APPENDIX 2

PEAK DISTRICT BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN 2011-2020

The following are extracts from the draft Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) website, setting out the following six core elements of the Plan on which Members views are particularly being sought:

- Aims
- Principles
- Objectives
- Priorities
- Targets
- Actions

The Aims, Principles and Priorities are applicable across the BAP area. The Objectives and Targets are defined for each of the three National Character Areas comprising the Peak District, and the Actions are summarised in tabular form by Habitat and by Species.
1. **Aims**

The emerging National Park Management Plan Vision is:

**The Peak District: where beauty, vitality and discovery meet at the heart of the nation.**

This Vision is supported by four themes which are:

- A diverse working and cherished landscape
- A welcoming and inspiring place
- Thriving and vibrant communities
- An enterprising and sustainable economy

The Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan contributes to every part of this, but in particular sets out how we, the BAP Partnership, will achieve the outcome of a diverse, working and cherished landscape where “the richness of the natural environment will be conserved, restored and enhanced so wildlife can thrive, ecological systems remain healthy and its diverse geology is retained and valued.”

We can sum up our **BAP Partnership Aim** as:

**Working together for a healthy network of diverse habitats that will benefit wildlife, landscapes, people and natural resources for a sustainable future.**

Inherent in this is a landscape with maximum biodiversity within living landscapes which provide ecosystem services such as clean water, carbon storage, soil protection, food provision and air quality; and where these wildlife-rich landscapes are a highly valued resource, contributing significantly to the local economy and to residents’ and visitors’ sense of well-being. We wish to follow the principles of sustainable land-use, while encouraging sensitive access and recreation, and increasing our understanding of the special qualities of our environment.

To meet the challenges of these aims we must work together to be more strategic and integrated in our approach, while making a concerted effort to deliver priority actions for biodiversity in the most appropriate locations in close partnership with local landowners and land managers. This will require joined up working across the Peak District, and with our neighbours, to deliver actions which are of the highest biodiversity priority.
2. Set of Principles

Below is a set of principles which are the foundation of the Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan:

The Plan will form an integral part of the National Park Management Plan and will integrate with other Authority and partner plans and strategies.

It will be a partnership Plan for the wider Peak District, based on the three National Character Areas of the Dark Peak, White Peak and South-West Peak.

The Plan will take a more landscape-scale approach, seeking to buffer and link quality habitats and enable species movement across larger areas as a response to the effects of climate change.

The Plan will seek to deliver multiple benefits alongside biodiversity, such as carbon storage, water quality, people’s enjoyment understanding and well-being, landscape conservation, and a sustainable local economy.

The Plan is strongly linked to existing, planned and proposed actions in specific areas, while ensuring that the aspirations are realistic.

The Plan will aim to engage more people with nature, and in particular local communities.

The Plan should be evidence-based to enable decision-making and influencing.
3A. Dark Peak Objectives

BROAD OBJECTIVES

1. **Restore degraded blanket bog**
   - Continuing the restoration of large areas of eroding and bare peat by stabilising, re-vegetating and re-wetting, including the introduction of sphagnum moss.

2. **Restore and expand upland heathland**
   - Restoration of grass moor and degraded heathland back to upland heathland with a good mixture of dwarf shrub species.
   - Felling of conifer plantations in appropriate locations for restoration to upland heathland.

3. **Enhance and restore moorland fringe habitats**
   - Enhance in-bye (moorland edge) grasslands for birds, invertebrates, fungi and hay meadow communities by less intensive management and active restoration where necessary.
   - Managing scrub on the fringes of the moorland to create feathered edges and transitional habitats between the moorland and the in-bye grasslands.

4. **Increase semi-natural woodland**
   - Restoration and creation of clough woodlands and encouraging tree cover on bracken dominated slopes in appropriate areas.
   - Linking ancient oak woodlands to de-fragment woodland habitat and increase the potential for woodland species to move and expand their ranges.
   - Restoring conifer Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) back to native broad-leaved woodlands in appropriate areas.
   - Restructuring moorland edge conifer plantations to increase the proportion of native broad-leaved trees and develop a transition zone between moorland and woodland.

