/DWT
	Review Derbyshire Red Data Book and undertake updated audits for 'priority species' and relate these to relevant HAPs		DWT/Species Action Group
	Establish a biological records system for the LBAP area		EN/DTW/Las/DBRC
<b>STRATEGIC POLICIES</b>			
	Review action plans for all priority habitats as part of ADDENDUM 2001 and review others as necessary over the life of the Plan		Habitat action groups
	Ensure statutory and non-statutory policy documents e.g. Development Plans incorporate policies sympathetic to the objectives and targets in HAPs and SAPs.		Las
	Consider a 'last resort' strategy for safeguarding priority habitats and encourage the introduction		TWG*

	of additional powers of last resort.		
<b>CONSERVATION</b>			
	Ensure Derbyshire Wildlife Sites Register contains criteria for inclusion of priority habitats and species and that all sites on habitat Inventories meeting these criteria are included on the Register.		DWT/LAs
	Ensure that the WRS meets the definition of Local sites in PPG9*		DWT/Las
	Seek review of agri-environment and conservation grant schemes with the aim that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Priority habitats and species are adequately targeted and prioritised;</li> <li>➤ Management prescriptions meet local conservation objectives</li> <li>➤ Payment levels provide adequate incentives to attract landowners/managers of the majority of important sites;</li> <li>➤ Safeguarding of some features does not jeopardise other important wildlife, landscape or cultural features on a holding.</li> </ul>		All Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity partners
	Encourage sustainable use of resources by all biodiversity partners.		All
	Identify opportunities for creation of Local Nature Reserves		LAs/EN
	Promote conservation of important sites if disposed of by public bodies and local utilities e.g. management agreements or sale covenants		LAs/public utilities
	Encourage the use of locally genetic stock in all habitat restoration and re-creation		All
<b>MONITORING</b>			
	Collate data on progress towards meeting objectives and targets and produce an annual report		<i>Habitat Action groups</i> TWG
	For each HAP and SAP identify monitoring requirements for local, regional and national needs		Habitat Action Groups
<b>AWARENESS RAISING</b>			
	Promote the understanding of and the need to conserve biodiversity through community involvement and green tourism		LAs/EN/DWT and others

<b>RESEARCH</b>			
	Encourage partners to share information on management techniques, initiatives and sources of information		TWG