5. **Enhance, restore and expand wetlands and river corridor habitats**
   - To enhance both the rivers and the adjacent river corridor habitats to develop a mosaic of wetlands, wet woodlands, meadows and pastures.
   - To enhance river corridors for desirable species.
   - To reduce the threat from non-native invasive species such as Himalayan balsam, American mink and American signal crayfish.

3B. White Peak Objectives

BROAD OBJECTIVES

1. **To maintain, restore and expand semi-natural grasslands**
   - Quarry restoration, production of habitat creation/restoration guides with species mixes etc.
   - Calaminarian grassland management/enhancement/restoration
   - Enhancement of grasslands to ensure conservation of all different species groups through Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)

2. **To enhance wetland and riparian habitats and species**
   - Pond restoration for great crested newt and other BAP pond species
• Continuation and Expansion of Water for Wildlife Projects

3. To increase native broad-leaved woodland in appropriate places
   • Dale-top woodland creation
   • Hedgerow management for BAP birds

4. To conserve and enhance the condition of limestone heathland
   • Influencing agri-environment schemes

3C. South West Peak Objectives

BROAD OBJECTIVES

1. To maintain, enhance and restore moorland fringe habitats, particularly to support wading bird species such as lapwing, curlew and snipe
   • Integrated management of in-bye grasslands for fungi, invertebrates & birds, & connectivity to moorlands
   • Managing scrub on the moorland fringe to create feathered edges and transitional habitats between moorland and in-bye land
   • Targeted action for wader populations (especially lapwing, curlew, snipe)

2. To restore and expand upland heathland and blanket bog.
   • Restoration of degraded blanket bog to restore hydrological integrity and functionality.
   • Management plans and action on large estates.
   • Restoration of hilltop heaths – may require land acquisition, as HLS funds are higher for grassland.

3. To enhance wetland and riparian habitats and species
   • Continuation and Expansion of Water for Wildlife Projects
   • Existing Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) priority catchments

4. To enhance and expand native broad-leaved woodland
   • Linking ancient and semi-natural valley woodlands to defragment and buffer existing semi-natural woodland
   • Management and expansion of ancient semi-natural woodlands
   • Restructuring of conifer plantations to increase broadleaf cover
   • Creation and restoration of clough woodlands
   • Woodland enhancement for key woodland bird species
4. Peak District Priorities

HABITAT PRIORITIES

Priorities for habitat conservation action are based on consideration of:

- The importance of habitats in a Peak District context
- The current extent and condition of habitats
- Trends in the extent and quality of habitats
- Likely vulnerability to future factors such as climate change
- Other potential ecosystem service benefits such as climate change mitigation, water quality, public enjoyment

Based on this the following have been identified as priorities for action under the Biodiversity Action Plan:

Blanket bog & heathland restoration remains a priority due to the international importance of these habitats, the wider ecosystem service benefits they potentially bring (eg water quality, carbon sequestration, flood alleviation, public enjoyment) and the current poor condition of much existing habitat. Restoration will largely be delivered through the Moors for the Future partnership and work with major landowners. Plans will need to be put in place to maintain and possibly increase this work in later years. Transfer of land from Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) schemes into Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) or Upland Entry Level Stewardship (UELS) will be a priority over the next few years.

Grassland enhancement in the White Peak has been identified as a priority due to the international importance of the limestone dale grasslands and lead rakes, the risk to dales grasslands through scrub encroachment, and the risk to hay meadow and lead rake habitats through changes in farming practice. Conservation measures can largely achieved through agri-environment scheme agreements, but additional mechanisms are still essential if we are to prevent the loss of significant and scarce grasslands that are not entered into those schemes.

Woodland enhancement, particularly clough woodland restoration and creation in the Dark Peak and South West Peak, has been identified as a priority due to the international importance of oakwood habitat, the high diversity associated with this habitat, the small and fragmented nature of existing woodland compared to the historic extent, the national decline in woodland birds and the identification of the Peak District as a priority area nationally, and the associated ecosystem service benefits of such woodland (flood alleviation, public enjoyment, landscape enhancement). In the White Peak much was done during the previous BAP period and many woods are now in good condition, so the emphasis there lies in maintaining existing condition and building on previous enhancement work where possible. Benefits could be delivered partly through the Forestry Commission’s Woodland Birds Project and land management by partners. Further initiatives may need to be developed through a dedicated project to buffer and de-fragment ancient woodlands.

Enhancing moorland fringe habitats for mammals, birds, invertebrates, fungi and flora. This has been identified as a priority due to the loss and decline of many moorland fringe habitats such as unimproved pasture, rough grazing land and hay meadows; scrub and semi-natural woodland; and heathy areas. This mosaic of habitats is also important in supporting key (and in several cases declining) moorland species such as Twite, Ring Ouzel and Golden Plover which may feed in these areas, and the mosaic of habitats make a significant contribution to the landscape character of these areas. Agri-environment schemes will play an important part in delivery but further mechanisms are still being considered.
Riparian conservation on strategic river catchments remains a priority due to the importance of this habitat, the imperative of enhancing water quality under the Water Framework Directive, the current moderate condition of some rivers and the wider ecosystem service benefits of this habitat. Improvements may be delivered by the Catchment Sensitive Farming Scheme, and by Water for Wildlife project work with the Wildlife Trusts, in close liaison with angling clubs and river users. Further liaison with the Environment Agency will be important in progressing this work.

Enhancing important pond clusters remains a priority due to the historical significance of dewponds in the White Peak, their particular importance for Great Crested Newts (a protected species for which White Peak dewponds collectively are probably a national stronghold) and the vulnerability of these ponds to continuing loss.

The following UK BAP Priority habitats also occur in the Peak District but have not been identified as a priority for targeted conservation action for the reasons shown. This in no way implies that their conservation through existing mechanisms (such as planning) is any less important, only that specific pro-active conservation action is not considered necessary:

- Upland flushes, fens & swamps- low threat to extent and condition. Conservation measures largely fulfilled by action for blanket bog, upland heath and moorland fringe habitats
- Hedgerows- low importance in national context
- Traditional Orchards- low importance in national context
- Inland rock outcrops & scree habitats- low threat to extent and condition
- Limestone pavement- low importance in national context
- Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land- low importance in national context

SPECIES PRIORITIES

Priorities for conservation action are based on consideration of:

- The importance of species in a Peak District context (focusing particularly on species of global and national conservation concern where the Peak District has a particular stronghold or strategic position)
- Current and recent populations trends
- Likely vulnerability to future factors such as climate change
- The degree to which specific actions over and above those identified for habitats is required

Based on this the following have been identified as priorities for action under the Biodiversity Action Plan:

Farmland Wader populations. Whilst surveys suggest that moorland wader populations were generally stable or even increased between 1990 and 2004, monitoring has shown significant and continuing declines in Lapwing, Curlew and Snipe populations on farmland, and across the South-west Peak in particular. This is therefore a key area for urgent action. Plans are being developed with Natural England and others to co-ordinate existing work, targeted more effectively, and to input further resources to increase habitat management, predator control and research and monitoring.

White-clawed Crayfish. One of only three species of global conservation concern in the Peak District. Widespread declines nationally and near-extinction in the Peak District, due to ‘crayfish plague’ disease introduced with American Signal Crayfish. This is therefore a priority species for
further investigating and if appropriate implementing establishment of ‘ark’ populations in low-risk sites.

**Birds of Prey.** Birds of prey have had variable fortunes, with concerns about poor populations or breeding success locally, and also concerns about the potential impact on other moorland birds. Most species also enjoy special legal protection. They have therefore been identified as a high priority to look for a common approach to the future of their populations in the Peak District.
5A. Peak District Targets

Biodiversity Action Plan targets are only set for work directly affecting priority habitats and species. Alongside these specific targets, increasing awareness of biodiversity issues and engagement with communities are important elements of the Plan. The BAP Partnership will seek to communicate shared biodiversity messages through partners publications and websites, and also through relevant strategies such as the Working with People and Communities Strategy for the National Park.

Target Terminology
To achieve consistency across Action Plans at different scales, standard terminology is normally used, particularly when it comes to targets.

Firstly, targets should be **SMART** (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timebound).

Secondly, targets should fall into one of the following set categories – for habitats: Maintenance, Achieving Condition, Restoration, Expansion; for species: Population, Range.

It is helpful to consider targets for maintaining extent and achieving condition as relating to the existing resource, while restoration and expansion represent activity on areas which do not currently qualify as the BAP habitat. For instance, a species-rich hay meadow would require **maintaining**; a hay meadow which has low diversity or a weed problem would need to **achieve condition**; an old hay meadow which has fallen out of management and only has one or two indicator species requires **restoration**; and a field which comprises semi-improved or improved grassland is not a hay meadow but could present an opportunity for **expansion**.

By continuing to gather and update our data we are able to set some numerical targets for habitats based on our knowledge of the resource. Other targets are more strategic, indicating areas of the Peak District where we would like to see focus on maintenance, restoration or creation of certain habitat types. We have set some strategic and numerical targets for each of the three National Character Areas – Dark Peak, White Peak and South West Peak.

**PEAK DISTRICT-WIDE TARGETS**

- Maintain extent of all BAP quality habitats.
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition over 95% of the area of all Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Achieve Favourable condition on BAP habitats surrounding SSSIs by securing appropriate conservation agreements.
- Restore relict habitats and expand the area of BAP habitat to connect the highest quality habitats across large areas.
- Diversify species-poor grasslands, moorlands, wetlands and woodlands by lower intensity management.
- Achieve increases in the populations of key species – lapwing, curlew, twite, water vole, great crested newt, white-clawed crayfish (and others identified in the Plan).
5B. Dark Peak Targets

The detailed targets below relate to higher priority habitats in the Dark Peak National Character Area. They have been derived in a variety of ways: summing planned contributions from major projects; evaluating the quantity of the resource which is in a degraded condition (from surveys); and an estimation of the potential which can be achieved through conservation agreements. These targets will be shown on a spatial basis where possible. All targets are to 2020 unless otherwise stated.

Blanket Bog
- Maintain the known extent (c.18,090 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Blanket Bog units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure all non-SSSI Blanket Bog into appropriate conservation agreements (conversion from classic schemes to Environmental Stewardship).
- Initiate the restoration of 765 ha (plus Moors for the Future contribution) of degraded Blanket Bog through stabilisation, re-vegetation and gully blocking.

Lowland Meadows
- Maintain the known extent (c.280 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Lowland Meadow units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 90% of non-SSSI Lowland Meadows into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the restoration of 20 ha of Lowland Meadows from species-rich semi-improved grassland in priority areas – within 3km of twite nesting sites; or adjacent to existing high quality BAP meadows.

Rush Pasture for Birds
- Maintain the known extent (c.438 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Rush Pasture units within SSSIs.
- Secure 50% of non-SSSI Rush Pastures into appropriate conservation agreements in wader hotspot areas by 2015.
- Initiate the restoration of 20 ha of Rush Pastures in wader hotspot areas by 2015.

Upland Heathland
- Maintain the known extent (c.12,790 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Upland Heathland units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 50% of non-SSSI Upland Heathland into appropriate conservation agreements (conversion from classic schemes to Environmental Stewardship).
- Initiate the restoration of 400 ha of fragmented heathland on the Eastern Moors.

Upland Oakwoods
- Maintain the known extent (c.1,290 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Upland Oakwood units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 75% of non-SSSI Upland Oakwood into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the restoration of 270 ha of conifer woodlands to Upland Oakwood on the Eastern Moors and Alport Valley.
- Initiate the restoration of 250 ha of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) to Upland Oakwood in priority areas identified on the Woodland Opportunity Map.
- Initiate the creation of 500 ha of Upland Oakwood on the Eastern Moors, and in priority cloughs to link ancient woodlands as identified on the Woodland Opportunity Map.

**Rivers & Streams**
- Maintain the known extent
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Rivers & Streams units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.

**For the other habitats listed below, targets are to:**
- Maintain extent
- Achieve Favourable condition by securing into appropriate conservation agreements
- Seek to restore and expand the habitat in appropriate locations when opportunities arise

Calaminarian Grassland
Hedgerows
Inland Rock Outcrops and Scree Habitats
Lowland Calcareous Grassland
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
Lowland Fen
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodlands
Ponds
Purple Moor-grass & Rush Pasture
UplandFlushes, Fens & Swamps
Wet Woodland
Wood-Pasture & Parkland

**5C. White Peak Targets**

The detailed targets below relate to higher priority habitats in the White Peak National Character Area. They have been derived in a variety of ways: summing planned contributions from major projects; evaluating the quantity of the resource which is in a degraded condition (from surveys); and an estimation of the potential which can be achieved through conservation agreements. These targets will be shown on a spatial basis where possible. All targets are to 2020 unless otherwise stated.

**Calaminarian Grasslands**
- Maintain the known extent (c.39 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Calaminarian Grassland units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Achieve Favourable condition through management and restoration on 25 ha.

**Inland Rock Outcrops and Scree Habitats**
- Maintain the known extent (c.250 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Inland Rock Outcrops and Scree Habitats units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 50% of non-SSSI Inland Rock Outcrops and Scree Habitats into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the creation of 130 ha of Inland Rock Outcrops and Scree Habitats on minerals sites.
Limestone Heath
- Maintain the known extent (c.216 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Limestone Heath units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 50% of non-SSSI Limestone Heath into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the restoration of 20 ha of Limestone Heath

Lowland Calcareous Grassland
- Maintain the known extent (c.1,018 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Lowland Calcareous Grassland units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 90% of non-SSSI Lowland Calcareous Grassland into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the restoration of 50 ha of Lowland Calcareous Grassland from species-rich semi-improved grassland in priority areas, particularly to link or buffer other BAP quality Lowland Calcareous Grassland.
- Initiate the creation of 100 ha of Lowland Calcareous Grassland on minerals sites.

Lowland Meadows
- Maintain the known extent (c.660 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Lowland Meadow units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 90% of non-SSSI Lowland Meadows into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the restoration of 100 ha of Lowland Meadows from species-rich semi-improved grassland in priority areas, particularly to link or buffer other BAP quality Lowland Meadow habitat.

Ponds (of high ecological value)
- Maintain the known extent (c.244).
- Achieve Favourable condition on 100% of ponds of high ecological value (maintain populations of BAP or Red Data Book species).
- Initiate the restoration of 50 ponds in suitable locations to enhance metapopulations of great crested newts.
- Initiate the creation of 50 ponds in suitable locations to enhance metapopulations of great crested newts.

Rivers & Streams
- Maintain the known extent.
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Rivers & Streams units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Initiate the restoration of 4 km of habitats on the River Dove.

Upland Mixed Ashwoods
- Maintain the known extent (c.960 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Upland Mixed Ashwood units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 75% of non-SSSI Upland Mixed Ashwoods into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the restoration of 20 ha of Upland Mixed Ashwood.
- Initiate the creation of 24 ha of Upland Mixed Ashwoods on minerals sites.
For the other habitats listed below, targets are to:

- Maintain extent
- Achieve Favourable condition by securing into appropriate conservation agreements
- Seek to restore and expand the habitat in appropriate locations when opportunities arise

Hedgerows
Limestone Pavement
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
Lowland Fen
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodlands
Purple Moor-grass & Rush Pasture
Rush Pasture for Birds
Upland Oakwood
Wet Woodland
Wood-Pasture & Parkland

5D. South West Peak Targets

The detailed targets below relate to higher priority habitats in the South West Peak National Character Area. They have been derived in a variety of ways: summing planned contributions from major projects; evaluating the quantity of the resource which is in a degraded condition (from surveys); and an estimation of the potential which can be achieved through conservation agreements. These targets will be shown on a spatial basis where possible. All targets are to 2020 unless otherwise stated.

Blanket Bog
- Maintain the known extent (c.2,748 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Blanket Bog units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure all non-SSSI Blanket Bog into appropriate conservation agreements (conversion from classic schemes to Environmental Stewardship).
- Initiate the restoration of 525 ha of degraded Blanket Bog through stabilisation, re-vegetation and gully blocking.

Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
- Maintain the known extent (c.2,150 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Lowland Dry Acid Grassland units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 50% of non-SSSI Lowland Dry Acid Grassland into appropriate conservation agreements.

Lowland Meadows
- Maintain the known extent (c.340 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Lowland Meadow units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 90% of non-SSSI Lowland Meadows into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the restoration of 20 ha of Lowland Meadows from species-rich semi-improved grassland in priority areas, particularly to link or buffer other BAP quality Lowland Meadow habitat.
Ponds (of high ecological value)
- Maintain the known extent (c.14).
- Achieve Favourable condition on 100% of ponds of high ecological value (maintain populations of BAP or Red Data Book species).
- Initiate the restoration of 10 of ponds in suitable locations to enhance metapopulations of great crested newts.
- Initiate the creation of 15 of ponds in suitable locations to enhance metapopulations of great crested newts.

Rush Pasture for Birds
- Maintain the known extent (c.360 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Rush Pasture units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 50% of non-SSSI Rush Pastures into appropriate conservation agreements in wader hotspot areas by 2015.
- Initiate the restoration of 20 ha of Rush Pastures in wader hotspot areas by 2015.

Rivers & Streams
- Maintain the known extent
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Rivers & Streams units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.

Upland Heathland
- Maintain the known extent (c.1,800 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Upland Heathland units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 50% of non-SSSI Upland Heathland into appropriate conservation agreements.

Upland Oakwoods
- Maintain the known extent (c.390 ha).
- Maintain Favourable/Recovering condition on 95% of Upland Oakwood units within SSSIs, and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition.
- Secure 50% of non-SSSI Upland Oakwood into appropriate conservation agreements.
- Initiate the restoration of conifer woodlands to Upland Oakwood in the Goyt Valley- target to be determined.
- Initiate the restoration of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) to Upland Oakwood in priority areas- target to be determined.
- Initiate the creation of Upland Oakwood in the Dane and Shell Brook Valley and in priority cloughs to link ancient woodlands- target to be determined.

For the other habitats listed below, targets are to:
- Maintain extent
- Achieve Favourable condition by securing into appropriate conservation agreements
- Seek to restore and expand the habitat in appropriate locations when opportunities arise.

Hedgerows
Inland Rock Outcrops and Scree Habitats
Lowland Calcareous Grassland
Lowland Fen
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodlands
Purple Moor-grass & Rush Pasture
Upland Flushes, Fens & Swamps
Upland Ashwoods
Wet Woodland
Wood-Pasture & Parkland
## 6A. Actions to deliver BAP Habitat targets

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### 6B. Actions to deliver BAP Species targets

#### Local BAP Priority Species
* Species for which the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) is classified.
~ NERC Section 41 species (not on UKBAP list)

Key to Action Type: G = General habitat management, M = Monitoring & survey, S = Species-specific management, T = Targeted habitat management

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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<td>Woodland Birds WIG</td>
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Additional notes:
- G, M, S, T: Gender, Maturity, Stage
- **Wader Recovery Project**
- **Warslow Moors HLS**
- **Alport Valley Project**
- **Dove Stone Partnership**
- **Moorland Management Plans**
- **Kinder Catchment Improvement Project**
- **Three Rivers Project**
- **Dovedale River Habitat Management**
- **Making Space for Water**
- **Upper Derwent Valley Management**
- **Eastern Moors Partnership**
- **Crayfish Arks**
- **Water for Wildlife**